EXHIBIT 124

Chicago Police Department

General Order G08-01

COMPLAINT AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

ISSUE DATE:	13 January 1993	**EFFECTIVE DATE:**	15 January 1993
RESCINDS:	G93-03		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Professionalism		

Rescinded on 17 March 2013 by G08-01; 17 March 2013 Version

I. PURPOSE

This directive introduces the Complaint and Disciplinary process. Department members will refer to the Special Order titled "**Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures**" for procedural elements of the Complaint and Disciplinary process.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. The Superintendent is charged with the responsibility and has the authority to maintain discipline within the Department. Accordingly, he must ensure that internal investigations are conducted in accordance with the provisions outlined in this directive, in order to provide Department members with the fundamental principles of fairness and to ensure that members are afforded all their rights. These rights will also be understood to mean the provisions of the applicable agreement (contract) between the City of Chicago / Department of Police and the particular organization (union) representing the members.

B. All members will comply with Department Rules and Regulations, directives and orders. Members who fail to comply hinder the effective performance of the Department's functions. This failure will be considered just cause for disciplinary action. Sworn members will be held strictly accountable for properly exercising the authority they have been given to protect the rights, lives and property of all individuals. At the same time, Department members must be protected against false allegations of misconduct. This can only be accomplished through a consistently thorough investigative process. Prompt, thorough investigations will be conducted into allegations of misconduct to establish facts which can absolve the innocent and identify the guilty.

C. Certain rights afforded all Department members relative to the conduct of a disciplinary investigation are set forth in the Department directive entitled "**Department Member's Bill of Rights**." However, members are reminded that they can be disciplined, even separated from the Department for refusing to answer questions, narrowly directed, relating to their official actions or obligations which were assumed upon appointment to the Department.

III. DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

A. All alleged or suspected violations of Department Rules and Regulations or directives by any member with the exception of temporary Department employees (i.e., seasonal temporary and internship program employees, etc.) sworn and civilian, of the Chicago Police Department will be processed in accordance with the provisions of this order.

B. The related directives set forth rights, responsibilities and procedures for conducting investigations relative to disciplinary matters.

Matt L. Rodriguez
Superintendent of Police

87-028 BW(jg)

ADDENDA:

1. G08-01-01 - Department Member's Bill of Rights
2. G08-01-02 - Allegations of Misconduct - Specific Responsibilities

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Chicago Police Department

General Order G08-01-01

DEPARTMENT MEMBER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

ISSUE DATE:	13 January 1993	**EFFECTIVE DATE:**	15 January 1993
RESCINDS:	G93-03-01		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Professionalism		

Rescinded on 17 March 2013 by G08-01-01; 17 March 2013 Version

I. POLICY

This directive reiterates certain rights afforded Department members relative to complaint and disciplinary procedures.

A. The interrogation of a Department member other than in the initial stage of the investigation shall be scheduled at a reasonable time, preferably while the member is on duty, or if feasible, during daylight hours.

B. The interrogation, depending upon the allegation, will normally take place at either the member's unit of assignment, the Independent Police Review Authority, the Internal Affairs Division, or other appropriate location.

C. Prior to an interrogation, the Department member under investigation will be informed of the identity of the person in charge of the investigation, the interrogating officer and the identity of all persons present during the interrogation. When a formal statement is being taken, all questions directed to the member under interrogation shall be asked by and through one interrogator.

D. No anonymous complaint made against a Department member shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation unless the allegation is of a criminal nature.

E. Immediately prior to the interrogation of a Department member under investigation, the member will be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint and the names of all complainants.

F. The length of the interrogation will be reasonable, with interruptions permitted for personal necessities, meals, telephone calls and rest.

G. A Department member will not be threatened with transfer, disciplinary action, dismissal or promised a reward as inducement to provide information relating to an incident under investigation or for exercising any rights contained herein.

H. A Department member under investigation will be provided, without unnecessary delay, with a copy of any written or formal statement the member has made.

NOTE: Written or formal statements include any electronically recorded statements made by Department members.

I. If the allegation under investigation indicates that a recommendation for separation is probable against the member, the member will be given the statutory administrative proceedings rights, or if the allegation indicates that criminal prosecution is probable against the member, the member will be given the constitutional rights concerning self-incrimination prior to the commencement of interrogation.

J. A Department member under interrogation will have the right to be represented by counsel of his own choice and to have that counsel present at all times during the interrogation. The interrogation will be suspended for a reasonable time until representation can be obtained.

K. If the police officer under interrogation is a bargaining unit member represented by the Fraternal Order of Police, he will have the right to be represented by a representative of the Fraternal Order of Police, who will be either a police officer on leave to work for the Fraternal Order of Police or a retired

police officer working for the Fraternal Order of Police. The interrogation will be suspended for a reasonable time until representation can be obtained.

L. A civilian Department member under interrogation will have the right to be represented by a union representative in accordance with applicable existing union contracts. The interrogation will be suspended for a reasonable time until representation can be obtained.

M. When a Department member is required to give a written statement or oral statement in the presence of an observer, as a witness in a disciplinary investigation other than summary punishment, or as a witness in a police related shooting investigation, at the request of the member the interview shall be conducted in the following manner:

1. The interview of the member will be scheduled at a reasonable time, preferably while the member is on duty or, if feasible, during daylight hours.
2. The interview, depending on the nature of the investigation, will normally take place at either the member's unit of assignment, the Independent Police Review Authority, the Internal Affairs Division, or other appropriate location.
3. Prior to an interview, the member being interviewed shall be informed of the identity of the person in charge of the investigation, the interviewing member, the identity of all persons present during the interview, and the nature of the complaint including the date, time, location and relevant RD number, if known. When a formal statement is being taken, all questions directed to the member being interviewed shall be asked by and through one interviewer.
4. The member will be provided, without unnecessary delay, with a copy of any written or formal statement the member has made.

   NOTE: Written or formal statements include any electronically recorded statements made by Department members.

5. A member being interviewed will, upon his request, have the right to be represented by counsel of his own choice and to have that counsel present at all times during the interview, or at the request of the member being interviewed, if the member is a bargaining unit member represented by the Fraternal Order of Police, he will have the right to be represented by a representative of the Fraternal Order of Police who shall be either a police officer on leave to work for the Fraternal Order of Police or a retired police officer working for the Fraternal Order of Police. The member's counsel and/or representative, if any, will only advise the member but will not in any other way interfere with the interview. The interview shall be postponed for a reasonable time, but in no case more than forty-eight hours from the time the member is informed of the interview and the general subject matter thereof, until his counsel or his representative can be obtained; provided that, in any event, interviews in shooting cases may be postponed for no more than two hours.

   NOTE: Items M-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this directive do not apply to questions from a supervisor in the course of performing his normal day-to-day supervisory duties or to requests to prepare detailed reports or To-From-Subject reports, except To-From-Subject reports that relate to a police-related shooting.

6. The length of interviews will be reasonable, with reasonable interruptions permitted for personal necessities, meals, telephone calls and rest.

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N. The Department shall not compel a member under investigation to speak or testify before, or to be questioned by any nongovernmental agency relating to any matter or issue under investigation.

Matt L. Rodriguez
Superintendent of Police

87-028 BW(HEH)

Chicago Police Department

General Order G08-01-02

ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT - SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

ISSUE DATE:	23 May 2001	**EFFECTIVE DATE:**	24 May 2001
RESCINDS:	G93-03-02B		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Professionalism		

Rescinded on 17 March 2013 by G08-01-02; 17 March 2013 Version

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

A. defines the responsibilities of Department members when allegations of misconduct come to their attention.

B. sets forth procedures relative to certain investigatory and review functions.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Individual Responsibilities

1. All Department members will perform the duties and assume the obligations of their rank and/or position in the investigation of complaints or allegations of misconduct against any Department member.

2. Each member will cooperate with personnel from the Independent Police Review Authority, the Internal Affairs Division, or any other member conducting such investigation.

3. Department members who are not directly assigned to a Complaint Register (CR) investigation, including members in command channel review, will not contact complainants or witnesses for the purpose of reinvestigating, obtaining additional information, or clarifying information regarding the case.

NOTE: This prohibition does not apply to Department members directed by the Superintendent to contact complainants or witnesses to ensure compliance with this directive or to verify the information obtained during the investigation as part of an audit or quality control check.

4. A Department member within the command channel review process with concerns regarding missing, erroneous, or vague information relative to a CR investigation will address those concerns in a nonconcurrence report.

5. Members who have knowledge of circumstances relating to a complaint will submit an individual written report to a supervisor before reporting off duty on the day the member becomes aware of the investigation. The report will include the CR number and all facts relating to the incident known or reported to the member. The supervisor will forward one copy of any such report or document, without unnecessary delay, directly to either the Independent Police Review Authority or the Internal Affairs Division. A letter of transmittal or cover report is not required when such reports or documents are forwarded.

B. Initiation Responsibilities and Procedures

1. When misconduct is observed or a complaint relative to misconduct is received by a non-supervisory member, such member will immediately notify a supervisory member and prepare a written report to the commanding officer containing the information received, observations made, and any action taken.

2. When misconduct is observed or a complaint relative to misconduct is received by supervisory or command personnel, they will initiate a complete and comprehensive

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investigation in accordance with this and other directives without looking to higher authority for such action.

3. When reports of alleged or suspected violations are received, the supervisor or command officer who first receives information of the alleged violation will:

   a. report the information to the Independent Police Review Authority by telephone within one hour after the information is received. This does not apply to violations for which summary punishment may be administered.

   b. record all information available at the time the complaint was received in statement or report form and forward the report to the Independent Police Review Authority without unnecessary delay.

4. When reports of alleged or suspected violations are taken at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the individual receiving the complaint will forward the phone call to the Independent Police Review Authority.

5. Telephone notifications and reports to the Independent Police Review Authority will not be made when a complaint involves only differences of opinion between a Department member and a citizen as to whether a Personal Service Citation should have been issued. If there is an accompanying allegation of misconduct, the investigation will be directed toward that specific allegation.

6. Telephone notifications and reports to the Independent Police Review Authority will not be made when the complaint involves only differences of opinion between Department members concerning the provisions of a Collective Bargaining Agreement. If there is an accompanying allegation of misconduct, the investigation will be directed toward that specific allegation.

C. Independent Police Review Authority

The Independent Police Review Authority investigates complaints of excessive force and other matters as directed by the Superintendent. The Independent Police Review Authority will:

1. upon receipt of a complaint of alleged misconduct against a member of the Department,

   a. register the complaint except when:

      (1) the complaint involves only differences of opinion between a Department member and a citizen as to whether a Personal Service Citation should have been issued.

      (2) the complaint involves only differences of opinion between Department members concerning the provisions of a Collective Bargaining Agreement.

      NOTE: In items above, if there is an accompanying allegation of misconduct, the complaint will be registered and the investigation will be directed toward that specific allegation.

   b. prepare a Complaint Against Department Member (CPD-44.202) form-set, including as many details and circumstances of the allegation as feasible.

   c. advise the person making the complaint of the Complaint Register number assigned.

   d. inform the complainant by mail of the Complaint Register number.

   e. notify the administrator and other members of the Independent Police Review Authority, as appropriate.

   f. forward one copy of the Complaint Against Department Member formset to the Internal Affairs Division.

   g. after an initial review regarding the nature of the allegations of misconduct, either:

      (1) investigate the complaint in a fair and impartial manner, or;

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(2) notify the Internal Affairs Division that the complaint involves allegations of misconduct that are not investigated by the Independent Police Review Authority

h. inform the complainant and the accused member by mail of the final classification of the complaint.

2. review instances of injury or death of a person involving alleged action of a Department member (excluding automobile accidents unless assigned by the Superintendent) and conduct an independent investigation, when warranted.

3. establish and maintain a liaison with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the United States Attorney's Office, the City Department of Law, the courts, bar associations, other law enforcement agencies, community groups, and represent the Superintendent in other matters as directed.

4. review all assigned cases wherein a member is recommended for separation and assist the Office of Legal Affairs in the preparation of cases for presentation to the Chicago Police Board as determined to be appropriate by the Commanding Officer, Office of Legal Affairs.

5. safeguard the Complaint Register and allow access only to:

a. the Superintendent;

b. the Assistant Superintendents;

c. the Deputy Superintendents;

d. the General Counsel to the Superintendent;

e. the Chief, Internal Affairs Division;

f. the Commander, Inspection Division;

g. Commanding Officer, Office of Legal Affairs, and;

h. any other member of the Department designated by written order of the Superintendent.

D. Internal Affairs Division

1. The Internal Affairs Division investigates all complaints of misconduct against Department members not conducted by the Independent Police Review Authority.

2. The Internal Affairs Division may assist investigators engaged in complaint register investigations when requested to do so, and may provide such assistance without request if the seriousness of the alleged violation appears to warrant involvement of the Division in the investigation.

3. Members of the Department who feel that they have been the subject of a false accusation or a contrived situation may request an investigation by the Internal Affairs Division by submitting a written report of the situation directly to the Superintendent of Police or the Chief, Internal Affairs Division. Members may submit this request without prior report to their superiors.

4. Upon receipt of a complaint for investigation from the Independent Police Review Authority, the Internal Affairs Division will:

a. investigate the complaint or refer it to the appropriate command for investigation with photocopies of any related reports.

b. inform the complainant and the accused member by mail of the final classification of the investigation at its conclusion.

5. It is the responsibility of the Internal Affairs Division to:

a. establish and maintain a liaison with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the United States Attorney's Office, the courts, bar associations, other law enforcement

agencies, community groups, and represent the Superintendent in matters as directed.

b. review all assigned cases in which a member is recommended for separation.

c. assist the Office of the Corporation Counsel in the preparation of cases for presentation to the Chicago Police Board as determined to be appropriate by the General Counsel to the Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police.

E. Command Consultation and Guidance

Members assigned to the Internal Affairs Division, Independent Police Review Authority, the Office of Legal Affairs, and the General Counsel to the Superintendent will be available for consultation and guidance relative to complaint register investigations.

F. Superintendent of Police

The Superintendent of Police will review recommendations for disciplinary action including those of a Complaint Review Panel and will take such action as he deems appropriate. Nothing in this order diminishes the authority of the Superintendent of Police to order suspensions, to separate provisional employees or probationary employees, or to file charges with the Police Board at his own discretion without regard to recommendations made by a Complaint Review Panel or subordinates.

Terry G. Hillard
Superintendent of Police

01-024 LMT(PMD)

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EXHIBIT 127

Royal
REPORTING SERVICES, INC.

Transcript of the Deposition of
Willie Roberson

Case: In Re: Watts Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings
Taken On: January 17, 2024

Royal Reporting Services, Inc.
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: WATTS COORDINATED PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS	)	No. 19 CV 1717

The videotaped deposition of WILLIE ROBERSON, called by the Defendants for examination, pursuant to notice and pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts pertaining to the taking of depositions, taken via videoconference before Tina M. Hickey, Certified Shorthand Reporter, on January 17th, 2024, at 1:03 p.m.

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On behalf of Defendant Kallatt Mohammed;

ALSO PRESENT: Nate Karney (videographer)
Lo Ramanujan (paralegal)

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THE VIDEOGRAPHER: For the record, my name is Nate Karney of Video Instanter. I am the video-recording device operator for this deposition. Our business address is 134 North LaSalle Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60602. This remote deposition is being video-recorded pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and all other applicable rules.

This is the federal deposition of Willie Roberson being taken in the matter of In Re: Watts Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings, Case No. 19 CV 1717, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Today's date is January 17th, 2024, and the time is 1:03 p.m.

Will the witness please identify yourself by stating your name and location, please.

THE WITNESS: Willie Roberson.

MR. FLAXMAN: Say your location.

THE WITNESS: Chicago, Illinois.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This deposition is being video-recorded at the instance of the defendants and is being taken on behalf of the defendants.

Would the participants of this videoconference please introduce yourself for the record by stating your name, location, and who you represent, please.

MR. FLAXMAN: Joel Flaxman for the plaintiff, in Chicago.

MS. KLEINHAUS: Theresa Kleinhaus for the Loevy plaintiffs, in Chicago.

MR. BAZAREK: William Bazarek for Hale & Monico defendants. I'm in Chicago.

MR. GAINER: Brian Gainer on behalf of Ronald Watts, Chicago.

MR. PALLES: Eric Palles on behalf of Kallatt Mohammed, Chicago.

MR. SCHALKA: Michael Schalka on behalf of Defendants Spaargaren and Cadman, also in Chicago.

MS. HARRIS: Dhaviella Harris appearing from Chicago on behalf of the City of Chicago and supervisory officers.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Would the court reporter please introduce yourself and please swear in the witness.

THE REPORTER: My name is Tina Hickey with Royal Reporting.

Sir, can you please raise your right hand?

(Witness sworn.)

WHEREUPON:

WILLIE ROBERSON,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified via videoconference as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Good afternoon, sir. Could you state your name and spell your name, please?

A. William Roberson, R-O-B-E-R-S-O-N.

Q. Mr. Roberson, my name is William Bazarek, and I represent certain officers that are being sued by Ben Baker, and I'm going to be asking you some questions today that are related to arrests that occurred on December 11, 2005. Do you understand that?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever given a deposition before?

A. Yes.

Q. When was the last time you gave a deposition?

A. To COPA.

Q. Okay. You were interviewed by the Civilian Office of Police Accountability; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Any other times that you've ever -- or you've

ever given a statement or testified under oath?

A. I think against Watts and them.

Q. When you say you think against Watts and them, what do you mean by that?

A. When I was with Loevy & Loevy, when I first started the lawsuit.

MR. FLAXMAN: He's asking about questioning like today.

THE WITNESS: What you mean?

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Yeah, okay.

Here, have you ever brought a lawsuit against anyone other than the lawsuit you had --

A. No.

Q. Okay. What about, have you testified ever in a criminal courtroom?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Have you ever been in front of a judge and the judge swore you in? Has that ever happened?

A. No.

Q. Okay. But you understand this is just like you were in court? You've sworn to tell the truth, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Anytime today that I ask you a question that you don't understand, can you let me know right away, and I'll rephrase the question?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it's also important today that you let me ask my question before you answer, because if you don't -- if we don't do it, we're gonna be talking over each other. Okay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I only want you to answer questions that you understand; is that fair?

A. Yes.

Q. Anytime today during this deposition, Mr. Roberson, that you want to clarify an answer, you can do so. Can you remember to do that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And will you do that before this deposition concludes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Now, have you ever used any other name other than Willie Roberson?

A. Willie Moon.

Q. Willie Moon?

A. Yes.

Q. And is that a family name?

A. No, that's just a nickname.

Q. What about the name Robinson?

A. That's my name also.

Q. Okay.

A. Yes, Robinson, yes.

Q. What name is on your birth certificate?

A. Roberson and Robinson. I go by both of them.

Q. So both names are on your birth certificate?

A. I go by both of them.

Q. No, my -- sir, my question to you is, what name is on your birth certificate?

A. I go by both of them.

MR. FLAXMAN: He's asking you a question about --

THE WITNESS: And I'm answering his question to the best of my knowledge.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Okay. Do you have a birth certificate?

A. One would say "Roberson"; another one would say "Robinson." My school records say "Roberson." Some of my school records say "Robinson."

Q. What was your father's --

A. Some of my convictions when I go to jail say "Roberson"; some of them say "Robinson."

Q. Okay. What's your father's name, sir?

A. Robinson.

Q. What was your mother's name?

A. I've been having this problem with my name all my life. Okay? So some of my documents will say "Roberson"; some will say "Robinson."

Q. Okay. I appreciate that.

Have you ever been known by any other name?

A. No.

Q. Do you have a nickname other than Moon?

A. No.

Q. Has anyone ever called you "Fred" as far as you know?

A. No.

Q. Do you know a drug dealer named Ben Baker?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, foundation, compound.

Go ahead and answer.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. I know a guy by the name of Ben Baker.

Q. The Ben Baker that you know, was he a drug dealer?

A. I don't know what he does.

Q. Did Ben Baker -- if you know, did he sell drugs at the 527 building at Ida B. Wells?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what the Extensions are at Ida B. Wells?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. What are the Extensions?

A. It's a project seven stories.

Q. To your knowledge -- Or strike that.

Have you ever observed what you believe to be illegal narcotics activity occurring at Ida B. Wells?

A. Yes.

Q. And would you observe that illegal narcotics activity at the 574 building?

A. All the buildings sold drugs.

Q. And there were drugs that were sold out of the 574 building, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And there were drugs that were sold out of the 574 building, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And the drugs that were sold out of the 527 building and the 574 building were heroin and cocaine, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And would -- is heroin -- is that refer to as

"blows"?

A. Yeah.

Q. And cocaine, is that referred to as "rocks"?

A. Yes.

Q. And is that crack cocaine?

A. No, it's not crack.

Q. What kind of cocaine is it?

A. It's just powder cocaine cooked up.

Q. Have you ever sold illegal narcotics?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you sell illegal narcotics at Ida B. Wells?

A. 37th and Rhodes.

Q. Is that a row house?

A. No. Yes, yes, those are the row houses, yes. Those are row houses. I'm sorry.

Q. So at what period were you selling illegal narcotics at 37th and Rhodes?

A. You mean the year?

Q. Yes.

A. Let me see. Maybe 201, 203, '99.

Q. 1991 -- Or strike that.

1999, you sold drugs; is that right?

A. Yeah.

Q. What type of drugs did you sell and -- during 1999?

A. I think it might have been heroin.

Q. And you -- and after that, you sold -- Strike that.

Did you sell heroin during the year 2000?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Okay. Did you sell heroin during 2001?

A. I believe so.

Q. Where did you sell the heroin from during 2001?

A. 37th and Rhodes.

Q. Was that your spot for selling drugs?

A. It's just what -- yeah, that's where half of them got it, yeah.

Q. How far did you live from the spot where you sold the heroin?

A. Like, maybe six blocks, because I stayed on 35th and Cottage Grove.

Q. Okay. So you didn't sell the heroin like outside your front door where you lived?

A. No.

Q. You went to the -- you went to -- is that considered Ida B. Wells, 37th and Rhodes?

A. No.

Q. What is that --

A. Yeah, 37th and Rhodes is the Ida B. Wells complex, yes. Those are the row houses.

Q. Okay. How about during 2002? Did you sell heroin?

A. I think I might have been working 2002, off and on.

Q. So is your testimony you don't know or you did not sell heroin during 2002?

A. I can't remember right now, man. I'm trying to think about it.

Q. Okay. How about 2003? Did you sell heroin during 2003?

A. No.

Q. Did you sell heroin during 2004?

A. No. I was locked up 2004.

Q. What were you locked up for?

A. For selling on Rhodes.

Q. Selling what?

A. Heroin.

Q. How long were you locked up?

A. About nine months.

Q. Where did you do your -- Strike that.

Where were you -- Strike that.

A. I went from Cook County Jail --

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him ask a question.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Where were you in custody?

A. Cook County Jail.

Q. Did you ever go to Illinois Department of Corrections?

A. I think I went to Stateville.

Q. For how long?

A. I think I was just in and out.

Q. Was that for the same 2004 period of time we're talking about?

A. I believe so because -- yes, I believe so.

Q. Okay. During 2005, did you sell heroin?

A. No.

Q. During the times where you sold heroin, who was your supplier?

A. I forget his name.

Q. Did he have a nickname?

A. I can't remember it.

Q. Was it a man or a woman, your supplier?

A. It was a man.

Q. Did your supplier have a nickname?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Do you know the name -- do you know Willie Gaddy?

A. Who?

Q. Do you know Willie Gaddy?

A. I heard somebody that sound like that.

Q. Was he a drug supplier?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Okay. Were you ever in the Gangster Disciples?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been in a gang?

A. Yes.

Q. What gang?

A. Conservative Vicelords.

Q. When did you first join the Conservative Vicelords?

A. I think I might have been like maybe 13 or 14.

Q. Oh, I didn't ask you this: What year were you born, sir?

A. 1965.

Q. What's your date of birth?

A. August 11th.

Q. Say that again.

A. August 11th.

Q. How long were you in the Conservative Vicelords?

A. All the way up.

Q. Are you still in the Conservative Vicelords?

A. No. I'm -- as they say on the streets, I'm retired.

Q. Okay. What year did you retire from the Conservative Vicelords?

A. '99.

Q. I didn't ask you this question: What's -- what -- when was the very first time you sold illegal narcotics?

A. First time I sold anything, it was weed.

Q. Okay. Cannabis, I got it.

A. Yes.

Q. What about a little -- something a little stronger, heroin or cocaine?

A. Like '89, probably, 1989.

Q. Okay. So during that period, the 1989 -- that's when you first started selling -- you were a Conservative Vicelord, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And then if -- I want to make sure I

understand your testimony. You retired from the Conservative Vicelords in '99, 1999?

A. Yes.

Q. And around that time period is when you started selling heroin at 37th and Rhodes; is that right?

A. From '89 until then, in and out.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Sometimes I did, and sometimes I didn't.

Q. And would that be because you didn't have the money to give to the supplier where you could sell like heroin every day?

A. Pretty much.

Q. All right. So, anyway, I want to go back to 1999.

Can you describe how it was that you retired from the Conservative Vicelords?

A. I became, as we say on the streets, an outstanding member. I was no longer active.

Q. When you were a Conservative Vicelord, did you carry a gun?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever shoot anybody?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever beat anybody up?

A. No.

Q. Did you -- were you ever shot?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any Conservative Vicelord tattoos?

A. Yeah.

Q. Can you describe them and where they are on your body?

A. I got a bunny on my right arm.

Q. Any other Conservative Vicelord tattoos?

A. No.

Q. Do you know, are the Conservative Vicelords -- are they enemies of the Gangster Disciples?

A. That's what the people say.

Q. When you say "That's what the people say," what do you mean?

A. That's what the people say. As you can see, I'm a Vicelord, and I'm from 39th with all them GDs.

Q. Did -- in order --

A. (Inaudible.)

Q. In order to sell -- Strike that.

Did you get permission to sell the heroin at Ida B. Wells?

A. No, because I'm from the Ida B. Wells.

Q. So it's like a birthright of some sort?

A. It's a birthright, yeah.

Q. And then where -- when you say you're from there, where -- from Ida B. Wells, where exactly?

A. 37th and Rhodes.

Q. Okay. So I want to go back to December 11, 2005. And you were arrested at the 574 building at Ida B. Wells, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Oh, one thing I didn't tell you, anytime today, sir, you want to take a break or get a cup of coffee, cigarette break, make a phone call, you can do so. Let me know at any time. Okay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. So on December 11th, 2005, where did you live?

A. 3500 South Lake Park.

Q. Yeah, I know -- did you -- have you seen your rap sheet?

A. Pardon?

Q. Have you seen your rap sheet, your Chicago police arrest history?

A. Yeah.

Q. Did you look at it before this deposition?

A. No.

Q. Okay. So I'll make a representation to you. On your rap sheet, it said that your residence on December 11, 2005, was 2927 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

A. No.

Q. Okay. Do you know --

A. I used to live there.

Q. Okay. And what time period were you living there, sir, on Adams?

A. '97, '98.

Q. Did you carry around an old ID that had that address on it?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Okay. And what type of identification was -- Strike that.

What type of identification was it that you had that had the --

A. An Illinois State ID.

Q. Illinois State ID?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And who did you live with on Adams when you were living there?

A. I was married to Angela Rogers.

Q. So you would agree there were occasions when

you were living on Adams that you would be going to Ida B. Wells to sell --

A. No. I wasn't selling drugs when I was living on Adams.

Q. I'm sorry?

A. I wasn't selling drugs when I was living on Adams.

Q. Okay. How long were you living on Adams?

A. I lived on Adams about five years, four to five years, maybe.

Q. Okay. And then, like, what years was it?

A. '97, '98, '99.

Q. Right, but --

A. I was divorced in '99, 2000.

Q. But you've already testified you were selling heroin in 1999.

A. I just said I was divorced in '99.

Q. Okay.

A. I went back to the projects in '99.

Q. So the way it worked, you got divorced; then you started selling heroin again?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. What's the first thing you remember about December 11, 2005?

A. I walked in the building.

Q. What building?

A. 527 -- not 527. 574. I walked in the building. I was standing talking to Michael Henderson and another -- a young lady and another guy.

Q. Let me -- that's the first thing you remember that day?

A. Yeah.

Q. And what time was it?

A. About 11:00 o'clock, before the Bears game on a Sunday.

Q. And before you got there, where were you coming from?

A. I was coming from home, 3500.

Q. Did you have an apartment at 3500?

A. I was living there with my girlfriend.

Q. But it was 3500 Cottage?

A. Yes.

Q. I'm sorry --

A. One side was Cottage Grove; the other side was Lake Park, 3500 South Lake Park, Lake Grove Village, Apartment 302.

Q. Apartment 302, okay.

And then who was your girlfriend?

A. Serena Wallace.

Q. And do you know where she is these days?

A. I'm with her now.

Q. And where do you live with Serena?

A. 6135 South Seeley.

Q. South what?

A. Seeley.

Q. That's in Chicago?

A. In Chicago, yes.

Q. Do you remember anything that you did with her that day before you left?

A. I said I'd be right back.

Q. Do you remember what time it was when you left your apartment?

A. About 10:40, quarter to 11:00.

Q. Was anyone else in the apartment other than you and your girlfriend?

A. My daughter.

Q. And what's your daughter's name?

A. Tanesha Roberson.

Q. And where does Tanesha live?

A. She lives in Chicago.

Q. And why was it that you left your apartment on that Sunday?

A. I just came outside.

Q. What was the distance from where your apartment was that you shared with your girlfriend and your daughter --

A. Across the street.

Q. Okay. How long does it take to walk? Less than a minute?

A. Five minutes.

Q. Five minutes?

A. Yeah.

Q. Do you know Lawless -- did you ever hear of Lawless Gardens?

A. That's on the other side.

Q. Have you ever been in that parking lot at Lawless Gardens?

A. I'm quite sure I have.

Q. From Lawless Gardens, can you see onto Ida B. Wells complex?

A. Yeah.

Q. Like, say, for instance, you were in that parking lot. Would you be able to observe people, you know, out and about that were at Ida B. Wells?

A. That all depends on where you was at in the parking lot.

Q. Right, but you'd be able to see from that vantage point --

A. It all depends on where you was at in the parking lot.

Q. Okay. And what do you mean by that?

A. It all depends on where you was at in the parking lot. You could see the Ida B. Wells from this side; you could see the stitch from this side; you could see the Ida B. Wells from this side.

Q. Okay. Are there certain places in that parking lot where you can see the 574 building?

A. No, you can't see 574 from Lawless, no way, no how.

Q. Have you ever been in that parking lot?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Have you ever sold drugs in that parking lot?

A. No.

Q. Okay. So were you going to see anyone when you went to the 574 building to when you stepped outside?

A. The projects is our hangout. When you come outside, that's where you go, to the project just to hang out and kick it.

Q. But who were the people that you liked to kick it with?

A. I just told you. I was with Michael Henderson and another young lady.

Q. No. I got you -- you met them there, right?

A. That's who I was going to see, man.

Q. Michael Henderson, he was a lookout for the drug trade, right?

A. I can't tell you that. I don't know what he was. I ain't never seen him work security. Michael Henderson didn't sell drugs. He's a drug user.

Q. When you sold heroin, did you have security working for you?

A. No.

Q. Would you have individuals who would try and drum up business for you?

A. No.

Q. So how would you go about selling your heroin? How would someone know, "Hey" --

A. All I had to do was stand out at 37th and Rhodes.

Q. Did you have to, like, say --

A. All I had to do was stand out on 37th and Rhodes.

Q. Would you have the heroin in your hand?

A. Sometimes it would be; sometimes I would hide

it.

Q. But how would someone know to go to you when you're selling heroin?

A. Don't you know your newspaper man?

Q. The what?

A. Don't you know your newspaper man?

Q. You're talking about like old newsstands?

A. Well, yeah. Yeah, yeah, yeah, the guy you buy your newspaper from every day.

Q. Yeah, but he would have like a big structure and --

A. No. He wouldn't have to if you knew that's where to go.

Q. So am I correct, people in the area of Ida B. Wells knew you were a drug dealer, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And they knew they could get -- they could get heroin from you, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And would they -- what were you known by? Were you called "Moon"? Were you called --

A. Moon, Willie Moon.

Q. So would you -- like, when you would leave your apartment when you were living on Cottage Grove,

would people stop you in the streets and say, "Hey, Hey, Willie Moon, you got some heroin today for me"?

A. Something like that.

Q. And what's -- I didn't ask you this: During the time periods when you sold heroin, what's the most money you ever made in one day?

A. I can't remember. I can't remember.

Q. How about just average? Like, what would you pull in each day when you sold heroin, profit?

A. Profit?

Q. (Nodding).

A. Maybe a hundred dollars.

Q. So I don't know all the jargon for the drug trade, but did you ever hear the phrase "work in a pack"?

A. Yeah.

Q. What does "work in a pack" mean?

A. When you work for somebody else when you selling drugs.

Q. So you're selling drugs for someone else?

A. No.

Q. So when you were selling your heroin, would you work in a pack?

A. Yeah, my pack.

Q. Okay. So how much -- what would be the amount

of drugs you would have in a pack?

A. How can I explain this where you're gonna understand?

If I buy a piece of dope, right -- if I buy a piece of dope for $50, right, I want to at least make another $50 off of it, right? So that means I have to make me five bags for my account money, another five bags for my profit. So that would be ten bags.

Q. Were you selling for yourself or someone else?

A. For myself.

Q. Have you ever --

A. For me.

Q. Okay. Have you ever sold illegal narcotics for someone else?

A. No.

Q. And then when you would sell heroin, would you -- whatever you had that day, would you sell it until you were sold out, or would you keep some?

A. It all depends on how we're selling that day.

Q. Have you ever been a user of heroin, sir?

A. Yes.

Q. And during what time period were you a user?

A. That time period there.

Q. During the time periods where you sold heroin,

were you always a user as well?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever receive from drug dealers what's called a "wake-up call"?

A. No. I sold drugs for me, not nobody else.

Q. Do you know what a wake-up --

A. I provided my own wake-up.

Q. Do you know what -- what's a wake-up call?

A. I provided my own wake-up.

Q. When you say you provided your own wake-up, you're saying you used heroin, right?

A. Right.

Q. So would you use heroin before you sold the heroin that day, or would you wait until you --

A. Yes, I would.

Q. So would you agree that during the times when you were selling heroin, you were also under the influence of heroin?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. And can you tell me, when you're under the influence of heroin, how does that affect you --

A. Man, I cannot explain that to you. If I -- even if I -- the best way I could explain it to you, you still wouldn't understand.

Q. Well, can you try me?

A. Have you ever smoked marijuana?

Q. I don't get -- I don't have to -- I don't answer questions at this --

A. That's what I'm trying to explain. However I explain it to you, you still couldn't understand it. It's just like you going to let your hair down and have you a shot of Irish whiskey. It's just like an alcoholic needing a shot of whiskey. It's no different.

Q. Have you ever been in rehab?

A. Yes, quite a few times.

Q. Where would you go for rehab?

A. I went to Entry House on 63rd and Blackstone.

THE REPORTER: Can you say that one more time? I'm sorry. What was the name of that?

THE WITNESS: Entry House.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Anywhere else?

A. There were was one -- I can't think of the name of it. There was one on Sheridan Road somewhere on the north side. It's been so long ago. I can't think of the name of it.

Q. During 2005, were you in rehab for substance abuse?

A. I think I was at Entry House.

Q. During 2005?

A. Yes.

Q. And how long during 2005 were you at Entry House for rehab?

A. Well, the Entry House process was -- I think I went through the whole process from 2000- -- the end of 2004 -- '5, '6 -- to 2006. I went through that whole process.

Q. And where were you living during this time?

A. In the rehab.

Q. You lived there -- I want to make sure I have this right. So from 2000 -- during -- from 2004 to 2006, in rehab?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. So then -- then you were not living at 35th and Cottage Grove or Lake Park --

A. That was still my mailing address. I was just in rehab trying to get myself together.

Q. Okay. So then on December 11, 2005, that was a Sunday. When you woke up that morning, December 11, were you at the rehab place?

A. That wasn't in 2005.

Q. I thought --

A. You got your dates mixed up.

Q. Okay. I'm sorry. I want to make sure I got your answer right. So tell me again the time frame when you were in rehab.

A. From the end of 204 [sic] to '06.

Q. Right. So December is 11, 2005, is between there, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So then I'll ask you again. So on the morning of December 11, 2005, were you --

A. You still got your dates mixed up, man. You keep talking about 2005, December 11. No, that's not right. You have your dates mixed up.

Q. Okay. You just testified about 2000- -- the end of 2004, right, you were in rehab, right?

A. Okay. Listen. You have your dates mixed up. Okay?

Q. Okay. Just so -- I want to make sure I understand. Let me ask you this question: During 2005, were you ever in rehab?

A. I was in Entry House.

Q. Okay. Were you in Entry House during December of 2005?

A. No.

Q. What --

A. You're using the wrong date. You're using the wrong year.

Q. Go ahead.

A. The year you're looking for is 203 [sic] and 202 [sic].

Q. Okay. So you were in rehab 2002 and 2003?

A. No, no, no, man. I just told you. I just told you.

MR. FLAXMAN: Let's take a quick break. Okay?

MR. BAZAREK: Yeah, let's take a break.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 1:41. We are now off the record.

(A short break was had.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 1:48 p.m. We are now back on the record.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Mr. Roberson, any answer you need to clarify?

A. Yes. I have my years mixed up. Okay? I got -- I started getting clean at the end of '05, the beginning of '06, when I entered the rehab. The last time I was in the penitentiary that I can remember is '04. I was still getting high then. But after '04, '05, '06, I was not getting high. I was in rehab then.

Q. Okay. Were you in rehab during 2005?

A. The end of it.

Q. When you say the end of '05, do you mean December?

A. I'd say -- matter of fact, from September -- the end of September -- let's say the beginning of November all the way up until now, I been clean. That's when I started, the end -- the beginning of November '05. That's when I entered Entry House.

Q. Okay. So you would agree, during November, December of '05, you were living at Entry House, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were in rehab, right?

A. Yes. It's a detox center.

Q. Okay. So let's -- I want to go back to December 11, 2005, the day you were arrested at the 574 building. Did your --

A. Did you say "December"?

Q. December 11, 2005.

A. That wasn't 2004?

Q. No. I'm asking you questions today about your arrest on December 11, 2005.

A. I don't think that was '05.

Q. So when you talk about being with Michael

Henderson and Shirley, you think that was in '04?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. But during '04, you were still using, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any memory of any arrest on December 11, 2005?

A. I can't really remember that because, like I said, when I entered rehab, it was the end of September.

THE WITNESS: (Inaudible.)

MR. FLAXMAN: He's asking you the month after September. Let's say it's October, if that's okay.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. Okay. Yeah, in that -- yeah.

Q. Yeah what?

A. I wasn't using in '06, so it's clear to say I think I was still using at the end of '05.

Q. Okay. And when you say "using," you're talking about using heroin, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were selling heroin in December of 2005 too, right?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, asked and answered.

You can tell him.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. No.

Q. Well, can you -- you testified previously when you would use, you would also sell heroin?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, misstates his testimony.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. Yeah.

Q. So is it fair to say whenever you were using heroin, you were also selling heroin, right?

A. Majority of the times, yes.

Q. Okay. So let's talk about this arrest. And, again, I'm not asking you about the August of '05 arrest, right?

A. Okay.

Q. You got a lawsuit on that, right?

A. No. I got the lawsuit on December. That's when Watts put the drugs on me, in December, on that Sunday morning.

Q. Okay. So let's talk about that. You know it was a Sunday, right?

A. Yeah, because the Bears was playing.

Q. And it was in December, right?

A. On a Sunday, yes.

Q. Okay. Did you -- were you first at Entry that

morning, before you went and saw Henderson and Shirley?

A. Say that again. Repeat the question.

Q. Were you at Entry House before you met with Henderson and Shirley at the 574 building?

A. Okay. Let me clarify this up the best way I can for you. I can't remember exactly what day it was, but I can tell you this: When I entered Entry House, that was the end of September or October -- or the beginning of October. Now, what year it was, I'm kind of confused on that. But the last time that I went to jail, Watts put the drugs on me, that was in December, on a Sunday.

Q. Right. But, sir, all I'm asking you is, on that Sunday -- and I know you don't know the year -- were you at Entry House before you went to the 574 building and saw Shirley and Henderson? That's all I'm asking.

A. I wasn't at Entry House at that time. That's what I'm trying to explain to you.

MR. FLAXMAN: That's all he's asking.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. I wasn't at Entry House at that time.

Q. Right, because you were coming from the apartment you shared with your girlfriend --

A. Right, right.

Q. -- and your -- Okay.

A. Right.

Q. So you see Shirley and Henderson. What happened next?

A. We were standing there. We were just standing there talking.

Q. Where were you standing?

A. In the building.

Q. Inside the 574 building?

A. Yes, in the hallway, in the lobby.

Q. Who all --

A. Watts come through the back.

Q. Who else is present other than you, Shirley, and Henderson?

A. It's quite a few people there. I can't think of them by name right now.

Q. Were some --

A. But Watts come --

Q. Were some --

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him ask the question.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Yeah, I don't want to -- we're talking over each other.

A. Go ahead.

Q. Were some of the people that you saw inside the lobby -- were they people that were looking to buy narcotics?

A. Some was.

Q. And the reason why they were looking to buy narcotics is because they could buy narcotics at the 574 building, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And heroin was sold out of the 574 building, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the names of any of these individuals that you saw inside the lobby besides Henderson and Shirley?

A. Ty, Tywan, Tywan.

Q. Do you know his last name?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Was he a drug user?

A. No.

Q. Was he a seller?

A. Yes.

Q. When you say -- Strike that.

What did he sell?

A. Heroin and rocks.

Q. And was he selling heroin and rocks on that day when you were in the lobby?

A. Yes, he was.

Q. How did you know he was selling heroin and rocks?

A. He went upstairs and got a bundle of heroin for Watts to put on me.

Q. Let me take a step back. I want to really understand kind of what you're observing when you first went into the 574 building.

So let me ask you this, though: Before you went into the building, were you outside for a period of time, outside the 574 building?

A. Yes. I walked in the building.

Q. Right. Were there other -- did you see other people outside the 574 building when you entered?

A. Yeah, there was people out there.

Q. Did you talk to some of those people?

A. I can't remember. I don't know.

Q. Were some of them your friends?

A. I know everybody that was there.

Q. How many people were outside of the building before you entered the 574 building?

A. I can't tell you that.

Q. When you walked up toward the 574 building before you went in, did you hear people calling out "blows, blows, blows"?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you stop to get some blows yourself?

A. No, because they was working security.

Q. Okay. And can you describe the individuals who were working security?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. How many individuals did you see working security outside of the 574 building?

A. I don't know. There was a multitude of people there.

Q. So I want to make sure I understand it. When you do security, does that include also soliciting people to buy --

A. I wouldn't know. I never did security. I wouldn't know.

Q. Okay. So I'm getting the picture. So you're walking toward the 574 building. You got people outside. They're yelling out "blows, blows, blows," right?

A. Yeah.

Q. And they're also acting as security, right?

A. I assume so.

Q. Okay. And did you stop to talk to any of them?

A. No.

Q. Did you acknowledge them?

A. "Hey, what's up, y'all?" They kept on the step.

Q. And they call you out, "Hey, how's it going, Moon"?

A. They probably did.

Q. Okay. So then you walk -- to enter the 574 building, did you go in the front entrance or the rear --

A. I came through the back from the parking lot.

Q. From the back of the 574 building, when you're in the parking lot --

A. Yeah.

Q. -- can you see Lawless Gardens from there?

A. No, you cannot.

Q. Okay. So you -- I want to understand it. The people that were yelling out "blows, blows, blows," they were in the back of the 574 building; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And prior to that day, on that Sunday, when had been the last time you had been at the

574 building?

A. The day before.

Q. And was it the same thing? When you walked up to the --

A. Same thing every day.

Q. People yelling out "blows, blows, blows"?

A. Same thing every day.

Q. People were yelling out "blows, blows --

A. Same thing every day.

Q. -- blows"?

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him ask the whole question. We know what your answer is gonna be, but let him ask it.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. When you say "same thing every day," meaning you got these individuals yelling out "blows, blows, blows," right?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's for the heroin that was being sold out of the 574 building, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that one of your favorite buildings to go to, the 574 building?

A. It was just like any other one of the buildings. It was our hangout. Okay? You might stand

there about five, ten minutes. You walk out the front; you walk over to the next building and kick it.

Q. Yeah, so my question, though, is, were they -- was that one of your favorite places to go to at Ida B. Wells, the 574 building?

A. Yeah, because that was the only thing that was left now. Everything else is closed down. The stitch is the only thing that's left now at that particular time. That's where all the action is at.

Q. Okay. And when you say "all the action," you also mean all the narcotics activity, right?

A. Everything.

Q. Including narcotics activity, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. But it was true, the 527 building was open at that point, right?

A. All of them was open at that point.

Q. Yeah, okay.

So you go into the building, and that's when you first see Henderson and Shirley?

A. Right.

Q. Was there more drug talk going on inside the -- inside the building?

A. I can't tell you what the talk was. All I

could tell you is there was a multitude of people in the building as usual.

Q. Right. So --

A. Some of them lived upstairs; some was just hanging out; some was just trying to get out.

Q. Did you see some hand-to-hand transactions when you went inside the building?

A. No.

Q. Did you -- well, before you went to the building, you saw the people that were outside the building engaging in the drug trade. Did you see any hand-to-hand transactions?

A. No.

Q. Did you see people -- when the individuals were yelling out "blows, blows, blows," did you see people that were approaching those individuals to buy drugs?

A. People was going in and out of the building.

Q. Okay. And then did you understand those people to be going into the building to go buy the drugs?

A. Some would be.

Q. Okay. Let's -- so what -- tell me everything that was said between you, Shirley, and Henderson after you entered the building.

A. "Hey, man, what's up? What's going on? What's happening?" That's about it. I don't know.

Q. Can you tell me anything that Michael Henderson said to you inside the --

A. No, I cannot, man. That was 10, 11 years ago. No, I cannot.

Q. Well, it's almost 20 years ago.

A. See.

Q. All right. Can you tell me anything that Michael Henderson said while you were inside the 574 building?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. Can you tell me anything that Shirley said while you were inside the --

A. All I can tell you is who was just standing, kicking, and having a conversation. What we was talking about, I can't tell you what we was talking about.

Q. Were you talking about getting drugs?

A. I can't tell you that.

Q. You don't know one way or another, right?

A. Right.

Q. Were you talking about selling drugs that day?

A. No.

Q. How do you know that if you don't remember?

A. Because I didn't have none to sell.

Q. Okay. So you have this conversation with Shirley and Henderson. What happened next?

A. Watts come through the back door.

Q. Who -- okay. Who was Watts with, if anyone?

A. Officer Watts come through the back door. Another cop come through the front door. And he grab all of us and put us on the front window of the building, pat everybody down. Ain't nobody got anything. So he pulls Tywan to the side, tells Tywan he need a sacrificial lamb today. And then Tywan go upstairs. When he come back downstairs, they got a bundle of dope.

Q. Can you describe the bundle of dope?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. How do you know it was a bundle of dope?

A. I done see the plastic bag in his hands with the baggies and everything.

Q. Could you see -- did the baggies have any color that you saw?

A. I don't know. I can't remember.

Q. Would anything help you remember?

A. No.

Q. Let me ask you, so you said Watts came in the back door, and then another officer came in the front

door?

A. Right.

Q. What did the other officer look like who came in the front door?

A. I don't know who it was. It might have been Mohammed.

Q. Have you ever -- do you know who that officer is as you testify here today?

A. Do I know who the officer is, the one that came through the front door?

Q. Yes.

A. I said it might have been Mohammed, or it might have been the big, tall Cuban.

Q. Who's the big, tall Cuban?

A. I don't know his name. That's why I just call him Cuban, the big, tall, light-skinned guy. I don't know. All I know is he run with them.

Q. Was he -- the person you described as a big, tall Cuban, was he African-American?

A. No.

Q. Hispanic?

A. Yeah, of that persuasion, yeah.

Q. Okay. And then how old would you say that officer was?

A. I don't know. I don't know. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Did he have any facial hair?

A. No, he did not.

Q. How did he wear his hair?

A. Like a one. You know what a one is?

Q. You're talking about when you go to the barber?

A. Yeah, that's low, right.

Q. Okay. So a short haircut?

A. Yeah.

Q. But 100 percent he was not African-American, correct?

A. No, he was not.

Q. Okay. Did he -- the tall Cuban officer, did he have a nickname, as far as you know?

A. No, not that I know of. The only one --

Q. Go ahead. What were you going to say?

A. I only knew Al personal, Mohammed, and Watts. I knew who they was.

Q. Right. Had you ever seen the Cuban officer before that day?

A. Yeah, he was with them all the time.

Q. Okay. Had you ever said anything to the Cuban

officer at any time?

A. No.

Q. Had the Cuban officer ever arrested you before?

A. Yes. He was with Watts and -- was that September? I can't remember the day. Yeah, he was with Watts when he arrested me one time, yeah.

Q. Okay. And the arrest you're talking about, was that the arrest from August of 2005 or a different arrest?

A. What's the address on it?

Q. 3801 South Vernon.

A. Yes. Him and Watts was together, him, Watts, and Mohammed.

Q. Any other officers other than those three?

A. Watts, Mohammed, and the Cuban.

Q. Okay. Any other officers other than those three?

A. I didn't see no other officers.

Q. Okay. So let's go back to -- when the tall Cuban officer comes in the front door, does he say anything?

A. No, because we knew who he was.

Q. At any time on that day, December 11, 2005,

did the Cuban officer say anything that you heard?

A. Okay. Well, we can start with that question now. Watts always did all the talking. The other guys never said anything except for what Watts told them to do.

Q. So then it's your testimony that at no time did you ever hear any member of Watts's team say anything other than Watts?

A. No. Watts did all the talking.

Q. Right. So you agree you never heard the officers --

A. I never heard -- no, no, I never heard them.

Q. You have to let me finish.

So at no time did you ever hear anything ever said by the officers who worked for Watts?

A. Anything other than, "What you want me to do with them?"

Q. Okay. Anything else other than that?

A. Other than that, nothing.

Q. Okay. So at least on December 11, 2005, did you hear the Cuban officer say anything?

A. Vaguely. I can't remember.

Q. Would anything help you remember?

A. No.

Q. Okay. So who do you see first? Do you see Watts first or the Cuban officer?

A. I seen Watts first because my back was against the window. I seen him come through the back door because I was facing the back door.

Q. Did Watts say anything?

A. Yeah, "Get y'all ass on the wall."

Q. Did he say anything else?

A. Patted us down. Like I said, he didn't find anything. Took Tywan to the back of the building. I heard him say then, "Man, I need a sacrificial lamb today." And that's when they went upstairs and come back downstairs.

Q. How could you see where Watts was going with Tyrone [sic]?

A. The way the building is made, it's only two ways you can go up the stairs. This way, when you first come in the front of the building, and the back when you come in the building, in front of the elevator.

Q. Okay.

A. Now, we standing there facing -- looking at the elevator. So I'm looking at Watts as he walks to the back door with Tywan.

Q. All right. Is Tyrone -- by the way, is his

last name Herron?

A. I don't know. I never knew his last name.

Q. But he was a drug dealer, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So when Watts walks away with Tyrone, where's the Cuban officer?

A. He got us at the window. We still standing in the hallway.

MR. FLAXMAN: Are you saying "Tyrone"?

THE WITNESS: It's Tywan.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Okay. I misheard you. It's Tywan?

A. Tywan.

Q. Okay. Yeah, then I misheard. It's Tywan?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So let me ask again: So Watts and Tywan, they walk away. And then --

A. Correct.

Q. -- what is the Cuban officer doing?

A. He's just standing there, watching us.

Q. Okay. Did he pat you down or anything like that?

A. They had already patted us down.

Q. Who patted you down?

A. Watts and the Cuban.

Q. Okay.

A. And Mohammed.

Q. At what point did Mohammed show up?

A. I told you. Watts come through the back; the Cuban and Mohammed come through the front.

Q. Okay. I missed that part.

So Mohammed was with the Cuban?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Did Mohammed say anything inside the lobby?

A. No, no.

Q. Am I correct to say it's the lobby where you were at?

A. Right, we were in the lobby.

Q. Okay. What's being said during the time period where Tywan and Watts are gone?

A. Amongst us?

Q. Yeah, anything that's being said.

A. Nothing, nothing.

Q. Okay. So how long was Watts gone with Tywan before he came back?

A. It wasn't even three minutes.

Q. Okay. So what did you see when they came

back?

A. He got a bundle of dope in his hands.

Q. Who's got the bundle of dope in his hands?

A. Watts.

Q. What happened next?

A. He walked over; he need a sacrificial lamb and tapped me on my shoulder.

Q. How many -- when -- how many people total --

A. That went to jail that day?

Q. No, no. How many people total were in the lobby at that point when Watts --

A. I don't know. I don't know.

Q. -- tapped your shoulder?

A. Huh?

Q. How many people were in the lobby at the point where Watts approaches you and taps your shoulder?

A. The ones that he had up against the wall, which was me, Michael Henderson, Shirley Adams; and there was somebody else there. Me and Michael Henderson was the only ones that went to jail. Why he went to jail, I don't know. But I was the only one who end up going to the County jail for the drugs.

Q. Okay. So after Watts tapped you on the shoulder, what was the next thing that happened?

A. I was in handcuffs and in the paddy wagon.

Q. Who put you in handcuffs?

A. Watts put me in handcuffs.

Q. Who put you in the paddy wagon?

A. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no. Hold it. Hold it. While we standing there waiting -- I don't know why we still there -- but Watts got us in the hallway.

Q. Got who in the hallway?

A. Me, Michael Henderson, Shirley Allen, and that fourth person. I don't know who that was. A call come over the radio, say, "Watts, we got Ben on 35th." Watts told Mohammed and the Cuban to watch us. He left. We stood there maybe like -- maybe five or ten minutes. Watts come back. When he come back, he got a fat cigar in his mouth and say, "I got him."

Q. And did --

A. "Cuff these two right here, and put them in the wagon. Let's go."

Q. He tells that to the Cuban and Mohammed?

A. Right.

Q. And then who saw -- I want to make sure I understand your testimony. Watts was the person who actually arrested you?

A. Yes.

Q. He put the handcuffs on you?

A. I don't know. I can't remember.

Q. Well, did the Cuban put the handcuffs on you?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Did Mohammed put the handcuffs on you?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Did anyone handcuff Henderson?

A. Yes.

Q. Who handcuffed him?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Other than Watts, the Cuban, and Mohammed, did you ever see any other police officers at the 574 building that day?

A. No.

Q. Who walked you to the -- I think you called it a paddy wagon?

A. They all did.

Q. When you say "they all," who?

A. All three of them walked us out the back of the building.

Q. Watts, the Cuban, and Mohammed?

A. Mohammed, yeah.

Q. Did you see any other police officers when you were going to the paddy wagon?

A. No. When I came out the back of the building, the paddy wagon was pulled all the way up to the door, when you walk right out the hallway, right into the paddy wagon.

Q. And then who was placed in the paddy wagon?

A. Me and Michael Henderson.

Q. What happened to Shirley?

A. I guess he let her go.

Q. When you were being walked to the paddy wagon, was anyone saying anything?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Do you know where the parking lot is at the 511 building?

A. Yeah. That's in front of 527.

Q. Yeah, what's the -- from where you were at the 574 building --

A. You can't see.

Q. No. That's not my question.

When you're at the 574 building, from the -- you were taken out the back door; is that right?

A. Right.

Q. To the squadrol, or paddy wagon, as you call it?

A. Right.

Q. How long would it take you to walk to the parking lot at the 511 building?

A. About maybe two minutes if you don't stop and talk to nobody.

Q. It's very close, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Did you ever observe any police officers that day in the area of the 511 parking lot?

A. I can't see the 511 parking lot from 74.

Q. Okay. So you're placed in the wagon. What happened next?

A. We go to 51st.

Q. When you got to 51st Street, what happened then?

A. He did his paperwork and put us in the cell.

Q. Who did the paperwork?

A. Watts and Mohammed did the paperwork. Watts was telling Mohammed what to put on the paperwork.

Q. Did you observe anyone doing the paperwork other than Mohammed?

A. Watts and Mohammed was the ones doing the paperwork. Mohammed messed up the first report and had to do it all over.

Q. Okay. Did you ever see the Cuban officer at

51st and Wentworth?

A. He was sitting at his desk.

Q. Did he -- did you ever see the Cuban officer prepare any paperwork?

A. I can't really say. He might have been doing paperwork --

Q. But you're --

A. -- with another guy.

Q. Are you guessing?

A. Yes, I'm guessing.

Q. Okay. But did you actually -- so you did or you did not see him do any paperwork?

A. No. I didn't see him do any paperwork.

Q. Okay. Did the Cuban officer say anything inside the police station when you were there?

A. Not as I remember.

Q. Would anything help you remember?

A. No.

Q. Other than the Cuban officer, Mohammed, and Watts, did you see any other police officers inside the police station while your paperwork was being processed?

A. Yeah, his whole squad. His squad was there. Al was there too.

Q. Okay. When -- so -- but you were already --

you were already in cust- -- you were already at the -- you were at the police station already under arrest when you first saw Al Jones, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Did you say anything to Al that day, or did you hear him say anything to anyone?

A. No. I didn't say anything to Al.

Q. Okay. Did you see Al doing any paperwork?

A. I can't say I did.

Q. Did you see any other people inside the police station that weren't police officers?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Ben Baker at the police station?

A. First of all, I didn't see Ben at all. Okay? Let's get that clear. I didn't see him at all. I just heard a voice next to me in a cell saying he was Ben.

Q. But you've known Ben Baker since he was a little kid, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Are you friends with Ben Baker?

A. I knew him. We associates, yeah.

Q. And when you --

A. It was his voice. It was his voice in the cell, yes. But I didn't see him, only heard his voice.

Q. And you talked to him on that day, right?

A. I just told you. I only heard his voice, yes.

Q. Right. But I know you said you can't see him because he's in another cell, but you spoke with him on that day, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you spoke with him, you told him the truth, right?

A. The truth about what?

Q. Well, whatever you were saying to Ben Baker, was it the truth?

A. About what?

Q. Well, have you heard that Ben Baker said that you told him that you were selling drugs that day at the 574 building?

A. Okay. Let's clear this up.

MS. KLEINHAUS: I'm sorry. Just objection to the extent the question calls for anything privileged as to what he heard.

MR. BAZAREK: From Ben Baker?

MS. KLEINHAUS: No, not from Ben Baker. To the extent it invades privilege.

MR. FLAXMAN: Yeah, the question included questions about his conversations with counsel. But you can ask it

another way.

MR. BAZAREK: I'll parse that out.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Mr. Roberson, I don't want you to tell me anything that you said to your current counsel or your former counsel, right? Because at one point you were represented by Loevy & Loevy, right?

A. Right.

Q. And now you're represented by Flaxman & Flaxman, right?

A. Right.

Q. So I'm not asking about those conversations. Okay?

A. Okay.

Q. Okay. And not counting -- Strike that.

Other than from your -- No. Let me -- hold on a minute.

I'm not asking you about what your attorney said to you, but have you learned information from someone who's not your attorney that Ben Baker said you were selling drugs on that day at the 574 building?

A. I heard somewhat of something like that.

Q. How do you feel about that?

A. First of all, I'm inside a police station.

I'm in a cell. I'm talking to a guy through the wall. Why would I tell him something so stupid in a police station? I don't discuss things like that with another inmate.

Q. Well, Ben Baker has testified --

A. I don't care what Ben Baker testified to.

MR. FLAXMAN: Just let him ask the question, and then answer.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Ben Baker testified under oath at his deposition that you told him that you were serving that day, meaning selling drugs. Is that true or false?

A. Okay. Now, I'm finna tell --

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection to form.

I'm sorry, sir. I'm sorry, sir.

If your question is whether Ben Baker testified to that, there's no foundation for this witness. Otherwise, ask a question that he actually has foundation to answer.

MR. BAZAREK: Stop with the speaking objection.

Please read that question back.

(Record read as requested.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. False.

Q. So you're saying that Ben Baker --

A. Is telling a lie.

Q. And he perjured himself at his deposition?

A. I --

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection, form, foundation.

Sir, if you can just wait to answer until after I've finished my objection.

MR. FLAXMAN: Let her make the objection.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Why do you think he would lie about something like that?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, form --

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection, calls for speculation.

MR. FLAXMAN: -- foundation.

Go ahead.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. You have to ask him that.

Q. Is he -- to your knowledge, is he angry at you?

A. I don't know and don't care.

Q. And I showed him your booking photo from that day, and he said, "That's him. That's the guy who was selling -- he told me he was selling drugs that day." What do you think about that?

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection to form.

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection.

You can answer.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. And I'm telling you under oath he's lying. We didn't have no conversation like that.

Q. But you did have conversations with him on that day, right?

A. Yeah, we talked.

Q. And what did you talk about?

A. Nothing, really. I didn't tell him I was selling no drugs.

Q. Did Ben Baker say why -- did he tell you why he was arrested?

A. I didn't ask him.

Q. But did he tell you that he was arrested --

A. No, he didn't.

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him finish the question.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Did Mr. Baker tell you that he was arrested for possessing heroin on that day?

A. No, he did not.

Q. How long of a time period was it that you were in -- call it the adjoining cell next to Ben Baker?

A. I would say maybe eight to ten hours.

Q. And during the eight to ten hours, were you just -- you were talking back and forth?

A. Maybe.

Q. Can you tell me anything you remember Ben Baker saying to you during the time when you were in the adjoining cells?

A. No, I cannot. And for the record, I don't do no jailhouse talking.

Q. Other than Ben Baker in the adjoining cell, did you talk to any other arrestees who were in the cell?

A. No.

Q. Were you in a cell with anyone?

A. No.

Q. Tell me, when you went to court for the very first time after the December 11, 2005 arrest, you went before a judge, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell the judge that you were being framed?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, form.

You can answer.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. I just told the judge the drugs --

Q. You -- That's.

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I missed that.

MR. FLAXMAN: He wants to know what you told the judge.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. The first time I went to court for this, it was two different arrest reports. One supposed to have 16 bags. That was the first one when I went preliminary to 51st. When I go to get my chief judge at 26th and California, the bag contained 60-something bags of heroin in that.

Q. Right, because the police say you had the drugs in your hand at the 574 building, and then they recovered more drugs from you at the police station, right?

A. No.

Q. Were you searched at the police station?

A. First of all, they did not get no drugs for me, period.

Q. Were you searched at the police station, sir, after you were brought there?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Who searched you at the police station?

A. One of the officers. I was searched twice. I

was searched before they wrote me up, when they was doing their paperwork. And I was searched before I went in the cell, and they found nothing.

Q. Who searched you?

A. The officers did.

Q. Which officer?

A. Whichever officer was on duty that day to open the cells for the people to go in the back.

Q. So it wasn't -- it wasn't the Cuban officer?

A. They had already searched us, I said, before they started their paperwork.

Q. Okay. I want to focus on that. Before they started the paperwork, was it the Cuban officer who searched you?

A. No. Watts searched me.

Q. Okay. Did anyone else search you at the police station other than Watts?

A. Yeah, the bailiff that put you in the cell in the back.

Q. Like the lockup keeper?

A. Right.

Q. They wear the blue shirts?

A. They wear the blue, right.

Q. Okay. Not the TAC officers, right, that wear

plain clothes?

A. The TAC officers searched me before I got to the police station.

Q. Okay.

A. Which was Watts. They found nothing else.

Q. Did anyone ever search you -- Strike that.

Separate and apart from the lockup keeper, did anyone else search you other than Watts?

A. No.

Q. The drugs that you said Watts had in his hand at the 574 building, did you ever see those same drugs at the police station?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see any narcotics after you arrived at the police station?

A. No.

MR. BAZAREK: Let's take like a ten-minute break. I don't -- I think I'm going to start going through some exhibits, so I think I -- let's just take a ten-minute break, and then we'll reconvene.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. The time is 2:33 p.m. We are now going off the record.

(A short break was had.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 2:42 p.m. We are now

back on the record.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Mr. Roberson, have you ever had any interactions with a police officer named Elsworth Smith?

A. That's Smitty. If I'm not mistaken, that part of Watts' crew.

Q. Okay. At any time did you see Smitty on that day?

A. If Watts was there, he was there.

Q. No, sir. My question to you is, at any time did you see --

A. No, I didn't see him.

Q. You gotta let me --

A. I didn't see him.

Q. We're talking -- At any time on December 11, 2005, did you see Officer Elsworth Smith?

A. I can't remember.

Q. As you sit here today at this deposition, do you have any recollection of seeing Officer Elsworth Smith on December 11, 2005?

A. No.

Q. How would you describe Officer Elsworth Smith, or as you call him, Smitty; is that right?

A. If I'm not mistaken, he was kind of a short,

dark-skinned guy.

Q. What height?

A. About 5, 2; 5, 3.

Q. How about his build?

A. I really can't remember. It's been so long ago, man.

Q. But you would call him "Smitty"?

A. I mean, that's -- that's the hood name for him.

Q. Okay. How about -- what other members of Watts's team do you recall their names, if anyone?

A. The ones that I'm familiar with is Watts, Mohammed, and Al and the Cuban. Now, those, I know about them.

Q. Okay. So let's take a look -- we're going to mark this as the first exhibit. It's City BG -- Or strike that. I'm going to do something else.

So let's start -- we're going to make this Deposition Exhibit No. 1. It's COPA-WATTS_042245. Now if we can show it to the witness.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Okay. Mr. Roberson, do you recognize the

person in this photograph?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's you, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's how you looked on December 11, 2005, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What was -- you know, what was your weight on that day, do you recall, like what you were weighing back in December of '05?

A. Man, I don't know.

Q. When you were a user, would you be thinner?

A. I would be thinner, yes.

Q. Okay. We can take that one down.

Let's next look at -- we're going to mark this Exhibit No. 2. It's COPA-WATTS_042246. It's another booking photograph.

(Whereupon, a video is shown via Zoom.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. That's the candy man.

Q. What's his name?

A. I don't know his real name, but he used to like candies.

Q. Would he work security or --

A. (Inaudible.)

Q. -- yell out --

MR. FLAXMAN: Just let him ask it and then answer.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Did you ever observe him at any time on December 11, 2005?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Was he one of the people that you saw when you were walking into the building who was yelling out "blows, blows, blows"?

A. No. I can't remember.

Q. At any time did you see Mr. Pulley in the lobby?

A. I can't remember, no.

Q. Would anything help you remember?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Let's look at Deposition Exhibit No. 3. That's COPA-WATTS_042247.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Do you recognize that person?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Who is that?

A. That's Michael Henderson.

Q. When was the last time you had any contact with Michael Henderson?

A. That day when we was in jail. I haven't seen him since.

Q. You have not seen him since December 11 --

A. No, I haven't.

Q. You have to let me finish.

You have not seen him since December 11, 2005?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Was he present when you were having your discussions with Ben Baker?

A. No.

Q. Have you spoken with Michael Henderson since December 11, 2005?

A. No.

Q. All right. Let's take a look at -- this will be Deposition Exhibit No. 4, it's COPA-WATTS_042248.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Do you know who this person is?

A. I have seen him in the projects.

Q. Say it again.

A. I have seen him in the projects.

Q. At Ida B. Wells?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he one of the individuals who was yelling out "blows, blows, blows" as you entered the 574 building?

A. I don't know.

Q. Could he have been?

A. I don't know.

Q. At any time did you see this individual -- his name is Laurence Little -- inside the 574 building when the police came in?

A. I can't remember that.

Q. Would anything help you remember?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Let's go to the next. This is Exhibit 5, I think we're on, COPA-WATTS_04249.

MR. FLAXMAN: I think you might have missed a "2" when you read it. It's 042249.

MR. BAZAREK: Yeah, 042249, right.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. So do you see that person, sir?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know him?

A. No, I don't.

Q. At any time did you observe him on December 11, 2005?

A. I can't remember seeing him, no.

Q. Was he one of the -- was he -- Or strike that. Did you -- was he one of the individuals who was outside yelling "blows, blows, blows" as you entered the 574 building?

A. I don't know.

Q. So he could have been? You don't know one way or the other?

A. I don't know. I don't know.

Q. Okay. Did you see -- at any time did you see him inside the lobby of the 574 building?

A. I don't even know who he is.

Q. At any time did you see him at --

A. No.

Q. -- Mr. Moore inside the police station?

A. No.

Q. Do you know -- I know you know who Ben Baker is. Do you know who Clarissa Glenn is?

A. No.

Q. All right. Let's -- this will be Exhibit 6,

COPA-WATTS_002304.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. At any time on December 11, 2005, did you observe the woman in this picture whose name is Clarissa Glenn?

A. No.

Q. At any time when you were at the police station on December 11, 2005, did you observe Clarissa Glenn inside the police station?

A. No.

Q. At any time when you were inside the police station on December 11, 2005, did you see any female arrestee who was in police custody?

A. No.

Q. Okay.

A. I'm going to show you next -- this is Exhibit -- I'm sorry. Are we on 7 or 8?

MS. HARRIS: I think 7.

MR. FLAXMAN: I have 7.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. So this will be Deposition Exhibit No. 7. It's DO-JOINT 002918 & 002924.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Mr. Roberson, I'm showing you some photographs. I know the quality is not that good. But I'd like you to look at this document. And as you're looking at each photograph, can you tell me if you recognize anyone in the photograph? And if there's a number with the photograph, can you tell me which number it is and person that you're --

A. I don't know none of them.

Q. Can you do that?

A. I don't know any of them.

Q. All right. So I'm sorry. Did you look at all of them on the first page? Let's make sure you go through them all.

MR. FLAXMAN: We couldn't see the bottom.

MR. BAZAREK: Yeah, we gotta make it smaller so we can see, yeah.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. I don't know any of them.

Q. Okay. So you don't know any on the first page; is that correct?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Let's look at the second page.

A. Shit, none of them -- (inaudible).

MR. FLAXMAN: Is the question if he recognizes these?

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Yeah. Do you recognize any of them?

A. No, no.

Q. We gotta scroll down.

A. No.

Q. Okay. So let's take that one down. And then let's go with the next exhibit.

MR. BAZAREK: And, Ms. Court Reporter, what number is this one gonna be?

THE REPORTER: 8.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. So Exhibit 8, it's DO-JOINT 048315 to 316. We'll take that one down, and we'll put --

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Okay. Do you see -- it's a two-page document. It's booking photos. Do you recognize the person in that --

A. Yes.

Q. -- photograph?

Who is that?

A. That's Ben Baker.

Q. And that's the Ben Baker that you have known since he was a little kid, right?

A. Yes.

Q. How would you describe your -- let's go to the second page. It's just a side -- you see the side view of Mr. Baker?

A. Yes.

Q. How would you describe your relationship with Ben Baker since you've known him since he was a little kid?

A. There's no relationship. I just know him from the neighborhood. I watched him grow up. And he disappeared for a while or I disappeared. But there's no relationship.

Q. When you say he disappeared, is that because he went to jail?

A. I don't know where he went.

Q. Was he a Gangster Disciple?

A. You'll have to ask him that.

Q. Did he control the narcotics activity in the 527 building?

A. You have to ask him that.

Q. So you have no knowledge, whatsoever, that Ben Baker was a drug dealer; is that your testimony, sir?

A. That's my testimony.

Q. Do you know who Elgin Moore is?

A. Who?

Q. Elgin Moore.

A. No.

Q. Do you know an individual named Bryant Patrick?

A. No.

Q. Did you know anyone who sold heroin out of the 527 building?

A. No.

Q. Do you know an individual named Henry Thomas?

A. No.

Q. His nickname is Big Hen?

A. No.

Q. Do you know an individual named Phillip Thomas?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Let's take a look at -- this will be Exhibit 9, I believe. It's PL JOINT 052776 to 777.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. What was that? I can't read that.

Q. It's PL JOINT 052776 to 777. It's an affidavit of Willie Robinson.

MR. FLAXMAN: Do you need him to zoom in more?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I need to see that.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. I just want you to review it. We'll go through each paragraph, and I just have a couple questions.

A. Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah. Yes, that's all me.

Q. Okay. So you -- let's go to the second page. That's your signature, sir, Willie Robinson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you signed this on January 31st, 2020; is that right?

A. I assume so.

Q. And you read it over completely before you signed it, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. We can take that down.

Let's next take a look at -- this will be Exhibit 10, I believe. It's CITY-BG-028601 through 603. And what I'd like you to do with this one, Mr. Roberson, is -- this one actually has names with pictures. Okay?

A. Yes.

Q. So all I want you to do is go -- like, starting with John Bradley and going across, if you see someone that you know, could you just call out the number and the name? Can you do that?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Take your time.

A. 18.

Q. Is that -- that's Allen Jackson?

A. Yeah.

Q. How do you know Allen Jackson?

A. He from Ida B. Wells.

Q. He was a drug dealer, right?

A. All I can tell you, he from the neighborhood.

Q. Was he involved in --

A. I don't know what he was involved in.

No. 25.

Q. So wait, sir. I want to go back to Allen Jackson. It's your testimony that you have -- you did not know whether he was a drug dealer or not. Is that

your testimony?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. Go ahead.

A. 25.

Q. Dennis Mapp, you know him?

A. Yeah.

Q. Was he involved in the drug trade at Ida B. Wells?

A. Not that I know of. We just used to get high together.

Q. When you got high together, you used heroin together?

A. Yeah.

Q. Did he ever act as a security or a lookout for the drug dealers?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Okay.

A. Go up some.

I don't know who half of these guys are. That's it.

Q. I just have a follow-up question. Remember earlier in the deposition, I asked you if you know Elgin Moore. Take a look at No. 28.

A. 28? Where 28 at?

Q. Maybe we can enlarge it a little bit, No. 28. His name is Elgin Moore.

A. Where is that?

Q. Did you ever see him at any time at Ida B. Wells?

A. I don't see him.

Q. He's No. 28.

MR. FLAXMAN: Zoom in one more time, and we'll look at it.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay.

MR. FLAXMAN: Okay. Now you see where the mouse is going around, No. 28?

BY THE WITNESS:

A. Oh, right here. I can't even see his face.

MR. BAZAREK: Can we make that bigger or no? We're kind of --

MR. FLAXMAN: It's big enough. It's just a blurry picture.

MR. BAZAREK: Yeah, okay.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. All right. Then take a look at No. 32, Bryant Patrick.

A. No.

Q. Have you ever seen him before?

A. No.

Q. And the reason I ask you is because Ben Baker has testified under oath that Elgin Moore and Bryant Patrick sold heroin for him at the 527 building. So you don't know anything about that?

A. No.

Q. We can take that down.

MS. HARRIS: Bill, did you want to go to the second page on this exhibit?

MR. BAZAREK: Oh, yeah. I'm sorry. Yeah, let's do that. I missed that. Thanks.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. So, yeah, sir, look at the individuals on this -- on the second page of the exhibit, and tell me if you know any of them.

A. I know all of them.

Q. Okay. So Patrick Nooner?

A. Yeah.

Q. He was a drug -- was he a drug supplier at Ida B. Wells?

A. All I know is he from the Extensions.

Q. Did he ever supply drugs to you?

A. I couldn't tell -- no, no, no, no.

Q. Was he involved in narcotics activity?

A. I don't know what he was involved in.

Q. All right. Wilbert Moore, do you know him?

A. Yes.

Q. His name was Big Shorty, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Was he involved in the narcotics activity at Ida B. Wells?

A. Yeah, he was the man.

Q. Did you ever receive narcotics from Wilbert Moore?

A. No. I ain't never receive anything from him.

Q. Okay. How about Roy Bennet? His nickname was Shot.

A. Yeah.

Q. How do you know Shot?

A. He worked for Big Shorty.

Q. He was involved in narcotics activity?

A. Yeah, with Big Shorty.

Q. Was he involved in narcotics activity?

A. Yes.

Q. Anything else about him other than he was involved in narcotics activity that you know?

A. He was a shot caller.

Q. He was a what?

A. He was a boss.

Q. He was a boss, okay.

How about the next one, Harry Seals?

A. That was the hit man.

Q. He was a killer?

A. That was the enforcer.

Q. Well, when he's a hit man, it means he's a killer, right?

A. I don't know if he killed anybody or not, but that's the enforcer. Well, he was the enforcer.

Q. The individuals on this page, as far as you know, were they all Gangster Disciples?

A. Yeah, all them Gangster Disciples.

Q. And it's your testimony you never needed any type of permission to sell heroin at Ida B. Wells?

A. No. I'm from Ida B. Wells.

Q. Okay. Did you ever -- other than heroin, did you ever sell cocaine?

A. Yeah, I sold rock.

Q. When were you selling rock cocaine?

A. When I want some heroin.

Q. So what were the years when you were selling rock cocaine?

A. Man, I don't know. The late '80s, early '90s.

Q. Did you ever sell rock cocaine in the 2000s, ever?

A. No, no, no.

Q. Okay. But it's true that when you weren't selling heroin, you would sell rock cocaine, right?

A. I ain't sold nothing in the 2000s.

Q. No, I know, but -- okay. During the time when -- in the -- prior to the 2000s, during the times when you weren't selling heroin, you would sell rock cocaine, right?

A. If I had enough money to get it, yeah.

Q. Okay. So then how about Harold Owens? Do you know him?

A. Let me see. Bring it up some.

Okay. Harold Owens, Jason Allen --

Q. You mean Allen Jackson?

A. I mean Allen Jackson, all of them was part of Big Shorty's crew.

Q. Big Shorty or Shotty?

A. Big Shorty. That was his crew.

Q. Yeah, okay. And that includes Brian Ford?

A. Who?

Q. Brian Ford. Look underneath Jackson.

A. I ain't know him.

Q. Okay. How about Valentino Wilbourn? You know him?

A. No.

Q. What about Jovan Towers?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Tolorn Fumbanks, do you know him?

A. Yeah, he's a -- he's -- that's the nephew of one of the guys I grew up with. He's a Clark.

Q. Yeah, do you know Jamar Lewis? Do you know Jamar?

A. No.

Q. Tweet or Black Boy?

A. Yeah, I know Tweet, yeah.

Q. Tweet was a drug dealer, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Do you know where Tweet is right now?

A. No, I sure don't.

Q. Did you ever see Tweet and Ben Baker together?

A. I think they was feuding.

Q. You think they what?

A. They didn't like one another, I don't think.

Q. What was the feud between those two?

A. I couldn't tell you. All I can tell you, I didn't think they got along.

Q. All right. So underneath -- Tolorn Fumbanks, he's dead, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. And then underneath him, you've got Ben Baker.

A. Yeah.

Q. And you know Ben, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And then that -- here's a different picture of Elgin Moore. I don't know if it's any better.

A. I don't know him.

Q. Okay. We can take that exhibit down. Bear with me a second.

I just have a question: Do you remember COPA wanted you to look at some photo array? Do you remember anything like that, that they were trying to get you to come and look at a photo array?

A. On 35th?

Q. Give me a second.

No, first, I'm asking you, do you remember, like, COPA trying to get you to come down and look at photos of police officers?

A. Yeah, and I refused because I didn't trust them.

Q. Why was it that you didn't trust them?

A. Man, I don't trust no police no more, man.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: I apologize to interrupt. I can't see the witness.

Thank you.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Go ahead, sir. Why don't you trust them?

A. I don't trust police no more.

Q. Okay. So let's look at -- this is the next exhibit.

MR. BAZAREK: What number are we on?

THE REPORTER: 11.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. All right. This is 11, COPA-WATTS_021846. And I want you just to read -- it's a short paragraph, but I'd like you to read it, sir.

(Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. Yes.

Q. So have you read it, sir?

A. Yeah.

Q. And it looks like you were contacted at your residence on --

A. Yes, yes.

Q. Did they show up in person?

A. Yes.

Q. And they write that you refused to participate in a photo array viewing and indicated that he needed to get his papers together for his own case before he cooperated with COPA.

Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that true?

A. Yes, that's true.

Q. So what was -- what were the papers you were getting together?

A. I can't remember the papers, but I think I was talking about my court cases and my arrest report of when I took them to trial and beat the case when I filed a motion. But I wasn't messing with them because, to me, they was trying to clear Watts -- Watts and them up. They wasn't no help to me. They was trying to help Watts and them out.

Q. So I --

A. That's why I refused.

Q. Okay. So I got another question: You see the next sentence, it says, Robinson also indicated that he was concerned with money.

Do you see that?

A. Concerned with money?

Q. It says, Robinson also indicated that he was concerned with money.

A. I don't understand.

Q. Did you tell -- did you tell the COPA investigators that you had some concern about money?

A. No.

Q. Did you mention money at all to them?

A. No.

Q. When you were talking to COPA, were you thinking, "Hey, I'm gonna bring my own lawsuit, and I'm gonna -- I want to make a lot of money on that"?

A. I might have said I was gonna sue them, but I ain't said nothing about making a lot of money.

Q. Did you ask someone from COPA to be paid to give information to them?

A. You know what I asked them: Was I able to sue? And the answer was that, "We cannot give you that kind of information. We can't talk to you about that." And that was the end of that.

Q. All right. So did the -- did money ever come up at all in your conversations with COPA?

A. Not me asking them about no money. I just asked them was I gonna -- will I be able to sue.

Q. Okay. So let's next go to Deposition Exhibit No. 12. And this is gonna be the August 10th, 2023 Ben Baker deposition extract. And I'm just gonna read -- this is a portion of Ben Baker's testimony that he gave under oath. And what I'd like you to -- what I'd like to show you is, if we first go to the attachments to the transcript, there's a booking photo of you and the other individuals who were arrested on December 11, 2005.

MR. BAZAREK: And if we can just -- I want to show him the photographs first, Dhavi.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. You see your booking photo again, sir? You see it?

A. Yes.

Q. And then -- then you've got Larry Pulley, his booking photo. And then you have Michael Henderson, his booking photo. And then you have Laurence Little, his booking photo. You see that?

A. Yeah.

Q. Then you have Louis Moore, his booking photo.

Okay. So I'm just -- I'm going to read you from the portions of this transcript, and I'm going to

ask you some questions about it. Okay?

A. Okay.

Q. And this was -- this is on August 10th, 2023, when Ben Baker gave sworn testimony in his lawsuit.

So that's me, Mr. Bazarek.

I say, Okay. All right.

Mr. Tepfer says, Continue.

Mr. Bazarek says, All right.

And then now I'm asking a question of Mr. Baker.

Question: All right. I've shown you what's been marked, Mr. Baker, as Group Exhibit No. 6. And remember yesterday, we were talking about your arrest on December 11, 2005; and you talked about a group of other individuals that got arrested in a sting at the 574 building. Do you recall that?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: And you said that one of the individuals spoke with you while you were at the police station, right?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Okay. So now I'm going -- I'm going to show you -- I've shown -- in front of you, you have Group Exhibit No. 6. And I -- I'd ask you to take a

look at the pictures of the -- all the people. You're pointing. Who are you pointing to?

ANSWER: This who I call Fred.

QUESTION: Okay. So that's Mr. --

(Whereupon, there were technical difficulties.)

QUESTION: Do you ever hear him called Roberson? I think that's another name he's used.

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Okay. How do you know Fred?

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. Mr. Bazarek, you cut out for like a question or two after you said -- if you go up, I think that last question was -- "This who I call Fred" was the last we heard of you.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay. Hold on.

THE REPORTER: And then you started up again -- yeah.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay. I'll go back to that page. Okay. So we did get in, This is -- This is who I call Fred? I read that?

THE REPORTER: Yes. I think you even got up to -- yes, let's just say there, sure.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. All right, so ...

QUESTION: Okay. So that's Mr. Willie Robinson?

ANSWER: That's what it says up here, yes.

QUESTION: Okay. You call him Fred?

ANSWER: Yeah.

QUESTION: Did you ever hear him called Roberson? I think that's another name he's used.

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Okay. How do you know Fred?

ANSWER: From around, through the Ida B. Wells.

QUESTION: All right. And so -- so the record is clear, it's the first page of Group Exhibit No. 6, and it's COPA-WATTS_042245. For some reason, it's under confidential, subject to protective order. It's just a mug shot, so it's -- I would say it's not confidential, but we'll have to keep this part under the record for now. But, anyway, all right. Tell me about Fred.

ANSWER: This -- this is the guy that told me that Watts got a call saying that I was coming to the building, that I would be pulling up to the building. This is the guy that told me that the bundle that Watts put on the table when he came in is part of the work that they took off of them because he, Fred, Willie Robinson,

or -- was pitching --

QUESTION: So Fred --

ANSWER: -- in the building.

QUESTION: Mr. Fred, a/k/a Mr. Robinson, a/k/a Mr. Roberson, told you that he was selling drugs that day?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Okay.

ANSWER: I don't know all the a/k/a's, but --

QUESTION: Yeah, did -- did Fred say who -- who he was selling the drugs with?

ANSWER: No. He just said he was pitching --

QUESTION: Yeah.

ANSWER: -- that day.

QUESTION: And pitching means he's -- he's selling?

ANSWER: He was serving.

QUESTION: He's serving? Serving means selling drugs, right?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Okay. So let's take a look -- how long have you known Fred?

ANSWER: It's been years.

And then I want to go to -- we're gonna move

ahead. Let's go to Page -- it's -- it would be the pdf at 6, but it's Page 26 at the top, if we can go there, and I'll continue reading.

QUESTION: Did Fred say who had arrested him?

ANSWER: No. He just said that it was a sting at the building, and Watts and them arrested him. That's -- that's why we was all in the tactical office, because when they arrest you, that's where you go.

QUESTION: So was -- was Fred, a/k/a Willie Robinson -- was he one of the dope dealers at the 574 building?

ANSWER: That day.

QUESTION: Did he have a line or anything like that?

ANSWER: He said he was serving.

QUESTION: Yeah.

ANSWER: He was pitching that day.

Is any of that true, what Ben Baker said about you, sir?

A. All of that is a lie.

MS. KLEINHAUS: Object to form, foundation.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Everything that Ben Baker said about you was a lie; is that correct, sir?

A. Everything.

Q. Everything was a lie, right?

A. Everything.

Q. You agree, everything he said was a lie, right?

A. Yes.

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection, form, foundation, asked and answered.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. How does that make you feel, that he was lying about you?

A. How do you think I feel, man? Clearly, he was trying to throw me under the bus and clear itself.

Q. What are you going to do about that?

A. What can I do about it?

Q. Well, he's defamed you, right?

A. Okay.

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, foundation.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. You know that Ben Baker was a drug dealer; isn't that true?

A. I don't know nothing.

Q. Is there a -- when you're in a gang, are there like certain things that you don't cross certain lines?

MS. KLEINHAUS: Objection to form.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. You wouldn't like snitch on someone?

A. If I wasn't in no gang, I still don't snitch on nobody.

Q. So you would agree that you would know --

A. I don't know nothing about Ben Baker.

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him ask the question.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Who was -- who was at the top of the drug dealers at the 574 building, if you know?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was Tywan? Was he --

A. I don't know.

Q. When is the last time you saw Tywan?

A. That day.

Q. Was Tywan a Gangster Disciple?

A. I assume so.

Q. Just give me a moment.

Is there anything that happened to you on December 11, 2005, that you haven't testified to at this deposition?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, form, foundation.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. No.

MR. BAZAREK: That's all I have at this time.

MR. GAINER: Mr. Robinson, are you able to hear me?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. GAINER: Are you okay to keep going, or do you want to take a break?

THE WITNESS: I really want to be done with this.

MR. GAINER: Well, I can assure you that I'm not going to ask questions for as long as the first lawyer did. I only have a few.

THE WITNESS: Come on. Let's get this over with, man.

MR. GAINER: Okay, good.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. So I want to start with some questions about the confusion about your name. You talked about that at the very beginning of the deposition. Do you remember that?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So what do you call yourself?

A. What do you mean? On the streets or on paper?

Q. On paper.

A. My name is Willie Robinson, Jr., III.

Q. And just so that I'm sure I'm hearing you correctly, are you saying Robinson, R-O-B-I-N-S-O-N?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. Great. So do you have a driver's license or a State ID right now?

A. It's old.

Q. Yeah, you don't have to get it out. I'm just ask if you have one on you.

A. But, listen, let me explain this to you: This problem I have with my name being Robinson and Roberson, I been having this problem since the 5th grade.

Q. I appreciate that, and it sounds frustrating.

A. So to be perfectly honest with you, I go by "Robinson" and "Roberson."

Q. Okay. Let me just ask you a couple more questions about it; then I'll move on. Okay?

So you have an old ID in your pocket. You were just about to reach for it, right?

A. Yeah.

Q. And what name is on that ID?

A. Roberson.

Q. Did you say Roberson, R-O-B-E-R-S-O-N?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. Do you work right now, sir?

A. No, I do not.

Q. All right. Do you -- and I don't want to know any details. I'm just asking, do you have bank accounts in your name?

A. No.

Q. All right.

A. No.

Q. Do you have -- do you own a car?

A. I don't own anything.

Q. All right. Where do you live right now?

A. 6135 South Seeley.

Q. Right. You said that already. Are you renting that, or do you own that? I guess you don't own it.

A. I live with someone.

Q. Is your name on a lease?

A. No.

Q. Do you get government financial benefits?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any source of income right now?

A. I get an EBT card every month.

Q. Okay. So the EBT card that you get, what name is that issued to?

A. Roberson.

Q. R-O-B-E-R-S-O-N?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. And the complaint in this lawsuit, were you aware that that complaint was filed with the name Roberson, R-O-B-E-R-S-O-N, on it?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. But the affidavit that we saw earlier that Mr. Bazarek let you read that has your signature, that affidavit was issued in the name Robinson, correct?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. All right. So you use -- is it fair to say that you use those names interchangeably?

A. Like I just explained to you -- and you could take my police records all the way down from the penitentiary until now -- I have went by both last names from the 5th grade until now.

Q. Okay.

A. I can get a birth certificate from Mississippi; one may say "Roberson." I can order another birth certificate, and the other one may say "Robinson."

Q. Got it.

And your Social Security number, what name is that issued to you under?

A. I really can't say. I have to look at the card.

Q. All right. Fair enough.

(Whereupon, technical difficulties occurred.)

BY THE WITNESS:

A. -- some of them say "Roberson."

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm having some difficulty hearing everybody. Some of you are frozen.

MR. GAINER: Were you able to hear me?

THE REPORTER: Well, now I can.

MR. GAINER: Okay.

THE REPORTER: It was frozen for a second.

MR. GAINER: Where did we leave off?

THE REPORTER: Yeah, I can tell you.

(Record read as requested.)

MR. GAINER: And then the next question and the only other question I asked was: Have you ever done anything to try to get that problem fixed, and he was in the midst of answering that question.

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. So, sir, why don't you go ahead and answer that question, again.

A. Like I explained to you, if I order a birth

certificate, one would come back "Roberson"; one would come back "Robinson." They would tell me I have to get my school transcript. Some of those are under "Robinson" and some under "Roberson."

Q. Okay. And when is the last time you tried to get that problem fixed? Do you remember?

A. A few years ago, man.

Q. All right. How old a man are you now, sir?

A. I'm 59.

Q. All right. I want to take you back to your testimony about December 11th, 2005, at the 574 building, okay, just so you know what I'm asking you about.

You identified a person name Tywan as someone who was helping Watts get some drugs from up on the upper floors of the building. Do you remember that testimony?

A. Yeah.

Q. I might have missed this, but who is Tywan? What is his full name?

A. All I can tell you, he go by the name of Tywan or Big Ty.

Q. And where -- when is the last time you saw that person?

A. That day.

Q. Do you know -- Strike that.

Back then, when this was happening, did you know where that person lived?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Now do you know where that person lives?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know if that person is alive or dead?

A. No, I do not.

Q. And prior to this day, December 11th, 2005, when you saw Tywan and Watts working together, had you ever seen Tywan before?

A. In the projects, yeah.

Q. All right. And did Watts or did -- Strike that.

Did Tywan have the reputation of someone who worked with the police?

A. Yeah, they was on the same team.

Q. Say that one more time. I didn't hear.

A. Yes, they was on the same team.

Q. What do you mean by that, they were on the same team?

A. Watts, Mohammed -- wait. Watts, Big Shorty, Tywan, and Shaka (phonetic), they all was up under Watts. They paid Watts off. That's why they didn't never get stuck up, or they didn't never get raided.

Q. Okay. So --

A. That's what I mean.

Q. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you. Thank you for explaining that.

Did you ever see any of those individuals -- excuse me. Did you ever see any of those individuals give money to Watts?

A. Not personally, but I done seen Watts go in empty-handed and come out with a bag.

Q. Okay.

A. Just like the day -- just like the day he put the drugs on me. Him and Tywan went upstairs empty-handed, come back downstairs; they got a bag of dope.

Q. Right. And that's what you told us happened on December 11th, 2005?

A. That's right.

Q. Okay. Can you tell me any other time when you saw Watts go somewhere empty-handed and come out with a bag, when you saw that?

A. Just about every day he'll go in a building and come out with his money. He wasn't trying to hide nothing. He wasn't scared. The man truly thought he was a gangster.

Q. Can you tell me the name of any person that you saw give Watts money?

A. No, I can't tell you that.

Q. Okay. All right. So on that day, December 11th, 2005, when you were in the lobby of the building and Watts told -- you testified Watts told everybody to get up on the wall, correct?

A. Right.

Q. All right. And then you said that Watts and this person, Tywan, went somewhere and then came back, and Watts had drugs in his hand. That was your testimony, right?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. Tell me where they went.

A. All I can tell you is they went somewhere upstairs in the building.

Q. And then once -- is it fair to say that once they went upstairs in the building, you could not see them anymore?

A. I couldn't see.

Q. All right. And the person, Tywan, after he and Watts came back downstairs, did you ever talk with him about what happened?

A. Did I ever talk to Tywan?

Q. Yes.

A. No.

Q. Okay. My understanding of your testimony is that after all of that happened and before you were taken to the police car to be taken to the station, you were with Watts when Watts got a radio call?

A. Right. We was all up against the wall. He got a radio call saying, "We got Ben Baker on 35th." He told the other officer that was there -- Watts told him I'll be right back. He left. When he come back, he was smoking a fat cigar, saying, "We got the motherfucker."

Q. Right. That's what you told us earlier. I'm curious about where you were in the building exactly when this call came in.

A. We were standing in the lobby with our backs against the wall.

Q. And who was present?

A. Michael Henderson. There was a young lady named Shirley Allen. And I forget who the other guy was.

Q. All right. You said your back was against the wall when this happened?

A. Yeah.

Q. Where was Watts standing when this happened?

A. He was standing behind me. My mistake. I had

my hands on the window looking out the hallway window because we had just been searched. Okay? So my back is to Watts. When he got the call, he's standing right behind me. When he got the call, whatever other officer that was there, he told the officer to watch us. He'll be right back. He left, and he came back.

Q. And you -- so when Watts got this call, you were facing away from him?

A. Right. My back was to him.

Q. How was Watts wearing his radio?

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, did you hear the words come over the radio?

A. I heard it loud and clear.

Q. All right. And where was Watts's radio on his person?

A. I can't tell you that.

Q. Who was talking to him over the radio?

A. To me, it sounded like Al, but I can't tell you because I can't see through the radio.

Q. And so are you suggesting that you could recognize -- or you think you recognized Al's voice over the raid?

A. I think so. I'm not for certain.

Q. Were there any -- can you tell me now -- and I just want to make sure. You might have said this already, so if you did, you can just tell me again. What were the exact words you heard that came over the radio?

A. "We got Ben Baker up here on 35th." Watts, "I'm on my way."

Q. Okay. So you heard someone say, "We've got Ben Baker over here on 35th," and then you heard Watts say, "I'm on my way"?

A. Right.

Q. All right. Could you hear any other discussion that took place over the radio?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear any call signals or call signs being said over the radio?

A. No, no, because when Watts heard that and said he was on his way, he went straight out the building.

Q. Okay. Prior to him getting that radio call, you said that he searched you, Watts?

A. Right.

Q. How did he search you?

A. He patted us down, went in my pockets, and all of that.

Q. Did he -- so at this point, the search was a

pat-down search?

A. Yeah.

Q. And did he take anything out of your pockets or anything off your person?

A. No.

Q. How long did the pat-down search last?

A. I mean, I don't know. He just patted me down; I didn't have nothing. They went to the next guy and so on and so on.

Q. Did you have any money on you?

A. I don't know. I don't remember. I don't know.

Q. In your life, prior to this incident with Watts, were you ever arrested for having drugs on your person?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you had drugs on your person and you were arrested, where would you keep the drugs, or where did you keep the drugs?

A. Probably in my hand.

Q. Okay. Did you ever -- were you ever arrested for hiding drugs on your body?

A. No.

Q. Prior to December 11th, 2005, did you ever

have any encounters with Ron Watts?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. And when you encountered him, how would he refer to you?

A. What do you mean?

Q. I mean, did he call you by a name or a nickname? How did he refer you?

A. No. He didn't know me like that.

Q. All right. When you encountered him, how did you refer to him?

A. "Watts, what's up?"

Q. Did you ever -- either before December 11th, 2005, or after, did you ever see Watts interact with Ben Baker?

A. No.

Q. Okay. And I think earlier you testified that you don't know who Clarissa Glenn is. Was that your testimony?

A. Right. I don't know who she is.

Q. All right. So fair to say, then, that you never saw him, Watts, interact with someone named Clarissa Glenn, as far as you know?

A. Right.

MR. GAINER: Okay. That's all the questions I have

for you. Thank you, sir.

MR. PALLES: I have a few. I'm sorry. I'm going to have a few, sir. Do you want to take a break or --

THE WITNESS: No. I'm trying to get this over with, man.

MR. PALLES: Okay. Here we go. Let's roll.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. PALLES:

Q. My name is Eric Palles. I represent Kallatt Mohammed. I'm just going to go over a few things.

A. Before you go through this, I'm gonna tell you this, and I don't care how you take it: Your client is a sleazeball.

Q. Okay.

A. Plain and simple.

Q. Okay. All right.

Let's go back, sir. You've been talking about people lined up in the hallway at the time of your arrest: You, Michael Anderson, Shirley Allen, some other person you don't know. Now, you saw these pictures before. Is it your testimony that, for example, Larry Pulley was not arrested at the same time you were?

A. When I was arrested, it was just me and Michael Henderson. Now, where they come from, I don't

know. When we got to 51st, I did not see them.

Q. Okay. And that would include -- in addition to that, the other guys that you didn't see included Louis Moore and Laurence Little?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, foundation.

BY MR. PALLES:

Q. Okay. Go ahead. You can answer, sir.

A. Once again, when I was arrested, it was just me and Michael Henderson, from the building to the police station, from the write-up at the desk to the cell.

Q. I don't want to belabor this point. I may have missed it earlier. Did you meet Michael Henderson at 574, or did you go there with him?

A. He was already in the building when I walked in.

Q. Okay. Did you know he was going to be there?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Had you made any arrangements to see him?

A. No, but this is -- you know, we come outside every day. This is where we come.

Q. Okay. And so you went -- what was your purpose of going to 574? Just to hang out with your friends?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. Okay. And that would be year round, even in December?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. And now, do you know why Mr. Henderson was at the 574 building?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Okay. Was Mr. Henderson a drug user at the time?

A. Yes. We both were.

Q. Okay. And now, what was your relationship with Mr. Henderson before? I mean, were you good friends?

A. Yeah, we was associates. We don't have no problem.

Q. How often would you socialize with him?

A. Just about every day.

Q. Okay. Always at 574 or other places as well?

A. All over the place.

Q. Okay. All right. So let me ask you this: Why is it that you haven't seen him since December of 2005?

A. Because that's not a part of my life anymore.

Q. Okay. You're suggesting that when you became sober, you needed to part from other drug users; is that

what you're saying?

A. If I'm not getting a haircut, why am I going to the barber shop?

Q. Okay. I think I understand the analogy. We'll leave it at that.

You know, let me tell you that, you know, Mr. Henderson also spoke to COPA around the same time you did about this incident, and his memory is a little different in some respects. Let me go over them with you. Okay?

First of all, the guy that went up -- supposedly that went up to the steps with Watts was -- and came back down was a guy named Bilow (phonetic). At least that's how Henderson remembered it.

A. Who?

Q. Bilow, does that name mean anything to you?

A. I know who Bilow is, and that wasn't him.

Q. Okay. So it's an area -- at least a disagreement between you and Henderson, right?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. Now, Henderson also said that when he got there, he saw you, Moon, as he said, and that Moon stated that he was fucked up because he hadn't had any drug yet?

A. Right.

Q. Is that right?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. So were you looking to cop some drugs that day?

A. Maybe so.

Q. Okay. All right. But you hadn't as of this time; is that your testimony? As of the time you're arrested, you hadn't come into possession of those drugs?

A. Right, right.

Q. Okay. So now, let me ask you, then, he says it was Bilow; you say it was Tywan. Does the name Tywan Broughton mean anything to you?

A. I don't know if that's his last name or not.

Q. Okay.

THE REPORTER: Can you say that last name again? I'm sorry.

MR. PALLES: That would be Broughton, B-R-O-U-G-H-T-O-N.

BY MR. PALLES:

Q. All right. So now, let me think. Let's talk about Mr. Mohammed for a moment, if we can.

Now, as far as I understand your testimony, on this day you saw him coming through the front part of the

lobby, and then what happened?

A. He came through the front. I'm facing the back. You know when you see Watts to get on the wall. So we turned around, put our hands back on the wall, and we got patted down.

Q. Okay. Was Mohammed involved in the pat-downs?

A. I don't know if he patted the rest of them guys down or not. I don't know.

Q. Okay. All right. The drugs that you were -- became associated with that day, did he in any way plant those on you?

A. Who?

Q. Mohammed.

A. No.

Q. Okay.

A. Sergeant Watts did that.

Q. All right.

A. Only thing Mohammed did was wrote up the arrest report like Sergeant Watts told him to do. The first one, he wrote it up wrong. He had to tear it up and do another one.

Q. Okay. You know what? Let me ask you, so you're seeing Mohammed type up the arrest reports?

A. Mohammed is the "yes" man.

Q. It's on like a keyboard and everything, right?

A. He's the "yes" man.

Q. All right. And Watts is telling him what to say. Let me ask you this: Where was -- where were you when this happened?

A. At the police station.

Q. Okay. But describe the room for me.

A. It's a big room with about four or five desks in there with computers on it.

Q. Okay. Am I correct that you're handcuffed to a bench?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. This is before you go to lockup, right?

A. Right before we go to lockup, right.

Q. Okay. All right. So now, let me ask you this: Do you remember Watts busting Mohammed over the fact that there was a Bear [sic] game on that day that everyone wanted to get back to or no?

A. You might just be right.

Q. Well, I don't want to might be right. I'm asking you if you remember.

A. I ain't going to say for sure. I don't know.

Q. Okay. All right. In any event, now, did you have any conversations with Mohammed at 574?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Did you have any conversations with him in the -- I'll call it the processing room?

A. This is what I see. You know, that's not what happened. So you just gonna do what he tell you to do. And that was the end of that.

Q. Did Mohammed say anything to you?

A. No.

Q. All right. Now, you called my client a sleazebag, but --

A. Who?

Q. My client, Mr. Mohammed.

A. Yeah, he's a sleazebag.

Q. Did you not call him a sleazebag?

A. He's a "yes" man.

Q. Okay. Fine. So he's not a sleazebag? You wouldn't call him a sleazebag, just a "yes" man? I'm asking.

A. He's a man -- he's a mouse in a man's body. Because when he sees something is wrong, he won't stand up and say, "No, it's wrong." He go right along with the program. That's why I call him the "yes" man.

Q. Okay. So you believe that he was aware that Watts was falsely attributing drug sales?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. What makes you say that he was aware of it?

A. Because he was standing in the hallway when Watts went upstairs and got the bags.

Q. Okay. All right. Now, on the other hand, you know, you remember calling -- telling COPA that Mohammed was one of the cops that you could talk with?

A. I don't remember that.

Q. All right. Do you remember telling COPA that Mohammed was the only one who halfway had a heart?

A. No. The reason why I'm telling you I don't remember that is because when COPA first came to talk to me, I stopped the process because they was for the cops, not for me.

Q. You never said that Mohammed was --

A. No, I didn't, no.

Q. Okay. And did you ever say that Mohammed would hear you out, and he would try to intervene with Watts on people's behalf?

A. No.

Q. You never said that either?

A. No.

Q. All right. What was your relationship with Mohammed before --

A. There was no relationship.

MR. FLAXMAN: Let him finish the question.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. There was no relationship.

Q. Okay. So this is the first time you came in contact with him, was on December --

A. That wasn't the first time.

Q. All right. What was your first interaction --

A. We had no relationship.

Q. Listen, perhaps maybe I can clarify.

What was your first interaction with Mohammed?

A. Whenever Watts would come around and do whatever it is that he do, Mohammed was the "yes" man. Whatever Watts say, that's what he want to be. He never force his opinion. He never said that was wrong. He never did any of those things.

Q. And what things did you observe him -- on what other occasions did you see him give in to Sergeant Watts's will? Do you remember any of --

A. I'm gonna tell you like this: He knew 95 percent of the things Watts was doing down there was wrong. He knew it. Like I said, he was the "yes" man. He would never have nothing to say. If you said something to him, you know what he will tell you? Talk

to Watts, and that was the end of it.

Q. Talk to Watts.

Let me ask you whether or not you recall telling COPA that the officers of the Watts' team were reckless?

A. Repeat that again.

Q. Yeah. Do you recall telling COPA -- the COPA investigators that Watts and Mohammed and other members of the team were reckless, reckless?

A. Yeah, I probably said that, yeah.

Q. Okay. What did you mean when you said "reckless"?

A. They no good. That's what I meant.

Q. Okay. Can you maybe --

A. They thought they was gangsters.

Q. They thought they were gangsters.

A. They were gangsters with badges.

Q. Okay. Let me finally ask you this: During the time that you were speaking with Ben across the cells, did Ben ever tell you that he had been falsely arrested that day?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Did he ever tell you that his wife had been arrested that day?

A. No. We didn't talk about that.

MR. PALLES: Okay. That's all the questions I have. Thank you for your time.

I just want to say one thing, though. I think that your problem has been related to probably some clerk with bad penmanship, you know, where the "E-R" looks like an "I-N" when you write it down.

THE WITNESS: Oh, come on. With my name?

MR. PALLES: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: You know that's been going on -- listen, man.

MR. PALLES: It's just bad penmanship.

MR. FLAXMAN: We'll talk about it after the deposition.

MR. PALLES: Thanks for your time, sir.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MS. HARRIS: I have a couple very quick questions.

EXAMINATION

BY MS. HARRIS:

Q. Mr. Henderson, I represent the City of Chicago.

And on December 11th, you believed you were falsely arrested, correct, December 11th, 2005?

A. Yes.

Q. At any point did you speak to any other supervisors at the police station?

A. No.

Q. You didn't tell anybody that you had been --

A. No.

Q. -- falsely arrested?

A. No.

Q. Did you --

A. Because you wasn't allowed. Watts ran the show 100 percent. You wasn't talking to nobody else.

Q. You didn't try to --

A. It's just that simple.

Q. Sorry. Continue. Sorry.

A. He wouldn't let you talk to nobody else. And the people already knew, when he bring you in there, you don't say nothing to them. That's the kind of officer he was. Like I told you, he was a gangster with a badge.

Q. Did you try to talk to any other officers that were above Sergeant Watts that day?

A. Let me explain this again: No, because you couldn't get to them.

Q. Okay. Did you ever file a complaint with OPS or any other Chicago -- City of Chicago entities about your false arrest?

A. No, I didn't at the time because Watts -- he'll make you pay for that. He was one of them kind of guys that would make you pay for that. And I didn't want no problems. But the problems found me when COPA came and found me. That's when I got mine started.

Q. When you met with COPA, that was in 2018, correct?

A. Right.

Q. And this was after Watts had been incarcerated and that you were -- obviously, Ida B. Wells had been torn down by that point, correct?

A. Right.

Q. And so there were no real repercussions that --

A. Right.

Q. -- you had once you spoke to COPA, correct?

A. Right.

Q. Or if you had given them a statement, correct?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. After your arrest and before COPA contacted you in 2018, did you ever file a complaint with OPS or any other City of Chicago entities?

A. No, I did not, ma'am.

MS. HARRIS: Okay. Those are all my questions.

Thank you.

MR. BAZAREK: I've just got a couple follow-ups. I don't know if anyone else does.

MR. GAINER: I do. I have one or two, but I'll wait until you're finished, Bill.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Real quick, Mr. Roberson, has any FBI agent ever tried to speak with you about --

A. No.

Q. -- the Watts cases or anything like that?

A. No, no.

Q. Okay. During the deposition, you remember you talked about the Cuban officer?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. So I want to show you -- we're going to mark this -- what's our exhibit number?

THE REPORTER: Sorry. I was on mute. 13 is the next one.

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. Okay. So this is going to be Deposition Exhibit No. 13. It's CITY-BG-023898, COPA-WATTS_019638, and 01 -- 019626. It's a three-page document.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. And here's what I want to ask you: I want you just to look at this exhibit, Mr. Roberson, and tell me if you see the Cuban officer in any of these photographs.

A. No, no, none of them is him, no.

Q. Let's look at all the pictures.

MR. FLAXMAN: I think we only see -- is there more than six on that first page, or is it just six?

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. All right.

A. That's not him.

Q. All right. So the -- you don't see the Cuban officer on the first page?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Let's go to the second page.

A. That's not him either.

Q. Okay. That's on the second page. Let's go to the last page.

A. Right -- there you go, right there, No. 1.

Q. Who are you pointing to?

A. No. 1.

Q. So that's the officer you know as the Cuban

officer?

A. Yeah.

Q. And remember earlier in the deposition, you talked about an Officer Smitty, remember that?

A. Yeah, yeah.

Q. But you said he was -- he was much shorter than the Cuban officer, right?

A. I believe so. I don't know.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay. All right. We can pull that exhibit down.

That's all I have.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. Mr. Robinson, just before, when Ms. Harris was asking you questions, you said that if somebody made a complaint, Watts was the kind of guy who would make you pay if you made a complaint against him. Do you remember that testimony?

A. Yeah.

Q. Can you tell me the names of anyone that happened to?

A. I can't say except Ben Baker.

Q. Say that one more time. I heard the first part. Did you say Ben Baker was one of those people?

A. Ben Baker.

Q. Okay. And tell me what you know about --

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: I apologize to interrupt. I can't see the witness again.

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. Yeah, sit back just a little bit, sir. There you go.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you.

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. So tell me what you know about that happening to Ben Baker.

A. He just made his life a living hell.

Q. Okay. Tell me what you know about him making Ben Baker's life a living hell.

A. Kicking the man's door in for no apparent reason.

Q. I didn't hear that part. Could you say that one more time?

A. Kicking a man's door in for no apparent reason. The man be sitting on the front step talking to his mama. He come, laid them all down on the ground.

Q. When did --

A. He had ways of making you pay.

Q. Okay. And I appreciate that. I heard you say

that before. I'm just trying to figure out specifics. Okay?

So when did he kick in Ben Baker's door?

A. When he wasn't kicking it in, every chance he got.

Q. Were you ever present at Ben Baker's place when his door was kicked in by Watts?

A. No. I was standing outside the building when they raided his house.

Q. Did you ever see Ron Watts kick in Ben Baker's door?

A. No.

Q. Okay. And then you said something else about when he was sitting with some people that he was put on the ground. Is that what I heard you say?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. When did that happen?

A. It was one summer night in the summer. They got off at 3:00 o'clock. They came back about 7:30, 8:00 o'clock in a white panel van and stuck up everybody in the building. When I say "stuck up," I mean literally laid you down and went in your pocket and took your money and left.

Q. Did that happen to you?

A. I'm standing there looking at it.

Q. No. Okay. Just listen to the question I'm asking.

A. No. It didn't happen to me personally.

Q. All right.

A. But when they was doing it, I'm standing there looking at them.

Q. And --

A. And they come back and work the next day like they haven't done anything.

Q. Can you tell me the names of the people that happened to?

A. His crew.

Q. Okay. I'm not understanding. Okay. So let me be a little more specific.

So you said that there were people who were hanging out outside the buildings who were forced to lay down. And then I assume you mean Watts and police officers had them lay down, went through their pockets, and took things from them; is that right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Can you tell me the names of any person --

A. Mohammed.

Q. -- who was a victim of that?

Listen to me. Can you tell me the names of any person who was a victim of that?

A. No, I can't. I can't remember who all it was, no.

Q. Okay. Can you tell me the year this happened?

A. It had to be '99 or 2000. I really can't remember that.

Q. Okay. Can you tell me the location where this happened?

A. The back parking lot of 527.

Q. Okay. Can you tell me how many people this happened to during that incident?

A. About five or six he had lay down outside.

Q. And you watched this happen?

A. Yeah, me and half of the projects.

Q. Can you name other people who witnessed this?

A. No. I can't remember that.

Q. And can you tell me -- any of the people who were victims of this happening, can you tell me, did any of them make a report about it?

MR. FLAXMAN: Objection, foundation.

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. If you know.

A. I doubt it -- (inaudible).

Q. Did you ever make a report about what you saw?

A. No.

Q. Who was involved -- Strike that.

Did you see Watts, specifically Ron Watts, going through people's pockets?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. And how do you know that he took things from those people?

A. I'm looking at him put it in his pocket, man, or give it to one of his other guys, man.

Q. All right. And what did you see him take?

A. Money.

Q. How much money?

A. I can't tell you how much it was.

Q. How far away --

A. But I can tell it was money.

Q. How far away were you from this?

A. Maybe 20 or 30 feet, man.

Q. Did you say 20 or 30?

A. Yeah.

Q. Were you also in the parking lot?

A. I'm on one side of the parking lot; he on the other side of the parking lot.

Q. All right. So I'm clear, Watts and some other police officers came up, put some people on the ground, and stole from them --

A. (Inaudible) -- said they robbed.

Q. -- and --

Okay. Was it daytime or nighttime?

A. It was about 7:00 -- I'll say about 8:00 o'clock. It was in the summertime, so you know it don't get dark until about a quarter to 9:00.

Q. So it was still light out?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So Watts and some other police officers put a group of five to six people on the ground --

A. Right.

Q. -- during the day or when it was still light out and then went through their pockets, took their money, and put it in their pockets; is that your testimony?

A. Yes. I'm gonna explain this to you: He took the ones that was running the bundles in the buildings, which he knew who the runners was. He knew the building shut down at 8:00 o'clock. So he knew there would be money there coming out the building.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

Q. I do. I do.

A. Who's to say that he didn't have a girlfriend down there making the phone calls to him in the first place, because he was that kind of guy.

Q. How do you know that Watts knew all those things?

A. I'm looking at him.

Q. Right. And I appreciate that. You said you watched this. But my question is, you said he knew that the building shut down at 8:00. He knew there would be money out there. He knew that there -- who the runners were. How do you know that Watts knew all those things?

A. Because he -- in terms of him being a crooked cop, he was a good police, because he knew who to tap into to get his information from. He had guys that he would give blows to to get him information.

MR. FLAXMAN: Just listen to his question. Listen directly to the question.

BY MR. GAINER:

Q. I think I got what I needed. One last -- I have one last question.

When this happened, this robbery that you observed, this happened in front of, as you said, you and half the projects; is that your testimony?

A. Right.

MR. GAINER: Okay. That's all the questions I have. Thanks.

MR. BAZAREK: Yeah, I definitely -- I have a follow-up to that.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. BAZAREK:

Q. This robbery that you observed, sir --

A. Yes.

Q. -- that Watts was involved, who were the other officers that were there?

A. His TAC team.

Q. Who, specifically?

A. Mohammed.

Q. Anyone else?

A. The Cuban, Al, his TAC team.

Q. Anyone else?

A. The rest of the guys that was trying to get -- them.

Q. I want to understand. You said this was in 1999?

A. It was past '99. It was in between '99 and 2000, somewhere in there.

Q. Okay. So it was either in 1999 or 2000,

correct?

A. I can't tell you what year it really was in. Okay? All I can tell you is it happened.

Q. And you were a heroin dealer at the time, right?

A. I was a heroin user.

Q. Well, you were also -- you were also --

A. Okay. Yeah, when I could sell, I would sell, yeah.

Q. So in 1999 or 2000, whatever year it was that you saw, you were also a heroin seller, right?

A. Yeah, yeah.

Q. And you're 100 percent it was the Cuban officer --

A. I'm 200 percent sure it was Watts and his crew.

Q. And including the Cuban officer, right?

A. Yes.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay. That's all I have.

MR. PALLES: I would like, if possible, to follow up with one additional question, but I need your help, Dhavi, if you could possibly share that screen with the officers' pictures again.

MS. HARRIS: Sure.

MR. PALLES: Thank you.

MS. HARRIS: No problem.

MR. PALLES: Okay. If we could go back to the first page.

(Whereupon, a document is shown via Zoom.)

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. PALLES:

Q. Alrighty. Now, do you know any of these people, sir?

A. Sergeant Watts is the first one; Mohammed is the second one; Al is the third. I don't know the ones on the bottom.

Q. Don't know any of the guys on the bottom?

A. No.

MR. PALLES: Okay. Those are all the questions I have.

MR. BAZAREK: So it's clear, that was the first page of that exhibit.

MR. FLAXMAN: Thank you. What exhibit number was it? You want to put that on the record? It was 13, right?

MR. PALLES: 13, right.

MS. HARRIS: I'm sorry. I have some very short

follow-up questions.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MS. HARRIS:

Q. Mr. Robinson, back to your drug use, when did you start using heroin? In what year?

A. What does that have to do with anything?

MR. FLAXMAN: Yeah, I'm objecting to going back to this. This deposition is over.

MS. HARRIS: He can't answer that simple question? I'm following up on his question.

MR. FLAXMAN: We're reserving signature.

MR. GAINER: Hold on a minute. Hold on a minute. Just before you do that, you're just stopping the deposition in the middle of questioning?

MR. FLAXMAN: Yeah, we had an agreement to go three hours. We've done that. Everybody has had a chance to ask questions on questions on questions, and we're done now.

MR. GAINER: I'll just note for the record that I think arbitrarily canceling the deposition when there are probably five questions left is completely improper.

MR. FLAXMAN: Yeah, if those five questions were brought up by other questions asked, it would be a different story. This is about using the witness --

THE WITNESS: (Inaudible) -- over and over.

MR. FLAXMAN: We're reserving signature. Thank you.

MR. BAZAREK: Thank you, Mr. Roberson. Have a good evening, sir.

THE WITNESS: You too.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the end of the deposition. The time is 4:15 p.m. And the running length of this deposition is 2 hours, 56 minutes, and 55 seconds. We are now off the record.

(Witness excused.)

(Deposition concluded at 4:15 p.m.)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: WATTS COORDINATED PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS	))))))	No. 19 CV 1717

I, WILLIE ROBERSON, state that I have read the foregoing transcript of the testimony given by me via videoconference at my deposition on January 17th, 2024, and that said transcript constitutes a true and correct record of the testimony given by me at said deposition except as I have so indicated on the errata sheets provided herein.

_____
WILLIE ROBERSON

No corrections (Please initial)_____
Number of errata sheets submitted_____(pgs.)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to
before me this _____ day
of _____, 2024.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS)
EASTERN DIVISION) SS.
STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, Tina M. Hickey, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that WILLIE ROBERSON was first duly sworn by me via videoconference to testify the whole truth and that the above deposition was reported stenographically by me and reduced to typewriting under my personal direction.

I further certify that the said deposition was taken via videoconference at the date and time specified and that the taking of said deposition commenced on January 17th, 2024, at 1:03 p.m.

The signature of the witness, WILLIE ROBERSON, was reserved by agreement of counsel.

I further certify that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

Witness my official signature as a Certified Shorthand Reporter in the State of Illinois, on February 6th, 2024.

TINA M. HICKEY, CSR
161 North Clark Street
Suite 3050
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Phone: 312.361.8851

CSR No. 084-003858

EXHIBIT 132

Chicago Police Department

Biennial Report 1999 / 2000

Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Terry G. Hillard
Superintendent of Police

Dedication

The 1999/2000 Biennial Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Officer John C. Knight #5199 and Officer James H. Camp #3934 who died in the line of duty during 1999, and Officer Myles M. Smetana #14658 and Sergeant Alane Stoffregen #1203 who died in the performance of duty during 1999 and 2000, respectively.

"You will always be remembered."

Biennial Report 1999 / 2000

Chicago Police Department

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Prepared by the

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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Message from the Superintendent

"The Chicago Police Department's mission is to work closely with residents to build lasting foundations for safe neighborhoods – foundations built to survive fluctuations in the crime rate."

Our Number One Priority: Making Neighborhoods Safer

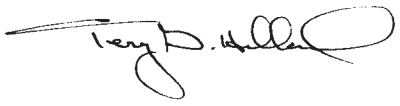
I am pleased to report that, for the ninth year, crime continues to decline in Chicago. In 2000, the City of Chicago realized a 4 percent decline in index crimes. This followed a 10 percent decline in index crimes in 1999.

These statistics do not indicate the number of crimes that did not occur because of our initiatives and our community policing program. Unfortunately, there is no way to count the number of criminal offenses that were prevented during this period. Those numbers will never appear in an annual report. But, we know from our interactions with Chicago residents, community groups and businesses that our combined efforts have proven effective in our goal to reduce crime in our communities.

For a victim, a family, a neighborhood and the Chicago Police Department, any crime is unacceptable. For this reason, and many others, the goals of the Chicago Police Department are not fixed only to statistics. Our goals are tied to the belief that by working in partnership with communities to fight gangs, guns and drugs, we will build better and safer neighborhoods.

It is in this spirit that I present the Biennial Report 1999/2000. The purpose of the Biennial Report is to provide Chicagoans with useful, statistical information. We realize this information is necessary for addressing chronic crime and disorder problems within our city. This report, however, does not tell the entire story. It does not tell the story of Chicago Police Department bike patrols preventing hate crimes. It does not tell the story of our Juvenile Gang Intervention Program leading youths away from a life of crime, nor does this report tell of numerous other successful strategies. For these stories, we rely on other publications, such as our *Hate Crimes in Chicago* report, our *For the Record: Building Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago* report, and our biweekly television program, *Chicago CrimeWatch*. Information regarding this program and these reports are listed, along with our website, www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS, on the inside back cover of this report.

Chicago's residents regularly tell us that their neighborhoods are better, safer places to live. This is the true measure of success for a police department. But many challenges lie ahead. For the men and women of the Chicago Police Department, the 1999/2000 Biennial Report serves as a reminder that when it comes to crime, the only acceptable number is zero. In 1999 and 2000, four Chicago police officers died working toward this goal. It is a high standard, an ideal, but it is the only commitment worthy of our pledge to serve and protect the citizens of the City of Chicago.



Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in a city of more than 228 square miles. The Department had 16,296 employees at the end of 2000, including 13,683 sworn police officers.

Superintendent of Police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as legal affairs, media relations, legislative issues, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, technical, administrative, and staff support activities.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating serious accidents which result in death or serious injury, managing crowds at large public events, enforcing traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau of Operational Services also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division.

The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-involved crime.

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for the Department's technical and support functions. These diverse responsibilities involve buildings, vehicles, equipment and supplies; internal communications systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; auto pounds; and detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern police-community relations, recruitment, education and training, labor relations, chaplain services, and counseling and referral services for Department members. The Bureau provides 24-hour assistance to officers who are seriously injured or killed, and their families; arranges and conducts Department award ceremonies; coordinates visits of Department guests; and administers the ride-along program within districts for persons other than news media.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for activities related to budget and fiscal control, personnel administration, data collection and statistical crime analysis, and records management. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy research and systems analysis, develops new programs and initiatives, prepares grant applications, maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 6.

Fig. 1. Organization for Command

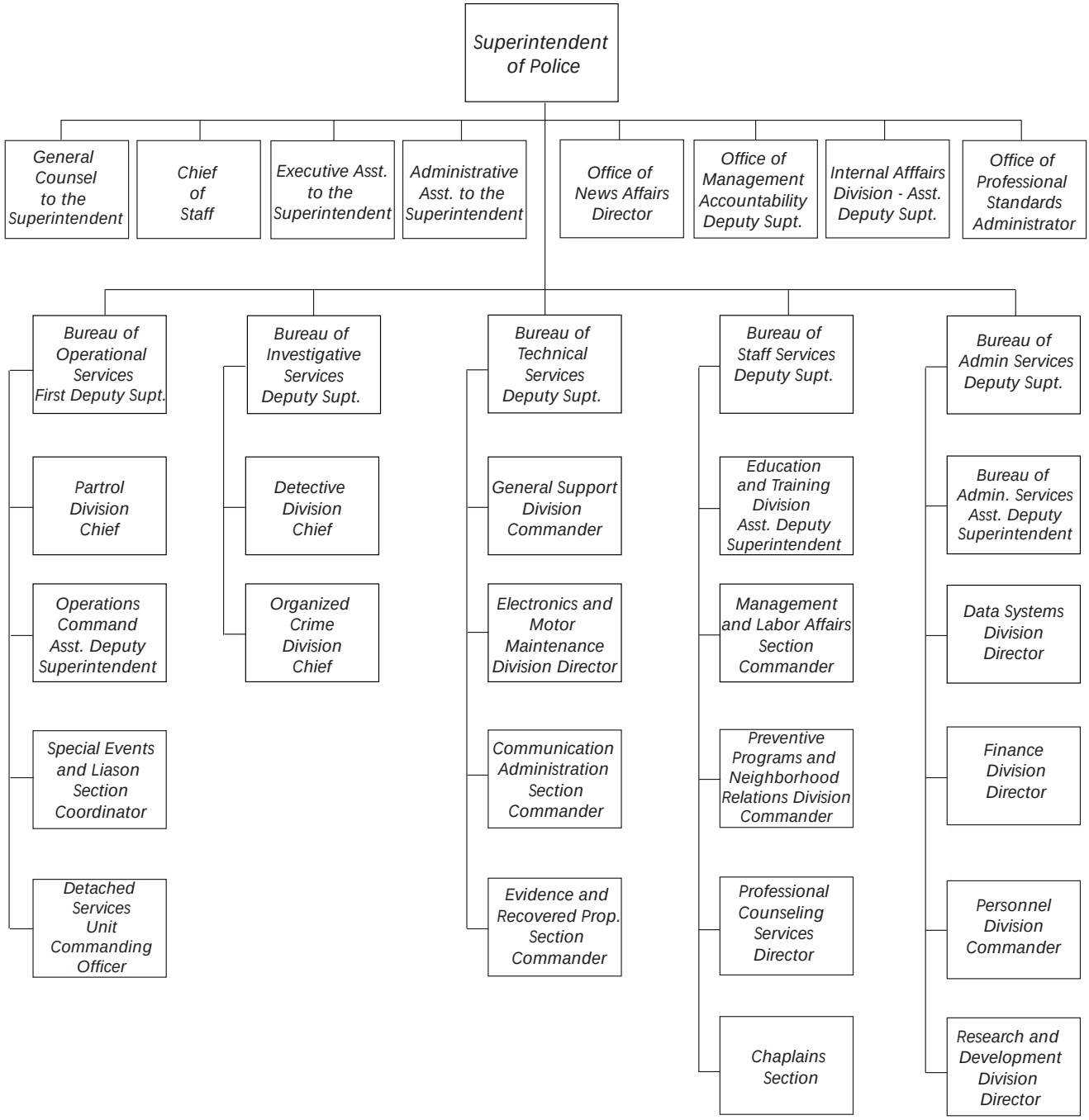
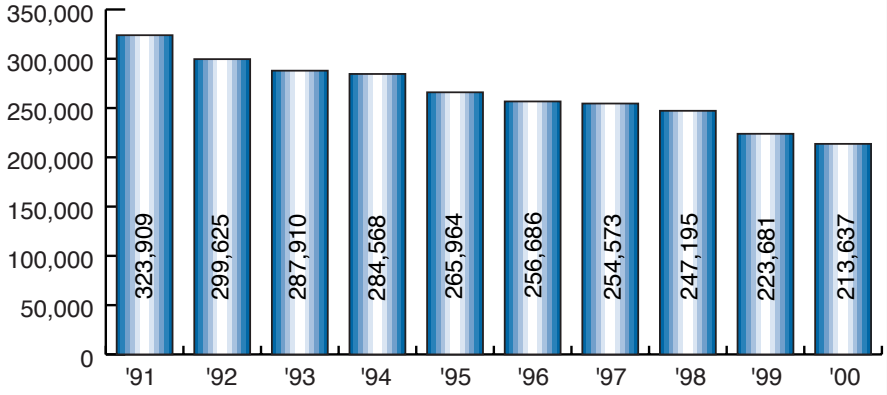


Fig. 2a. Total Index Crimes 1991 - 2000



About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 1999 and 2000 (January 1 through December 31). The UCR program collects information on eight different crime types that make up the Crime Index: four violent crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Research and Development Division.

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those crimes that are reported to the police. Nationally, it is estimated that one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur are never reported. Annual changes in the UCR may therefore reflect a real change in the incidence of crime, a change in victims' reporting behavior, or a combination of the two.

Crime Trends

For the ninth year in a row, reported index crime declined in Chicago. The decline of 4.5 percent in 2000 follows a decrease of 9.5 percent in 1999, 2.9 percent in 1998, 0.8 percent in 1997, 3.5 percent in 1996, 6.5 percent in 1995, 1.2 percent in 1994, 3.9 percent in 1993, and 7.5 percent in 1992. Overall, reported index crime declined by 34 percent, during the ten years from 1991 to 2000, corresponding to a compound annual rate of -4.52 percent.

Crime Types, District Trends

The number of index incidents in all categories declined between 1999 and 2000. The average decrease among index categories was -4.7 percent. As in previous years, property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of approximately 3:1 in both 1999 and 2000. Violent index crimes decreased by 4 percent, while property index crimes decreased by 4.6 percent.

Thefts showed greatest actual decrease in reported index crimes, declining by 5 percent (-5,656 incidents). Arson showed the greatest percentage decrease at 10.6 percent (-126 incidents). Between 1999 and 2000, reported index crime decreased in 20 of Chicago's 25 police districts and increased in five districts. Among the districts which experienced an increase, the average increase was 3 percent. Among those which experienced a decrease, the average decrease was 7 percent.

Property Crimes vs. Violent Crimes

Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which there is no direct threat or harm to a person.

Violent crimes accounted for 22.6 percent of all 1999 and 2000 index crimes reported in Chicago. This percentage is typical of recent years.

In 1999 and 2000, aggravated assault/battery and robbery accounted for 94.6 percent of violent crimes. Murder accounted for just over 1 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with approximately 64 percent of reported property incidents in each year. In fact, theft accounted for 50 percent of all index crimes reported in 1999 and 2000.

Fig. 2b. Violent vs. Property Crimes

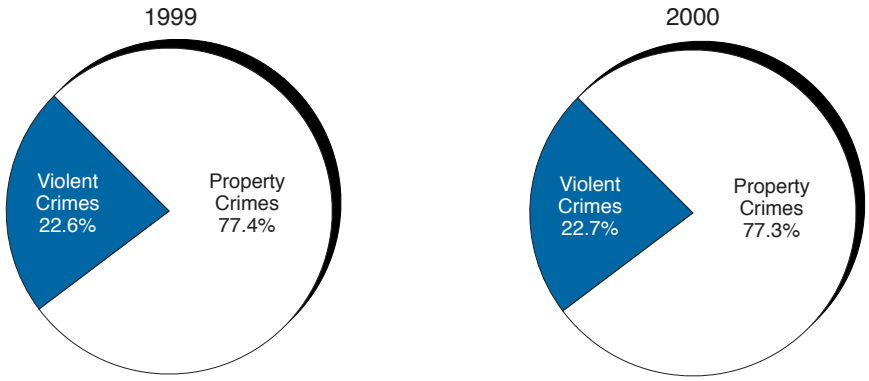


Fig. 2c. Violent Crimes

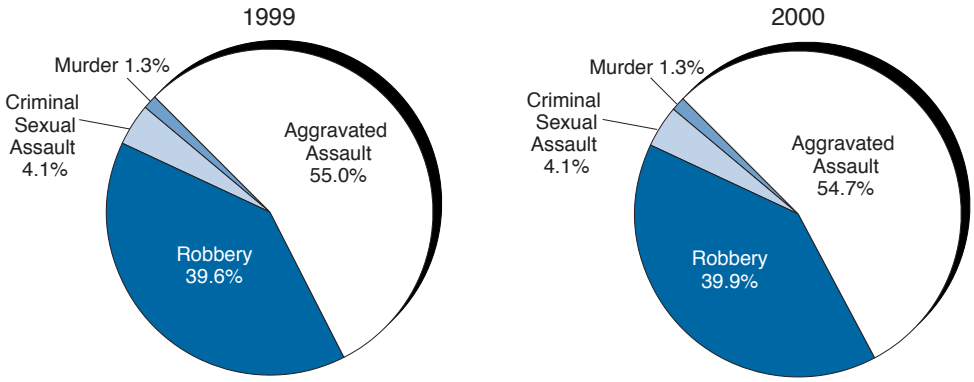


Fig. 2d. Property Crimes

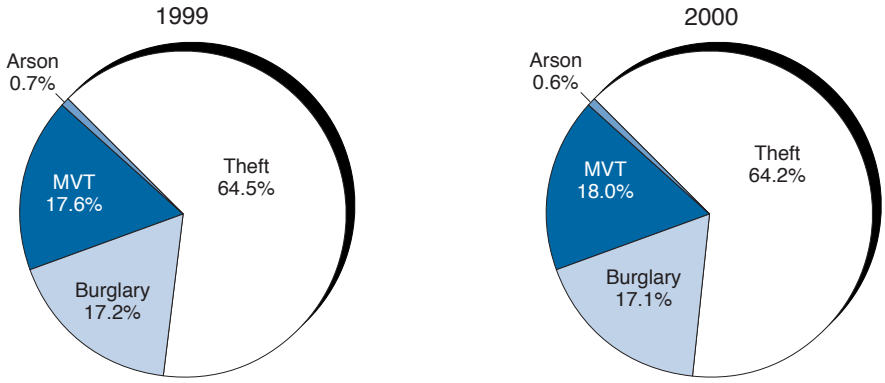


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Fig. 2e. Index Crimes

	1999	2000	% Change
Murder	641	631	-1.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	2,092	1,984	-5.2%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	204	200	-2.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,888	1,784	-5.5%
Robbery - Total	20,001	19,341	-3.3%
Armed Robbery	12,091	11,812	-2.3%
Strongarm Robbery	7,910	7,529	-4.8%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	27,788	26,543	-4.5%
Gun	7,723	7,660	-0.8%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,656	6,262	-5.9%
Other dangerous weapon	12,209	11,263	-7.8%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,200	1,358	13.2%
Total Violent Crime	**50,522**	**48,499**	**-4.0%**
Burglary - Total	29,861	28,321	-5.2%
Forcible Entry	21,383	20,106	-6.0%
Unlawful Entry	6,864	6,630	-3.4%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,614	1,585	-1.8%
Theft	111,676	106,020	-5.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,434	29,735	-2.3%
Arson	1,188	1,062	-10.6%
Total Property Crime	**173,159**	**165,138**	**-4.6%**
Total Index Crimes	**223,681**	**213,637**	**-4.5%**

Violent Crimes

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crimes

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT). The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts, which are organized into five police areas. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 279 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Each of the five police areas includes detectives and youth investigators who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Fig. 3a. Chicago Police Districts

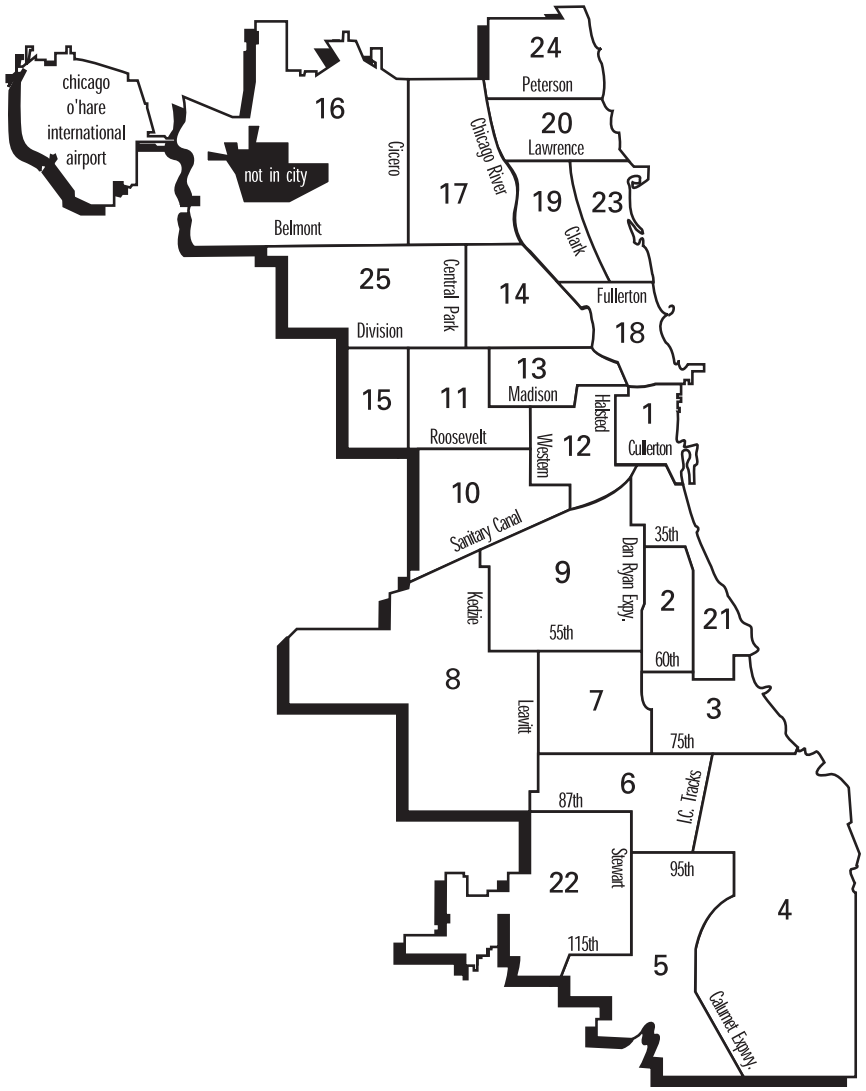

Fig. 3b. Police District Land Areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.24	24
2	Wentworth	3.75	23
3	Grand Crossing	5.82	14
4	South Chicago	26.07	2
5	Pullman	12.71	6
6	Gresham	8.06	9
7	Englewood	6.54	11
8	Chicago Lawn	23.45	3
9	Deering	12.82	5
10	Marquette	7.91	10
11	Harrison	6.09	12
12	Monroe	5.45	16
13	Wood	4.19	21

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
14	Shakespeare	6.00	13
15	Austin	3.81	22
16	Jefferson Park	30.53	1
17	Albany Park	9.67	8
18	East Chicago	4.48	19
19	Belmont	5.55	15
20	Foster	4.38	20
21	Prairie	5.28	17
22	Morgan Park	13.44	4
23	Town Hall	2.77	25
24	Rogers Park	5.22	18
25	Grand Central	10.92	7
Total		**228.13**	

Fig. 3c. Police District Population - 2000

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	**25,613**
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	**50,967**
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	**93,384**
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	**141,422**
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	**92,729**
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	**105,360**
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	**91,600**
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	**244,470**
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	**165,457**
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	**137,120**
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	**82,392**
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	**69,677**
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	**60,517**
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	**132,459**
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	**72,736**
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	**199,898**
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	**156,859**
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	**110,995**
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	**107,516**
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	**102,512**
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	**78,111**
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	**111,545**
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	**98,391**
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	**151,435**
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	**212,535**
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.87%**	**31.41%**	**26.08%**	**4.55%**	**1.09%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census Data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data, therefore, the combined district totals do not equal the citywide total due to rounding.

Note: Analysis has divided the population into four mutually exclusive categories: “Blacks,” “Whites” (non-Hispanic whites, in census parlance), “Hispanics” (anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race), “Asian” (Asians, Pacific Islanders, etc.), and “Other” (Native Americans, etc.).

Fig.4a. Index Crimes by Police District - 1999

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	5	25	297	218	267	9,404	558	9	**10,783**
2	46	159	1,250	2,023	1,093	3,444	838	26	**8,879**
3	34	124	1,141	1,682	1,468	4,179	1,340	44	**10,012**
4	32	106	907	1,626	1,755	4,372	1,535	64	**10,397**
5	29	98	770	1,675	1,147	3,006	1,160	47	**7,932**
6	31	137	1,169	1,622	1,780	4,939	1,635	61	**11,374**
7	50	174	1,219	2,628	1,650	4,089	1,327	88	**11,225**
8	20	95	1,039	1,067	2,286	6,915	2,623	79	**14,124**
9	36	114	844	1,503	1,829	4,286	1,577	92	**10,281**
10	51	88	932	1,375	1,018	2,819	1,456	54	**7,793**
11	79	161	1,415	2,222	805	3,298	1,138	53	**9,171**
12	25	54	540	894	609	3,732	1,018	22	**6,894**
13	19	38	522	610	727	2,907	834	46	**5,703**
14	28	101	1,046	1,134	1,646	5,191	1,537	77	**10,760**
15	36	96	908	1,136	836	2,314	855	60	**6,241**
16	4	39	253	376	1,153	4,253	1,203	30	**7,311**
17	13	62	577	582	1,182	3,911	1,277	68	**7,672**
18	4	42	649	596	1,017	10,848	1,067	25	**14,248**
19	1	21	421	312	1,226	4,658	844	29	**7,512**
20	5	26	401	441	665	2,586	685	21	**4,830**
21	26	79	662	727	828	4,826	977	22	**8,147**
22	18	70	505	785	1,005	2,893	866	37	**6,179**
23	1	28	398	381	649	3,229	641	14	**5,341**
24	9	63	662	671	1,116	3,881	932	29	**7,363**
25	39	92	1,474	1,502	2,104	5,696	2,511	91	**13,509**
Total	**641**	**2,092**	**20,001**	**27,788**	**29,861**	**111,676**	**30,434**	**1,188**	**223,681**

Fig. 4b. Index Crimes By Police District - 2000

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	2	22	352	241	276	8,664	549	3	**10,109**
2	45	114	986	1,797	819	2,659	764	34	**7,218**
3	37	101	1,186	1,667	1,302	3,904	1,310	39	**9,546**
4	31	129	843	1,601	1,448	4,065	1,381	90	**9,588**
5	44	99	745	1,695	1,123	3,003	1,328	58	**8,095**
6	32	115	1,232	1,504	1,425	5,422	1,738	32	**11,500**
7	52	179	1,163	2,365	1,582	3,647	1,198	66	**10,252**
8	32	102	1,030	1,197	2,148	6,716	2,547	68	**13,840**
9	43	81	987	1,387	1,865	4,355	1,747	91	**10,556**
10	44	95	1,004	1,313	975	2,845	1,365	59	**7,700**
11	67	118	1,263	2,014	801	3,004	1,182	57	**8,506**
12	28	56	476	787	655	3,773	919	19	**6,713**
13	8	36	489	627	828	2,601	888	34	**5,511**
14	25	100	942	1,194	1,907	5,491	1,644	60	**11,363**
15	29	89	858	1,119	696	2,160	822	41	**5,814**
16	4	38	268	346	1,489	4,224	1,112	28	**7,509**
17	13	57	565	572	1,091	3,739	1,226	40	**7,303**
18	9	49	578	637	901	9,970	863	9	**13,016**
19	4	36	356	338	1,128	4,450	775	19	**7,106**
20	4	41	354	386	704	2,417	539	16	**4,461**
21	3	53	619	647	531	4,152	891	16	**6,912**
22	16	83	561	683	881	2,734	921	32	**5,911**
23	3	30	377	386	467	3,145	555	5	**4,968**
24	21	56	773	637	1,202	3,415	1,003	23	**7,130**
25	35	105	1,334	1,403	2,077	5,465	2,468	123	**13,010**
Total	**631**	**1,984**	**19,341**	**26,543**	**28,321**	**106,020**	**29,735**	**1,062**	**213,637**

Chicago Community Areas

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago, Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely- used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-21 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

Fig. 5. Chicago Community Areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North Side
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood
40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mount Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare
77 Edgewater

CITY-BG-059319

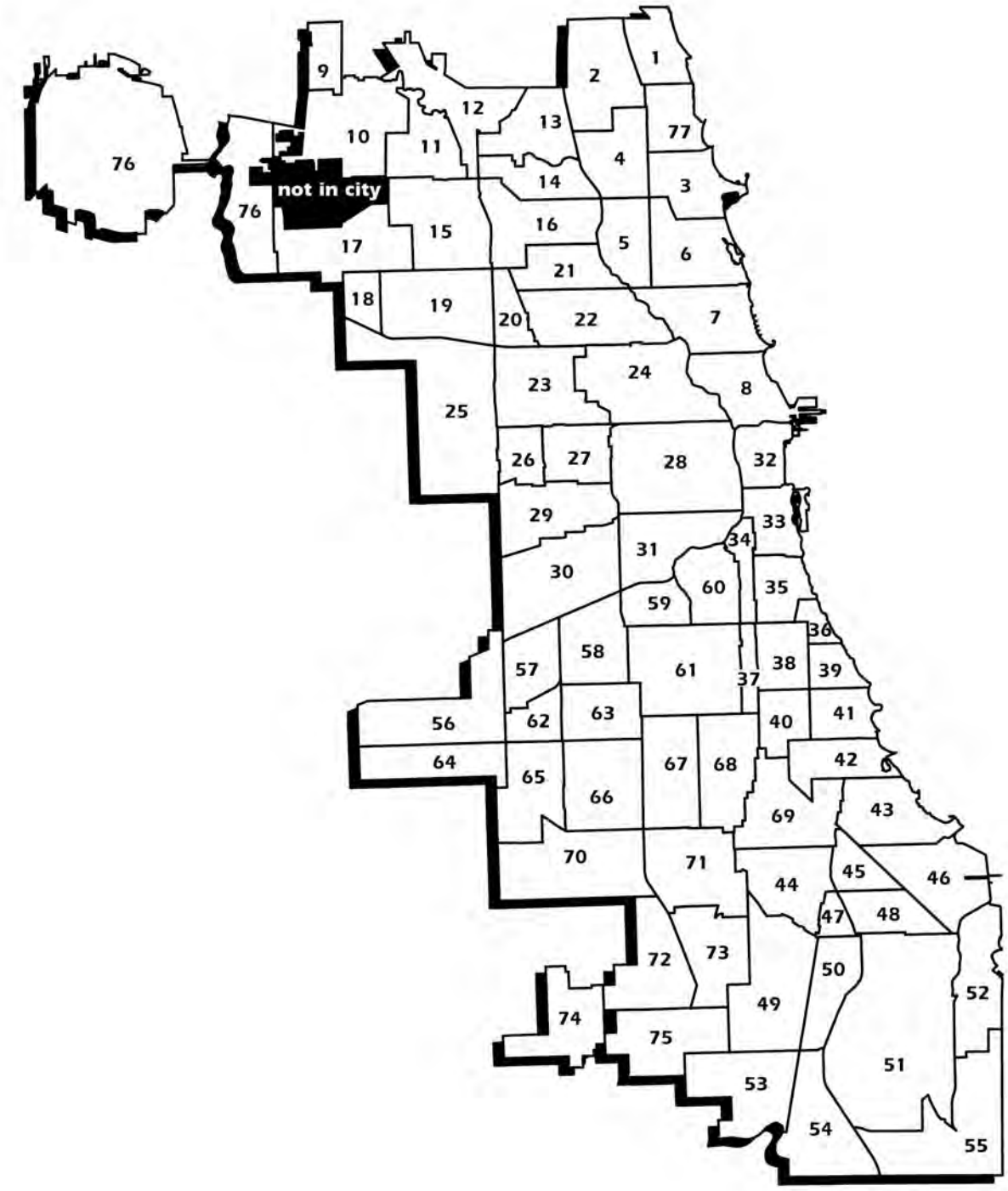
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Fig 6. Community Area Population by Race - 2000

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	**63,484**
2	WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	**73,199**
3	UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	**63,551**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	**44,574**
5	NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	**31,895**
6	LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	**94,817**
7	LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	**64,320**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	**72,811**
9	EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	**11,259**
10	NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	**37,452**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	**25,859**
12	FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	**18,165**
13	NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	**18,514**
14	ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	**57,655**
15	PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	**65,340**
16	IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	**58,643**
17	DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	**42,164**
18	MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	**12,646**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	**78,144**
20	HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	**26,908**
21	AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	**43,083**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	**82,715**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	**65,836**
24	WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	**87,435**
25	AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	**117,527**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	**23,019**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	**20,881**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	**46,419**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	**41,768**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	**91,071**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	**44,031**
32	LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	**16,388**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	**9,509**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	**12,032**
35	DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	**26,470**
36	OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	**6,110**
37	FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	**3,420**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	**28,006**
39	KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	**18,360**

Fig 6. Community Area Population by Race - 2000 (continued)

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	**14,146**
41	HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	**29,920**
42	WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	**27,086**
43	SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	**61,556**
44	CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	**37,275**
45	AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	**11,147**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	**38,596**
47	BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	**3,294**
48	CALUMENT HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	**15,974**
49	ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	**52,723**
50	PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	**8,921**
51	SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	**16,990**
52	EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	**23,653**
53	WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	**36,649**
54	RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	**9,809**
55	HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	**9,781**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	**36,101**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	**12,644**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	**44,912**
59	MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	**15,962**
60	BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	**33,694**
61	NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	**51,721**
62	WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	**15,921**
63	GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	**39,193**
64	CLEARING	137	17,047	14,688	155	304	**22,331**
65	WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	**29,235**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	**61,412**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	**45,282**
68	ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	**40,222**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	**38,619**
70	ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	**39,584**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	**55,928**
72	BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	**21,992**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	**29,843**
74	MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	**18,820**
75	MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	**25,226**
76	O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	**12,173**
77	EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	**62,198**

Note: See note on page 11 regarding demographic categories.

Fig. 7a. Index Crimes by Community Area - 1999

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	5	74	383	395	522	1,555	526	18	**3,478**
2	WEST RIDGE	1	16	160	172	461	1,722	513	8	**3,053**
3	UPTOWN	3	51	384	425	450	2,028	541	20	**3,902**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1	17	130	151	273	941	352	11	**1,876**
5	NORTH CENTER	1	12	102	117	301	953	249	11	**1,746**
6	LAKE VIEW	2	29	323	193	902	3,587	865	9	**5,910**
7	LINCOLN PARK	0	19	220	126	752	4,158	870	25	**6,170**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	3	57	490	524	531	7,925	786	10	**10,326**
9	EDISON PARK	1	1	2	11	27	90	31	3	**166**
10	NORWOOD PARK	0	6	22	41	143	490	120	6	**828**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	5	19	37	126	392	169	3	**751**
12	FOREST GLEN	1	1	6	17	100	216	45	4	**390**
13	NORTH PARK	0	13	44	57	152	601	150	1	**1,018**
14	ALBANY PARK	4	18	176	237	339	923	406	14	**2,117**
15	PORTAGE PARK	2	19	178	173	520	1,442	593	13	**2,940**
16	IRVING PARK	5	37	219	223	494	1,267	669	42	**2,956**
17	DUNNING	0	8	53	88	294	645	272	9	**1,369**
18	MONTCLARE	2	1	31	35	115	296	166	3	**649**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	5	30	387	385	708	2,365	958	34	**4,872**
20	HERMOSA	3	9	166	180	301	432	331	11	**1,433**
21	AVONDALE	6	12	353	214	399	1,338	551	16	**2,889**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	14	56	585	650	1,028	2,706	1,109	48	**6,196**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	37	93	758	1,137	563	1,888	928	48	**5,452**
24	WEST TOWN	15	71	648	745	1,092	4,240	1,249	51	**8,111**
25	AUSTIN	52	146	1,358	1,609	1,280	3,596	1,696	80	**9,817**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	25	53	416	623	202	882	339	14	**2,554**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	17	43	359	537	250	923	368	15	**2,512**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	20	70	672	854	587	5,072	1,215	22	**8,512**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	29	67	521	900	438	1,424	612	20	**4,011**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	24	44	422	531	523	1,336	931	29	**3,840**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	13	27	185	400	330	1,097	458	12	**2,522**
32	LOOP	3	13	202	148	193	7,211	398	5	**8,173**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	8	19	110	196	122	1,093	287	3	**1,838**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	5	99	78	108	555	150	2	**998**
35	DOUGLAS	15	45	349	523	324	1,661	359	14	**3,290**
36	OAKLAND	5	15	71	156	91	199	68	6	**611**
37	FULLER PARK	1	6	112	110	90	476	107	2	**904**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	20	88	658	1,032	605	1,847	470	19	**4,739**
39	KENWOOD	6	14	105	149	207	803	245	7	**1,536**

Fig. 7a. Index Crimes by Community Area - 1999 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	11	56	377	659	378	962	361	10	**2,814**
41	HYDE PARK	5	18	178	103	241	1,503	307	3	**2,358**
42	WOODLAWN	12	47	358	559	399	1,215	416	8	**3,014**
43	SOUTH SHORE	17	91	620	980	1,000	2,779	1,093	22	**6,602**
44	CHATHAM	7	37	475	520	593	1,952	852	17	**4,453**
45	AVALON PARK	4	11	126	89	213	447	196	18	**1,104**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	8	36	296	621	473	1,313	548	28	**3,323**
47	BURNSIDE	1	8	23	44	31	88	24	2	**221**
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	4	16	111	152	188	574	256	2	**1,303**
49	ROSELAND	14	64	468	895	666	1,892	785	28	**4,812**
50	PULLMAN	3	16	55	139	120	304	133	5	**775**
51	SOUTH DEERING	2	14	74	188	134	489	195	7	**1,103**
52	EAST SIDE	1	7	45	123	234	324	148	10	**892**
53	WEST PULLMAN	8	42	257	565	423	993	473	25	**2,786**
54	RIVERDALE	6	15	97	282	121	298	166	4	**989**
55	HEGEWISCH	1	3	18	54	129	253	77	4	**539**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	0	9	121	145	300	1,013	345	6	**1,939**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	4	44	53	102	505	263	5	**976**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	4	17	134	223	381	776	476	14	**2,025**
59	McKINLEY PARK	3	6	43	99	113	402	166	8	**840**
60	BRIDGEPORT	3	16	71	145	338	701	299	29	**1,602**
61	NEW CITY	17	60	407	787	705	1,813	581	37	**4,407**
62	WEST ELSDON	1	2	36	40	108	352	175	3	**717**
63	GAGE PARK	10	17	169	169	346	875	545	9	**2,140**
64	CLEARING	0	10	26	40	114	308	148	10	**656**
65	WEST LAWN	0	2	74	62	232	1,355	420	8	**2,153**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	7	53	483	485	840	1,696	876	29	**4,469**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	14	76	533	1,224	777	1,834	651	48	**5,157**
68	ENGLEWOOD	28	95	576	1,188	776	1,881	721	38	**5,303**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	19	77	563	762	649	2,086	717	36	**4,909**
70	ASHBURN	5	17	122	131	350	832	282	8	**1,747**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	14	86	504	859	937	2,066	771	43	**5,280**
72	BEVERLY	1	5	52	55	163	500	161	3	**940**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	8	28	196	275	340	891	332	9	**2,079**
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	3	10	35	69	261	42	2	**422**
75	MORGAN PARK	3	19	119	222	256	714	279	12	**1,624**
76	O'HARE	0	2	14	28	43	1,290	234	1	**1,612**
77	EDGEWATER	1	20	245	237	390	1,665	478	6	**3,042**

Fig. 7b. Index Crimes by Community Area - 2000

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	14	38	526	414	582	1,570	427	12	**3,583**
2	WEST RIDGE	2	15	179	168	550	1,450	482	11	**2,857**
3	UPTOWN	3	27	339	387	321	1,735	376	2	**3,190**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1	15	125	152	328	934	236	9	**1,800**
5	NORTH CENTER	2	9	74	109	285	924	202	5	**1,610**
6	LAKE VIEW	2	25	298	222	805	3,694	573	10	**5,629**
7	LINCOLN PARK	1	17	209	133	591	3,757	526	6	**5,240**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	8	36	432	555	506	7,437	547	7	**9,528**
9	EDISON PARK	0	0	2	10	51	103	27	3	**196**
10	NORWOOD PARK	0	4	21	59	204	477	85	3	**853**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	1	4	38	46	182	406	121	3	**801**
12	FOREST GLEN	0	0	9	14	116	191	34	0	**364**
13	NORTH PARK	3	5	33	44	152	569	121	3	**930**
14	ALBANY PARK	2	26	215	219	314	870	305	9	**1,960**
15	PORTAGE PARK	1	20	149	160	604	1,638	492	11	**3,075**
16	IRVING PARK	5	19	188	217	436	1,156	544	25	**2,590**
17	DUNNING	1	9	71	65	407	658	216	8	**1,435**
18	MONTCLARE	0	1	25	38	139	361	101	6	**671**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	6	32	403	343	769	2,192	974	41	**4,760**
20	HERMOSA	3	12	139	167	235	406	310	21	**1,293**
21	AVONDALE	3	17	288	225	386	1,275	483	10	**2,687**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	12	61	514	669	1,151	2,884	1,010	41	**6,342**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	35	52	642	1,010	602	1,856	832	53	**5,082**
24	WEST TOWN	14	54	623	758	1,252	4,184	1,197	42	**8,124**
25	AUSTIN	39	130	1,254	1,599	1,194	3,436	1,307	67	**9,026**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	16	38	397	580	259	800	308	8	**2,406**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	11	37	326	506	203	805	297	14	**2,199**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	18	48	600	804	577	4,809	946	17	**7,819**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	21	59	497	865	400	1,512	498	29	**3,881**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	20	32	484	493	515	1,323	863	27	**3,757**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	15	23	204	364	324	1,171	371	17	**2,489**
32	LOOP	1	13	233	168	183	6,378	278	2	**7,256**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	16	129	170	110	1,078	202	2	**1,707**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2	5	88	75	63	440	114	2	**789**
35	DOUGLAS	12	31	308	526	197	1,229	317	6	**2,626**
36	OAKLAND	1	6	33	116	85	188	79	5	**513**
37	FULLER PARK	4	2	108	110	68	418	100	7	**817**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	23	67	510	991	420	1,330	385	20	**3,746**
39	KENWOOD	1	11	108	129	152	872	152	4	**1,429**

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Fig. 7b. Index Crimes by Community Area - 2000 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	10	32	293	505	301	815	255	9	**2,220**
41	HYDE PARK	0	8	188	89	138	1,431	282	2	**2,138**
42	WOODLAWN	11	35	417	549	415	1,209	395	14	**3,045**
43	SOUTH SHORE	22	65	567	958	773	2,593	771	30	**5,779**
44	CHATHAM	13	40	496	457	534	2,609	784	7	**4,940**
45	AVALON PARK	1	12	133	133	175	518	168	7	**1,147**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	13	45	279	583	363	1,131	401	31	**2,846**
47	BURNSIDE	0	6	22	51	24	71	24	2	**200**
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	13	78	139	203	506	195	8	**1,143**
49	ROSELAND	16	56	476	843	622	1,855	822	36	**4,726**
50	PULLMAN	2	6	48	134	65	295	137	5	**692**
51	SOUTH DEERING	7	15	79	173	134	476	151	5	**1,040**
52	EAST SIDE	2	7	39	112	175	317	121	13	**786**
53	WEST PULLMAN	20	38	261	618	464	1,038	421	22	**2,882**
54	RIVERDALE	5	9	92	259	117	294	157	4	**937**
55	HEGEWISCH	0	4	16	59	123	174	72	7	**455**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	3	10	112	149	323	925	342	7	**1,871**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	9	50	39	105	481	200	2	**886**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	7	13	232	211	304	805	450	25	**2,047**
59	McKINLEY PARK	1	8	69	87	149	500	202	9	**1,025**
60	BRIDGEPORT	2	10	64	131	342	659	249	12	**1,469**
61	NEW CITY	25	38	469	744	880	1,859	596	39	**4,650**
62	WEST ELSDON	0	6	34	41	116	355	152	3	**707**
63	GAGE PARK	8	12	170	203	280	823	413	14	**1,923**
64	CLEARING	1	1	26	45	136	313	155	12	**689**
65	WEST LAWN	2	9	90	92	197	1,336	384	6	**2,116**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	15	41	466	561	772	1,770	748	17	**4,390**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	27	78	517	1,169	780	1,630	555	30	**4,786**
68	ENGLEWOOD	21	94	577	1,092	731	1,847	555	30	**4,947**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	8	50	610	703	575	1,779	699	19	**4,443**
70	ASHBURN	4	20	112	120	298	782	234	6	**1,576**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	16	62	504	797	747	1,976	648	16	**4,766**
72	BEVERLY	1	8	75	49	163	490	171	4	**961**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	4	28	209	256	259	883	292	15	**1,946**
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	6	10	27	57	238	41	3	**382**
75	MORGAN PARK	5	16	120	178	194	614	224	6	**1,357**
76	O'HARE	0	2	8	20	39	1,202	217	1	**1,489**
77	EDGEWATER	6	24	189	194	396	1,524	292	9	**2,634**

Violent Crime Trends

Total violent crime declined steadily from 1991 through 2000, at a compound annual rate of -6.8 percent. The 48,499 violent crimes reported in 2000 represent a decline of 46 percent from the 10-year peak of 90,523 offenses, in 1991.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1991 and 2000: robbery, 56 percent; criminal sexual assault, 45 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37 percent; and murder, 32 percent. The categories also varied as to the year in which a steady decrease began: 1995 for murder, 1993 for criminal sexual assault, 1992 for robbery and 1995 for aggravated assault/battery.

Fig. 8a. Murder 1991 - 2000

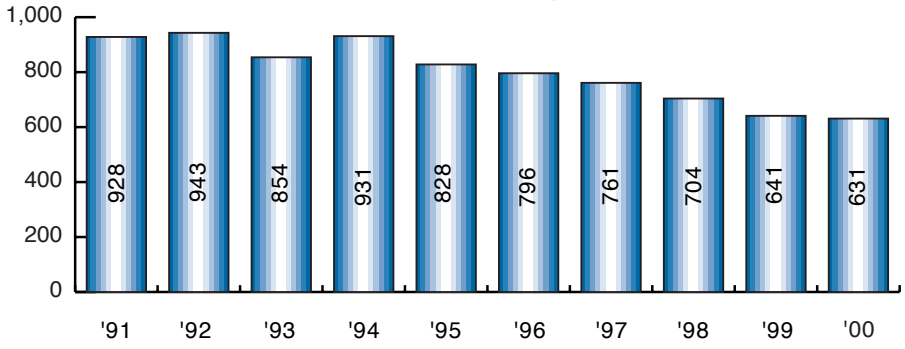


Fig. 8b. Criminal Sexual Assault 1991 - 2000

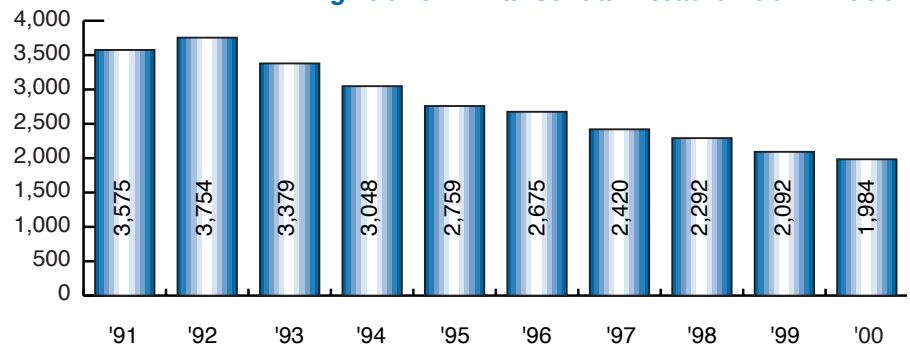


Fig. 8c. Robbery 1991 - 2000

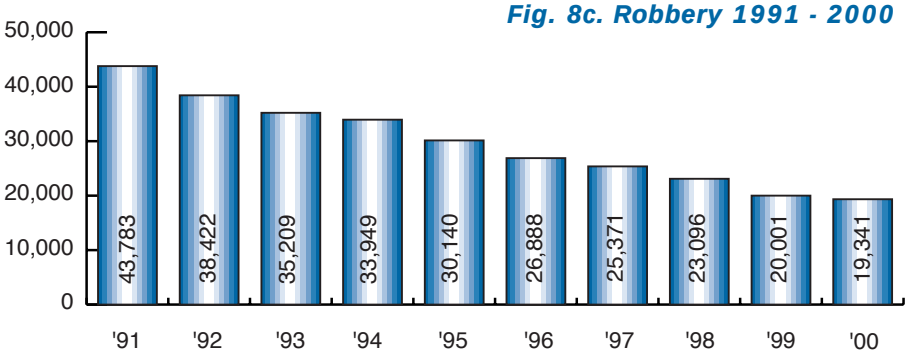


Fig. 8d. Aggravated Assault/Battery 1991 - 2000

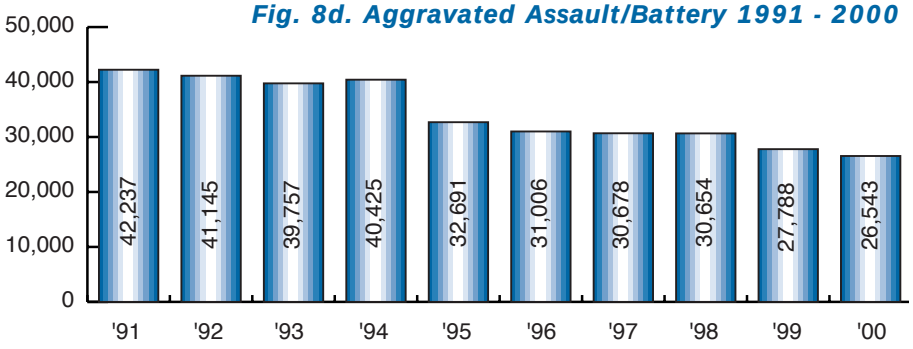


Fig. 9a. Causative Factors - Murder

	1999	2000
Street gangs	126	113
Altercations	81	99
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	47	47
Robbery, burglary	65	58
Domestic/Child Abuse	60	60
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	16	7
Careless use of weapons	1	0
Other	53	60
Undetermined	192	187
Total	**641**	**631**

Fig. 9b. Ages of Offenders

	1999	2000
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	231	145
21 - 30	171	195
31 - 40	57	53
41 - 50	19	25
51 - 60	11	8
61 - 70	3	2
71 - 80	4	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	**496**	**428**

Fig. 9c. Ages of Victims

	1999	2000
10 & Under	20	14
11 - 20	171	147
21 - 30	226	236
31 - 40	115	124
41 - 50	57	69
51 - 60	24	23
61 - 70	10	7
71 - 80	6	9
Over 80	8	1
Not Yet Est.	4	1
Total	**641**	**631**

Fig. 9d. Relationship Between Offender and Victim

	1999	2000
Intimate Partner	30	35
Romantic relationship	18	28
Marriage or cohabitation	12	7
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	36	29
Business relationship	185	182
No relationship	114	119
Relationship not established	276	266
Total	**641**	**631**

Murder

Murders decreased by about 2 percent between 1999 and 2000, and the 631 murders in 2000 is the lowest number since 1967, when there were 552 murders in Chicago.

Of the 1999 and 2000 murders whose cause could be determined, about one-quarter were gang-related (28 percent in 1999 and 26 percent in 2000). Other relatively frequent causes were altercations (18 percent, 1999 and 22 percent, 2000), robbery/burglary (15 percent, 1999 and 13 percent, 2000) and domestic violence/child abuse (13 percent, 1999 and 14 percent, 2000).

Almost half of the known offenders in 1999 (47 percent) were under 21 years of age. This compares to a third (33 percent) in 2000. Another third of the 1999 offenders were between 21 and 30. The comparable figure for 2000 is 45 percent. In both years, then, about 4 in 5 murder offenders were under 30 years of age.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. In both 1999 and 2000, the average victim was 29 years old, whereas the average offender was 25 in 1999 and 26 in 2000. And while persons over 30 were about a fifth of the offender population in both years, they accounted for a third of the victim population.

In two out of every three 1999 and 2000 murders in which the relationship could be determined, the offender and the victim knew each other. However, when they did know each other, it was generally not in a close relationship. Murders in which a romantic partner, spouse, or other family member was the victim accounted for only 21 percent of the 1999 murders where the parties knew each other, and 25 percent of the 2000 murders.

Domestic Violence

There were 205,089 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Communications in 2000, an increase of 1.3 percent from the 202,478 calls in 1999. Seventy-five (75) percent of the 2000 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 22 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 3 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in 1999 were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls originating in each district in 2000, varied substantially—from 564 in the 1st District to 17,648 in the 7th District.

Between 1991 and 2000, domestic-motivated homicides declined by 52 percent, as total homicides declined by 32 percent, The compound annual rate of decline for domestic homicides, between 1991 and 2000, was -8.1 percent.

Fig. 10a. Domestic Violence by District

District	1999	2000	% Change
1	507	564	11.2%
2	12,139	11,465	-5.6%
3	13,357	13,758	3.0%
4	13,210	13,720	3.9%
5	12,952	13,183	1.8%
6	12,945	13,220	2.1%
7	17,412	17,648	1.4%
8	11,692	12,316	5.3%
9	10,531	10,926	3.8%
10	9,565	9,918	3.7%
11	13,491	13,445	-0.3%
12	4,139	4,096	-1.0%
13	3,679	3,671	-0.2%
14	6,935	6,948	0.2%
15	9,955	10,428	4.8%
16	3,749	3,803	1.4%
17	4,981	4,876	-2.1%
18	2,920	3,014	3.2%
19	2,486	2,359	-5.1%
20	3,242	3,103	-4.3%
21	6,286	5,710	-9.2%
22	6,803	6,860	0.8%
23	2,482	2,616	5.4%
24	6,916	6,945	0.4%
25	10,104	10,497	3.9%
Total	**202,478**	**205,089**	**1.3 %**

Fig. 10b. Incoming Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service

	1999	2000	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	155,144	153,832	-0.8%
Domestic Battery	42,240	45,943	8.8%
Violate Order of Protection	5,094	5,314	4.3%
Total	**202,478**	**205,089**	**1.3%**

Fig. 10c. Domestic Related Arrests

	1999	2000	% Change
Domestic Battery	13,283	12,866	-3.1%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	N/A	42	—
Violate Order of Protection	1,077	1,073	-0.4%
Stalking	22	25	13.6%
Aggravated Stalking	17	10	-41.2%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	N/A	7	—
Unlawful Restraint - Domestic	26	14	-46.2%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0%
Total	**14,429**	**14,052**	**-2.6%**

Fig. 10d. Domestic Related Homicide 1991 - 2000

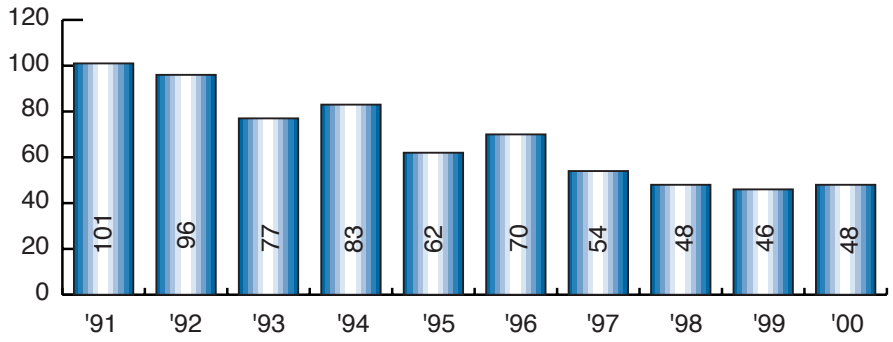


Fig. 10e. Domestic Related Homicide 1991 - 2000

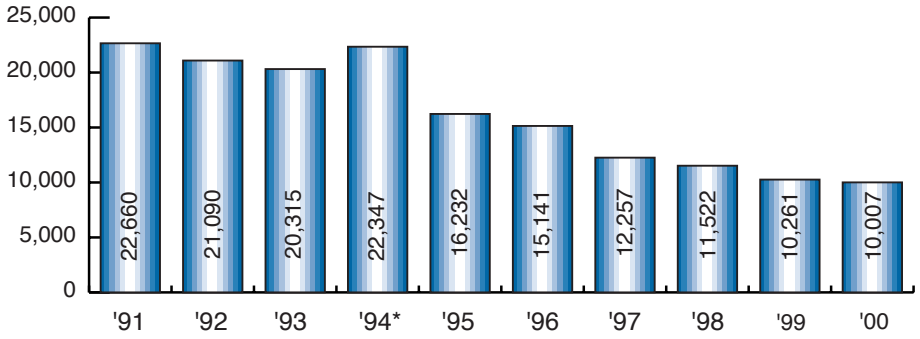
Year	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Domestic Homicides	101	96	77	83	62	70	54	48	46	48
Total Homicides	928	943	854	931	828	796	761	704	641	631
% of Total	11	10	9	9	7	9	7	7	7	8

Firearms

For the sixth year in a row, the number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers declined in 2000. The 10,007 firearms seized by police last year was 2.5 percent lower than the 1999 figure of 10,261. The continued decline in firearm recoveries is consistent with the decline in violent crimes and may indicate that fewer illegal guns are being carried on the City's streets. Gun recoveries began a sharp decline in January, 1995—the effective date of a state law that makes unlawful use of a weapon (UUW) a felony on the first offense.

While the number of murders in Chicago has steadily declined, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used was 74 percent in 2000, about the same percentage as in the previous seven years.

Fig. 11a. Firearms Recoveries 1991 - 2000



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

Fig. 11b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type 1991 - 2000

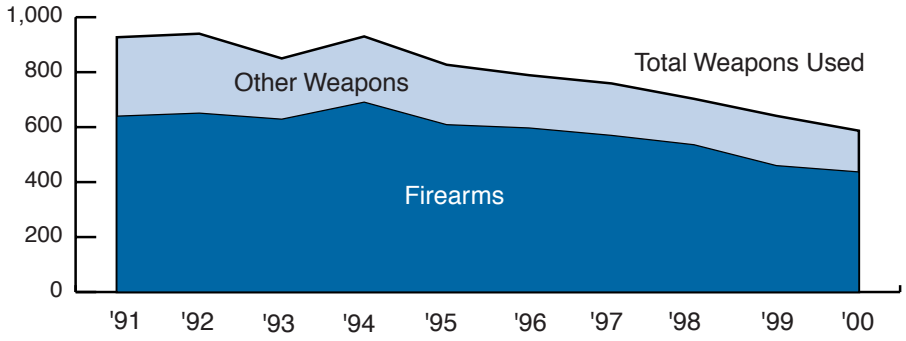


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Fig. 12a. Hate Crimes by Offense

	1999	2000	% Change
Assault	26	37	42.3%
Battery	46	37	-19.6%
Criminal damage to property	43	33	-23.3%
Aggravated battery	30	23	-23.3%
Threats	25	18	-28.0%
Aggravated assault	10	12	20.0%
Criminal damage to vehicle	11	10	-9.1%
Attempt Robbery	0	3	—
Telephone harassment	4	3	-25.0%
Burglary	1	2	100%
Robbery	2	2	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault	1	1	0.0%
Attempt criminal sexual assault	0	1	—
Criminal trespass to land	1	0	-100%
Harassment by mail	1	0	-100%
Intimidation	1	0	-100%
Total	**202**	**182**	**-9.9%**

Fig. 12b. Hate Crimes by Motive

	1999	2000	% Change
Race	119	96	-19.3%
Sexual orientation	39	34	-12.8%
National origin	18	27	50.0%
Religion	24	23	-4.2%
Other*	2	2	0.0%
Total	**202**	**182**	**-9.9%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Fig. 12c. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions

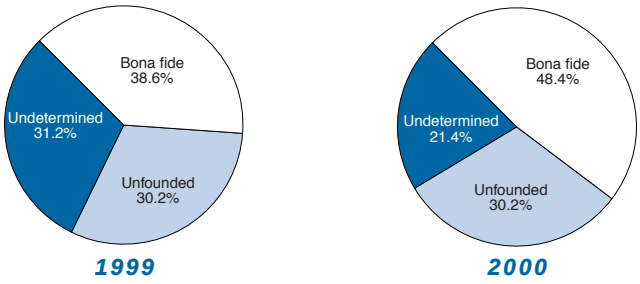
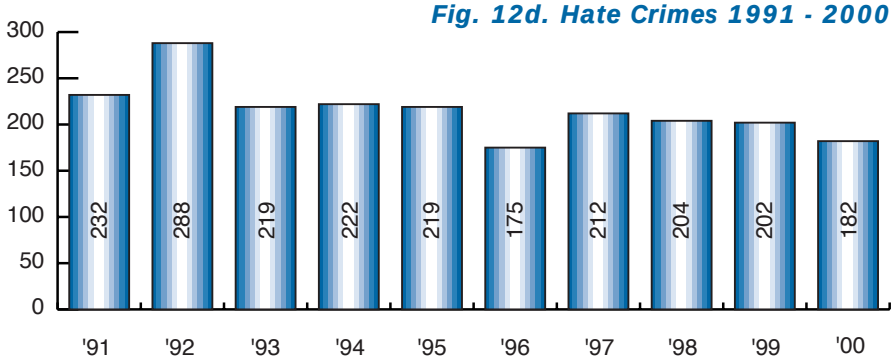


Fig. 12d. Hate Crimes 1991 - 2000



Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 182 reported incidents in 2000 represent a decrease of roughly 10 percent from the 202 reported incidents in 1999, and of 16 percent from the average of the previous 10 years, which was 217. The overall decrease between 1999 and 2000 was driven by a significant decline in hate crimes based on race. These dropped by 19.3 percent, and represented 79 percent of the decrease.

Despite the decline from 1999, during 2000, as in previous years, the most common motive for hate crime was racial bias—against both minority and non-minority victims. Racially-motivated hate crimes accounted for 53 percent of the total, as compared to 59 percent in 1999.

The most common reported offenses among hate crimes in 2000 were battery/aggravated battery (33 percent), assault/aggravated assault (27 percent), criminal damage to property (18 percent), and threats (10 percent). In 1999, these were also the leading categories, accounting for 89 percent of the total.

Hate crime offenders—when their demographic characteristics were known—tended to be white males (59 percent) or black males (33 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 1999.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, Hate Crimes in Chicago 2000.

Property Crime Trends

Property index crimes followed a similar pattern to violent index crimes between 1991 and 2000: a near-steady decline from 1992 through 2000, at a compound annual rate of -3.77 percent. (The number of property index crimes was essentially stable between 1996 and 1997.) The 165,138 property crimes reported in 2000 represent a decline of 29 percent from the 1991 peak of 233,387 offenses. This decrease is 17 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

As was true of violent crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1991 and 2000: arson, 49 percent; burglary, 46 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37 percent; and theft, 19 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. Theft was the most notable example, with short-term increases and plateaus against an overall pattern of decline.

Fig. 13a. Arson 1991 - 2000

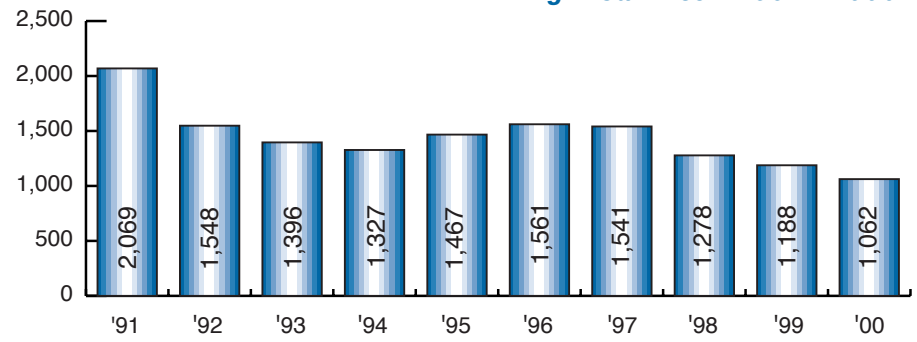


Fig. 13b. Burglary 1991 - 2000

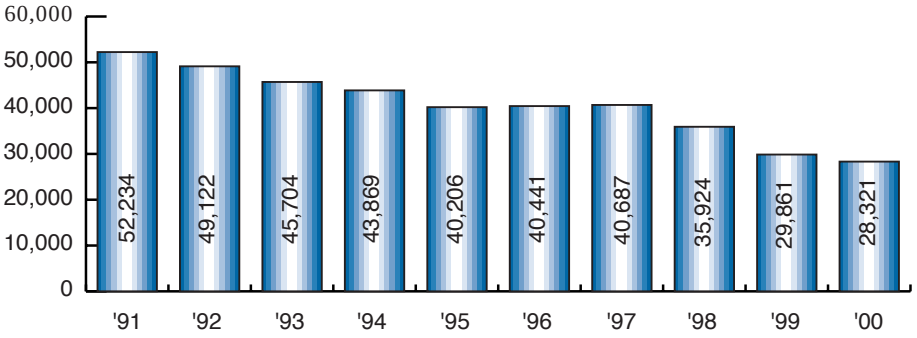


Fig. 13c. Theft 1991 - 2000

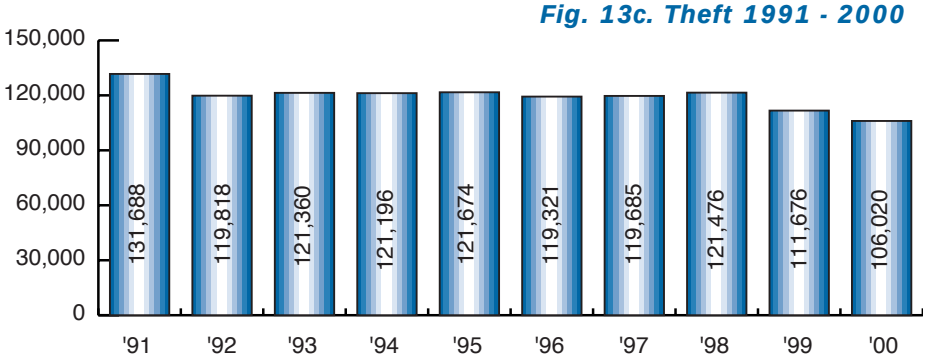


Fig. 13d. Motor Vehicle Theft 1991 - 2000

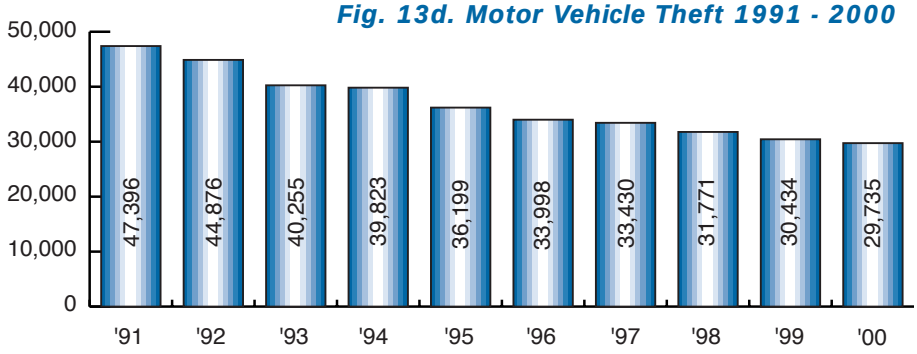


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Fig. 14a. Index Crime Victims by Race - 1999

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.
Homicide	72%	8%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69%	13%	16%	1%	0%	1%
Robbery	55%	18%	18%	3%	0%	6%
Aggravated Assault	66%	13%	19%	1%	0%	1%
Total Violent Crime	**62%**	**15%**	**18%**	**2%**	**0%**	**3%**
Burglary	38%	32%	15%	3%	0%	13%
Theft	32%	34%	9%	3%	0%	23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	40%	23%	20%	2%	0%	15%
Arson	45%	22%	16%	1%	0%	16%
Total Property Crime	**35%**	**31%**	**12%**	**3%**	**0%**	**19%**
Total	**42%**	**26%**	**14%**	**2%**	**0%**	**15%**

Fig. 14b. Index Crime Victims by Race - 2000

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.
Homicide	73%	6%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68%	15%	17%	1%	0%	0%
Robbery	55%	20%	21%	3%	0%	0%
Aggravated Assault	65%	14%	21%	1%	0%	0%
Total Violent Crime	**61%**	**16%**	**21%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**
Burglary	40%	38%	18%	3%	0%	0%
Theft	41%	42%	14%	3%	0%	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	46%	25%	25%	2%	0%	1%
Arson	60%	16%	24%	1%	0%	0%
Total Property Crime	**42%**	**38%**	**17%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**
Total	**48%**	**30%**	**18%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**

Fig. 14c. Index Crime Victims by Gender

	1999		2000	
Crime	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide	84%	16%	85%	15%
Criminal Sexual Assault	12%	88%	13%	87%
Robbery	66%	34%	69%	31%
Aggravated Assault	60%	40%	61%	39%
Total Violent Crime	**61%**	**39%**	**62%**	**38%**
Burglary	54%	46%	53%	47%
Theft	53%	47%	51%	49%
Motor Vehicle Theft	65%	35%	65%	35%
Arson	57%	43%	58%	42%
Total Property Crime	**56%**	**44%**	**54%**	**46%**
Total	**57%**	**43%**	**57%**	**43%**

Index Crime Victims

During 1999 and 2000, blacks were the most frequent victims of index crimes—particularly with respect to violent crimes. In both years, blacks represented more than 60 percent of all violent crime victims. Hispanics were second among violent crime victims, but at a considerably lower level—18 percent of the total in 1999, and 21 percent in 2000.

Blacks were also the most frequent property crime victims, comprising 35 percent of the 1999 total and 42 percent of the 2000 total. Whites were second among property crime victims during both years, comprising 31 percent of the total in 1999 and 38 percent in 2000.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were stable between 1999 and 2000: Fifty-seven (57) percent of the total victims were male, and 43 percent, female. However, property crime differences narrowed between the two years, with the disparity between males and females decreasing from 12 percentage points to 8. In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, females exceeded males as a percentage of victims: 88 percent in 1999, and 87 percent in 2000.

Case Clearance

While index crimes decreased by 4.5 percent between 1999 and 2000, case clearances remained stable at slightly more than 21 percent. As previously noted in this report, theft accounted for 50 percent of all index offenses in both 1999 and 2000, and as such the overall clearance rate was driven by the rate for theft (20.1 percent) in each of the two years.

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes—34.8 percent vs. 17.7 percent in 1999, and 33.2 percent vs. 17.9 percent in 2000.

In both years, murder was the offense type with the highest clearance rate—49.8 percent and 46.6 percent in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Similarly, in both years, burglary was the offense type with the lowest clearance rate—10.7 percent and 12.4 percent in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Fig. 15a. Index Offenses and Clearances - 1999

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	641	319	49.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,092	994	47.5%
Robbery	20,001	3,331	16.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	27,788	12,941	46.6%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**50,522**	**17,585**	**34.8%**
Burglary	29,861	3,186	10.7%
Theft	111,676	22,497	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	30,434	4,740	15.6%
Arson	1,188	288	24.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	**173,159**	**30,711**	**17.7%**
Total	**223,681**	**48,296**	**21.6%**

Fig. 15b. Index Offenses and Clearances - 2000

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	631	294	46.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,984	914	46.1%
Robbery	19,341	3,207	16.6%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	26,543	11,679	44.0%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**48,499**	**16,094**	**33.2%**
Burglary	28,321	3,510	12.4%
Theft	106,020	21,318	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,735	4,385	14.8%
Arson	1,062	289	27.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	**165,138**	**29,502**	**17.9%**
Total	**213,637**	**45,596**	**21.3%**

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Note: A case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance is then recorded in the year in which the crime occurred.

Fig. 16a. Arrest Comparison 1999/2000

	1999	2000	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	642	528	-114	-17.8%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	29	29	0	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	742	636	-106	-14.3%
Robbery (03)*	3,153	2,979	-174	-5.5%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,771	6,124	-647	-9.6%
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	4,103	4,046	-57	-1.4%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	25,255	25,045	-210	-0.8%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	11,519	11,290	-229	-2.0%
Other assault & battery (08)	35,103	34,144	-959	-2.7%
Arson (09)*	202	217	15	7.4%
Fraud (11)	6,378	5,713	-665	-10.4%
Vandalism (14)	6,647	6,437	-210	-3.2%
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	5,581	5,300	-281	-5.0%
Prostitution & commercialized vice (16)	8,268	7,182	-1,086	-13.1%
Sex offenses (17)	2,036	2,475	439	21.6%
Narcotics violations (18)	57,705	58,808	1,103	1.9%
Gambling (19)	1,868	1,865	-3	-0.2%
Offenses against family & children (20)	778	704	-74	-9.5%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,086	783	-303	-27.9%
Disorderly conduct (24)	49,251	38,812	-10,439	-21.2%
Other non-index offenses (26) (except traffic)	41,015	39,685	-1,330	-3.2%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**52,387**	**50,865**	**-1,522**	**-2.9%**
Non-index offenses	**215,745**	**201,937**	**-13,808**	**-6.4%**
Total	**268,132**	**252,802**	**-15,330**	**-5.7%**

Note: The offense types listed above are based upon the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classifications established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and not the specific violations of law defined under the Illinois Complied Statutes or the Municipal Code of Chicago. For more information on the UCR program, see page 7.

Arrest Data

Total arrests for all offense types decreased from 1999 to 2000 by 5.7 percent

In comparing the two years, arrests for non-index offenses led the overall decline in arrests—down 6.4 percent.

Arrests for index crimes decreased at a rate lower than that for all arrests and for the total number of index offenses. As shown on page 9, Figure 2e, from 1999 to 2000, index crime dropped 4.5 percent and, as shown in Figure 16a (on this page), arrests for index offenses decreased by only 2.9 percent.

The offense type with the greatest numeric increase in arrests was narcotic violations—up 1,103 or 1.9 percent. The offense type with the greatest percentage increase was sex offenses—up 21.6 percent or 439 arrests.

The offense type with the greatest numeric decrease was disorderly conduct—down 10,439 or 21.2 percent. The offense with the greatest percentage decrease was liquor law violations—down 27.9 percent or 303 arrests.

Fig. 17a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 1999

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	419	38	133	2	1	0	**593**
	— Female	36	10	3	0	0	0	**49**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	11	2	11	2	0	0	**26**
	— Female	1	1	1	0	0	0	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	509	80	139	2	0	0	**730**
	— Female	11	0	1	0	0	0	**12**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,249	168	509	10	3	3	**2,942**
	— Female	144	27	40	0	0	0	**211**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,534	597	1,333	38	3	4	**5,509**
	— Female	1,083	71	105	2	1	0	**1,262**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,589	509	749	36	4	1	**3,888**
	— Female	133	47	34	0	1	0	**215**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	12,476	2,364	2,286	113	22	17	**17,278**
	— Female	6,054	938	920	51	9	5	**7,977**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,719	628	1,331	18	3	6	**9,705**
	— Female	1,366	205	233	6	2	2	**1,814**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	18,831	4,155	5,613	274	24	50	**28,497**
	— Female	5,118	607	848	18	10	5	**6,606**
Arson (09)*	— Male	89	32	44	1	0	2	**168**
	— Female	26	5	3	0	0	0	**34**
Fraud (11)	— Male	3,646	780	626	42	8	18	**5,120**
	— Female	961	182	97	15	3	0	**1,258**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,619	1,085	1,887	48	7	9	**5,655**
	— Female	768	105	112	7	0	0	**992**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,437	376	1,223	33	4	3	**5,076**
	— Female	447	20	36	1	0	1	**505**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	1,335	586	618	48	4	6	**2,597**
	— Female	4,233	1,088	330	12	5	3	**5,671**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	953	330	381	15	6	6	**1,691**
	— Female	251	67	27	0	0	0	**345**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	38,402	3,881	6,673	131	22	34	**49,143**
	— Female	6,871	1,032	637	16	5	1	**8,562**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,792	16	19	8	0	0	**1,835**
	— Female	31	1	1	0	0	0	**33**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	160	42	87	3	0	0	**292**
	— Female	361	64	54	4	2	1	**486**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	325	193	364	7	4	2	**895**
	— Female	44	49	96	2	0	0	**191**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	28,409	4,538	10,638	199	80	50	**43,914**
	— Female	4,091	663	539	24	14	6	**5,337**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	21,184	4,604	7,395	237	51	44	**33,515**
	— Female	5,237	1,453	759	36	11	4	**7,500**
Total All Arrests	**— Male**	**150,238**	**25,004**	**42,059**	**1,267**	**246**	**255**	**219,069**
	— Female	**37,267**	**6,635**	**4,876**	**194**	**63**	**28**	**49,063**
		187,505	**31,639**	**46,935**	**1,461**	**309**	**283**	**268,132**

* Index Crime

Fig. 17b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender - 2000

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	359	25	101	1	1	2	**489**
	— Female	26	6	7	0	0	0	**39**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	17	2	7	0	0	0	**26**
	— Female	2	0	0	0	1	0	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	439	51	134	2	1	3	**630**
	— Female	5	1	0	0	0	0	**6**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,087	136	538	8	4	2	**2,775**
	— Female	132	32	39	0	1	0	**204**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,202	508	1,213	21	7	6	**4,957**
	— Female	1,023	45	90	7	2	0	**1,167**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,409	520	902	15	3	1	**3,850**
	— Female	133	36	25	1	0	1	**196**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	12,397	2.501	2,340	126	25	29	**17,418**
	— Female	5,618	948	965	83	6	7	**7,627**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,551	574	1,372	21	5	2	**9,525**
	— Female	1,307	223	234	0	1	0	**1,765**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	17,694	3,868	5,645	201	29	44	**27,481**
	— Female	5,160	653	805	29	10	6	**6,663**
Arson (09)*	— Male	99	25	58	0	0	0	**182**
	— Female	24	3	8	0	0	0	**35**
Fraud (11)	— Male	3,309	644	512	36	10	13	**4,524**
	— Female	922	169	86	9	2	1	**1,189**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,465	1,097	1,901	49	5	4	**5,521**
	— Female	715	85	111	3	1	1	**916**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,285	331	1,219	18	2	2	**4,857**
	— Female	380	20	39	3	0	1	**443**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	973	400	511	29	7	1	**1,921**
	— Female	3,915	991	327	23	4	1	**5,261**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	1,113	430	579	37	5	12	**2,176**
	— Female	227	52	19	1	0	0	**299**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	39,775	3,778	6,643	156	20	37	**50,409**
	— Female	6,824	986	574	10	3	2	**8,399**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,707	67	40	0	1	2	**1,817**
	— Female	22	25	0	1	0	0	**48**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	210	44	78	14	0	1	**347**
	— Female	269	37	49	1	1	0	**357**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	249	115	299	12	1	3	**679**
	— Female	38	20	45	1	0	0	**104**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	21,580	3,911	8,854	156	62	20	**34,583**
	— Female	3,275	520	417	9	5	3	**4,229**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	21,526	4,513	6,907	211	32	29	**33,218**
	— Female	4,554	1,240	626	40	4	3	**6,467**
Total All Arrests	**— Male**	**142,446**	**23,540**	**39,853**	**1,113**	**220**	**213**	**207,385**
	— Female	**34,571**	**6,092**	**4,466**	**221**	**41**	**26**	**45,417**
		177,017	**29,632**	**44,319**	**1,334**	**261**	**239**	**252,802**

* Index Crime

Fig. 18a. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 1999

Offense Classification		<17	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	36	223	136	167	31	0	**593**
	— Female	3	8	7	25	6	0	**49**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	3	2	6	12	3	0	**26**
	— Female	0	1	1	1	0	0	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	152	94	97	306	81	0	**730**
	— Female	4	2	1	5	0	0	**12**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	923	700	342	918	59	0	**2,942**
	— Female	70	37	24	77	3	0	**211**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,148	1,185	795	1,814	567	0	**5,509**
	— Female	427	202	136	434	63	0	**1,262**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	1,022	586	337	1,726	217	0	**3,888**
	— Female	69	23	17	100	6	0	**215**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	2,016	1,724	1,284	10,186	2,068	0	**17,278**
	— Female	1,137	1,149	716	4,266	709	0	**7,977**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,463	3,056	1,264	2,626	296	0	**9,705**
	— Female	362	487	211	713	41	0	**1,814**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,745	3,938	3,707	14,074	3,032	1	**28,497**
	— Female	1,791	1,063	749	2,655	348	0	**6,606**
Arson (09)*	— Male	79	29	9	38	13	0	**168**
	— Female	9	2	3	17	3	0	**34**
Fraud (11)	— Male	474	724	544	2,726	651	1	**5,120**
	— Female	108	195	157	697	101	0	**1,258**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,645	1,422	630	1,715	243	0	**5,655**
	— Female	155	185	143	469	40	0	**992**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	978	1,468	899	1,409	322	0	**5,076**
	— Female	230	92	31	128	24	0	**505**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	16	226	333	1,651	371	0	**2,597**
	— Female	8	338	571	4,552	202	0	**5,671**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	208	213	203	783	284	0	**1,691**
	— Female	12	34	37	252	10	0	**345**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,803	12,876	7,463	19,543	3,457	1	**49,143**
	— Female	398	1,009	754	5,776	625	0	**8,562**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	266	782	403	353	31	0	**1,835**
	— Female	1	12	3	14	3	0	**33**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	8	54	34	168	28	0	**292**
	— Female	19	56	85	305	21	0	**486**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	310	529	14	33	9	0	**895**
	— Female	94	84	1	10	2	0	**191**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	4,602	12,908	7,157	15,805	3,442	0	**43,914**
	— Female	918	964	543	2,537	375	0	**5,337**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	3,624	6,526	4,385	15,425	3,555	0	**33,515**
	— Female	815	827	764	4,665	429	0	**7,500**
Total All Arrests	**— Male**	**29,521**	**49,265**	**30,042**	**91,478**	**18,760**	**3**	**219,069**
	— Female	**6,630**	**6,770**	**4,954**	**27,698**	**3,011**	**0**	**49,063**
		36,151	**56,035**	**34,996**	**119,176**	**21,171**	**3**	**268,132**

* Index Crime

Fig. 18b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender - 2000

Offense Classification		<17	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	25	151	122	155	36	0	**489**
	— Female	4	7	6	18	4	0	**39**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	5	8	8	3	0	**26**
	— Female	1	0	0	2	0	0	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	121	84	74	294	57	0	**630**
	— Female	2	0	0	3	1	0	**6**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	774	740	370	822	69	0	**2,775**
	— Female	84	23	20	72	5	0	**204**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,108	1,052	672	1,595	530	0	**4,957**
	— Female	380	193	134	396	64	0	**1,167**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	1,096	636	379	1,534	205	0	**3,850**
	— Female	48	16	15	110	7	0	**196**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	1,918	1,784	1,350	10,040	2,326	0	**17,418**
	— Female	1,143	1,112	706	3,909	757	0	**7,627**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,481	2,775	1,364	2,587	318	0	**9,525**
	— Female	371	470	225	647	52	0	**1,765**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,783	3,771	3,693	13,204	3,030	0	**27,481**
	— Female	1,728	1,147	788	2,599	400	1	**6,663**
Arson (09)*	— Male	65	35	32	41	9	0	**182**
	— Female	15	0	2	14	4	0	**35**
Fraud (11)	— Male	413	648	463	2,449	551	0	**4,524**
	— Female	97	195	162	633	102	0	**1,189**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,598	1,387	741	1,531	264	0	**5,521**
	— Female	174	172	117	407	46	0	**916**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	891	1,422	920	1,349	275	0	**4,857**
	— Female	178	90	44	102	29	0	**443**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	16	162	255	1,226	262	0	**1,921**
	— Female	6	372	457	4,233	193	0	**5,261**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	196	241	273	1,145	321	0	**2,176**
	— Female	10	19	23	237	10	0	**299**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,560	12,949	7,858	19,787	4,255	0	**50,409**
	— Female	383	1,023	742	5,523	728	0	**8,399**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	329	665	385	348	90	0	**1,817**
	— Female	1	11	5	19	12	0	**48**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	13	68	58	175	33	0	**347**
	— Female	11	43	71	214	18	0	**357**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	168	461	9	23	18	0	**679**
	— Female	50	49	0	5	0	0	**104**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	3,518	9,324	5,695	12,718	3,327	1	**34,583**
	— Female	694	770	467	2,006	292	0	**4,229**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	2,458	5,848	4,599	16,291	4,021	1	**33,218**
	— Female	342	719	598	4,271	537	0	**6,467**
Total All Arrests	**— Male**	**26,533**	**44,208**	**29,320**	**87,322**	**20,000**	**2**	**207,385**
	— Female	**5,722**	**6,431**	**4,582**	**25,420**	**3,261**	**1**	**45,417**
		32,255	**50,639**	**33,902**	**112,742**	**23,261**	**3**	**252,802**

* Index Crime

Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 8.9 percent between 1999 and 2000. The number of fatal crashes, however, remained the same. Injuries resulting from crashes declined by 22.2 percent for vehicle occupants, and 14.2 percent for pedestrians. However, fatalities increased for both occupants and pedestrians by 10.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively (the latter increase is based on one additional fatality).

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield was the most frequent cause in both 1999 and 2000, accounting for approximately 23 percent of all serious (non-Type A) crashes. Each other cause was 11 percent or less of the total, ranging from following too closely (11 percent, 1999; 10 percent, 2000) down to license restrictions (0.08 percent, 1999; 0.09 percent, 2000). Between 1999 and 2000, only two categories increased, in percentage terms: driving while intoxicated (by 2.2 percent) and improper backing (by 4.1 percent). Among the remaining categories, all of which decreased in percentage terms, the largest decrease was in improper passing (-13.6 percent).

In 1999, the most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (37 percent). In 2000, it was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (36 percent).

Fig. 19a. Traffic Crashes

Cause	1999	2000	% Change
Total crashes	**179,423**	**163,426**	**-8.9%**
Fatal	203	203	0%
Personal injury	16,250	12,969	-20.2%
Property damage	162,970	150,257	-7.8%
Total fatalities	**214**	**230**	**7.5%**
Occupant fatalities	143	158	10.5%
Pedestrian fatalities	71	72	1.4%
Total persons injured	**25,045**	**19,681**	**-21.4%**
Occupant injuries	22,654	17,630	-22.2%
Pedestrian injuries	2,391	2,051	-14.2%

Fig. 19b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number

Cause	1999	2000	% Change
Failure to yield	18,810	17,545	-6.7%
Following too closely	8,473	7,338	-13.4%
Too fast for conditions	5,333	4,812	-9.8%
Disregard controls	4,854	4,278	-11.9%
Improper turn	3,910	3,629	-7.2%
Improper lane change	3,536	3,273	-7.4%
Improper backing	3,228	3,360	4.1%
Driver intoxicated	2,760	2,822	2.2%
Improper passing	2,209	1,909	-13.6%
Wrong way/side	1,356	1,211	-10.7%
Improper parking	755	693	-8.2%
Evading police vehicle	358	325	-9.2%
Emergency vehicle	329	291	-11.6%
Stopped school bus	126	123	-2.4%
License restrictions	68	65	-4.4%
Other violations	23,991	22,509	-6.2%
Type A crashes*	99,327	89,243	-10.2%
Total	**179,423**	**163,426**	**-8.9%**

* Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Fig. 19c. Fatal Crashes by Type

	1999	2000	% Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	75	60	-20.0%
Struck fixed object	51	48	--5.9%
Struck Pedestrian	71	72	-1.4%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	6	20	233.3%
Total	**203**	**200**	**-1.5%**

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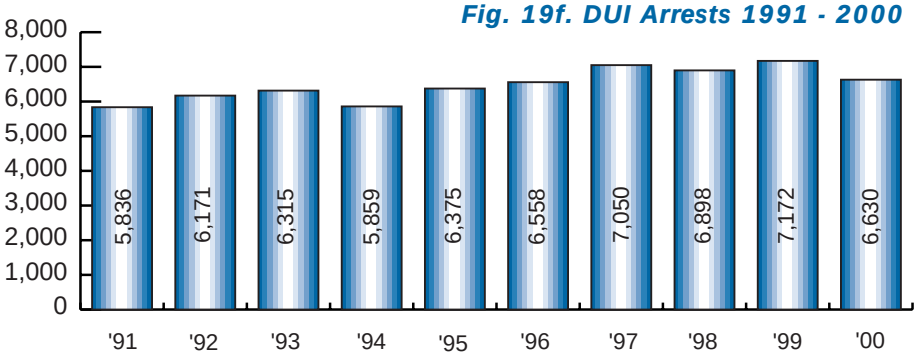
Fig. 19d. Roadside Safety Checks

Violations	1999	2000	% Change
DUI arrests	205	221	7.8%
Open liquor	152	128	-15.8%
Seat belt/child restraints	703	764	8.7%
Unsafe vehicles	308	240	-22.1%
License violations *	747	780	4.4%
Insurance violations	960	898	-6.5%
Other citations **	804	821	2.1%
Total citations issued	**3,879**	**3,852**	**-0.7%**
Warnings issued	**94**	**261**	**177.7%**
Total vehicles checked	**8,629**	**9,616**	**11.4%**
No. of Enforcement Activities* **	**23**	**24**	**4.3%**

Fig. 19e. Saturation Patrols

Violations	1999	2000	% Change
DUI arrests	44	37	-15.9%
Open liquor	42	32	-23.8%
Speeding	1,398	1,882	34.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,264	1,267	0.2%
Unsafe vehicles	326	180	-44.8%
License violations *	385	352	-8.6%
Insurance violations	768	652	-15.1%
Other citations **	1,781	1,502	-15.7%
Total citations issued	**6,008**	**5,904**	**-1.7%**
Warnings issued	**N/A**	**530**	**—**
No. of Enforcement Activities* **	**24**	**23**	**4.2%**

Fig. 19f. DUI Arrests 1991 - 2000



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Police Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

***This data is based upon the calender year 1999 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Youth Investigations

Investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Unit decreased by 1.2 percent between 1999 and 2000. This decrease was driven by a 3 percent decline in missing persons investigations, corresponding to 683 fewer cases. Other types of investigation which declined were child abandonment (-24.9 percent), sex offenses (-7.9 percent), and dependent/ neglected children (-4.8 percent). These percents, although larger than the 3 percent decline in missing persons, correspond to fewer cases. Two investigation types which increased between 1999 and 2000 were child abuse (7.1 percent) and information reported on DCFS hotlines (2.5 percent).

All enforcement activities decreased between 1999 and 2000: Part II Non-Index Crime arrests (-21.2 percent), Juvenile Court subpoenas serviced (-16.9 percent), weapons recovered (-16.5 percent), Part I index crime arrests (-14.4 percent) and Juvenile court warrant arrests (-5.8 percent).

The number of juveniles processed by the Department declined by 9.1 percent between 1999 and 2000 from 193,019 to 175,539. Decreases among specific disposition categories approximated the overall percentage decrease, with two exceptions: the number of status offenders decreased by 17.8 percent, and the number of juveniles directed to Criminal Court remained constant.

Fig. 20a. Youth Investigations

	1999	2000	% Change
Missing Persons	22,839	22,156	-3.0%
DCFS Hotlines	1,968	2,018	2.5%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,125	1,509	34.1%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,008	1,080	7.1%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,084	998	-7.9%
Dependent/Neglect	993	945	-4.8%
Child Abandonment	173	130	-24.9%
Total	**29,190**	**28,836**	**-1.2%**

Fig. 20b. Enforcement Activities

	1999	2000	% Change
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	5,001	4,709	-5.8%
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Served	58,932	48,974	-16.9%
Weapons Recovered	412	344	-16.5%
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	713	610	-14.4%
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	6,864	5,411	-21.2%

Fig. 20c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department

	1999	2000	% Change
School Absentees	110,168	99,136	-10.0%
Curfew Arrests	54,261	50,241	-7.4%
Community Adjustments*	14,429	13,094	-9.3%
Referred to Agencies	9,451	9,283	-1.8%
Referred to Family	4,978	3,811	-23.4%
Directed to Juvenile Court	13,258	12,282	-7.4%
Directed to Criminal Court	247	247	0.0%
Status Offenders**	656	539	-17.8%
Total	**193,019**	**175,539**	**-9.1%**

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

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Fig. 21a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Meetings	2,886	2,972	3.0%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	241	248	2.9%
Total Attendees	59,433	62,520	5.2%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,953	5,210	5.2%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	21	21	0%

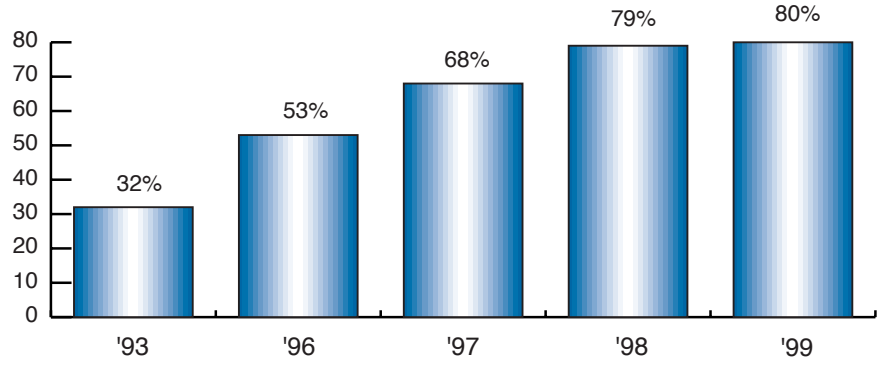
Fig. 21b. District Advisory Subcommittee Attendance

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Meetings	793	699	-11.9%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	66	58	-12.1%
Total Attendees	20,956	18,041	-13.9%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	1,746	1,503	-13.9%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	26	26	0%

Fig. 21c. Court Advocacy Cases Tracked

	1999	2000	% Change
Total Cases	3,349	3,266	-2.5%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	279	272	-2.5%
Total Volunteers	3,946	4,998	26.7%
Average Monthly Volunteers	329	417	26.7%

Fig. 20d. CAPS Awareness - 1993, 1996-1999



Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2000 increased by 3 percent from its 1999 level, while attendance increased by 5.2 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting remained the same, at 21.

There were fewer District Advisory Committee meetings (-11.9 percent) and attendees (-13.9 percent) in 2000 than 1999.

Although fewer Court Advocacy cases were tracked in 2000 than 1999 (-2.5 percent), there were more Court Advocacy Volunteers (26.7 percent).

The percentage of Chicago residents aware of CAPS was essentially the same in 1999 (80 percent) as in 1998 (79 percent). CAPS awareness was not surveyed in 2000.

Calls for Service

Calls to 911 increased between 1991 and 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed an upward climb in 1996 through 2000. The number of calls in 2000 topped 4 million for the first time, increasing by 9.9 percent over the 1999 total.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services are reported in Figure 22a as "Non Emergency—746-6000." Such calls decreased by 16.7 percent between 1999 and 2000. "Other calls" in Figure 22a include administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center, and automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms to the Center. These increased by 8.1 percent between 1999 and 2000.

Patrol dispatches in 2000 essentially remained at their 1999 level. Foreign language calls received increased by 27 percent. Burglar alarm dispatches decreased by 1.7 percent; over 99 percent were false alarms both in 1999 and 2000.

Fig. 22a. Incoming Calls Received

	1999	2000	% Change
9-1-1	3,998,811	4,396,615	9.9%
Non Emergency - 746-6000 (311-ARS for 99')	626,575	522,176	-16.7%
Non-Emergency -- MOII (311- MOII for 99')	673,473	692,681	2.9%
Other Calls	401,590	434,310	8.1%
Total	**5,700,449**	**6,045,782**	**6.1%**

Fig. 22b. Other Communications

	1999	2000	% Change
Patrol Dispatches	2,842,871	2,833,778	-0.3%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	638,206	539,973	-15.4%
ARP Dispatches	158,838	180.864	13.9%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	152,290	167,355	9.9%
Foreign Language Line calls received	42,449	53,914	27.0%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	210,332	206,809	-1.7%
False alarm percentage	99.15%	99.12%	-0.03%

Fig. 20c. 911 Calls for Service 1991 - 2000

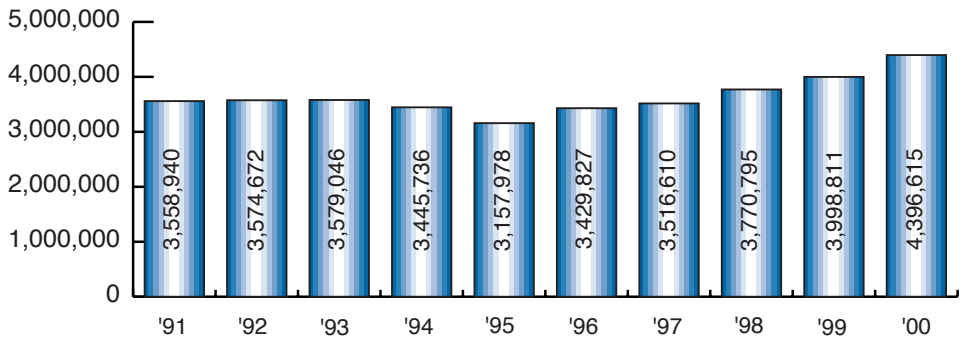


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Fig. 23. Education and Training

	Number of Trainees 1999	2000	% Change
Recruit Training	**988**	**853**	**-13.7%**
Chicago	860	730	-15.1%
Suburban	128	123	-3.9%
Other Training	**9,073**	**11,759**	**-29.6%**
Retreads/Retrainees	45	61	35.6%
In-Service	6,736	10,805	60.4%
Pre-Service	464	457	-1.5%
CES - 3 hour training programs	1,091	103	-90.6%
Special Training for outside agencies	525	148	-71.8%
Civilian	212	185	-12.7%
Firearms Training	**17,968**	**21,652**	**20.5%**
Chicago	17,619	14,019	-20.4%
Outside agencies using range	349	150	-57.0%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	—	7,483	—
Total	**28,029**	**34,264**	**22.2%**

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained 7 recruit classes in 2000, graduating 730 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 11 classes and 860 recruits in 1999. The number of recruits in 2000 is a decrease of 15.1 percent from the recruits graduated in 1999.

Recruits receive 736 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their one-year service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 123 recruits for suburban police agencies—a decrease of 3.9 percent from the 128 in 1999.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course-of-fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges, and at the Training Academy.

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,296 members at the end of 2000, a decrease of approximately 1 percent from the 16,466 at the end of 1999. The number of civilian employees decreased by 4 percent; crossing guards, by 3 percent; and sworn/exempt members, by less than 1 percent.

At the end of 2000, 31 percent of all Department members were women: 21 percent of sworn/exempt members, 71 percent of civilians, and 95 percent of crossing guards.

Approximately 45 percent of the Department's members were classified as minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. This breaks down into 41 percent of sworn members; 77 percent, of civilian; and 63 percent, of crossing guards.

Fig. 24a. Personnel by Race and Gender - 1999

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	**8,345**	**377**	**402**	**9,124**
Male	6,905	163	22	7,090
Female	1,440	214	380	2,034
Black	**3,535**	**1,031**	**587**	**5,153**
Male	2,434	234	25	2,693
Female	1,101	797	562	2,460
Asian	**185**	**42**	**5**	**232**
Male	165	21	3	189
Female	20	21	2	43
Nat. Amer.	**30**	**3**	**1**	**34**
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	5	2	1	8
Hispanic	**1,660**	**155**	**108**	**1,923**
Male	1,369	61	6	1,436
Female	291	94	102	487
Total	**13,755**	**1,608**	**1,103**	**16,466**
Male	**10,898**	**480**	**56**	**11,434**
Female	**2,857**	**1,128**	**1,047**	**5,032**

Fig. 24b. Personnel by Race and Gender - 2000

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	**8,145**	**357**	**393**	**8,895**
Male	6,690	148	18	6,856
Female	1,455	209	375	2,039
Black	**3,543**	**992**	**556**	**5,091**
Male	2,416	220	23	2,659
Female	1,127	772	533	2,432
Asian	**203**	**40**	**5**	**248**
Male	182	22	3	207
Female	21	18	2	41
Nat. Amer.	**30**	**3**	**1**	**34**
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	5	2	1	8
Hispanic	**1,762**	**153**	**113**	**2,028**
Male	1,445	59	7	1,511
Female	317	94	106	517
Total	**13,683**	**1,545**	**1,068**	**16,296**
Male	**10,758**	**450**	**51**	**11,259**
Female	**2,925**	**1,095**	**1,017**	**5,037**

Fig. 24c. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members

Title	1999 Salary		2000 Salary	
Superintendent	*$136,104*		*$139,524*	
First Deputy Superintendent	*$126,396*		*$129,576*	
Deputy Superintendent	*$120,012*		*$123,036*	
	Starting	**Maximum**	**Starting**	**Maximum**
Chief	*$89,040*	*$118,506*	*$91,278*	*$121,488*
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	*$81,720*	*$108,750*	*$83,772*	*$111,486*
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	*$78,972*	*$104,010*	*$80,958*	*$106,626*
Captain, Watch Commander	*$58,788*	*$84,720*	*$60,264*	*$86,850*
Lieutenant	*$52,212*	*$76,992*	*$54,732*	*$80,706*
Sergeant	*$47,190*	*$70,428*	*$48,378*	*$72,198*
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	*$40,854*	*$62,214*	*$40,854*	*$62,214*
Police Officer	*$33,522*	*$59,190*	*$33,522*	*$59,190*

Budget

The Police Department's 2000 appropriation totaled some $915.2 million—a 1.6 percent decrease from the 1999 figure of $929.9 million. Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the appropriation in each year. These costs include salaries, wages, and benefits for all sworn and civilian members.

Fig. 25. Annual Appropriations

	1999	2000
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) [a]	$885,130,071	$872,291,887
Contractual Services [b]	$21,394,898	$19,165,898
Travel	$71,411	$64,521
Commodities [c]	$8,311,181	$9,525,261
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	$207,999	$132,085
Improvements (buildings)	$371,250	-
Contingencies	$47,250	$47,250
Employee Medical [d]	$5,827,500	-
Physical Exams for Recruits and Promotions	$1,506,902	-
CHA Hire Back	$1,407,000	-
For Specific Purpose Financial	-	$6,827,500
For Specific Purpose General	-	$1,907,138
Capital Equipment Note	$5,705,296	$5,250,000
Total	**$929,980,758**	**$915,211,540**

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

(d) Cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under worker's compensation.

Fig. 26. Fleet Inventory

	1999	2000
Marked	1,910	1,797
Unmarked	1,348	1,328
Coverts	226	215
Squadrols	101	93
Motorcycles, all-purpose vehicles	121	41
Vans, R-trucks, parts trucks	24	38
Trailers	22	22
Canine vans	21	19
Suburbans and Blazers	18	17
Prisoner vans	14	14
Utility vehicles	23	14
Boats	5	5
Station wagons	9	4
Prisoner minivans	14	0
Generators	10	0
Total	**3,866**	**3,607**

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet included 3,607 vehicles in 2000, a decrease of 7 percent from 1999. In percentage terms, the largest decrease was in the number of motorcycles and all-purpose vehicles, whose number declined by 66 percent. The most common vehicles in 2000 were marked squad cars (50 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (37 percent). Despite the overall decrease between 1999 and 2000, the number of prisoner vans, boats, and trailers remained the same, and the number of vans, R-trucks, and parts trucks increased by 58 percent, from 24 to 38 vehicles.

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

For further information, please see the OPS Annual Report.

Fig. 27a. Internal Affairs

	1999		2000	
Allegations	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,064	422	1,465	323
Civil Rights Violations	738	3	551	8
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	424	42	325	32
Verbal Abuse	802	15	561	15
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	231	87	169	38
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	334	46	312	51
Commission of a Crime	330	37	401	19
Civil Suits	37	0	48	1
Alcohol Abuse	26	16	17	13
Drug/Substance Abuse	19	16	19	17
Bribery/Official Corruption	51	5	25	5
Supervisory Responsibilities	7	4	25	14
Total	**5,063**	**693**	**3,918**	**536**

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Fig. 27b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS*

	1999	2000
Reprimand	300	194
Suspended 1 to 5 days	746	491
Suspended 6 to 15 days	172	74
Suspended 16 to 30 days	64	62
Suspended over 30 days	9	4
Separated from the Department	57	25
Total	**1,348**	**850**
Violation noted, no action	86	64
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,904	4,811
Hold - Penalty Not Served	57	41
Resigned while under investigation	129	74

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Fig. 27c. Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards)

	1999	2000
Complaints retained by OPS	*2,623*	*2,777*
Complaint Registers completed	*2,636*	*2,481*
Unfounded [a]	*682*	*613*
Exonerated [b]	*73*	*80*
Not sustained [c]	*1,692*	*1,643*
Sustained [d]	*189*	*145*

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper."

(c) Not sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 1,332 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2000, up by 12 percent from the 1,190 incidents in 1999. On average, each district had 48 incidents in 1999 and 53 in 2000. However, the number varied widely by district: from 20 to 87 in 1999, and 25 to 103 in 2000.

The offender's own body–hands, fists, or feet was the most common weapon type in both 1999 (74 percent) and 2000 (76 percent). In both years, the officer's own weapon was the least likely weapon type, used in less than 1 percent of incidents.

The officer received some injury in 62 percent of both the 1999 and 2000 incidents. In cases where the officers sustained an injury, the most common injury was bruising or swelling, accounting for 74 percent of cases in 1999, and 68 percent of 2000 cases. Most significantly, there were two officers—P.O. John C. Knight and P.O. James H. Camp killed in the line of duty in 1999, both by assailants using firearms.

Fig. 28a. Injury Type

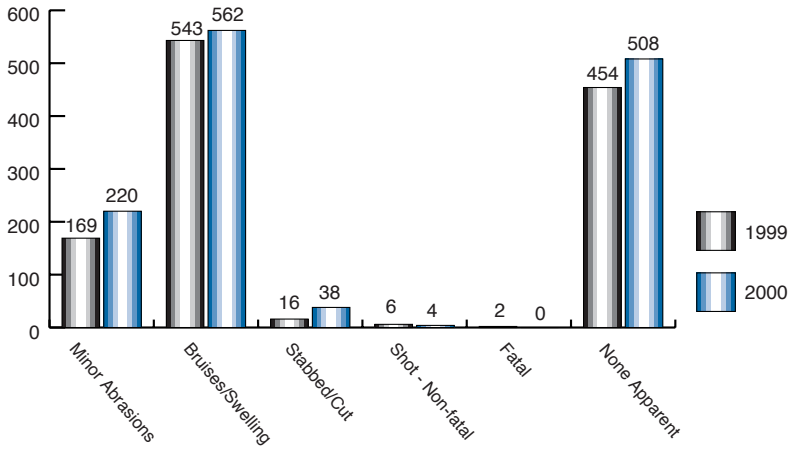


Fig. 28b. Weapons Type

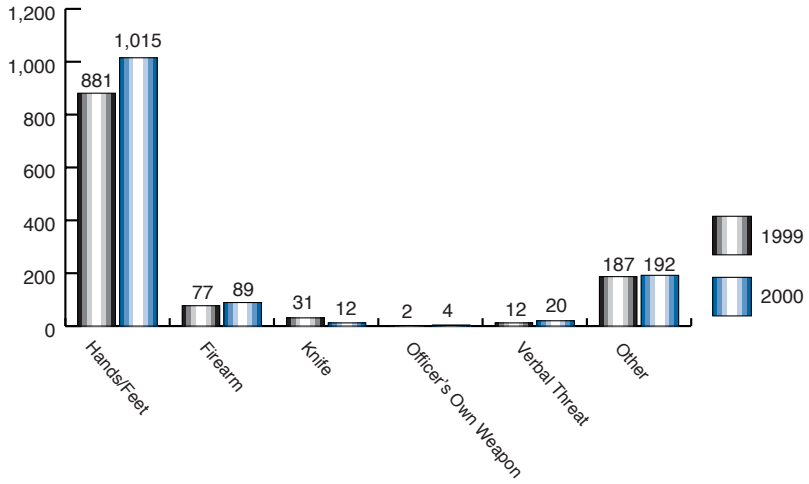
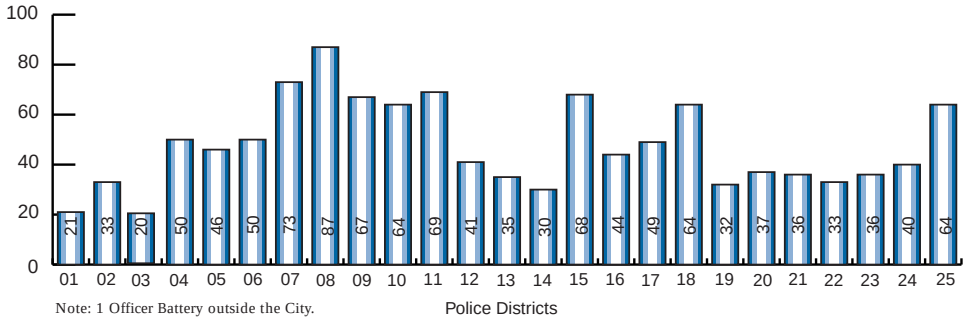
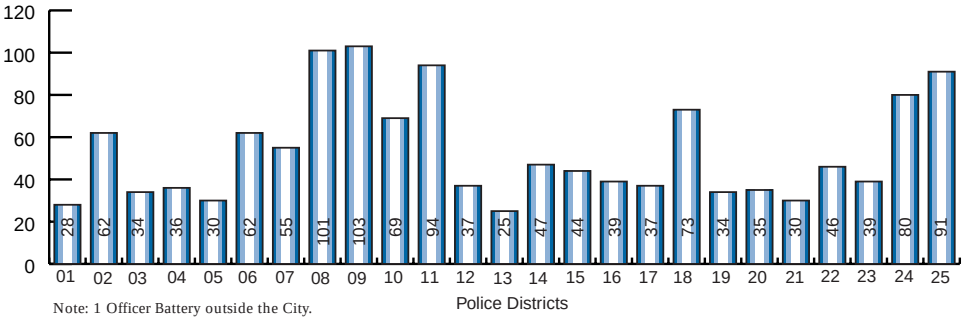


Fig. 28c. Officer Batteries by Police District - 1999



Note: 1 Officer Battery outside the City.

Fig. 28d. Officer Batteries by Police District - 2000



Note: 1 Officer Battery outside the City.

CITY-BG-059353

For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

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You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS

Many Chicago Police Department reports are available on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. *CrimeWatch* airs three times daily on cable channels 23 and 49 at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., and 7:00 p.m.. New episodes are featured every two weeks. These stories of success are also recorded on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/AboutCAPS/CrimeWatch

Chicago Police Department

2001

Annual Report

Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Terry G. Hillard, Superintendent of Police

Dedication

The 2001 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Officer Brian T. Strouse #15806 and Officer Eric D. Lee #16947 who died in the line of duty in 2001 and Sergeant Hector A. Silva #1760 who died in the performance of duty.

"You will always be remembered."

Brian T. Strouse #15806

Eric D. Lee #16947

Hector A. Silva #1760

Chicago Police Department

Annual Report 2001

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by the

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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Message from the Superintendent

CAPS means working with and listening to the community. Every Chicagoan should take advantage of the numerous opportunities we offer to become involved and help us remain a positive, more responsive police department.

When We Work Together, CAPS Delivers

Since the Chicago Police Department fully implemented the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy in 1995, we have been working with residents throughout the City to develop solutions to neighborhood crime and disorder problems. The results are in, and they are impressive. There has been a twenty-five percent drop in index crime since 1995, and in 2001, we have seen one of the largest single-year decreases.

CAPS must evolve to remain effective. Our mission is to protect the lives, property, and rights of all people, to maintain order, and to enforce the law impartially. We will continue to improve our methods in order to meet the demands of our communities. There is no better example than the September 11th attack on America. Tensions associated with the attack led to a substantial increase in hate crimes against residents who are of Middle Eastern and South Asian descent. The assumption behind these incidents was that the victims were associated with terrorism solely because of their religion or national origin. This represented a new kind of stereotyping and a new challenge to law enforcement. Hate crimes would have been reduced more than twelve percent compared to the previous year had these incidents not occurred.

While we will continue our vigorous investigations into these hate crime incidents, it has become clear to us that we need to educate the residents of our communities that each of us comes from different cultural and religious backgrounds. I convened the first of many cultural diverse forums during the year 2000 and will remain committed to addressing the needs and concerns of Chicago's Middle Eastern and South Asian communities through 2001. The purpose of each forum is to continue the dialogue, increase mutual understanding and tolerance, and improve the quality of police service to our culturally diverse communities. Through these forums, we have been able to make specific improvements within our operations. We implemented a Department order against racial profiling, increased police recruitment of minority officers, and introduced a series of training videos based on real-life encounters about the importance of respect and civility when dealing with the public. These videos are now part of the training process for all field officers.

Through CAPS, we do listen to the community. I hope you make your voice heard by attending beat community meetings, neighborhood assemblies, and participating in a neighborhood watch. When you become involved, not only do you help us deal more effectively with crime and disorder problems in your community, but your input and involvement help us become a better, more responsive department.

Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in a city of more than 228 square miles. The Department had 16,296 employees at the end of 2000, including 13,683 sworn police officers.

Superintendent of Police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as legal affairs, media relations, legislative issues, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, technical, staff support, and administrative activities.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, managing crowds at large public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division.

The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-involved crime.

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for the Department's technical and support functions. These diverse responsibilities involve buildings, vehicles, equipment and supplies; internal communication systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; auto pounds; and the detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

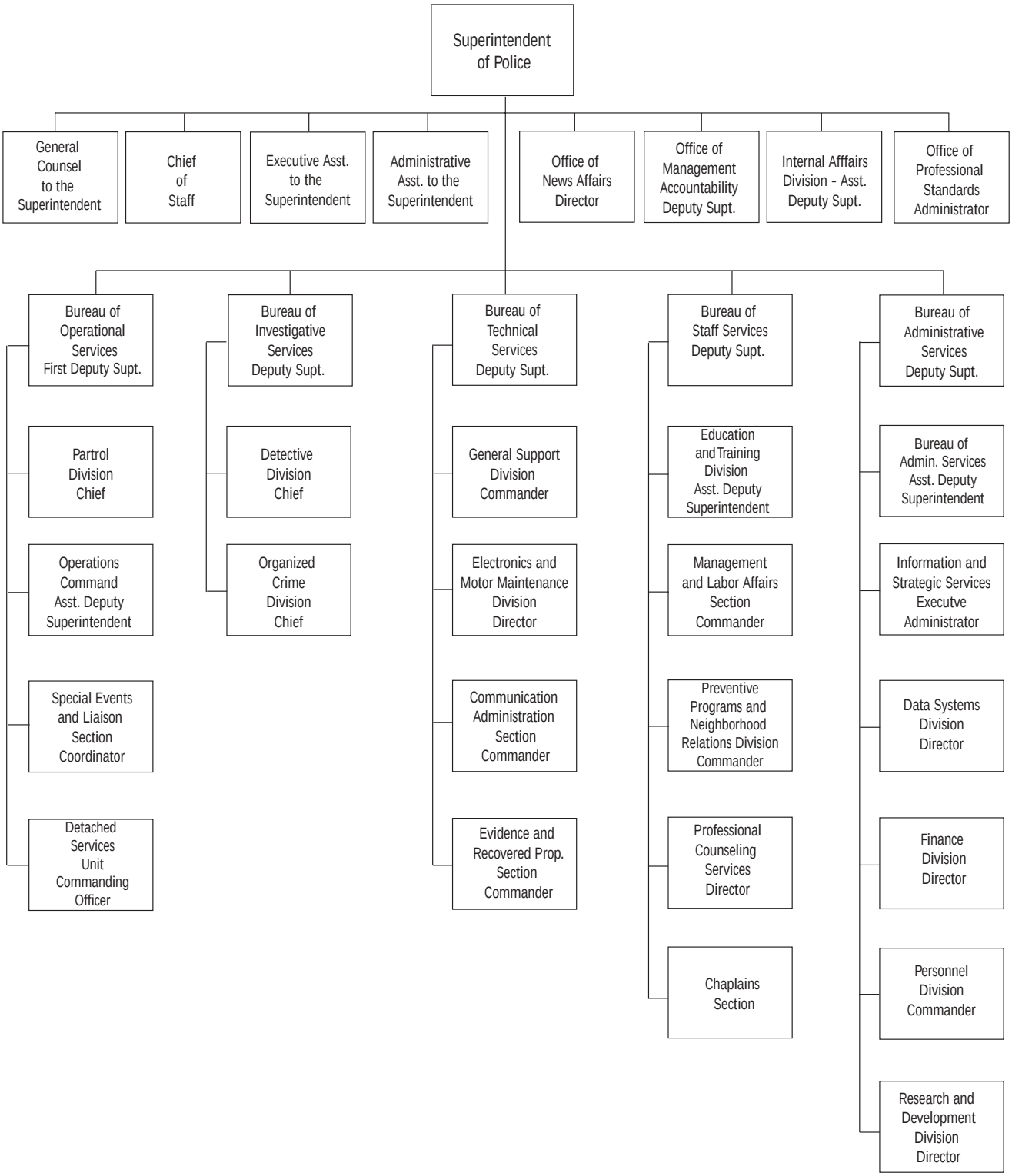
The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern police-community relations, recruitment, education and training, labor relations, chaplain services, and counseling and referral services for Department members. The Bureau provides 24-hour assistance to officers who are seriously injured or killed, and their families; arranges and conducts Department award ceremonies; coordinates visits of Department guests; and administers the ride-along program within districts for persons other than news media.

Bureau of Administrative Services

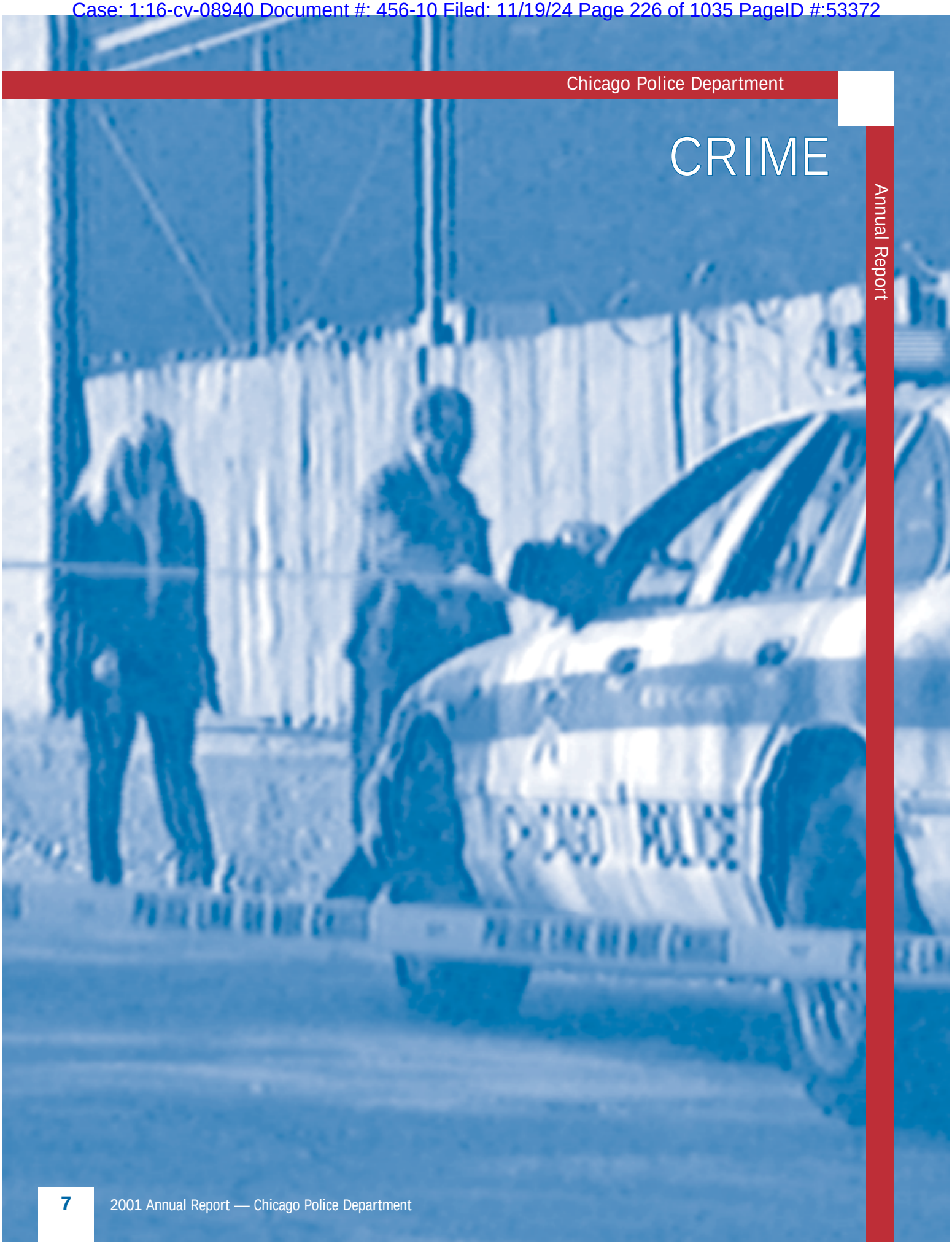
The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for activities related to budget and fiscal control, personnel administration, data collection and statistical crime analysis, and records management. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy research and systems analysis, develops new programs and initiatives, prepares grant applications, maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 6.

Fig. 1. Organization for Command



CRIME



Crime Trends

Reported index crime declined steadily in Chicago over the last ten years. The decrease of 6.7 percent in 2001 followed a decline of 4.5 percent in 2000, 9.5 percent in 1999, 2.9 percent in 1998, 0.8 percent in 1997, 3.5 percent in 1996, 6.5 percent in 1995, 1.2 percent in 1994, and 3.9 percent in 1993. Overall, reported index crime declined by 33.5 percent during the ten years from 1992 to 2001, corresponding to a compound annual rate of –4.43 percent.

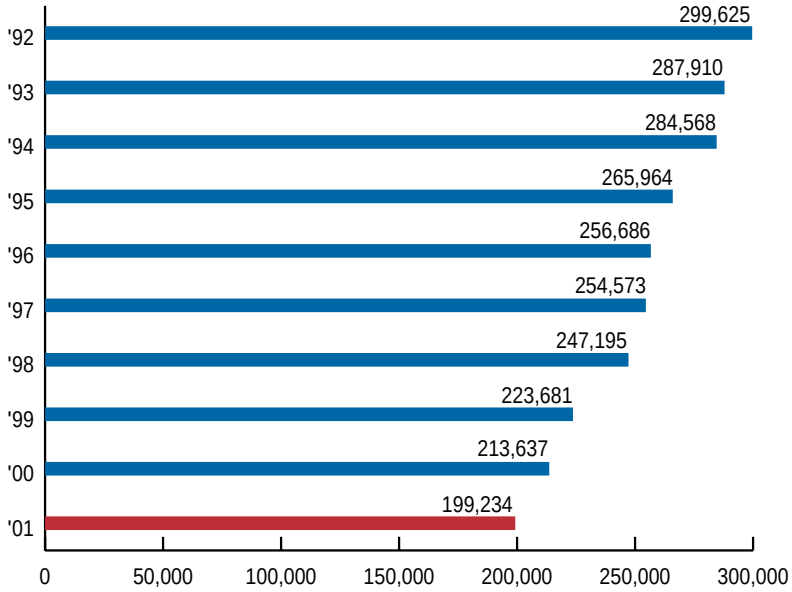
Crime Types, District Trends

The number of index crimes declined in all categories except homicide between 2000 and 2001. The average decrease among individual crime categories was 5.6 percent. Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.4:1, a ratio typical of recent years. Property index crimes decreased at almost twice the rate of violent index crimes between 2000 and 2001 (-7.6 percent vs. –3.9 percent). This is a greater disparity than usual between the two types of crime.

Thefts showed the greatest numeric decrease in reported index crimes, declining by 8,081 incidents. Burglary showed the greatest percentage decrease, at –8.2 percent.

Between 2000 and 2001, reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in two districts, and remained essentially unchanged (less than one percent difference) in two other districts. For the two districts which increased, the average increase was 1.2 percent. Among those which decreased, the average decrease was 9.7 percent.

Fig. 2. Total Index Crimes, 1992-2001



About the Uniform Crime Reports

Many of the statistics in this report reflect Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data for the calendar years 2000 and 2001 (January 1 through December 31). The UCR program collects information on eight different crime types that make up the Crime Index: four violent crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) and four property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Murder statistics for the Department's annual report are provided by the Detective Division, Crime Analysis Unit. All other statistics come from the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting "Monthly Summary Report" generated by the Research and Development Division.

UCR data are limited in that they measure only those crimes that are reported to the police. Nationally, it is estimated that one-third to more than one-half of the crimes that actually occur are never reported. Annual changes in the UCR may therefore reflect a real change in the incidence of crime, a change in victims' reporting behavior, or a combination of the two.

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Fig. 3a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2001

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	68.2%	6.8%	23.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	71.4%	12.6%	15.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Robbery	56.5%	20.6%	19.7%	3.0%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	68.3%	11.8%	18.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	**63.9%**	**15.1%**	**19.1%**	**1.7%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	44.0%	34.6%	18.6%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	41.6%	40.8%	14.2%	3.2%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	49.2%	23.6%	25.2%	1.8%	0.2%
Arson	51.0%	19.0%	28.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Total Property Crime	**43.6%**	**36.0%**	**17.4%**	**2.8%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**49.5%**	**29.9%**	**17.9%**	**2.5%**	**0.2%**

Fig. 3b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2001

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	84.7%	15.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8.4%	91.6%
Robbery	69.4%	30.6%
Aggravated Assault	62.5%	37.5%
Total Violent Crime	**63.5%**	**36.5%**
Burglary	52.8%	47.2%
Theft	49.7%	50.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	63.6%	36.4%
Arson	55.2%	44.8%
Total Property Crime	**53.1%**	**46.9%**
Total Index Crime	**56.1%**	**43.9%**

Note: "White" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as white.
"Black" includes anyone self-identified as black.
"Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race.
"Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander.
"Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

Index Crime Victims

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2001, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (63.9 percent) than property crime victims (43.6 percent). Hispanics ranked second with respect to violent crime, although at a significantly lower level (19.1 percent). Whites ranked second as victims of property crimes at 36.0 percent.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were typical of recent years: 56.1 percent male and 43.9 percent female. Gender differences were more pronounced with respect to violent crimes (63.5 percent male and 36.5 percent female) than property crimes (53.1 percent male and 46.9 percent female). In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, the victims were overwhelmingly female (91.6 percent). In three other categories—theft, burglary and arson—females were half or almost half of the victims.

Property Crimes vs. Violent Crimes

Violent index crimes are those committed directly against a person, while property index crimes are those in which there is no direct threat or harm to a person.

Violent crimes accounted for 23.4 percent of all 2001 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 76.6 percent. These percentages are typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.4 percent) of the 2001 violent crimes: aggravated assault/battery (54.8 percent) and robbery (39.6 percent). Murder accounted for 1.4 percent. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 64.2 percent of reported offenses. Theft was, in fact, the most frequent index crime in 2001, accounting for roughly half (49.2 percent) of all reported incidents.

Fig. 4a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2001

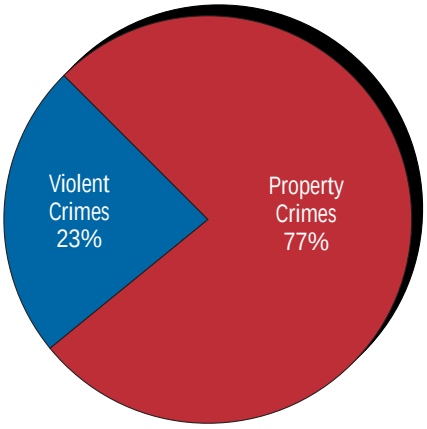

Fig. 4b. Violent Crimes, 2001

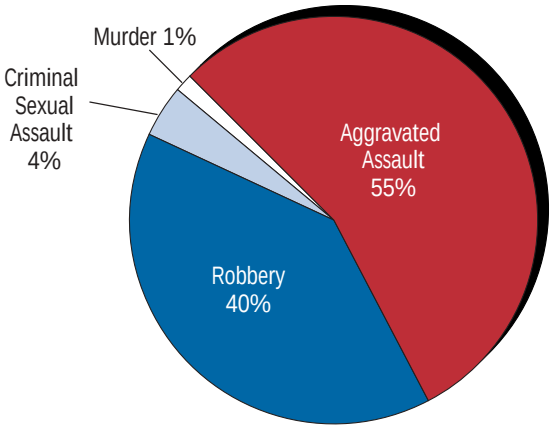

Fig. 4c. Property Crimes, 2001

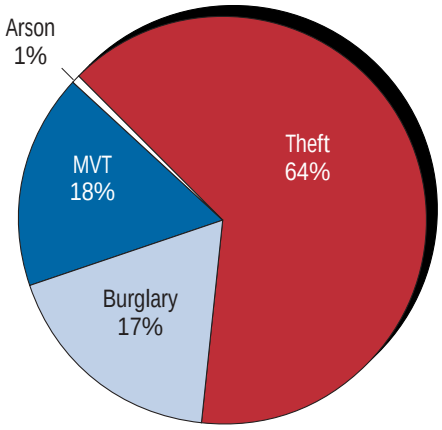

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Fig. 4d. Index Crimes, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Murder	631	666	5.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,984	1,933	-2.6%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	200	199	-0.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,784	1,734	-2.8%
Robbery - Total	19,341	18,450	-4.6%
Armed Robbery	11,812	11,101	-6.0%
Strongarm Robbery	7,529	7,349	-2.4%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	26,543	25,544	-3.8%
Gun	7,660	7,626	-0.4%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,262	6,100	-2.6%
Other dangerous weapon	11,263	10,517	-6.6%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,358	1,301	-4.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**48,499**	**46,593**	**-3.9%**
Burglary - Total	28,321	26,009	-8.2%
Forcible Entry	20,106	18,440	-8.3%
Unlawful Entry	6,630	6,177	-6.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,585	1,392	-12.2%
Theft	106,020	97,939	-7.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,735	27,689	-6.9%
Arson	1,062	1,004	-5.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	**165,138**	**152,641**	**-7.6%**
Total Index Crimes	**213,637**	**199,234**	**-6.7%**

Violent Crimes

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crimes

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT). The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Property Crime Trends

With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1992 and 2001. The compound rate of decrease was 3.77 percent. The 152,641 property crimes reported in 2001 represent a decline of 29.1 percent from the 215,364 offenses in 1992. This decrease is 15.6 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1992 and 2001: burglary, 47.1 percent; arson, 35.1 percent; motor vehicle theft, 38.3 percent; and theft, 18.3 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the others had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Fig. 5a. Arson, 1992-2001

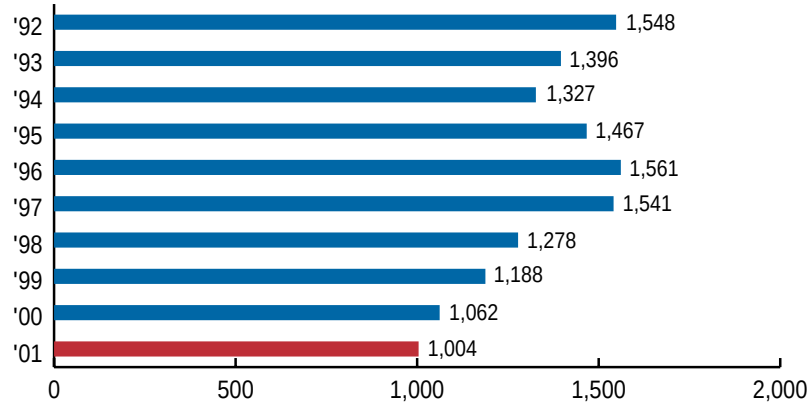

Fig. 5b. Burglary, 1992-2001

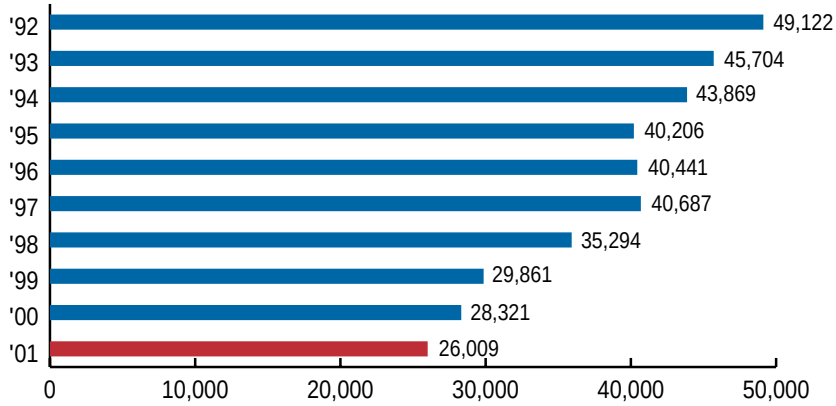

Fig. 5c. Theft, 1992-2001

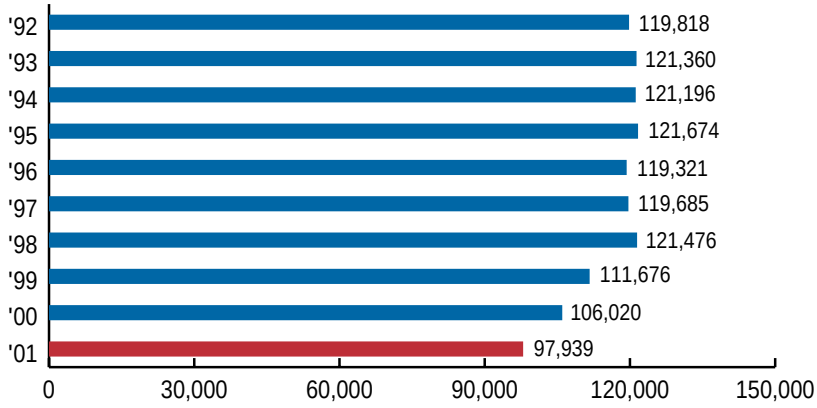

Fig. 5d. Motor Vehicle Theft, 1992-2001

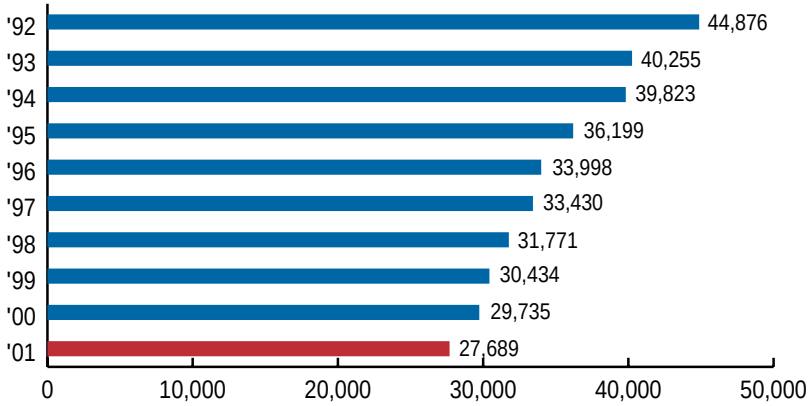

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Fig. 6a. Murder, 1992-2001

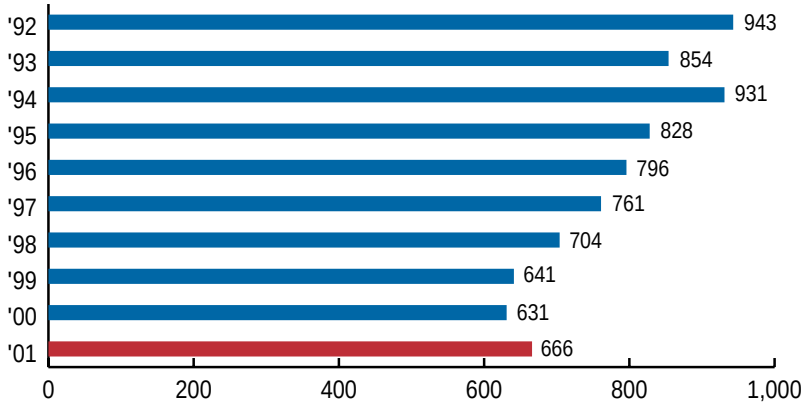


Fig. 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1992-2001

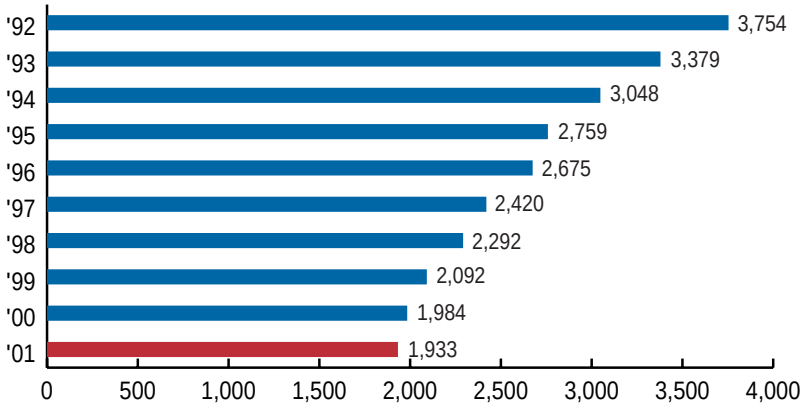


Fig. 6c. Robbery, 1992-2001

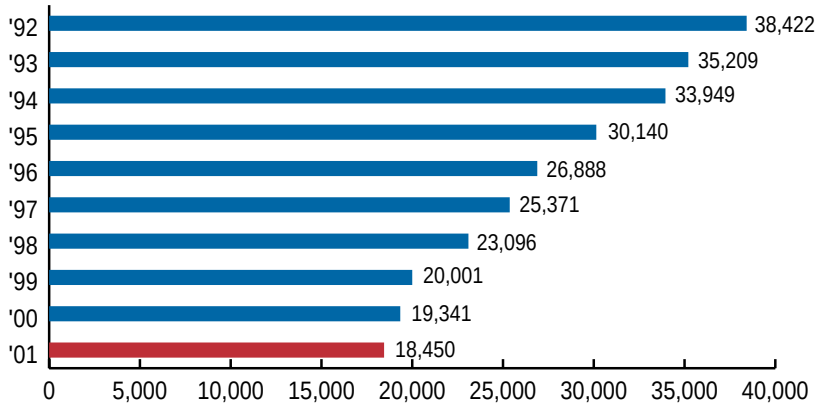
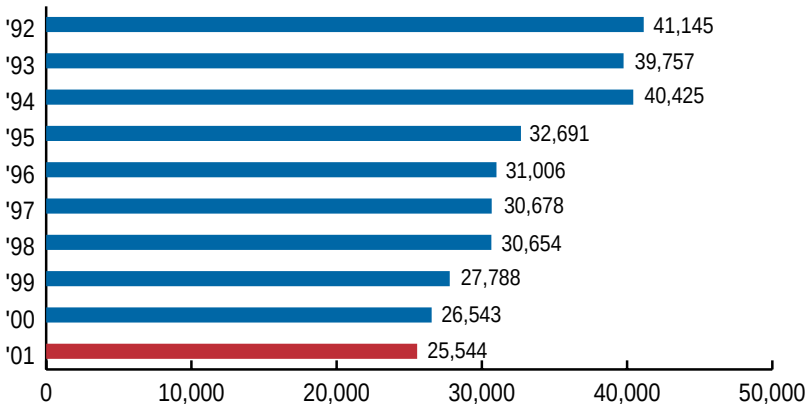


Fig. 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1992-2001



Violent Crime Trends

Total violent crime declined steadily from 1992 through 2001, at a compound annual rate of 6.4 percent. The 46,593 violent crimes in 2001 represent a ten-year decline of 44.7 percent, from an initial count of 84,261. The greatest decreases occurred in 1994-95 (-15.2 percent) and 1998-99 (-11.0 percent).

As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1992 and 2001: robbery, 52.0 percent; criminal sexual assault, 48.5 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37.9 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in all categories except murder. In the case of murder, there was a consistent decline between 1992 and 2000, but an increase between 2000 and 2001 (see p. 14).

Murder

Murders increased by 5.5 percent in Chicago between 2000 and 2001. Notwithstanding this increase, the 2001 figure of 666 is 14 percent lower than the average for the most recent 10-year period, which was 776.

Of the 2001 murders whose cause has been determined, about one-third (32.5 percent) were gang-related. This compares to 26 percent in 2000, a figure more typical of recent years. Other, relatively frequent causes were altercations (20.2 percent), and narcotics (14.1 percent). Robbery accounted for a smaller percent of murders in 2001 (9.5 percent) than in 2000 (12.6 percent).

Almost four in ten offenders (37.1 percent) were under 21 years of age, while slightly more than four in ten (41.9 percent) were between 21 and 30. As in 2000, approximately 80 percent of the offenders were age 30 or under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29 years old in 2001, the average offender was 25. From another perspective, persons over 30 were a third (33.4 percent) of the victim population, while they were a fifth (21.0 percent) of the offender population.

Fig. 7a. Causative Factors, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Street gangs	116	182	56.9%
Altercations	103	113	9.7%
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	46	79	71.7%
Domestic related	47	54	14.9%
Robbery, Burglary	57	53	-7.0%
Child Abuse	13	15	15.4%
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	8	19	137.5%
Other	61	45	-26.2%
Under Investigation	180	106	-41.1%
Total	**631**	**666**	**5.5%**

Fig. 7b. Ages of Offenders, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
10 & Under	0	1
11 - 20	148	179
21 - 30	209	203
31 - 40	62	58
41 - 50	26	38
51 - 60	8	4
61 - 70	2	2
71 - 80	0	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	**455**	**485**

Fig. 7c. Ages of Victims, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
10 & Under	14	19
11 - 20	147	156
21 - 30	236	267
31 - 40	124	119
41 - 50	69	49
51 - 60	23	33
61 - 70	7	14
71 - 80	9	6
Over 80	1	1
Not Yet Est.	1	2
Total	**631**	**666**

Fig. 7d. Relationship Between Offender and Victim, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Intimate Partner	30	26
Romantic relationship	23	15
Marriage or cohabitation	7	11
Other familial (blood or legal relationship)	30	28
Other relationship	180	56
No relationship	118	29
Relationship not established	273	527
Total	**631**	**666**

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Fig. 8a. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1992-2001

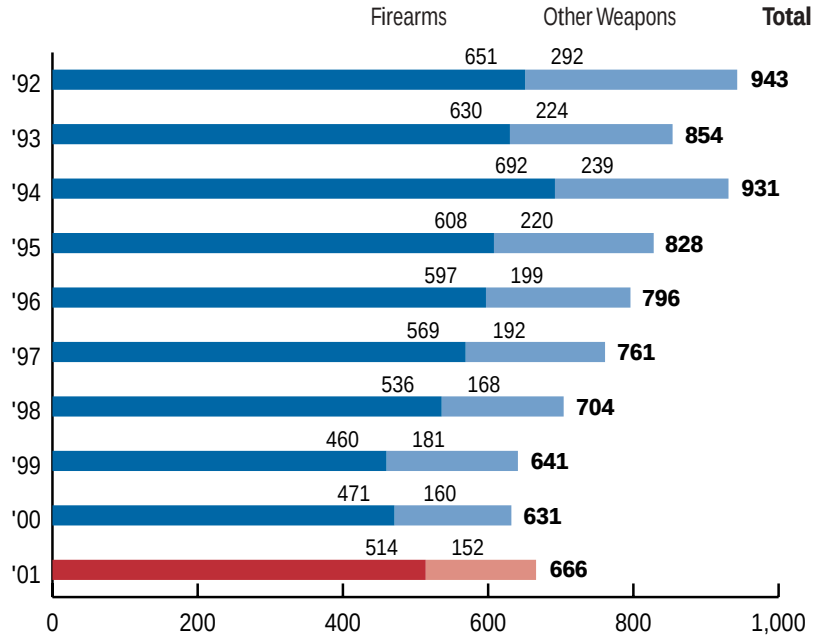
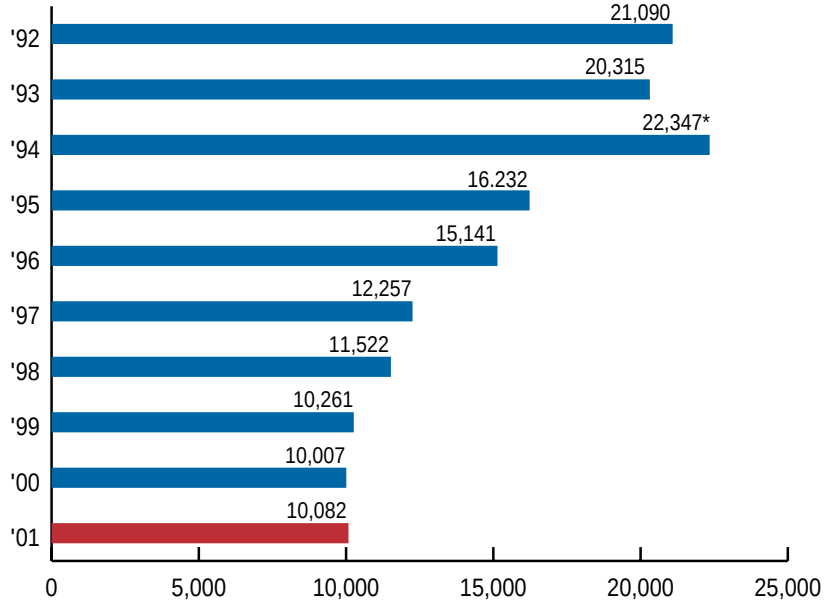


Fig. 8b. Firearms Recoveries, 1992-2001



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

Firearms

The number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers increased by 1.0 percent between 2000 and 2001, reversing a six-year decline. The magnitude of the increase puts gun recoveries essentially at their 2000 level. Data in future years will clarify whether the 2001 figure is the beginning of an upward trend in gun recoveries, or a temporary interruption in the downward trend of the prior six years.

Firearms were used in 77.2 percent of 2001 murders. This figure, although close to the average for the previous ten years (73.6 percent), represents a 10-year high.

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Chicago Community Areas

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-21 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

Fig. 9a. Chicago Community Areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North Side
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood
40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mount Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare
77 Edgewater

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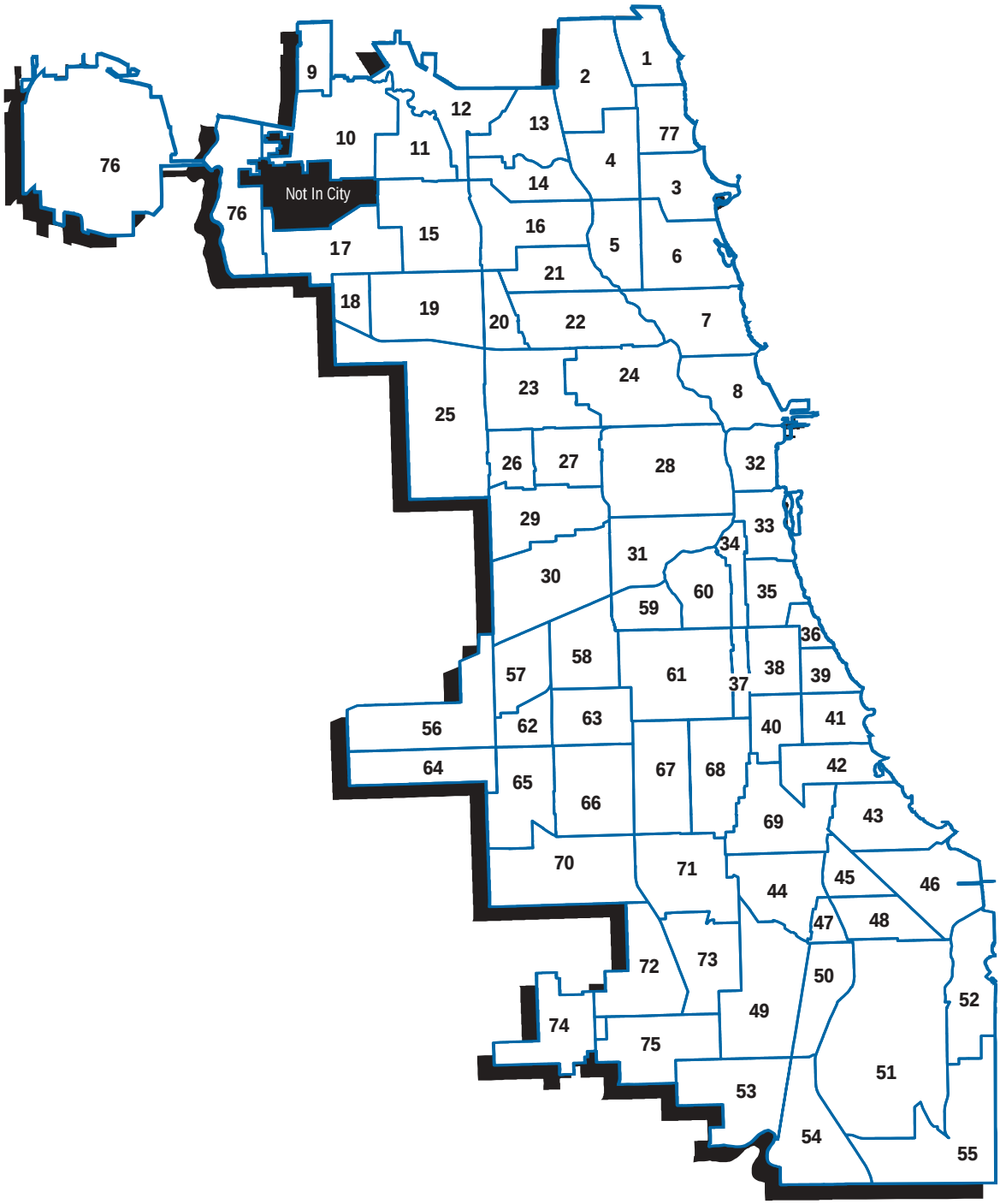
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Fig 9b. Community Area Population by Race, 2000

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	**63,484**
2	WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	**73,199**
3	UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	**63,551**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	**44,574**
5	NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	**31,895**
6	LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	**94,817**
7	LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	**64,320**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	**72,811**
9	EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	**11,259**
10	NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	**37,452**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	**25,859**
12	FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	**18,165**
13	NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	**18,514**
14	ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	**57,655**
15	PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	**65,340**
16	IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	**58,643**
17	DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	**42,164**
18	MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	**12,646**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	**78,144**
20	HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	**26,908**
21	AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	**43,083**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	**82,715**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	**65,836**
24	WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	**87,435**
25	AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	**117,527**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	**23,019**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	**20,881**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	**46,419**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	**41,768**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	**91,071**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	**44,031**
32	LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	**16,388**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	**9,509**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	**12,032**
35	DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	**26,470**
36	OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	**6,110**
37	FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	**3,420**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	**28,006**
39	KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	**18,363**

Fig 9b. Community Area Population by Race, 2000 (continued)

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	**14,146**
41	HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	**29,920**
42	WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	**27,086**
43	SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	**61,556**
44	CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	**37,275**
45	AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	**11,147**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	**38,596**
47	BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	**3,294**
48	CALUMENT HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	**15,974**
49	ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	**52,723**
50	PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	**8,921**
51	SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	**16,990**
52	EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	**23,653**
53	WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	**36,649**
54	RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	**9,809**
55	HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	**9,781**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	**36,101**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	**12,644**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	**44,912**
59	MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	**15,962**
60	BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	**33,694**
61	NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	**51,721**
62	WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	**15,921**
63	GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	**39,193**
64	CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	**22,331**
65	WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	**29,235**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	**61,412**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	**45,282**
68	ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	**40,222**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	**38,619**
70	ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	**39,584**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	**55,928**
72	BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	**21,992**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	**29,843**
74	MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	**18,820**
75	MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	**25,226**
76	O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	**12,173**
77	EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	**62,198**

Note: See note on page 9 regarding demographic categories.

Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Fig. 9c. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2001

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	8	30	406	325	381	1591	373	13	**3,127**
2	WEST RIDGE	2	27	212	161	333	1,280	350	8	**2,373**
3	UPTOWN	8	28	360	323	260	1,720	323	13	**3,035**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	2	10	111	106	264	820	181	5	**1,499**
5	NORTH CENTER	3	6	82	113	332	774	136	8	**1,454**
6	LAKE VIEW	6	15	296	186	682	3,089	392	8	**4,674**
7	LINCOLN PARK	1	19	201	136	541	3,222	415	4	**4,539**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	7	42	403	554	489	6,856	394	7	**8,752**
9	EDISON PARK	0	1	4	10	33	129	21	1	**199**
10	NORWOOD PARK	0	0	15	33	138	464	122	1	**773**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	5	24	39	129	356	109	2	**664**
12	FOREST GLEN	0	4	6	17	80	166	48	1	**322**
13	NORTH PARK	0	5	41	39	93	570	138	1	**887**
14	ALBANY PARK	6	27	188	179	245	782	291	12	**1,730**
15	PORTAGE PARK	3	13	164	137	455	1,441	489	11	**2,713**
16	IRVING PARK	2	29	177	217	389	1050	532	17	**2,413**
17	DUNNING	2	8	49	62	204	572	186	4	**1,087**
18	MONTCLARE	1	3	30	43	85	317	106	5	**590**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	7	20	363	379	665	1,720	858	27	**4,039**
20	HERMOSA	3	18	115	174	217	435	245	22	**1,229**
21	AVONDALE	10	15	291	202	429	1,183	479	18	**2,627**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	14	43	642	584	942	2,894	903	28	**6,050**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	37	58	614	980	689	1,797	865	33	**5,073**
24	WEST TOWN	21	48	670	752	1,293	3,920	1,008	38	**7,750**
25	AUSTIN	50	154	1,160	1,495	1,048	3,278	1,529	73	**8,787**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22	28	384	478	257	794	329	10	**2,302**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	19	36	361	505	256	890	331	17	**2,415**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	14	46	474	701	487	4,093	774	12	**6,601**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	22	55	519	863	438	1,475	596	30	**3,998**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	24	35	480	549	579	1,373	668	37	**3,745**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	16	16	143	411	261	993	313	23	**2,176**
32	LOOP	1	15	186	126	229	5,701	247	0	**6,505**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	4	14	111	168	75	999	190	3	**1,564**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	5	87	74	90	497	102	4	**860**
35	DOUGLAS	10	35	232	473	177	1,252	258	6	**2,443**
36	OAKLAND	1	6	35	109	50	151	51	2	**405**
37	FULLER PARK	2	3	83	108	70	305	70	2	**643**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	22	52	448	833	364	1,137	370	10	**3,236**
39	KENWOOD	2	13	102	138	131	665	156	4	**1,211**

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Fig. 9c. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2001 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	5	39	263	506	212	701	309	12	**2,047**
41	HYDE PARK	0	15	175	91	165	1,083	235	3	**1,767**
42	WOODLAWN	10	36	381	554	339	1,220	374	19	**2,933**
43	SOUTH SHORE	28	75	610	965	794	2,859	865	15	**6,211**
44	CHATHAM	22	44	474	433	527	2,359	732	18	**4,609**
45	AVALON PARK	2	5	123	128	126	454	150	3	**991**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	20	45	271	554	358	1,133	406	14	**2,801**
47	BURNSIDE	1	6	21	51	26	102	39	7	**253**
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	4	14	118	142	161	542	193	6	**1,180**
49	ROSELAND	26	60	495	890	607	1,686	642	38	**4,444**
50	PULLMAN	0	10	54	112	79	277	108	2	**642**
51	SOUTH DEERING	4	13	78	151	135	428	134	9	**952**
52	EAST SIDE	3	6	37	126	144	310	109	6	**741**
53	WEST PULLMAN	11	38	246	608	486	860	383	17	**2,649**
54	RIVERDALE	2	11	72	228	111	198	71	3	**696**
55	HEGEWISCH	1	6	17	37	53	187	69	4	**374**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	3	16	120	142	294	979	345	7	**1,906**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	6	58	56	119	410	129	3	**782**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	14	13	155	211	393	763	386	14	**1,949**
59	McKINLEY PARK	2	6	48	97	217	525	157	7	**1,059**
60	BRIDGEPORT	1	8	64	110	332	631	183	20	**1,349**
61	NEW CITY	26	46	379	761	617	1,661	501	38	**4,029**
62	WEST ELSDON	0	4	57	52	158	311	105	5	**692**
63	GAGE PARK	8	11	156	231	343	890	426	12	**2,077**
64	CLEARING	1	6	30	47	154	367	180	9	**794**
65	WEST LAWN	1	5	96	103	207	1,260	387	11	**2,070**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	10	58	491	539	827	1,618	827	29	**4,399**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	18	68	518	1,159	711	1,551	717	31	**4,773**
68	ENGLEWOOD	25	74	552	1,152	671	1,706	587	40	**4,807**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	15	55	582	771	568	1,846	623	22	**4,482**
70	ASHBURN	3	11	135	135	249	802	254	8	**1,597**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	17	55	514	786	811	1,781	675	13	**4,652**
72	BEVERLY	1	5	70	45	141	464	120	1	**847**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	5	19	192	257	254	809	319	8	**1,863**
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0	9	36	55	292	28	3	**423**
75	MORGAN PARK	8	8	108	159	213	653	213	7	**1,369**
76	O'HARE	0	3	11	26	45	1,084	250	1	**1,420**
77	EDGEWATER	3	23	206	137	343	1,431	226	11	**2,380**

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under the command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Fig. 10a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

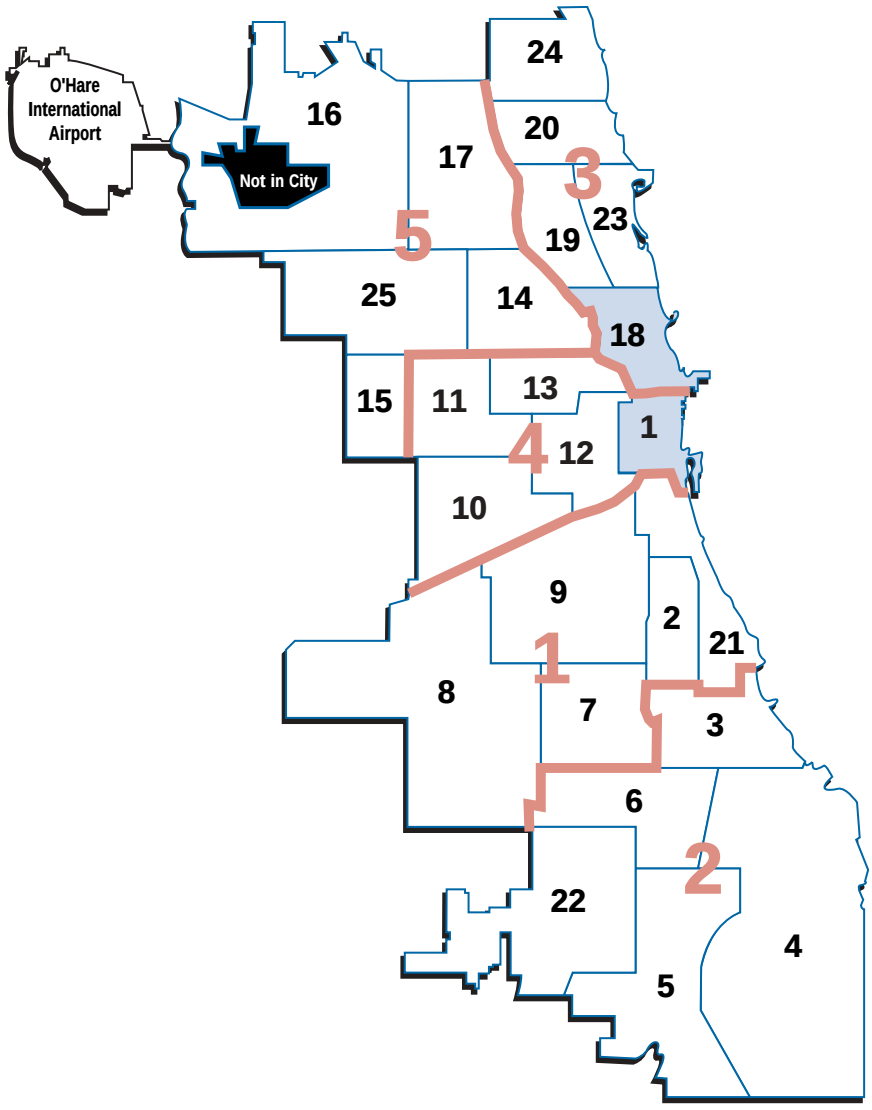

Fig. 10b. Police District Land Areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.24	24
2	Wentworth	3.75	23
3	Grand Crossing	5.82	14
4	South Chicago	26.07	2
5	Pullman	12.71	6
6	Gresham	8.06	9
7	Englewood	6.54	11
8	Chicago Lawn	23.45	3
9	Deering	12.82	5
10	Marquette	7.91	10
11	Harrison	6.09	12
12	Monroe	5.45	16
13	Wood	4.19	21

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
14	Shakespeare	6.00	13
15	Austin	3.81	22
16	Jefferson Park	30.53	1
17	Albany Park	9.67	8
18	East Chicago	4.48	19
19	Belmont	5.55	15
20	Foster	4.38	20
21	Prairie	5.28	17
22	Morgan Park	13.44	4
23	Town Hall	2.77	25
24	Rogers Park	5.22	18
25	Grand Central	10.92	7
Total		**228.15**	

Fig. 10c. Police District Population, 2000

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	**25,613**
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	**50,967**
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	**93,384**
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	**141,422**
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	**92,729**
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	**105,360**
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	**91,600**
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	**244,470**
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	**165,457**
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	**137,120**
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	**82,392**
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	**69,677**
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	**60,517**
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	**132,459**
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	**72,736**
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	**199,898**
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	**156,859**
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	**110,995**
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	**107,516**
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	**102,512**
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	**78,111**
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	**111,545**
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	**98,391**
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	**151,435**
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	**212,535**
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census Data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

Fig.10d. Index Crimes by Police District, 2001

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	2	28	257	182	296	7,485	471	0	**8,721**
2	36	118	856	1,630	647	2,223	776	19	**6,305**
3	37	118	1,152	1,675	1,168	4,127	1,363	43	**9,683**
4	45	125	879	1,574	1,299	4,149	1,381	56	**9,508**
5	37	108	744	1,667	1,131	2,560	1,029	50	**7,326**
6	47	113	1,213	1,449	1,520	4,943	1,573	46	**10,904**
7	45	145	1,148	2,434	1,467	3,486	1,405	73	**10,203**
8	25	111	1,099	1,254	2,249	6,568	2,550	86	**13,942**
9	48	87	815	1,383	1,794	4,059	1,460	86	**9,732**
10	48	87	960	1,375	1,027	2,764	1,296	79	**7,636**
11	72	103	1,231	1,910	863	3,019	1,178	46	**8,422**
12	19	40	379	728	532	3,038	740	22	**5,498**
13	12	43	442	599	925	2,441	756	27	**5,245**
14	31	73	1,119	1,076	1,659	5,403	1,541	50	**10,952**
15	38	113	746	984	583	1,973	898	45	**5,380**
16	5	30	247	301	1,011	3,874	1,131	20	**6,619**
17	10	71	508	512	935	3,366	1,228	38	**6,668**
18	9	54	528	646	815	8,932	626	8	**11,618**
19	9	27	359	309	1,121	3,875	542	18	**6,260**
20	7	32	326	279	532	2,168	436	15	**3,795**
21	11	59	563	641	497	3,704	768	16	**6,259**
22	18	53	508	697	844	2,716	895	26	**5,757**
23	6	29	406	320	394	2,812	455	12	**4,434**
24	11	62	669	515	778	3,230	766	24	**6,055**
25	38	104	1,296	1,404	1,922	5,024	2,425	99	**12,312**
Total	**666**	**1,933**	**18,450**	**25,544**	**26,009**	**97,939**	**27,689**	**1,004**	**199,234**

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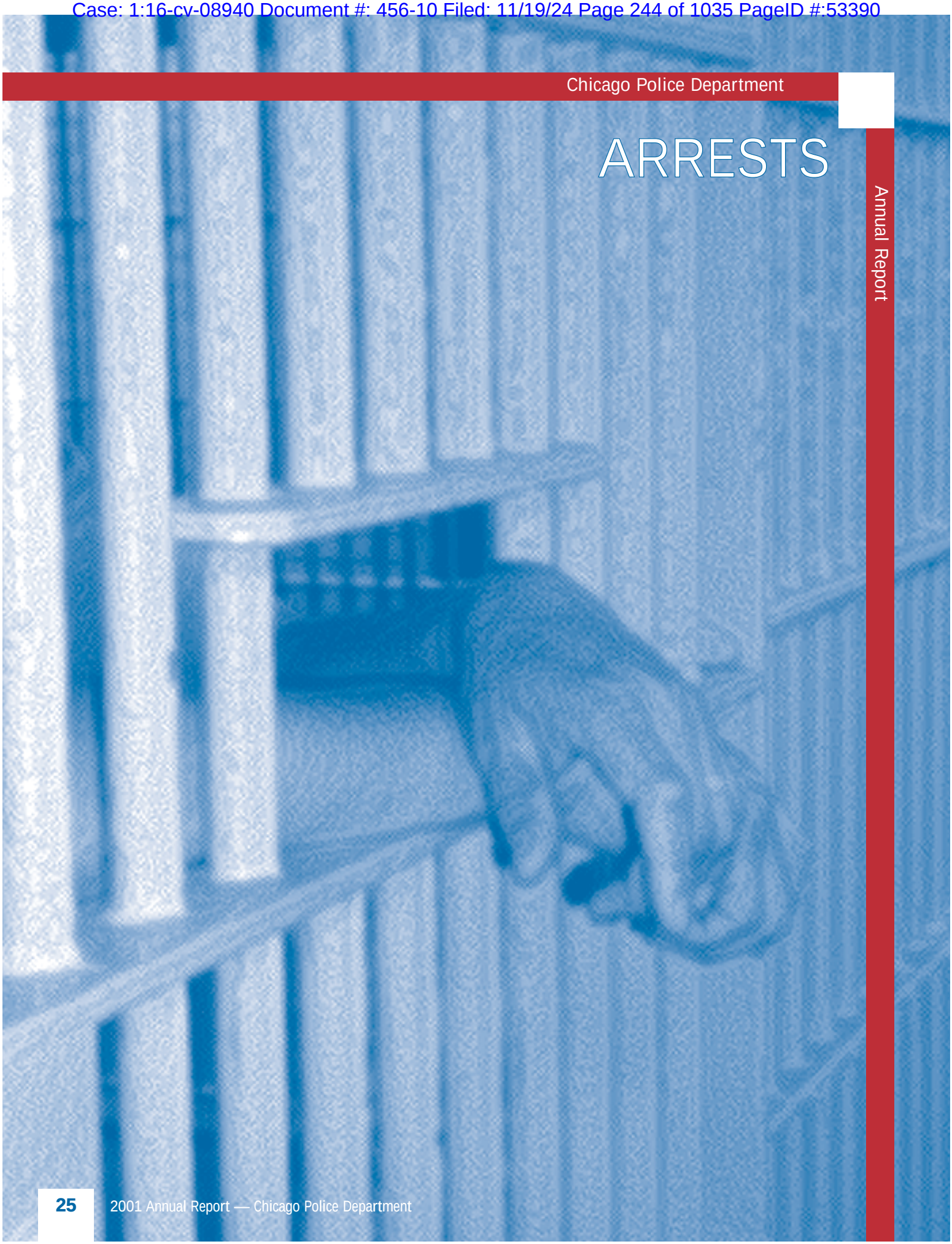
ARRESTS



Arrests

Total arrests decreased by 15.2 percent between 2000 and 2001. Non-index arrests — which decreased by 19.0 percent—were 3.5 times as common as index arrests, and therefore led the overall decline. Index arrests decreased by 5.2 percent, as compared to a decline of 6.7 percent in index offenses themselves (Fig. 4d., page 11).

Notwithstanding the overall decrease in arrests, there were increases with respect to specific crime categories. Among index crime arrests, these included criminal sexual assault and robbery. Non-index arrests which increased included involuntary manslaughter/reckless homicide, forgery and counterfeiting, weapons violations, gambling, liquor law violations, and traffic violations.

Fig. 14a. Arrests, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	528	525	-3	-0.6%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	29	56	27	93.1%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	636	682	46	7.2%
Robbery (03)*	2,979	3,089	110	3.7%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,124	6,077	-47	-0.8%
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	4,046	3,479	-567	-14.0%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	25,045	23,651	-1,394	-5.6%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	11,290	10,496	-794	-7.0%
Other assault & battery (08)	34,144	32,414	-1,731	-5.1%
Arson (09)*	217	212	-5	-2.3%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	20	71	51	255.0%
Fraud (11)	5,713	2,945	-2,768	-48.5%
Vandalism (14)	6,437	5,729	-708	-11.0%
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	5,300	5,424	124	2.3%
Prostitution (16)	7,182	6,027	-1,155	-16.1%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,475	2,100	-375	-15.2%
Narcotics violations (18)	58,809	57,958	-851	-1.4%
Gambling (19)	1,865	2,069	204	10.9%
Offenses against family & children (20)	704	541	-163	-23.2%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	7,295	6,637	-658	-9.0%
Liquor law violations (22)	783	974	191	24.4%
Disorderly conduct (24)	38,812	16,853	-21,959	-56.6%
Other non-index offenses (26) (except traffic)	39,685	29,713	-9,972	-25.1%
Traffic Violation	8,064	8,307	243	3.0%
Municipal Code Violation	7,063	7,427	364	5.2%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**50,865**	**48,211**	**-2,654**	**-5.2%**
Non-index offenses	**209,253**	**169,510**	**-39,743**	**-19.0%**
Total	**275,245**	**233,455**	**-41,790**	**-15.2%**

Note: The offense types listed above are based upon the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classifications established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and not the specific violations of law defined under the Illinois Complied Statutes or the Municipal Code of Chicago. For more information on the UCR program, see page 7.

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Fig. 14b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2001

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	346	29	109	2	1	1	**488**
	— Female	31	2	4	0	0	0	**37**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	30	9	14	0	0	0	**53**
	— Female	0	0	2	0	0	1	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	476	54	141	1	0	1	**673**
	— Female	5	2	2	0	0	0	**9**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,163	169	545	18	1	1	**2,897**
	— Female	134	18	38	1	1	0	**192**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	3,160	492	1,241	21	6	8	**4,928**
	— Female	977	62	109	1	0	0	**1,149**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	2,054	475	765	13	1	0	**3,308**
	— Female	98	44	29	0	0	0	**171**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	11,591	2,476	2,348	114	32	25	**16,586**
	— Female	5,198	928	849	73	11	6	**7,065**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	7,097	446	1294	19	5	6	**8,867**
	— Female	1,253	191	182	3	0	0	**1,629**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	16,566	3,678	5,294	233	43	49	**25,863**
	— Female	5,260	533	715	23	13	6	**6,550**
Arson (09)*	— Male	102	31	48	2	0	1	**184**
	— Female	23	3	2	0	0	0	**28**
Forgery and Counterfeiting	— Male	23	3	3	3	0	0	**32**
	— Female	35	2	2	0	0	0	**39**
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,503	313	342	28	4	6	**2,196**
	— Female	576	111	52	6	3	1	**749**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,296	861	1,681	42	7	3	**4,890**
	— Female	655	92	90	1	0	1	**839**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	3,406	337	1,220	26	2	3	**4,994**
	— Female	376	19	34	1	0	0	**430**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	943	244	368	42	7	5	**1,609**
	— Female	3,114	1,003	261	36	3	1	**4,418**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	952	360	498	25	3	5	**1,843**
	— Female	184	48	22	3	0	0	**257**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	39,279	3,843	6,637	161	16	22	**49,958**
	— Female	6,460	951	569	14	4	2	**8,000**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	1,914	53	52	7	0	0	**2,026**
	— Female	23	18	1	1	0	0	**43**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	112	45	67	1	0	0	**225**
	— Female	228	34	50	4	0	0	**316**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	296	160	392	6	0	1	**855**
	— Female	39	36	40	4	0	0	**119**
Driving Under the Influence	— Male	1,894	1,503	2,762	66	4	4	**6,233**
	— Female	167	159	72	5	1	0	**404**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	8,607	1,925	4,278	75	28	18	**14,931**
	— Female	1,471	245	188	9	9	0	**1,922**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	16,092	2,525	3,748	103	32	20	**22,520**
	— Female	2,768	548	267	15	7	3	**3,608**
Municipal Code Violations	— Male	5,321	211	430	20	6	4	**5,992**
	— Female	1,012	292	123	5	3	0	**1,435**
Traffic Violation	— Male	4,954	769	1,739	44	7	15	**7,528**
	— Female	560	127	86	4	2	0	**779**
Warrant Arrests	— Male	2,121	369	438	7	3	5	**2,943**
	— Female	475	111	53	2	1	0	**642**
All Arrests	**— Male**	**133,298**	**21,380**	**36,464**	**1,079**	**208**	**203**	**192,622**
	— Female	**31,112**	**5,579**	**3,842**	**211**	**58**	**21**	**40,833**
Total All Arrests		**164,420**	**26,959**	**40,296**	**1,290**	**266**	**224**	**233,455**

* Index Crime

Fig. 14c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2001

Offense Classification		>16	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	29	126	128	180	25	0	**488**
	— Female	2	9	10	12	4	0	**37**
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	3	10	8	24	8	0	**53**
	— Female	1	0	0	2	0	0	**3**
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	121	97	78	308	69	0	**673**
	— Female	1	0	1	5	2	0	**9**
Robbery (03)*	— Male	814	757	401	856	69	0	**2,897**
	— Female	53	35	18	83	3	0	**192**
Aggravated assault & battery (04)*	— Male	1,089	1,010	741	1,580	508	0	**4,928**
	— Female	349	177	126	408	88	1	**1,149**
Burglary - breaking or entering (05)*	— Male	884	496	312	1,404	212	0	**3,308**
	— Female	40	22	14	86	9	0	**171**
Larceny - theft (except motor vehicle theft) (06)*	— Male	1,881	1,984	1,357	8,919	2,444	1	**16,586**
	— Female	1,077	1,026	698	3,545	719	0	**7,065**
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,394	2,536	1,368	2,287	282	0	**8,867**
	— Female	346	394	229	611	49	0	**1,629**
Other assault & battery (08)	— Male	3,899	3,463	3,587	12,063	2,851	0	**25,863**
	— Female	1,734	1,135	802	2,483	396	0	**6,550**
Arson (09)*	— Male	63	25	29	55	12	0	**184**
	— Female	6	3	5	10	4	0	**28**
Forgery and Counterfeiting	— Male	0	1	6	24	1	0	**32**
	— Female	1	7	4	25	2	0	**39**
Fraud (11)	— Male	126	280	279	1,213	298	0	**2,196**
	— Female	13	87	149	429	71	0	**749**
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,437	1,219	624	1,341	269	0	**4,890**
	— Female	164	150	114	361	49	1	**839**
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. (15)	— Male	933	1,299	960	1,500	302	0	**4,994**
	— Female	187	68	33	110	32	0	**430**
Prostitution and commercialized vice (16)	— Male	13	113	193	1,047	243	0	**1,609**
	— Female	10	416	456	3,352	184	0	**4,418**
Sex offenses (17)	— Male	147	186	230	955	325	0	**1,843**
	— Female	9	19	30	185	14	0	**257**
Narcotics violations—total (18)	— Male	5,669	12,197	8,122	19,280	4,690	0	**49,958**
	— Female	358	885	743	5,143	871	0	**8.000**
Gambling—total (19)	— Male	262	800	469	415	80	0	**2,026**
	— Female	2	10	7	14	10	0	**43**
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	5	41	29	119	31	0	**225**
	— Female	8	26	57	208	17	0	**316**
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	169	638	19	21	8	0	**6,233**
	— Female	31	69	6	10	3	0	**404**
Driving Under the Influence	— Male	11	455	1,037	3,653	1,077	0	**855**
	— Female	3	25	45	267	64	0	**119**
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	1,561	2,952	2,494	6,051	1,873	0	**14,931**
	— Female	420	288	195	860	159	0	**1,922**
All other offenses (except traffic) (26)	— Male	1,938	4,080	3,005	10,476	3,021	0	**22,520**
	— Female	308	461	315	2,133	391	0	**3,608**
Municipal Code Violation	— Male	564	1,669	993	2,229	537	0	**5,992**
	— Female	21	154	127	1,063	70	0	**1,435**
Traffic Violation	— Male	262	1,149	1,476	3,917	724	0	**7,528**
	— Female	35	97	165	422	60	0	**779**
Warrant Arrest	— Male	1,561	2,952	2,452	6,051	1,873	0	**2,943**
	— Female	420	288	195	860	159	0	**642**
All Arrests	**— Male**	**24,321**	**37,992**	**28,453**	**81,548**	**20,307**	**1**	**192,622**
	— Female	**5,192**	**5,617**	**4,433**	**22,266**	**3,323**	**2**	**40,833**
Total All Arrests		**29,513**	**43,609**	**32,886**	**103,814**	**23,630**	**3**	**233,455**

* Index Crime

Fig. 15a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2001

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	666	361	54.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,933	898	46.5%
Robbery	18,450	3,005	16.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,544	11,476	44.9%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**46,593**	**15,723**	**33.7%**
Burglary	26,009	2,766	10.6%
Theft	97,939	19,118	19.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	3,986	14.4%
Arson	1,004	282	28.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	**152,641**	**26,152**	**17.1%**
Total	**199,234**	**41,875**	**21.0%**

Fig. 15b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2000

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	631	335	53.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	2,029	966	47.6%
Robbery	19,344	3,251	16.8%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	26,544	11,728	44.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**48,548**	**16,280**	**33.5%**
Burglary	28,329	3,613	12.8%
Theft	106,245	21,359	20.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29,721	4,417	14.9%
Arson	1,062	290	27.3%
Property Crime Subtotal	**165,357**	**29,679**	**17.9%**
Total	**213,905**	**45,959**	**21.5%**

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Case Clearances

The percent of cases cleared in 2001 approximated the percent in 2000 (21.0 percent vs. 21.3 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for some 50 percent of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (19.5 percent).

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes — 33.7 percent vs. 17.1 percent. Murder was the offense type with the highest clearance rate (54.2 percent) and burglary, the lowest (10.6 percent). All of these figures are typical of recent years.

FOCUS

Fig. 16a. Hate Crimes, 1992-2001

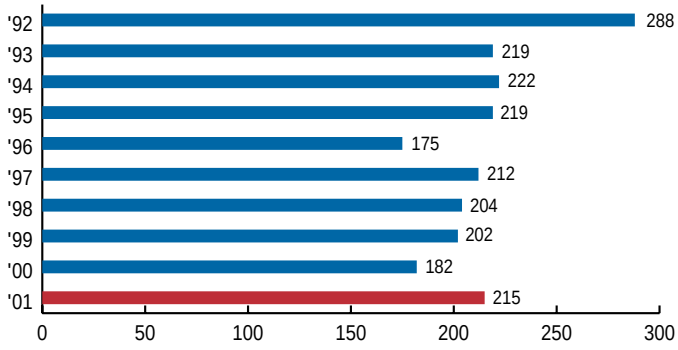


Fig. 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2000-2001

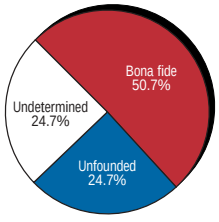
	2000	2001	% Change
Arson/Agg. arson/Attempt arson	0	6	—
Assault/Agg. assault	49	49	0.0%
Battery/Agg. battery	60	67	11.7%
Burglary	2	2	0.0%
Criminal sexual assault/Attempt csa	2	1	-50.0%
Criminal damage to property	33	41	24.2%
Criminal damage to real property	0	1	—
Criminal damage to vehicle	10	10	0.0%
Criminal trespass to residence	0	1	—
Harassment by electronic means	0	1	—
Harassment by telephone	3	8	166.7%
Robbery/Armed robbery	5	3	-40.0%
Theft	0	2	—
Threats	18	21	16.7%
Unlawful use of weapons	0	1	—
Other criminal offense	0	1	—
Total	**182**	**215**	**18.1%**

Fig. 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Race	96	61	-36.5%
Sexual orientation	34	45	32.4%
National origin	27	75	177.8%
Religion	23	33	43.5%
Other*	2	1	-50.0%
Total	**182**	**215**	**18.1%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Fig. 16d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2001



Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 215 reported incidents in 2001 represent an increase of 18.1 percent from the 182 incidents reported in 2000. The increase was driven by the 55 incidents specifically related to the September 11th attack on America. Without these incidents, which represent an extraordinary situation, the number of reported hate crimes in 2001 may have been 160, a decline of 12.1 percent from the previous year.

Nationalistic bias displaced racial bias as the most common motive for hate crime in 2001, accounting for 75 reported incidents, or 34.9 percent of the total. Of the 75 incidents, 60 (80.0 percent), were against persons of Arabian heritage. This compares to 4 anti-Arabian incidents in 2000.

The most commonly reported hate crimes in 2001 were battery/aggravated battery (31.2 percent), assault/aggravated assault (22.8 percent), criminal damage to property (19.1 percent), and threats (9.8 percent). These four categories accounted for 82.9 percent of the total, as compared to 85.1 percent in 2000.

When their demographic characteristics were known, 2001 hate crime offenders tended to be white males (65.2 percent) or black males (23.2 percent). These have traditionally been the predominant offender groups.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, Hate Crimes in Chicago 2001.

CITY-BG-059388

Domestic Violence

There were 210,998 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Communications in 2001, an increase of 2.9 percent from the 205,089 calls in 2000. Approximately three-quarters (74.1 percent) of the 2001 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 23.1 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.7 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in 2000 were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of ten among the districts—from 20 in the 16th District to 218 in the 7th District. Other, relatively-high districts were the 2nd (212 calls), the 11th (168) and the 3rd (153). Other, relatively-low districts were the 19th (21) and 23 (25). The City-wide rate was 73 calls per 1,000 residents.

Fig. 17a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	153,832	156,399	1.7%
Domestic Battery	45,943	48,815	6.3%
Violate Order of Protection	5,314	5,784	8.8%
Total	**205,089**	**210,998**	**2.9%**

Fig. 17b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2000-2001

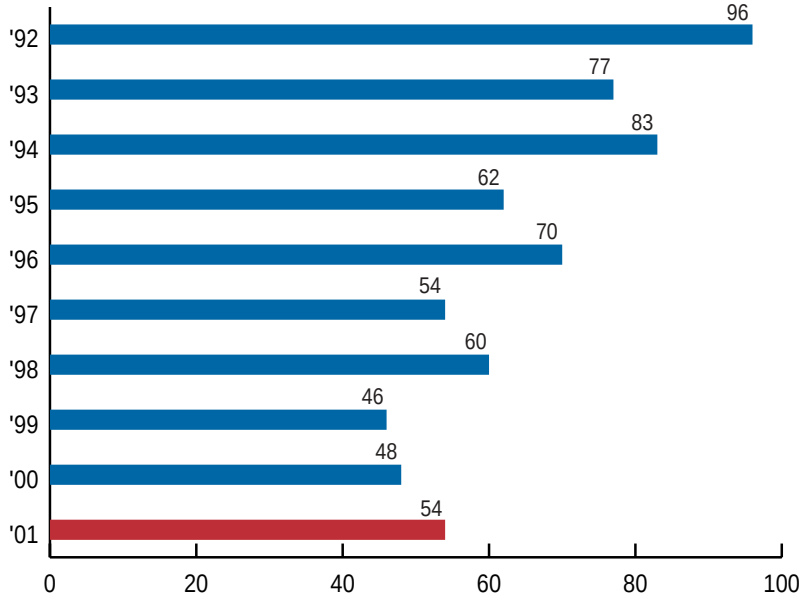
District	2000	2001	% Change
1	564	582	3.2%
2	11,465	10,802	-5.8%
3	13,758	14,345	4.3%
4	13,720	14,346	4.6%
5	13,183	13,270	0.7%
6	13,220	13,815	4.5%
7	17,648	19,959	13.1%
8	12,316	13,271	7.8%
9	10,926	11,959	9.5%
10	9,918	10,247	3.3%
11	13,445	13,852	3.0%
12	4,096	3,986	-2.7%
13	3,671	3,674	0.1%
14	6,948	6,735	-3.1%
15	10,428	10,482	0.5%
16	3,803	3,966	4.3%
17	4,876	4,771	-2.2%
18	3,014	3,125	3.7%
19	2,359	2,217	-6.0%
20	3,103	2,992	-3.6%
21	5,710	5,549	-2.8%
22	6,860	6,996	2.0%
23	2,616	2,425	-7.3%
24	6,945	6,582	-5.2%
25	10,497	11,050	-5.3%
Total	**205,089**	**210,998**	**2.9%**

CITY-BG-059389

Fig. 17c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Domestic Battery	12,866	11,880	-7.7%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	42	78	85.7%
Battery - Unborn Child	N/A	14	—
Violate Order of Protection	1,073	1,151	7.3%
Stalking	25	15	-40.0%
Aggravated Stalking	10	12	20.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	7	103	1371%
Unlawful Restraint - Domestic	14	18	28.6%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	7	133%
Total	**14,040**	**13,278**	**-5.4%**

Fig. 17d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1992-2001



Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes increased by 4.4 percent between 2000 and 2001, while the number of fatal crashes declined by 11.5 percent. Occupant fatalities were down by 24.1 percent, as were pedestrian fatalities which were down 2.8 percent. Non-fatal injuries resulting from crashes increased by 10.3 percent overall, based on a 9.2 percent increase in occupant injuries and a 19.7 percent increase in pedestrian injuries.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type A) crashes (22.6 percent), as it has been in recent years. The only other relatively frequent cause was following too closely (9.2 percent). Each other cause accounted for less than 6 percent of the total.

The most common type of fatal crash in was a vehicle striking a pedestrian (39.0 percent).

Note for Fig. 18b: Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Fig. 18a. Traffic Crashes, 2000-2001

Cause	2000	2001	% Change
Total crashes	**163,426**	**170,587**	**4.4%**
Fatal	200	177	-11.5%
Personal injury	12,969	14,890	14.8%
Property damage	150,257	155,697	3.6%
Total fatalities	**230**	**190**	**-17.4%**
Occupant fatalities	158	120	-24.1%
Pedestrian fatalities	72	70	-2.8%
Total persons injured	**19,681**	**21,710**	**10.3%**
Occupant injuries	17,630	19,255	9.2%
Pedestrian injuries	2,051	2,455	19.7%

Fig. 18b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2000-2001

Cause	2000	2001	% Change
Failure to yield	17,545	18,028	2.8%
Following too closely	7,338	7,348	0.1%
Too fast for conditions	4,812	4,709	-2.1%
Disregard controls	4,278	4,338	1.4%
Improper turn	3,629	3,792	4.5%
Improper lane change	3,273	3,426	4.7%
Improper backing	3,360	3,642	8.4%
Driver intoxicated	2,822	2,865	1.5%
Improper passing	1,909	2,054	7.6%
Wrong way/side	1,211	1,140	-5.9%
Improper parking	693	724	4.5%
Evading police vehicle	325	351	8.0%
Emergency vehicle	291	339	16.5%
Stopped school bus	123	131	6.5%
License restrictions	65	57	-12.3%
Other violations	22,509	26,975	19.8%
Type A crashes*	89,243	90,668	1.6%
Total	**163,426**	**170,587**	**4.4%**

Fig. 18c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Struck Pedestrian	72	69	-4.2%
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	60	49	-18.3%
Struck fixed object	48	38	-20.8%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	20	21	5.0%
Total	**200**	**177**	**-11.5%**

CITY-BG-059391

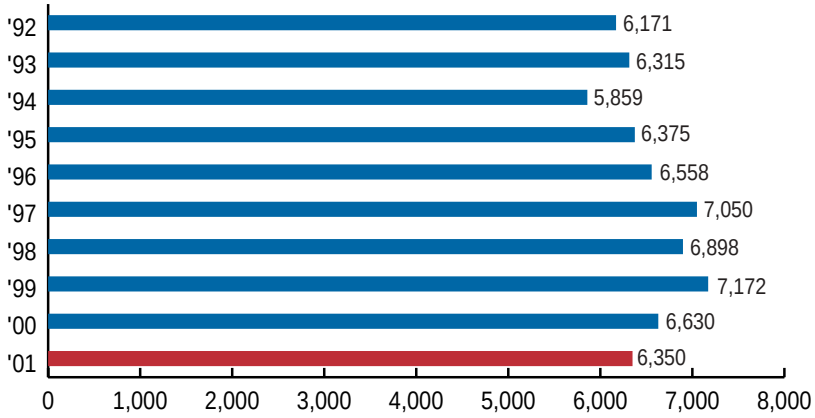
Fig. 18d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2000-2001

Violations	2000	2001	% Change
DUI arrests	221	245	10.9%
Open liquor	128	155	21.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	764	568	-25.7%
Unsafe vehicles	240	135	-43.8%
License violations *	780	754	-3.3%
Insurance violations	898	838	-6.7%
Other citations **	821	759	-7.6%
Total citations issued	**3,852**	**3,454**	**-10.3%**
Warnings issued	**261**	**365**	**39.8%**
Total vehicles checked	**9,616**	**9,710**	**1.0%**

Fig. 18e. Saturation Patrols, 2000-2001

Violations	2000	2001	% Change
DUI arrests	37	73	97.3%
Open liquor	32	49	53.1%
Speeding	1,882	2,119	12.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,267	1,066	-15.9%
Unsafe vehicles	180	188	4.4%
License violations *	352	459	30.4%
Insurance violations	652	697	6.9%
Other citations **	1,502	1,687	12.3%
Total citations issued	**5,904**	**6,338**	**7.4%**
Warnings issued	**530**	**901**	**70.0%**

Fig. 18d. DUI Arrests, 1992-2001



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Police Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

***This data is based upon the calendar year 2000 and not the fiscal years for these grant programs.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

CITY-BG-059392

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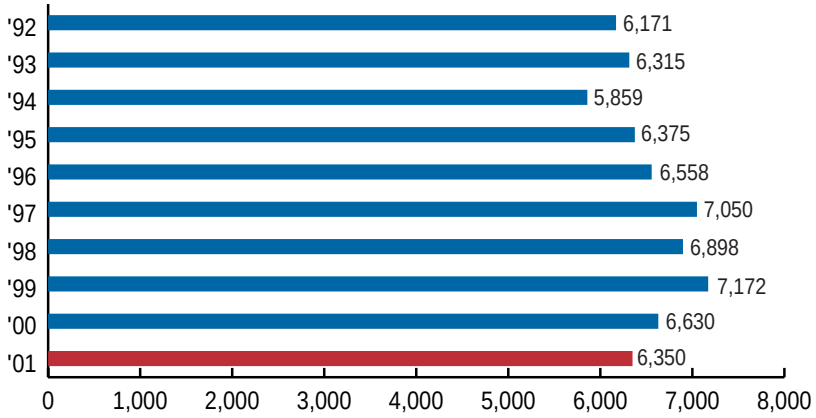

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Youth Investigations

Investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Group decreased by 4.9 percent between 2000 and 2001. This decrease was driven by a 5.4 percent decline in missing persons investigations, corresponding to 1,186 fewer cases. Other types of investigation which declined were dependent/neglected children (-18.8 percent), sex offenses (-6.9 percent), and child abduction (-3.0 percent). The first two percents, although larger than the 5.4 percent decline in missing persons, correspond to fewer cases. Two investigation types which increased between 2000 and 2001 were child abandonment (7.7 percent) and information reported on DCFS hotlines (3.2 percent). The number of child abuse investigations was essentially stable between the two years.

Four of five enforcement activities decreased between 2000 and 2001: weapons recovered (-53.2 percent), Part II Non-Index Crime arrests (-45.8 percent); Juvenile Court subpoenas served (-20.2 percent) and Part 1 Index Crime arrests (-13.9 percent). The fifth enforcement activity, Juvenile Court warrant arrests, increased by 7.7 percent between the two years.

The number of juveniles processed within the Department increased by 3.9 percent between 2000 and 2001, from 175,539 to 182,430.

Fig. 19a. Youth Investigations, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Missing Persons	22,156	20,970	-5.4%
DCFS Hotlines	2,018	2,083	3.2%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,509	1,463	-3.0%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,080	1,078	-0.2%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	998	929	-6.9%
Dependent/Neglect	945	767	-18.8%
Child Abandonment	130	140	7.7%
Total	**28,836**	**27,430**	**-4.9%**

Fig. 19b. Enforcement Activity, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Juvenile Court Warrant Arrests	4,709	5,073	7.7%
Juvenile Court Subpoenas Served	48,974	39,088	-20.2%
Weapons Recovered	344	161	-53.2%
Index Crime Arrests, Part I	610	525	-13.9%
Non-Index Crime Arrests, Part II	5,411	2,931	-45.8%

Fig. 19c. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
School Absentees	99,136	87,958	-11.3%
Curfew Arrests	50,241	41,712	-17.0%
Community Adjustments*	13,094	10,888	-16.8%
Referred to Agencies	9,283	7,394	-20.3%
Referred to Family	3,811	3,494	-8.3%
Directed to Juvenile Court	12,282	12,129	-1.2%
Directed to Criminal Court	247	273	10.5%
Status Offenders**	539	734	36.2%
Total	**175,539**	**182,430**	**3.9%**

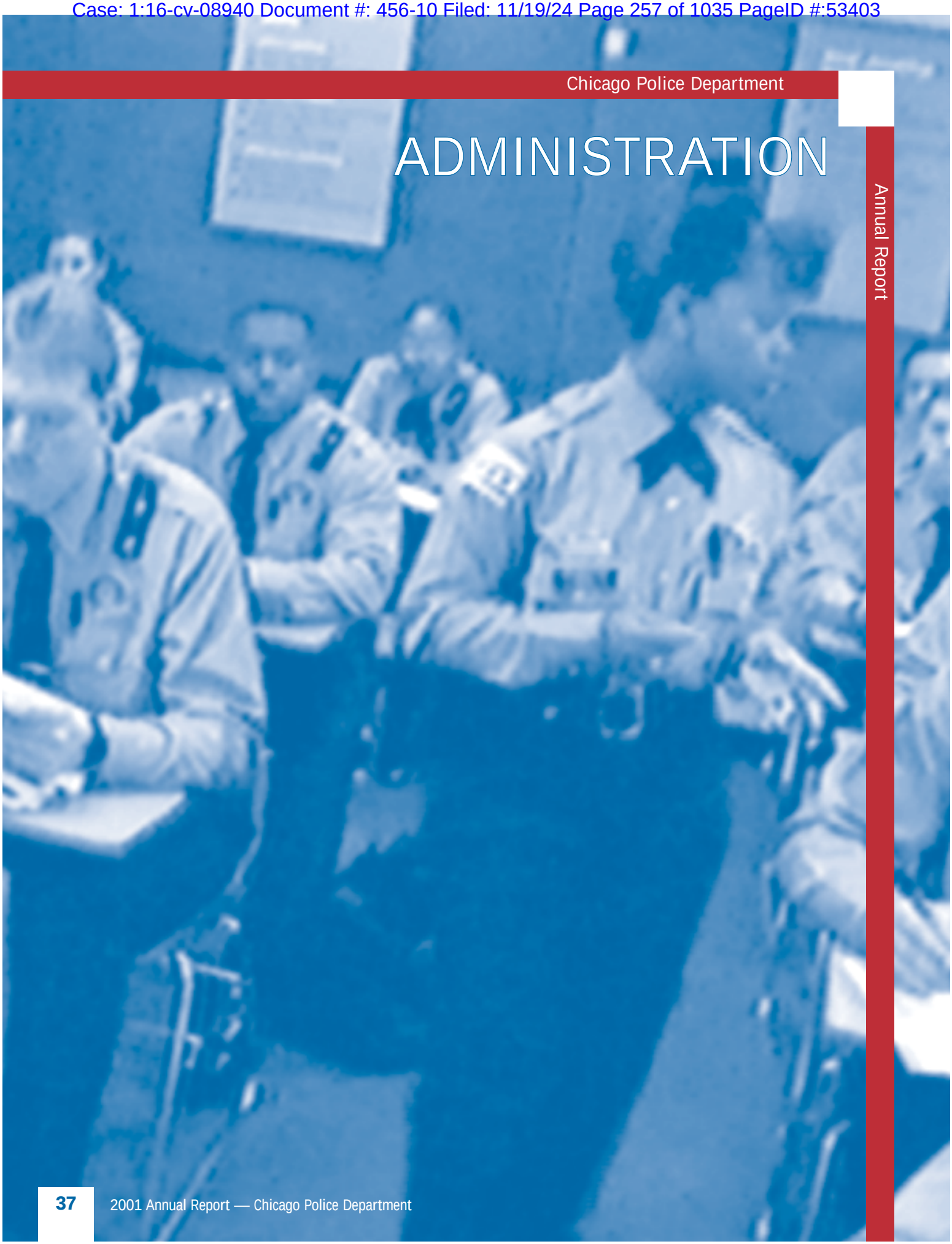
Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

CITY-BG-059394

ADMINISTRATION



Calls for Service

Calls to 911 increased from 1992 to 1993, dipped in 1994 and 1995, and resumed an upward climb in 1996 through 2001. In 2000, the number of calls topped 4 million for the first time. In 2001, they topped 5 million. The number of calls in 2001 represents an increase of 17.0 percent over the number in 2000.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Figure 20b as "Non-Emergency—746-6000." These calls declined by 22.7 percent between 2000 and 2001. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency—MOII (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information)." These increased by 15.1 percent between the two years. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center increased by 29.0 percent between 2000 and 2001; automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 19.6 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 30.4 percent.

Patrol dispatches in 2001 increased by 11.0 percent over the previous year. Burglar alarm dispatches remained close to their 2000 level; 99 percent were false alarms in both years.

Fig. 20a. 911 Calls for Service, 1992-2001

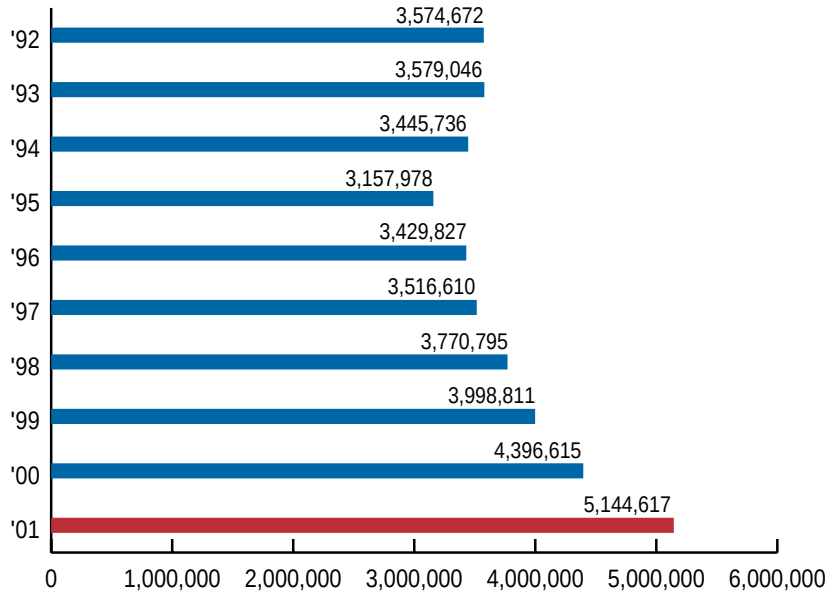


Fig. 20b. Incoming Calls Received, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
9-1-1	4,396,615	5,144,617	17.0%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS for 99')	620,307	479,440	-22.7%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII for 99')	2,730,502	3,142,864	15.1%
Administrative	188,254	242,848	29.0%
Alarm	246,056	197,949	-19.6%
Language	53,914	70,284	30.4%
Total	**8,235,648**	**9,009,769**	**9.4%**

Fig. 20c. Other Communications, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Patrol Dispatches	2,833,778	3,146,264	11.0%
Alternate Response Section (ARS) calls	539.973	380,157	-29.6%
ARP Dispatches	13,509	24,560	81.8%
ARP RD numbers (case reports)	167,355	142,797	-14.7%
Req. Vehicle Support	2,700	1,937	-28.3%
Req. Dispatch	103,344	40,292	-60.4%
Information	253,065	169,921	-32.9%
Total burglar alarm dispatches	206,809	204,999	-0.9%
False alarm	204,981	202,942	-0.9%
True Burglar Alarm	1,828	2,057	12.5%
False Alarm Percentage	99.1%	99.0%	-0.1%

Fig. 21. Annual Appropriations, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) [a]	$889,526,918	$895,892,429
Contractual Services [b]	$19,165,898	$19,138,010
Travel	$64,521	$44,792
Commodities [c]	$9,525,261	$10,412,517
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	$132,085	$155,287
Contingencies	$47,250	$45,000
For Specific Purpose Financial	$6,827,500	$7,500,000
For Specific Purpose General	$1,907,138	$2,028,620
Capital Equipment Note	$5,250,000	$5,719,592
Total	**$932,446,571***	**$940,936,247**

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

(d) Cost and administration of hospital and medical expenses for employees injured on duty who are not covered under worker's compensation.

* The 1999/2000 Chicago Police Department Biennial Report listed the annual appropriation for 2000 as $915,211,540. This figure did not include appropriations for personnel services at O'Hare and Midway Airports, which were $13, 622, 993 and $3,612,038, respectively.

Budget

The Police Department's 2001 appropriation totaled some $940.9 million—an increase of 0.9 percent from the 2000 figure of $932.4 million.

Personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the appropriation in each year. These costs include salaries, wages and benefits for all sworn and civilian members.

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,579 vehicles in 2001, a decrease of 0.7 percent from the 3,607 vehicles in 2000. The most common vehicles in 2001 were marked squad cars (46.1 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (38.2 percent). Pound vehicles, the third most common (5.3 percent), are deployed as unmarked squad cars. These are vehicles which were expropriated from their owners, most often because they were used in a crime. Notable additions to the fleet were two rigid-hull inflatable boats, designed for fast response and maneuvering in shallow water.

Fig. 22. Fleet Inventory, 2001

Marked Squad Car	1,651
Unmarked Squad Car	1,366
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	190
Squadrols	93
P.A.P.V.	79
CTA Security	21
Full-Size Passenger Vans	20
Canine Mini-Vans	19
Trailers	19
Suburbans and Blazers	17
3-Wheel Motorcycles	16
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	16
3-Wheel Cushmans	14
Prisoner Transport Van	12
Patrol Mini-Vans	11
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10
Utility Vehicles	14
Boats	7
Station Wagons	4
Total	**3,581**

CITY-BG-059398

Fig. 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Recruit Training	**853**	**723**	**-15.2%**
Chicago	730	599	-17.9%
Suburban	123	124	0.8%
Other Training	**11,759**	**13,870**	**18.0%**
Retreads/Retrainees*	61	61	0.0%
In-Service	10,805	12,032	11.4%
Pre-Service	457	398	-12.9%
CES - 3 hour training programs	103	764	641.7%
Special Training for outside agencies	148	132	-10.8%
Civilian	185	483	161.1%
Firearms Training	**21,652**	**24,766**	**14.4%**
Chicago	14,019	18,767	33.9%
Outside agencies using range	150	161	7.3%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	7,483	5,838	-22.0%
Total	**34,264**	**39,359**	**14.9%**

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained 10 recruit classes in 2001, graduating 599 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 7 classes and 730 recruits in 2000. The number of recruits in 2001 is a decrease of 17.9 percent from the recruits graduated in 2000.

Recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 124 recruits for suburban police agencies, virtually the same number as in 2000.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualifications are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,742 members at the end of 2001, an increase of 2.7 percent from the 16,296 at the end of 2000. The number of sworn/exempt members increased by 0.4 percent; civilian employees, by 21.1 percent; and crossing guards, by 6.0 percent.

At the end of 2001, 30.1 percent of all Department members were women: 22.1 percent of sworn/exempt members, 63.4 percent of civilians, and 95.3 percent of crossing guards.

Almost half (46.6 percent) of the Department's 2001 members were classified as minorities—Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. This breaks down into 41.7 percent of sworn members, 72.1 percent of civilian, and 64.0 percent of crossing guards.

Fig. 24a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2001

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	**8,015**	**522**	**408**	**8,945**
Male	6,526	288	17	6,831
Female	1,489	234	391	2,114
Black	**3,594**	**1,094**	**591**	**5,279**
Male	2,424	276	26	2,726
Female	1,170	818	565	2,553
Asian	**219**	**50**	**5**	**274**
Male	197	33	3	233
Female	22	17	2	41
Nat. Amer.	**32**	**3**	**1**	**36**
Male	25	1	0	26
Female	7	2	1	10
Hispanic	**1,879**	**202**	**127**	**2,208**
Male	1,526	86	7	1,619
Female	353	116	120	589
Total	**13,739**	**1,871**	**1,132**	**16,742**
Male	**10,698**	**684**	**53**	**11,435**
Female	**3,041**	**1,187**	**1,079**	**5,307**

Fig. 24b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2000-2001

Title	2000 Salary	2001 Salary
Superintendent	$139,524	$141,612
First Deputy Superintendent	$129,576	$131,520
Deputy Superintendent	$123,036	$124,884

	2000 Starting	2000 Maximum	2001 Starting	2001 Maximum
Chief	$91,278	$121,488	$92,646	$121,488
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$83,772	$111,486	$85,026	$113,160
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$80,958	$106,626	$82,170	$108,228
Captain, Watch Commander	$60,264	$86,850	$61,170	$88,152
Lieutenant	$54,732	$80,706	$55,554	$81,918
Sergeant	$48,378	$72,198	$49,104	$73,278
Detective, Youth Officer, Patrol Specialist	$40,854	$62,214	$40,854	$62,214
Police Officer	$33,522	$59,190	$33,522	$59,190

CITY-BG-059400

Fig. 25a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Total Meetings	**2,972**	**3,039**	**2.3%**
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	247.7	253.3	2.3%
Total Attendees	**62,520**	**63,264**	**1.2%**
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,210	5,272	1.2%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21.1	20.8	

Fig. 25b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change
Total Cases	**3,265**	**2,496**	**-23.6%**
Average Number of Cases/Month	272	208	-23.5%
Total Volunteers	**4,998**	**7,030**	**40.7%**
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	417	586	40.5%

Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2001 increased by 2.3 percent from its 2000 level, while attendance increased by 1.2 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting remained the same, at 21.

Although fewer Court Advocacy cases were tracked in 2001 than 2000 (-23.6 percent), there were more Court Advocacy volunteers (40.7 percent).

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Fig. 26a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2000-2001

	2000		2001	
Allegations	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***
Operation/Personnel Violations	1,465	323	2,538	1,066
Civil Rights Violations	551	8	1,108	16
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	325	32	507	66
Verbal Abuse	561	15	773	36
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	169	38	231	133
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	312	51	409	213
Commission of a Crime	401	19	752	39
Civil Suits	48	1	48	0
Alcohol Abuse	17	13	25	15
Drug/Substance Abuse	19	17	22	25
Bribery/Official Corruption	25	5	16	3
Supervisory Responsibilities	25	14	47	61
Total	**3,918**	**536**	**6,476**	**1,673**

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Fig. 26b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases — IAD and OPS*, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Reprimand	194	424
Suspended 1 to 5 days	491	843
Suspended 6 to 15 days	74	148
Suspended 16 to 30 days	62	85
Suspended over 30 days	4	2
Separated from the Department	25	43
Total	**850**	**1,545**
Violation noted, no action	64	128
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,811	4,754
Hold - Penalty Not Served	41	57
Resigned while under investigation	74	145

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

CITY-BG-059402

Fig. 26c. Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards), 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Complaints retained by OPS	2,777	2,683
Complaint Registers completed	2,481	2,648
Unfounded [a]	613	281
Exonerated [b]	80	70
Not Sustained [c]	1,643	1,827
Sustained [d]	145	170

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper."

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 1,360 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2001, close to the 1,132 incidents in 2000. On average, each district had 54.4 incidents in 2001, but the number varied from 22 to 106 per district.

An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur to an officer working with a partner (84.5 percent), to an officer in uniform (81.4 percent), outdoors (59.0 percent), on the public way (46.5 percent), between 6:00 p.m. and midnight (41.5 percent), while effecting an arrest (32.3 percent), and on weekends (32.3 percent).

The officer sustained an injury as a result of a battery 59.0 percent of the time. Ten officers were shot in the line of duty. In two cases the shootings were fatal, resulting in the deaths of Police Officers Brain Strouse and Eric Lee.

Approximately two-thirds (68.0 percent) of known offenders were under 30 years of age. The top five offenses committed by these subjects, in addition to officer attacks, were drug-related offenses, simple assault/battery, disorderly conduct, larceny/theft, and aggravated assault/battery.

Fig. 28a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2001

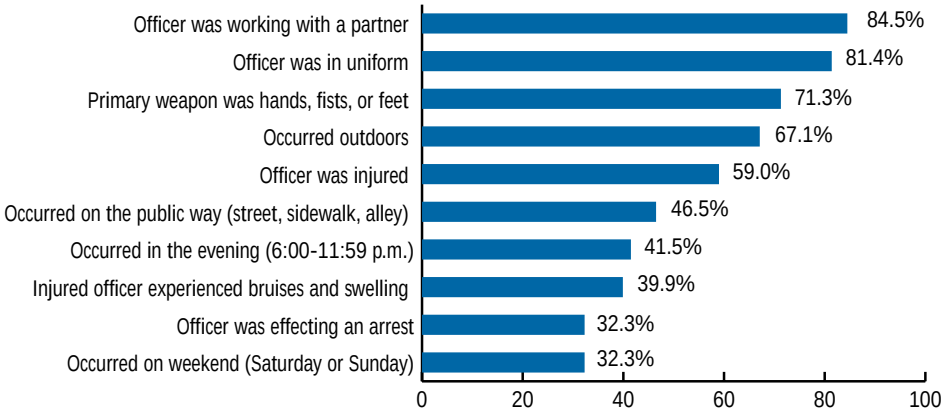


Fig. 28b. Injury Type, 2000-2001

	2000	2001
Minor Abrasions	220	211
Bruises/Swelling	562	543
Stabbed/Cut	38	39
Shot - Non-fatal	4	8
Shot - Fatal	0	2
None Apparent	508	557
Total	**1,332**	**1,360**

Fig. 28c. Weapons Type, 2000 - 2001

	2000	2001
Hands/Feet	1,015	970
Firearms	89	89
Knife	12	19
Officer's Own Weapon	4	4
Verbal Threat	20	49
Other	192	229
Total	**1,332**	**1,360**

Fig. 28d. Age of Police Attacker, 2001

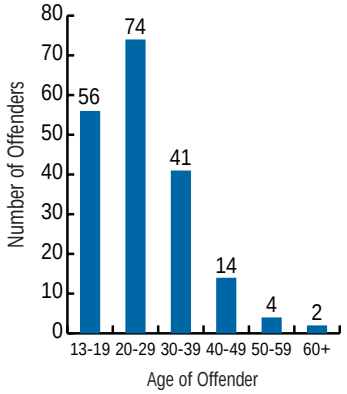


Fig. 28e. Age of Attacked Officer, 2001

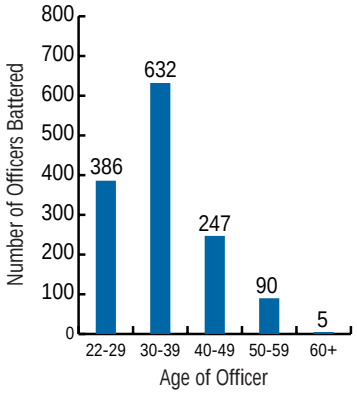


Fig. 28f. Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2001

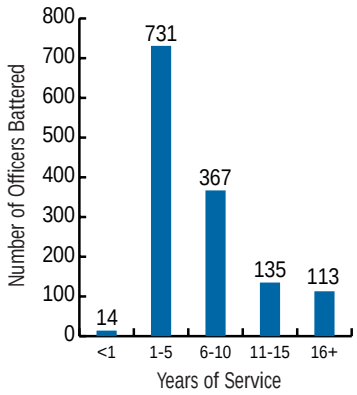


Fig. 28g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2000-2001

District	2000	2001	Change	% Change
1	28	22	-6	-21.4%
2	62	66	4	6.5%
3	34	40	6	17.6%
4	36	70	34	94.4%
5	30	60	30	100.0%
6	62	75	13	21.0%
7	55	71	16	29.1%
8	101	106	5	5.0%
9	103	94	-9	-8.7%
10	69	50	-19	-27.5%
11	94	85	-9	-9.6%
12	37	19	-18	-48.6%
13	25	32	7	28.0%
14	47	26	-21	-44.7%
15	44	71	27	61.4%
16	39	35	-4	-10.3%
17	37	45	8	21.6%
18	73	91	18	24.7%
19	34	47	13	38.2%
20	34	27	-7	-20.6%
21	30	39	9	30.0%
22	46	31	-15	-32.6%
23	39	49	10	25.6%
24	79	43	-36	-45.6%
25	91	61	-30	-33.0%
Outside City	1	5	4	400.0%
Total	**1,330**	**1,360**	**30**	**2.3%**

For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

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3510 South Michigan Avenue
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312-745-6071 (phone)
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police@cityofchicago.org (email)

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet at: www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS

Many Chicago Police Department reports are available on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/Statistics/Reports

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. *CrimeWatch* airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the *Chicago Works* show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every two weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the Internet at:
www.cityofchicago.org/CAPS/AboutCAPS/CrimeWatch

Special thanks to Officer Noreen Feeney for the original photographs provided for the images which appear on the inside front cover and on page 25.

chicago police department

2002 annual report

Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Terry G. Hillard, Superintendent of Police

Dedication

The 2002 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Officer Donald J. Marquez #8620 who was killed in the line of duty and Officer Benjamin Perez #12225 who died in the performance of duty in 2002.

"You will always be remembered."

Donald J. Marquez #8620

Benjamin Perez #12225

Chicago Police Department

Annual Report 2002

Prepared by the

Chicago Police Department
Strategic Services Division

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

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Message from the Superintendent

Continuing the Work We Started

Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) will celebrate its 10th anniversary in May 2003. There have been many milestones along the way in this groundbreaking partnership of residents, police, and City agencies:

- regular meetings on every beat where community and police prioritize problems and find solutions;
- a problem-solving model to guide their efforts, which systematically considers victims, offenders and locations;
- innovative technological achievements that provide members of this Department, the public, and other agencies with new tools to solve problems and work smarter in the fight against crime and disorder;
- a series of community forums to strengthen relations between police and Chicago's diverse communities;
- above all, a proven record of success, which has seen a drop in serious crime every year since CAPS has been in operation.

The CAPS principle involves a partnership between the community and every member of the Chicago Police Department—not just the Patrol Division.

The Chicago Police Department's Ambassador Program, whose purpose is to attract high-quality applicants to the Department, is one example of this principle.

Prior to the Ambassador Program, our recruitment process consisted of posting the official position, and announcing the position in public places. Talented individuals who had never considered a career in law enforcement are now being actively sought through the City of Chicago's television channel where career-related questions are addressed. Outreach groups were established seeking under-represented groups within the Department.

So much has changed because of the Ambassador Program over the years. The Ambassadors are a group of police officers who are hand-picked for their professionalism, communication skills and diverse backgrounds. They are spreading the word about a career with the Chicago Police Department at beat community meetings, job fairs and by participating in radio programs. Ambassadors attend City of Chicago festivals, college campuses and churches seeking qualified candidates. The Ambassador Program has paved the way for the Department to become nationally and internationally recognized as a leader in minority recruitment.

CITY-BG-059414

The Ambassador Program's message includes the following question, "How can the Chicago Police Department best put your skills and interests to work?" In June 2003, we will host a job fair at the Education and Training Academy in which outside law enforcement agencies will also participate. Potential recruits may choose a career in law enforcement with an agency other than the Chicago Police Department. This will be the first cooperative law enforcement recruitment initiative in our area.

During the past ten years, we have strengthened our partnership with outside law enforcement agencies through a revolutionary information technology initiative just as we did with the Chicago communities through CAPS. This initiative is known as the Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) system.

CLEAR promises to change how law enforcement agencies utilize technology when sharing information with other agencies. Officers have access to detailed information on more than 4 million arrests in Chicago and suburban Cook County, including name, address, nickname and tattoo description. Officers can access mug shots of arrestees and their criminal histories with just a click of a mouse. They also have the ability to retrieve information on criminal incidents, so that links between crime patterns and offenders might be found.

The accomplishments of CAPS, the Ambassador Program and CLEAR technology are indeed impressive. Our core partnership will always be with the people who live and work in Chicago. Together we have won many impressive battles against crime. As a community we must remain committed and confident as we continue the work that was started ten years ago.

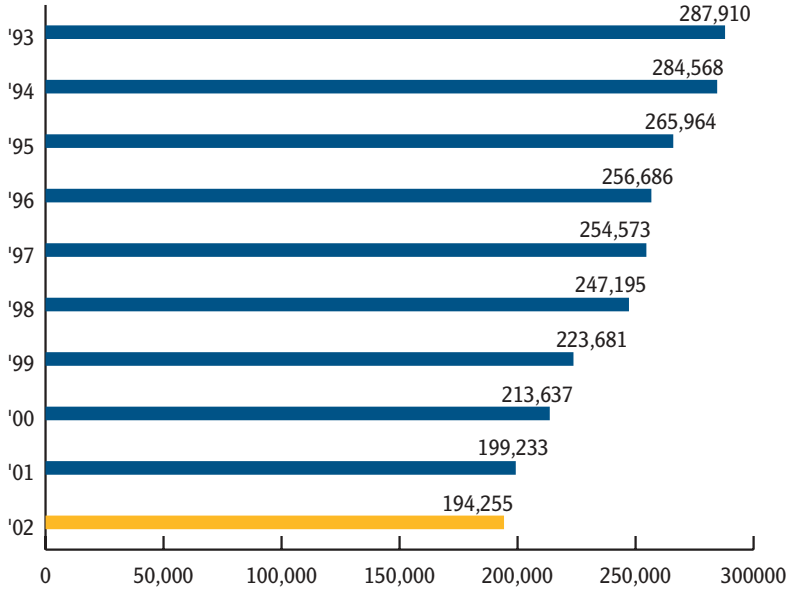
CITY-BG-059415

crime crime crime crime

Crime Trends

Reported index crime in Chicago declined steadily over the last ten years. Overall, reported index crime declined by 32.5 percent during the ten years from 1993 to 2002, corresponding to a compound annual rate of decline of 4.28 percent.

Exhibit 1. Total Index Crimes, 1993-2002



About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

Violent Crime

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crime

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft. The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Index Crimes

Although index crime decreased overall between 2001 and 2002, there were exceptions among individual categories. Aggravated assault increased by 2.0 percent; arson, by 1.8 percent; and robbery was essentially stable between the two years (0.4 percent increase). Each of the remaining five categories showed a decrease between 2001 and 2002. In general, the magnitude of the decrease was between 1.5 and 2.6 percent, in line with the overall trend. Motor vehicle theft showed a substantially greater decrease of 8.9 percent, and also had the greatest numeric decrease between the two years (2,451 incidents).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.2:1, a ratio typical of recent years. Property index crimes decreased at more than three times the rate of violent index crimes (3.0 percent vs. 0.9 percent), a greater disparity than in 2001.

Exhibit 2. Index Crimes, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Murder	665	648	-2.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,933	1,971	2.0%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	199	174	-12.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,734	1,797	3.6%
Robbery - Total	18,450	18,533	0.4%
Armed Robbery	11,101	11,408	2.8%
Strongarm Robbery	7,349	7,125	-3.0%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	25,544	25,005	-2.1%
Gun	7,626	7,190	-5.7%
Knife or cutting instrument	6,100	5,244	-14.0%
Other dangerous weapon	10,517	9,656	-8.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,301	2,915	124.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**46,592**	**46,157**	**-0.9%**
Burglary - Total	26,009	25,399	-2.3%
Forcible Entry	18,440	17,928	-2.8%
Unlawful Entry	6,177	6,224	0.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,392	1,247	-10.4%
Theft	97,939	96,439	-1.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	25,238	-8.9%
Arson	1,004	1,022	1.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	**152,641**	**148,098**	**-3.0%**
Total Index Crimes	**199,233**	**194,255**	**-2.5%**

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes

Exhibit 3a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2002

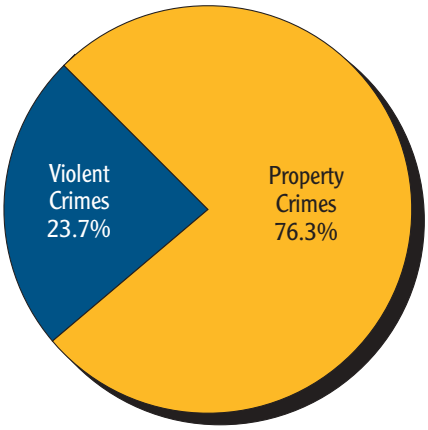


Exhibit 3b. Violent Crimes, 2002

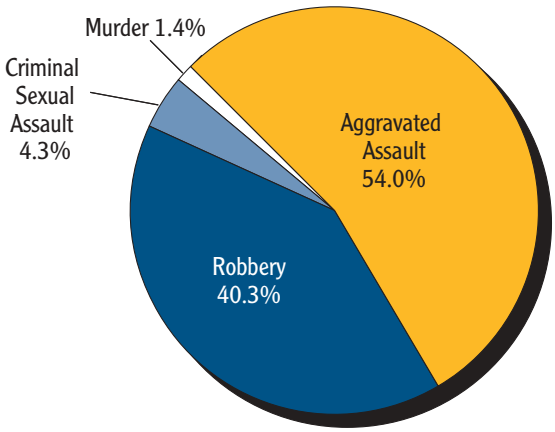
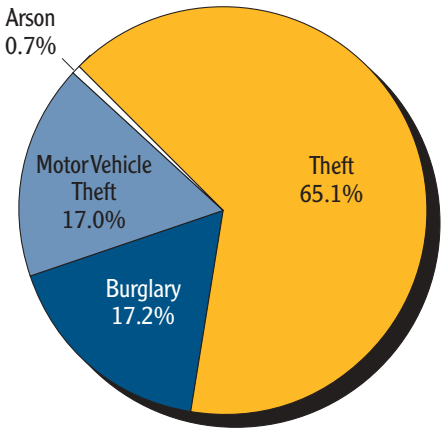


Exhibit 3c. Property Crimes, 2002



Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm.

Violent crimes accounted for 23.7 percent of all 2002 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 76.3 percent. These are virtually identical to the 2001 figures (76.6 percent and 23.4 percent respectively), and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2002 violent crimes: aggravated assault/battery (54.0 percent) and robbery (40.3 percent). These are both within a percentage point of the respective 2001 figures. Murder accounted for 1.4 percent of violent crimes. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 65.1 percent of the reported total (64.2 percent in 2001). Theft in fact retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for 49.6 percent of all reported incidents in 2002.

CITY-BG-059419

Index Crime Victims

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2002, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (64.8 percent) than property crime victims 42.7 percent). Hispanics ranked second with respect to violent crime, although at a significantly lower level (18.5 percent). Whites ranked second as victims of property crime, at 36.3 percent.

Overall gender differences in crime victimization were typical of recent years: 55.5 percent male and 44.5 percent female. Gender differences were more pronounced with respect to violent crimes (63.0 percent male and 37.0 percent female) than property crimes (52.5 percent male and 47.5 percent female). In one specific crime category, criminal sexual assault, the victims were overwhelmingly female (91.9 percent). In two other categories, theft and burglary, females were half or almost half of the victims.

Exhibit 4a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2002

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	73.5%	7.3%	18.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.4%	14.9%	15.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Robbery	69.4%	11.8%	17.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	57.4%	19.6%	19.9%	2.7%	0.4%
Total Violent Crime	**64.8%**	**14.9%**	**18.5%**	**1.6%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	41.4%	36.3%	19.5%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	40.7%	40.8%	15.2%	3.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50.0%	22.6%	25.2%	2.1%	0.1%
Arson	47.7%	20.4%	29.9%	1.9%	0.1%
Total Property Crime	**42.7%**	**36.3%**	**18.0%**	**2.8%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**49.1%**	**30.1%**	**18.2%**	**2.4%**	**0.2%**

Exhibit 4b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2002

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	85.8%	14.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8.1%	91.9%
Robbery	61.6%	38.4%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	69.7%	30.3%
Total Violent Crime	**63.0%**	**37.0%**
Burglary	52.4%	47.6%
Theft	49.1%	50.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	63.2%	36.8%
Arson	60.3%	39.7%
Total Property Crime	**52.5%**	**47.5%**
Total Index Crime	**55.5%**	**44.5%**

Note: "White" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as white.
"Black" includes anyone self-identified as black.
"Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race.
"Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander.
"Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

CITY-BG-059420

Exhibit 5a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2002

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	648	301	46.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,971	790	40.1%
Robbery	18,533	2,933	15.8%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,005	11,546	46.2%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**46,157**	**15,570**	**33.7%**
Burglary	25,399	2,889	11.4%
Theft	96,439	17,499	18.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	25,238	3,890	15.4%
Arson	1,022	217	21.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	**148,098**	**24,495**	**16.5%**
Total	**194,255**	**40,065**	**20.6%**

Exhibit 5b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2001

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	666	361	54.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,933	898	46.5%
Robbery	18,450	3,005	16.3%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	25,544	11,476	44.9%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**46,593**	**15,740**	**33.7%**
Burglary	26,009	2,766	10.6%
Theft	97,939	19,118	19.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,689	3,986	14.4%
Arson	1,004	282	28.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	**152,641**	**26,152**	**17.1%**
Total	**199,234**	**41,892**	**21.0%**

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 4b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2001 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Case Clearances

The percentage of cases cleared in 2002 was 20.6 percent, a figure typical of recent years. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for some 50 percent of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (18.1 percent).

On average, violent crimes were about twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes, 33.7 percent vs. 16.5 percent. Again, these figures are typical of recent years. Murder had the highest clearance rate at 46.5 percent, compared to 54.2 percent in 2001. Burglary had the lowest rate, 11.4 percent, although this was higher than the 10.6 percent in 2001.

CITY-BG-059421

Violent Crime Trends

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1993 through 2002 at a compound annual rate of 5.88 percent. The 45,998 violent crimes in 2002 represent a ten-year decline of 41.9 percent from an initial count of 79,199. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1993 and 2002: robbery, 47.4 percent; criminal sexual assault, 41.7 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 37.5 percent; murder, 24.1 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in all categories except murder. In the case of murder, the decline was interrupted by a spike between 2000 and 2001.

Exhibit 6a. Murder, 1993-2002

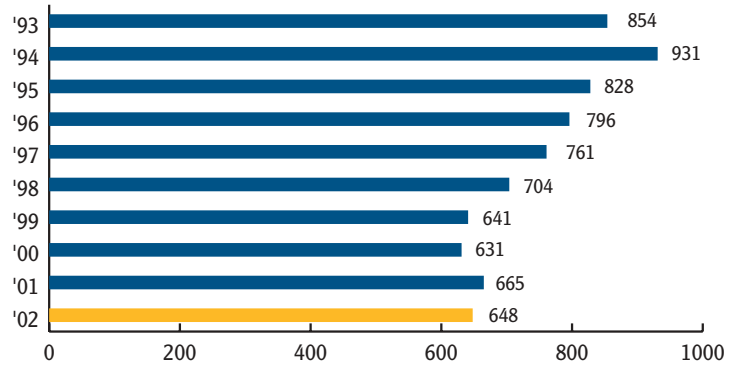


Exhibit 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1993-2002

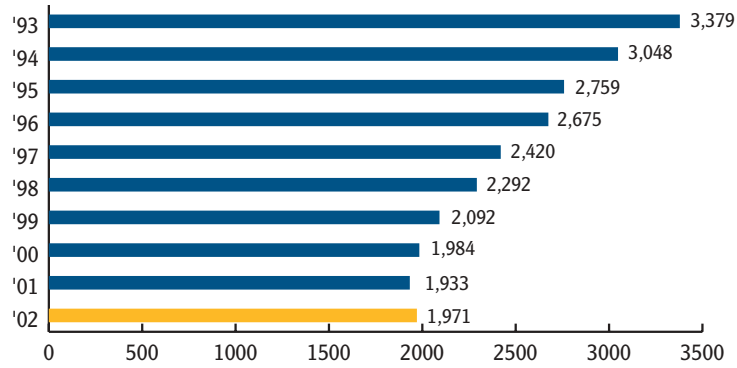


Exhibit 6c. Robbery, 1993-2002

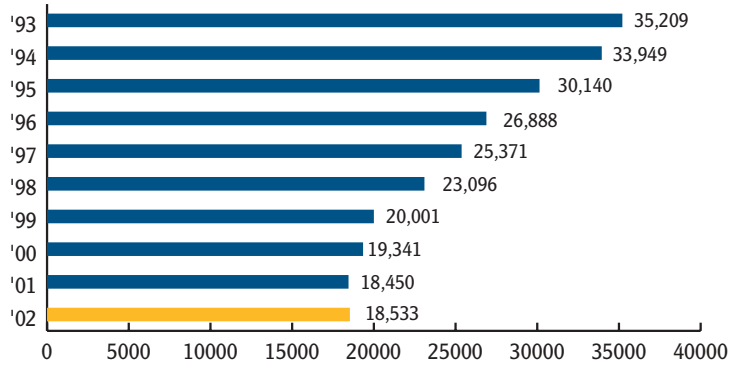


Exhibit 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1993-2002

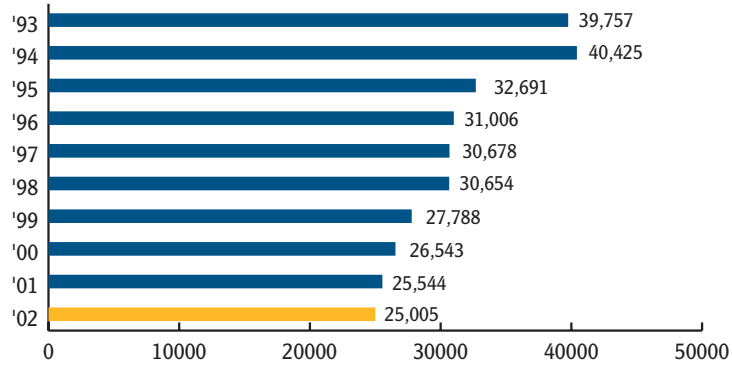


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Exhibit 7a. Arson, 1993-2002

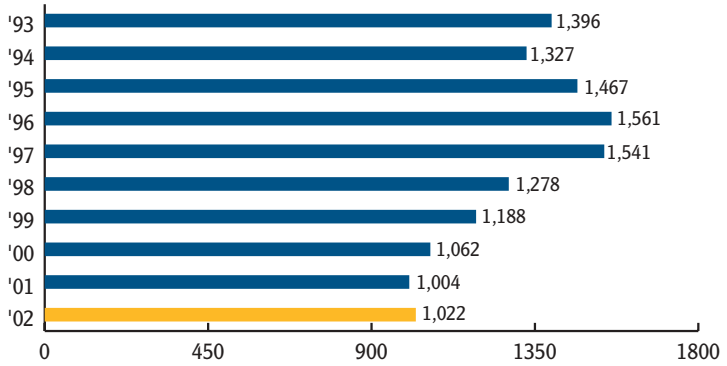


Exhibit 7b. Burglary, 1993-2002

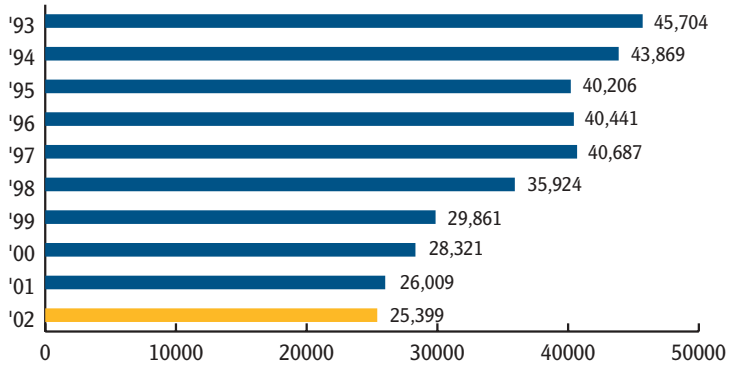


Exhibit 7c. Theft, 1993-2002

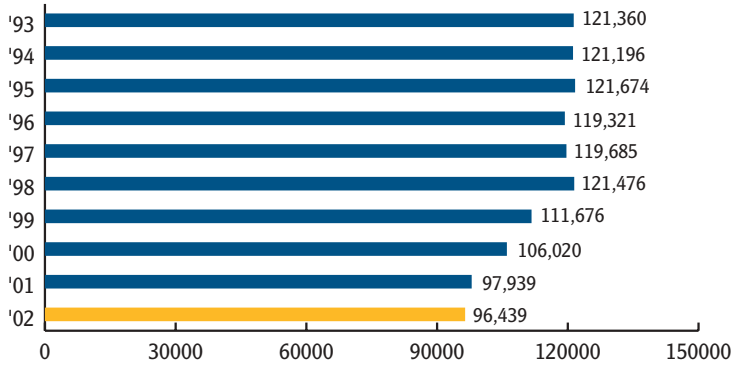
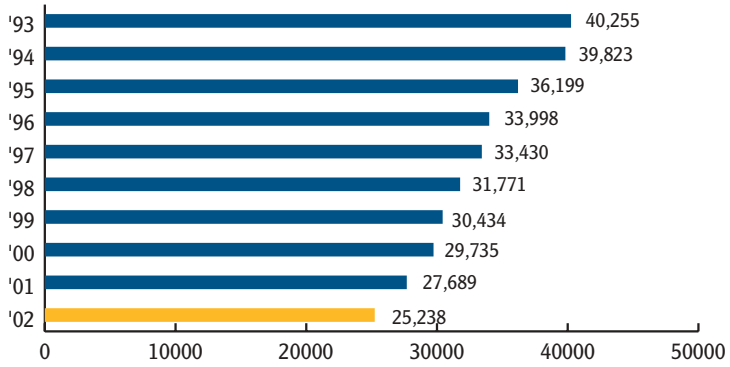


Exhibit 7d. Motor Vehicle Theft, 1993-2002



Property Crime Trends

With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1993 and 2002. The compound rate of decrease was 3.72 percent. The 148,257 property crimes reported 2002 represent a decline of 29.0 percent from the 208,715 offenses in 1993. This decrease is 12.9 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1993 and 2002: burglary, 44.4 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37.3 percent; arson, 26.8 percent; and theft, 26.8 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the others had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

CITY-BG-059423

Murder

Murders decreased by 2.6 percent between 2001 and 2002. The 2002 figure of 648 is 13.1 percent lower than the average for the most recent 10-year period, which was 746.

Of the murders in 2002 whose cause has been determined, about one-quarter (27.1 percent) were gang-related. This figure is typical of recent years. Other, relatively frequent causes were altercations (21.6 percent) and narcotics (18.1 percent). These three accounted for two-thirds (66.8 percent) of the 2002 murders of known cause.

As compared to 2001, there was a decrease in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 37.1 percent to 27.4 percent) and an increase in those between 21 and 30 (from 41.9 percent to 49.5 percent). In both years, however, more than three-quarters of the offenders were age 30 or under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29.2 years old in 2002, the average offender was 26.1. From another perspective, persons over 30 were a third (33.6 percent) of the victim population, while they were a quarter (23.1 percent) of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a. Causative Factors, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Street gangs	182	133	-26.9%
Altercations	112	106	-5.4%
Narcotics/Organized criminal activity	78	89	14.1%
Domestic related	55	36	-34.5%
Robbery, Burglary	53	59	11.3%
Child Abuse	15	16	6.7%
Sex offense/Other Index Crime	19	13	-31.6%
Other	46	39	-15.2%
Under Investigation	105	157	49.5%
Total	**665**	**648**	**-2.6%**

Exhibit 8b. Ages of Offenders, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	185	121
21 - 30	232	219
31 - 40	65	63
41 - 50	39	27
51 - 60	4	11
61 - 70	2	0
71 - 80	0	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	**527**	**442**

Exhibit 8c. Ages of Victims, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
10 & Under	19	25
11 - 20	156	118
21 - 30	266	287
31 - 40	121	110
41 - 50	50	62
51 - 60	32	25
61 - 70	14	10
71 - 80	6	8
Over 80	1	3
Total	**665**	**648**

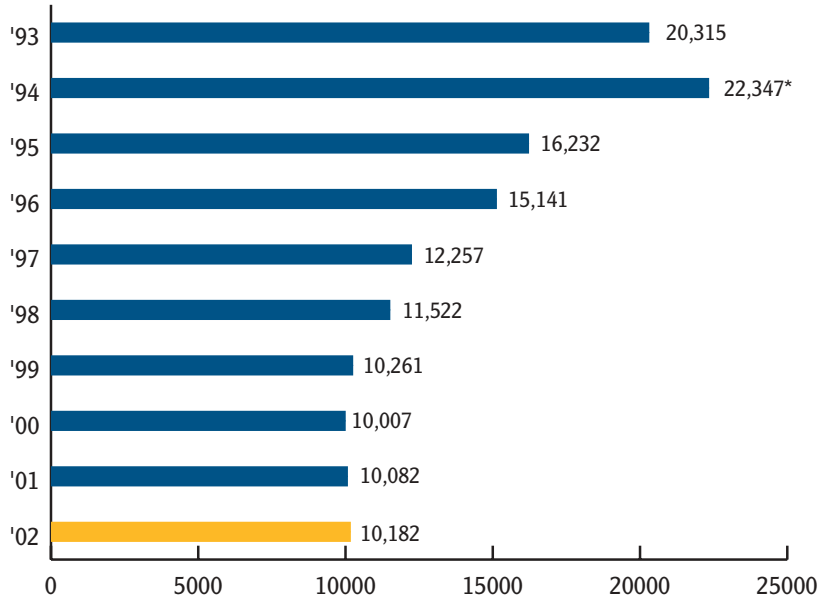
CITY-BG-059424

Firearms

The number of firearms recovered by Chicago police officers increased by 1.0 percent in 2002, the same percentage as in 2001. These increases follow six years of decline between 1995 and 2000.

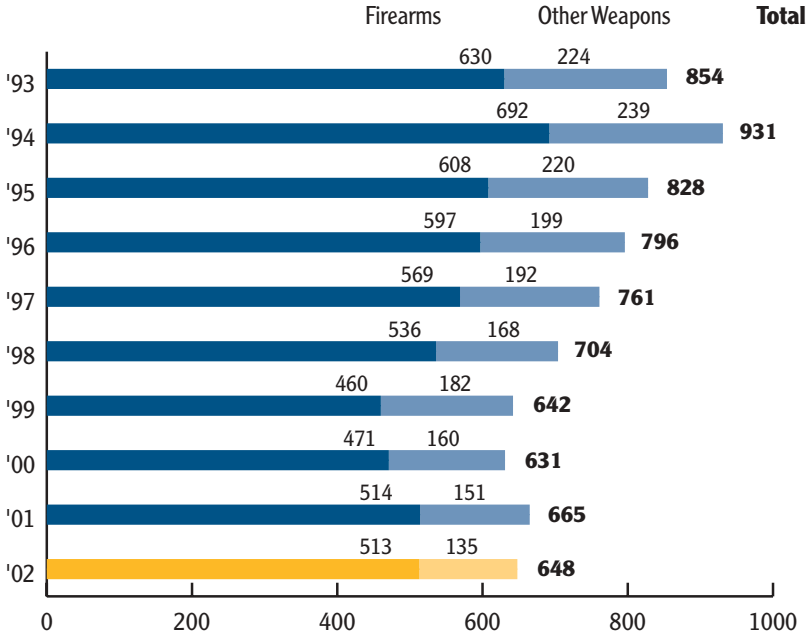
Firearms were used in 79.2 percent of 2002 murders. For the second year in a row, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used reached a ten-year high.

Exhibit 9a. Firearms Recoveries, 1993-2002



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1993-2002



CITY-BG-059425

Chicago Community Areas

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

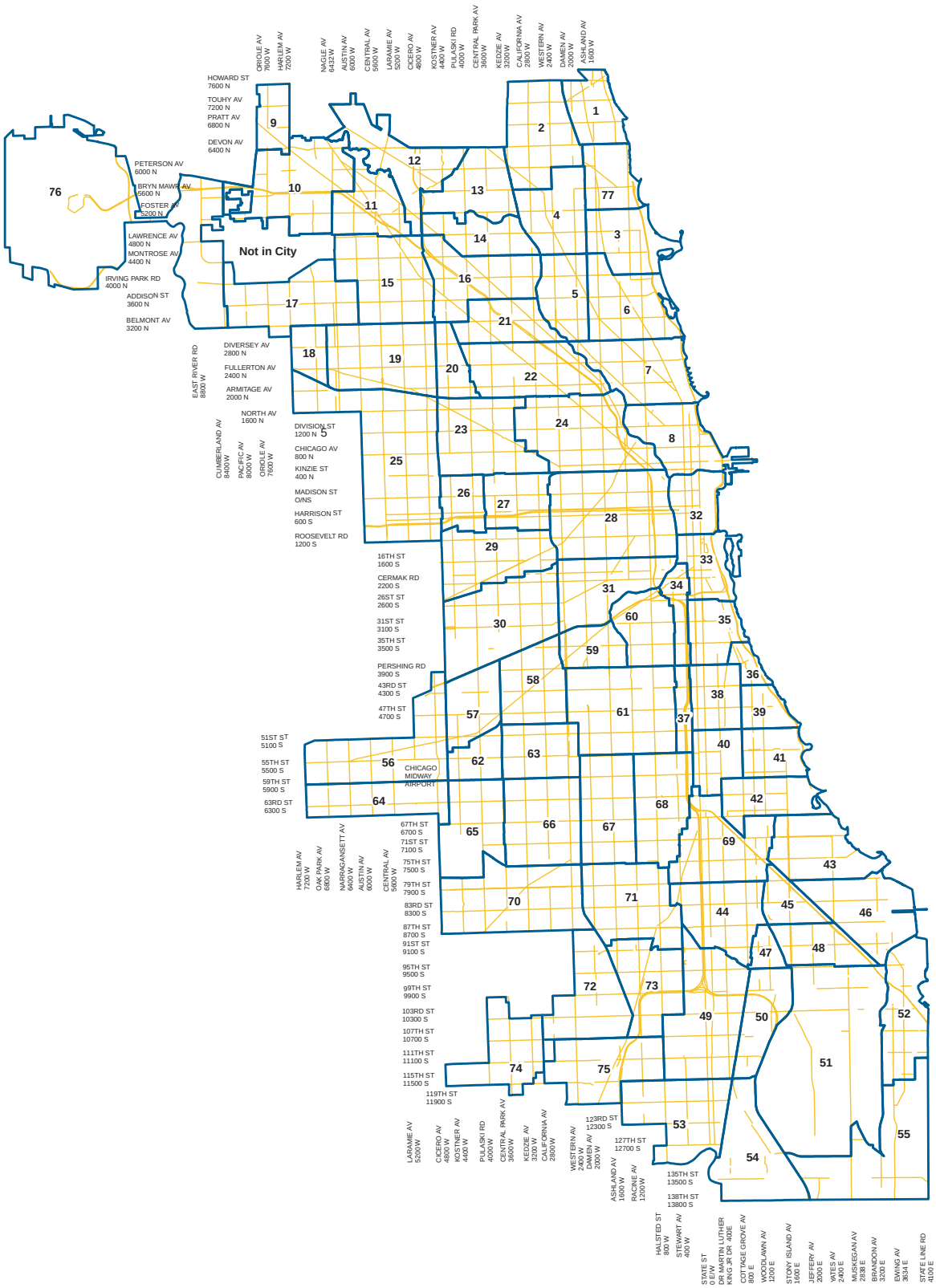
Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geocoded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

Exhibit 10a. Chicago Community Areas and Map

1	Rogers Park	40	Washington Park
2	West Ridge	41	Hyde Park
3	Uptown	42	Woodlawn
4	Lincoln Square	43	South Shore
5	North Center	44	Chatham
6	Lake View	45	Avalon Park
7	Lincoln Park	46	South Chicago
8	Near North Side	47	Burnside
9	Edison Park	48	Calumet Heights
10	Norwood Park	49	Roseland
11	Jefferson Park	50	Pullman
12	Forest Glen	51	South Deering
13	North Park	52	East Side
14	Albany Park	53	West Pullman
15	Portage Park	54	Riverdale
16	Irving Park	55	Hegewisch
17	Dunning	56	Garfield Ridge
18	Montclare	57	Archer Heights
19	Belmont Cragin	58	Brighton Park
20	Hermosa	59	McKinley Park
21	Avondale	60	Bridgeport
22	Logan Square	61	New City
23	Humboldt Park	62	West Elsdon
24	West Town	63	Gage Park
25	Austin	64	Clearing
26	West Garfield Park	65	West Lawn
27	East Garfield Park	66	Chicago Lawn
28	Near West Side	67	West Englewood
29	North Lawndale	68	Englewood
30	South Lawndale	69	Greater Grand Crossing
31	Lower West Side	70	Ashburn
32	Loop	71	Auburn Gresham
33	Near South Side	72	Beverly
34	Armour Square	73	Washington Heights
35	Douglas	74	Mount Greenwood
36	Oakland	75	Morgan Park
37	Fuller Park	76	O'Hare
38	Grand Boulevard	77	Edgewater
39	Kenwood		

CITY-BG-059426



CITY-BG-059427

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2002

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	8	32	391	303	548	1,502	292	10	**3,086**
2	WEST RIDGE	2	25	180	136	397	1,412	347	14	**2,513**
3	UPTOWN	6	30	271	284	241	1,747	247	14	**2,840**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	2	10	77	100	251	840	171	7	**1,458**
5	NORTH CENTER	6	4	95	104	323	802	147	8	**1,489**
6	LAKE VIEW	1	20	371	173	780	3,062	305	8	**4,720**
7	LINCOLN PARK	3	11	263	120	691	3,304	335	3	**4,730**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	11	45	404	541	410	6,527	303	8	**8,249**
9	EDISON PARK	1	1	2	11	22	90	11	0	**138**
10	NORWOOD PARK	1	6	15	37	112	490	70	4	**735**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	4	35	35	126	412	116	5	**733**
12	FOREST GLEN	1	1	8	16	117	176	40	0	**359**
13	NORTH PARK	2	6	19	41	111	535	114	2	**830**
14	ALBANY PARK	5	19	131	164	317	811	268	10	**1,725**
15	PORTAGE PARK	3	14	159	126	473	1,441	419	11	**2,646**
16	IRVING PARK	4	22	165	188	543	1,139	457	19	**2,537**
17	DUNNING	1	8	58	63	251	665	152	9	**1,207**
18	MONTCLARE	0	1	42	35	109	344	107	6	**644**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	7	35	332	361	872	1,707	738	42	**4,094**
20	HERMOSA	3	15	130	139	200	411	244	17	**1,159**
21	AVONDALE	7	18	270	216	376	1,096	411	22	**2,416**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	14	34	483	511	827	2,914	810	32	**5,625**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	37	52	655	958	506	1,881	761	53	**4,903**
24	WEST TOWN	11	56	617	598	1,038	4,500	1,036	49	**7,905**
25	AUSTIN	61	134	1,105	1,462	1,003	3,246	1,261	62	**8,334**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	14	45	390	538	204	714	298	11	**2,214**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	14	48	365	581	293	922	365	7	**2,595**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	14	44	547	683	446	4,110	772	18	**6,634**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	24	46	525	870	459	1,344	514	23	**3,805**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	16	25	520	518	462	1,347	604	32	**3,524**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	12	8	141	312	202	942	298	14	**1,929**
32	LOOP	1	15	193	142	202	4,989	168	5	**5,715**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	5	7	112	143	129	953	156	7	**1,512**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2	5	86	69	99	379	100	4	**744**
35	DOUGLAS	7	31	226	429	186	1,082	256	11	**2,228**
36	OAKLAND	2	7	23	68	75	127	61	4	**367**
37	FULLER PARK	2	12	62	96	74	307	63	2	**618**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	12	33	377	621	494	1,070	367	16	**2,990**
39	KENWOOD	1	14	100	123	151	584	139	2	**1,114**

CITY-BG-059428

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2002 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	7	32	306	382	210	635	233	10	**1,815**
41	HYDE PARK	0	10	161	102	197	1,102	230	4	**1,806**
42	WOODLAWN	12	35	333	520	315	983	304	14	**2,516**
43	SOUTH SHORE	21	63	654	939	779	2,489	729	22	**5,696**
44	CHATHAM	20	34	513	447	402	2,063	636	20	**4,135**
45	AVALON PARK	6	9	147	105	97	484	162	6	**1,016**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	12	40	344	592	377	1,097	402	15	**2,879**
47	BURNSIDE	0	4	11	35	48	89	26	2	**215**
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	6	10	112	138	105	398	187	1	**957**
49	ROSELAND	15	76	476	906	617	1,691	500	28	**4,309**
50	PULLMAN	5	10	55	134	96	276	102	2	**680**
51	SOUTH DEERING	7	14	96	209	146	471	131	11	**1,085**
52	EAST SIDE	1	10	39	118	113	297	107	3	**688**
53	WEST PULLMAN	12	39	270	608	374	900	318	31	**2,552**
54	RIVERDALE	2	18	72	281	123	225	57	2	**780**
55	HEGEWISCH	3	0	8	37	77	158	41	2	**326**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	6	7	152	171	356	969	251	11	**1,923**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	8	58	54	178	417	144	2	**861**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	9	15	158	212	333	725	508	13	**1,973**
59	McKINLEY PARK	2	9	51	77	162	581	137	4	**1,023**
60	BRIDGEPORT	3	11	47	151	250	628	202	6	**1,298**
61	NEW CITY	20	41	456	825	560	1,511	472	35	**3,920**
62	WEST ELSDON	2	8	55	48	181	374	117	8	**793**
63	GAGE PARK	10	11	198	242	345	720	398	18	**1,942**
64	CLEARING	0	4	25	55	176	353	116	0	**729**
65	WEST LAWN	5	4	79	100	238	1,270	363	12	**2,071**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	11	42	520	597	699	1,465	869	23	**4,226**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	28	84	515	1,134	575	1,357	611	31	**4,335**
68	ENGLEWOOD	33	84	511	1,045	606	1,596	557	27	**4,459**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	17	47	692	833	435	1,618	677	27	**4,346**
70	ASHBURN	5	15	184	149	227	877	264	8	**1,729**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	15	64	496	753	776	1,793	721	24	**4,642**
72	BEVERLY	1	4	61	39	153	544	175	0	**977**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	7	16	206	246	241	910	341	7	**1,974**
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	1	18	31	43	244	41	1	**379**
75	MORGAN PARK	1	12	110	163	175	695	216	7	**1,379**
76	O'HARE	0	3	4	32	39	838	80	2	**998**
77	EDGEWATER	2	11	201	153	307	1,438	176	7	**2,295**

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race, 2000

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	**63,484**
2	WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	**73,199**
3	UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	**63,551**
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	**44,574**
5	NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	**31,895**
6	LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	**94,817**
7	LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	**64,320**
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	**72,811**
9	EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	**11,259**
10	NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	**37,452**
11	JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	**25,859**
12	FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	**18,165**
13	NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	**18,514**
14	ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	**57,655**
15	PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	**65,340**
16	IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	**58,643**
17	DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	**42,164**
18	MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	**12,646**
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	**78,144**
20	HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	**26,908**
21	AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	**43,083**
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	**82,715**
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	**65,836**
24	WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	**87,435**
25	AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	**117,527**
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	**23,019**
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	**20,881**
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	**46,419**
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	**41,768**
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	**91,071**
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	**44,031**
32	LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	**16,388**
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	**9,509**
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	**12,032**
35	DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	**26,470**
36	OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	**6,110**
37	FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	**3,420**
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	**28,006**
39	KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	**18,363**

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race, 2000 (continued)

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	**14,146**
41	HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	**29,920**
42	WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	**27,086**
43	SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	**61,556**
44	CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	**37,275**
45	AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	**11,147**
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	**38,596**
47	BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	**3,294**
48	CALUMENT HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	**15,974**
49	ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	**52,723**
50	PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	**8,921**
51	SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	**16,990**
52	EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	**23,653**
53	WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	**36,649**
54	RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	**9,809**
55	HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	**9,781**
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	**36,101**
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	**12,644**
58	BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	**44,912**
59	MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	**15,962**
60	BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	**33,694**
61	NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	**51,721**
62	WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	**15,921**
63	GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	**39,193**
64	CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	**22,331**
65	WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	**29,235**
66	CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	**61,412**
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	**45,282**
68	ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	**40,222**
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	**38,619**
70	ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	**39,584**
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	**55,928**
72	BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	**21,992**
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	**29,843**
74	MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	**18,820**
75	MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	**25,226**
76	O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	**12,173**
77	EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	**62,198**

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories.

Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 11a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

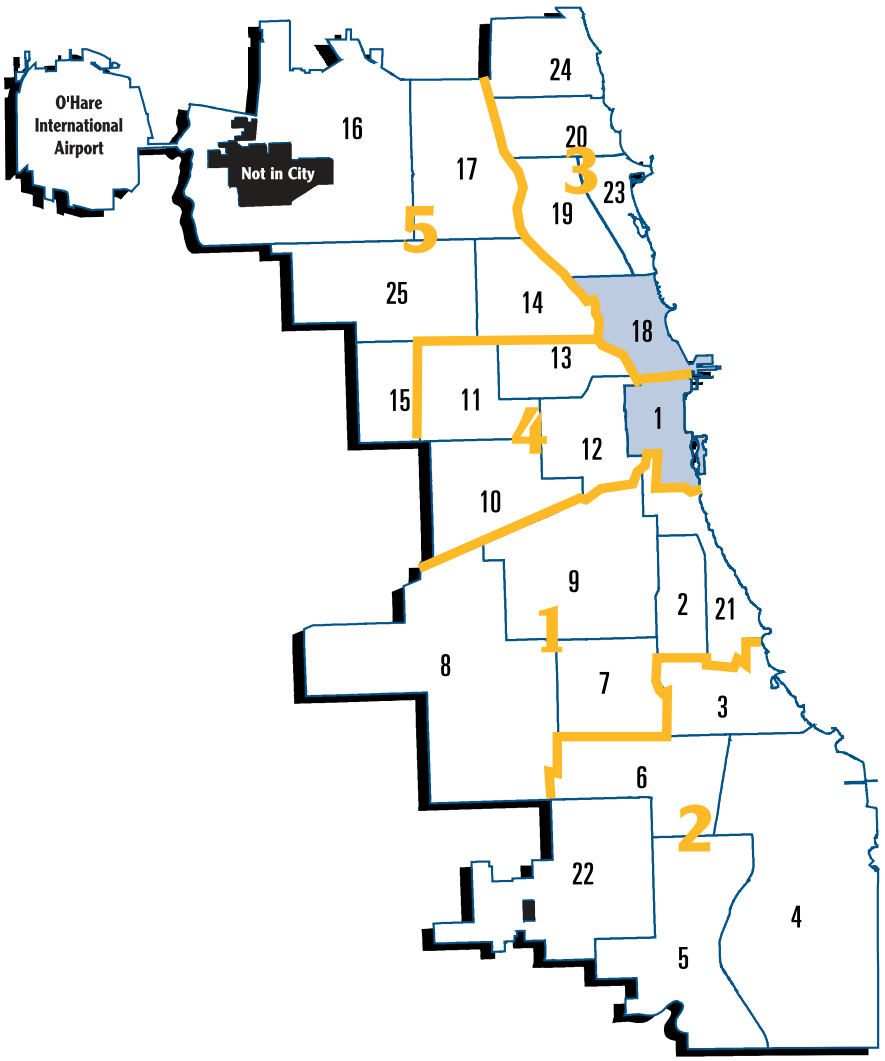


Exhibit 11b. Police District Land Areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.94	22	14	Shakespeare	6.00	14
2	Wentworth	3.77	24	15	Austin	3.82	23
3	Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16	Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4	South Chicago	27.27	2	17	Albany Park	9.62	8
5	Pullman	12.80	6	18	East Chicago	4.69	19
6	Gresham	8.10	9	19	Belmont	5.57	15
7	Englewood	6.56	11	20	Foster	4.37	20
8	Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21	Prairie	4.92	18
9	Deering	13.09	5	22	Morgan Park	13.46	4
10	Marquette	7.87	10	23	Town Hall	3.01	25
11	Harrison	6.11	12	24	Rogers Park	5.43	17
12	Monroe	5.47	16	25	Grand Central	10.91	7
13	Wood	4.21	21	**Total**		**231.10**	

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

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Exhibit11c. Index Crimes by Police District, 2002

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault/ Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	6	22	325	273	341	6,931	398	10	**8,306**
2	20	91	793	1,268	840	2,102	693	30	**5,837**
3	36	118	1,109	1,602	1,121	3,410	1,111	45	**8,552**
4	43	116	1,048	1,644	1,237	4,102	1,384	50	**9,624**
5	31	118	759	1,781	1,059	2,691	837	59	**7,335**
6	39	139	1,275	1,481	1,307	4,625	1,597	55	**10,518**
7	62	179	1,175	2,352	1,282	3,319	1,315	59	**9,743**
8	37	105	1,225	1,374	2,330	6,415	2,454	80	**14,020**
9	40	103	863	1,460	1,529	4,041	1,504	64	**9,604**
10	41	74	984	1,336	913	2,675	1,103	58	**7,184**
11	70	145	1,341	2,045	830	2,995	1,169	49	**8,644**
12	19	40	408	618	464	3,059	732	18	**5,358**
13	12	31	467	553	705	3,107	799	38	**5,712**
14	20	83	911	915	1,483	5,630	1,452	64	**10,558**
15	45	96	713	1,008	575	1,953	806	46	**5,242**
16	6	37	251	297	1,043	3,885	826	27	**6,372**
17	12	57	428	464	1,176	3,371	1,063	43	**6,614**
18	13	57	583	621	826	8,707	504	10	**11,321**
19	11	26	393	267	1,312	4,058	498	18	**6,583**
20	6	24	294	258	453	2,159	358	11	**3,563**
21	10	45	454	476	557	3,019	673	21	**5,255**
22	14	55	516	660	822	2,949	951	17	**5,984**
23	5	32	362	304	384	2,834	318	12	**4,251**
24	10	63	636	482	998	3,325	672	30	**6,216**
25	40	115	1,220	1,307	1,971	5,077	2,021	108	**11,859**
Total	**648**	**1,971**	**18,533**	**24,846**	**25,558**	**96,439**	**25,238**	**1,022**	**194,255**

District Trends

Between 2001 and 2002, reported index crimes decreased in 16 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in six districts, and were stable (less than one percent difference) in three districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 4.1 percent, with a range of 1.2 to 8.9 percent. Among those which decreased, the average decrease was 5.2 percent, with a range of 1.3 to 16.0 percent.

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Exhibit 11d. Police District Population, 2000

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	**25,613**
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	**50,967**
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	**93,384**
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	**141,422**
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	**92,729**
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	**105,360**
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	**91,600**
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	**244,470**
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	**165,457**
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	**137,120**
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	**82,392**
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	**69,677**
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	**60,517**
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	**132,459**
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	**72,736**
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	**199,898**
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	**156,859**
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	**110,995**
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	**107,516**
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	**102,512**
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	**78,111**
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	**111,545**
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	**98,391**
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	**151,435**
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	**212,535**
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

arrests

arrests

arrests

arrests

Arrests

Total arrests were essentially stable between 2001 and 2002 (0.3 percent increase). The 237,706 arrests in 2002 included 41,490 for index offenses (17.5 percent) 172,812 for non-index offenses (72.7 percent), and 23,404 on outstanding warrants (9.8 percent). Warrant arrests appear to have shown the greatest numeric and percentage increase between 2001 and 2002. However, these arrests were not broken out separately for all of 2001, resulting in a lower-than-actual count for that year.

In contrast, arrests for theft, the largest single arrest category, showed the largest numeric and percentage decrease between the two years, down by 5,164, or 21.8 percent. (Theft offenses themselves declined by 1.5 percent in the same period.)

Exhibit 12a. Arrests, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	525	520	-5	-1.0%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	56	19	-37	-66.1%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	682	630	-52	-7.6%
Robbery (03)*	3,089	2,995	-94	-3.0%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	6,077	5,740	-337	-5.5%
Burglary (05)*	3,479	3,395	-84	-2.4%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	23,651	18,487	-5,164	-21.8%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	10,496	9,542	-954	-9.1%
Simple assault/battery (08)	32,414	30,809	-1,605	-5.0%
Arson (09)*	212	181	-31	-14.6%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	71	233	162	228.2%
Fraud (11)	2,945	2,146	-799	-27.1%
Vandalism (14)	5,729	5,225	-504	-8.8%
Weapon violations (15)	5,424	5,046	-378	-7.0%
Prostitution (16)	6,027	5,584	-443	-7.4%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,100	2,108	8	0.4%
Narcotics violations (18)	57,958	54,205	-3,753	-6.5%
Gambling (19)	2,069	2,307	238	11.5%
Offenses against family and children (20)	541	434	-107	-19.8%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	6,637	5,920	-717	-10.8%
Liquor law violations (22)	974	1,050	76	7.8%
Disorderly conduct (24)	16,853	19,215	2,362	14.0%
All other state law violations (26)	29,713	23,658	-6,055	-20.4%
Other municipal code violations	7,427	9,760	2,333	31.4%
Traffic violations	8,307	5,093	-3,214	-38.7%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**48,211**	**41,490**	**-6,721**	**-13.9%**
Non-index offenses	**185,245**	**172,812**	**-12,433**	**-6.7%**
Warrant Arrests**	3,585	23,404	19,819	552.8%
Total	**237,041**	**237,706**	**665**	**0.3%**

** Warrant arrests were not broken out as a separate category until part way through 2001.

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Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2002

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	386	14	92	2	1	1	496
	— Female	22	1	1	0	0	0	24
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	13	1	4	0	0	0	18
	— Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	417	50	150	4	1	2	624
	— Female	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,159	130	496	6	3	1	2,795
	— Female	140	27	33	0	0	0	200
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	— Male	3,030	410	1,114	40	0	4	4,598
	— Female	1,001	51	89	1	0	0	1,142
Burglary (05)*	— Male	2,023	369	833	19	1	1	3,246
	— Female	92	29	28	0	0	0	149
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	9,084	2,027	1,838	104	25	20	13,098
	— Female	3,927	706	660	72	12	11	5,388
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	6,346	471	1,230	13	3	2	8,065
	— Female	1,115	158	197	3	1	3	1,477
Simple assault/battery (08)	— Male	15,929	3,149	4,690	230	23	43	24,064
	— Female	5,478	523	714	17	11	1	6,744
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	100	18	46	1	1	0	166
	— Female	12	1	2	0	0	0	15
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	89	14	16	3	0	1	123
	— Female	96	9	5	0	0	0	110
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,120	226	311	14	3	2	1,676
	— Female	370	56	39	4	0	1	470
Vandalism (14)	— Male	2,071	779	1,532	45	2	2	4,431
	— Female	631	90	70	2	1	0	794
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	3,219	298	1,098	23	3	3	4,644
	— Female	343	25	32	2	0	0	402
Prostitution (16)	— Male	684	246	400	48	7	7	1,392
	— Female	2,888	895	364	38	3	4	4,192
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	949	347	597	23	5	13	1,934
	— Female	131	25	14	2	1	1	174
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	37,450	3,652	6,278	151	22	25	47,578
	— Female	5,150	898	559	13	4	3	6,627
Gambling (19)	— Male	2,224	5	34	8	0	1	2,272
	— Female	32	3	0	0	0	0	35
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	87	22	57	3	1	0	170
	— Female	199	26	36	3	0	0	264
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	1,602	1,185	2,625	49	4	11	5,476
	— Female	188	164	81	7	4	0	444
Liquor law violations (22)	— Male	280	177	497	4	1	2	961
	— Female	33	29	27	0	0	0	89
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	9,763	2,028	5,145	89	51	11	17,087
	— Female	1,661	246	193	8	17	3	2,128
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	14,309	1,997	3,293	119	23	20	19,761
	— Female	2,909	653	297	27	6	3	3,895
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other municipal code violations	— Male	7,667	333	652	11	3	4	8,670
	— Female	865	156	66	0	1	2	1,090
Traffic violations	— Male	2,775	471	1,289	25	1	11	4,572
	— Female	385	77	56	1	2	0	521
Warrant Arrests	— Male	13,567	2,231	3,016	87	24	24	18,949
	— Female	3,382	708	338	12	9	4	4,453
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
All Arrests	**— Male**	**137,343**	**20,650**	**37,333**	**1,121**	**208**	**211**	**196,866**
	— Female	**31,056**	**5,556**	**3,902**	**212**	**72**	**36**	**40,834**
	— X	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**
Total All Arrests		**168,399**	**26,206**	**41,235**	**1,333**	**280**	**253**	**237,706**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2002

Offense Classification		16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	22	125	150	179	20	0	496
	— Female	2	3	8	10	1	0	24
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	3	4	8	1	0	18
	— Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	84	130	86	260	64	0	624
	— Female	1	2	0	3	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	874	706	379	777	59	0	2,795
	— Female	73	34	17	70	6	0	200
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	— Male	1,060	925	671	1,452	490	0	4,598
	— Female	374	164	121	418	65	0	1,142
Burglary (05)*	— Male	1,013	498	305	1,228	202	0	3,246
	— Female	44	25	12	61	7	0	149
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	1,615	1,385	1,109	6,842	2,147	0	13,098
	— Female	946	794	516	2,489	643	0	5,388
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	2,356	2,113	1,095	2,185	316	0	8,065
	— Female	262	375	208	583	49	0	1,477
Simple assault/battery (08)	— Male	4,140	3,263	3,276	10,538	2,847	0	24,064
	— Female	2,051	1,173	774	2,300	446	0	6,744
	— X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	52	31	23	49	11	0	166
	— Female	2	3	3	6	1	0	15
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	6	13	19	70	15	0	123
	— Female	0	13	16	71	10	0	110
Fraud (11)	— Male	126	243	198	873	236	0	1,676
	— Female	10	74	83	254	49	0	470
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,370	1,076	590	1,165	230	0	4,431
	— Female	169	176	107	294	48	0	794
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	776	1,199	938	1,429	302	0	4,644
	— Female	182	71	33	103	13	0	402
Prostitution (16)	— Male	15	111	184	838	244	0	1,392
	— Female	7	381	518	3,049	237	0	4,192
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	106	242	266	991	329	0	1,934
	— Female	5	9	25	123	12	0	174
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	5,069	11,336	8,275	18,198	4,700	0	47,578
	— Female	354	890	721	3,797	865	0	6,627
Gambling (19)	— Male	336	892	561	454	29	0	2,272
	— Female	4	16	7	8	0	0	35
Offenses against family and Children (20)	— Male	1	25	35	94	15	0	170
	— Female	3	32	62	147	20	0	264
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	10	445	945	3,102	974	0	5,476
	— Female	2	29	73	269	71	0	444
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	187	729	18	20	7	0	961
	— Female	34	48	0	5	2	0	89
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	1,680	3,254	3,059	6,863	2,231	0	17,087
	— Female	446	324	227	927	204	0	2,128
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	2,082	3,539	2,519	8,892	2,729	0	19,761
	— Female	338	560	394	2,156	446	1	3,895
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other municipal code violation	— Male	670	2,571	1,583	3,110	736	0	8,670
	— Female	26	150	126	705	83	0	1,090
Traffic violations	— Male	221	855	984	2,080	432	0	4,572
	— Female	23	78	109	256	55	0	521
Warrant Arrests	— Male	553	2,733	3,205	10,064	2,394	0	18,949
	— Female	109	371	576	2,975	422	0	4,453
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
All Arrests	**— Male**	**24,426**	**38,442**	**30,477**	**81,761**	**21,760**	**0**	**196,866**
	— Female	**5,467**	**5,795**	**4,737**	**21,079**	**3,755**	**1**	**40,834**
	— X	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**6**
Total All Arrests		**29,893**	**44,238**	**35,215**	**102,841**	**25,515**	**4**	**237,706**

* Index Crime

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Domestic Violence

There were 215,153 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2002, an increase of 2.0 percent from the 210,998 calls in 2001. Approximately three-quarters (73.2 percent) of the calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 24.0 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.8 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. Percentages in the last two years were similar.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of almost 12 among the districts, from 19.7 in the 16th and 19th Districts to 232.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 2nd (192.9 calls) and 11th (179.9 calls). Other, relatively low districts were the 23rd (25.0), 18th (27.5), 20th (28.0), and 17th (29.9). The City-wide rate was 74.3 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 13a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	156,399	157,545	0.7%
Domestic Battery	48,815	51,586	5.7%
Violate Order of Protection	5,784	6,022	4.1%
Total	**210,998**	**215,153**	**2.0%**

Exhibit 13b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2001-2002

District	2001	2002	% Change
1	582	1,476	153.6%
2	10,802	9,829	-9.0%
3	14,345	14,679	2.3%
4	14,346	14,623	1.9%
5	13,270	13,427	1.2%
6	13,815	15,084	9.2%
7	19,959	21,271	6.6%
8	13,271	13,510	1.8%
9	11,959	12,096	1.1%
10	10,247	10,423	1.7%
11	13,852	14,824	7.0%
12	3,986	3,924	-1.6%
13	3,674	3,619	-1.5%
14	6,735	6,405	-4.9%
15	10,482	11,085	5.8%
16	3,966	3,943	-0.6%
17	4,771	4,696	-1.6%
18	3,125	3,049	-2.4%
19	2,217	2,120	-4.4%
20	2,992	2,871	-4.0%
21	5,549	4,820	-13.1%
22	6,996	7,220	3.2%
23	2,425	2,460	1.4%
24	6,582	6,400	-2.8%
25	11,050	11,299	2.3%
Total	**210,998**	**215,153**	**2.0%**

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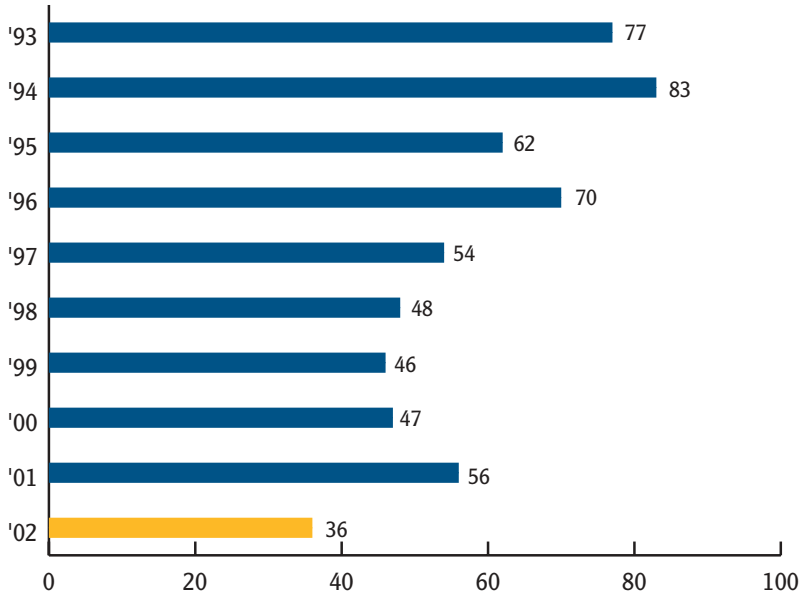
Exhibit 13c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Domestic Battery	11,880	10,924	-8.0%
Violation of Order of Protection	1,151	994	-13.6%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	78	59	-24.4%
Violation of Bail Bond - Domestic	103	39	-62.1%
Unlawful Restraint	18	21	-11.1%
Stalking	15	14	-6.7%
Aggravated Stalking	12	8	-33.3%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	7	2	-71.4%
Battery - Unborn Child	14	1	-92.9%
Total	**13,278**	**12,062**	**-9.2%**

Exhibit 13d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1993-2002



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Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 6.5 percent between 2001 and 2002, driven by a 7.1 decrease in crashes involving property damage only, the most frequent type of crash. Both fatal and personal injury crashes were essentially at their 2001 levels. The number of persons injured was also at its 2001 level. However, fatalities showed a net increase of 6.3 percent, based on a 30.0 increase in occupant fatalities and a 40.0 percent decrease in pedestrian fatalities.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type-A) crashes (21.1 percent), as it has been in recent years. The next most frequent causes were following too closely (8.6 percent), driving too fast for conditions (5.6 percent), and disregarding traffic controls (5.0 percent.). All of these were leading causes in 2001, in the same order, but at somewhat higher percentages. No other cause accounted for 5 percent or more of the total in 2002.

The most common type of fatal crash was a vehicle striking another vehicle in traffic (64.9 percent).

*** Note for Exhibit 14b:** Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Exhibit 14a. Traffic Crashes, 2001-2002

Cause	2001	2002	% Change
Total crashes	**170,587**	**159,416**	**-6.5%**
Fatal	177	180	1.7%
Personal injury	14,890	14,794	-0.6%
Property damage	155,520	144,442	-7.1%
Total fatalities	**190**	**202**	**6.3%**
Occupant fatalities	120	156	30.0%
Pedestrian fatalities	70	42	-40.0%
*Other	0	4	—
Total persons injured	**21,710**	**21,868**	**0.7%**
Occupant injuries	19,255	19,470	1.1%
Pedestrian injuries	2,455	2,398	-2.3%

*Includes pedacyclist fatalities

Exhibit 14b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2001-2002

Cause	2001	2002	% Change
Failure to yield	18,028	16,625	-7.8%
Following too closely	7,348	6,795	-7.5%
Too fast for conditions	4,709	4,439	-5.7%
Disregard traffic controls	4,338	3,967	-8.6%
Improper turn	3,792	3,455	-8.9%
Improper lane change	3,426	3,251	-5.1%
Improper backing	3,642	3,593	-1.3%
Driver intoxicated	2,865	2,403	-16.1%
Improper passing	2,054	2,004	-2.4%
Wrong way/side	1,140	1,139	-0.1%
Improper parking	724	718	-0.8%
Evading police vehicle	351	304	-13.4%
Emergency vehicle	339	290	-14.5%
Stopped school bus	131	138	5.3%
License restrictions	57	44	-22.8%
Other violations	26,975	29,786	10.4%
Type A crashes*	90,668	80,465	-11.3%
Total	**170,587**	**159,416**	**-6.5%**

Exhibit 14c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2000-2001

	2001	2002	% Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	69	131	89.9%
Struck pedestrian	38	42	10.5%
Struck fixed object	49	21	-57.1%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	21	8	-61.9%
Total	**177**	**202**	**14.1%**

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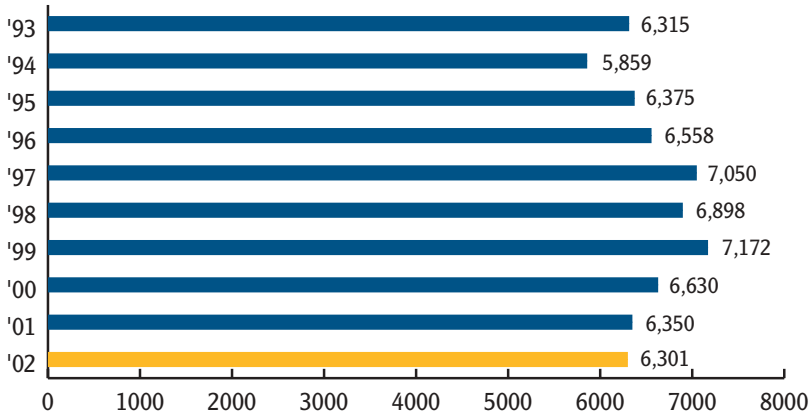
Exhibit 14d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2001-2002

Violations	2001	2002	% Change
DUI arrests	245	262	6.9%
Open liquor	155	118	-23.9%
Seat belt/child restraints	568	501	-11.8%
Unsafe vehicles	135	69	-48.9%
License violations *	754	594	-21.2%
Insurance violations	838	629	-24.9%
Other citations **	759	677	-10.8%
Total citations issued	**3,454**	**2,850**	**-17.5%**
Warnings issued	**365**	**202**	**-44.7%**
Total vehicles checked	**9,710**	**7,552**	**-22.2%**

Exhibit 14e. Saturation Patrols, 2001-2002

Violations	2001	2002	% Change
DUI arrests	73	69	-5.5%
Open liquor	49	50	2.0%
Speeding	2,119	2,173	2.5%
Seat belt/child restraints	1,066	3,969	272.3%
Unsafe vehicles	188	205	9.0%
License violations *	459	860	87.4%
Insurance violations	697	1,505	115.9%
Other citations **	1,687	4,281	153.8%
Total citations issued	**6,338**	**13,112**	**107.0%**
Warnings issued	**901**	**850**	**-5.7%**

Exhibit 14f. DUI Arrests, 1993-2002



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

CITY-BG-059443

Juveniles

Overall, the number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section was close to the 2001 figure (1.5 percent increase.). However, there was significant variation among individual categories.

Dependency/neglect investigations were up by 28.3 percent, and family-related sex offense investigations, by 13.7 percent. Child abandonment investigations were down by 90.0 percent.

Exhibit 15a. Youth Investigations, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Missing Persons	20,970	20,410	-2.7%
DCFS Hotlines	2,083	2,022	-2.9%
Child Abduction - Family Related*	1,463	1,584	8.3%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,078	1,058	-1.9%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	929	1,056	13.7%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 (Special Investigations Unit)*	0	704	—
Dependent/Neglect	767	984	28.3%
Child Abandonment	140	14	-90.0%
Total	**27,430**	**27,832**	**1.5%**

* As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

Exhibit 15b. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
School Absentees	87,958	76,452	-13.1%
Curfew Arrests	41,712	40,345	-3.3%
Community Adjustments*	10,888	9,847	-9.6%
Referred to Agencies	7,394	7,201	-2.6%
Referred to Family	3,494	2,646	-24.3%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,209	16,650	2.7%
Directed to Criminal Court	273	258	-5.5%
Status Offenders**	734	398	-45.8%
Total	**182,430**	**153,797**	**-15.7%**

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

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Exhibit 16a. Hate Crimes, 1993-2002

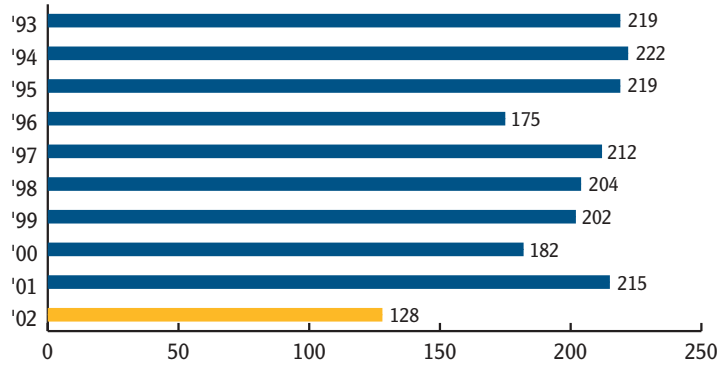


Exhibit 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2001-2002

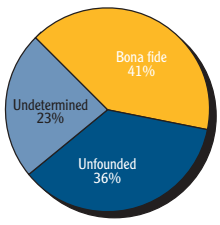
	2001	2002	% Change
Arson/Aggravated/Attempt	6	3	-50.0%
Assault/Agg. Assault	49	33	-32.7%
Battery/Agg. Battery	67	43	-35.8%
Burglary	2	1	-50.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	1	2	100.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	41	20	-51.2%
Criminal Damage to Real Property	1	0	—
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	10	8	-20.0%
Criminal Trespass to Residence	1	1	0.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means	1	1	0.0%
Harassment by Telephone	8	1	-87.5%
Intimidation	0	1	—
Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt	3	5	66.7%
Theft	2	0	—
Threats	21	8	-61.9%
Unlawful Use of Weapon	1	1	0.0%
Other Criminal Offense	1	0	—
Total	**215**	**128**	**-40.5%**

Exhibit 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Race	61	53	-13.1%
Sexual orientation	45	44	-2.2%
National origin	75	14	-81.3%
Religion	33	16	-51.5%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	**215**	**128**	**-40.5%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 15d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2002



Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 128 reported incidents in 2002 represent a decrease of 40.5 percent from the 215 incidents reported in 2001. The 2001 figure includes 55 offenses against persons from the Middle East and South Asia, resulting from the September 11 attack on America. If these atypical incidents are removed from the 2001 total, the 2002 figure still represents a 20.0 percent decline over the prior year.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2002, accounting for 53 reported incidents, or 41.4 percent of the total. Even though they were the most frequent, the number of racially motivated crimes decreased between 2001 and 2002, from 61 to 53. Crimes against whites were an exception to this decline, increasing from 9 to 23 reported incidents. African-Americans, however, were the majority victims of racially motivated hate crimes in 2002 (28, or 52.8 percent).

Three hate crime categories represented 75.0 percent of the reported total in 2002: battery/aggravated battery (33.6 percent), assault/aggravated assault (25.8 percent) and criminal damage to property (15.6 percent). These were also leading categories in 2001, accounting for 73.0 percent of that year's total.

When their race and gender were known, 2002 hate crime offenders tended to be African-American males (50.6 percent) or white males (31.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2001.

For additional information on hate crimes, see the Department's report, Hate Crimes in Chicago 2002.

CITY-BG-059445

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Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of more than 228.5 square miles. The Department had 16,473 employees at the end of 2002, including 13,705 sworn police officers.

Superintendent of Police

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as legal affairs, media relations, legislative issues, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, investigative, technical, staff support, and administrative activities.

An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at large public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division.

The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Technical Services

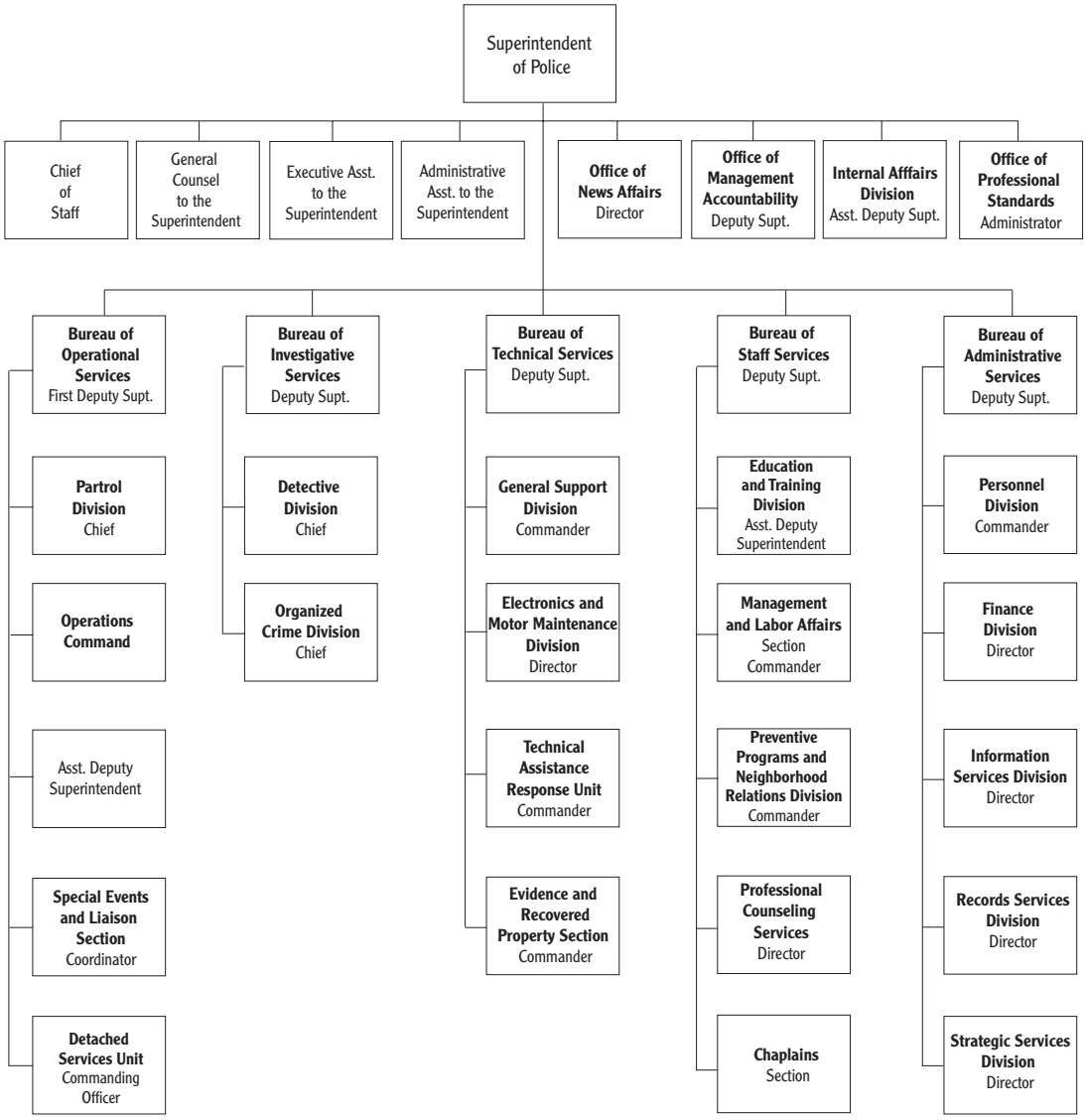
The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for the Department's technical and support functions. These diverse responsibilities involve buildings, vehicles, equipment and supplies; internal communication systems, including telephones, faxes, and document processing; evidence and recovered property; auto pounds; and the detention and transportation of arrestees.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for Departmental activities that concern recruitment, education and training, labor relations, chaplain services, and counseling and referral services for Department members. The Bureau provides 24-hour assistance to officers who are seriously injured or killed, and their families; arranges and conducts Department award ceremonies; coordinates visits of Department guests;

CITY-BG-059447

Exhibit 17. Organization for Command



and administers the ride-along program within districts for persons other than news media.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for activities related to budget and fiscal control, personnel administration, data collection and statistical crime analysis, and records management. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy research and systems analysis, develops new programs and initiatives, prepares grant applications, maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

CITY-BG-059448

Personnel

The Chicago Police Department had 16,473 members at the end of 2002, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the 16,742 at the end of 2001. Civilian members declined by 10.2 percent, and crossing guards, by 3.9 percent. The 191 fewer civilian members represented 71.0 percent of the total decrease. Sworn members remained essentially at their 2001 level.

At the end of 2002, 31.4 percent of all Department members were women: 22.6 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.3 percent of civilians, and 96.0 percent of crossing guards. All of these are close to the 2001 figures.

Almost half (46.8 percent) of the Department's 2002 members were classified as minorities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. This breaks down into 42.4 percent of sworn members, 71.8 percent of civilian, and 63.9 percent of crossing guards. Again, these are all close to the 2001 figures.

Exhibit 18a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2002

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	**7,892**	**473**	**393**	**8,758**
Male	6,387	269	13	6,669
Female	1,505	204	380	2,089
Black	**3,577**	**977**	**564**	**5,118**
Male	2,393	254	19	2,666
Female	1,184	723	545	2,452
Hispanic	**1,970**	**180**	**126**	**2,276**
Male	1,601	78	9	1,688
Female	369	102	117	588
Nat. Amer.	**28**	**3**	**1**	**32**
Male	21	1	0	22
Female	7	2	1	10
Other	**238**	**47**	**4**	**289**
Male	211	32	2	245
Female	27	15	2	44
Total	**13,705**	**1,680**	**1,088**	**16,473**
Male	10,613	634	43	11,290
Female	3,092	1,046	1,045	5,183

Exhibit 18b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2001-2002

Title	2001 Salary		2002 Salary	
Superintendent	$141,612		$150,156	
First Deputy Superintendent	$131,520		$139,452	
Deputy Superintendent	$124,884		$132,396	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	$92,646	$121,488	$98,232	$130,740
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$85,026	$113,160	$90,156	$119,982
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$82,170	$108,228	$87,120	$114,750
Captain, Watch Commander	$61,170	$88,152	$67,452	$97,200
Lieutenant	$55,554	$81,918	$61,260	$90,324
Sergeant	$49,104	$73,278	$54,144	$80,808
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$46,614	$70,650	$48,480	$73,476
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	$45,072	$68,634	$46,872	$71,382
Police Officer	$33,522	$59,190	$36,984	$67,908

CITY-BG-059449

Calls for Service

After dipping between 1993 and 1995, calls to 911 increased steadily between 1996 and 2001. In 2000, the number of calls topped 4 million for the first time; in 2001, they topped 5 million. The year 2002 saw a retrenchment, with the number of calls to 911 declining by 207,257, or 4.0 percent.

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 19b as "Non-Emergency - 311- ARS." These calls declined by 28.0 percent between 2001 and 2002, following another substantial decline (22.7 percent) in the previous year. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency - MOII (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information)." These increased by 8.3 percent between the two years. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center increased by 39.9 percent between 2001 and 2002; automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 44.5 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 3.1 percent.

Exhibit 19a. 911 Calls for Service, 1993-2002

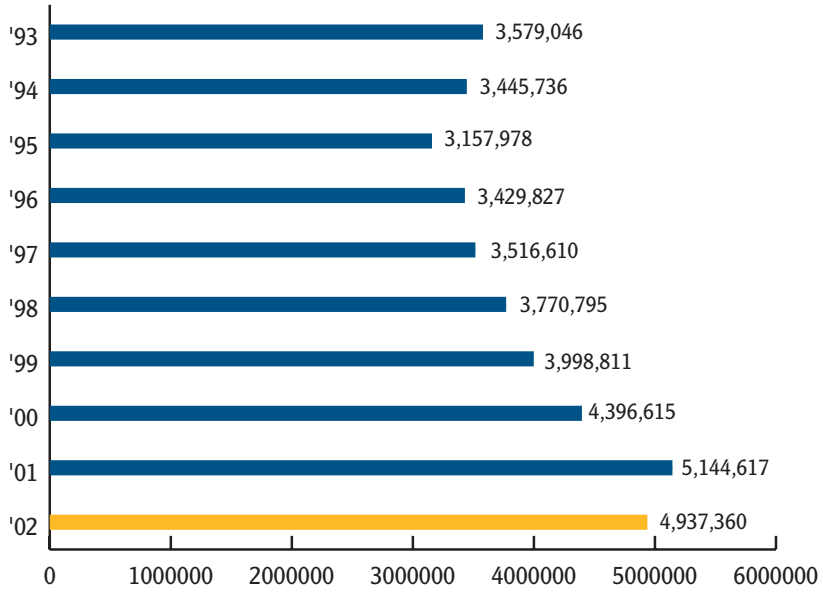


Exhibit 19b. Incoming Calls Received, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
9-1-1	5,144,617	4,937,360	-4.0%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	479,440	345,130	-28.0%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,142,864	3,402,114	8.3%
Administrative	242,848	339,612	39.9%
Alarm	197,949	109,942	-44.5%
Foreign Language	70,284	72,456	3.1%
Total	**9,278,002**	**9,206,614**	**-0.8%**

CITY-BG-059450

Community Policing

Exhibit 20a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Total Meetings	**3,039**	**3,163**	**4.1%**
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	253	264	4.1%
Total Attendees	**63,264**	**70,024**	**10.7%**
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,272	5,835	10.7%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21	22	4.8%

Exhibit 20b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Total Cases	**2,496**	**2,545**	**2.0%**
Average Number of Cases/Month	208	212	2.0%
Total Volunteers	**7,030**	**5,570**	**-20.8%**
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	586	464	-20.8%

The number of beat community meetings in 2002 increased by 4.1 percent from its 2001 level, while attendance increased by 10.7 percent. The average number of attendees per meeting also increased from 21 to 22, or 4.8 percent.

Court Advocacy cases were up by 2.0 percent in 2002, but there were fewer Court Advocacy volunteers (-20.8 percent).

CAPS at 10

The Chicago Police Department has a number of events occurring throughout the year in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of CAPS.

For the latest information visit the CPD website at: **www.cityofchicago.org/police**

CITY-BG-059451

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Exhibit 21a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2001-2002

	2001		2002	
Allegations	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***	**Invstgtn. Initiated**	**Sustained Finding***
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,538	1,066	2,744	499
Civil Rights Violations	1,108	16	1,447	6
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	507	66	430	26
Verbal Abuse	773	36	859	22
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	231	133	195	68
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	409	213	281	113
Commission of a Crime	752	39	485	23
Civil Suits	48	—	30	—
Alcohol Abuse	25	15	22	7
Drug/Substance Abuse	22	25	20	18
Bribery/Official Corruption	16	3	10	1
Supervisory Responsibilities	47	61	58	23
Total	**6,476**	**1,673**	**6,581**	**806**

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Exhibit 21b. Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Reprimand	424	252
Suspended 1 to 5 days	843	435
Suspended 6 to 15 days	148	79
Suspended 16 to 30 days	85	47
Suspended over 30 days	2	6
Separated from the Department	43	34
Total	**1,545**	**853**
Violation noted, no action	128	42
Summary Punishment Action Request	4,754	4,713
Hold - Penalty Not Served	57	30
Resigned while under investigation	145	80

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Exhibit 21c. Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards), 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Complaints retained by OPS	2,683	2,763	2.9%
Complaint Registers completed	2,648	2,890	9.1%
Unfounded [a]	281	833	196.4%
Exonerated [b]	70	82	17.1%
Not Sustained [c]	1,827	1,834	0.4%
Sustained [d]	170	140	-17.6%

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 1,583 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2002, up by 16.4 percent from the 1,360 incidents in 2001. On average, each district had 63.3 incidents in 2002, but the number varied from 20 to 144 per district.

An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (90.0 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty, to an officer in uniform (71.1 percent), outdoors (63.4 percent) and on the public way (55.2 percent). There was less consistency in the time of day, the day of the week, or the officer activity at the time of the battery.

The officer sustained an injury 61.5 percent of the time. There was a substantial increase in the number of officers who sustained a major injury as a result of an attack, from 47 to 145, a 208.5 percent increase. One battery was fatal, resulting in the killing of Officer Donald J. Marquez.

Two-thirds (66.1 percent) of the known offenders were under 30 years of age. Three-quarters (75.6 percent) of the officers attacked were under age 40, and about half (47.2 percent) had between 1 and 5 years of service.

Exhibit 22a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2002

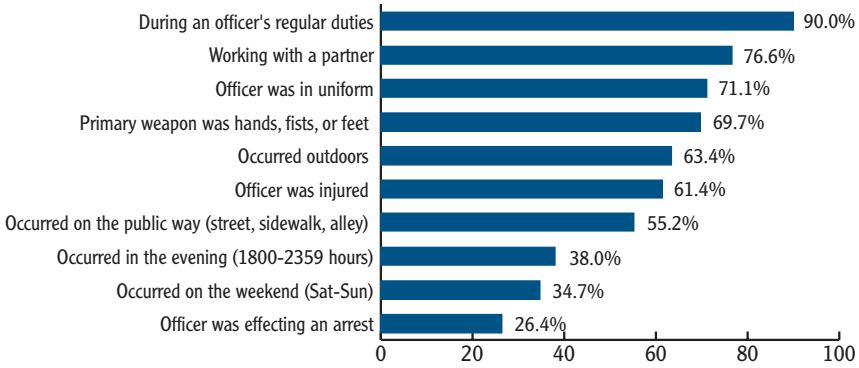


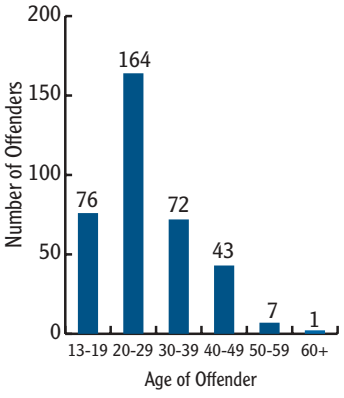
Exhibit 22b. Injury Type, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Fatal	2	1
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	47	145
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	754	827
No Injury	557	610
Total	**1,360**	**1,583**

Exhibit 22c. Weapons Type, 2001 - 2002

	2001	2002
Hands/Feet	970	1,103
Mouth	69	95
Firearms	89	90
Verbal Threat	50	84
Vehicle	35	25
Knife	19	17
Officer's Own Weapon	4	0
Other	124	169
Total	**1,360**	**1,583**

Exhibit 22d. Age of Police Attacker, 2002



CITY-BG-059454

Exhibit 22e. Age of Attacked Officer, 2002

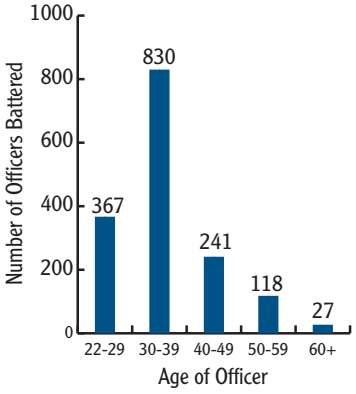


Exhibit 22f. Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2002

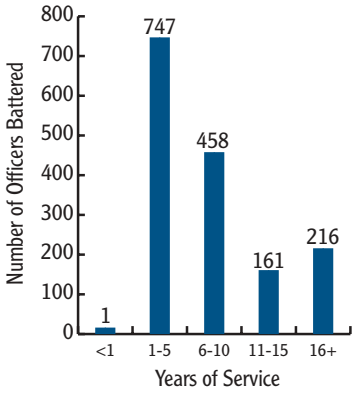


Exhibit 22g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2001-2002

District	2001	2002	% Change
1	22	49	122.7%
2	66	58	-12.1%
3	40	61	52.5%
4	70	51	-27.1%
5	60	40	-33.3%
6	75	85	13.3%
7	71	105	47.9%
8	106	120	13.2%
9	94	82	-12.8%
10	50	76	52.0%
11	85	144	69.4%
12	19	50	163.2%
13	32	20	-37.5%
14	26	50	92.3%
15	71	89	25.4%
16	35	46	31.4%
17	45	33	-26.7%
18	91	63	-30.8%
19	47	42	-10.6%
20	27	38	40.7%
21	39	20	-48.7%
22	31	43	38.7%
23	49	44	-10.2%
24	43	63	46.5%
25	61	106	73.8%
Outside City	5	5	0.0%
Total	**1,360**	**1,583**	**16.4%**

CITY-BG-059455

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained nine recruit classes in 2002, graduating 536 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to 10 classes and 599 recruits in 2001. The number of recruits graduated in 2002 is a decrease of 10.5 percent from the number in 2001.

Recruits presently receive 1,006 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 109 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is 12.1 percent fewer individuals than the 124 trained in 2001.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualifications are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2001-2002

	2001	2002	% Change
Recruit Training	**723**	**645**	**-10.8%**
Chicago	599	536	-10.5%
Suburban	124	109	-12.1%
Other Training	**13,870**	**17,978**	**29.6%**
Retreads/Retrainees*	61	88	44.3%
In-Service	12,032	15,325	27.4%
Pre-Service	398	71	-82.2%
CES - 3 hour training programs	764	204	-73.3%
Special training for outside agencies	132	2,156	1,533.3%
Civilian	483	134	-72.3%
Firearms Training	**24,766**	**27,035**	**9.2%**
Chicago	18,767	21,077	12.3%
Outside agencies using range	161	315	95.7%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	5,838	5,643	-3.3%
Total	**39,359**	**45,658**	**16.0%**

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

CITY-BG-059456

Budget

Exhibit 24. Annual Appropriations, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.)[a]	$895,892,429	$973,823,125
Contractual Services[b]	$19,138,010	$15,244,663
Travel	$44,792	$525
Commodities[c]	$10,412,517	$9,581,141
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	$155,287	$81,218
Contingencies	$45,000	$45,000
For Specific Purpose - Financial	$7,500,000	$7,500,000
For Specific Purpose - General	$2,028,620	$2,048,400
Capital Equipment Note	$5,719,592	$6,438,000
Total	**$940,936,247**	**$1,014,762,072**

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by 7.8 percent in 2002, exceeding $1 billion for the first time ($1,014,762,072). As in 2001, personnel costs represented more than 95 percent of the total. These increased by 8.7 percent between 2001 and 2002. Other items showed substantial decreases between the two years: travel (-98.8 percent) and contractual services (-20.3 percent).

CITY-BG-059457

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,621 vehicles in 2002, an increase of 1.5 percent from the 3,569 vehicles in 2001. The most common vehicles in 2002, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (45.8 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (39.1 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars increased by 56 vehicles, or 4.1 percent, between 2001 and 2002. Also noteworthy was an increase in the number Police All-Purpose Vehicles (P.A.P.V.s), by 15 vehicles, or 19.0 percent. Although pound vehicles remained the third most common members of the fleet in 2002, they decreased by 24, or 12.6 percent. These are vehicles which were expropriated from their owners, most often because they were used in the commission of a crime.

Exhibit 25. Fleet Inventory, 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Marked Squad Car	1,652	1,665
Unmarked Squad Car	1,367	1,423
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	190	166
P.A.P.V.	79	94
Squadrols	93	86
CTA Security	21	23
Canine Mini-Vans	19	19
Trailers	19	18
Suburbans and Blazers	17	17
Prisoner Transport Van	12	16
3-Wheel Motorcycles	16	15
Utility Vehicles	14	15
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	16	14
3-Wheel Cushmans	14	11
Patrol Mini-Vans	11	10
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	10
Full-Size Passenger Vans	8	8
Boats	7	7
Station Wagons	4	4
Total	**3,569**	**3,621**

CITY-BG-059458

For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Strategic Services Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

312-745-6071 (phone)
312-745-6932 (fax)
police@cityofchicago.org (email)

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. *CrimeWatch* airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the *Chicago Works* show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

Chicago Police Department

2002 Annual Report

www.cityofchicago.org/police

chicago police department

annual report
2003
year in review

INNOVATIVE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES
HELPING TO MAKE CHICAGO THE SAFEST BIG CITY IN AMERICA

philip j. cline • superintendent

2003 DEDICATION:

The 2003 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Sergeant Philip O'Reilly who was killed in the performance of duty in 2003.

"You will always be remembered."

Sgt. Phillip O'Reilly #2321

On 16 March 2003 at 0450 hours, Sergeant Phillip O'Reilly, working Beat 2010, was traveling westbound on Granville Avenue, entered the intersection at Western Avenue, and was struck by a northbound flat-bed tow truck.

The impact to the squad car was at the driver's side rear door. The collision caused Sgt. O'Reilly to be ejected from the driver's side window. He was then struck by the squad car, dragged underneath and came to rest under the car on top of a snow bank on the Northwest corner of the intersection.

Sergeant O'Reilly died of his injuries.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
Annual Report 2003 Year in Review

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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Making Chicago The Safest Big City in America

Message from the Superintendent

I am committed to making Chicago the safest big city in America. We are definitely moving in the right direction, as crime data from 2003 indicate. Index (serious) crime dropped by 4.5 percent, the twelfth straight year of decline. In Chicago, there were 8,800 fewer victims of serious crimes in 2003 than in the previous year. Violent crime fell in 24 of our 25 police districts.

The news about violent crime (homicide, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery and robbery) is even more encouraging. Violent crime declined by 13.6 percent in 2003, the largest decrease since 1984. That translates into 6,284 fewer violent crime victims in Chicago in 2003, as compared to the previous year.

But we are not going to be complacent over past successes. There is much work ahead. In June of 2003, the Chicago Police Department launched a series of violence reduction initiatives that use technology, street intelligence and community feedback to place resources in the areas most prone to violence. The strategies are geared toward disrupting gang activity in Chicago's communities. By reducing gang-related violence and moving open-air drug markets, we are returning control of these areas to law-abiding residents.

The backbone of our efforts is the *Deployment Operations Center* (DOC), which we also created last June. The DOC analyzes crime incidents in real time and makes deployment recommendations based on data, intelligence and information from the community. The goal is to rapidly and strategically deploy police resources to prevent crime from happening in the first place.

The Department has made progress in reducing violence by interrupting the lucrative narcotics trade, which is carried out by Chicago's well-organized and entrenched street gangs.

We have also focused efforts on disrupting the drug trade by arresting customers who come from other communities to purchase narcotics.

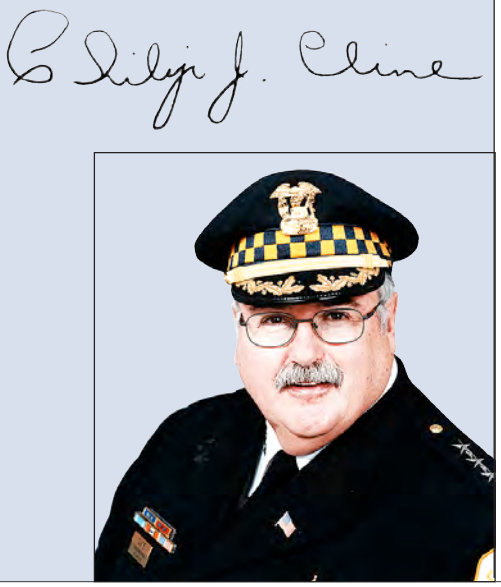
Message from the Superintendent

Operation Double Play, where undercover officers pose as drug dealers and arrest drug customers, has sent a message to customers that buying drugs in Chicago is no longer tolerated by the police or the community.

The Department launched *Operation Disruption*, a state-of-the-art crime suppression initiative that places highly visible video camera pods in areas where violent crime is likely to occur. The goal of Operation Disruption is to hit gangbangers in the pocketbook by disrupting the narcotics trade and by sending a message to gang members that they are being watched. Since the 30 initial units were installed, crime and calls for service in those areas have declined. An additional 50 cameras have been installed in areas prone to gang and drug-related violence.

We are committed to taking illegal guns out of the hands of criminals. We have created *Area Gun Teams*. which develop street intelligence based on community feedback and by debriefing offenders in custody for narcotics or weapons charges. The Teams use that information to identify locations where guns are being stored. Then they execute search warrants on those locations. We are confident that our new initiatives will bring us closer to making Chicago the safest big city in America.

But there would be no progress without the work of the approximately 13,500 Chicago Police officers who have partnered with Chicagoans in all communities to build solid, lasting partnerships in order to address violent crime issues throughout the city. Our officers, our CAPS volunteers and our residents are making a real difference in the community.

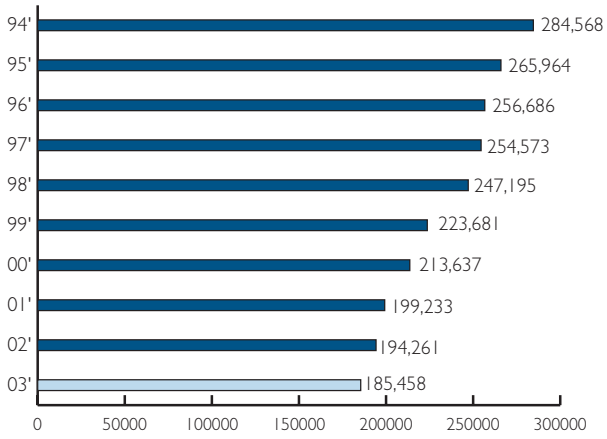


crime

CHICAGO
POLICE
GANGS
THINK BEFORE
YOU TAKE A LIFE
EXODUS 20V13
THOU SHALT
NOT KILL
GANGS
THINK BEFORE
YOU KILL
LET US PRAY
TOGETHER

Crime Trends

Exhibit 1. Total Index Crimes, 1994-2003



Overall, reported index crime declined by 35.6 percent during the ten years from 1994 through 2003, or 4.71 percent per year on a compound annual basis. The decline was consistent except for an increase of 18.9 percent between 1998 and 1999. Between 2002 and 2003 the decrease was 6.9 percent.

About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

Violent Crime

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crime

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft. The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Index Crime

The overall decrease in index crime between 2002 and 2003 was reflected in each specific crime category, with the exception of theft, which was essentially stable between the two years (0.7 percent increase). Five individual crime categories showed a substantially greater decrease than the overall decline of 4.5 percent: aggravated assault/battery (20.8 percent), motor vehicle theft (9.7 percent), criminal sexual assault (8.4 percent), homicide (8.3 percent) and arson (7.5 percent).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 3.7:1, a ratio slightly higher than in recent years. Although property crimes have been declining at a faster rate than violent crimes, that trend was dramatically reversed in 2003, when violent crimes declined at eight times the rate of property crimes (13.6 percent vs. 1.7 percent) over the prior year.

Exhibit 2. Index Crimes, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Murder	654	600	-8.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,971	1,805	-8.4%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	174	114	-34.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,797	1,691	-5.9%
Robbery - Total	18,533	17,324	-6.5%
Armed Robbery	11,408	10,536	-7.6%
Strongarm Robbery	7,125	6,788	-4.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	25,005	19,800	-20.8%
Gun	7,190	6,277	-12.7%
Knife or cutting instrument	5,244	4,511	-14.0%
Other dangerous weapon	9,656	7,912	-18.1%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	2,915	1,100	-62.3%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**46,163**	**39,529**	**-14.4%**
Burglary - Total	25,399	25,102	-1.2%
Forcible Entry	17,928	18,048	0.7%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,224	5,980	-3.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,247	1,074	-13.9%
Theft	96,439	97,098	0.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	25,238	22,784	-9.7%
Arson	1,022	945	-7.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	**148,098**	**145,929**	**-1.5%**
Total Index Crimes	**194,261**	**185,458**	**-4.5%**

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm.

Violent crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of all 2003 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These are close to the 2002 figures (23.7 percent and 76.3 percent respectively), and typical of recent years.

Three categories accounted for almost all (93.8 percent) of the 2003 violent crimes: aggravated battery (31.5 percent); robbery (43.8 percent) and aggravated assault (18.5 percent). Murder represented 1.5 percent of violent crimes, virtually identical to the 1.4 percent in 2002. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 66.5 percent of the reported total (65.1 percent in 2002). Theft, in fact, retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for more than half (54.2 percent) of all reported incidents in 2003.

Figure 3a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2003

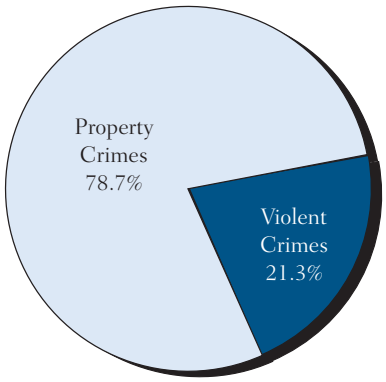


Figure 3b. Violent Crimes, 2003

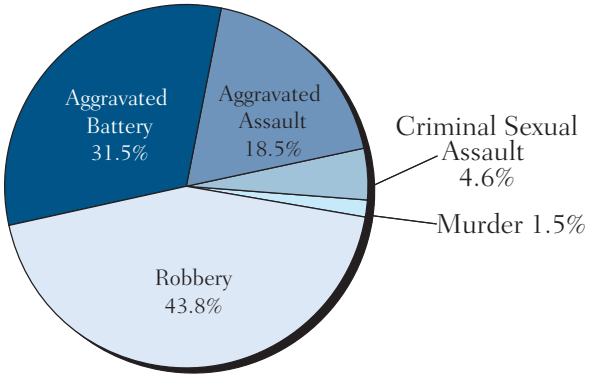
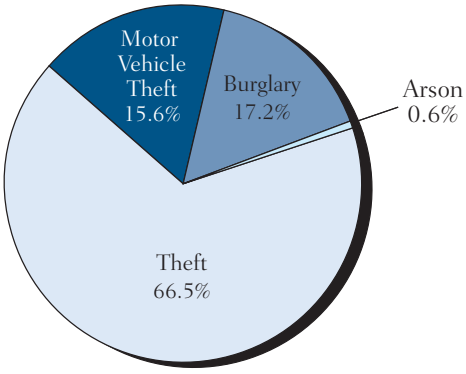


Figure 3c. Property Crimes, 2003



Index Crime Victims

Exhibit 4a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2003

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	72.4%	6.9%	20.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68.3%	14.1%	16.7%	0.9%	0.1%
Robbery	71.8%	9.5%	17.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	57.2%	20.2%	19.7%	2.7%	0.3%
Aggravated Battery	68.7%	12.5%	17.8%	0.9%	0.2%
Total Violent Crime	**61.5%**	**17.3%**	**18.8%**	**2.7%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	42.5%	35.3%	19.4%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	41.8%	38.4%	16.5%	3.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50.0%	22.2%	25.7%	1.9%	0.1%
Arson	48.2%	18.3%	31.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	**43.4%**	**34.9%**	**18.7%**	**2.8%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**46.9%**	**31.5%**	**18.8%**	**2.7%**	**0.2%**

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2003, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (61.5 percent) than property crime victims (43.4 percent). Hispanics and whites were virtually tied as the second most frequent victims of violent crime, although at a considerably lower level (18.8 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively). Whites ranked second as victims of property crime, at 34.9 percent.

Exhibit 4b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2003

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	87.8%	12.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.4%	90.6%
Robbery	67.3%	32.7%
Aggravated Assault	70.2%	29.8%
Aggravated Battery	54.1%	45.9%
Total Violent Crime	**62.1%**	**37.9%**
Burglary	52.4%	47.6%
Theft	49.3%	50.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	62.9%	37.1%
Arson	56.2%	43.8%
Total Property Crime	**52.3%**	**47.7%**
Total Index Crime	**54.2%**	**45.8%**

Note: "White" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as white, "Black" includes anyone self-identified as black, "Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race, "Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, "Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

Case Clearances

Exhibit 5a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2003

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	600	304	50.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,805	732	40.6%
Robbery	17,324	2,882	16.6%
Aggravated Assault	7,332	4,020	54.8%
Aggravated Battery	12,468	4,701	37.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**39,529**	**12,639**	**32.0%**
Burglary	25,102	2,567	10.2%
Theft	97,098	16,865	17.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	3,342	14.7%
Arson	945	188	19.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	**145,929**	**22,962**	**15.7%**
Total	**185,458**	**35,601**	**19.2%**

Clearances as of 25 Feb 2004

Exhibit 5b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 1999-2002

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	2,590	1,456	56.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8,254	4,000	48.5%
Robbery	76,287	13,164	17.3%
Aggravated Assault	32,450	18,135	55.9%
Aggravated Battery	66,487	25,983	39.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**186,068**	**62,738**	**33.7%**
Burglary	109,830	13,438	12.2%
Theft	414,709	81,258	19.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	112,745	17,345	15.4%
Arson	4,273	1,091	25.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	**641,557**	**113,132**	**17.6%**
Total	**827,625**	**175,870**	**21.2%**

Data taken from 2002 Annual Report

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 4b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2001 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

The percentage of cases cleared in 2003 was 19.2 percent, a figure slightly lower than the average for the previous five years (21.2 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for more than half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (17.4 percent).

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes, 31.9 percent vs. 15.7 percent. This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate at 54.8 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.2 percent.

Violent Crime Trends

Exhibit 6a. Murder, 1994-2003

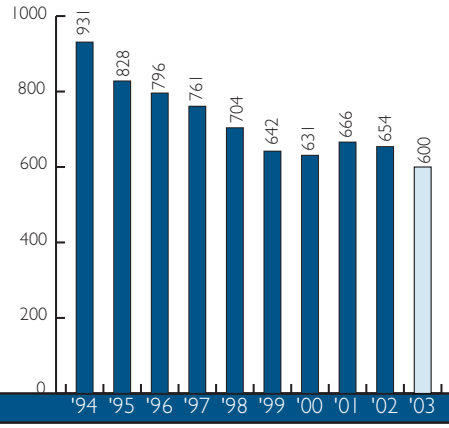
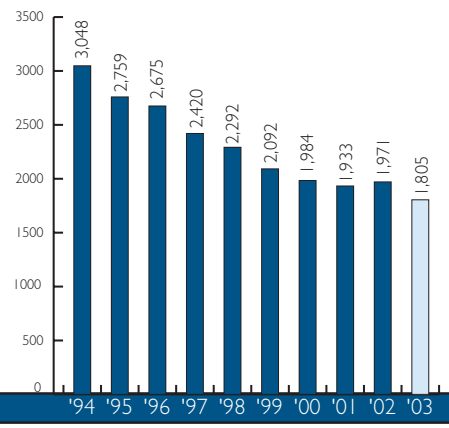


Exhibit 6b.
Criminal Sexual Assault, 1994-2003



Violent crimes declined steadily from 1994 through 2003, at a compound annual rate of 7.23 percent. The 39,529 violent crimes in 2003 represent a ten-year decline of 49.5 percent from an initial count of 78,353. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: aggravated assault/battery, 51.0 percent; robbery, 49.0 percent; criminal sexual assault, 40.8 percent; murder, 35.6 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in aggravated assault/battery. Each of the other categories had an increase in one year of the reporting period, against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6c. Robbery, 1994-2003

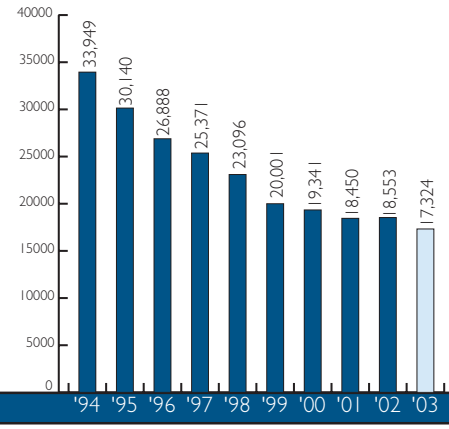
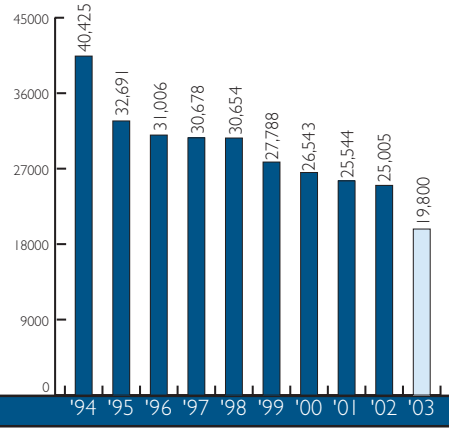


Exhibit 6d.
Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1994-2003



Property Crime Trends

Exhibit 7a. Arson, 1994-2003

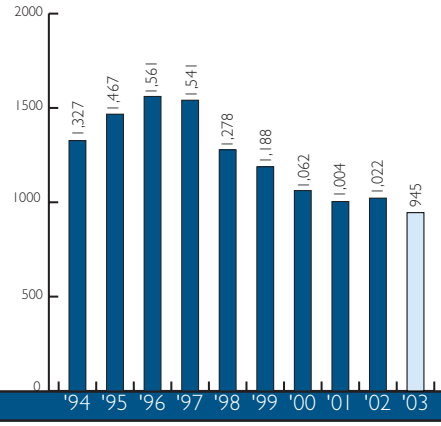
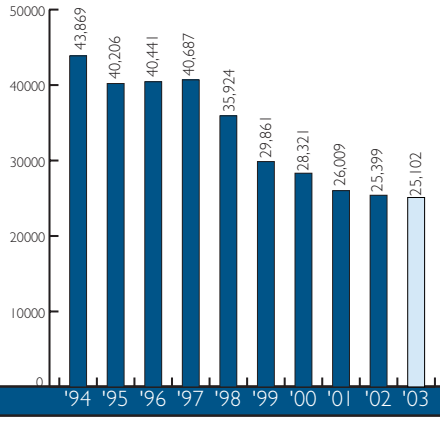


Exhibit 7b. Burglary, 1994-2003



With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1994 and 2003. The compound rate of decrease was 3.8 percent. The 145,929 property crimes reported in 2003 represent a decline of 29.2 percent from the 206,215 offenses in 1994. This decrease is 19.7 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: burglary, 42.8 percent; motor vehicle theft, 42.8 percent; arson, 28.7 percent; and theft, 19.9 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the other categories had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7c. Theft, 1994-2003

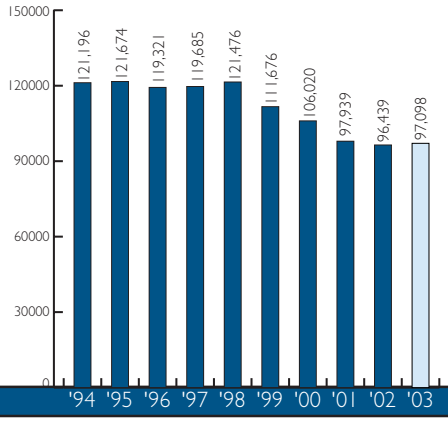
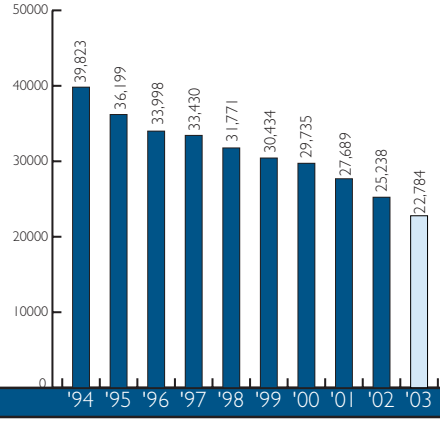


Exhibit 7d.
Motor Vehicle Theft, 1994-2003



Murder

Murders decreased by 8.0 percent between 2002 and 2003. Of the 2003 murders whose cause has been determined, 43.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 27.2 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery was the only other motive which accounted for more than ten percent of murders of known cause (11.4 percent).

As compared to 2002, there was an increase in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 27.5 percent to 32.0 percent) and a decrease in those between 21 and 30 (from 50.3 percent to 41.5 percent). In both years, however, approximately three-quarters of the offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29.0 years old in 2003, the average offender was 26.4. From another perspective, persons over 30 were about a third (31.3 percent) of the victim population, while they were a quarter (26.4 percent) of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a. Causative Factors, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Altercations	117	124	6.0%
Child Abuse	16	8	-50.0%
Domestic	36	45	25.0%
Gangs related	258	203	-21.3%
Robbery	59	53	-10.2%
Index other than Robbery	5	0	-100.0%
Other	62	32	-48.4%
Under Investigation	101	135	33.7%
Total	**654**	**600**	**-8.3%**

Exhibit 8b. Ages of Offenders, 2002 - 2003

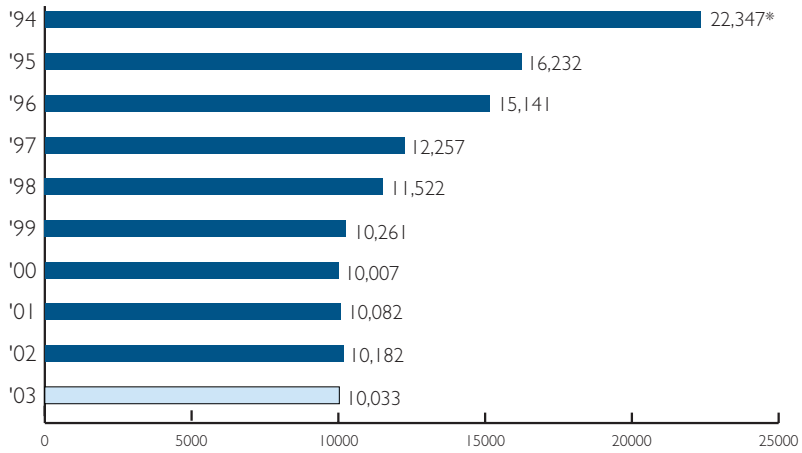
	2002	2003
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	137	98
21 - 30	251	127
31 - 40	69	47
41 - 50	31	28
51 - 60	10	5
61 - 70	0	1
71 - 80	1	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	**499**	**306**

Exhibit 8c. Ages of Victims, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003
10 & Under	25	11
11 - 20	118	130
21 - 30	287	271
31 - 40	114	83
41 - 50	61	65
51 - 60	27	28
61 - 70	10	3
71 - 80	9	6
Over 80	3	3
Total	**654**	**600**

Firearms

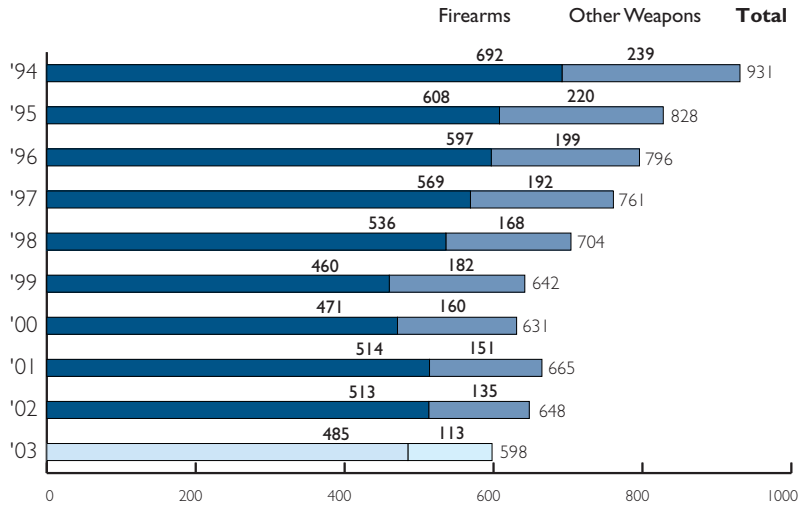
Exhibit 9a. Firearms Recoveries, 1994-2003



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

The 10, 033 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2003 is a figure typical of recent years, but is 1.5 percent less than 2002 recoveries. Firearms were used in 81.1 percent of 2003 murders. For the third year in a row, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used reached a ten-year high.

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1994-2003



Chicago Community Areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North Side
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood

Exhibit 10a.
Chicago Community Areas and Map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mount Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare
77 Edgewater

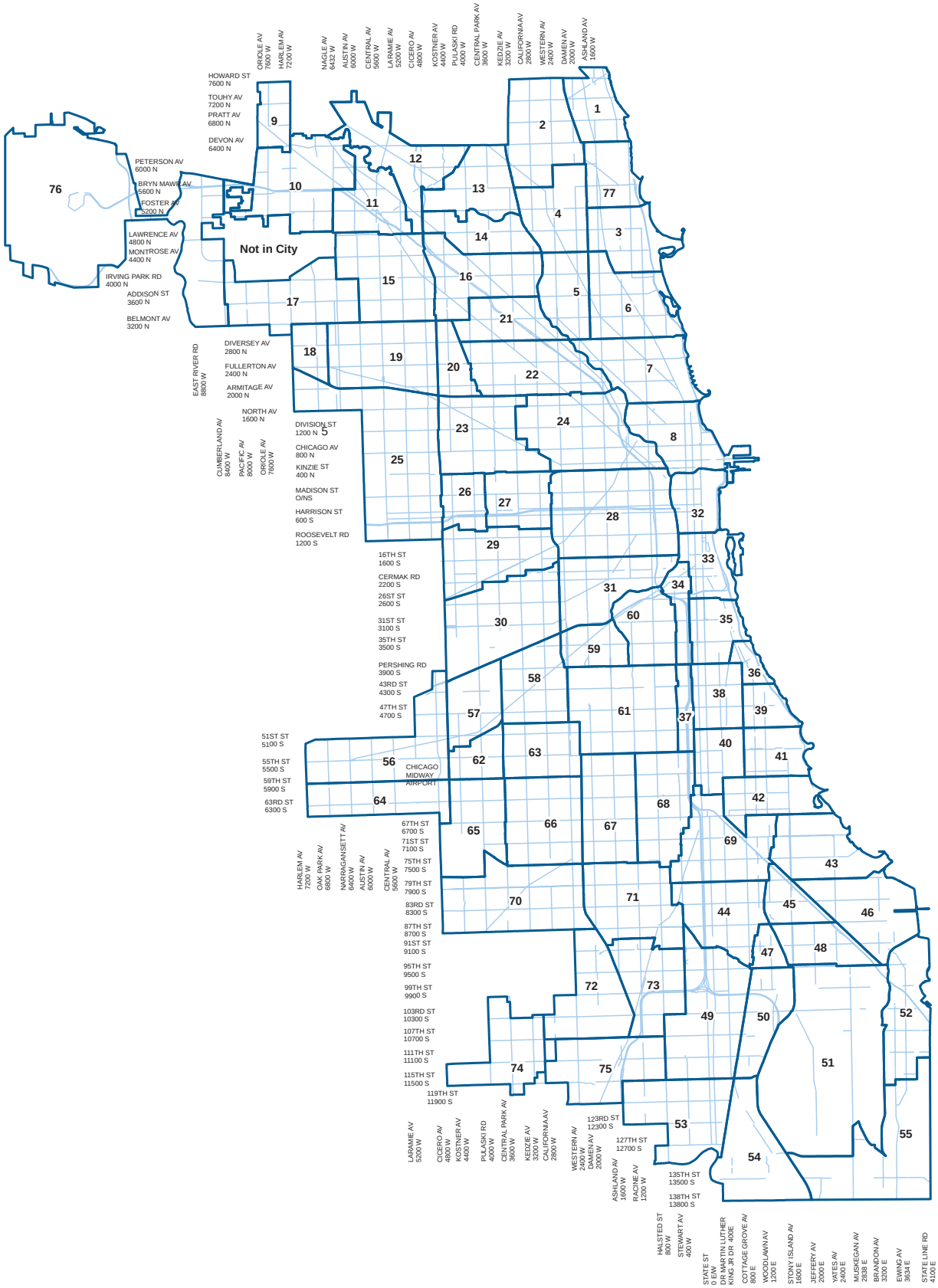

Not in City
CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT
HOWARD ST 7600 N
TOUHY AV 7200 N
PRATT AV 6800 N
DEVON AV 6400 N
PETERSON AV 6000 N
BRYN MAWR AV 5600 N
FOSTER AV 5200 N
LAWRENCE AV 4800 N
MONTROSE AV 4400 N
IRVING PARK RD 4000 N
ADDISON ST 3600 N
BELMONT AV 3200 N
DIVERSEY AV 2800 N
FULLERTON AV 2400 N
ARMITAGE AV 2000 N
NORTH AV 1600 N
DIVISION ST 1200 N
CHICAGO AV 800 N
KINZIE ST 400 N
MADISON ST O/NS
HARRISON ST 600 S
ROOSEVELT RD 1200 S
16TH ST 1600 S
CERMAK RD 2200 S
26ST ST 2600 S
31ST ST 3100 S
35TH ST 3500 S
PERSHING RD 3900 S
43RD ST 4300 S
47TH ST 4700 S
51ST ST 5100 S
55TH ST 5500 S
59TH ST 5900 S
63RD ST 6300 S
67TH ST 6700 S
71ST ST 7100 S
75TH ST 7500 S
79TH ST 7900 S
83RD ST 8300 S
87TH ST 8700 S
91ST ST 9100 S
95TH ST 9500 S
99TH ST 9900 S
103RD ST 10300 S
107TH ST 10700 S
111TH ST 11100 S
115TH ST 11500 S
119TH ST 11900 S
123RD ST 12300 S
127TH ST 12700 S
135TH ST 13500 S
138TH ST 13800 S
ORIOLE AV 7600 W
HARLEM AV 7200 W
NAGLE AV 6432 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
CUMBERLAND AV 8400 W
PACIFIC AV 8000 W
EAST RIVER RD 8600 W
HARLEM AV 7200 W
OAK PARK AV 6800 W
NARRAGANSETT AV 6400 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
RACINE AV 1200 W
HALSTED ST 800 W
STEWART AV 400 W
STATE ST 0 E/W
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR 400E
COTTAGE GROVE AV 800 E
WOODLAWN AV 1200 E
STONY ISLAND AV 1600 E
JEFFERY AV 2000 E
YATES AV 2400 E
MUSKEGAN AV 2838 E
BRANDON AV 3200 E
EWING AV 3634 E
STATE LINE RD 4100 E

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	6	36	379	102	145	516	1,458	191	11	2,844
2	WEST RIDGE	1	18	160	65	91	331	1,304	285	6	2,261
3	UPTOWN	9	26	220	88	128	282	1,624	191	8	2,576
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1	10	105	33	51	215	883	127	2	1,427
5	NORTH CENTER	1	8	72	32	39	306	884	119	4	1,465
6	LAKE VIEW	4	29	293	54	80	792	3,132	317	7	4,708
7	LINCOLN PARK	3	21	208	37	80	703	3,407	325	2	4,786
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	11	35	364	145	310	445	5,849	293	5	7,457
9	EDISON PARK			2	2	5	9	86	10		114
10	NORWOOD PARK		4	9	19	10	117	544	85	3	791
11	JEFFERSON PARK	1	4	28	16	14	110	410	99	3	685
12	FOREST GLEN			9	9	6	76	205	36		341
13	NORTH PARK		4	29	13	32	102	409	108	4	701
14	ALBANY PARK	4	16	161	61	88	227	920	294	7	1,778
15	PORTAGE PARK		20	169	51	62	393	1,557	420	8	2,680
16	IRVING PARK	6	19	155	63	76	443	1,215	407	12	2,396
17	DUNNING		4	46	19	15	285	700	174	6	1,249
18	MONTCLARE		5	23	12	16	133	345	72	4	610
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	8	33	332	122	172	652	1,837	617	28	3,801
20	HERMOSA	1	13	121	44	90	227	522	219	10	1,247
21	AVONDALE	8	16	259	60	102	374	1,246	377	11	2,453
22	LOGAN SQUARE	20	46	439	161	230	795	3,028	663	29	5,411
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	19	70	540	285	513	533	2,155	721	31	4,867
24	WEST TOWN	18	42	545	179	358	1,067	4,377	885	48	7,519
25	AUSTIN	47	130	1,217	434	776	995	3,688	1,158	62	8,507
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	15	23	334	135	294	173	845	301	14	2,134
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	17	33	327	152	323	234	951	358	10	2,405
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	18	40	449	195	397	452	4,563	798	11	6,923
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	30	54	487	245	467	425	1,726	463	19	3,916
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	23	24	361	139	252	314	1,404	611	22	3,150
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	7	18	149	106	162	240	1,071	310	17	2,080
32	LOOP		11	161	53	46	194	4,683	159		5,307
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	4	2	88	38	76	99	1,002	129	7	1,445
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2	3	73	19	31	115	422	94	19	778
35	DOUGLAS	4	28	238	69	201	134	1,023	210	4	1,911
36	OAKLAND		7	27	19	34	50	123	46	3	309
37	FULLER PARK	3	6	62	33	40	67	285	50		546
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	10	30	381	137	302	415	1,151	372	11	2,809
39	KENWOOD		11	101	38	67	179	657	127	5	1,185

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	7	35	241	116	244	242	677	229	7	1,798
41	HYDE PARK		10	186	40	50	295	1,056	180	3	1,820
42	WOODLAWN	5	44	309	154	248	362	1,084	309	14	2,529
43	SOUTH SHORE	30	87	610	274	491	841	2,455	663	35	5,486
44	CHATHAM	12	32	546	158	246	466	2,302	650	13	4,425
45	AVALON PARK	2	9	135	35	44	120	510	169	5	1,029
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	10	49	332	182	271	388	1,339	453	15	3,039
47	BURNSIDE	4	4	15	13	22	42	114	21	3	238
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	5	14	101	44	55	133	497	231	2	1,082
49	ROSELAND	21	45	458	282	461	567	1,727	476	19	4,056
50	PULLMAN	3	6	59	38	57	94	337	103	3	700
51	SOUTH DEERING	4	9	80	75	78	143	452	135	5	981
52	EAST SIDE	2	8	47	34	70	183	313	94	19	770
53	WEST PULLMAN	19	39	217	178	349	447	821	248	24	2,342
54	RIVERDALE	5	15	72	55	145	102	234	57	3	688
55	HEGEWISCH	2	2	14	16	21	62	171	53	8	349
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	5	9	181	55	46	327	898	275	14	1,810
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	4	70	18	32	126	415	174	6	846
58	BRIGHTON PARK	5	15	206	49	115	385	767	375	19	1,936
59	McKINLEY PARK	1	6	52	21	38	190	569	160	5	1,042
60	BRIDGEPORT	2	5	44	38	70	302	668	194	7	1,330
61	NEW CITY	32	53	378	247	374	572	1,634	438	28	3,756
62	WEST ELSDON		7	54	22	28	188	347	112	10	768
63	GAGE PARK	3	11	171	87	130	372	736	303	20	1,833
64	CLEARING	1	3	21	26	27	182	398	106	7	771
65	WEST LAWN		10	86	28	33	247	1,275	228	15	1,922
66	CHICAGO LAWN	13	37	536	194	267	760	1,618	714	27	4,166
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	25	72	584	320	548	727	1,823	584	39	4,722
68	ENGLEWOOD	24	70	534	273	530	602	1,500	535	38	4,106
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	14	65	581	234	390	536	1,796	623	24	4,263
70	ASHBURN	5	12	162	63	49	238	748	209	10	1,496
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	16	54	558	240	431	818	1,923	628	16	4,684
72	BEVERLY	1	7	55	14	21	133	440	71	3	745
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	12	17	194	102	143	208	842	297	9	1,824
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	1	5	16	12	16	52	264	18	2	386
75	MORGAN PARK	1	15	121	52	78	185	640	145	9	1,246
76	O'HARE		3	7	11	12	36	742	106		917
77	EDGEWATER	4	17	165	49	61	207	1,245	197	6	1,951

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race

Community Area		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2	WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3	UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5	NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6	LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7	LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9	EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10	NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11	JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12	FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13	NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14	ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15	PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16	IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17	DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18	MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20	HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21	AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24	WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25	AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32	LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35	DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36	OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37	FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39	KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race (continued)

	Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41	HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42	WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43	SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44	CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45	AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47	BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48	CALUMENT HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49	ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50	PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51	SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52	EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53	WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54	RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55	HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58	BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59	MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60	BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61	NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62	WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63	GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64	CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65	WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66	CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68	ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70	ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72	BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74	MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75	MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76	O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77	EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories.

Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 11a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

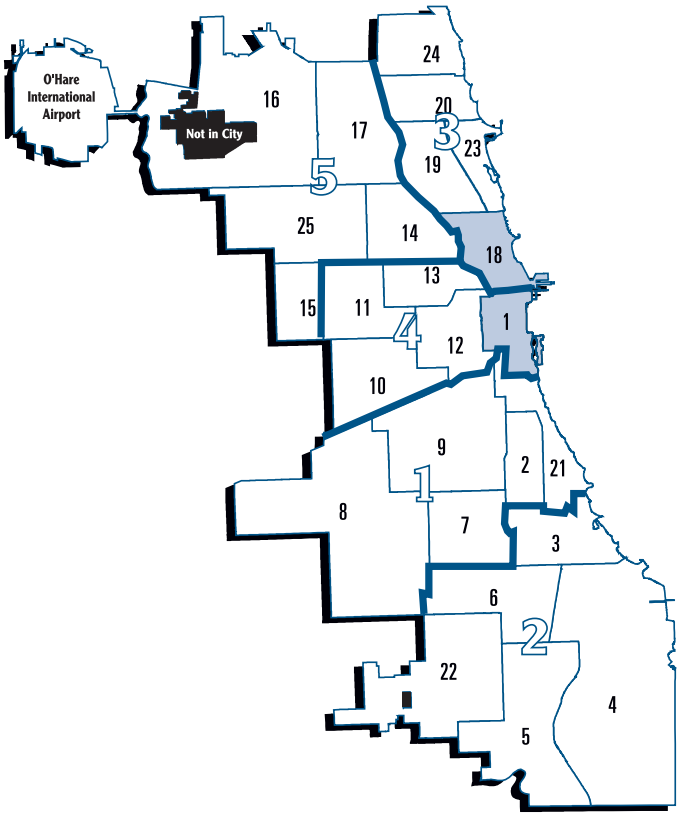


Exhibit 11b. Police District Land Areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.94	22	14	Shakespeare	6.00	14
2	Wentworth	3.77	24	15	Austin	3.82	23
3	Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16	Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4	South Chicago	27.27	2	17	Albany Park	9.62	8
5	Pullman	12.80	6	18	East Chicago	4.69	19
6	Gresham	8.10	9	19	Belmont	5.57	15
7	Englewood	6.56	11	20	Foster	4.37	20
8	Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21	Prairie	4.92	18
9	Deering	13.09	5	22	Morgan Park	13.46	4
10	Marquette	7.87	10	23	Town Hall	3.01	25
11	Harrison	6.11	12	24	Rogers Park	5.43	17
12	Monroe	5.47	16	25	Grand Central	10.91	7
13	Wood	4.21	21	**Total**			**231.10**

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

District Trends

Between 2002 and 2003, reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in one district, and were stable (less than one percent difference) in five districts. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 6.3 percent, with a range of 3.2 to 10.4 percent.

Exhibit 11c. Index Crimes by Police District, 2003

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	16	289	98	127	327	6,623	395	5	7,884
2	19	72	722	277	666	694	2,160	681	19	5,310
3	33	125	974	449	809	1,199	3,595	1,051	47	8,281
4	42	136	996	527	736	1,410	4,323	1,405	74	9,648
5	46	92	667	489	913	1,066	2,607	765	47	6,692
6	29	101	1,318	476	796	1,401	4,847	1,506	32	10,506
7	50	154	1,214	633	1,126	1,395	3,534	1,204	82	9,392
8	27	88	1,240	462	571	2,307	6,306	2,079	102	13,182
9	44	93	800	433	701	1,682	4,129	1,306	77	9,265
10	50	75	800	362	662	753	3,088	1,087	44	6,921
11	57	117	1,096	516	1,182	766	3,282	1,117	42	8,175
12	15	35	350	212	342	450	3,387	744	21	5,556
13	16	28	383	160	295	696	3,369	700	35	5,682
14	31	80	835	283	457	1,418	5,359	1,174	50	9,687
15	31	94	799	274	527	556	2,179	711	34	5,205
16	1	31	243	112	108	947	3,822	858	20	6,142
17	12	45	430	164	232	937	3,495	961	27	6,303
18	12	46	499	170	353	882	8,041	479	6	10,488
19	6	31	329	77	123	1,211	4,045	435	10	6,267
20	8	27	245	91	128	352	2,020	325	9	3,205
21	4	47	480	132	213	662	2,874	519	22	4,953
22	20	63	508	236	366	789	2,765	657	28	5,432
23	6	35	297	98	132	462	2,632	292	9	3,963
24	8	60	597	170	249	891	3,064	513	17	5,569
25	29	114	1,213	431	654	1,849	5,552	1,820	86	11,748
Total	**600**	**1,805**	**17,324**	**7,332**	**12,468**	**25,102**	**97,098**	**22,784**	**945**	**185,458**

District Trends

Exhibit 11d. Police District Population

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

arrests

Arrests

Total arrests were essentially stable between 2002 and 2003 (0.5 percent increase). The 238,961 arrests in 2003 included 38,681 for index offenses (16.2 percent), 175339 for non-index offenses (73.4 percent) and 24,941 on outstanding warrants (10.4 percent). Among index offenses, arrests for manslaughter by negligence increased by a substantial percentage, but the numbers involved were small. All other index category arrests decreased, the largest numeric decrease in occurring larceny-theft arrests 1,243), and the largest percentage decrease, in motor vehicle theft arrests (-11.9 percent).

Non-index crime arrests showed more variability as far as increases and decreases. The largest numeric increase was in regard to narcotics violations (1,590) and the largest percentage increase, gambling (156.4 percent). Arrests for simple battery showed the largest numeric decrease between 2002 and 2003 (1,748). Although arson showed the largest percentage decrease, the numbers involved were small. Among categories with substantial numbers of arrests, the greatest percentage decrease was in vandalism arrests (-15.8 percent).

Exhibit 12a. Arrests, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	520	472	-48	-9.2%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	19	28	9	47.4%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	630	603	-27	-4.3%
Robbery (03)*	2,995	2,909	-86	-2.9%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	5,740	5,586	-154	-2.7%
Burglary (05)*	3,395	3,325	-70	-2.1%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	18,487	17,244	-1,243	-6.7%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	9,542	8,402	-1,140	-11.9%
Simple assault/battery (08)	30,809	29,061	-1,748	-5.7%
Arson (09)*	181	140	-41	-22.7%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	233	258	25	10.7%
Fraud (11)	2,146	1,962	-184	-8.6%
Vandalism (14)	5,225	4,401	-824	-15.8%
Weapon violations (15)	5,046	4,824	-222	-4.4%
Prostitution (16)	5,584	5,523	-61	-1.1%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,108	2,118	10	0.5%
Narcotics violations (18)	54,205	55,795	1,590	2.9%
Gambling (19)	2,307	2,662	355	15.4%
Offenses against family and children (20)	434	397	-37	-8.5%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,920	5,969	49	0.8%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,050	1,018	-32	-3.0%
Disorderly conduct (24)	19,215	20,127	912	4.7%
All other state law violations (26)	23,658	25,201	1,543	6.5%
Other municipal code violations	9,760	10,778	1,018	10.4%
Traffic violations	5,093	5,217	124	2.4%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**44,490**	**38,681**	**-2,809**	**-6.8%**
Non-index offenses	**172,812**	**175,339**	**2,527**	**1.5%**
Warrant Arrests**	**23,404**	**24,941**	**1,537**	**6.6%**
Total	**237,706**	**238,961**	**1,255**	**0.5%**

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2003

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	341	17	83	0	0	0	441
	— Female	26	3	2	0	0	0	31
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	16	1	8	1	0	2	28
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	419	28	144	4	1	2	598
	— Female	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,196	131	411	10	0	2	2,750
	— Female	125	17	17	0	0	0	159
Aggravated assault (04A)*	— Male	1,839	250	755	12	2	3	2,861
	— Female	524	32	34	0	0	1	591
Aggravated battery (04B)*	— Male	1,221	122	365	9	1	1	1,719
	— Female	362	17	36	0	0	0	415
Burglary (05)*	— Male	2,034	353	737	19	2	1	3,146
	— Female	112	32	35	0	0	0	179
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	8,808	1,735	1,794	109	8	15	12,469
	— Female	3.360	698	639	62	14	2	4.775
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	5.561	418	1.051	13	3	3	7.049
	— Female	992	170	181	6	3	1	1,353
Simple assault (08A)	— Male	2,709	541	855	32	4	7	4,148
	— Female	813	66	92	6	1	0	978
Simple battery (08B)	— Male	12,233	2,280	3,870	197	21	22	18,623
	— Female	4,191	456	639	16	9	0	5,311
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	66	15	43	2	0	0	126
	— Female	11	1	2	0	0	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	95	18	42	4	0	0	159
	— Female	74	10	15	0	0	0	99
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,057	205	319	18	2	1	1,602
	— Female	280	50	24	6	0	0	360
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,885	618	1,195	36	4	1	3,739
	— Female	519	79	59	4	0	1	662
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	3,143	234	1,008	30	3	5	4,423
	— Female	346	22	33	0	0	0	401
Prostitution (16)	— Male	705	203	534	35	6	9	1,492
	— Female	2,716	878	378	48	8	2	4,030
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	1,038	294	611	35	3	9	1,990
	— Female	98	21	8	0	1	0	128
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	37,914	3,972	6,727	134	19	39	48,805
	— Female	5,440	1,001	531	14	3	1	6,990
Gambling (19)	— Male	2,577	9	39	1	0	0	2,626
	— Female	35	1	0	0	0	0	36
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	99	18	56	1	0	0	174
	— Female	168	22	33	0	0	0	223
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	1,414	1,160	2,810	74	5	13	5,476
	— Female	180	209	92	8	2	1	492
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Liquor law violations (22)	— Male	295	136	474	6	1	1	913
	— Female	28	27	49	0	1	0	105
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	9,943	2,276	5,541	107	76	9	17,952
	— Female	3,165	690	286	19	7	6	4,173
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	15,232	2,182	3,471	105	21	16	21,027
	— Female	2,909	653	297	27	6	3	3,895
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other municipal code violations	— Male	8,666	366	832	10	12	9	9,895
	— Female	738	87	49	3	4	2	883
Traffic violations	— Male	2,563	496	1,583	31	5	8	4,686
	— Female	348	86	93	2	2	0	531
Warrant Arrests	— Male	14,195	2,333	3,411	70	33	38	20,080
	— Female	3,631	839	366	9	13	3	4,861
All Arrests	— Male	138,264	20,411	38,769	1,105	232	216	198,997
	— Female	29,860	5,908	3,878	219	73	21	39,959
	— X	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
Total All Arrests		**168,124**	**26,319**	**42,649**	**1,324**	**305**	**240**	**238,961**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2003

Offense Classification		16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	28	113	275	148	25	0	441
	— Female	2	4	19	15	6	0	31
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	5	19	13	2	0	28
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	88	94	346	256	70	0	598
	— Female	3	0	1	1	1	0	5
Robbery (03)*	— Male	893	668	1,112	737	77	0	2,750
	— Female	45	33	74	53	7	0	159
Aggravated assault (04A)*	— Male	632	608	1,290	897	331	0	2,861
	— Female	155	100	285	213	51	0	591
Aggravated battery (04B)*	— Male	222	46	132	467	15	0	415
	— Female	539	317	771	90	92	0	1,719
Burglary (05)	— Male	942	528	1,410	1127	266	0	3,146
	— Female	56	22	88	77	13	0	179
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	1,573	1,328	7,303	6279	2,265	0	12,469
	— Female	796	715	2.636	2171	628	0	4.775
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	1.747	1.886	3.090	2048	326	0	7.049
	— Female	258	321	727	534	47	0	1,353
Simple assault (08A)	— Male	676	684	2,235	1726	553	0	4,148
	— Female	280	161	456	357	81	0	978
Simple battery (08B)	— Male	3.146	2.447	2664	8294	2.072	0	18.623
	— Female	1.678	901	2.374	1769	357	1	5.311
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	41	17	56	32	12	0	126
	— Female	2	1	9	6	2	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	7	19	114	85	19	0	159
	— Female	2	15	74	56	8	0	99
Fraud (11)	— Male	108	183	1,051	880	260	0	1,602
	— Female	8	49	270	203	33	0	360
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,073	857	1,593	1062	216	0	3,739
	— Female	123	126	368	284	45	0	662
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	745	1,132	2,286	1355	260	0	4,423
	— Female	184	92	97	61	28	0	401
Prostitution (16)	— Male	9	121	1,135	922	227	0	1,492
	— Female	6	272	3.505	3112	247	0	4.030
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	97	195	1,331	1088	367	0	1,990
	— Female	3	12	101	90	12	0	128
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	4,743	11,634	27,037	18341	5,390	1	48,805
	— Female	319	869	4,763	3961	1,038	1	6,990
Gambling (19)	— Male	411	1,043	1,121	506	51	0	2,626
	— Female	0	40	370	7	82	0	492
Offenses against family and Children (20)	— Male	1	19	124	87	30	0	174
	— Female	4	21	177	139	21	0	223
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	16	381	4,187	3146	891	1	5,476
	— Female	0	40	370	279	82	0	492
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	153	702	49	35	9	0	913
	— Female	32	65	6	4	2	0	105
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	1,560	3,296	10,606	7290	2,490	0	17,952
	— Female	396	349	1,204	936	225	0	2,174
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	2,037	3,749	11,976	9196	3,265	0	21,027
	— Female	340	561	2,810	2314	462	0	4,173
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Other municipal code violation	— Male	664	3,013	5,362	3547	856	0	9,895
	— Female	26	144	628	533	85	0	883
Traffic violations	— Male	253	929	3,119	2099	384	1	4,686
	— Female	21	90	373	260	47	0	531
Warrant Arrests	— Male	631	2,802	14,005	10607	2,642	0	20,080
	— Female	96	413	3,809	3208	543	0	4,861
All Arrests	— Male	22,815	38,770	113,961	82350	23,448	3	198,997
	— Female	5,059	5,437	25,375	20733	4,086	2	39,959
	— X	0	0	4	3	0	1	5
Total All Arrests		27,874	44,207	139,340	103,086	27,534	6	238,961

* Index Crime

focus

Domestic Violence

Exhibit 13a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	157,545	152,400	-3.3%
Domestic Battery	51,586	54,536	5.7%
Violate Order of Protection	6,022	5,486	-8.9%
Total	**215,153**	**212,422**	**-1.3%**

There were 212,422 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2003, a decrease of 1.3 percent from the 215,153 calls in 2002. Almost three-quarters of the calls (71.7 percent) concerned a domestic disturbance, 25.6 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.6 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. These figures are typical of recent years.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of almost 12 among the districts, from 19.1 in the 19th District to 221.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 11th (179.2 calls) and the 2nd (173.7 calls). Other, relatively low districts were the 16th (20.9), 23rd (24.9), 20th (27.6) and 18th (27.8). The City-wide rate was 73.4 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 13b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2002-2003

District	2002	2003	% Change
1	1,476	1,830	24.0%
2	9,829	8,854	-9.9%
3	14,679	14,850	1.2%
4	14,623	15,042	2.9%
5	13,427	12,919	-3.8%
6	15,084	14,840	-1.6%
7	21,271	20,258	-4.8%
8	13,510	13,370	-1.0%
9	12,096	11,461	-5.2%
10	10,423	10,512	0.9%
11	14,824	14,770	-0.4%
12	3,924	3,950	0.7%
13	3,619	3,560	-1.6%
14	6,405	6,321	-1.3%
15	11,085	11,254	1.5%
16	3,943	4,172	5.8%
17	4,696	4,650	-1.0%
18	3,049	3,090	1.3%
19	2,120	2,053	-3.2%
20	2,871	2,832	-1.4%
21	4,820	4,489	-6.9%
22	7,220	7,455	3.3%
23	2,460	2,454	-0.2%
24	6,400	6,144	-4.0%
25	11,299	11,284	-0.1%
Total	**215, 153**	**212,422**	**-1.3%**

Domestic Violence

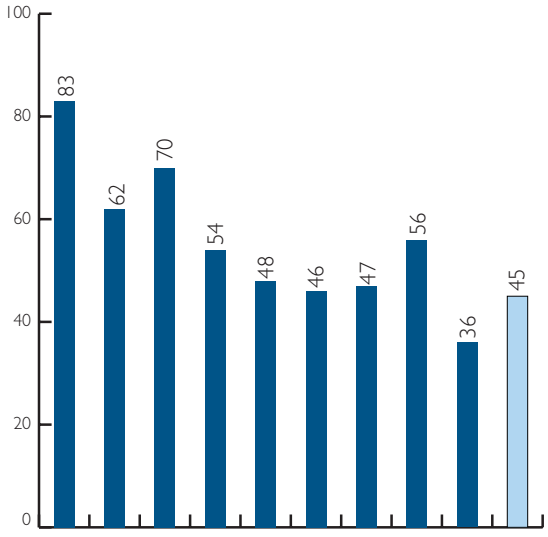
Exhibit 13c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,924	10,710	-2.0%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	59	115	94.9%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	0	-100.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	39	27	-30.8%
Violation of Order of Protection	994	1,002	0.8%
Stalking	14	15	7.1%
Aggravated Stalking	8	6	-25.0%
Unlawful Restraint	21	26	23.8%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	0	0	—
Total	**12,060**	**11,901**	**-1.3%**

Domestic-related arrests declined by 1.3 percent between 2002 and 2003, the same percentage by which calls for service declined. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.0 percent) were for domestic battery, followed, by violation of an order of protection (8.4 percent). The five other categories in which 2002 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, ranging from 83 in 1994 down to 36 in 2002. The 2003 count of 45 is the second-lowest total during this period.

Exhibit 13d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1994-2003



Traffic Safety

The number of traffic crashes declined by 34.6 percent between 2002 and 2003, driven by a 33.7 percent decrease in crashes involving property damage only, the most frequent type of crash. Both fatal and personal injury crashes also declined, by 12.2 percent and 44.2 percent respectively. The number of persons injured declined by 45.5 percent, based on a 46.1 percent decline in occupant injuries and a 40.1 percent decline in pedestrian injuries. Although total fatalities were down by 12.9 percent, there was a divergence between occupant fatalities, which decreased by 22.4 percent, and pedestrian fatalities, which increased by 31.0 percent.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type-A) crashes (20.4 percent), as it has been in recent years. The next most frequent causes were following too closely (8.4 percent) and driving too fast for conditions (5.2 percent). These were also leading causes in 2002, at approximately the same percentages. No other cause accounted for 5 percent or more of the total in 2002.

The most common type of fatal accident in 2003 was a vehicle striking a fixed object (35.4 percent), followed by striking another vehicle in traffic (31.6 percent) and striking a pedestrian (25.3 percent).

* Note for Exhibit 14b: Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Exhibit 14a. Traffic Crashes, 2002-2003

Cause	2002	2003	%Change
Total crashes	**159,416**	**104,243**	**-34.6%**
Fatal	180	158	-12.2%
Personal injury	14,794	8,251	-44.2%
Property damage	144,442	95,834	-33.7%
Total fatalities	**202**	**176**	**-12.9%**
Occupant fatalities	156	121	-22.4%
Pedestrian fatalities	42	55	31.0%
*Other	4	0	-100.0%
Total persons injured	**21,868**	**11,927**	**-45.5%**
Occupant injuries	19,470	10,491	-46.1%
Pedestrian injuries	2,398	1,436	-40.1

*Includes pedacyclist fatalities

Exhibit 14b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2002-2003

Cause	2002	2003	%Change
Failure to yield	16,625	11,482	-30.9%
Following too closely	6,795	4,741	-30.2%
Too fast for conditions	4,439	2,920	-34.2%
Disregard traffic controls	3,967	2,624	-33.9%
Improper turn	3,455	2,351	-32.0%
Improper lane change	3,251	2,124	-34.7%
Improper backing	3,593	2,341	-34.8%
Driver intoxicated	2,403	1,489	-39.3%
Improper passing	2,004	1,322	-34.0%
Wrong way/side	1,139	654	-42.6%
Improper parking	718	436	-39.3%
Evading police vehicle	304	167	-45.1%
Emergency vehicle	290	177	-39.0%
Stopped school bus	136	86	-37.7%
License restrictions	44	42	-4.5%
Other violations	29,786	23,252	-21.9%
Type A crashes*	80,465	48,065	-40.3%
Total	**159,416**	**104,243**	**-34.6%**

Exhibit 14c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	%Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	47	50	6.4%
Struck pedestrian	62	40	-35.5%
Struck fixed object	62	56	-9.7%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	9	12	33.3%
Total	180	**158**	**-12.2%**

Traffic Safety

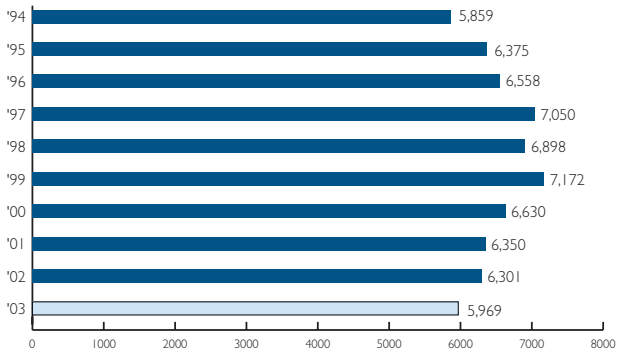
Exhibit 14d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2002-2003

Violations	2002	2003	% Change
DUI arrests	262	248	-5.3%
Open liquor	118	116	-1.7%
Seat belt/child restraints	501	273	-45.5%
Unsafe vehicles	69	53	-23.2%
License violations *	594	593	-0.2%
Insurance violations	629	633	-0.6%
Other citations **	677	499	-26.3%
Total citations issued	**2,850**	**2,415**	**-15.3%**
Warnings issued	**202**	**149**	**-26.2%**
Total vehicles checked	**7,552**	**7,244**	**-4.1%**

Exhibit 14e. Saturation Patrols, 2002-2003

Violations	2002	2003	% Change
DUI arrests	69	70	1.4%
Open liquor	50	41	-18.0%
Speeding	2,173	1,997	-8.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	3.969	6,627	67.0%
Unsafe vehicles	205	118	-42.4%
License violations *	860	1,076	25.1%
Insurance violations	1,505	1,008	-33.0%
Other citations **	4,281	2,659	-37.9%
Total citations issued	**13,112**	**13,614**	**3.8%**
Warnings issued	**850**	**1,006**	**18.4**

Exhibit 14f. DUI Arrests, 1994-2003



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Juveniles

Exhibit 15a. Youth Investigations, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Missing Persons	20,410	20,789	1.9%
DCFS Hotlines	2,022	3,461	71.2%
Child Abduction - Family Related*	1,584	1,443	-8.9%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,058	2,142	102.5%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,056	1,341	27.0%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 (Special Investigations Unit)*704		930	0.0%
Dependent/Neglect	984	956	-2.8%
Child Abandonment	14	21	50.0%
Total	**27,832**	**31,083**	**11.7%**

*As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section increased by 11.7 percent between 2003 and 2003. Among individual categories, the largest percentage increases were in child abuse investigations (102.5 percent) and those received through DCFS hotlines (71.2 percent). Between 2002 and 2003, there was an overall decline of 9.7 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. This was largely driven by a decrease in juveniles processed as school absentees, from 76,452 to 63,504 persons, or 16.9 percent. A notable exception to the overall trend was in station adjustments which involved referrals to agencies. These increased by some 5,1000 cases, or 70.9 percent.

Exhibit 15b. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
School Absentees	76,452	63,504	-16.9%
Curfew Arrests	40,345	34,250	-15.1%
Community Adjustments*	9,847	9,065	-7.9%
Referred to Agencies	7,201	12,304	70.9%
Referred to Family	2,646	3,365	27.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,650	16,059	-3.5%
Directed to Criminal Court	258	149	-42.2%
Status Offenders**	398	246	-38.2%
Total	**153,797**	**138,942**	**-9.7%**

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

*When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency

**Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 128 incidents reported in 2003 is the same number as in 2002.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2003,accounting for 56 reported incidents, or 43.8 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (34, or 60.7 percent) followed by Whites (16, or 28.6 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 31 incidents, or 24.2 percent of the reported total. Almost all of these were crimes against gay men (28, or 90.3 percent). Notwithstanding their frequency in 2003, sexual orientation-based crimes declined by 13 incidents, or 29.5 percent, over the previous year.

Three hate crime categories represented 82.8 percent of the reported total in 2003: battery/aggravated battery (29.7 percent), assault/aggravated assault (29.7 percent) and criminal damage to property (28.3 percent). These were also the leading categories in 2002, accounting for 75.0 percent of that year's total. Criminal damage to property showed the greatest increase among the three categories, by 10 reported incidents, or 50.0 percent.

When their race and gender were known, 2003 hate crime offenders tended to be White males (52.2 percent) or African-American males (35.5 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2002, although African-American males outnumbered White males (50.6 percent vs. 31.8 percent).

Exhibit 16a. Hate Crimes, 1994-2003

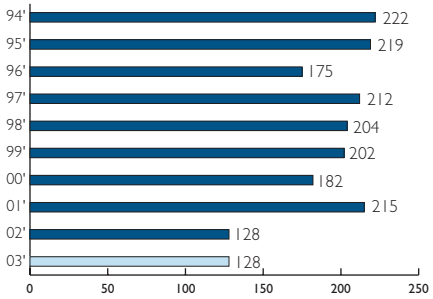


Exhibit 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Assault/Agg. Assault	33	38	15.2%
Battery/Agg. Battery	43	38	-11.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	2	0	-100.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	20	30	50.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	8	11	37.5%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment by Telephone	8	4	-50.0%
Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt	5	3	-40.0%
Threats	3	1	-66.7%
Other Criminal Offense*	6	3	-50.0%
Total	128	128	**0.0%**

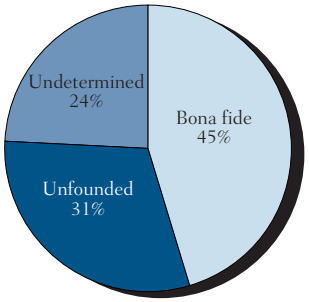
*Other Criminal Offense includes Arson, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Damage to Real Property, Theft, Unlawful Use of Weapons and Other Offenses,Intimidation.

Exhibit 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Race	53	56	5.7%
Sexual orientation	44	31	-29.5%
National origin	14	22	57.1%
Religion	16	18	-12.5%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	128	128	**0.0%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 16d. Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2003



administration

Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of more than 228.5 square miles. The Department had 16,244 employees at the end of 2003, including 13,619 sworn police officers.

Superintendent's Office

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, development of crime strategies, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent;, and one Division, which is commanded by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations, labor relations, chaplain services, counseling and referral services for Department members and their families, Department vehicles, non-Department vehicles in Department custody, processing and distribution of mail and documents, inventoried evidence and recovered property, and telephonic incident reporting from the public.

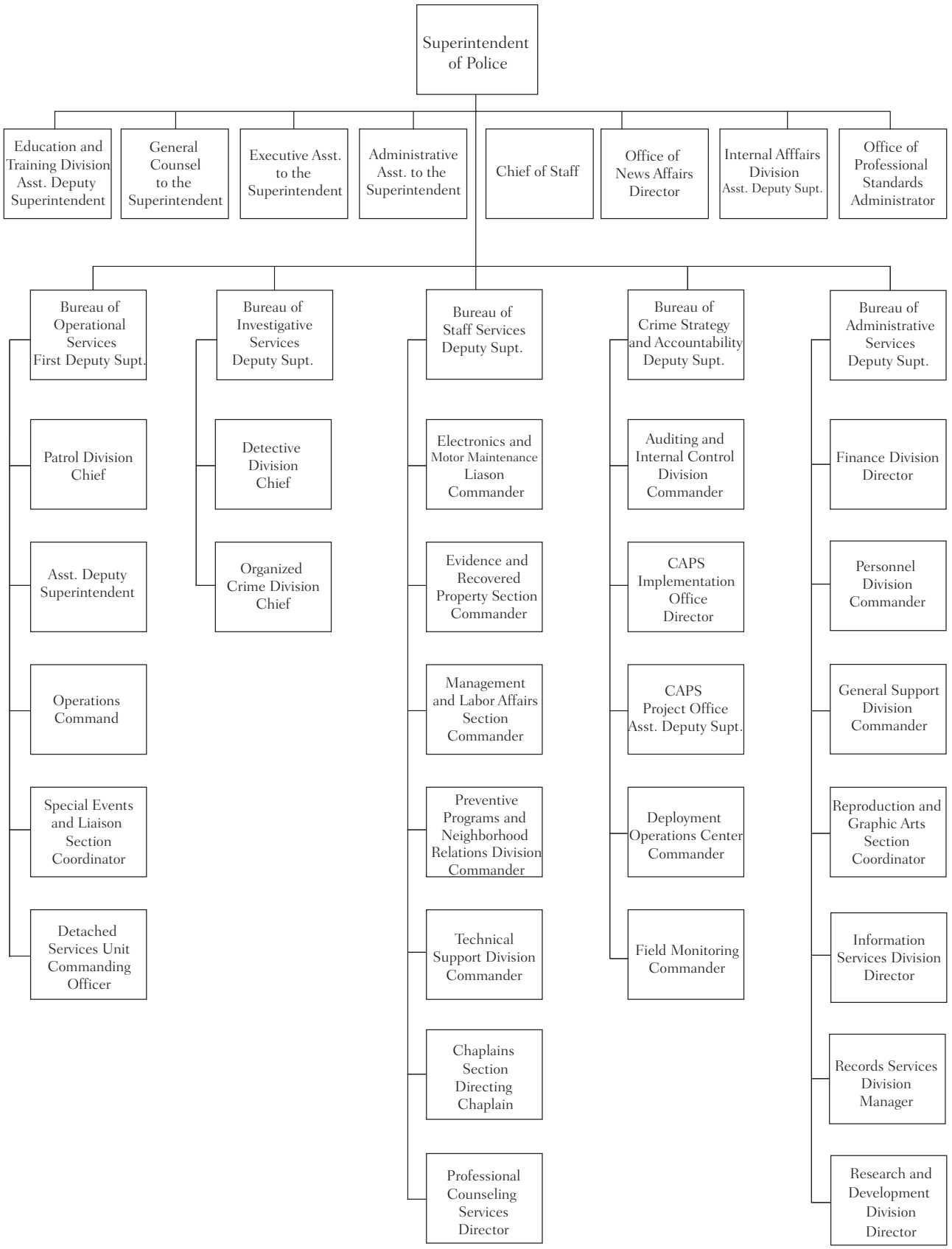
Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies. The Bureau also identifies emerging crime problems requiring additional Department resources; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternate Policing Strategy (CAPS); makes recommendations about the effective deployment of field units and monitors that deployment; and conducts audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Department activities relating to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; research, analysis, and data collection; grants administration; information services; records and facilities management and statistical crime analysis. Additionally, the bureau maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

Exhibit 17. Organization for Command, 2003



Personnel

Exhibit 18a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2003

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	**7,790**	**364**	**371**	**8,525**
Male	6,272	208	12	6,492
Female	1,518	156	359	2,033
Black	**3,515**	**825**	**544**	**4,884**
Male	2,332	210	17	2,559
Female	1,183	615	527	2,325
Hispanic	**2,039**	**140**	**128**	**2,307**
Male	1,655	63	8	1,726
Female	384	77	120	581
Nat. Amer.	**27**	**1**	**2**	**30**
Male	20	1	0	21
Female	7	0	2	9
Other	**248**	**246**	**4**	**498**
Male	220	114	2	336
Female	28	132	2	162
Total	**13,619**	**1,576**	**1,049**	**16,244**
Male	10,499	596	39	11,134
Female	3,120	980	1,010	5,110

Exhibit 18b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2002-2003

Title	2002 Salary		2003 Salary	
Superintendent	$150,156		$159,288	
First Deputy Superintendent	$139,452		$147,936	
Deputy Superintendent	$132,396		$140,436	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	$98,232	$130,740	$104,208	$138,690
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$90,156	$119,982	$95,640	$127,278
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$87,120	$114,750	$92,418	$121,728
Captain, Watch Commander	$67,452	$97,200	$68,802	$97,200
Lieutenant	$55,554	$81,918	$61,260	$99,144
Sergeant	$54,144	$80,808	$55,224	$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$48,480	$73,476	$49,452	$74,946
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	$46,872	$71,382	$47,808	$72,810
Police Officer	$36,984	$67,908	$36,984	$69,264

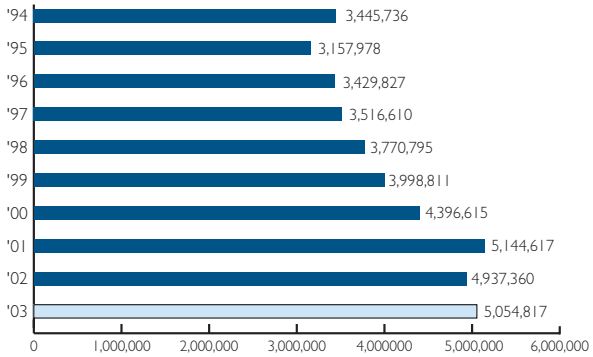
The Chicago Police Department had 16,244 members at the end of 2003, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 16,473 members at the end of 2002. Civilian members declined by 6.2 percent, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2002 levels.

At the end of 2003, 31.5 percent of all Department members were women: 22.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.2 percent of civilians, and 96.3 percent of crossing guards. These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2002 counterparts.

Almost half (47.5 percent) of the Department's 2003 members were classified as minorities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. This breaks down into 42.8 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.9 percent of civilians, and 64.6 percent of crossing guards. Minority representation increased by 5.1 percentage points among civilian members, and remained close to their 2002 figures among the other member classifications.

Calls for Service

Exhibit 19a. 911 Calls for Service, 1994-2003



In 2001, calls answered by 911 topped 5 million for the first time. They dipped below that number in 2002, but exceeded the 5 million mark once again in 2003 (5,054,817 calls, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous year).

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 19b as "Non-Emergency-746-6000." These calls declined by 3.6 percent in 2003, following declines of more than 20 percent in each of the two previous years. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency—MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These increased by 0.7 percent in 2003. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center remained essentially at their 2002 level (0.3 percent increase); automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 3.1 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 7.4 percent.

Exhibit 19b. Incoming Calls Received, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
9-1-1	4,937,360	5,054,817	2.4%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	345,130	332,609	-3.6%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,401,114	3,426,503	0.7%
Administrative	339,612	340,779	0.3%
Alarm	109,942	106,514	-3.1%
Foreign Language	72,456	77,785	7.4%
Total	**9,205,614**	**9,339,007**	**1.4%**

Correction factor added to these totals to reflect 7 days in Feb. and Mar in which calls answered were not recorded due to relocation of call takers. Daily rate over previous 3 months was substituted for each day.

Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2003 decreased by 5.7 percent from its 2002 level, while attendance dropped by 9.8 percent. In an average month, in 2003, 249 meetings were held, each attended by 21 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 26,7 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 63.6 percent.

Exhibit 20a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Total Meetings	**3,163**	**2,984**	**-5.7%**
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	264	249	-5.7%
Total Attendees	**70,024**	**63,128**	**-9.8%**
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,835	5,261	-9.8%
Average Attendees per Meeting	22	21	-4.5%

Exhibit 20b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Total Cases	**2,545**	**3,224**	**26.7%**
Average Number of Cases/Month	212	268	26.4%
Total Volunteers	**5,570**	**9,111**	**63.6%**
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	464	759	63.6%

CAPS at 10… and Still Counting

The Chicago Police Alternative Policing Strategy has been thriving for over 10 years now. In 2003 the Chicago Police Department hosted a number of events occurring throughout the year in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of CAPS. For more information about the CAPS program or to find out information for the district or beat you live in, visit the CPD website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Exhibit 21a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2003

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,597	418
Civil Rights Violations	1,458	7
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	191	27
Verbal Abuse	798	12
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	154	42
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	227	73
Commission of a Crime	362	22
Civil Suits	55	—
Alcohol Abuse	15	8
Drug/Substance Abuse	21	13
Bribery/Official Corruption	6	—
Supervisory Responsibilities	57	16
Total	**5,941**	**638**

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Exhibit 21-1. Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2003

1) Number of officers against whom an allegation was made	1,150
2) Total number of allegations made against such officers	1,429
3) Number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.	80
4) Listing of investigations of allegations pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made.	141
5) Listing of allegations which board has determined not to file charges	632

[1] This status report is published pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

[2] This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force and therefore there may be more than one allegation against an officer; also, there may be one allegation against multiple officers which is counted separately for each officer named as an accused even if arising out of one incident or investigation.

[3] This number reflects disciplinary charges that were filed in 2003, even if the investigations were initiated prior to 2003. Charges from investigations initiated in 2003 may be filed after 2003.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2003, without regard to the date that the complaint was initiated; matching dates of initiation of these complaints to those pending currently is not an available function.

[5] Not all investigations of excessive force complaints made in 2003 were completed in 2003, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

NOTE: No reported category equals the sum of any other categories because the categories address different data requests and because of the footnoted information.

Exhibit 21b.
2003 Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*

	2003
Reprimand	173
Suspended 1 to 5 days	301
Suspended 6 to 15 days	30
Suspended 16 to 30 days	36
Suspended over 30 days	7
Separated from the Department	9
Total	**556**
Violation noted, no action	45
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,892
Hold - Penalty Not Served	63
Resigned while under investigation	63

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Exhibit 21c.
2003 Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards)

	2003
Complaints retained by OPS	2,167
Complaint Registers completed	2,179
Unfounded [a]	1,162
Exonerated [b]	91
Not Sustained [c]	2,149
Sustained [d]	104

Note:
Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2003

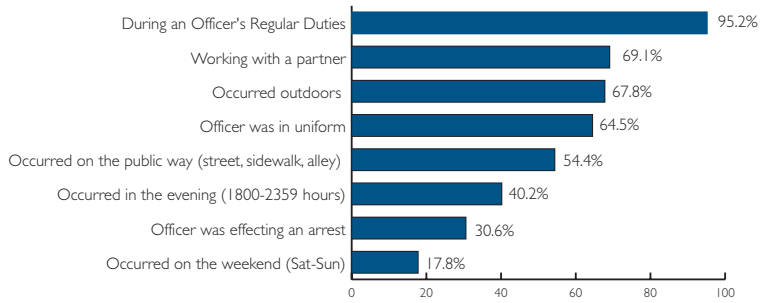


Exhibit 22b. Injury Type, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Fatal	1	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	145	48
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	827	1,192
No Injury	610	941
Total	**1,583**	**2,181**

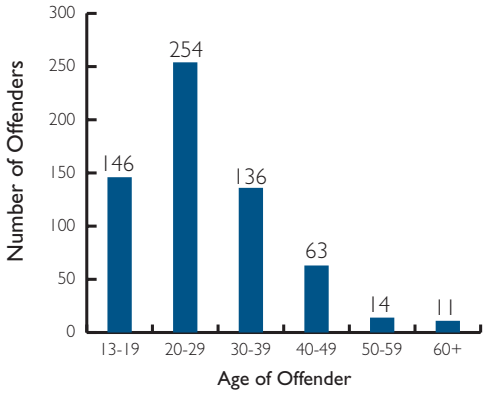
There were 2,181 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2003, up by 39.5 percent from the 1,583 incidents in 2002. On average, each district had 87.2 incidents in 2003, but the number varied from 34 to 178 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.2 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while working with a partner (69.1 percent); outdoors (67.8 percent); while the officer was in uniform (64.5 percent); and on the public way (54.4 percent). There was less consistency in the time of day, the day of the week, or the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 56.9 percent of the time. There was a substantial decrease in the number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack, from 145 to 48, a 66.9 percent decrease. The 2003 figure is close to that of 2001 (47). The average age of a battered officer in 2003 was 36, as compared to 42 for all Chicago police officers. Over half (52.6) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of the known battery offender was 27, as compared to 28.9 years for all arrested offenders.

Exhibit 22c. Weapons Type, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	%Change
Hands/Feet	1,103	1,522	38.0%
Mouth	95	121	27.4%
Firearm	90	119	32.2%
Verbal Threat	84	121	44.0%
Vehicle	25	47	88.0%
Knife	17	35	105.9%
Officer's Own Weapon	0	0	–
Other	169	216	27.8%
Total	**1,583**	**2,181**	**37.8%**

Exhibit 22d. Age of Police Attacker, 2003



Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22e. Age of Attacked Officer

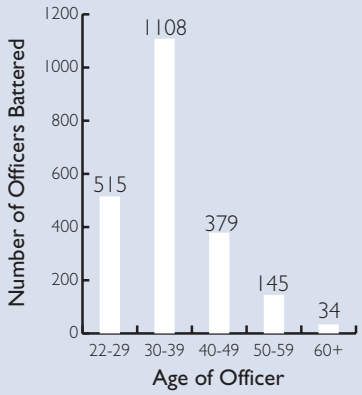


Exhibit 22f.
Attacked Officer Years of Service

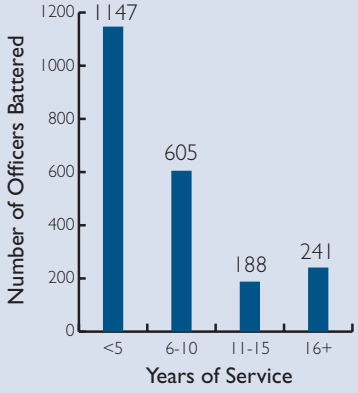


Exhibit 22g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2002-2003

District	2002	2003	% Change
1	49	69	40.8%
2	58	80	37.9%
3	61	83	36.1%
4	51	86	68.6%
5	40	76	90.0%
6	85	150	76.5%
7	105	178	69.5%
8	120	132	10.0%
9	82	113	37.8%
10	76	68	-10.5%
11	144	174	20.8%
12	50	34	-32.0%
13	20	41	105.0%
14	50	77	54.0%
15	89	125	40.4%
16	46	69	50.0%
17	33	38	15.2%
18	63	126	100.0%
19	42	70	66.7%
20	38	47	23.7%
21	21	36	71.4%
22	43	54	25.6%
23	44	78	77.3%
24	62	71	14.5%
25	106	101	-4.7%
Outside City	5	5	0.0%
Total	1,583	2,181	37.8%

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained seven recruit classes in 2003, graduating 430 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to nine classes and 522 recruits in 2002. The number of recruits graduated in 2003 is a decrease of 1.6 percent from the number in 2002.

Chicago recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training division trained 99 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is 9.2 percent fewer individuals than the 109 trained in 2002.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and and qualifications are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Recruit Training	**631**	**529**	**-16.2%**
Chicago	522	430	-17.6%
Suburban	109	99	-9.2%
Other Training	**17,978**	**12,398**	**-31.0%**
Retreads/Retrainees*	88	93	5.7%
In-Service	15,325	9,738	-27.4%
Pre-Service	71	430	505.6%
CES - 3 hour training programs	204	516	152.9%
Special training for outside agencies	2,156	641	-70.3%
Civilian	134	980	631.3%
Firearms Training	**27,035**	**26,017**	**-3.8%**
Chicago	21,077	21,050	-0.1%
Outside agencies using range	315	641	103.5%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	5,643	4,326	-23.3%
Total	**45,644**	**38,944**	**-14.7%**

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, from $1,033,237,288 to $1,051,226,834. Personnel costs represented 96.0 percent of the total, a figure typical of recent years. Two appropriations categories which decreased between 2002 and 2003 were contractual services (-5.5 percent) and equipment (-56.5 percent).

Exhibit 24. Annual Appropriations, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.)[a]	$992,298,341	$1,009,399,948
Contractual Services[b]	$15,244,663	$14,403,592
Travel	$525	$525
Commodities[c]	$9,581,141	$9,041,510
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	$81,218	$35,350
Contingencies	$45,000	$45,000
For Specific Purpose - Financial	$7,500,000	$8,500,000
For Specific Purpose - General	$2,048,400	$1,800,909
Capital Equipment Note	$6,438,000	$8,000,000
Total	$1,033,237,288	$1,051,226,834

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

Exhibit 25. Fleet Inventory, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Marked Squad Car	1,665	1,700
Unmarked Squad Car	1,423	1,339
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	166	189
P.A.P.V.	94	94
Squadrols	86	120
CTA Security	23	32
Canine Mini-Vans	19	34
Trailers	18	18
Suburbans and Blazers	17	16
Prisoner Transport Van	16	14
3-Wheel Motorcycles	15	18
Utility Vehicles	15	11
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	14	14
3-Wheel Cushmans	11	9
Patrol Mini-Vans	10	20
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	10
Full-Size Passenger Vans	8	32
Boats	7	9
Station Wagons	4	4
Total	**3,621**	**3,683**

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,683 vehicles in 2003, an increase of 1.7 percent from the 3,621 vehicles in 2002. The most common vehicles in 2003, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (46.2 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (36.4 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars, although the second-most-common vehicles in 2002 and 2003, actually decreased by 5.9 percent between the two years. Noteworthy increases were in the number of squadrols, from 86 to 120 (39.5 percent), and in the number of boats in the Marine Unit, from seven to nine.

For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

312-745-6071 (phone)
312-745-6932 (fax)
police@cityofchicago.org (email)

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. CrimeWatch airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the Chicago Works show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill 60653

www.cityofchicago.org/police

the chicago police department

annual report
2004
year in review

philip j. cline • superintendent

2004 DEDICATION

Officer Michael P. Gordon, Star No. 18751

The 2004 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents, especially Officer Michael P. Gordon who was killed in the line of duty in August 2004.

"You will always be remembered."

On Sunday, 08 August 2004, at approximately 0545 hours, while on duty, Police Officer Michael P. Gordon along with his partner, Probationary Police Officer John Dalcason, were involved in a motor vehicle accident. Both officers were ejected from their patrol car. Officer Gordon died as a result of injuries sustained in the accident.

Officer Gordon was appointed to the Department on 28 October 2002 and was assigned to the 011th District. He is survived by his wife and four children.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
2004 ANNUAL REPORT

mission statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by, the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

pledge against racial profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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CITY-BG-059517

making chicago the safest big city in america

message from the superintendent

I remain committed to making Chicago the safest big city in America, and we remain firmly on that path. Last year, index (serious) crime declined by 3.7 percent compared to the previous year, which meant fewer victims of crime in Chicago. Murders in 2004 decreased by 25.2 percent compared to the previous year, reaching a 38-year low, a fact about which I am especially proud. I attribute much of this success to our major emphasis on reducing gang-related crime and the innovative strategies we have put in place to accomplish this. Our use of intelligence to rapidly deploy resources to high-crime areas means we can often prevent crime before it happens. More resources mean more officers in targeted areas doing more things. Our officers are making more traffic stops, stopping vehicles that match those used in recent shootings, and looking for stolen cars, which are often used in drive-by shootings.

Some of our other successful strategies include targeting open air drug markets, disrupting gang activity, and recovering more illegal firearms. Our efforts are paying off handsomely.

We are proud of our successes in 2004, but there is still too much crime in many of our communities. That is why we must work even harder in 2005 to make every community safer. We must continue to be flexible, innovative, and proactive so we can do a better job of preventing crime instead of merely responding to it.

We must also recognize that innovative policing strategies will not succeed unless they are backed by the trust and partnership of the community. Key to building trust and strengthening the partnership is delivering a strong message that racial profiling and bias-based policing are unacceptable practices. This message needs to be delivered to officers through tough policy, strict accountability, diverse hiring, and constant training. The message also needs to go out to those we serve that we do not practice any form of biased-based policing. We are taking a number of steps to make sure our policy against biased-based policing is clear and that it is being

CITY-BG-059518

message from the **superintendent**

followed throughout the Department. These include:

• Continuing community outreach to raise awareness of the Office of Professional Standards (OPS)/Internal Affairs Division (IAD) complaint process to encourage individuals who feel they were wrongly stopped by the police to file a complaint so it can be fully investigated.

• Reviewing our in-service training curriculum on biased-based policing and refreshing our training efforts regarding vehicle stops and searches.

• Working with an outside consultant to conduct a full review of the Department's policy on biased-based policing to ensure it is current and state of the art.

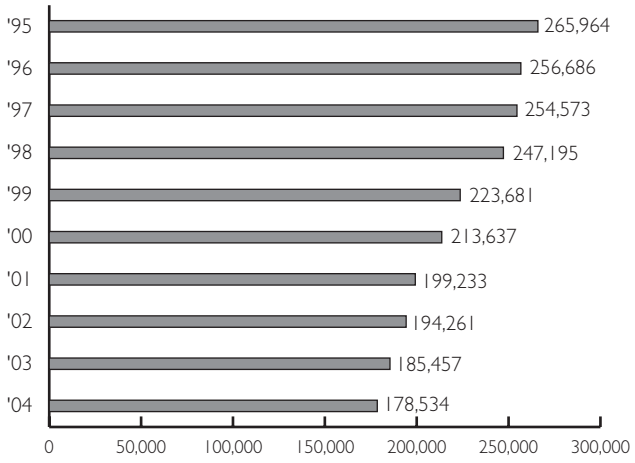
• Having command staff members continue to reinforce the Department's policy on racial profiling with supervisors and field officers.

The combination of innovative, effective policing strategies, implemented in a manner which respects the diversity of our residents, is a recipe for success. But one more ingredient is needed: your active involvement and participation. We hope you will join our fight against crime by attending your local beat community meetings, where you can work with your neighbors and the police on neighborhood crime and disorder problems. The community policing office of your local district can give you information about beat community meetings and other, exciting CAPS programs that help your community.

CITY-BG-059519

[crime]

exhibit 1.
total index crime, 1995-2004



Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1995 through 2004. The overall decline was 32.9 percent or 3.36 percent per year on a compound annual basis. Between 2003 and 2004 the decrease was 3.7 percent.

about index crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

violent crime:	
murder.	the willful killing of a person or death through the criminal act of another.
criminal sexual assault.	broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.
robbery.	the taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.
aggravated assault/battery.	the intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.
property crime:	
burglary.	the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.
theft.	the unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.
motor vehicle theft.	the unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.
arson.	the willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle,aircraft, or personal property of another.

index crime

The overall decrease in index crime between 2003 and 2004 was reflected in each specific crime category. Three individual crime categories showed a substantially greater decrease than the overall decline of 3.7 percent: murder (25.2 percent), arson (18.2 percent) and robbery (8.2 percent). Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 3.9:1, a ratio slightly higher than in recent years. As in 2003, violent crimes declined at a faster rate than property crimes (7.0 percent vs. 2.9 percent), a reversal of recent trends.

exhibit 2. index crime, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
Murder	599	448	-25.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,805	1,706	-5.5%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	114	105	-7.9%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,691	1,601	-5.3%
Robbery - Total	17,324	15,895	-8.2%
Armed Robbery*	10,536	9,455	-10.3%
Strongarm Robbery	6,788	6,440	-5.1%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	19,800	18,731	-5.4%
Gun	6,277	5,158	-17.8%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,511	4,691	4.0%
Other dangerous weapon**	7,912	8,383	6.0%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	1,100	499	-54.6%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**39,528**	**36,780**	**-7.0%**
Burglary - Total	25,102	24,419	-2.7%
Forcible Entry	18,048	17,359	-3.8%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	5,980	6,131	2.5%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,074	929	-13.5%
Theft	97,098	93,809	-3.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	22,753	-0.1%
Arson	945	773	-18.2%
Property Crime Subtotal	**145,929**	**141,754**	**-2.9%**
Total Index Crimes	**185,457**	**178,534**	**-3.7%**

* Includes attempted armed robbery.
** Includes aggravated domestic battery, aggravated assault or battery against a child, and aggravated assault or battery against a senior citizen in which a weapon type was not specified.

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violent crime vs. property crime

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 20.6 percent of all 2004 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 79.4 percent. These are close to the figures of recent years, although they reflect a slightly greater proportion of property crimes and a smaller proportion of violent crimes. In 2002, for example, the percentages were 23.7, violent crimes, and 76.3 percent, property crimes.

Three categories accounted for almost all (94.1 percent) of the 2004 violent crimes: robbery (43.2 percent), aggravated battery (31.2 percent) and aggravated assault (19.7 percent). Murder represented 1.2 percent of violent crimes, close to the 1.5 percent in 2003. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 66.2 percent of the reported total, virtually identical to the 66.5 percent in 2003. Theft, in fact, retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for more than half (52.5 percent) of all reported incidents in 2004.

exhibit 3a. violent vs. property crime, 2004

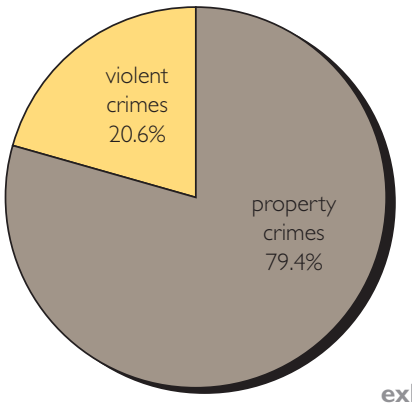


exhibit 3b. violent crime, 2004

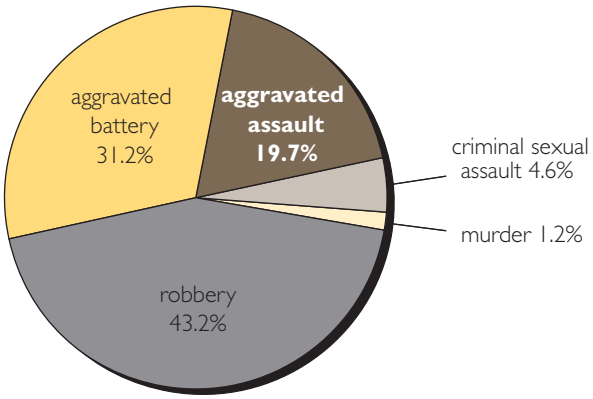
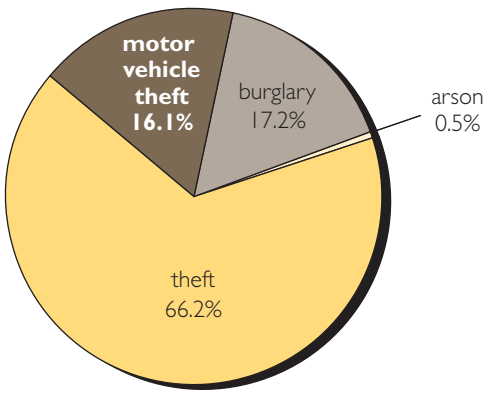


exhibit 3c. property crime, 2004



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index crime victims

Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (63.4 percent vs. 36.6 percent) and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.9 percent vs. 48.1 percent). Two gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority (87.5 percent) of homicide victims were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (90.2 percent) were female.

African Americans were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2004, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (65.3 percent) than property crime victims (44.2 percent). Hispanics (18.1 percent) and Caucasians (14.8 percent) were the next-most frequent victims of violent crime, both at considerably lower levels. Caucasians ranked second as victims of property crime, at 34.3 percent.

exhibit 4a. index crime victims by gender, 2004

Crime	Male	Female
Murder	87.5%	12.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.8%	90.2%
Robbery	70.6%	29.4%
Aggravated Assault	56.3%	43.7%
Aggravated Battery	64.9%	35.1%
Total Violent Crime	**63.4%**	**36.6%**
Burglary	52.0%	48.0%
Theft	49.1%	50.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	61.5%	38.5%
Arson	57.9%	42.1%
Total Property Crime	**51.9%**	**48.1%**
Total Index Crime	**54.8%**	**45.2%**

exhibit 4b. index crime victims by race, 2004

Crime	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	72.3%	6.5%	20.1%	1.1%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.3%	14.4%	15.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Robbery	57.0%	20.8%	18.9%	3.0%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	67.6%	12.5%	18.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	73.8%	8.7%	16.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	**65.3%**	**14.8%**	**18.1%**	**1.7%**	**0.1%**
Burglary	45.7%	34.3%	17.1%	2.7%	0.2%
Theft	41.7%	37.9%	16.9%	3.2%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	51.2%	21.7%	24.8%	2.2%	0.1%
Arson	47.4%	18.3%	31.5%	2.6%	0.1%
Total Property Crime	**44.2%**	**34.3%**	**18.4%**	**3.0%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**49.6%**	**29.3%**	**18.3%**	**2.6%**	**0.2%**

Note: "Caucasian" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as Caucasian; "African American" includes anyone self-identified as African American; "Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race; "Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander; "Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

exhibit 5a. index offenses and clearances, 2004

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	234	52.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,706	758	44.4%
Robbery	15,895	2,847	17.9%
Aggravated Assault	7,257	4,148	57.2%
Aggravated Battery	11,474	4,894	42.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**36,780**	**12,881**	**35.0%**
Burglary	24,419	2,277	9.3%
Theft	93,809	15,946	17.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	3,072	13.5%
Arson	773	151	19.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	**141,754**	**21,446**	**15.1%**
Total	**178,534**	**34,327**	**19.2%**

exhibit 5b. index offenses and clearances, 2003

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	599	304	50.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,805	732	40.6%
Robbery	17,324	2,882	16.6%
Aggravated Assault	7,332	4,020	54.8%
Aggravated Battery	12,468	4,701	37.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**39,528**	**12,639**	**32.0%**
Burglary	25,102	2,567	10.2%
Theft	97,098	16,865	17.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	3,342	14.7%
Arson	945	188	19.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	**145,929**	**22,962**	**15.7%**
Total	**185,457**	**35,601**	**19.2%**

The percentage of cases cleared in 2004 was 19.2 percent, the same as in 2003. This figure is slightly lower than the combined percentage for the previous five years, which was 20.9 percent. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for more than half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft.

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (35.0 percent vs. 15.1 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate at 57.2 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 9.3 percent.

Data taken from 2003 Annual Report.

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) is arrested, charged, and prosecuted and those cleared exceptionally. Incidents are cleared exceptionally when an offender has been identified, there is enough evidence to arrest, charge, and prosecute the offender, and the offender's location is known so that he/she can be taken into custody, but circumstances outside the control of the police department have prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 5b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2003 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in 2004.

violent crime trends

exhibit 6a.
murder, 1995-2004

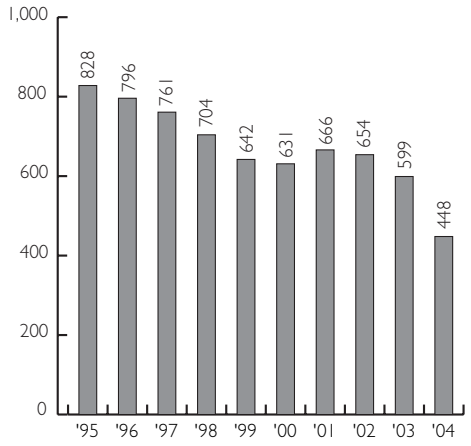
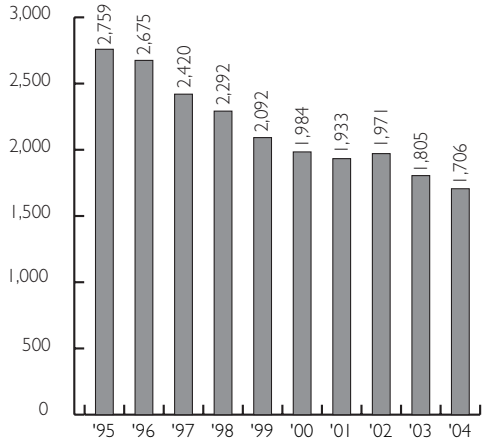


exhibit 6b.
criminal sexual assault, 1995-2004



Violent crimes declined steadily from 1995 through 2004, at a compound annual rate of 6.35 percent. The 36,780 violent crimes in 2004 represent a ten-year decline of 44.6 percent from 66,418 in 1995. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1995 and 2004: robbery, 47.3 percent; murder, 45.9 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 42.7 percent; criminal sexual assault, 38.2 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had an increase in one year of the reporting period, against an overall pattern of decline.

exhibit 6c.
robbery, 1995-2004

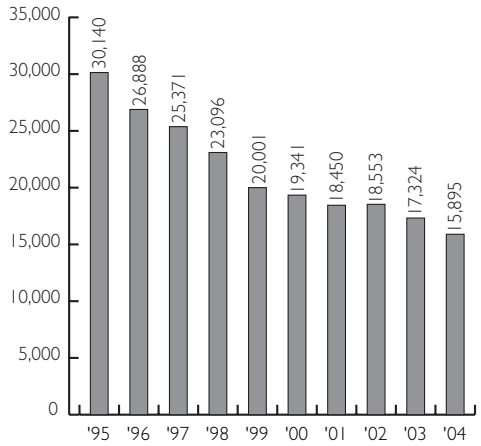


exhibit 6d.
aggravated assault/battery, 1995-2004

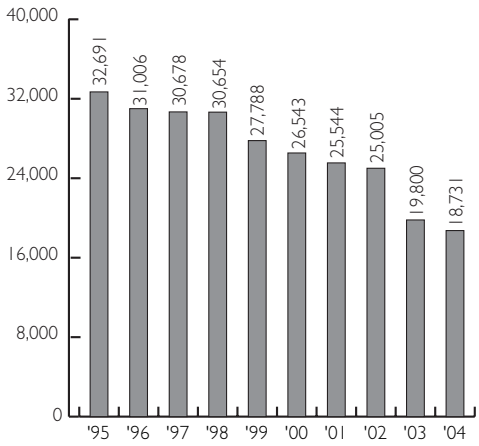


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exhibit 7a.
arson, 1995-2004

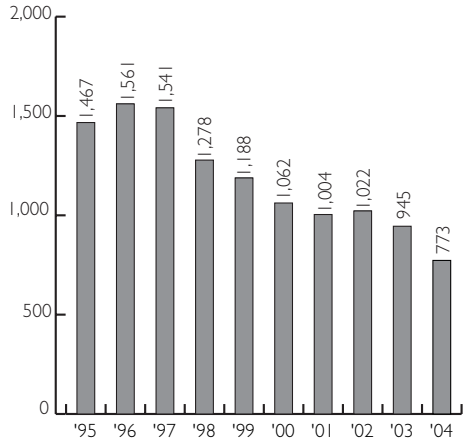
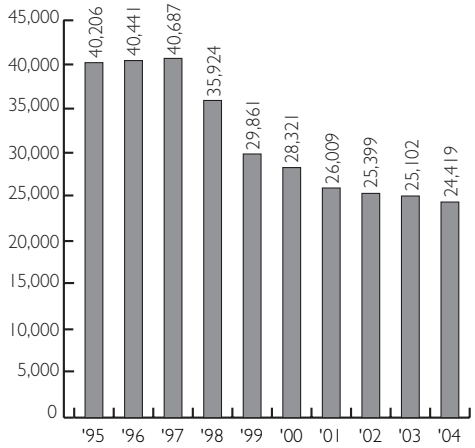


exhibit 7b.
burglary, 1995-2004



With the exception of 1996-1997, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1995 and 2004. The compound, annual rate of decrease was 3.79 percent. The 141,754 property crimes reported in 2004 represent a decline of 29.0 percent from the 199,546 offenses in 1995. This decrease is 15.6 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1995 and 2004: arson, 47.3 percent; burglary, 39.3 percent; motor vehicle theft, 37.1 percent; theft, 22.9 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

exhibit 7c.
theft, 1995-2004

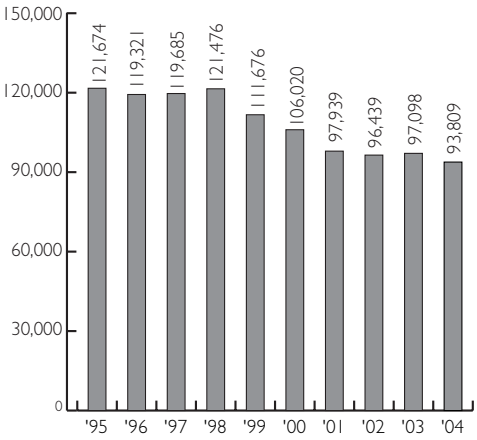
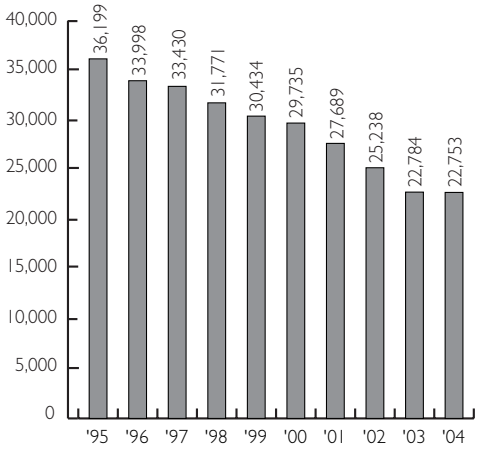


exhibit 7d.
motor vehicle theft, 1995-2004



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murder

Murders decreased by 25.2 percent between 2003 and 2004. Of the 2004 murders whose cause has been determined, 42.0 percent arose from gang activity, while 25.7 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery (11.3 percent) and other (10.5 percent) were the only other motives which accounted for more than 10 percent of murders of known cause.

As compared to 2003, there was a slight increase in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 35.9 percent to 37.5 percent) and a decrease in those between 21 and 30 (from 43.7 percent to 39.6 percent). In both years, however, approximately four out of five murder offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the median victim's age was 26 in 2004, the median offender's age was 23. From another perspective, persons over 30 were 37.3 percent of the victim population, while they were 22.8 percent of the offender population.

exhibit 8a. causative factors, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Altercations	131	98	-25.2%
Child Abuse	8	15	87.5%
Domestic	44	23	-47.7%
Gang-related	242	160	-33.9%
Robbery	61	43	-29.5%
Index other than Robbery	1	2	100.0%
Other	44	40	-9.1%
Under Investigation	68	67	-1.5%
Total	599	448	-25.2%

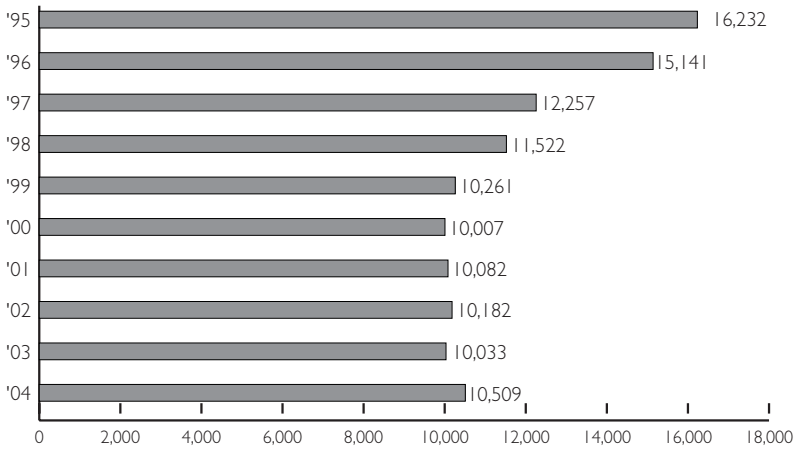
exhibit 8b. ages of offenders, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	162	125
21 - 30	197	132
31 - 40	58	45
41 - 50	28	24
51 - 60	5	4
61 - 70	1	3
71 - 80	0	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	451	333

exhibit 8c. ages of victims, 2003-2004

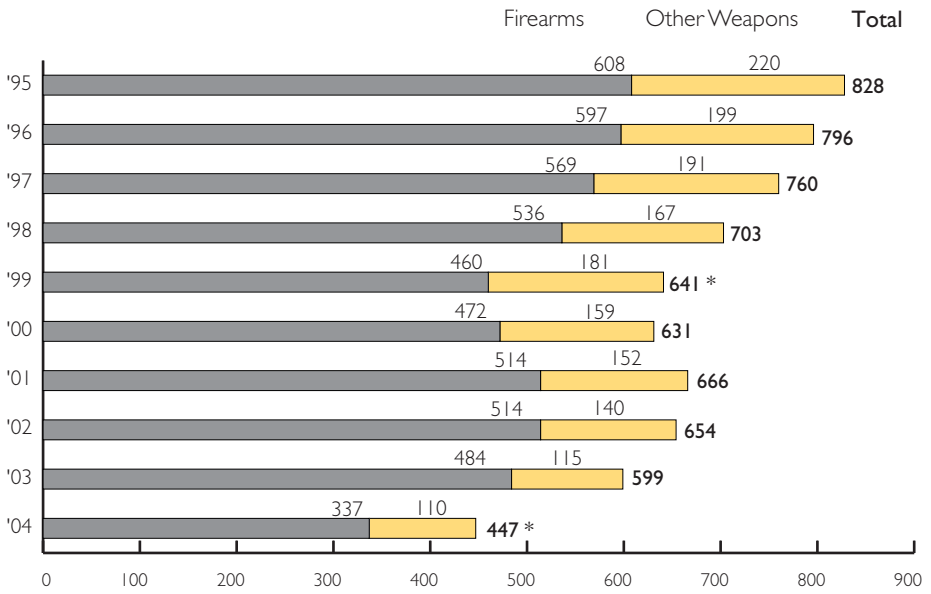
	2003	2004
10 & Under	11	17
11 - 20	130	112
21 - 30	271	152
31 - 40	82	91
41 - 50	65	51
51 - 60	28	14
61 - 70	3	5
71 - 80	6	5
Over 80	3	1
Total	599	448

exhibit 9a. firearms recoveries, 1995-2004



The 10,509 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2004 is an increase of 4.7 percent over 2003, and a six-year high in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 75.4 percent of 2004 murders, a retrenchment from the 80.8 percent in 2003, and the reversal of a three-year trend in which the percentage of murders involving a firearm had reached a ten-year high.

exhibit 9b. murder offenses by weapon type, 1995-2004



* There was one murder in 2004 and one murder in 1999 in which the weapon type was unknown.

chicago community areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North Side
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood

exhibit 10a.
chicago community areas and map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by Community Area. In order to group data by Community Area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a Community Area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by Community Area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify Community Areas.

40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mount Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare
77 Edgewater

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chicago community areas

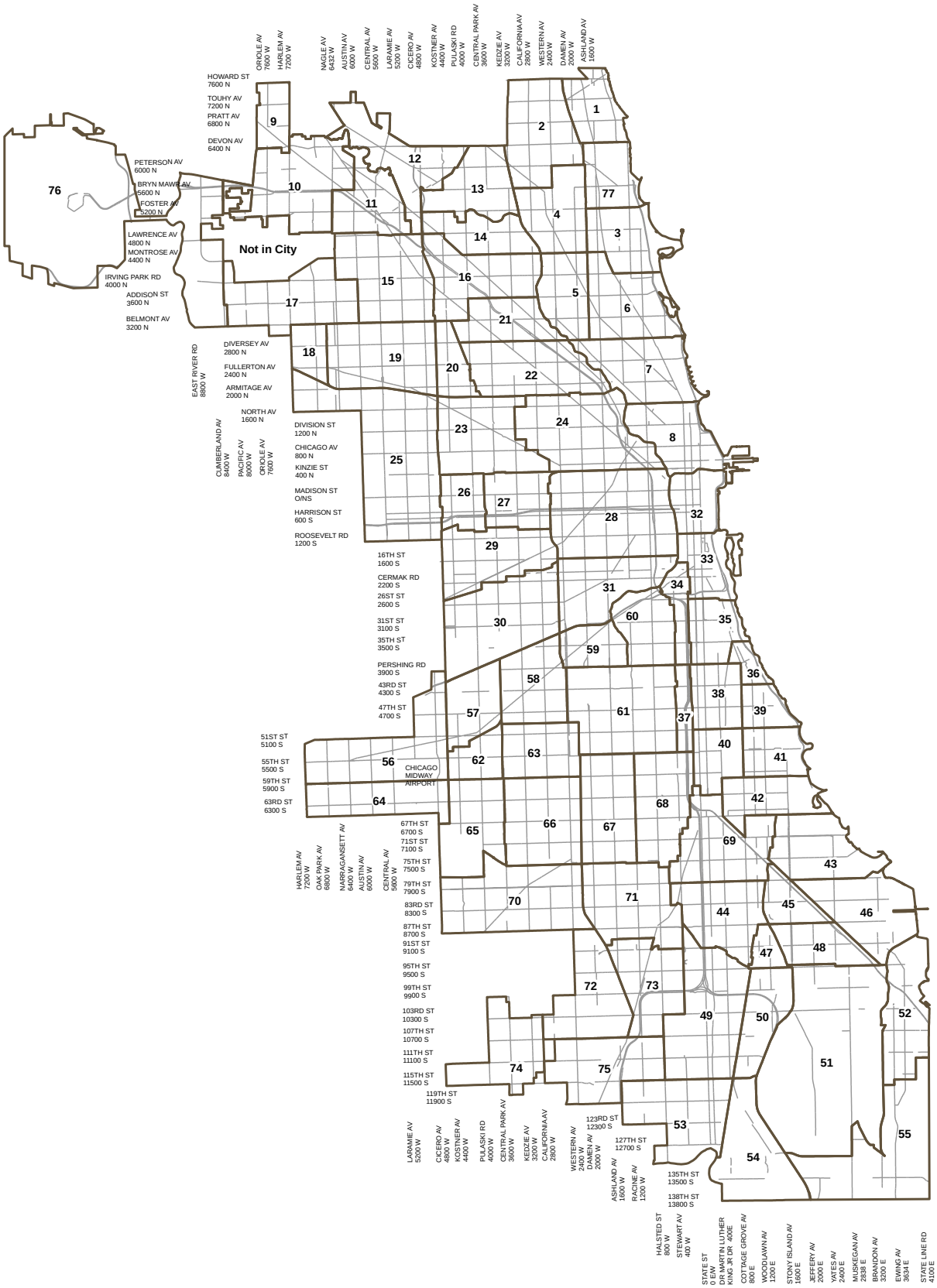


exhibit 10b. index crimes by community area, 2004

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	6	21	392	85	132	479	1,495	260	15	2,885
2	WEST RIDGE	0	21	192	43	73	416	1,508	444	8	2,705
3	UPTOWN	2	25	213	75	121	325	1,685	233	5	2,684
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	0	6	91	29	38	247	920	162	4	1,497
5	NORTH CENTER	1	10	84	38	37	277	823	116	3	1,389
6	LAKE VIEW	4	31	288	33	97	833	2,910	401	7	4,604
7	LINCOLN PARK	1	15	219	45	78	650	2,906	335	5	4,254
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	7	32	348	114	292	402	5,529	396	6	7,126
9	EDISON PARK	0	3	3	4	6	26	73	9	2	126
10	NORWOOD PARK	0	4	13	17	11	117	471	56	2	691
11	JEFFERSON PARK	2	5	28	9	12	88	382	82	3	611
12	FOREST GLEN	0	2	7	3	6	69	194	39	1	321
13	NORTH PARK	1	4	35	13	12	132	438	110	5	750
14	ALBANY PARK	4	14	155	49	54	192	813	211	2	1,494
15	PORTAGE PARK	1	6	128	63	44	294	1,432	334	19	2,321
16	IRVING PARK	4	25	154	78	67	324	1,092	377	8	2,129
17	DUNNING	1	2	66	29	19	186	619	122	9	1,053
18	MONTCLARE	0	0	14	10	10	73	264	95	1	467
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	7	29	287	111	165	539	1,741	612	30	3,521
20	HERMOSA	1	7	81	41	58	186	431	163	7	975
21	AVONDALE	6	13	202	73	88	388	1,227	346	16	2,359
22	LOGAN SQUARE	9	41	376	135	178	805	2,875	658	24	5,101
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	14	54	495	239	443	588	2,026	609	36	4,504
24	WEST TOWN	14	35	481	167	281	934	4,032	809	30	6,783
25	AUSTIN	34	134	1,067	456	729	1,090	3,502	1,075	55	8,142
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	7	28	305	134	315	197	843	277	15	2,121
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	4	18	295	152	329	255	1,069	348	11	2,481
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	11	35	421	149	316	388	4,371	762	7	6,460
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	17	51	415	205	420	416	1,729	467	24	3,744
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	22	17	271	143	224	254	1,496	550	22	2,999
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	8	11	109	122	116	210	1,037	298	6	1,917
32	LOOP	2	11	142	47	57	165	4,796	180	2	5,402
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	2	5	81	43	70	117	1,118	123	2	1,561
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	2	80	21	24	81	481	89	0	779
35	DOUGLAS	9	27	234	79	193	132	1,076	206	4	1,960
36	OAKLAND	0	4	18	19	29	56	134	40	1	301
37	FULLER PARK	4	4	70	25	33	53	264	68	1	522
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	5	38	299	129	281	378	1,152	314	9	2,605
39	KENWOOD	4	23	82	47	62	183	633	129	4	1,167

CITY-BG-059532

exhibit 10b. **index crimes by community area, 2004 (continued)**

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	10	25	231	100	222	242	628	257	2	1,717
41	HYDE PARK	3	12	202	30	35	244	1,043	236	1	1,806
42	WOODLAWN	6	33	322	164	295	346	932	350	10	2,458
43	SOUTH SHORE	20	66	626	260	435	1,014	2,030	704	24	5,179
44	CHATHAM	8	48	455	180	248	678	1,967	625	7	4,216
45	AVALON PARK	1	12	115	35	64	131	508	170	3	1,039
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	15	27	319	195	225	363	1,416	431	7	2,998
47	BURNSIDE	0	3	26	8	32	38	95	44	1	247
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	2	15	131	41	53	155	458	229	3	1,087
49	ROSELAND	16	59	462	242	364	520	1,679	524	27	3,893
50	PULLMAN	0	7	49	47	53	79	348	98	1	682
51	SOUTH DEERING	0	10	60	57	77	111	478	160	5	958
52	EAST SIDE	1	12	38	36	67	150	341	151	7	803
53	WEST PULLMAN	9	40	253	207	295	440	812	320	9	2,385
54	RIVERDALE	3	9	74	63	110	57	220	79	1	616
55	HEGEWISCH	1	1	24	19	22	66	163	53	5	354
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	7	14	149	60	61	339	834	218	3	1,685
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	6	62	14	33	158	433	109	5	821
58	BRIGHTON PARK	3	23	150	79	101	345	820	316	13	1,850
59	McKINLEY PARK	0	2	52	49	52	171	504	173	8	1,011
60	BRIDGEPORT	1	16	43	65	51	234	598	167	10	1,185
61	NEW CITY	12	36	336	212	342	524	1,770	447	22	3,701
62	WEST ELSDON	2	6	47	21	21	150	363	108	3	721
63	GAGE PARK	2	17	133	72	112	263	633	305	20	1,557
64	CLEARING	0	3	27	29	25	202	372	132	6	796
65	WEST LAWN	2	6	81	37	41	201	1,255	229	8	1,860
66	CHICAGO LAWN	13	32	444	214	320	628	1,641	635	21	3,948
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	20	82	419	315	614	653	1,643	547	38	4,331
68	ENGLEWOOD	26	65	477	290	496	725	1,400	562	17	4,058
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	17	59	531	239	378	704	1,575	699	19	4,221
70	ASHBURN	2	15	179	76	60	254	773	246	6	1,611
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	15	67	563	275	396	808	2,109	674	24	4,931
72	BEVERLY	1	4	50	14	21	146	470	90	1	797
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	5	24	199	104	106	212	957	287	12	1,906
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	5	24	10	8	49	242	24	5	367
75	MORGAN PARK	3	14	97	63	50	153	693	169	5	1,247
76	O'HARE	0	3	7	18	10	28	687	107	1	861
77	EDGEWATER	3	13	195	42	58	292	1,289	164	2	2,058

CITY-BG-059533

exhibit 10c. community area population by race

	Community Area	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2	WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3	UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5	NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6	LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7	LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9	EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10	NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11	JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12	FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13	NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14	ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15	PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16	IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17	DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18	MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20	HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21	AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24	WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25	AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32	LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35	DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36	OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37	FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39	KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

exhibit 10c. community area population by race (continued)

	Community Area	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41	HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42	WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43	SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44	CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45	AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47	BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49	ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50	PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51	SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52	EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53	WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54	RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55	HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58	BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59	MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60	BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61	NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62	WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63	GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64	CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65	WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66	CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68	ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70	ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72	BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74	MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75	MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76	O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77	EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories. Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC,from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

CITY-BG-059535

chicago police districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of civilian-dressed tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

exhibit 11a. chicago police areas and districts

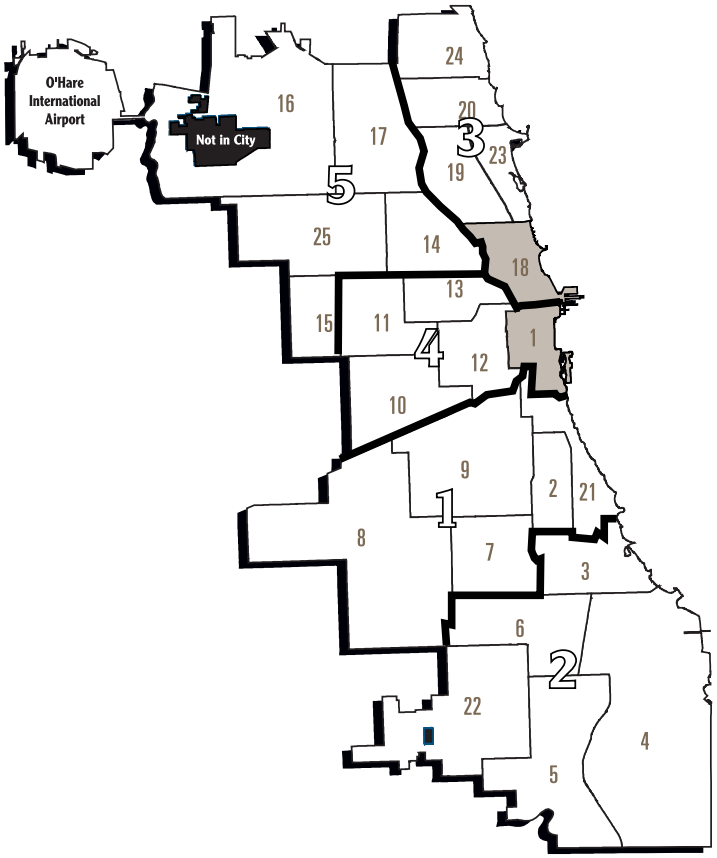


exhibit 11b. police district land areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.94	22	**14**	Shakespeare	6.00	14
2	Wentworth	3.77	24	**15**	Austin	3.82	23
3	Grand Crossing	6.04	13	**16**	Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4	South Chicago	27.27	2	**17**	Albany Park	9.62	8
5	Calumet	12.80	6	**18**	Near North	4.69	19
6	Gresham	8.10	9	**19**	Belmont	5.57	15
7	Englewood	6.56	11	**20**	Lincoln	4.37	20
8	Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	**21**	Prairie	4.92	18
9	Deering	13.09	5	**22**	Morgan Park	13.46	4
10	Ogden	7.87	10	**23**	Town Hall	3.01	25
11	Harrison	6.11	12	**24**	Rogers Park	5.43	17
12	Monroe	5.47	16	**25**	Grand Central	10.91	7
13	Wood	4.21	21				

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

CITY-BG-059536

chicago police districts

Between 2003 and 2004, reported index crime decreased in 17 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in five districts, and was stable (less than one percent difference) in three districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 4.5 percent, with a range of 2.2 to 8.9 percent. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 5.8 percent, with a range of 2.4 to 12.6 percent.

exhibit 11c. index crimes by police district, 2004

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	16	254	102	135	303	6,692	417	4	7,927
2	20	82	634	273	591	664	2,164	631	12	5,071
3	31	111	964	457	808	1,416	3,104	1,121	35	8,047
4	28	104	991	495	709	1,335	4,139	1,519	40	9,360
5	22	105	699	507	745	969	2,566	860	33	6,506
6	32	132	1,222	535	771	1,700	4,533	1,532	33	10,490
7	46	155	981	646	1,163	1,454	3,242	1,222	58	8,967
8	27	97	1,112	505	637	2,105	6,242	1,904	67	12,696
9	23	85	674	456	618	1,440	4,092	1,297	59	8,744
10	40	65	647	328	616	669	3,188	1,036	44	6,633
11	25	93	1,058	446	1,012	808	3,235	1,013	43	7,733
12	14	30	302	188	274	446	3,594	716	9	5,573
13	7	21	372	163	291	579	3,188	677	24	5,322
14	17	68	695	237	365	1,362	4,903	1,079	36	8,762
15	21	90	710	328	496	627	2,121	652	37	5,082
16	4	25	238	137	95	755	3,405	672	36	5,367
17	10	48	412	170	161	795	3,293	879	19	5,787
18	8	40	490	142	338	778	7,348	566	6	9,716
19	2	32	335	81	141	1,209	3,598	514	13	5,925
20	2	26	237	83	117	465	2,022	356	7	3,315
21	10	50	482	133	216	612	2,945	603	9	5,060
22	13	58	490	236	251	750	3,014	749	32	5,593
23	4	33	313	63	114	504	2,775	361	7	4,174
24	9	42	650	134	216	964	3,313	714	22	6,064
25	29	98	933	412	594	1,710	5,093	1,663	88	10,620
Total	**448**	**1,706**	**15,895**	**7,257**	**11,474**	**24,419**	**93,809**	**22,753**	**773**	**178,534**

CITY-BG-059537

chicago police districts

exhibit 11d. police district population

District	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.
Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

CITY-BG-059538

[arrests]

arrests

Total arrests increased by 2.2 percent between 2003 and 2004. The 244,193 arrests in 2004 included 36,146 for index offenses (14.8 percent), 180,446 for non-index offenses (73.9 percent), and 27,601 on outstanding warrants (11.3 percent). Total index crime arrests decreased by 6.6 percent, with a range of 1.4 percent (arson) to 11.8 percent (motor vehicle theft) among the six individual categories which showed a decrease. In two index crime categories–robbery and aggravated assault/battery-the number of arrests was essentially stable between 2003 and 2004 (less than one percent increase each).

Total non-index crime arrests increased by 2.9 percent between 2003 and 2004, with a range of 1.2 percent (criminal sexual abuse) to 9.8 percent (prostitution) among the individual categories which showed an increase. Some non-index categories showed a decrease. The largest among these was in regard to manslaughter by negligence (46.4 percent) but the numbers involved were small. Other, noteworthy decreases were arrests for offenses against family and children (15.4 percent), forgery and counterfeiting (14.0 percent) and fraud (13.3 percent). Arrests for weapons violations and driving under the influence were essentially at their 2003 levels (less than one percent change each).

exhibit 12a. arrests, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	Change	% Change
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	472	432	-40	-8.5%
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	28	15	-13	-46.4%
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	603	559	-44	-7.3%
Robbery (03)*	2,909	2,915	6	0.2%
Aggravated Assault/Battery (04)*	5,586	5,621	35	0.6%
Burglary (05)*	3,325	2,986	-339	-10.2%
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	17,244	16,084	-1,160	-6.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	8,402	7,411	-991	-11.8%
Simple Assault/Battery (08)	29,061	29,526	465	1.6%
Arson (09)*	140	138	-2	-1.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	258	222	-36	-14.0%
Fraud (11)	1,962	1,702	-260	-13.3%
Vandalism (14)	4,401	4,500	99	2.2%
Weapon Violations (15)	4,824	4,818	-6	-0.1%
Prostitution (16)	5,523	6,062	539	9.8%
Sex Offenses - Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	2,118	2,144	26	1.2%
Narcotics Violations (18)	55,795	59,051	3,256	5.8%
Gambling (19)	2,662	2,828	166	6.2%
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	397	336	-61	-15.4%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,969	5,998	29	0.5%
Liquor Law Violations (22)	1,018	970	-48	-4.7%
Disorderly Conduct (24)	20,127	18,640	-1,487	-7.4%
All Other State Law Violations (26)	25,201	27,549	2,348	9.3%
Other Municipal Code Violations	10,778	10,996	218	2.0%
Traffic Violations	5,217	5,089	-128	-2.5%
Index Offenses (marked * above)	38,681	36,146	-2,535	-6.6%
Non-Index Offenses	175,339	180,446	5,107	2.9%
Warrant Arrests	24,941	27,601	2,660	10.7%
Total	**238,961**	**244,193**	5,232	2.2%

* Index Crime

exhibit 12b. arrests by offense classification, race, and gender, 2004

Offense Classification		African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	294	18	81	1	0	0	394
	— Female	31	4	3	0	0	0	38
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	10	1	4	0	0	0	15
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	— Male	380	42	126	4	1	0	553
	— Female	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,176	109	414	16	2	3	2,720
	— Female	146	15	32	1	1	0	195
Aggravated Assault (04A)*	— Male	1,855	229	638	22	4	6	2,754
	— Female	546	32	42	1	0	0	621
Aggravated Battery (04B)*	— Male	1,388	111	285	10	1	1	1,796
	— Female	387	18	43	2	0	0	450
Burglary (05)*	— Male	1,874	282	692	6	2	5	2,861
	— Female	75	21	29	0	0	0	125
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	8,184	1,557	1,570	77	12	16	11,416
	— Female	3,282	686	609	83	5	3	4,668
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	— Male	4,924	349	900	20	2	12	6,207
	— Female	909	141	151	2	1	0	1,204
Simple Assault (08A)	— Male	2,777	528	834	35	9	7	4,190
	— Female	834	87	88	3	1	2	1,015
Simple Battery (08B)	— Male	12,550	2,283	3,661	179	17	40	18,730
	— Female	4,485	368	705	22	5	1	5,586
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Arson (09)*	— Male	70	18	33	0	0	0	121
	— Female	14	1	2	0	0	0	17
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	— Male	97	18	13	3	1	0	132
	— Female	65	10	13	1	0	1	90
Fraud (11)	— Male	902	198	213	8	1	5	1,327
	— Female	292	47	29	3	1	2	374
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,970	614	1,137	40	2	1	3,764
	— Female	587	68	73	7	1	0	736
Weapon Violations (15)	— Male	3,178	232	1,021	20	0	3	4,454
	— Female	316	15	32	1	0	0	364
Prostitution (16)	— Male	535	207	591	30	8	3	1,374
	— Female	3,269	954	405	48	11	1	4,688
Sex Offenses	— Male	1,036	342	605	28	4	7	2,022
- Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	— Female	88	22	11	1	0	0	122
Narcotics Violations (18)	— Male	40,655	3,847	7,064	136	14	37	51,753
	— Female	5,756	934	583	15	6	3	7,297
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gambling (19)	— Male	2,756	8	32	5	0	0	2,801
	— Female	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	— Male	89	19	34	1	1	0	144
	— Female	143	19	28	1	1	0	192
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	1,523	1,146	2,770	45	4	7	5,495
	— Female	177	208	109	7	2	0	503
Liquor Law Violations (22)	— Male	296	143	440	7	1	1	888
	— Female	29	26	26	0	0	1	82
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	9,551	1,621	5,397	63	40	18	16,690
	— Female	1,538	167	225	6	12	0	1,948
	— X	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
All Other State Law Violations (26)	— Male	17,157	2,089	3,481	94	21	26	22,868
	— Female	3,597	721	317	32	8	5	4,680
	— X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Municipal Code Violations	— Male	9,014	261	770	17	5	3	10,070
	— Female	805	63	49	3	4	0	924
	— X	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Traffic Violations	— Male	2,385	482	1,619	23	0	5	4,514
	— Female	350	119	97	4	0	3	573
	— X	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Warrant Arrests	— Male	16,202	2,358	3,655	101	20	31	22,367
	— Female	4,012	757	439	13	8	3	5,232
	— X	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Arrests	— Male	143,828	19,112	38,080	991	172	237	202,420
	— Female	31,765	5,503	4,141	256	67	25	41,757
	— X	5	1	6	0	0	4	16
Total All Arrests		**175,598**	**24,616**	**42,227**	**1,247**	**239**	**266**	**244,193**

* Index Crime

exhibit 12c. arrests by offense classification, age, and gender, 2004

Offense Classification		16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.**	Total
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	22	118	86	145	23	0	394
	— Female	0	5	6	25	2	0	38
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	— Male	1	4	6	4	0	0	15
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Sexual Assault (02)*	— Male	56	84	104	243	66	0	553
	— Female	2	1	0	3	0	0	6
Robbery (03)*	— Male	871	695	347	747	59	1	2,720
	— Female	70	41	19	62	3	0	195
Aggravated Assault (04A)*	— Male	644	549	380	827	351	3	2,754
	— Female	156	103	71	229	62	0	621
Aggravated Battery (04B)*	— Male	653	321	285	442	94	1	1,796
	— Female	248	36	31	119	16	0	450
Burglary (05)	— Male	800	450	268	1,081	262	0	2,861
	— Female	36	21	8	53	7	0	125
Larceny - Theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	1,322	1,249	882	5,766	2,191	6	11,416
	— Female	799	744	439	1,991	694	1	4,668
Motor Vehicle Theft (07)*	— Male	1,557	1,671	878	1,801	299	1	6,207
	— Female	229	284	174	455	62	0	1,204
Simple Assault (08A)	— Male	677	667	526	1,669	650	1	4,190
	— Female	259	208	100	361	87	0	1,015
Simple Battery (08B)	— Male	3,271	2,640	2,584	7,949	2,280	6	18,730
	— Female	1,808	1,018	610	1,802	345	3	5,586
	— X	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Arson (09)*	— Male	38	21	18	29	15	0	121
	— Female	7	3	1	5	1	0	17
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	— Male	12	10	15	73	22	0	132
	— Female	2	15	20	45	8	0	90
Fraud (11)	— Male	77	198	155	684	213	0	1,327
	— Female	16	46	59	214	39	0	374
	— X	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,159	817	505	1,016	266	1	3,764
	— Female	137	143	111	290	55	0	736
Weapon Violations (15)	— Male	764	1,088	891	1,413	297	1	4,454
	— Female	181	59	24	73	27	0	364
Prostitution (16)	— Male	11	128	176	837	222	0	1,374
	— Female	17	344	427	3,491	407	2	4,688
Sex Offenses - Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	— Male	79	240	246	1,055	402	0	2,022
	— Female	4	13	11	87	6	1	122
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	4,916	11,950	9,139	19,777	5,965	6	51,753
	— Female	306	965	830	4,006	1,189	1	7,297
	— X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gambling (19)	— Male	393	1,133	627	599	49	0	2,801
	— Female	2	8	9	7	1	0	27
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	— Male	2	22	28	73	19	0	144
	— Female	2	17	33	120	20	0	192
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	17	390	915	3,209	959	5	5,495
	— Female	0	45	79	312	67	0	503
Liquor Laws (22)	— Male	142	710	11	20	5	0	888
	— Female	30	47	2	1	2	0	82
Disorderly Conduct (24)	— Male	1,732	3,111	3,015	6,460	2,362	10	16,690
	— Female	392	320	238	771	226	1	1,948
	— X	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
All Other State Law Violations (26)	— Male	2,086	3,993	2,809	10,121	3,848	11	22,868
	— Female	311	677	535	2,602	552	3	4,680
	— X	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Municipal Code Violation	— Male	703	3,216	2,105	3,262	782	2	10,070
	— Female	31	139	115	534	104	1	924
	— X	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Traffic Violations	— Male	186	874	960	2,067	426	1	4,514
	— Female	21	92	116	293	50	1	573
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Warrant Arrests	— Male	859	3,258	3,791	11,357	3,101	1	22,367
	— Female	144	518	631	3,316	623	0	5,232
	— X	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
All Arrests	— Male	23,050	39,607	31,752	82,726	25,228	57	202,420
	— Female	5,210	5,912	4,699	21,267	4,655	14	41,757
	— X	1	3	1	9	2	0	16
Total All Arrests		**28,261**	**45,522**	**36,452**	**104,002**	**29,885**	**71**	**244,193**

* Index Crime

** Includes arrests in which the age was 0.

[in the spotlight]

domestic violence

There were 215,884 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2004, a 1.6 percent increase from 2003. There was variability with respect to individual call types. Domestic battery calls increased by 6.0 percent, calls regarding the violation of an order of protection decreased by 2.3 percent, and domestic disturbance calls remained at their 2003 level (0.2 percent increase). Almost three-quarters (70.7 percent) of the 2004 calls concerned a domestic disturbance, 26.8 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.5 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. These figures are typical of recent years.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.5 among the districts, from 18.2 in the 19th District to 227.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 11th (185.5), 3rd (161.7), 15th (159.9), and 2nd (155.3). Other, relatively low districts were the 16th (21.0), 23rd (23.5), 18th (28.1) and 17th (29.7). The Citywide rate was 74.5 calls per 1,000 residents.

exhibit 13a.
domestic disturbance calls for service, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	152,400	152,732	0.2%
Domestic Battery	54,536	57,793	6.0%
Violate Order of Protection	5,486	5,359	-2.3%
Total	**212,422**	**215,884**	**1.6%**

exhibit 13b.
domestic violence calls for service by district, 2003-2004

District	2003	2004	% Change
1	1,830	1,770	-3.3%
2	8,854	7,917	-10.6%
3	14,858	15,103	1.6%
4	15,042	14,974	-0.5%
5	12,919	13,643	5.6%
6	14,840	15,467	4.2%
7	20,258	20,809	2.7%
8	13,370	13,857	3.6%
9	11,461	11,332	-1.1%
10	10,512	10,799	2.7%
11	14,770	15,286	3.5%
12	3,950	3,814	-3.4%
13	3,560	3,758	5.6%
14	6,321	6,524	3.2%
15	11,254	11,634	3.4%
16	4,172	4,205	0.8%
17	4,650	4,665	0.3%
18	3,090	3,120	1.0%
19	2,053	1,961	-4.5%
20	2,832	2,832	0.0%
21	4,489	4,260	-5.1%
22	7,455	7,634	2.4%
23	2,454	2,311	-5.8%
24	6,144	6,415	4.4%
25	11,284	11,794	4.5%
Total	**212,422**	**215,884**	**1.6%**

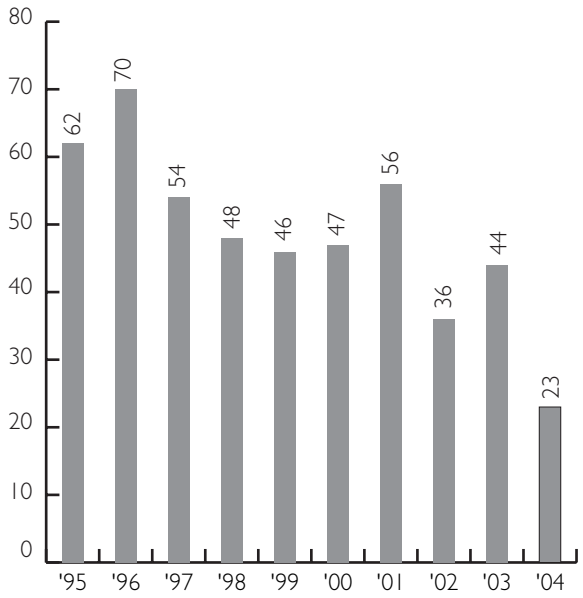
exhibit 13c.
domestic-related arrests, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,710	10,688	-0.2%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	115	127	10.4%
Battery - Unborn Child	0	0	—
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	27	25	-7.4%
Violation of Order of Protection	1,002	908	-9.4%
Stalking	15	11	-26.7%
Aggravated Stalking	6	4	-33.3%
Unlawful Restraint	26	19	-26.9%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	0	3	—
Total	**11,901**	**11,785**	**-1.0%**

Domestic-related arrests declined by 1.0 percent between 2003 and 2004. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.7 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.7 percent). The seven other categories in which 2004 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. The 2004 count of 23 is the lowest in the ten-year period, and a 47.7 percent decrease over 2003.

exhibit 13d. **domestic-related homicides, 1995-2004**



dispersal activity

Section 8-4-015 of the Municipal Code of Chicago directs the Superintendent of Police, in consultation with others inside and outside the Department, to identify areas of the City where gang loitering has enabled street gangs to establish control, intimidate others from entering those areas, or to conceal illegal activities. When a police officer observes one or more persons engaged in narcotics-related loitering in an area so designated, the officer informs such persons that they are engaged in loitering where such loitering is prohibited; orders such persons to disperse and remove themselves; and advises such persons they are subject to arrest if they fail to obey the order promptly or they engage in further, narcotics-related loitering at that location within the next three hours.

exhibit 14.
2004 dispersal activity

	2004
Dispersal Orders	16,679
Persons Dispersed	53,113
Arrest Incidents	154
Persons Arrested	314

CITY-BG-059546

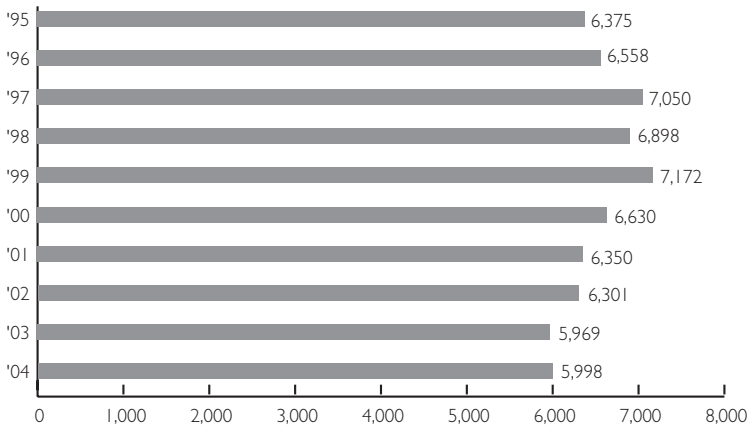
exhibit 15a. roadside safety checks, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
DUI Arrests	248	261	5.2%
Open Liquor	116	92	-20.7%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	273	193	-29.3%
Unsafe Vehicles	53	39	-26.4%
License Violations*	593	647	9.1%
Insurance Violations	633	691	9.2%
Other Citations**	499	569	14.0%
Total Citations Issued	**2,415**	**2,492**	**3.2%**
Warnings Issued	**149**	**42**	**-71.8%**
Total Vehicles Checked	**7,244**	**8,074**	**11.5%**

exhibit 15b. saturation patrols, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
DUI Arrests	70	60	-14.3%
Open Liquor	41	33	-19.5%
Speeding	1,997	1,537	-23.0%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	6,627	766	-88.4%
Unsafe Vehicles	118	109	-7.6%
License Violations*	1,076	393	-63.5%
Insurance Violations	1,008	686	-31.9%
Other Citations**	2,659	1,517	-42.9%
Total Citations Issued	**13,596**	**5,101**	**-62.5%**
Warnings Issued	**1,006**	**377**	**-62.5%**

exhibit 15c. DUI arrests, 1995-2004



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

Note:
* License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

** Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

CITY-BG-059547

exhibit 16a. youth investigations, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Missing Persons	20,789	19,863	-4.5%
DCFS Hotlines	3,461	3,062	-11.5%
Child Abduction - Family Related *	1,443	1,258	-12.8%
Child Abuse (Physical Only)	2,142	1,935	-9.7%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,341	1,176	-12.3%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 Special Investigations Unit *	930	901	-3.1%
Dependent/Neglect	956	703	-26.5%
Child Abandonment	21	121	476.2%
Total	**31,083**	**29,019**	**-6.6%**

* As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section decreased by 6.6 percent between 2003 and 2004. Among individual categories, the largest percentage of decreases were in dependent/neglect investigations (-26.5 percent), followed by child abduction-family related (-12.8 percent), sex offenses-family related (-12.3 percent), and situations reported through DCFS hotlines (-11.5 percent). Child abandonment investigations were the single category that increased. Although the increase was substantial in percentage terms (476.2 percent), it was based on small numbers.

Between 2003 and 2004, there was an overall decline of 17.9 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. This was largely driven by decreases in the number of juveniles processed for school absenteeism and curfew arrests, respectively. These two categories together accounted for almost three quarters (73.2 percent) of the juveniles processed by the Department in 2004, and almost all of the decrease (98.3 percent) between 2003 and 2004 among the specific categories that showed a decrease. Against the overall pattern of decline, there was an increase of 9.6 percent in the number of juveniles directed to Juvenile Court.

exhibit 16b.
disposition of juveniles processed by the department, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
School Absentees	63,504	47,433	-25.3%
Curfew Arrests	34,250	26,590	-22.4%
Station Adjustments*	9,065	9,210	1.6%
Referred to Agencies	5,700	5,299	-7.0%
Referred to Family	3,365	3,911	16.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,030	17,563	9.6%
Directed to Criminal Court	149	156	4.7%
Status Offenders**	246	235	-4.5%
Total	123,244	101,187	-17.9%

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.
* When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Station adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency.
** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 122 incidents reported in 2004 are a drop of 4.7 percent from the 128 in 2003.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2004, accounting for 52 reported incidents, or 42.6 percent of the total. African Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (38, or 73.1 percent) followed, at a substantially lower level, by Caucasians (19.2 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 34 incidents, or 27.9 percent of the reported total. Almost all of these were crimes against gay men (32, or 94.1 percent).

exhibit 17a. hate crimes, 1995-2004

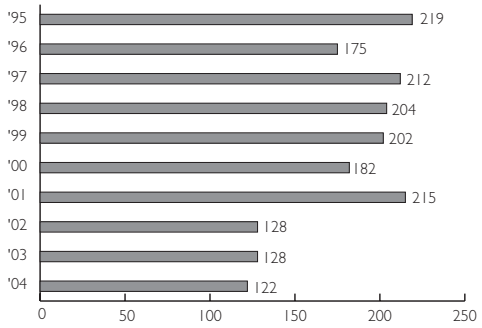


exhibit 17b.
hate crimes by offense, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Assault/Agg. Assault	38	30	-21.1%
Battery/Agg. Battery	38	41	7.9%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	—
Criminal Damage to Property	30	27	-10.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	11	6	-45.5%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	4	6	50.0%
Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt	3	2	-33.3%
Threats	1	5	400.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	3	5	66.7%
Total	128	122	-4.7%

*Other Criminal Offense includes Arson, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Damage to Real Property, Theft, Unlawful Use of Weapons and Other Offenses, Intimidation.

Three hate crime categories represented 80.3 percent of the reported total in 2004: battery/aggravated battery (33.6 percent), assault/aggravated assault (24.6 percent), and criminal damage to property (22.1 percent). These were also the leading categories in 2003, accounting for 82.8 percent of that year's total.

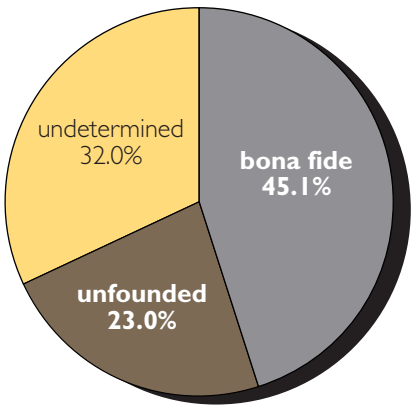
When their race and gender were known, 2004 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (47.1 percent) or African American males (37.6 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2003.

exhibit 17c.
hate crimes by motive, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Race	56	52	-7.1%
Sexual orientation	31	34	9.7%
National origin	22	22	0.0%
Religion	18	13	-27.8%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	128	122	-4.7%

*Other includes gender and disability.

exhibit 17d.
hate crime investigation dispositions, 2004



[administration]

organization for command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 228.5 square miles. The Department had 15,675 employees at the end of 2004, including 13,423 sworn police officers.

Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, development of crime strategies, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations. The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event. The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence. The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations, labor relations, chaplain services, counseling and referral services for Department members and their families, Department vehicles, non-Department vehicles in Department custody, processing and distribution of mail and documents, inventoried evidence and recovered property, and telephonic incident reporting from the public.

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies. The Bureau also identifies emerging crime problems requiring additional Department resources; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternate Policing Strategy (CAPS); makes recommendations about the effective deployment of field units and monitors that deployment; and conducts audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

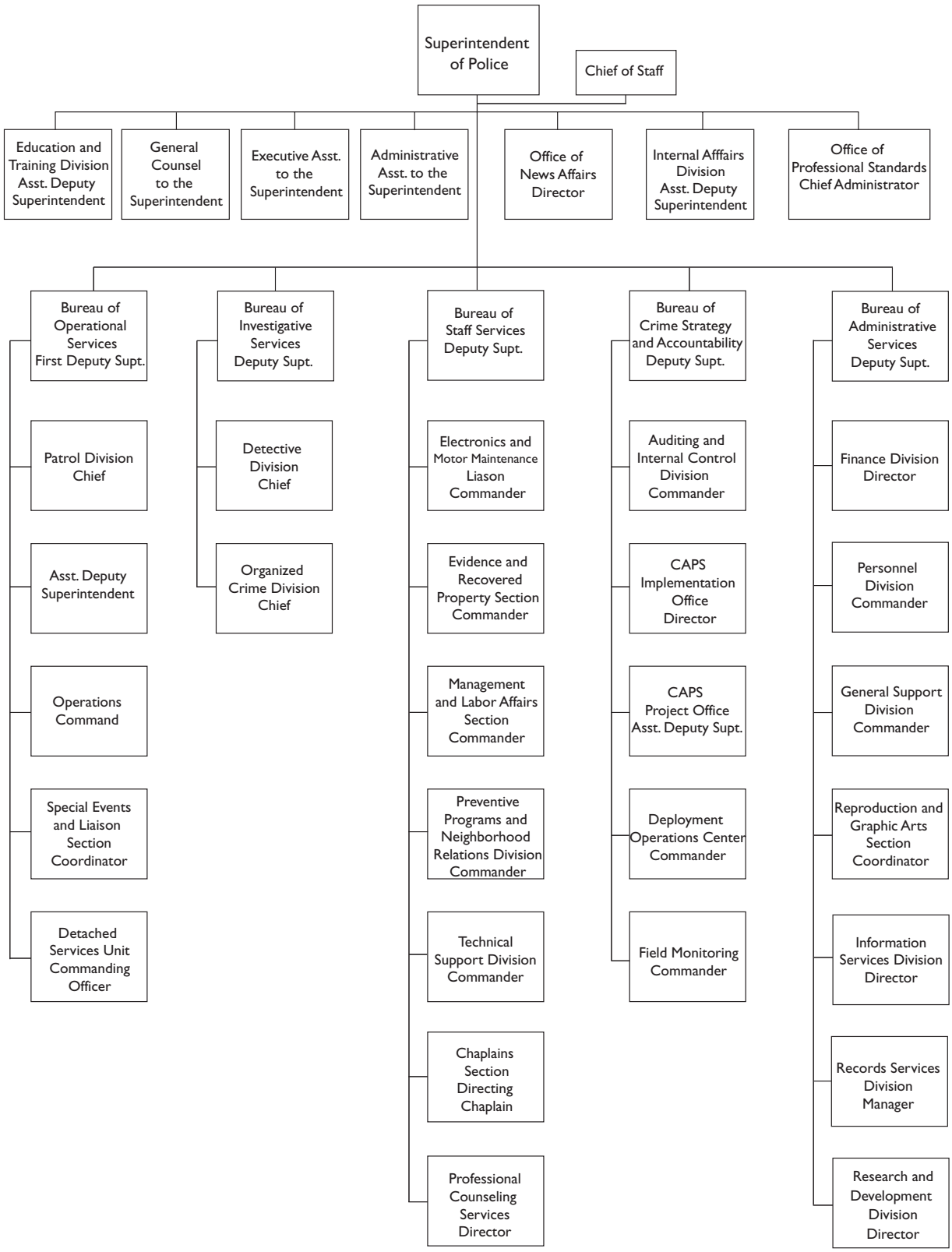
Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Department activities relating to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; research, analysis, and data collection; grants administration; information services; records and facilities management; and statistical crime analysis. Additionally, the Bureau maintains the Department web-site and publishes key Department reports.

CITY-BG-059551

organization for command

exhibit 18. organization for command, 2004



CITY-BG-059552

exhibit 19a. personnel by race and gender, 2004

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
Caucasian	7,532	284	377	8,193
Male	6,020	129	15	6,164
Female	1,512	155	362	2,029
African American	3,480	733	545	4,758
Male	2,287	181	18	2,486
Female	1,193	552	527	2,272
Hispanic	2,119	123	139	2,381
Male	1,705	46	9	1,760
Female	414	77	130	621
Native American	25	2	2	29
Male	20	1	0	21
Female	5	1	2	8
Other	267	44	3	314
Male	236	31	1	268
Female	31	13	2	46
Total	13,423	1,186	1,066	15,675
Male	10,268	388	43	10,699
Female	3,155	798	1,023	4,976

exhibit 19b. languages spoken by sworn and civilian members

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,121	296	2417
Polish	199	13	212
German	138	21	159
French	114	24	138
Italian	100	29	129
Greek	81	7	88
Filipino	60	10	70
Arabic	53	8	61
Chinese	40	11	51
Russian	37	2	39
Assyrian	20	5	25
Lithuanian	22	2	24
Gaelic	12	11	23
Korean	22	1	23
Serbian	21	1	22
Ukrainian	18	4	22
Japanese	20	1	21
Croatian	18	0	18
Other*	172	40	212

* "Other" includes Armenian, Belgian, Bengali, Bohemian, Czech, Dactylo, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Jujrati, Labiomanian, Latvian, Lebanese, Macedonian, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sicilian, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

The Chicago Police Department had 15,675 members at the end of 2004, a decrease of 3.5 percent from the 16,244 members at the end of 2003. Civilian members declined by 24.7 percent, from 1,576 to 1,186, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2003 levels.

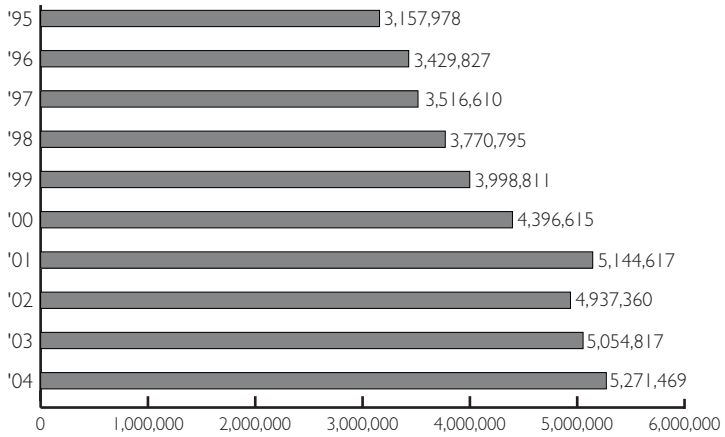
At the end of 2004, 31.7 percent of all Department members were women: 23.5 percent of sworn/exempt members, 67.3 percent of civilians, and 96.0 percent of crossing guards. The civilian figure is up by 5.2 percentage points from 2003, while the sworn/exempt and crossing guard figures are both within a percentage point of their 2003 counterparts.

Almost half (47.7 percent) of the Department's 2004 members were classified as minorities: African American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 43.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.1 percent of civilians, and 64.6 percent of crossing guards. These figures are close, or identical, to the 2003 percentages.

CITY-BG-059553

calls for service

exhibit 20a. 911 calls for service, 1995-2004



In 2004, calls to 911 increased by 4.3 percent over the previous year and reached an all-time high of 5,271,469. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 20b as "Non-Emergency–746-6000." These calls declined by 7.2 percent in 2004. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency–MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These increased by 6.3 percent in 2004. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center deceased by 4.5 percent, while automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 5.4 percent.

exhibit 20b. incoming calls received, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
9-1-1	5,054,817	5,271,469	4.3%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	332,609	308,598	-7.2%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,425,503	3,642,812	6.3%
Administrative	340,779	325,319	-4.5%
Alarm	106,514	100,749	-5.4%
Total	**9,260,222**	**9,648,947**	**4.2%**

Correction factor added to these totals to reflect three days in July and one day in December in which calls answered were not recorded due to relocation of call takers. Daily rate over previous three months was substituted for each day.

exhibit 20c. foreign language outbound calls, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	77,785	80,113	**3.0%**
Language (911 Only)	49,145	49,854	**1.4%**

CITY-BG-059554

The number of beat community meetings in 2004 decreased by 3.1 percent from its 2003 level, while total attendees dropped by 11.6 percent. In an average month in 2004, 241 beat community meetings were held, each attended by 19 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 42.1 percent, while Court Advocacy volunteers were down by 5.2 percent, following an increase of 63.6 percent in 2003.

exhibit 21a.
beat community meeting attendance, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Total Meetings	2,984	2,891	-3.1%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	249	241	-3.2%
Total Attendees	63,228	55,895	-11.6%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,269	4,658	-11.6%
Average Attendees per Meeting	21	19	-9.5%

exhibit 21b.
court advocacy cases and volunteers, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Total Cases	3,224	4,580	42.1%
Average Number of Cases/Month	268	382	42.5%
Total Volunteers	9,111	8,635	-5.2%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	759	720	-5.1%

CAPS — Together We Can

The Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) brings police and community together to identify and solve local crime and disorder problems. Help make your neighborhood a safer and more enjoyable place to live by attending your beat community meetings and participating in other CAPS activities. You can learn more about the CAPS program and events in your district by visiting the CPD website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

CITY-BG-059555

allegations of misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

exhibit 22a. internal affairs division investigations, 2004

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,473	494
Civil Rights Violations	1,684	11
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	84	17
Verbal Abuse	416	24
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	165	58
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	281	77
Commission of a Crime	327	46
Civil Suits	57	0
Alcohol Abuse	25	17
Drug/Substance Abuse	13	10
Bribery/Official Corruption	9	0
Supervisory Responsibilities	21	16
Total	**5,555**	**770**

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

exhibit 22b. allegations of unreasonable force, 2004

	2004
1) Number of officers against whom an allegation was made	851
2) Total number of allegations made against such officers	1,009
3) Number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.	75
4) Listing of investigations of allegations pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made.	145
5) Listing of allegations which board has determined not to file charges	988

This status report is published pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

[1] Reflects the number of individual police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.

[2] This number reflects all investigations of unreasonable force, including multiple allegations against one officer; or any single allegation arising out of one incident or investigation and made against multiple officers in which case each officer named as an accused is counted separately.

[3] Not all investigations of allegations made in 2004 were completed in 2004.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2004 currently under investigation by OPS.

[5] Does not include investigations that OPS determined were Unfounded, or where OPS determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

CITY-BG-059556

exhibit 22c.
2004 recommended disciplinary actions in sustained cases, IAD and OPS*

	2004
Reprimand	231
Suspended 1 to 5 days	330
Suspended 6 to 15 days	35
Suspended 16 to 30 days	48
Suspended 30 days	9
Separated from the Department	7
Total	**660**
Violation noted, no action	42
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,771
Hold - Penalty Not Served	29
Resigned while under investigation	84

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

exhibit 22d.
2004 excessive force complaints, IAD and OPS

	2004
Complaints retained by OPS*	1,909
Complaints registers completed**	2,373
Unfounded (a)	1,518
Exonerated (b)	41
Not sustained (c)	713
Sustained (d)	101

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.
* Source: Internal Affairs Division
** Source: Office of Professional Standards
(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation or the reported incident did not occur.
(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable, and proper.
(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.
(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

attacks against the police

There were 2,879 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2004, up by 32.0 percent from the 2,181 incidents in 2003. On average, each district had 115 incidents in 2004, but the number varied from 39 to 295 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.6 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (73.8 percent); outdoors (69.7 percent); and while working with a partner (67.0 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, or the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 46.5 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack remained stable from 2003 to 2004 (48 officers in 2003, 49 officers in 2004). The average age of a battered officer in 2004 was 36, as compared to 41 for all Chicago police officers. Over half (54.5) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of the known battery offender was 28, as compared to 29 for all arrested offenders.

exhibit 23a.
attacks against the police overview, 2004

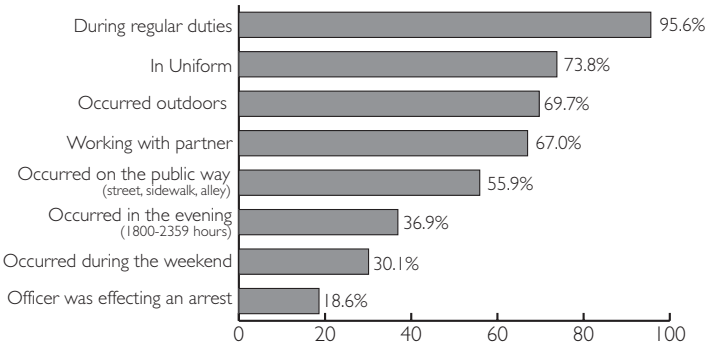


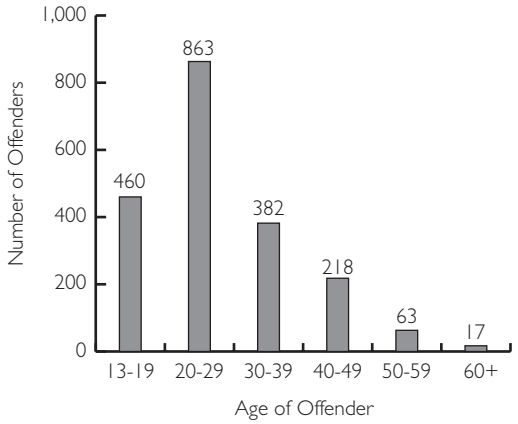
exhibit 23b. injury type, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Fatal	0	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	48	49
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,192	1,289
No Injury	941	1,541
Total	2,181	**2,879**

exhibit 23c. weapon type, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	%Change
Hands/Feet	1,522	1,971	29.5%
Mouth	121	142	17.4%
Firearm	119	151	26.9%
Verbal Threat	121	234	93.4%
Vehicle	47	62	31.9%
Knife	35	59	68.6%
Officer's Own Weapon	0	0	—
Other	216	260	20.4%
Total	2,181	**2,879**	**32.0%**

exhibit 23d.
age of police attacker, 2004



CITY-BG-059558

exhibit 23e.
age of attacked officer, 2004

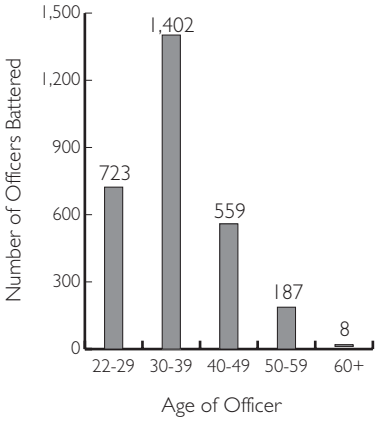


exhibit 23f.
attacked officer years of service, 2004

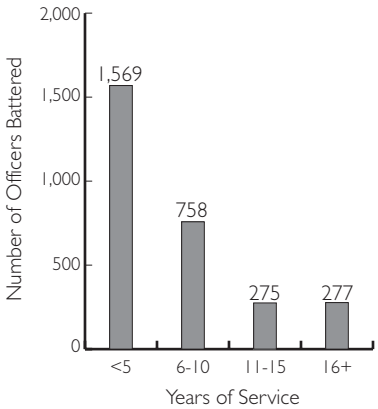


exhibit 23g.
attacks against officers by district, 2003-2004

District	2003	2004	% Change
1	69	73	5.8%
2	80	111	38.8%
3	83	120	44.6%
4	86	141	64.0%
5	76	133	75.0%
6	150	175	16.7%
7	178	264	48.3%
8	132	163	23.5%
9	113	124	9.7%
10	68	143	110.3%
11	174	295	69.5%
12	34	52	52.9%
13	41	65	58.5%
14	77	110	42.9%
15	125	153	22.4%
16	69	52	-24.6%
17	38	74	94.7%
18	126	117	-7.1%
19	70	58	-17.1%
20	47	47	0.0%
21	36	39	8.3%
22	54	91	68.5%
23	78	55	-29.5%
24	71	74	4.2%
25	101	143	41.6%
Outside City	5	7	40.0%
Total	2,181	**2,879**	**32.0%**

education and training

The Education and Training Division trained eight recruit classes in 2004, graduating 397 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to seven classes and 430 recruits in 2003. The number of recruits graduated in 2004 is a decrease of 7.7 percent from the number in 2003.

Chicago recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a ten-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 97 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is approximately the same number as in 2003 (99). Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

exhibit 24.
education and training: number of trainees, 2003-2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Recruit Training	529	494	-6.6%
Chicago	430	397	-7.7%
Suburban	99	97	-2.0%
Other Training	11,882	9,895	-16.7%
Retreads/Retrainees*	93	85	-8.6%
In-Service	9,738	8,888	-8.7%
Pre-Service	430	301	-30.0%
Special training for outside agencies	641	251	-60.8%
Civilian	980	370	-62.2%
Firearms Training	26,017	20,474	-21.3%
Chicago	21,050	19,211	-8.7%
Outside agencies using range	641	251	-60.8%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	4,326	1,012	-76.6%
Total	**38,428**	**30,863**	**-19.7%**

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

CITY-BG-059560

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation decreased by $897,966 or less than one tenth of one percent, between 2003 and 2004. Two-thirds of this decrease ($584,639, or 65.1 percent) was in personnel services, which represented 96.1 percent of the total appropriation in 2004, a figure typical of recent years. Other, notable decreases were in commodities ($4,548,743, or 50.3 percent) and contractual services ($2,965,279, or 20.6 percent).

exhibit 25a. annual appropriations, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,032,202,496	$1,031,617,857
Contractual Services (a)	$14,403,592	$11,438,313
Travel	$525	$15,525
Commodities (b)	$9,041,510	$4,492,767
Equipment	$35,350	$31,500
Contingencies	$45,000	$45,000
For Specific Purposes – Financial	$8,500,000	$15,140,070
For Specific Purposes – General	$1,800,909	$1,800,384
Capital Equipment Note	$8,000,000	$8,550,000
Total	**$1,074,029,382**	**$1,073,131,416**

(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
(b) Repair parts, materials and supplies.

exhibit 25b. salary schedule - sworn members, 2003-2004

Title	2003 Salary		2004 Salary	
Superintendent	$159,288		$165,720	
First Deputy Superintendent	$147,936		$153,912	
Deputy Superintendent	$140,436		$146,112	
	Starting	**Maximum**	**Starting**	**Maximum**
Chief	$104,208	$138,690	$108,408	$144,288
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$95,640	$127,278	$99,504	$132,408
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$92,418	$121,728	$96,144	$126,648
Captain, Watch Commander	$68,802	$97,200	$71,580	$103,146
Lieutenant	$61,260	$99,144	$65,004	$95,850
Sergeant*	$55,224	$84,422	$55,224	$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$49,452	$74,946	$51,450	$77,976
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	$47,808	$72,810	$49,740	$75,756
Police Officer	$36,984	$69,264	$38,478	$72,066

* 2004 salary figures for Sergeants were unavailable at the time of printing due to contract negotiations.

fleet inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,610 vehicles in 2004, a decrease of 2.0 percent from the 3,683 vehicles in 2003. The most common vehicles in 2004, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (48.1 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.5 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars, although the second most-common vehicles in 2003 and 2004, actually decreased by 94, or 7.0 percent, between the two years. Other, noteworthy changes were an increase in the number of utility vehicles, from 11 to 26, and a decrease in the number of three wheel motorcycles, from 18 to 3.

exhibit 26. fleet inventory, 2003-2004

	2003	2004
Marked Squad Car	1,700	1,735
Unmarked Squad Car	1,339	1,245
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	189	183
Squadrols	120	118
P.A.P.V.	94	94
Canine Mini-Vans	34	34
CTA Security	32	32
Full-size Passenger Van	32	31
Patrol Mini-vans	20	18
Trailers	18	17
3-Wheel Motorcycles	18	3
Suburbans and Blazers	16	20
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	14	13
Prisoner Transport Vans	14	14
Utility Vehicles	11	26
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	9
3-Wheel Cushmans	9	9
Boats	9	9
Station Wagons	4	0
Total	**3,683**	**3,610**

CITY-BG-059562

exhibit 27. awards granted, 2004

Police Blue Shield Award	An award granted to any sworn or civilian member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award is limited to those cases resulting from an accident (e.g., a traffic accident, heart attack, or other nonviolent incident that occurs in the direct performance of police duty).	1
Police Blue Star Award	An award granted to any sworn member who has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. In addition, this award may be conferred if injury was averted by wearing body armor. This award is limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor.	6
Special Service Award	An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member whose service contributed to an event that has significant impact upon the historical directions and operations of the Department.	15
Recognition Ribbon Award	An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is given by a municipal, county, state or federal agency, excluding awards issued while in the military, as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department and (1) is not issued a ribbon bar by the awarding agency, or (2) the issued ribbon bar conflicts in size or design with current Department ribbon bars.	16
Superintendent's Award of Merit	An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operation, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs wherein the member has gone far beyond the requirements of his normal assignment to contribute to a more effective police service, or for outstanding police work that has brought great credit to the Department in a case of unusual public interest.	25
Arnold Mireles Special Partnership Award	An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact upon the quality of life within his community by identifying and resolving problems.	32
Superintendent's Award of Valor	An award granted to any sworn member of the Department for an act of outstanding bravery or heroism by which the member has demonstrated in great degree the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty.	34
Special Commendation	An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention.	35
Joint Operations Award	An award granted to sworn or civilian Department members and sworn or civilian members of another governmental or city agency whose efforts and participation in a broad multi-agency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall success of the operation.	50
Police Officer of the Month Award	An award granted to a sworn member or each sworn member of a team whose performance of duty during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it is merited recognition by the entire Department.	82
Unit Meritorious Performance Award	An award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action.	141
Life Saving Award	An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance.	148
Problem Solving Award	An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member or member of the community who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and successfully respond to causes, conditions, and problems that may lead to crime and neighborhood disorder.	198
Department Commendation	An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment.	1,598
Total		2,381

CITY-BG-059563

for more information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

phone: 312-745-6071
fax: 312-745-6932
e-mail: police@cityofchicago.org

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. CrimeWatch airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the Chicago Works show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

www.cityofchicago.org/police

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

2005

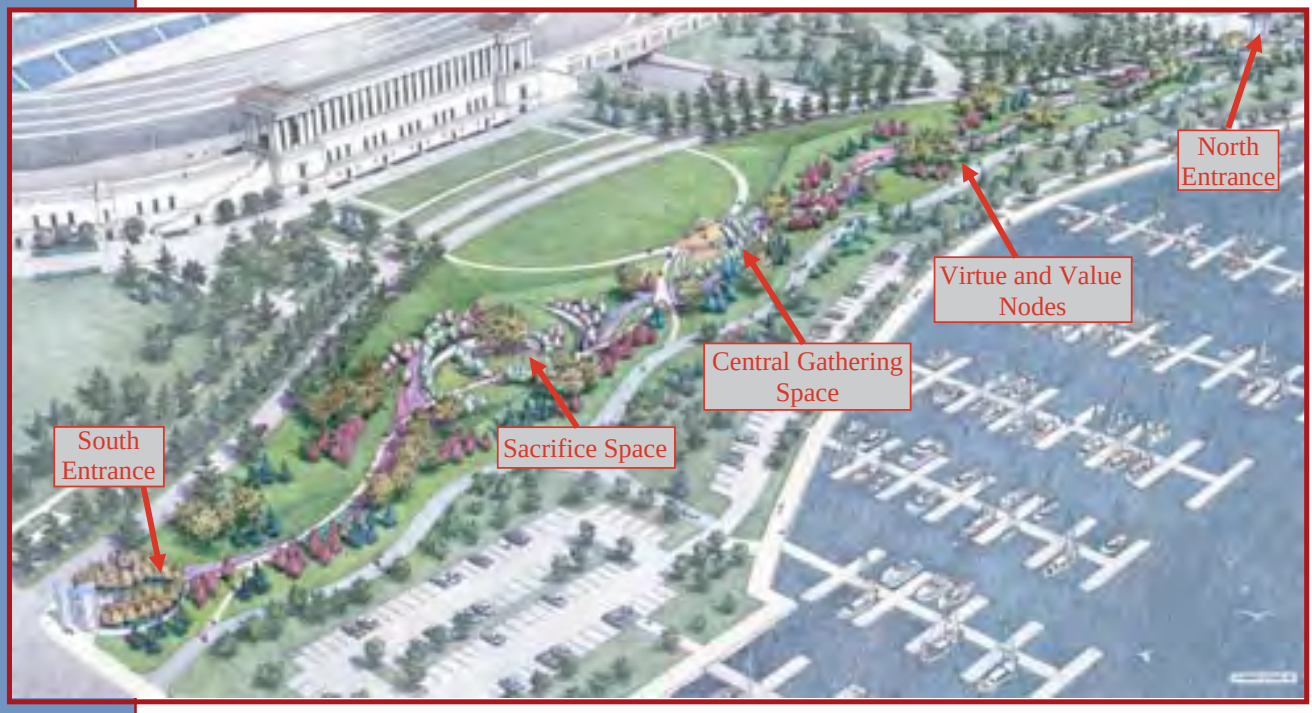
YEAR IN REVIEW

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Central Gathering Plaza"

Richard M. Daley • Mayor

Philip J. Cline • Superintendent

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park is situated on nearly 5 acres along Chicago's lakefront and is nestled between Soldier Field and Burham Harbor. The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation continues to raise funds to erect the country's finest law enforcement memorial to honor Chicago's fallen Police Officers. The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park was opened on September 12, 2006 and was dedicated during a candlelight vigil on September 18, 2006.



Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• Aerial View

On the Cover

This area, known as the "Central Gathering Place," serves as a central staging area for events such as the Foundation's candlelight vigil held each year in May. It is two tiered with the upper tier acting as the stage. The Great Lawn holds an audience for large events and the lower tier seats nearly 150 for smaller events. The backdrop includes a spectacular water wall which flows into a reflecting pond, as well as a species of trees that bloom in early May so as to add a beautiful natural background for the candlelight vigil. Brick pavers fill the two tiers and are being sold as one of many fundraising efforts.

Chicago Police Department
2005 Annual Report

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by, the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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Making Chicago the Safest Big City in America

Message from the Superintendent

Our goal is to make Chicago the safest big city in America, and the key strategy toward that goal is to reduce violent crime in our city. We had much to be proud of in 2005. There were 126 days in which no one was murdered in Chicago, a 23.5 percent increase over the 102 murder-free days in 2004. For the first time since 1964-65, 2005 completed two consecutive years with fewer than 500 murders each.

During the same time period that Chicago experienced an historic drop in homicides, our anti-violence strategies reduced overall index (serious) crime by 6.0 percent and violent crime by 2.2 percent. Total index crimes were down in 23 of our 25 police districts, and violent crime, in 14 districts. Police presence aimed at reducing homicides has impacted other crimes as well. For example, thefts dropped by 10,436 incidents, a decrease of 11.1 percent.

I mentioned our anti-violence strategies, and I would like to describe the major strategies that brought us success in 2005. We expanded the use of the gang loitering ordinance, issuing 38,536 dispersal orders—an increase of 131 percent over 2004—and dispersing 108,650 people in gang and narcotic hot spots. Over 200 dispersal incidents resulted in arrests, with 420 people arrested.

Our Targeted Response Unit (TRU) is deployed at a moments notice to conduct aggressive, visible patrols that focus on violence. In 2005 we increased the number of officers assigned to TRU by 50 percent, with commensurate increases in arrests, vehicle recoveries, and other enforcement activities.

We increased the number of Police Observation Devices (PODS) almost three-fold, from 35 to 100. These devices contain cameras encased in bullet-proof glass, and are strong deterrents to violence and drug activity. They can rotate 360 degrees, focus in on activity four blocks away, and see at night. They are conspicuously marked by a flashing blue light atop the POD, and can be taken down and moved to another hot spot in a matter of hours. We did, in fact, make 46 strategic movements of the PODS, based on crime data assessments, with each movement followed by targeted anti-crime initiatives.

CITY-BG-059570

Message from the Superintendent

Gangs do not go home at midnight, and neither do we. In November 2005 we initiated midnight gang teams. In less than two months, these teams made nearly 500 arrests, recovered 30 guns, impounded 28 vehicles, and made over 1,200 contacts with the community.

CAPS remained crucial to our success. We organized 282 new block clubs, distributed an average of three community crime alerts per week, and initiated 30 "Operation Cleans" in 2005. Operation Cleans address physical conditions that can breed crime in our neighborhoods, such as litter, broken lights, untrimmed trees, and abandoned buildings.

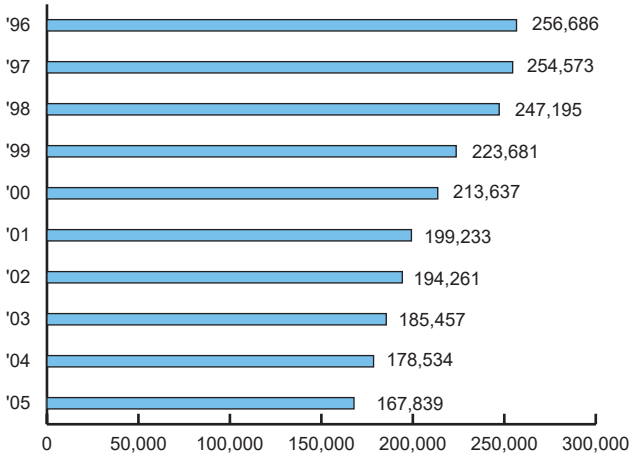
While our mission is to serve the City of Chicago, I would be remiss if I did not mention how proud I am of our members who participated in Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. We sent two deployments of officers to help with security and relief efforts in the devastated region. In addition, numerous Chicago officers and their law enforcement partners from the Chicago area volunteered their time, held fund-raisers, and donated truckloads of items for police officers in the hurricane areas.

And it goes without saying that I am proud of you, the members of our own community who work with us to eradicate crime from our city. We have effective strategies and cutting-edge technology, but we also need you. I urge all Chicagoans to join us in this fight against crime. Together, we CAN make Chicago the safest big city in America!

CRIME

Exhibit 1.

Total Index Crime, 1996-2005



Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1996 through 2005. The overall decline was 34.6 percent or 4.6 percent per year on a compound annual basis. Between 2004 and 2005 the decrease was 6.0 percent.

About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

Violent Crime:	
Murder -	The willful killing of a person or death through the criminal act of another.
Criminal Sexual Assault -	Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.
Robbery -	The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.
Aggravated Assault/Battery -	The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.
Property Crime:	
Burglary -	The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.
Theft -	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.
Motor Vehicle Theft -	The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.
Arson -	The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Index Crime

The overall decrease in index crime between 2004 and 2005 was reflected in both violent crime (2.2 percent) and property crime (7.0 percent). However, there was variability within these major categories. Within violent crimes, criminal sexual assault showed a decrease which was close to the overall decline (5.1 percent), while aggravated assault/battery showed a slightly smaller decrease (4.2 percent). Murders and robberies were essentially stable between the two years (0.0 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively). Within property crimes, arson and theft showed decreases substantially larger than the overall decline (11.8 and 11.1 percent, respectively); burglary increased by 3.7 percent; and motor vehicle theft remained essentially at its 2004 level (-1.1 percent).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ratio of 3.7:1, close to the ratio in 2004. Property crimes declined at a faster rate than violent crimes (7.0 percent vs. 2.2 percent), reversing the trend in 2003 and 2004.

Exhibit 2.

Index Crime, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Murder	448	448	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,706	1,619	-5.1%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	105	89	-15.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,601	1,530	-4.4%
Robbery - Total	15,895	15,964	0.4%
Armed Robbery*	9,455	9,467	0.1%
Strongarm Robbery	6,440	6,497	0.9%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	18,731	17,943	-4.2%
Gun	5,158	4,730	-8.3%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,691	4,404	-6.1%
Other dangerous weapon**	8,383	8,314	-0.8%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	499	495	-0.8%
Violent Crime Subtotal	36,780	35,974	-2.2%
Burglary - Total	24,419	25,314	3.7%
Forcible Entry	17,359	17,901	3.1%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,131	6,482	5.7%
Attempted Forcible Entry	929	931	0.2%
Theft	93,809	83,373	-11.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	22,496	-1.1%
Arson	773	682	-11.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	141,754	131,865	-7.0%
Total Index Crimes	178,534	167,839	-6.0%

* Includes attempted armed robbery.
** Includes aggravated domestic battery, aggravated assault or battery against a child, and aggravated assault or battery against a senior citizen in which a weapon type was not specified.

Violent Crime versus Property Crime

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force directed to the person and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 21.4 percent of all 2005 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.6 percent. These are close to the figures of recent years.

Three categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2005 violent crimes: robbery (44.4 percent), aggravated battery (31.3 percent), and aggravated assault (18.6 percent). Murder represented 1.2 percent of violent crimes, the same percent as in 2004. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 63.2 percent of the reported total, a slight decline from the 66.2 percent in 2004. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for about half (49.7 percent) of all reported incidents in 2005.

Exhibit 3a.

Violent versus Property Index Crimes, 2005

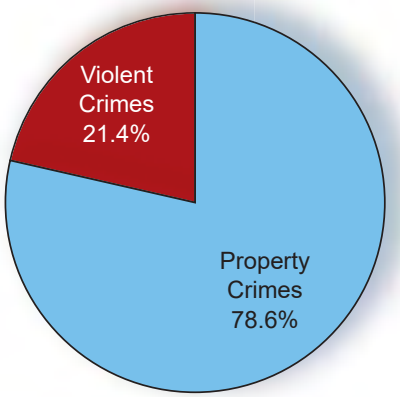


Exhibit 3b.

Violent Index Crimes, 2005

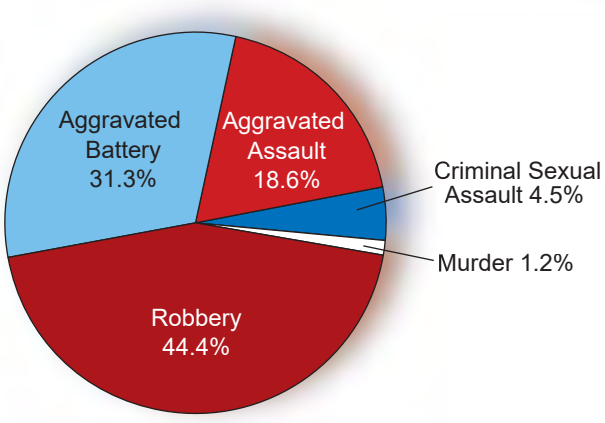
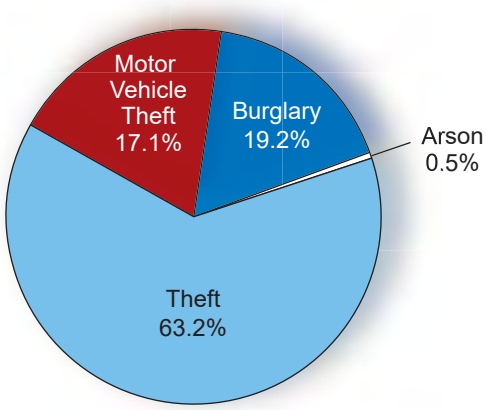


Exhibit 3c.

Property Index Crimes, 2005



Index Crime Victims

Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (64.0 percent vs. 36.0 percent, respectively) and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (52.1 percent vs. 47.9 percent, respectively). Two gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority (85.0 percent) of homicide victims were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal assault victims (90.3 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2005 (66.0 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.3 percent) and Caucasians (13.8 percent). Caucasians ranked first as victims of property crimes in 2005 (42.5 percent), followed by African-Americans (29.5 percent) and Hispanics (23.6 percent). In 2004, African-Americans led as victims of property crimes as well as violent crimes.

Exhibit 4a.

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2005

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	85.0%	15.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.7%	90.3%
Robbery	71.6%	28.4%
Aggravated Assault	56.5%	43.5%
Aggravated Battery	64.7%	35.3%
Total Violent Crime	64.0%	36.0%
Burglary	52.8%	47.2%
Theft	49.0%	51.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	60.8%	39.2%
Arson	56.9%	43.1%
Total Property Crime	52.1%	47.9%
Total Index Crime	55.1%	44.9%

Exhibit 4b.

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2005

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	75.7%	5.6%	18.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Criminal Sexual Assault	69.5%	13.1%	16.6%	0.7%	0.1%
Robbery	58.8%	18.5%	19.2%	3.2%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	67.4%	12.0%	19.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	73.7%	8.9%	16.6%	0.6%	0.1%
Total Violent Crime	66.0%	13.8%	18.3%	1.8%	0.2%
Burglary	22.4%	45.6%	27.0%	4.7%	0.3%
Theft	34.0%	43.0%	18.7%	4.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	16.5%	36.1%	43.5%	3.6%	0.2%
Arson	34.0%	26.5%	36.9%	2.2%	0.4%
Total Property Crime	29.5%	42.5%	23.6%	4.1%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	40.9%	33.6%	22.0%	3.4%	0.2%

Note: "Caucasian" includes non-Hispanic, identified as Caucasian; "African-American" includes anyone identified as African-American; "Hispanic" includes anyone identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race; "Asian" includes anyone identified as Asian or Pacific Islander; "Other" includes all other identified races not mentioned above.

CITY-BG-059576

Case Clearances

The percentage of cases cleared in 2005 was 19.6 percent, virtually the same as in 2004 (19.2 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for approximately half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (18.1 percent).

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (33.9 percent vs. 15.7 percent, respectively). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 55.3 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.1 percent.

Exhibit 5a.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2005

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	195	43.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,619	651	40.2%
Robbery	15,964	3,031	19.0%
Aggravated Assault	6,683	3,694	55.3%
Aggravated Battery	11,260	4,632	41.1%
Total Violent Crime	35,974	12,203	33.9%
Burglary	25,314	2,556	10.1%
Theft	83,373	15,087	18.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,496	2,834	12.6%
Arson	682	164	24.0%
Total Property Crime	131,865	20,641	15.7%
Total Index Crime	167,839	32,844	19.6%

Exhibit 5b.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2004

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	234	52.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,706	758	44.4%
Robbery	15,895	2,847	17.9%
Aggravated Assault	7,257	4,148	57.2%
Aggravated Battery	11,474	4,894	42.7%
Total Violent Crime	36,780	12,881	35.0%
Burglary	24,419	2,277	9.3%
Theft	93,809	15,946	17.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,753	3,072	13.5%
Arson	773	151	19.5%
Total Property Crime	141,754	21,446	15.1%
Total Index Crime	178,534	34,327	19.2%

Source: Data taken from 2004 Annual Report.

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) is arrested, charged, and prosecuted and those cleared exceptionally. Incidents are cleared exceptionally when an offender has been identified, there is enough evidence to arrest, charge, and prosecute the offender, and the offender's location is known so that he/she can be taken into custody, but circumstances outside the control of the police department have prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 5b. match the numbers reported in the CPD 2004 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Violent Crime Trends

Exhibit 6a.

Murder, 1996-2005

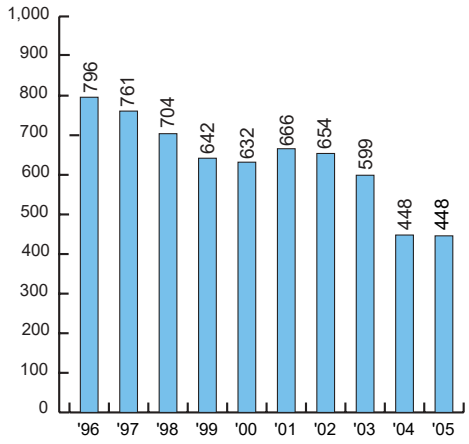
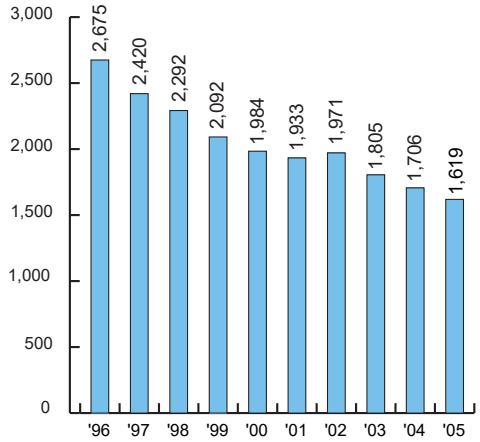


Exhibit 6b.

Criminal Sexual Assault, 1996-2005



Violent crimes declined steadily from 1996 through 2005, at a compound annual rate of 5.8 percent. The 35,974 violent crimes in 2005 represent a ten-year decline of 41.7 percent from the 61,635 in 1996. Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1996 and 2005, but within a narrow range: murder, 43.7 percent; aggravated assault/battery, 42.1 percent; robbery, 40.6 percent; criminal sexual assault, 39.5 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had a increase in one year of the reporting period (two years for robbery) against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6c.

Robbery, 1996-2005

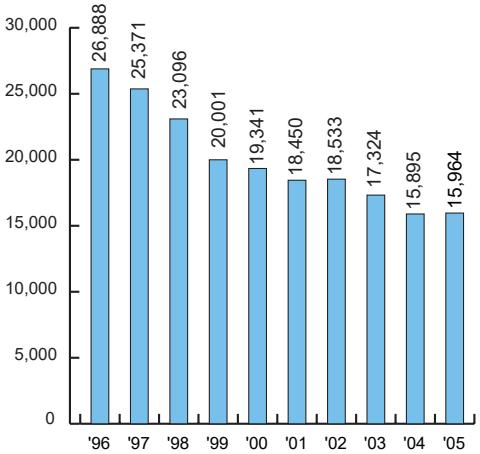
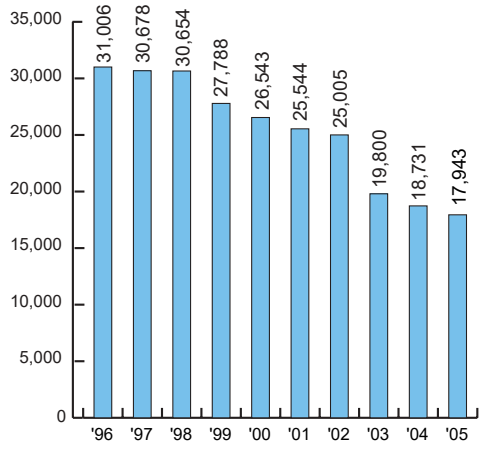


Exhibit 6d.

Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1996-2005



CITY-BG-059578

Property Crime Trends

Exhibit 7a.

Arson, 1996-2005

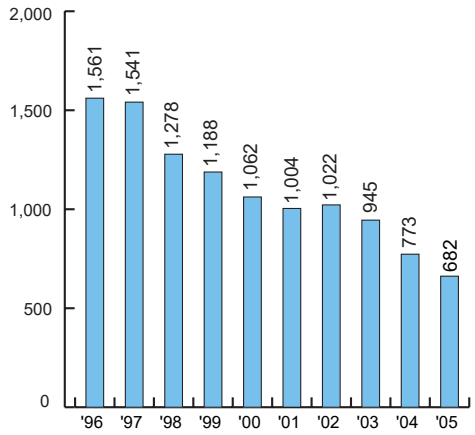
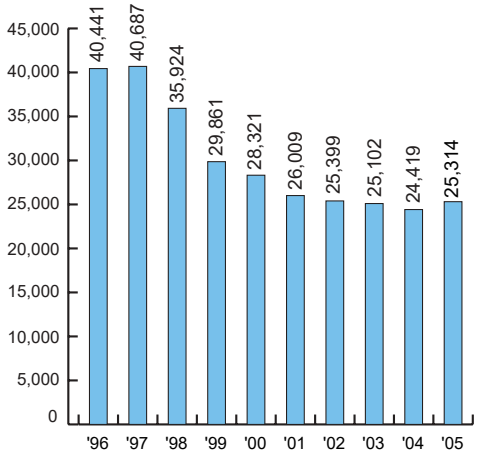


Exhibit 7b.

Burglary, 1996-2005



With the exception of 1996-1997, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1996 and 2005. The compound, annual rate of decrease was 4.3 percent. The 131,865 property crimes reported in 2005 represent a decline of 32.5 percent from the 195,321 offenses in 1996. This decrease is 9.2 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period. In 2004 the disparity was 15.6 percentage points.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1996 and 2005: arson, 56.3 percent; burglary, 37.4 percent; motor vehicle theft, 33.8 percent; theft, 30.1 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and/or increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7c.

Theft, 1996-2005

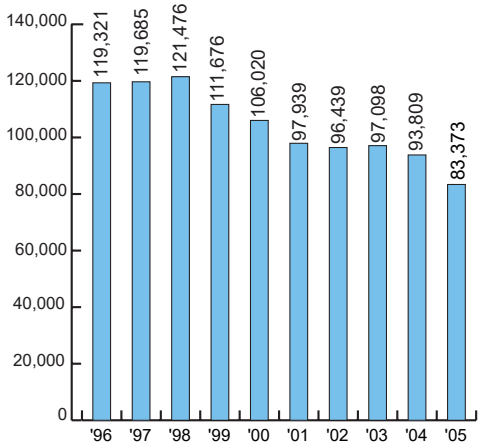
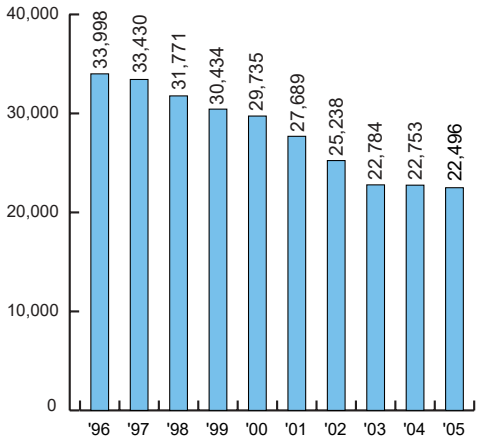


Exhibit 7d.

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1996-2005



Murder

Murders were stable between 2004 and 2005 (0.0 percent change). Of the 2005 murders whose cause has been determined, 47.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 21.4 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery (10.3 percent) was the only other motive which accounted for more than 10 percent of murders of known cause.

Offenders under 21 years of age constituted about a third of the offender population (36.9 percent), a figure typical of recent years. Another 41.1 percent—also typical—were between 21 and 30 years of age. Altogether, then, about three-quarters (78.0 percent) of murder offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 30.1 in 2005, the median offender's age was 26.0. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 34.5 percent of the victim population, while they were 22.0 percent of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a.

Causative Factors, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Altercations	102	85	-16.7%
Child Abuse	15	9	-40.0%
Domestic	23	36	56.5%
Gang-related	165	190	15.2%
Robbery	47	41	-12.8%
Index other than Robbery	15	12	-20.0%
Other	33	25	-24.2%
Under Investigation	48	50	4.2%
Total	448	448	0.0%

Exhibit 8b.

Ages of Offenders, 2004-2005*

	2004	2005
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	129	92
21 - 30	140	108
31 - 40	51	32
41 - 50	24	12
51 - 60	4	9
61 - 70	3	4
71 - 80	0	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	351	258

*There were 5 offenders in 2004 and 10 offenders in 2005 in which age information was not available.

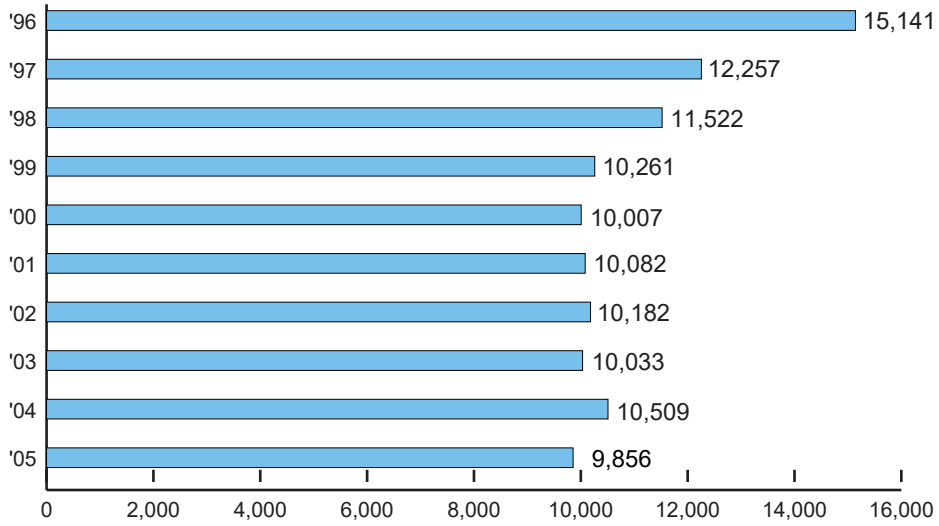
Exhibit 8c.

Ages of Victims, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
10 & Under	17	9
11 - 20	112	102
21 - 30	151	181
31 - 40	92	71
41 - 50	51	35
51 - 60	14	25
61 - 70	5	14
71 - 80	5	9
Over 80	1	2
Total	448	448

Exhibit 9a.

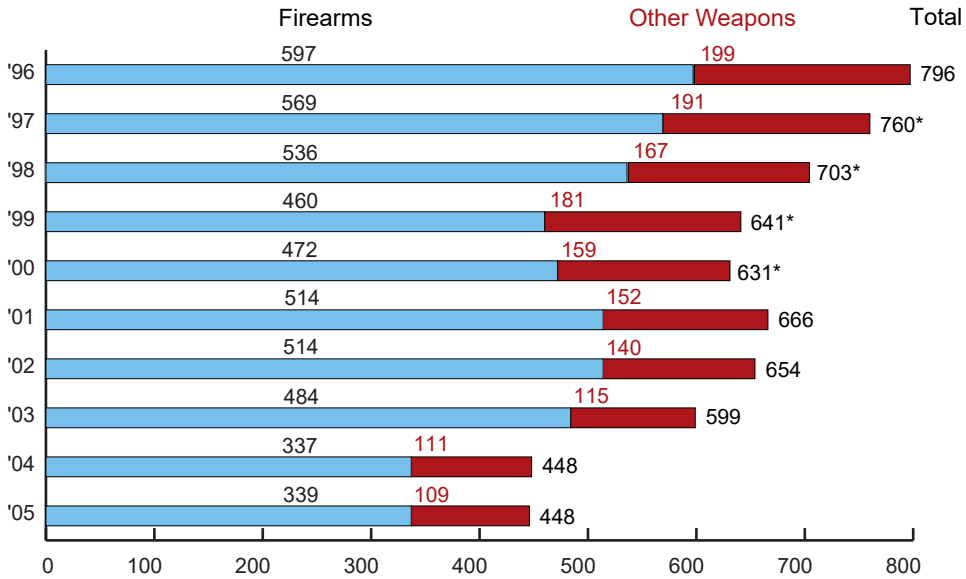
Firearms Recoveries, 1996-2005



The 9,856 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2005 is a decrease of 6.2 percent from 2004, and a 10-year low in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 75.7 percent of 2005 murders, virtually the same percent as in 2004 (75.2 percent).

Exhibit 9b.

Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1996-2005



* There was one murder in 1997, one murder in 1998, one murder in 1999, and one murder in 2000 in which the weapon type was unknown.

CITY-BG-059581

Chicago Community Areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North Side
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood

Exhibit 10a.

Chicago Community Areas and Map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

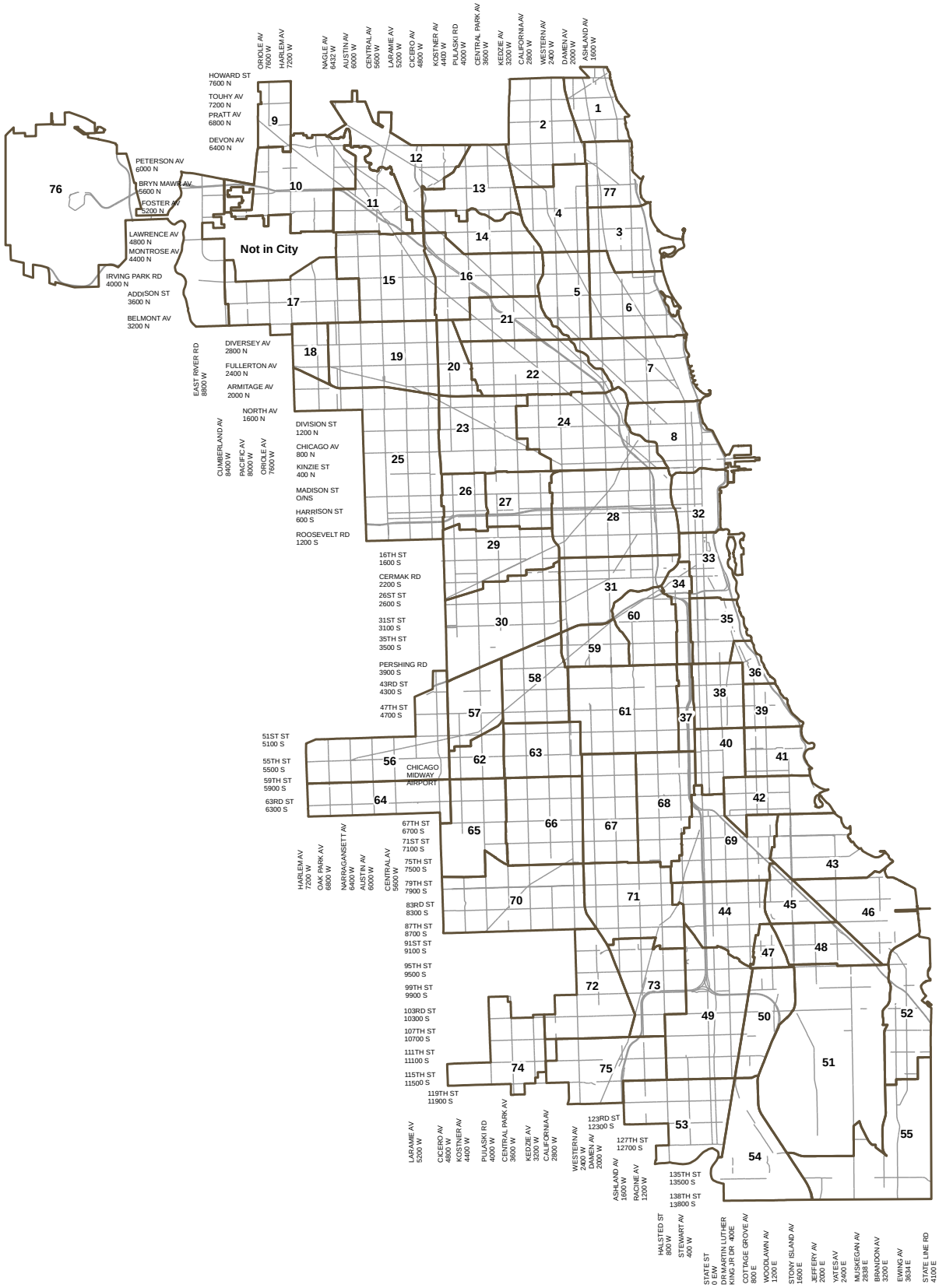
Pages 15-16 contain index crimes by Community Area. In order to group data by Community Area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a Community Area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by Community Area does not equal the actual total shown by police district. In addition, pages 17-18 contain Community Area population by race.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify Community Areas.

40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mount Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare Area
77 Edgewater

CITY-BG-059582

Chicago Community Areas



CITY-BG-059583

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2005

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	Rogers Park	6	26	295	89	140	388	1,360	188	5	2,497
2	West Ridge	2	17	191	59	76	454	1,511	312	7	2,629
3	Uptown	1	30	225	84	108	300	1,588	241	7	2,584
4	Lincoln Square	3	7	82	32	37	288	777	197	2	1,425
5	North Center	1	6	49	23	37	287	646	159	6	1,214
6	Lake View	4	23	277	41	77	768	2,453	277	10	3,930
7	Lincoln Park	1	22	171	29	51	597	2,571	273	4	3,719
8	Near North Side	13	32	322	93	253	405	4,736	282	2	6,138
9	Edison Park	0	1	1	4	6	21	99	13	4	149
10	Norwood Park	0	5	14	13	7	98	423	76	10	646
11	Jefferson Park	0	1	30	16	10	98	386	94	5	640
12	Forest Glen	1	2	12	3	3	88	223	39	1	372
13	North Park	0	5	29	13	18	173	424	95	2	759
14	Albany Park	4	17	143	32	51	229	673	283	4	1,436
15	Portage Park	0	16	128	62	56	398	1,209	346	13	2,228
16	Irving Park	0	18	115	53	56	359	990	422	10	2,023
17	Dunning	0	2	37	33	18	216	576	160	2	1,044
18	Montclare	0	3	22	8	9	71	205	109	2	429
19	Belmont Cragin	11	26	268	134	141	669	1,608	622	15	3,494
20	Hermosa	3	10	82	52	51	167	332	188	9	894
21	Avondale	4	12	144	70	102	362	942	300	10	1,946
22	Logan Square	10	28	359	111	167	618	2,238	640	24	4,195
23	Humboldt Park	13	52	546	234	440	546	1,596	679	26	4,132
24	West Town	5	39	463	160	241	1,009	3,476	687	26	6,106
25	Austin	34	117	1,088	374	709	1,024	3,257	1,138	53	7,794
26	West Garfield Park	13	17	322	130	329	247	819	328	13	2,218
27	East Garfield Park	7	24	268	124	309	247	952	376	7	2,314
28	Near West Side	8	27	392	155	326	467	3,379	623	5	5,382
29	North Lawndale	24	39	457	212	422	400	1,511	498	17	3,580
30	South Lawndale	12	27	275	162	236	363	1,291	496	16	2,878
31	Lower West Side	5	11	127	106	132	202	887	240	7	1,717
32	Loop	1	11	199	46	61	123	4,425	155	2	5,023
33	Near South Side	0	4	77	29	71	129	943	136	1	1,390
34	Armour Square	1	1	121	11	23	93	440	86	1	777
35	Douglas	8	21	210	75	189	125	894	244	5	1,771
36	Oakland	2	4	36	14	40	61	116	65	1	339
37	Fuller Park	1	4	69	25	52	70	211	84	1	517
38	Grand Boulevard	5	33	234	107	255	405	972	333	5	2,349
39	Kenwood	1	13	113	43	74	202	644	157	3	1,250

Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2005 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	Washington Park	10	20	269	89	250	262	587	211	4	1,702
41	Hyde Park	2	9	219	27	47	286	967	205	8	1,770
42	Woodlawn	8	48	339	151	279	412	999	318	4	2,558
43	South Shore	22	53	618	228	415	1,115	2,035	689	24	5,199
44	Chatham	12	42	467	158	270	562	1,968	635	8	4,122
45	Avalon Park	2	13	118	42	48	124	481	138	6	972
46	South Chicago	7	37	303	168	231	397	1,171	338	16	2,668
47	Burnside	1	3	20	16	22	33	87	28	1	211
48	Calumet Heights	0	12	108	40	43	149	385	167	2	906
49	Roseland	11	63	504	195	345	598	1,550	622	11	3,899
50	Pullman	4	9	62	35	54	62	254	91	6	577
51	South Deering	5	12	93	54	41	105	392	141	4	847
52	East Side	0	8	45	36	47	190	272	99	5	702
53	West Pullman	18	39	293	159	251	536	741	409	16	2,462
54	Riverdale	2	10	57	47	81	102	164	75	3	541
55	Hegewisch	1	2	20	13	10	90	144	40	3	323
56	Garfield Ridge	4	17	112	52	67	240	741	208	5	1,446
57	Archer Heights	3	4	61	8	30	110	423	138	4	781
58	Brighton Park	5	19	154	68	109	315	729	244	16	1,659
59	McKinley Park	0	4	37	36	44	148	437	146	4	856
60	Bridgeport	0	7	80	48	66	265	564	187	17	1,234
61	New City	14	47	315	190	324	520	1,439	466	14	3,329
62	West Elsdon	1	6	39	19	38	123	307	101	4	638
63	Gage Park	10	19	144	67	133	357	663	253	20	1,666
64	Clearing	2	1	14	17	50	146	345	111	0	686
65	West Lawn	3	12	107	36	53	190	1,008	204	4	1,617
66	Chicago Lawn	13	44	532	245	368	826	1,534	690	26	4,278
67	West Englewood	19	48	470	283	588	789	1,500	651	20	4,368
68	Englewood	16	58	439	268	473	686	1,404	572	32	3,948
69	Greater Grand Crossing	22	57	492	229	350	629	1,492	698	8	3,977
70	Ashburn	2	10	189	80	82	324	724	237	8	1,656
71	Auburn Gresham	11	66	585	280	386	815	1,836	789	11	4,779
72	Beverly	0	4	82	20	13	161	406	102	3	791
73	Washington Heights	5	27	209	86	106	245	798	354	8	1,838
74	Mount Greenwood	1	3	6	13	12	53	261	22	0	371
75	Morgan Park	1	9	129	49	63	181	591	202	5	1,230
76	O'Hare Area	0	5	12	10	9	23	690	65	0	814
77	Edgewater	7	15	186	42	60	335	1,260	148	7	2,060

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race

Community Area		African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	Rogers Park	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2	West Ridge	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3	Uptown	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4	Lincoln Square	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5	North Center	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6	Lake View	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7	Lincoln Park	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8	Near North Side	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9	Edison Park	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10	Norwood Park	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11	Jefferson Park	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12	Forest Glen	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13	North Park	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14	Albany Park	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15	Portage Park	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16	Irving Park	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17	Dunning	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18	Montclare	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19	Belmont Cragin	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20	Hermosa	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21	Avondale	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22	Logan Square	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23	Humboldt Park	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24	West Town	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25	Austin	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26	West Garfield Park	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27	East Garfield Park	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28	Near West Side	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29	North Lawndale	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30	South Lawndale	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31	Lower West Side	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32	Loop	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33	Near South Side	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34	Armour Square	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35	Douglas	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36	Oakland	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37	Fuller Park	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38	Grand Boulevard	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39	Kenwood	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race (continued)

Community Area		African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40	Washington Park	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41	Hyde Park	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42	Woodlawn	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43	South Shore	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44	Chatham	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45	Avalon Park	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46	South Chicago	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47	Burnside	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48	Calumet Heights	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49	Roseland	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50	Pullman	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51	South Deering	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52	East Side	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53	West Pullman	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54	Riverdale	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55	Hegewisch	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56	Garfield Ridge	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57	Archer Heights	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58	Brighton Park	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59	McKinley Park	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60	Bridgeport	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61	New City	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62	West Elsdon	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63	Gage Park	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64	Clearing	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65	West Lawn	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66	Chicago Lawn	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67	West Englewood	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68	Englewood	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69	Greater Grand Crossing	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70	Ashburn	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71	Auburn Gresham	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72	Beverly	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73	Washington Heights	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74	Mount Greenwood	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75	Morgan Park	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76	O'Hare Area	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77	Edgewater	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 7 regarding demographic categories. Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC,from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the city. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of civilian-dressed tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow-up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 11a.

Chicago Police Areas and Districts

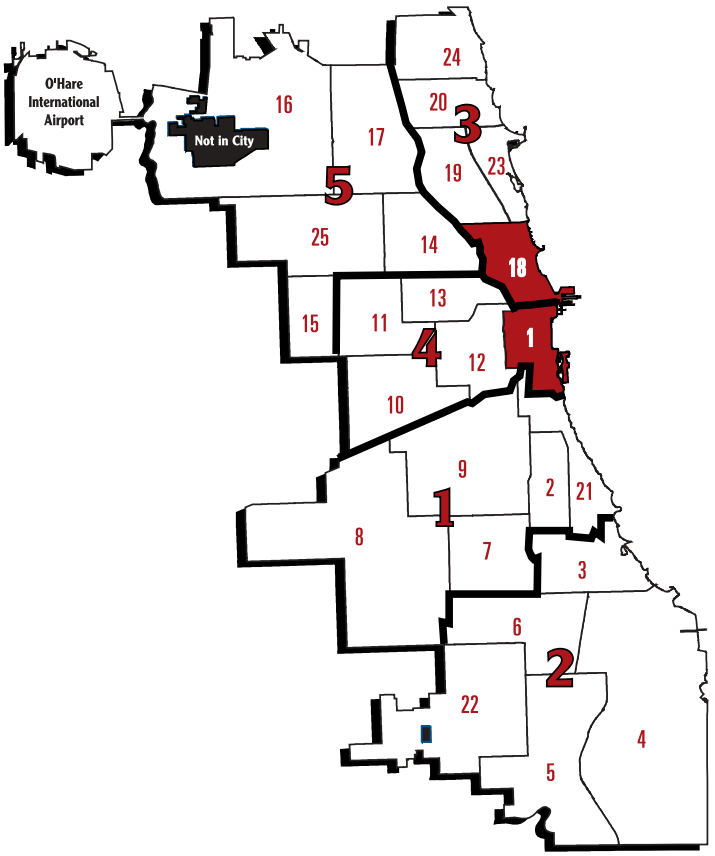


Exhibit 11b.

Police District Land Areas

District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District		Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.94	22	14	Shakespeare	6.00	14
2	Wentworth	3.77	24	15	Austin	3.82	23
3	Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16	Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4	South Chicago	27.27	2	17	Albany Park	9.62	8
5	Calumet	12.80	6	18	Near North	4.69	19
6	Gresham	8.10	9	19	Belmont	5.57	15
7	Englewood	6.56	11	20	Foster	4.37	20
8	Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21	Prairie	4.92	18
9	Deering	13.09	5	22	Morgan Park	13.46	4
10	Ogden	7.87	10	23	Town Hall	3.01	25
11	Harrison	6.11	12	24	Rogers Park	5.43	17
12	Monroe	5.47	16	25	Grand Central	10.91	7
13	Wood	4.21	21				

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

Between 2004 and 2005, reported index crime decreased in 23 of Chicago's 25 police districts and increased in two districts. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 2.2 percent, with a range of 2.0 to 2.4 percent. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 7.4 percent, with a range of 1.0 to 16.0 percent.

Exhibit 11c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2005

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	1	16	309	83	139	290	6,046	392	3	7,279
2	17	55	594	217	585	703	1,802	623	12	4,608
3	35	116	1,050	416	788	1,530	3,120	1,154	20	8,229
4	23	115	931	463	594	1,460	3,681	1,219	49	8,535
5	32	102	749	392	664	1,171	2,281	1,002	32	6,425
6	33	127	1,260	523	774	1,516	4,285	1,614	21	10,153
7	37	113	957	595	1,100	1,565	3,131	1,324	53	8,875
8	35	108	1,177	515	794	2,244	5,677	1,880	65	12,495
9	24	86	704	378	628	1,414	3,540	1,218	58	8,050
10	35	65	712	359	615	759	2,718	999	34	6,296
11	34	71	1,026	441	1,070	819	2,957	1,169	38	7,625
12	10	28	314	181	293	488	2,780	582	6	4,682
13	4	35	366	133	264	628	2,658	586	18	4,692
14	12	53	668	232	340	1,196	4,004	1,001	46	7,552
15	18	77	743	265	478	621	1,868	660	38	4,768
16	1	30	212	134	101	869	3,236	733	35	5,351
17	4	47	347	120	147	945	2,934	962	21	5,527
18	13	47	439	112	284	788	6,407	443	6	8,539
19	5	29	262	59	104	1,070	3,024	473	10	5,036
20	7	24	257	79	107	589	1,986	335	9	3,393
21	10	41	553	131	248	685	2,720	641	15	5,044
22	10	60	566	211	258	840	2,573	909	23	5,450
23	2	30	305	85	120	500	2,381	311	12	3,746
24	10	49	539	158	223	879	3,144	522	13	5,537
25	36	95	924	401	542	1,745	4,420	1,744	45	9,952
Total	448	1,619	15,964	6,683	11,260	25,314	83,373	22,496	682	167,839

Chicago Police Districts

Exhibit 11d.

Police District Population

District	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	1,067,716	909,478	755,215	131,747	31,544	2,895,700
Percent	36.9%	31.4%	26.1%	4.5%	1.1%	100.0%

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.
Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

ARRESTS

Arrests

Total arrests decreased by 2.3 percent between 2004 and 2005, bringing the number of arrests to their 2003 level. The 238,636 arrests in 2005 included 34,544 for index offenses (14.5 percent), 177,514 for non-index offenses (74.4 percent), and 26,578 on outstanding warrants (11.1 percent). The foregoing percentages are all within a point of their 2004 counterparts. Total index crime arrests decreased by 4.4 percent, with a range of 2.9 percent (arson) to 11.3 percent (murder/non-negligent manslaughter) among the six individual categories which showed a decrease. In two index crime categories—robbery and aggravated assault/battery—the number of arrests increased, by 5.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Total non-index crime arrests decreased by 1.6 percent between 2004 and 2005, with a range of 1.6 percent (narcotics violations) to 24.1 percent (prostitution) among the individual categories which showed a decrease. Some non-index category arrests showed an increase. The largest among these was in regard to manslaughter by negligence (33.3 percent), but the numbers involved were small. Other, noteworthy increases were arrests for vandalism (14.0 percent) and gambling (8.6 percent).

Exhibit 12a.

Arrests by Offense Classification, 2004-2005

Offense Classification	2004	2005	Change	% Change
Murder or Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	432	383	-49	-11.3%
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	15	20	5	33.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	559	543	-16	-2.9%
Robbery* (03)	2,915	3,081	166	5.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery* (04)	5,621	5,687	66	1.2%
Burglary* (05)	2,986	2,810	-176	-5.9%
Larceny-Theft (except Motor Vehicle)* (06)	16,084	14,896	-1,188	-7.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	7,411	7,011	-400	-5.4%
Simple Assault/Battery (08)	29,526	27,858	-1,668	-5.6%
Arson* (09)	138	133	-5	-3.6%
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	222	213	-9	-4.1%
Fraud (11)	1,702	1,663	-39	-2.3%
Vandalism (14)	4,500	5,131	631	14.0%
Weapon Violations (15)	4,818	4,501	-317	-6.6%
Prostitution (16)	7,243	5,499	-1,744	-24.1%
Sex Offenses - Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	963	984	21	2.2%
Narcotics Violations (18)	59,051	58,098	-953	-1.6%
Gambling (19)	2,828	3,070	242	8.6%
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	336	358	22	6.5%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,998	6,045	47	0.8%
Liquor Law Violations (22)	970	880	-90	-9.3%
Disorderly Conduct (24)	18,640	19,226	586	3.1%
All Other State Law Violations	27,549	28,816	1,267	4.6%
Other Municipal Code Violations	10,996	10,637	-359	-3.3%
Traffic Violations	5,089	4,515	-574	-11.3%
Index Offenses (marked * above)	36,146	34,544	-1,602	-4.4%
Non-Index Offenses	180,446	177,514	-2,932	-1.6%
Warrant Arrests	27,601	26,578	-1,023	-3.7%
Total	244,193	238,636	-5,557	-2.3%

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2005

Offense Classification	Gender**	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or	- Male	276	12	69	1	0	0	358
Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	- Female	22	1	2	0	0	0	25
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	- Male	10	1	5	0	0	0	16
	- Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	- Male	380	26	125	2	0	1	534
	- Female	5	1	3	0	0	0	9
Robbery* (03)	- Male	2,378	108	358	6	2	1	2,853
	- Female	164	32	32	0	0	0	228
Aggravated Assault* (04A)	- Male	1,864	232	742	9	7	3	2,857
	- Female	505	27	35	1	0	0	568
Aggravated Battery* (04B)	- Male	1,361	114	293	8	2	3	1,781
	- Female	405	23	50	2	0	1	481
Burglary* (05)	- Male	1,740	301	626	7	2	3	2,679
	- Female	91	19	20	0	0	0	130
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny-Theft	- Male	7,776	1,411	1,380	86	13	17	10,683
(except Motor Vehicle) * (06)	- Female	3,003	596	539	59	5	11	4,213
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	- Male	4,752	296	813	22	2	1	5,886
	- Female	836	135	149	3	1	1	1,125
Simple Assault (08A)	- Male	2,570	507	836	31	8	7	3,959
	- Female	748	68	118	1	2	2	939
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Simple Battery (08B)	- Male	11,734	2,162	3,554	186	20	27	17,683
	- Female	4,178	389	681	21	4	2	5,275
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	- Male	74	15	19	0	0	0	108
	- Female	22	1	2	0	0	0	25
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	- Male	92	17	11	3	0	0	123
	- Female	66	16	7	0	1	0	90
Fraud (11)	- Male	928	172	216	10	3	7	1,336
	- Female	241	45	40	0	0	1	327
Vandalism (14)	- Male	2,124	701	1,457	47	8	12	4,349
	- Female	621	67	90	3	0	0	781
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons VIolations (15)	- Male	3,031	227	929	12	2	7	4,208
	- Female	239	20	33	0	1	0	293
Prostitution (16)	- Male	904	358	912	47	6	9	2,236
	- Female	2,214	632	334	63	12	8	3,263
Sex Offenses -	- Male	500	149	263	10	2	1	925
Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	- Female	41	11	4	0	1	1	58
	- X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Narcotics Violations (18)	- Male	40,218	3,564	6,921	224	22	48	50,997
	- Female	5,470	937	660	25	3	4	7,099
	- X	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gambling (19)	- Male	3,010	6	25	3	0	0	3,044
	- Female	25	1	0	0	0	0	26
Offenses Against Family and Children (20)	- Male	75	17	52	0	0	1	145
	- Female	142	24	44	2	1	0	213
Driving Under the Influence (21)	- Male	1,438	1,199	2,806	53	1	10	5,507
	- Female	200	211	118	5	1	2	537
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (22)	- Male	260	120	411	7	1	1	800
	- Female	18	25	36	0	1	0	80
Disorderly Conduct (24)	- Male	9,671	1,751	5,710	108	44	17	17,301
	- Female	1,521	204	181	7	4	5	1,922
	- X	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
All Other State Law Violations	- Male	18,165	2,246	3,514	127	30	25	24,107
	- Female	3,631	697	321	42	8	8	4,707
	- X	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other Municipal Code VIolations	- Male	8,842	209	736	29	2	3	9,821
	- Female	709	67	36	4	0	0	816
Traffic Violations	- Male	2,040	428	1,567	21	4	10	4,070
	- Female	257	88	97	3	0	0	445
Warrant Arrests	- Male	15,644	2,190	3,862	104	22	18	21,840
	- Female	3,560	702	452	12	5	6	4,737
	- X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Arrests	- Male	141,857	18,539	38,212	1,163	203	232	200,206
	- Female	28,938	5,039	4,084	253	50	52	38,416
	- X	8	3	3	0	0	0	14
Total Arrests		170,803	23,581	42,299	1,416	253	284	238,636

* Index Crime

** X - Unknown

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2005

Offense Classification	Gender**	16 or Under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.***	Total
Murder or	- Male	24	84	100	128	22	0	358
Non-Negligent Manslaughter* (01A)	- Female	1	4	4	12	4	0	25
Manslaughter by Negligence (01B)	- Male	3	1	4	6	2	0	16
	- Female	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
Criminal Sexual Assault* (02)	- Male	68	94	87	224	61	0	534
	- Female	0	3	1	5	0	0	9
Robbery* (03)	- Male	1,002	731	360	666	92	2	2,853
	- Female	73	42	25	80	8	0	228
Aggravated Assault* (04A)	- Male	684	574	392	856	349	2	2,857
	- Female	152	94	56	205	60	1	568
Aggravated Battery* (04B)	- Male	681	329	249	450	70	2	1,781
	- Female	269	44	56	92	19	1	481
Burglary* (05)	- Male	834	447	194	935	269	0	2,679
	- Female	43	17	13	47	10	0	130
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Larceny-Theft	- Male	1,354	1,162	825	5,149	2,186	7	10,683
(except Motor Vehicle) * (06)	- Female	632	731	432	1,766	650	2	4,213
Motor Vehicle Theft* (07)	- Male	1,619	1,539	798	1,631	296	3	5,886
	- Female	215	279	173	418	39	1	1,125
Simple Assault (08A)	- Male	687	616	479	1,574	597	6	3,959
	- Female	222	177	121	316	101	2	939
	- X	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Simple Battery (08B)	- Male	3,037	2,455	2,432	7,514	2,232	13	17,683
	- Female	1,622	999	586	1,690	373	5	5,275
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson* (09)	- Male	37	14	11	35	11	0	108
	- Female	3	4	4	11	3	0	25
Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)	- Male	7	12	20	67	17	0	123
	- Female	1	20	20	41	8	0	90
Fraud (11)	- Male	93	205	129	649	260	0	1,336
	- Female	13	48	51	176	39	0	327
Vandalism (14)	- Male	1,280	1,052	628	1,119	267	3	4,349
	- Female	144	178	122	279	58	0	781
	- X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons VIolations (15)	- Male	771	1,018	836	1,327	254	2	4,208
	- Female	129	50	25	75	14	0	293
Prostitution (16)	- Male	14	184	331	1,263	444	0	2,236
	- Female	9	165	308	2,398	381	2	3,263
Sex Offenses -	- Male	76	120	108	430	190	1	925
Criminal Sexual Abuse (17)	- Female	2	11	8	28	9	0	58
	- X	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Narcotics Violations (18)	- Male	4,974	11,553	8,817	19,174	6,461	18	50,997
	- Female	322	908	823	3,797	1,247	2	7,099
	- X	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Gambling (19)	- Male	483	1,220	663	641	36	1	3,044
	- Female	6	11	4	4	1	0	26
Offenses Against Family and Children(20)	- Male	2	24	29	68	22	0	145
	- Female	5	23	36	130	19	0	213
Driving Under the Influence (21)	- Male	9	317	979	3,319	881	2	5,507
	- Female	1	46	104	310	76	0	537
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations (22)	- Male	136	629	12	17	6	0	800
	- Female	35	42	0	1	2	0	80
Disorderly Conduct (24)	- Male	1,843	3,476	2,981	6,508	2,475	18	17,301
	- Female	420	298	219	761	220	4	1,922
	- X	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
All Other State Law Violations	- Male	2,242	4,205	2,779	10,389	4,476	16	24,107
	- Female	344	645	559	2,488	666	5	4,707
	- X	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Other Municipal Code Violations	- Male	691	3,107	1,859	3,195	966	3	9,821
	- Female	36	99	100	466	113	2	816
Traffic Violations	- Male	168	852	838	1,835	368	9	4,070
	- Female	19	69	76	241	35	5	445
Warrant Arrests	- Male	1,107	3,306	3,484	10,869	3,073	1	21,840
	- Female	184	480	603	2,900	570	0	4,737
	- X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
All Arrests	- Male	23,926	39,326	30,424	80,038	26,383	109	200,206
	- Female	4,902	5,488	4,530	18,739	4,725	32	38,416
	- X	1	3	0	7	3	0	14
Total Arrests		28,829	44,817	34,954	98,784	31,111	282	238,636

* Index Crime
** X - Unknown
*** Includes arrests in which the age was 0.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Targeted Response Unit

The Targeted Response Unit is comprised of highly professional and proactive officers that are deployed to high crime areas to conduct aggressive, visible patrols focusing on guns, narcotics, and stolen vehicles.

Exhibit 13.

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2005

	2005
Total Missions*	4,774
Total Arrests	7,402
Narcotics Arrests	2,879
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	1,843
Weapon Arrests	209
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	116
All Other Arrests	2,355
Weapons Recovered	287

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2005.

Special Operations Section

Working closely with the Deployment Operations Section, the Special Operations Section conducted missions throughout the city, targeting specific areas in an effort to reduce the number of homicides and aggravated batteries with firearms.

Exhibit 14.

Special Operations Section Activity, 2005

	2005
Total Missions	2,793
Total Arrests	6,944
Firearms Recovered	790
Vehicles Impounded	344
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	132

** Other activities: 19 members of the SWAT team responded to the Gulf Coast area to assist in relief efforts shortly after Hurricane Katrina struck. The team assisted in search and rescue efforts, site security, and National Stockpile protection. These officers also conducted patrols with the Louisiana State Police and provided protection for body recovery teams during the 17 day deployment.

** As part of on-going Homeland Security initiatives, the Canine Unit along with Special Operations Response Teams (SORT) provided added security for the Central Business District and major transportation facilities.

CITY-BG-059596

Narcotic and Gang Investigations

Exhibit 15a.

Narcotic and Gang Investigations Section Activity, 2005

	2005
Narcotic Incident Investigations	330
Offenders Arrested*	3,026
Gangs Targeted	27
Firearms Recovered	189
Vehicles Seized	202
U.S. Currency Seized	$6,845,070.53

* Charges consisted of Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy, Delivery of Controlled Substance, and Possession of a Controlled Substance.

The Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section is responsible for ensuring proper investigation and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and those which transcend district boundaries. The focus of this section is the dissolution of illegal gang activities through both street-level enforcement efforts and long-term criminal investigations.

Exhibit 15b.

Drugs Recovered - Narcotic and Gang Investigations Section, 2005

Drugs Recovered	Grams	Estimated Street Value
Amoxicylin	10.0	$15.00
Cannabis-Generic	5,041,222.8	$30,247,336.73
Cannabis-Hydro	5,176.5	$155,295.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	209,012.7	$3,344,203.20
Cocaine-Crack	11,885.5	$1,461,912.81
Cocaine-Powder	1,482,166.0	$185,270,745.00
Ecstasy-Pills	3,110.8	$77,770.00
Gamma Butyrolctone	5,050.0	$5,050.00
GHB-Liquid	6.0	$1,800.00
Hashish	116.5	$1,747.50
Heroin-Brown	5,368.7	$536,870.00
Heroin-White	8,170.9	$1,225,635.00
Ketamine-Liquid	12.0	$240.00
Khat	70,384.5	$303,357.20
Methamphetamine-Ice	36,310.1	$11,982,335.64
Oxycodone-Pills	36.0	$306.00
PCP-Laced Material	3.9	$107.21
PCP-Liquid(ML)	5.0	$50.00
PCP-Liquid(OZ)	2.8	$846.00
Psilocybin	4,129.5	$37,165.50
Steroid-Liquid	947.0	$2,204.30
Steroid-Pills	1,810.0	$9,050.00
Tranquilizer	49.0	$269.50
Valium-Pills	100.0	$350.00
Total	6,885,086.2	$234,664,661.59

Domestic Violence

There were 211,054 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2005, a 2.2 percent decrease from 2004. The decrease was largely driven by a decline of 2.7 percent in domestic disturbance calls which represented 70.4 percent of all domestic-related calls for service in 2005. The other call types—domestic battery and violation of an order of protection—remained close to their 2004 levels (decreases of 1.1 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively).

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.6 among the districts, from 17.2 in the 19th District to 216.9 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (181.1), 3rd (162.5), 15th (161.1), and 6th (147.3). Other relatively low districts were the 16th (22.6), 18th (23.9), 20th (26.5), and 17th (29.7). The Citywide rate was 72.9 calls per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 2.2 percent from 2004.

Exhibit 16a.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	152,732	148,567	-2.7%
Domestic Battery	57,793	57,142	-1.1%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,359	5,345	-0.3%
Total	215,884	211,054	-2.2%

Exhibit 16b.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2004-2005

District	2004	2005	% Change
1	1,770	1,600	-9.6%
2	7,917	6,961	-12.1%
3	15,103	15,175	0.5%
4	14,974	14,912	-0.4%
5	13,643	13,157	-3.6%
6	15,467	15,518	0.3%
7	20,809	19,872	-4.5%
8	13,857	13,214	-4.6%
9	11,332	11,596	2.3%
10	10,799	10,504	-2.7%
11	15,286	14,919	-2.4%
12	3,814	3,565	-6.5%
13	3,758	3,469	-7.7%
14	6,524	6,109	-6.4%
15	11,634	11,719	0.7%
16	4,205	4,527	7.7%
17	4,665	4,658	-0.2%
18	3,120	2,651	-15.0%
19	1,961	1,846	-5.9%
20	2,832	2,720	-4.0%
21	4,260	3,892	-8.6%
22	7,634	7,685	0.7%
23	2,311	2,358	2.0%
24	6,415	6,411	-0.1%
25	11,794	12,016	1.9%
Total	215,884	211,054	-2.2%

CITY-BG-059598

Exhibit 16c.

Domestic-Related Arrests, 2004-2005

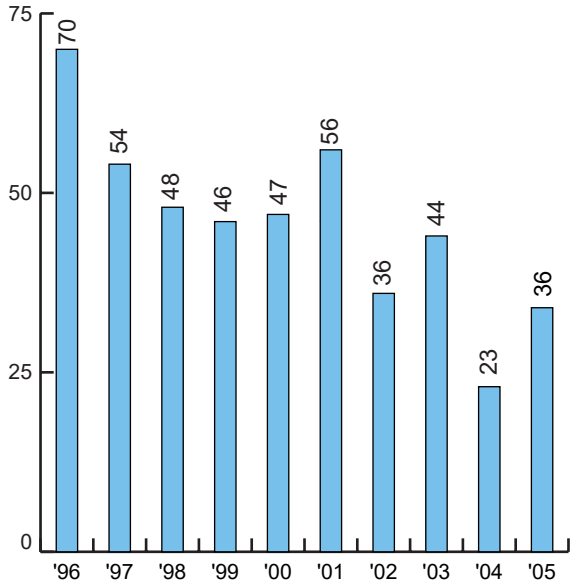
	2004	2005	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,688	10,115	-5.4%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	127	123	-3.1%
Battery - Unborn Child	0	1	—
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	25	19	-24.0%
Violation of Order of Protection	908	827	-8.9%
Stalking	11	6	-45.5%
Aggravated Stalking	4	2	-50.0%
Unlawful Restraint	19	17	-10.5%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	3	0.0%
Total	11,785	11,113	-5.7%

Domestic-related arrests declined by 5.7 percent between 2004 and 2005. The overwhelming majority of arrests (91.0 percent) were for domestic battery, followed by violation of an order of protection (7.4 percent). The seven other categories in which 2005 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. Although the 2005 count of 36 is the second-lowest in the ten-year period, it represents a 56.5 percent increase over 2004.

Exhibit 16d.

Domestic-Related Homicides, 1996-2005



Dispersal Activity

Section 8-4-015 of the Municipal Code of Chicago directs the Superintendent of Police, in consultation with others inside and outside the Department, to identify areas of the City where gang loitering has enabled street gangs to establish control, intimidate others from entering those areas, or to conceal illegal activities.

When a police officer observes one or more persons engaged in gang or narcotics-related loitering in an area so designated, the officer informs such persons that they are engaged in loitering where such loitering is prohibited; orders such persons to disperse and remove themselves; and advises such persons they are subject to arrest if they fail to obey the order promptly or they engage in further gang or narcotics-related loitering at that location within the next three hours.

Exhibit 17.

Dispersals, 2004 - 2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Dispersal Orders	16,679	38,536	131.0%
Persons Dispersed	53,113	108,650	104.6%
Arrest Incidents	154	205	33.1%
Persons Arrested	314	420	33.8%

Exhibit 18a.

Roadside Safety Checks, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
DUI Arrests	261	267	2.3%
Open Liquor	92	95	3.3%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	193	137	-29.0%
Unsafe Vehicles	39	38	-2.6%
License Violations*	647	603	-6.8%
Insurance Violations	691	571	-17.4%
Other Citations**	569	476	-16.3%
Total Citations Issued	2,492	2,187	-12.2%
Warnings Issued	42	34	-19.0%
Total Vehicles Checked	8,074	6,321	-21.7%

Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers, and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Exhibit 18b.

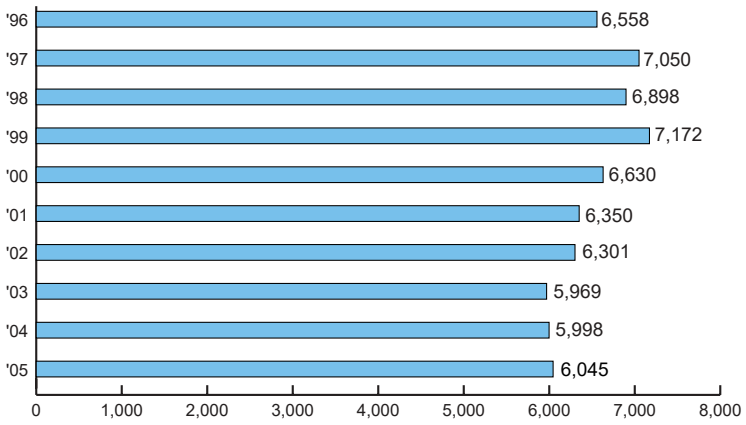
Saturation Patrols, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
DUI Arrests	60	148	146.7%
Open Liquor	33	74	124.2%
Speeding	1,537	759	-50.6%
Seat Belt/Child Restraints	766	517	-32.5%
Unsafe Vehicles	109	114	4.6%
License Violations*	393	400	1.8%
Insurance Violations	686	690	0.6%
Other Citations**	1,517	1,685	11.1%
Total Citations Issued	5,101	4,387	-14.0%
Warnings Issued	377	366	-2.9%

DUI Strike Force Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

Exhibit 18c.

DUI Arrests, 1996-2005



Note:
* License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

** Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Exhibit 19a.

Juvenile Investigations, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Missing Persons	19,863	19,903	0.2%
DCFS Hotlines	3,062	2,939	-4.0%
Child Abduction - Family Related	1,258	993	-21.1%
Child Abuse (Physical Only)	1,935	1,772	-8.4%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,176	1,186	0.9%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 Special Investigations Unit *	901	790	-12.3%
Dependent/Neglect	703	623	-11.4%
Child Abandonment	121	129	6.6%
Total	29,019	28,335	-2.4%

* As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section decreased by 2.4 percent between 2004 and 2005. Among individual categories, the largest percentage decrease was in child abduction—family-related investigations (21.1 percent). Missing persons investigations and those regarding family-related sex offenses remained essentially at their 2004 levels (less than 1 percent increase each). The one category which showed an increase was child abandonment investigations (6.6 percent).

Between 2004 and 2005, there was an overall decline of 3.2 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. However, there was substantial variation among individual categories, three of which decreased and three of which increased between the two years. The decreases were 1.9 percent for station adjustments, 10.9 percent for referrals to Criminal Court, and 17.2 percent for curfew arrests. The increases were 1.2 percent for school absentees, 4.3 percent for status offenders, and 5.2 percent for referrals to Juvenile Court.

Exhibit 19b.

Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
School Absentees	47,433	48,010	1.2%
Curfew Arrests	26,590	22,028	-17.2%
Station Adjustments*	9,210	9,032	-1.9%
Referred to Agencies	5,299	3,950	-25.5%
Referred to Family	3,911	5,082	29.9%
Directed to Juvenile Court	17,563	18,471	5.2%
Directed to Criminal Court	156	139	-10.9%
Status Offenders**	235	245	4.3%
Total	101,187	97,925	-3.2%

Note: Juveniles are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a juvenile is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a detective, who determines whether the juvenile will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Station adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a detective or community agency.

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 90 incidents reported in 2005 are a drop of 26.2 percent from the 122 in 2004.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crimes in 2005, accounting for 49 reported incidents, or 54.4 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially motivated hate crimes (30, or 61.2 percent) followed by Caucasians (38.8 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 28 incidents, or 31.1 percent of the reported total. The substantial majority of these were crimes against gay men (71.4 percent).

Exhibit 20a.

Hate Crimes, 1996-2005

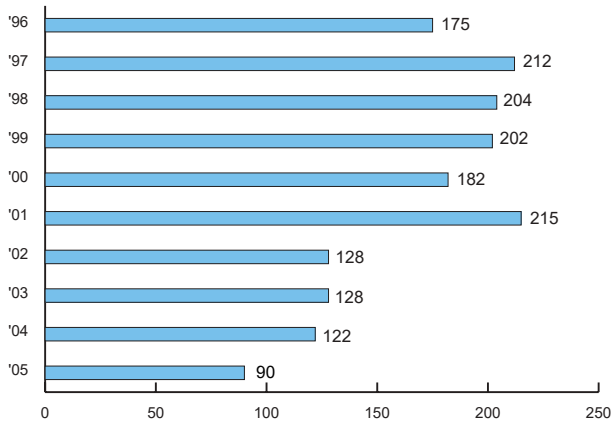


Exhibit 20b.

Hate Crimes by Offense, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	30	22	-26.7%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	41	26	-36.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	—
Criminal Damage to Property	27	24	-11.1%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	6	8	33.3%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	6	1	-83.3%
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	2	4	100.0%
Threats	5	2	-60.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	5	3	-40.0%
Total	122	90	-26.2%

*Other Criminal Offense includes Burglary, Reckless Conduct, Intimidation, Criminal Defacement, Theft, and other offenses.

Three hate crime categories represented 80.0 percent of the reported total in 2005: battery/aggravated battery (28.9 percent), criminal damage to property (26.7 percent), and assault/aggravated assault (24.4 percent). These have typically been the leading categories, and represented 80.3 percent of the reported total in 2004.

When their race and gender were known, 2005 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (55.2 percent) or African-American males (32.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2004.

Exhibit 20c.

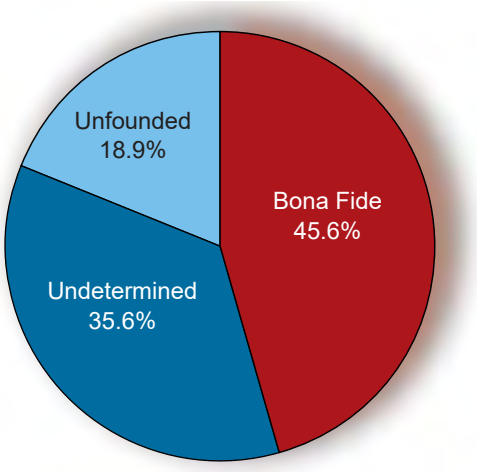
Hate Crime Investigations by Motive, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Race	52	49	-5.8%
Sexual Orientation	34	28	-17.6%
National Origin	22	5	-77.3%
Religion	13	8	-38.5%
Other*	1	0	-100.0%
Total	122	90	-26.2%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 20d.

Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2005



ADMINISTRATION

Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 228.5 square miles. The Department had 15,533 members at the end of 2005, including 13,323 sworn police officers.

Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, management and labor affairs, and internal investigations. The Superintendent manages the Office of the First Deputy Superintendent and five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organizational chart of the Department's major units appears on page 37.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS); provides training for newly-promoted Departmental managers regarding their strategic planning responsibilities; and monitors the delivery of City services in support of crime-fighting and community policing strategies. Additionally, the Office maintains administrative liaison between the Department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members, and acts as the Department's command post.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: The Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; use of the problem-solving process to address chronic crime and disorder problems; providing district law enforcement personnel with support that is consistent with beat and district strategic operational plans; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances.

Bureau of Strategic Deployment

The Bureau of Strategic Deployment is responsible for maintaining ready forces of personnel capable of responding to emergency situations, special events, and mission-directed patrols; conducting tactical analytic activities supporting effective deployment of field units; maintaining and deploying certain specialized vehicles; analyzing anti-terrorism intelligence; coordinating the Department's overall anti-terrorism planning and preparation; and providing dignitary protection.

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies; organizing the Department's Strategic Planning and Management Accountability meetings; and conducting audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

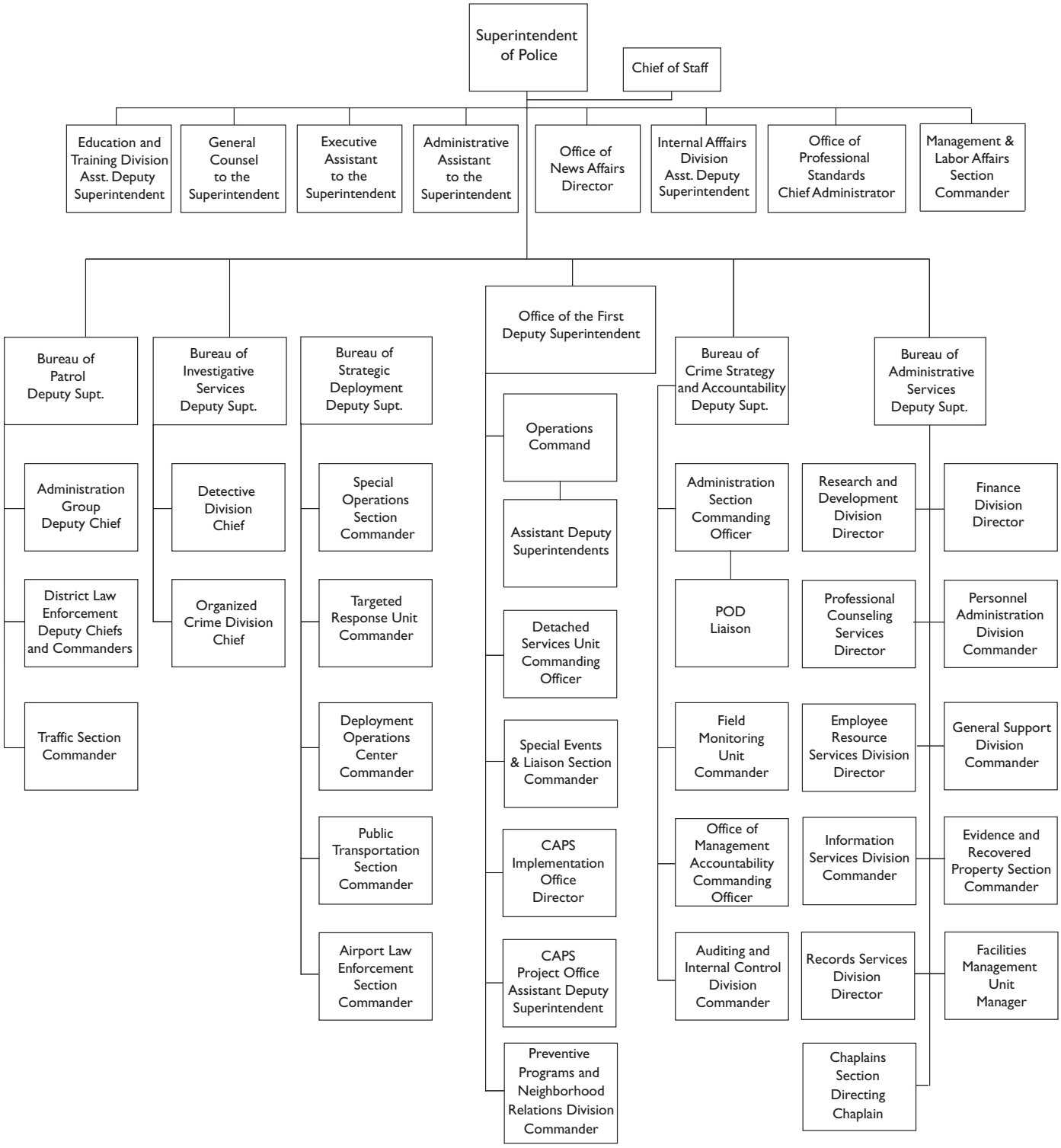
The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Departmental activities related to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; data collection; criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy and planning research; systems analysis and program development; prepares grant applications; and provides field operations with support that is consistent with beat, district, and strategic operational planning activities.

CITY-BG-059605

Organization for Command

Exhibit 21.

Organization for Command, 2005



CITY-BG-059606

Exhibit 22a.

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2005

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
Caucasian	7,367	273	357	7,997
Male	5,869	129	18	6,016
Female	1,498	144	339	1,981
African-American	3,462	708	549	4,719
Male	2,264	171	18	2,453
Female	1,198	537	531	2,266
Hispanic	2,187	128	143	2,458
Male	1,757	47	8	1,812
Female	430	81	135	646
Native American	27	2	3	32
Male	21	1	0	22
Female	6	1	3	10
Other	280	43	4	327
Male	249	30	1	280
Female	31	13	3	47
Total	13,323	1,154	1,056	15,533
Male	10,160	378	45	10,583
Female	3,163	776	1,011	4,950

Exhibit 22b.

Languages Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,191	302	2,493
Polish	202	14	216
German	138	21	159
French	116	21	137
Italian	108	28	136
Greek	84	8	92
Filipino	61	9	70
Arabic	55	9	64
Chinese	39	13	52
Russian	38	3	41
Assyrian	22	5	27
Lithuanian	22	2	24
Gaelic	13	8	21
Korean	23	1	24
Serbian	22	1	23
Ukrainian	17	5	22
Japanese	23	1	24
Croatian	19	0	19
Other*	179	41	220

*"Other" includes Armenian, Belgian, Bohemian, Czech, Dactylo, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Labiomanian, Latvian, Lebanese, Macedonian, Malayalam, Marathi, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sicilian, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

The Chicago Police Department had 15,533 members at the end of 2005, virtually the same as at the end of 2004 (less than 1 percent decrease.). Civilian members declined by 2.6 percent, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2004 levels (less than 1 percent decrease each).

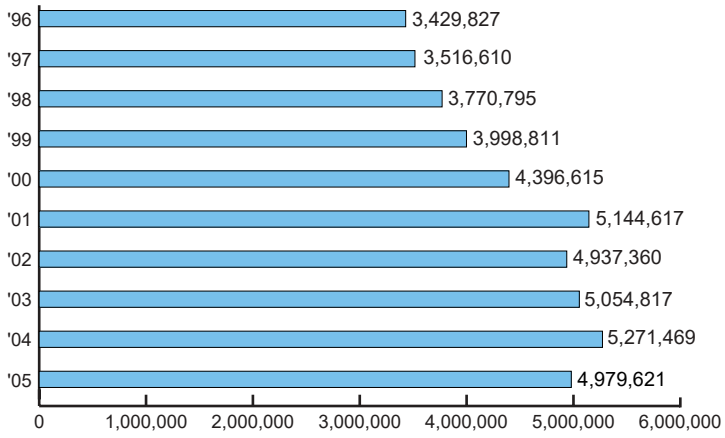
At the end of 2005, 31.9 percent of all Department members were women: 23.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 67.2 percent of civilians, and 95.7 percent of crossing guards. These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2004 counterparts.

About half (48.5 percent) of the Department's 2005 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 44.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.3 percent of civilians, and 66.2 percent of crossing guards. The crossing guard figure represents an increase of 1.6 percentage points over 2004. The other two figures are essentially the same as in 2004 (less than 1 percentage point difference).

Calls for Service

Exhibit 23a.

911 Calls for Service, 1996-2005



The 4,979,621 calls to 911 in 2005 represent a retrenchment of 5.5 percent from the all-time high of 5,271,469 calls in 2004. Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 23b as "Non-Emergency—746-6000." These calls increased by 34.5 percent in 2005. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency—MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These decreased by 3.3 percent in 2005. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center decreased by 12.7 percent, while automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 12.1 percent.

Exhibit 23b.

Incoming Calls Answered, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
9-1-1	5,271,469	4,979,621	-5.5%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS for '99)	332,609	447,258	34.5%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII for '99)	3,642,812	3,521,720	-3.3%
Administrative	340,779	297,652	-12.7%
Alarm	106,514	93,585	-12.1%
Total	9,694,183	9,339,836	-3.7%

Exhibit 23c.

Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	80,113	84,115	5.0%
Language (911 Only)	49,854	50,933	2.2%

CITY-BG-059608

The number of beat community meetings in 2005 increased by 2.7 percent from its 2004 total, but the number of attendees dropped by 5.0 percent. In an average month in 2005, 247 beat meetings were held, each attended by 18 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 9.1 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 10.1 percent. Attendees of CAPS district-level committee meetings declined by 1.7 percent between 2004 and 2005.

Exhibit 24a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Meetings	2,891	2,968	2.7%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	241	247	2.5%
Total Attendees	55,895	53,104	-5.0%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,658	4,425	-5.0%
Average Attendees per Meeting	19	18	-5.7%

Exhibit 24b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Cases	4,580	4,996	9.1%
Average Number of Cases/Month	382	416	8.9%
Total Volunteers	8,635	9,504	10.1%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	720	792	10.0%

Exhibit 24c.

Subcommittee Meetings within Districts, 2004-2005*

	2004	2005	% Change
Total Attendees	23,088	22,687	-1.7%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	1,924	1,891	-1.7%

*Subcommittees include: Domestic Violence Subcommittee, Senior Citizen Subcommittee, and Court Advocacy Subcommittee.

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Exhibit 25a.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2005

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,367	329
Civil Rights Violations	1,592	5
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	65	12
Verbal Abuse	68	9
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	162	42
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	259	20
Commission of a Crime	263	24
Civil Suits	82	0
Alcohol Abuse	23	12
Drug/Substance Abuse	15	11
Bribery/Official Corruption	8	1
Supervisory Responsibilities	37	12
Total	4,941	477

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Exhibit 25b.

Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2005

	2005
1) Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made[1]	662
2) Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against each officer[2]	771
3) Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force[3]	55
4) Listing of investigations of allegations of unreasonable force pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made[4]	305
5) Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges[5]	1,564

This status report is published pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/10-1-18. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

[1] Reflects the number of individual police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.

[2] This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force; there may be more than one allegation against an officer; also, there may be one allegation against multiple officers, which is counted separately for each officer named as an accused even if arising out of one incident or investigation.

[3] Not all investigations of allegations made in 2005 were completed in 2005, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of 31 December 2005, without regard to the date that the complaint was initiated; matching dates of initiation of these complaints to those pending currently is not an available function.

[5] Does not include investigations that OPS determined were Unfounded, or where OPS determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

CITY-BG-059610

Exhibit 25c.

2005 Recommended Disciplinary Actions
in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*

	2005
Reprimand	113
Suspended 1 to 5 days	220
Suspended 6 to 15 days	35
Suspended 16 to 30 days	35
Suspended 31 days or more	5
Separated from the Department**	22
Total	430
Violation noted, no action	39
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,491
Hold - Penalty Not Served	38
Resigned while under investigation	59

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

** Includes only those separations in which the separation was presented to the Police Board and have been Closed by the Records Section of the Internal Affairs Division

Exhibit 25d.

2005 Excessive Force Complaints,
Office of Professional Standards

	2005
Complaints retained by OPS*	2,571
Complaint registers completed**	2,707
Unfounded (a)	1,820
Exonerated (b)	45
Not Sustained (c)	721
Sustained (d)	83

* Source: Internal Affairs Division

** Source: Office of Professional Standards

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable, and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 3,117 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2005, up by 8.3 percent from the 2,879 incidents in 2004. On average, each district had 124 incidents in 2005, but the number varied from 46 to 359 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.3 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (73.6 percent); and outdoors (71.2 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, and the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 43.3 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack remained stable from 2004 to 2005 (49 officers in 2004, 47 officers in 2005). The average age of a battered officer in 2005 was 35. Over half (52.6 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 28.

Exhibit 26a.

Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2005

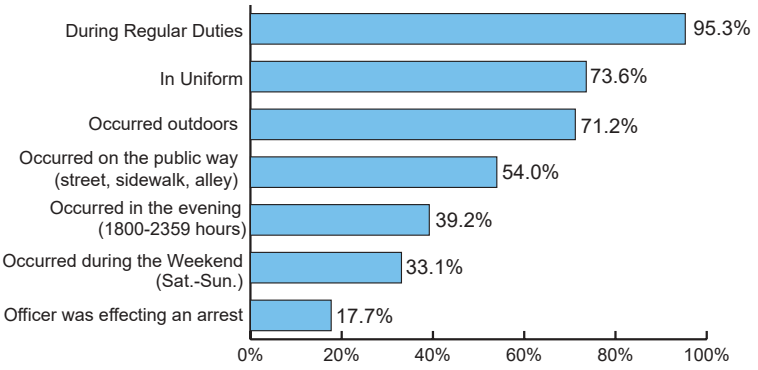


Exhibit 26b.

Injury Type, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	%Change
Fatal	0	0	—
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	49	47	-4.1%
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,289	1,303	1.1%
No Injury	1,541	1,767	14.7%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Exhibit 26c.

Weapon Type, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	%Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	2,113	2,268	7.3%
Firearm	151	176	16.6%
Verbal Threat	234	262	12.0%
Vehicle	62	52	-16.1%
Knife	59	67	13.6%
Other	260	292	12.3%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Exhibit 26d.

Age of Police Attacker, 2005

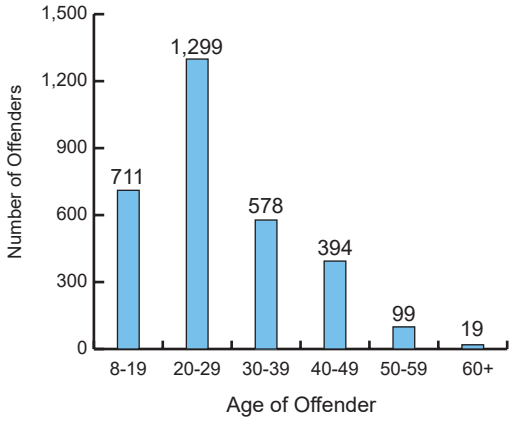


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Exhibit 26e.

Age of Attacked Officer, 2005

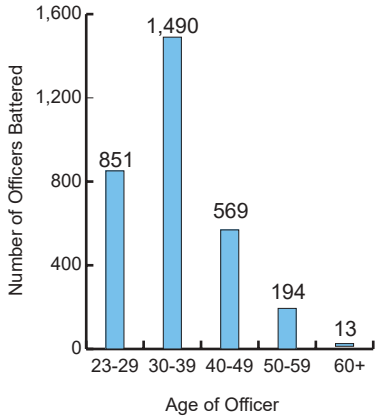

Exhibit 26f.

Attacked Officer Years of Service, 2005

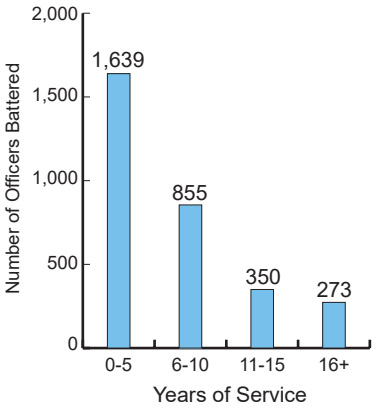

Exhibit 26g.

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2004-2005

District	2004	2005	% Change
1	73	84	15.1%
2	111	95	-14.4%
3	120	126	5.0%
4	141	138	-2.1%
5	133	121	-9.0%
6	175	159	-9.1%
7	264	265	0.4%
8	163	169	3.7%
9	124	144	16.1%
10	143	187	30.8%
11	295	359	21.7%
12	52	65	25.0%
13	65	58	-10.8%
14	110	130	18.2%
15	153	150	-2.0%
16	52	76	46.2%
17	74	79	6.8%
18	117	129	10.3%
19	58	67	15.5%
20	47	57	21.3%
21	39	46	17.9%
22	91	71	-22.0%
23	55	100	81.8%
24	74	96	29.7%
25	143	136	-4.9%
Outside City	7	10	42.9%
Total	2,879	3,117	8.3%

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained five recruit classes in 2005, graduating 514 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to eight classes and 494 recruits in 2004. The number of recruits graduated in 2005 is an increase of 4.0 percent from the number in 2004.

Chicago recruits presently receive 856 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a twelve-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 62 recruits, in two classes, for suburban police agencies. This is a decrease of 36.1 percent from the 97 trained in 2004. Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarter firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 27.

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2004-2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Recruit Training	591	576	-2.5%
Chicago	494	514	4.0%
Suburban	97	62	-36.1%
Other Training	9,895	11,876	20.0%
Retreads/Retrainees*	85	115	35.3%
In-Service	8,888	11,112	25.0%
Pre-Service	301	176	-41.5%
Special training for outside agencies	251	395	57.4%
Civilian	370	78	-78.9%
Firearms Training	20,474	16,918	-17.4%
Chicago	19,211	16,508	-14.1%
Outside agencies using range	251	410	63.3%
PRISm (Firearms simulator training)	1,012	0	-100.0%
Total	30,960	29,370	-5.1%

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

CITY-BG-059614

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation decreased by $6,847,749, or 0.6 percent, between 2004 and 2005. This decrease was driven by a decline of 0.7 percent in personnel services. In 2005, the latter represented 96.1 percent of the Department's total appropriation, the same as in 2004. Two appropriations categories, both with small bases in 2004, increased in 2005: travel (185.0 percent) and equipment (20.1 percent).

Exhibit 28a.

Annual Appropriations, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,031,617,857	$1,024,631,983
Contractual Services [a]	$11,438,313	$12,256,450
Travel	$15,525	$44,245
Commodities [b]	$4,492,767	$4,529,695
Equipment	$31,500	$37,830
Contingencies	$45,000	$43,650
For Specific Purposes – Financial	$15,140,070	$15,140,070
For Specific Purposes – General	$1,800,384	$1,833,494
Capital Equipment Note	$8,550,000	$7,766,250
Total	$1,073,131,941	$1,066,250,557

(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
(b) Repair parts, materials, and supplies.

Exhibit 28b.

Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2004*

Title		2004 Salary
Superintendent		$165,720
First Deputy Superintendent		$153,912
Deputy Superintendent		$146,112
	Starting	Maximum
Chief	$108,408	$144,288
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$99,504	$132,408
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$96,144	$126,648
Captain, Watch Commander	$71,580	$103,146
Lieutenant	$65,004	$95,850
Sergeant*	$55,224	$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$51,450	$77,976
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	$49,740	$75,756
Police Officer	$38,478	$72,066

* 2004 salary figures for Sergeants were unavailable at the time of printing due to contract negotiations.
* 2004 salary figures presented above were based on the 2004 Annual Report figures.
* 2005 salary figures were unavailable at the time of printing.

CITY-BG-059615

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,609 vehicles in 2005, virtually identical to the number in 2004 (3,610). The most common vehicles in 2005, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (46.0 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.6 percent). Although marked squad cars remained the most common vehicles, their number actually decreased by 74, or 4.3 percent, between the two years. Other noteworthy changes were an increase of 48, or 26.2 percent, in the number of pound vehicles expropriated to the Department; and an increase of 25, or 125.0 percent, in the number of Suburbans, Tahoes, Explorers, and similar vehicles.

Exhibit 29.

Fleet Inventory, 2004-2005

	2004	2005
Marked Squad Car	1,735	1,661
Unmarked Squad Car	1,245	1,250
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	183	231
Squadrol	118	110
P.A.P.V.	94	93
Canine Mini-Van	34	34
CTA Security Car	32	31
Full-size Passenger Van	31	31
Patrol Mini-van	7	7
Cargo Mini-van	11	11
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer, etc.	20	45
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	13	13
Prisoner Transport Van	14	14
Utility Vehicle	26	28
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	3
2-Wheel Motorcycle	9	10
3-Wheel Cushmans	9	9
Trailer	17	19
Boats	9	9
Total	3,610	3,609

CITY-BG-059616

Exhibit 30.

Awards Granted, 2005

Police Blue Shield Award		
An award granted to any sworn or civilian member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award is limited to those cases resulting from an accident (e.g., a traffic accident, heart attack, or other nonviolent incident that occurs in the direct performance of police duty).		2
Police Blue Star Award		
An award granted to any sworn member who has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. In addition, this award may be conferred if injury was averted by wearing body armor. This award is limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor.		2
Recognition Ribbon Award		
An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is given by a municipal, county, state, or federal agency, excluding awards issued while in the military, as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department and (1) is not issued a ribbon bar by the awarding agency, or (2) the issued ribbon bar conflicts in size or design with current Department ribbon bars.		18
Superintendent's Award of Merit		
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operation, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs wherein the member has gone far beyond the requirements of his normal assignment to contribute to a more effective police service, or for outstanding police work that has brought great credit to the Department in a case of unusual public interest.		2
Superintendent's Award of Valor		
An award granted to any sworn member of the Department for an act of outstanding bravery or heroism by which the member has demonstrated in great degree the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty.		43
Special Commendation		
An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention.		18
Joint Operations Award		
An award granted to sworn or civilian Department members and sworn or civilian members of another governmental or city agency whose efforts and participation in a broad multi-agency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall success of the operation.		276
Police Officer of the Month Award		
An award granted to a sworn member or each sworn member of a team whose performance of duty during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it is merited recognition by the entire Department.		90
Unit Meritorious Performance Award		
An award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action.		173
Life Saving Award		
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance.		155
Problem Solving Award		
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member or member of the community who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and successfully respond to causes, conditions, and problems that may lead to crime and neighborhood disorder.		143
Department Commendation		
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment.		1,240
Honorable Mentions Award		
An award granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of 50 Honorable Mentions.		350
Fitness Award		
Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test for the first time.		678
Military Deployment Award		
An award granted to any Department member who is currently or was formerly a member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Services during his or her career as a Department member and during a time of conflict or war was deployed or activated to full military service, with the exception of annual summer camp or training, whether involuntary or voluntary.		82
Total		3,272

"Sacrifice"

As visitors walk the park from South to North they traverse a serpentine path that leads them to the sacrifice, or memorial portion of the park. Some say that the aerial view of the sacrifice space resembles the symbol of a hurricane. The eye is said to be the calmest and most protected place to be during the storm, which is exactly what the architects would like visitors to feel when they enter. Near this space is an area dedicated to Officers who have been catastrophically injured, but not killed. This area is known as the space of "Living Sacrifice."

"Virtue and Value Nodes"

In keeping with the current message within the Park, "It is not how these Officers died that made them heroes, it is how they lived," as visitors continue their journey North they are met by nodes, or spaces that will each reflect different virtues or values of a Chicago Police Officer. They represent such things as Honor, Courage, Dedication, Pride, and Family. These nodes are connected by a thin blue line which is illuminated at night and signifies the protection that Officers provide society.

"Sacrifice"

At eye level the sacrifice space shows a concrete wall symbolic of all Chicago Police Officers who have served and are currently serving and have been unscathed. Rising out of the concrete wall is a band of marble which holds the names of the hundreds of Chicago Police Officers whose lives were sacrificed while protecting the city and her citizens. These names have next to them the style of star that was worn by the Officer based upon the year of their death. In maintaining the natural elements of the park there is a grassy, shaded area in the middle of this space that allows visitors the opportunity to step back from the wall, rest, and reflect even further if they so desire.

The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park was opened on September 12, 2006 and was dedicated during a candlelight vigil on September 18, 2006. Complete details on The Gold Star Families Memorial & Park and The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation are available online at www.cpdmemorial.org.
The Chicago Police Memorial Foundation can be contacted at 1359 W. Washington, Chicago, IL 60607 or by phone at 312-499-8899

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Sacrifice" aerial view

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Virtue and Value Nodes"

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "Sacrifice"

Gold Star Families Memorial and Park •• "South Entrance"

Both the South and North entrances to the park include identical features. Each entrance includes three large rectangular panels which are turned on their axis so as to symbolize doors swung open. Upon visitors passing through these doors to the park they walk through a dense grove of trees that narrows as they approach the interior of the Park. After passing the last of the trees the visitors have a real sensation of leaving the hustle and bustle of the city behind as they are welcomed into a beautifully landscaped park.

For more information about the Chicago Police Department,
the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

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Visit the Department's website on the Internet at: www.cityofchicago.org/police

Chicago Police Department

Richard M. Daley
Mayor

Dana V. Starks
Interim Superintendent

2006 Annual Report

Year in Review

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Dedication

The 2006 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents, especially Officer Eric Solorio who was killed in the line of duty in February 2006.

On January 17, 2006, while riding as the passenger in his squad car, Officer Solorio and his partner observed a vehicle traveling at a high rate of speed. As the officers were in pursuit and attempting to curb the vehicle, the squad car spun out of control and struck a tree. Officer Solorio died on February 12, 2006, as a result of the injuries sustained in the accident.

Officer Solorio was appointed to the Department on August 26, 2002, and was assigned to the Targeted Response Unit. He is survived by his mother, brother, and two sisters. Officer Solorio's star was retired by the Chicago Police Department on September 7, 2006.

Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by, the community, is committed to protect the lives, property, and rights of all people, to maintain order, and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department, we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

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"Chicago's neighborhoods are the heart and soul of our City. We need strong communities to survive."

The last several years have seen an unprecedented growth in technology as the Department has implemented an intelligence-led policing model. The well-known Police Observation Devices (PODS), with their flashing blue lights, are a strong deterrent to gang activities and violence in Chicago's high-crime areas. Automated license plate readers allow us to scan thousands of license plates per hour and immediately identify stolen vehicles. The CLEAR system makes powerful software tools available to our officers in a convenient package.

For all of its effectiveness, technology can sometimes appear remote and dehumanizing–a barrier between the police and the citizens they protect. So I would like to take this opportunity to affirm our most essential belief: we are a Department that draws its strength from Chicago's neighborhoods, whose greatest asset is its partnership with the community. What Mayor Richard M. Daley said upon the inauguration of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy in 1993 is just as true today: "Chicago's neighborhoods are the heart and soul of our City. We need strong communities to survive."

We foster partnership with the community in many ways. Beat community meetings are probably the most familiar example. We host meetings in every district every month of the year. In an average month of 2006, we held 248 meetings in which 55,106 Chicagoans partnered with police officers from their beat to identify, prioritize, and solve neighborhood crime and disorder problems. An initial collaboration with the Live Bait Theater in Wrigleyville led to the Citywide implementation of beat community meetings especially for youth, where police officers and teenagers from diverse backgrounds transform what is sometimes a tense relationship into a more productive and meaningful dialogue.

We have reinstated the Cadet Program, which gives high school graduates an opportunity to get hands-on experience in law enforcement, and to learn more about what it takes to become

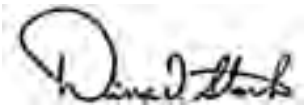
a Chicago Police Officer. It is an excellent way for us to encourage young peoples' interest and enthusiasm, and to attract outstanding candidates when they reach eligible age.

We foster partnership with our minority communities. We are proud to report that our recent recruit classes have been 60 percent minority, thus reflecting the community their graduates will serve. We continued to hold Traffic Stop Education Forums throughout the City in 2006 to underscore our commitment to enforce traffic laws fairly and to educate citizens on appropriate conduct when stopped by the police. When concerns arose this summer about reported mistreatment of minority citizens by the police, we were quick to convene two meetings with Chicago's faith-based leaders to seek resolution.

On the subject of faith, we created a series of five videos to strengthen police understanding of the Sikh, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, and Hindu religions and practices. All sworn members of the Chicago Police Department are required to watch them, and we have distributed them to police chiefs in major American cities and around the world. Although it is not a requirement for service, I am proud to report that a sizable number of our officers are fluent in a foreign language–Spanish, Polish, German, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, Chinese, and many others. These proficiencies are a great asset in breaking down barriers between police and our ethnic communities, and providing service to non-English-speaking residents.

The mentally ill are a special challenge to law enforcement. When their behavior appears bizarre, violent, or disruptive to a police officer, the result can be a confrontation with tragic consequences. We have implemented a crisis intervention program, based on a 40-hour course of study, to train our officers in how to respond to the mentally ill and substance abusers using techniques that are both effective and humane. The program has been enthusiastically received by our officers, and we have a number of success stories to document its effectiveness.

These are some examples of our people-to-people policing in 2006. We will continue to pursue the technological excellence for which we are renowned, but never at the expense of our ties to the community. We offer many opportunities for citizens to partner with us in making their community and their City a better place to live. Join us. You can find out how by calling your local district, visiting our website at www.cityofchicago.org/police, or e-mailing us at police@cityofchicago.org.



In The Spotlight

CHICAGO ALTERNATIVE POLICING STRATEGY
CAPS
CHICAGO POLICE
TOGETHER WE CAN

January

2006
2006
2006
2006
2006

January 30, 2006

Operation "Northern Pike" Shuts Down North Side Drug Market

Chicago Police shut down a North Side drug operation and charged 12 gang members following a four-month undercover investigation. Operation "Northern Pike" targeted an open-air drug market in the Edgewater Community run by several gangs. During the course of the investigation, police set up surveillance and observed dealers selling crack cocaine at various locations, made undercover drug purchases, and seized narcotics, U.S. Currency, and a vehicle. As a result of Operation "Northern Pike," a location where drug dealers once operated is now safer for the residents and business owners who live and work in the area.

February 2, 2006

Community Alert Leads to Arrest of Suspected Bank Robber

A community alert generated by Chicago Police resulted in a tip that led to the arrest of a suspected bank robber wanted in several armed robberies. Acting on the tip, police from the Deering (9th) District and gang intelligence officers conducted an investigation and set up surveillance at the suspect's residence. The suspect was taken into custody without incident and admitted to committing three bank robberies. Police discovered a stash of money in a refrigerator and the suspect stated that he had used some of the stolen proceeds to buy narcotics. The suspect was turned over to the FBI for charging.

2006
2006
2006
2006
2006

February

March

March 23, 2006

Chicago Police Charge Hyde Park Burglar in 15 Cases

A burglary mission team investigating a string of garage and residential break-ins in Hyde Park, observed an offender carrying away a bicycle, grill, and lawn furniture from rear porches in the neighborhood. The suspect was arrested by officers from the Prairie (21st) District and the University of Chicago Police, who were working together to solve a string of garage burglaries in the area. The suspect was charged with three counts of attempted residential burglary and 12 counts of burglary to a garage.

April 1, 2006

Chicago Police Host a Series of Traffic Stop Forums

The Chicago Police Department hosted a series of public forums in April designed to provide drivers with helpful information about police traffic stops. The forums were part of an effort to educate drivers about how officers are trained to conduct traffic stops and how motorists should respond when they are pulled over by the police. More than a dozen forums were held in the community and at area high schools, including some in Spanish.

April

May

2006

May 7, 2006

St. Jude Memorial March Honors Deceased Police Officers

Thousands of uniformed Chicago Police officers honored their deceased comrades during the annual St. Jude Memorial March and Mass. Officers from every unit of the Department assembled and marched along North Michigan Avenue. The memorial concluded with a mass at Holy Name Cathedral. The march also included members of the Kelly High School Band and representatives of other law enforcement agencies, including the Cook County Sheriff's Police, U.S. Marshals Office, and the Illinois State Police. The annual St. Jude Memorial March and Mass are part of the National Police Memorial activities observed annually in May.

June 13, 2006

Chicago Police Host "Evening at the Academy" for Potential Recruits

The Chicago Police Department hosted "An Evening at the Academy" for potential recruits at the Timothy J. O'Connor Education and Training Division. Modeled after a job fair, the event was designed to showcase the Department and give potential recruits the opportunity to tour the training facility and learn more about the many exciting and rewarding career paths offered by the Chicago Police Department. Participants met officers from various units, including the Canine Unit, Marine Unit, Mounted Unit, SWAT Team, Traffic Section, and Preventive Programs.

2006

June

July

2006 2006 2006 2006 2006

July 12, 2006

Chicago Police Host Suburban Police Chiefs Focusing on Reducing Gang Violence

The Gang Crimes Summit focused on the Department's "Safe Summer" initiative, a targeted strategy aimed at disrupting weekend gang and drug violence through saturation patrols and roadside safety checks. The series of summits, part of the Chicago and Suburban Police Violence Reduction Initiative, provided an opportunity for the neighboring police agencies to network and exchange information about gang crimes and narcotics trafficking.

August 16, 2006

Chicago Police Seize 29 Rifles and Handguns, Charge Offender

Chicago Police seized 29 firearms, including a fully automatic 9 mm Uzi and eight handguns, from a residence in Cicero, IL. An offender was charged with the unlawful use of a weapon and with the illegal transfer of a firearm. Members of the Chicago Police Anti-Gun Enforcement Team, or CAGE Team, became interested in the offender after a 9 mm semi-automatic pistol he purchased was recovered in July in the Morgan Park (22nd) District.

2006 2006 2006 2006 2006

August

September

2006
2006
2006
2006
2006

September 18, 2006

Lakefront Memorial Honoring Fallen Chicago Police Officers Opens to the Public

A new lakefront memorial honoring fallen Chicago Police officers opened to the public following a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by top city officials. Scores of uniformed officers, their families, friends, and supporters, along with dozens of donors who contributed to the memorial, gathered at the memorial site at Gold Star Families Park. The memorial features soaring stainless steel pylons at the entryways, a water wall, a blue path through four areas inscribed with the words Honor, Courage, Family, and Service, and a wall etched with the names of 520 fallen officers. The memorial was formally dedicated at a candlelight vigil ceremony.

October 1, 2006

Chicago Police Turn on Headlights to Help Raise Awareness About Domestic Violence

The Chicago Police Department kicked off Domestic Violence Awareness Month by turning on squad car headlights to help raise awareness. From a minute past midnight until 11:59 p.m. on October 1st, officers patrolling in squad cars kept their lights turned on in support of the effort. The effort was one of several activities which marked Domestic Violence Awareness Month to raise awareness and help break the cycle of violence. Other Department sponsored activities included marches, rallies, resources fairs, seminars, workshops, and candlelight vigils.

2006
2006
2006
2006
2006

October

November

November 13, 2006

Chicago Police Cadet Program Accepts Applications

High school graduates interested in a career in law enforcement were encouraged to apply for the Chicago Police Department's Cadet Program. Cadets assist police officers with clerical duties and get other hands-on experience, including helping officers in the field by attending CAPS meetings and other community outreach events. The Cadet Program is designed as a mentoring experience to nurture their interest in joining the Department. Cadets are able to keep their positions as they earn the college credits they need to qualify for the Chicago Police exam.

December 6, 2006

Operation "Shining Star" Combines Efforts of Area Law Enforcement Agencies to Make Holidays Brighter for Local Children

Volunteers from the Chicago Police Department and several other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies teamed up with Santa and Mrs. Claus to bring holiday cheer to sick and underprivileged children across Chicago. Activities included tree-trimming at Gold Star Families Memorial and Park, musical performances, and daylong missions to deliver gifts to more than 500 children in Chicago. Since its inception in 1999, Operation "Shining Star" has provided gifts to over 5,000 children.

December

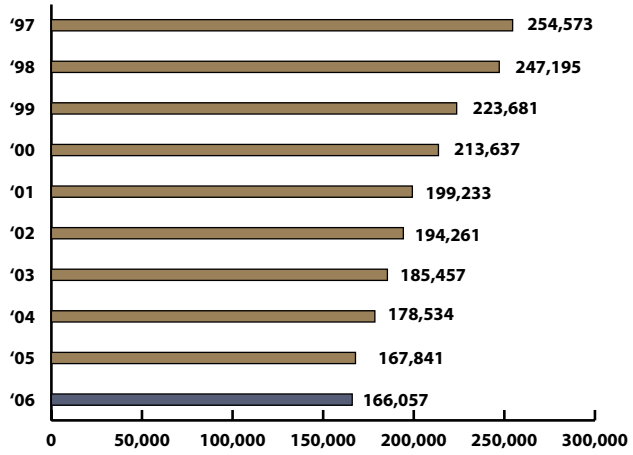
Crime

Crime Trends

Reported index crime declined consistently in the ten years from 1997 through 2006. The overall decline was 34.8 percent, or 4.7 percent on a compound annual basis. Between 2005 and 2006 the decrease was 1.1 percent.

Exhibit 1.

Total Index Crimes, 1997 - 2006



About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operation, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed in the box below.

Violent Crime:

Murder - The willful killing of a person or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault - Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault - completed or attempted, aggravated, or non-aggravated - committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery - The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery - The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crime:

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft - The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft - The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson - The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

Violent crime decreased by 1.8 percent between 2005 and 2006, while property crime remained close to its 2005 level (0.9 percent decrease). There was variability within each major category. Among violent crimes, criminal sexual assault showed the greatest percentage decrease (5.1 percent), followed by aggravated assault/battery (2.7 percent). Robbery was essentially stable between the two years (0.6 percent decrease), while murder showed a 3.8 percent increase. Among property crimes, burglary decreased by 4.4 percent, and motor vehicle theft, by 3.1 percent. Theft was close to its 2005 level (0.8 percent increase) and arson increased by 4.5 percent.

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by a ration of 3.7:1, the same as in 2005.

Exhibit 2.

Index Crimes, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Murder	450	467	3.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,619	1,537	-5.1%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	89	72	-19.1%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,530	1,465	-4.2%
Robbery - Total	15,964	15,868	-0.6%
Armed Robbery*	9,467	9,267	-2.1%
Strong-arm Robbery	6,497	6,601	1.6%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	17,943	17,463	-2.7%
Gun	4,730	4,639	-1.9%
Knife or cutting instrument	4,404	4,325	-1.8%
Other dangerous weapon**	8,314	7,964	-4.2%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	495	535	8.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	**35,976**	**35,335**	**-1.8%**
Burglary - Total	25,314	24,196	-4.4%
Forcible Entry	17,901	17,048	-4.8%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,482	6,290	-3.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	931	858	-7.8%
Theft	83,373	84,007	0.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,496	21,806	-3.1%
Arson	682	713	4.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	**131,865**	**130,722**	**-0.9%**
Total Index Crimes	**167,841**	**166,057**	**-1.1%**

* Includes attempted armed robbery

** Includes aggravated domestic battery, aggravated assault or battery against a child, and aggravated assault or battery against a senior citizen in which the weapon type was not specified.

Violent Crime vs. Property Crime

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force directed to the person and/or bodily harm. Violent crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of all 2006 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These figures are virtually the same as in 2005, and typical of recent years.

Two categories accounted for almost all (94.3 percent) of the 2006 violent index crimes: aggravated assault/battery (49.5 percent) and robbery (44.9 percent). Criminal sexual assault represented 4.3 percent, and murder, 1.3 percent. Among property index crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 64.3 percent of the reported total. In fact, theft retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for half (50.6 percent) of all incidents in 2006. Burglary was a distinct second among property index crimes, representing 18.5 percent of such crimes. It was followed by motor vehicle theft (16.7 percent) and arson (0.5 percent).

Exhibit 3a.

Violent vs. Property Crime, 2006

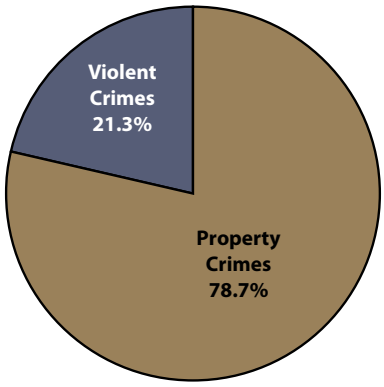


Exhibit 3b.

Violent Crime, 2006

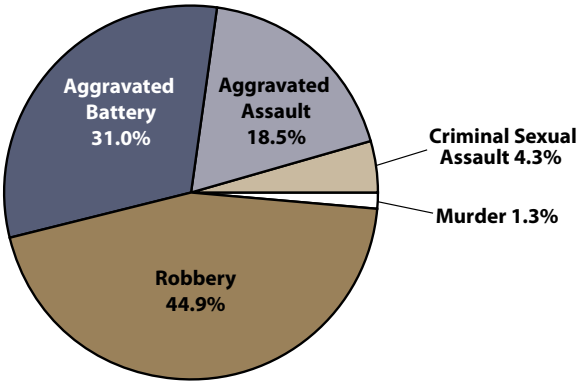
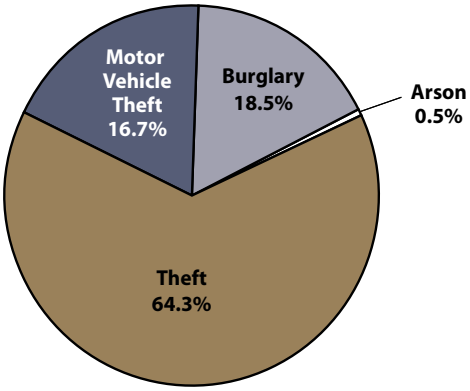


Exhibit 3c.

Property Crime, 2006



Males were substantially more likely to be victims of violent index crime than females (65.0 percent vs. 35.0 percent), and somewhat more likely to be the victims of property crime (51.9 percent vs. 48.1 percent). Three gender differences were striking in regard to violent crime: the overwhelming majority of murder victims (88.0 percent) and a substantial majority of robbery victims (73.0 percent) were male, while the overwhelming majority of criminal sexual assault victims (89.3 percent) were female.

African-Americans were the most frequent victims of violent index crimes in 2006 (66.4 percent), followed, at considerably lower levels, by Hispanics (18.2 percent) and Caucasians (13.5 percent). These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2005 counterparts. African-Americans also ranked first as victims of property crimes in 2006 (44.9 percent), followed by Caucasians (33.5 percent) and Hispanics (18.1 percent). In 2005, Caucasians ranked first as victims of property crimes, followed by African-Americans.

Exhibit 4a.

Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2006

Index Crime	Male	Female
Murder	88.0%	12.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	10.7%	89.3%
Robbery	73.0%	27.0%
Aggravated Assault	56.8%	43.2%
Aggravated Battery	65.5%	34.5%
Total Violent Crime	**65.0%**	**35.0%**
Burglary	53.1%	46.9%
Theft	49.2%	50.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	59.7%	40.3%
Arson	54.8%	45.2%
Total Property Crime	**51.9%**	**48.1%**
Total Index Crime	**55.2%**	**44.8%**

Exhibit 4b.

Index Crime Victims by Race, 2006

Index Crime	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Murder	74.5%	6.0%	19.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	59.8%	18.2%	18.8%	3.0%	0.3%
Robbery	68.1%	11.0%	19.8%	1.0%	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	73.7%	8.6%	16.6%	0.9%	0.1%
Aggravated Battery	46.4%	31.0%	19.2%	3.3%	0.2%
Total Violent Crime	**66.4%**	**13.5%**	**18.2%**	**1.8%**	**0.2%**
Burglary	46.4%	31.0%	19.2%	3.3%	0.2%
Theft	40.8%	38.9%	16.5%	3.6%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	57.4%	19.1%	21.6%	1.8%	0.1%
Arson	47.2%	15.5%	35.7%	1.6%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	**44.9%**	**33.5%**	**18.1%**	**3.2%**	**0.2%**
Total Index Crime	**50.4%**	**28.4%**	**18.1%**	**2.9%**	**0.2%**

Note: "Caucasian" includes non-Hispanic, identified as Caucasian; "African-American" includes anyone identified as African-American; "Hispanic" includes anyone identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race; "Asian" includes anyone identified as Asian or Pacific Islander; "Other" includes all other identified races not mentioned above.

Case Clearances

The percentage of index cases cleared was 18.9 percent, close to the 2005 figure of 19.6 percent. As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for approximately half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate for 2006 was therefore driven by the rate for theft (16.5 percent).

On average, violent crimes were more than twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes (34.7 percent vs. 14.6 percent). This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate, at 56.3 percent, while burglary and motor vehicle theft had the lowest, at 11.2 percent each.

Exhibit 5a.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2006

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	467	181	38.8%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,537	594	38.6%
Robbery	15,868	3,384	21.3%
Aggravated Assault	6,524	3,671	56.3%
Aggravated Battery	10,939	4,434	40.5%
Total Violent Crime	**35,335**	**12,264**	**34.7%**
Burglary	24,196	2,710	11.2%
Theft	84,007	13,827	16.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21,806	2,443	11.2%
Arson	713	137	19.2%
Total Property Crime	**130,722**	**19,117**	**14.6%**
Total Index Crime	**166,057**	**31,381**	**18.9%**

Exhibit 5b.

Index Offenses and Clearances, 2005

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	448	195	43.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,619	651	40.2%
Robbery	15,964	3,031	19.0%
Aggravated Assault	6,683	3,694	55.3%
Aggravated Battery	11,260	4,632	41.1%
Total Violent Crime	**35,974**	**12,203**	**33.9%**
Burglary	25,314	2,556	10.1%
Theft	83,373	15,087	18.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,496	2,834	12.6%
Arson	682	164	24.0%
Total Property Crime	**131,865**	**20,641**	**15.7%**
Total Index Crime	**167,839**	**32,844**	**19.6%**

Source: 2005 data were taken from the 2005 Annual Report.

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense

**Includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) is arrested, charged, and prosecuted and those cleared exceptionally. Incidents are cleared exceptionally when an offender has been identified, there is enough evidence to arrest, charge and prosecute the offender, and the offender's location is known so that he/she can be taken into custody, but circumstances outside the control of the police department has prevented the arrest, charging, and/or prosecution of an offender (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2004).

Note: The numbers reported for clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is because a clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. For comparative purposes, the clearance data in Exhibit 5b match the numbers reported in the 2005 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances which may have occurred in subsequent years.

Violent Crime Trends

Violent crimes declined steadily from 1997 through 2006, at a compound annual rate of 5.7 percent. The 35,335 violent crimes in 2006 represent a 10-year decline of 40.3 percent from the 59,230 in 1997. Individual crime categories varied in their percentage decrease between 1997 and 2006, but within a narrow range: aggravated assault/battery, 43.1 percent; murder, 38.6 percent; robbery, 37.5 percent; criminal sexual assault, 36.5 percent. Aggravated assault/battery declined every year during the reporting period. Each of the other categories had an increase in one or two years of the reporting period against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6a.

Murder, 1997-2006

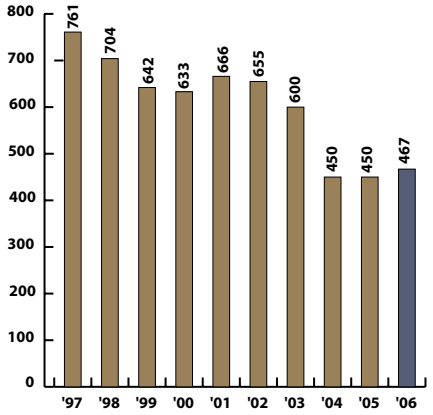


Exhibit 6b.

Criminal Sexual Assault, 1997-2006

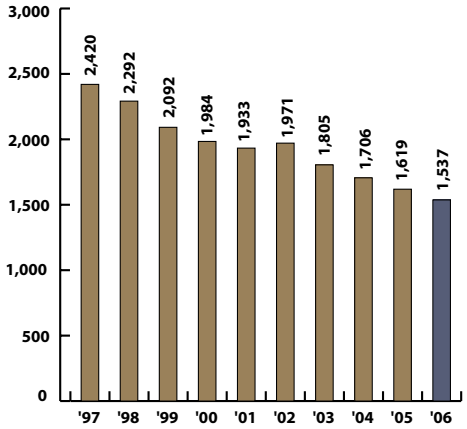


Exhibit 6c.

Robbery, 1997-2006

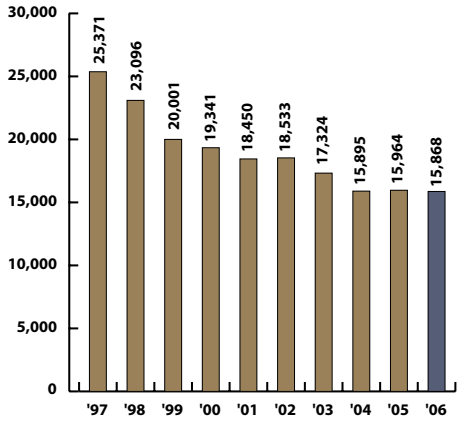
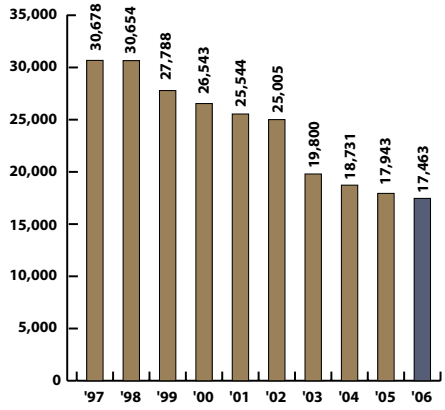


Exhibit 6d.

Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1997-2006



Property Crime Trends

Like violent crimes, property crimes declined steadily from 1997 through 2006. The compound annual rate of decrease was 4.4 percent. The 130,722 property crimes reported in 2006 represent a decline of 33.1 percent from the 195,343 offenses in 1997. This decrease is 7.2 percentage points less than the decrease in violent crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1997 and 2006: arson, 56.3 percent; burglary, 40.5 percent; motor vehicle theft, 34.8 percent; theft, 29.8 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined every year during the reporting period. All of the other categories had plateaus and/or increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7a.

Arson, 1997-2006

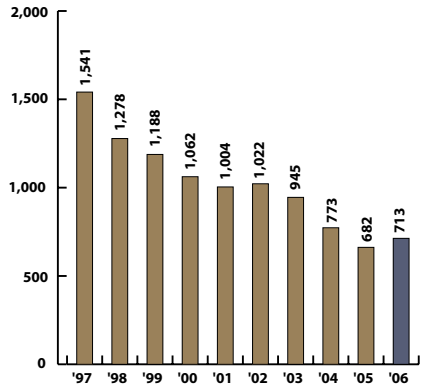


Exhibit 7b.

Burglary, 1997-2006

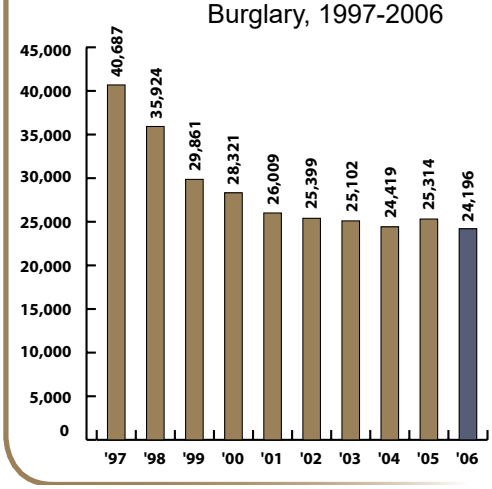


Exhibit 7c.

Theft, 1997-2006

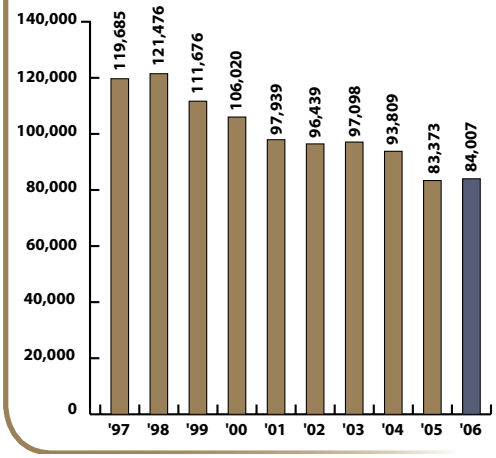
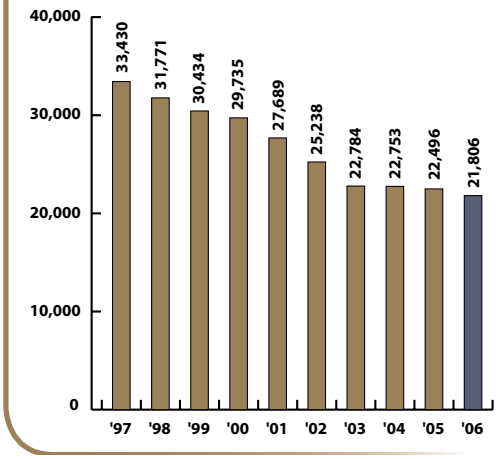


Exhibit 7d.

Motor Vehicle Theft, 1997-2006



Murders increased by 3.8 percent between 2005 and 2006. Of the 2006 murders whose cause was determined, 49.3 percent arose from gang activity, while 22.2 percent arose from altercations which were not gang related. Robbery was the third-most frequent single cause, but at a considerably lower level (9.2 percent).

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the mean victim's age was 29.0 years in 2006, the mean offender's age was 25.9 years. From another perspective, persons over 30 years of age were 32.5 percent of the victim population, while they were 20.9 percent of the known offender population.

Exhibit 8a.

Causative Factors, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Altercations	85	92	8.2%
Child Abuse	9	6	-33.3%
Domestic	36	21	-41.7%
Gang related	190	204	7.4%
Robbery	25	38	52.0%
Index other than Robbery	12	8	-33.3%
Other	42	45	7.1%
Under Investigation	51	53	3.9%
Total	**450**	**467**	**3.8%**

Exhibit 8b.

Age of Offenders, 2005 - 2006*

	2005	2006
10 & Under	0	0
11-20	96	70
21-30	121	112
31-40	34	27
41-50	12	13
51-60	9	7
61-70	4	0
71-80	1	1
Over 80	0	0
Total	**277**	**230**

* There were 9 offenders in 2005 and 1 offender in 2006 in which age information was not available.

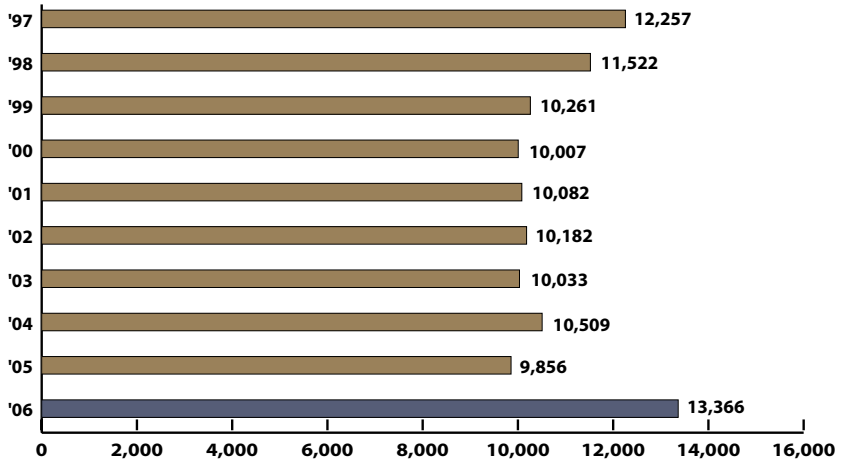
Exhibit 8c.

Age of Victims, 2005 - 2006

	2005	2006
10 & Under	9	9
11-20	102	109
21-30	181	197
31-40	73	82
41-50	35	35
51-60	25	21
61-70	14	8
71-80	9	4
Over 80	2	2
Total	**450**	**467**

Exhibit 9a.

Firearms Recoveries, 1997 - 2006

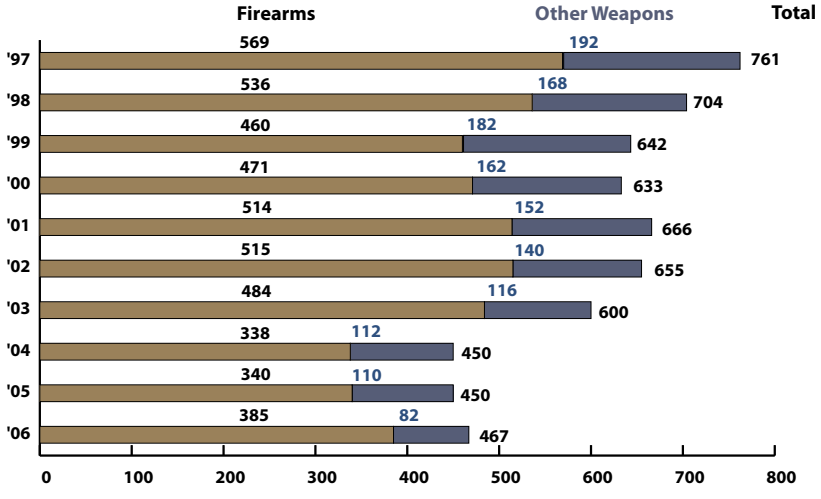


* The 2006 figure includes the number of guns received during two gun turn-ins: 29 April 2006--2,944 guns turned in and 16 December 2006--1,115 guns turned in.

The 13,366 firearms recovered in Chicago in 2006 is an increase of 35.6 percent from 2005, and a ten-year high in the number of recoveries. Firearms were used in 82.4 percent of 2006 murders, up from 75.6 percent in 2005.

Exhibit 9b.

Murder Offenses by Weapon Types, 1997 - 2006



* There was one murder each in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005 and six murders in 2006 in which the weapon type was unknown.

Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the city. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police–community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of civilian-dressed tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives, who follow-up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 10a.

Chicago Police Areas and Districts

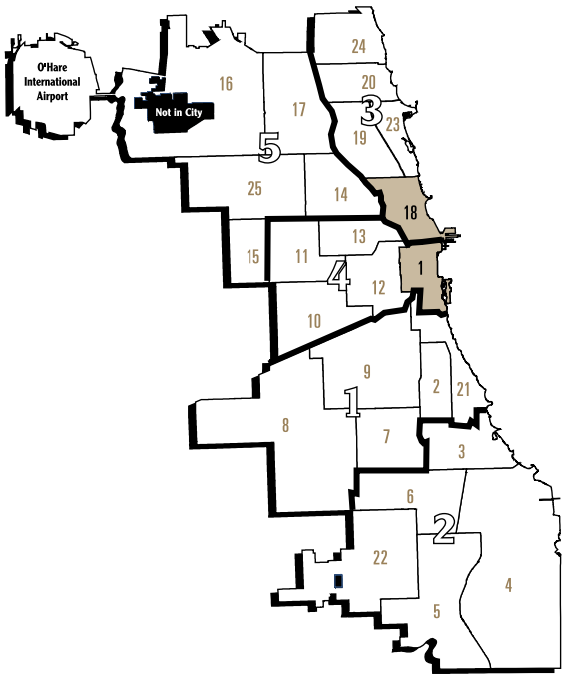


Exhibit 10b.

Police District Land Areas

	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1	Central	3.94	22
2	Wentworth	3.77	24
3	Grand Crossing	6.04	13
4	South Chicago	27.27	2
5	Calumet	12.80	6
6	Gresham	8.10	9
7	Englewood	6.56	11
8	Chicago Lawn	23.12	3
9	Deering	13.09	5
10	Ogden	7.87	10
11	Harrison	6.11	12
12	Monroe	5.47	16
13	Wood	4.21	21
14	Shakespeare	6.00	14
15	Austin	3.82	23
16	Jefferson Park	30.95	1
17	Albany Park	9.62	8
18	Near North	4.69	19
19	Belmont	5.57	15
20	Foster	4.37	20
21	Prairie	4.92	18
22	Morgan Park	13.46	4
23	Town Hall	3.01	25
24	Rogers Park	5.43	17
25	Grand Central	10.91	7

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

Chicago Police Districts

Between 2005 and 2006, reported index crimes decreased in 11 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in eight, and remained essentially unchanged (less than 1 percent difference) in six. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 5.6 percent, with a range of 1.1 to 13.7 percent. For the districts which increased, the average increase was 3.2 percent, with a range of 1.1 to 8.9 percent.

Exhibit 10c.

Index Crimes by Police District, 2006

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	8	13	360	86	122	213	6,121	337	5	7,265
2	13	57	624	228	510	720	1,846	708	11	4,717
3	36	91	1,021	401	747	1,470	3,090	1,276	34	8,166
4	37	110	939	430	688	1,560	4,084	1,415	31	9,294
5	42	104	830	406	664	1,081	2,355	1,078	40	6,600
6	34	109	1,309	495	812	1,387	3,981	1,569	36	9,732
7	33	143	1,003	560	1,051	1,664	3,258	1,298	50	9,060
8	25	123	1,274	515	809	2,033	5,717	1,922	83	12,501
9	33	85	697	426	721	1,555	3,596	1,143	41	8,297
10	36	63	676	291	537	656	2,573	882	62	5,776
11	37	63	1,017	394	931	1,055	3,029	1,266	38	7,830
12	12	27	280	169	229	354	2,929	620	12	4,632
13	10	18	368	148	231	564	2,771	672	25	4,807
14	16	60	607	255	325	1,259	4,197	880	37	7,636
15	25	64	755	284	482	450	1,800	754	26	4,640
16	1	32	202	110	91	744	3,242	634	20	5,076
17	3	46	377	130	173	874	2,913	688	19	5,223
18	5	35	439	100	294	695	6,560	458	5	8,591
19	2	37	279	71	95	955	3,185	406	7	5,037
20	1	21	246	58	57	412	2,013	282	9	3,099
21	5	36	428	132	244	699	2,264	535	10	4,353
22	18	51	590	245	322	881	2,544	724	16	5,391
23	3	34	235	63	106	435	2,404	297	11	3,588
24	6	39	487	163	214	847	3,274	497	17	5,544
25	26	76	825	364	484	1,633	4,261	1,465	68	9,202
Total	**467**	**1,537**	**15,868**	**6,524**	**10,939**	**24,196**	**84,007**	**21,806**	**713**	**166,057**

Exhibit 10d.

Police District Population

District	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,957
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,251	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,084	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,379	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	356	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	**1,067,716**	**909,478**	**755,215**	**131,747**	**31,544**	**2,895,700**
Percent	**36.9%**	**31.4%**	**26.1%**	**4.5%**	**1.1%**	**100.0%**

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.
Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

Chicago Community Areas

1	Rogers Park
2	West Ridge
3	Uptown
4	Lincoln Square
5	North Center
6	Lake View
7	Lincoln Park
8	Near North Side
9	Edison Park
10	Norwood Park
11	Jefferson Park
12	Forest Glen
13	North Park
14	Albany Park
15	Portage Park
16	Irving Park
17	Dunning
18	Montclare
19	Belmont Cragin
20	Hermosa
21	Avondale
22	Logan Square
23	Humboldt Park
24	West Town
25	Austin
26	West Garfield Park
27	East Garfield Park
28	Near West Side
29	North Lawndale
30	South Lawndale
31	Lower West Side
32	Loop
33	Near South Side
34	Armour Square
35	Douglas
36	Oakland
37	Fuller Park
38	Grand Boulevard
39	Kenwood

Exhibit 11a.

Chicago Community Areas and Map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 34 - 35 contain index crimes by Community Area. In order to group data by Community Area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a Community Area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by Community Area does not equal the actual total shown by police district. In addition, pages 36 - 37 contain Community Area population by race.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify Community Areas.

40	Washington Park
41	Hyde Park
42	Woodlawn
43	South Shore
44	Chatham
45	Avalon Park
46	South Chicago
47	Burnside
48	Calumet Heights
49	Roseland
50	Pullman
51	South Deering
52	East Side
53	West Pullman
54	Riverdale
55	Hegewisch
56	Garfield Ridge
57	Archer Heights
58	Brighton Park
59	McKinley Park
60	Bridgeport
61	New City
62	West Elsdon
63	Gage Park
64	Clearing
65	West Lawn
66	Chicago Lawn
67	West Englewood
68	Englewood
69	Greater Grand Crossing
70	Ashburn
71	Auburn Gresham
72	Beverly
73	Washington Heights
74	Mount Greenwood
75	Morgan Park
76	O'Hare Area
77	Edgewater

Chicago Community Areas

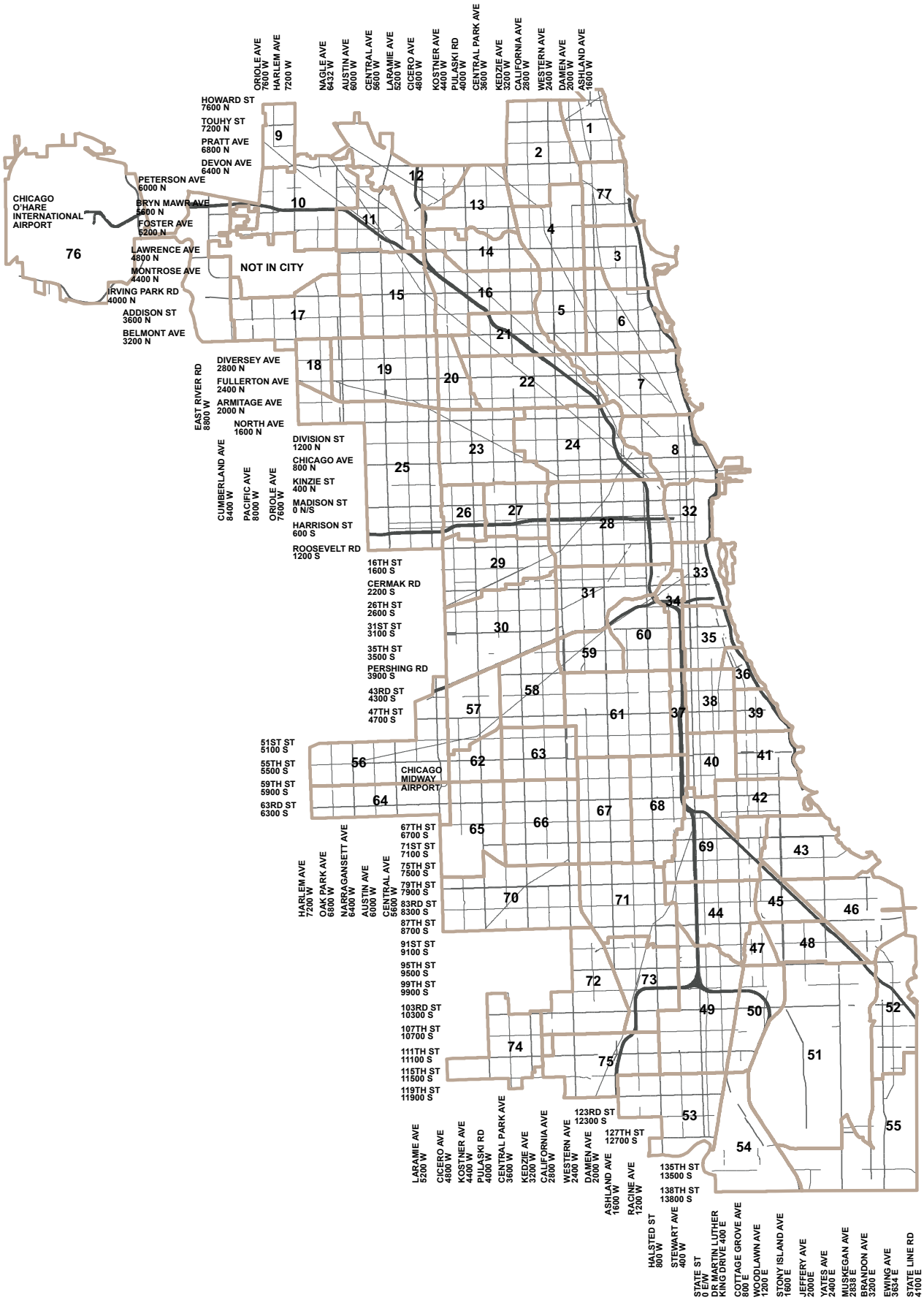


Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2006

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	Rogers Park	4	24	263	81	124	330	1,441	200	8	2,475
2	West Ridge	2	12	191	72	76	471	1,538	257	5	2,624
3	Uptown	3	18	187	67	86	248	1,456	212	10	2,287
4	Lincoln Square	0	10	71	21	22	213	877	130	5	1,349
5	North Center	1	9	59	26	15	260	726	112	1	1,209
6	Lake View	1	36	243	33	75	708	2,602	288	7	3,993
7	Lincoln Park	0	20	192	23	77	447	2,652	275	3	3,689
8	Near North Side	5	26	313	88	248	421	4,832	302	2	6,237
9	Edison Park	0	1	4	3	0	20	92	16	0	136
10	Norwood Park	0	8	16	14	14	86	449	71	1	659
11	Jefferson Park	0	2	19	22	10	101	443	80	1	678
12	Forest Glen	0	1	9	4	5	57	161	32	1	270
13	North Park	0	7	36	12	18	105	386	72	0	636
14	Albany Park	0	19	132	44	67	272	725	178	6	1,443
15	Portage Park	2	13	129	49	34	385	1,116	298	14	2,040
16	Irving Park	2	13	143	50	60	367	1,051	306	10	2,002
17	Dunning	0	5	42	17	23	128	531	140	5	891
18	Montclare	1	3	25	6	12	80	246	67	1	441
19	Belmont Cragin	8	23	243	124	131	563	1,471	561	27	3,151
20	Hermosa	3	5	87	36	51	212	354	161	13	922
21	Avondale	8	21	213	55	69	289	880	230	6	1,771
22	Logan Square	8	28	324	134	162	733	2,268	557	23	4,237
23	Humboldt Park	26	33	407	199	430	602	1,562	633	36	3,928
24	West Town	7	29	398	158	255	897	3,767	660	28	6,199
25	Austin	33	96	1,074	408	676	849	3,148	1,189	34	7,507
26	West Garfield Park	12	19	321	134	287	386	873	361	10	2,403
27	East Garfield Park	12	21	320	129	271	252	967	412	13	2,397
28	Near West Side	15	21	392	146	234	318	3,460	741	10	5,337
29	North Lawndale	25	40	428	180	363	394	1,430	480	25	3,365
30	South Lawndale	11	22	268	124	206	313	1,222	424	35	2,625
31	Lower West Side	5	14	104	95	105	182	975	217	8	1,705
32	Loop	1	8	226	46	51	98	4,342	139	2	4,913
33	Near South Side	4	6	98	38	61	93	1,160	113	3	1,576
34	Armour Square	1	1	66	17	36	78	431	77	1	708
35	Douglas	1	16	197	68	190	153	858	207	3	1,693
36	Oakland	0	2	24	17	34	47	101	55	2	282
37	Fuller Park	2	9	55	30	43	57	227	97	1	521
38	Grand Boulevard	4	29	303	108	207	373	1,003	391	7	2,425
39	Kenwood	1	11	73	50	73	179	465	124	2	978

Exhibit 11b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2006 (continued)

	Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	Washington Park	9	23	224	85	205	347	616	282	2	1,793
41	Hyde Park	2	16	173	26	37	327	695	166	3	1,445
42	Woodlawn	7	35	349	128	280	451	930	393	9	2,582
43	South Shore	19	55	634	216	429	941	2,194	778	17	5,283
44	Chatham	12	40	478	145	264	498	1,749	621	11	3,818
45	Avalon Park	3	8	99	31	55	110	460	184	2	952
46	South Chicago	14	46	314	160	265	589	1,321	404	9	3,122
47	Burnside	0	3	27	7	24	53	90	55	2	261
48	Calumet Heights	4	8	129	36	49	122	437	199	2	986
49	Roseland	21	61	566	256	381	537	1,613	670	21	4,126
50	Pullman	1	6	73	28	35	60	273	90	1	567
51	South Deering	3	10	77	54	59	118	423	125	3	872
52	East Side	6	10	30	38	46	152	300	94	6	682
53	West Pullman	16	36	317	155	254	518	771	435	18	2,520
54	Riverdale	8	8	71	45	66	86	157	41	2	484
55	Hegewisch	0	2	13	17	11	83	188	61	4	379
56	Garfield Ridge	1	11	106	50	84	173	807	159	6	1,397
57	Archer Heights	0	5	90	17	36	117	417	113	2	797
58	Brighton Park	7	22	144	75	106	418	743	229	11	1,755
59	McKinley Park	3	4	49	41	42	197	427	112	5	880
60	Bridgeport	3	10	58	51	80	253	600	155	3	1,213
61	New City	17	39	363	211	410	500	1,452	451	17	3,460
62	West Elsdon	1	4	35	36	18	113	318	120	4	649
63	Gage Park	8	16	129	74	141	350	640	302	13	1,673
64	Clearing	1	2	30	27	36	89	333	94	8	620
65	West Lawn	3	12	136	42	65	228	965	206	11	1,668
66	Chicago Lawn	14	46	538	212	371	727	1,583	715	32	4,238
67	West Englewood	19	66	479	290	541	826	1,639	609	22	4,491
68	Englewood	15	61	474	250	467	760	1,420	580	29	4,056
69	Greater Grand Crossing	24	48	538	222	352	642	1,487	712	16	4,041
70	Ashburn	0	28	232	69	87	344	725	279	11	1,775
71	Auburn Gresham	19	52	577	267	442	713	1,698	684	19	4,471
72	Beverly	0	3	76	13	21	104	416	79	2	714
73	Washington Heights	14	25	203	91	146	332	786	309	9	1,915
74	Mount Greenwood	0	1	13	10	7	34	223	23	0	311
75	Morgan Park	2	15	141	69	67	238	638	160	4	1,334
76	O'Hare Area	1	5	9	6	10	21	795	71	0	918
77	Edgewater	2	10	165	43	43	244	1,293	163	8	1,971

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2006

	Community Area	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	Rogers Park	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2	West Ridge	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3	Uptown	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4	Lincoln Square	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5	North Center	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6	Lake View	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7	Lincoln Park	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8	Near North Side	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9	Edison Park	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10	Norwood Park	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11	Jefferson Park	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12	Forest Glen	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13	North Park	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14	Albany Park	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15	Portage Park	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16	Irving Park	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17	Dunning	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18	Montclare	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19	Belmont Cragin	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20	Hermosa	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21	Avondale	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22	Logan Square	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23	Humboldt Park	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24	West Town	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25	Austin	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26	West Garfield Park	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27	East Garfield Park	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28	Near West Side	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29	North Lawndale	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30	South Lawndale	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31	Lower West Side	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32	Loop	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33	Near South Side	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34	Armour Square	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35	Douglas	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36	Oakland	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37	Fuller Park	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38	Grand Boulevard	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39	Kenwood	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

Exhibit 11c. Community Area Population by Race, 2006 (continued)

Community Area	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40 Washington Park	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41 Hyde Park	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42 Woodlawn	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43 South Shore	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44 Chatham	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45 Avalon Park	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46 South Chicago	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47 Burnside	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48 Calumet Heights	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49 Roseland	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50 Pullman	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51 South Deering	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52 East Side	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53 West Pullman	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54 Riverdale	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55 Hegewisch	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56 Garfield Ridge	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57 Archer Heights	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58 Brighton Park	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59 McKinley Park	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60 Bridgeport	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61 New City	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62 West Elsdon	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63 Gage Park	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64 Clearing	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65 West Lawn	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66 Chicago Lawn	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67 West Englewood	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68 Englewood	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69 Greater Grand Crossing	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70 Ashburn	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71 Auburn Gresham	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72 Beverly	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73 Washington Heights	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74 Mount Greenwood	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75 Morgan Park	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76 O'Hare Area	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77 Edgewater	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 23 regarding demographic categories. Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC,from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1 , March 2001.

Arrests

Arrests

Total arrests decreased by 4.6 percent between 2005 and 2006. The 227,727 arrests in 2006 included 31,048 for index offenses (13.6 percent), 173,759 for non-index offenses (76.3 percent), and 22,920 on outstanding warrants (10.1 percent). These percentages are all within two points of their 2005 counterparts. Total index crime arrests decreased by 10.1 percent, with a range of 1.3 percent (burglary) to 24.1 percent (arson) among the seven individual categories which showed a decrease. Robbery arrests increased by 3.9 percent.

Total non-index crime arrests decreased by 2.1 percent between 2005 and 2006, with a range of 2.9 percent (narcotics violations) to 16.2 percent (prostitution) among the individual categories which showed a decrease. Some non-index category arrests showed an increase. The largest among these was in regard to manslaughter by negligence (30.0 percent) but the numbers involved were small. Other noteworthy increases were in arrests for traffic violations (26.6 percent) and gambling (26.1 percent).

Exhibit 12a.

Arrests by Offense Classification, 2005-2006

Offense Classification	2005	2006	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	383	310	-73	-19.1%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	20	26	6	30.0%
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	543	513	-30	-5.5%
Robbery* (03)	3,081	3,201	120	3.9%
Aggravated assault/battery* (04)	5,687	5,002	-685	-12.0%
Burglary* (05)	2,810	2,773	-37	-1.3%
Larceny-theft (except MV)* (06)	14,896	13,363	-1,533	-10.3%
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	7,011	5,785	-1,226	-17.5%
Simple assault/battery (08)	27,858	25,493	-2,365	-8.5%
Arson* (09)	133	101	-32	-24.1%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	213	204	-9	-4.2%
Fraud (11)	1,663	1,253	-410	-24.7%
Vandalism (14)	5,131	5,399	268	5.2%
Weapon violations (15)	4,501	4,065	-436	-9.7%
Prostitution (16)	5,499	4,607	-892	-16.2%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	984	934	-50	-5.1%
Narcotics violations (18)	58,098	56,393	-1,705	-2.9%
Gambling (19)	3,070	3,872	802	26.1%
Offenses against family and children (20)	358	327	-31	-8.7%
Driving under the influence (21)	6,045	5,418	-627	-10.4%
Liquor law violations (22)	880	1,049	169	19.2%
Disorderly conduct (24)	19,226	21,108	1,882	9.8%
All other state law violations	28,816	25,420	-3,396	-11.8%
Other municipal code violations	10,637	12,475	1,838	17.3%
Traffic violations	4,515	5,716	1,201	26.6%
Index offenses (marked * above)	**34,544**	**31,048**	**-3,496**	**-10.1%**
Non-index offenses	**177,514**	**173,759**	**-3,755**	**-2.1%**
Warrant arrests	26,578	22,920	-3,658	-13.8%
Total	**238,636**	**227,727**	**-10,909**	**-4.6%**

* Index Crime

Exhibit 12b.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2006

Offense Classification	Gender**	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	222	11	59	3	0	0	295
	Female	12	0	3	0	0	0	15
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	14	1	10	0	0	0	25
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	354	35	115	4	1	0	509
	Female	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Robbery* (03)	Male	2,490	137	345	12	1	3	2,988
	Female	158	20	35	0	0	0	213
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	1,721	223	640	18	1	3	2,606
	Female	486	23	35	4	1	0	549
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	1,048	80	299	4	1	3	1,435
	Female	349	18	41	3	0	0	411
Burglary* (05)	Male	1,767	269	587	12	3	5	2,643
	Female	89	22	17	0	1	1	130
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	6,894	1,346	1,265	63	9	11	9,588
	Female	2,618	540	526	76	2	10	3,772
	X	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	3,971	243	596	17	3	6	4,836
	Female	697	111	134	4	2	1	949
Simple assault (08A)	Male	2,178	416	747	26	11	9	3,387
	Female	655	65	82	3	1	1	807
Simple battery (08B)	Male	10,729	2,097	3,476	166	18	56	16,542
	Female	3,728	372	617	21	7	9	4,754
	X	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arson* (09)	Male	51	13	25	0	0	0	89
	Female	8	3	1	0	0	0	12
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	78	10	25	5	0	0	118
	Female	65	8	12	1	0	0	86
Fraud (11)	Male	714	116	154	13	1	4	1,002
	Female	188	34	25	3	0	0	250
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	Male	2,062	749	1,712	30	6	18	4,577
	Female	624	64	125	7	1	1	822
Weapons violations (15)	Male	2,813	195	786	6	3	6	3,809
	Female	215	9	30	1	0	0	255
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	893	296	915	28	8	11	2,151
	Female	1,655	521	234	33	6	7	2,456
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	472	156	235	6	3	3	875
	Female	36	15	7	1	0	0	59
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	39,457	3,138	6,788	200	14	72	49,669
	Female	5,286	791	600	25	7	10	6,719
	X	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Gambling (19)	Male	3,728	26	51	20	0	2	3,827
	Female	44	0	1	0	0	0	45
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	80	17	37	4	0	0	138
	Female	127	27	33	2	0	0	189
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	1,298	1,098	2,343	57	2	24	4,822
	Female	216	232	134	8	2	4	596
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	365	122	455	6	2	3	953
	Female	35	25	33	1	0	2	96
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	10,868	1,797	6,326	88	46	37	19,162
	Female	1,521	182	227	5	7	1	1,943
	X	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	16,173	1,798	3,040	135	26	42	21,214
	Female	3,294	538	330	25	5	13	4,205
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	10,479	315	735	41	3	10	11,583
	Female	781	70	31	6	2	1	891
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	2,544	609	1,981	41	5	10	5,190
	Female	283	111	125	3	0	3	525
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	13,684	1,815	3,318	84	14	31	18,946
	Female	2,910	607	411	22	11	9	3,970
	X	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
All Arrests	Male	137,147	17,128	37,065	1,089	181	369	192,979
	Female	26,082	4,411	3,849	254	55	73	34,724
	X	17	1	6	0	0	0	24
Total Arrests		**163,246**	**21,540**	**40,920**	**1,343**	**236**	**442**	**227,727**

* Index Crime ** X - Unknown

Note: See note on page 23 regarding demographic categories.

Exhibit 12c.

Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2006

Offense Classification	Gender**	16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.***	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter* (01A)	Male	18	80	71	105	21	0	295
	Female	0	5	4	4	2	0	15
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	Male	0	4	5	12	4	0	25
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Criminal sexual assault* (02)	Male	43	71	68	266	61	0	509
	Female	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
Robbery* (03)	Male	1,191	691	352	661	91	2	2,988
	Female	72	43	27	64	7	0	213
Aggravated assault* (04A)	Male	632	478	353	808	330	5	2,606
	Female	157	94	57	189	51	1	549
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aggravated battery* (04B)	Male	566	238	188	349	91	3	1,435
	Female	223	47	32	92	17	0	411
Burglary* (05)	Male	795	397	211	893	344	3	2,643
	Female	41	13	10	57	8	1	130
Larceny-theft* (06)	Male	1,182	1,120	742	4,300	2,224	20	9,588
	Female	608	608	372	1,531	649	4	3,772
	X	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Motor vehicle theft* (07)	Male	1,297	1,251	668	1,355	259	6	4,836
	Female	202	237	111	356	43	0	949
Simple assault (08A)	Male	489	563	439	1,361	522	13	3,387
	Female	166	152	90	317	79	3	807
Simple battery (08B)	Male	2,473	2,373	2,343	7,200	2,139	14	16,542
	Female	1,367	898	565	1,553	366	5	4,754
	X	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Arson* (09)	Male	26	13	18	30	2	0	89
	Female	5	0	1	4	2	0	12
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	Male	5	12	13	77	11	0	118
	Female	2	19	16	38	11	0	86
Fraud (11)	Male	67	122	95	486	230	2	1,002
	Female	8	43	30	141	28	0	250
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vandalism (14)	Male	1,472	1,156	588	1,043	310	8	4,577
	Female	166	185	133	284	53	1	822
Weapons violations (15)	Male	665	988	728	1,183	243	2	3,809
	Female	91	54	33	59	18	0	255
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Prostitution (16)	Male	5	158	251	1,289	447	1	2,151
	Female	9	177	219	1,806	243	2	2,456
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	Male	70	100	86	415	201	3	875
	Female	3	9	9	25	13	0	59
Narcotics violations (18)	Male	4,640	11,589	8,663	18,416	6,333	28	49,669
	Female	272	894	759	3,496	1,291	7	6,719
	X	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
Gambling (19)	Male	553	1,610	840	756	67	1	3,827
	Female	4	17	9	14	1	0	45
Offenses against family and children (20)	Male	0	23	31	70	14	0	138
	Female	5	30	35	103	16	0	189
Driving under the influence (21)	Male	6	306	795	2,954	759	2	4,822
	Female	2	44	122	336	92	0	596
Liquor law violations (22)	Male	102	818	12	15	6	0	953
	Female	24	70	1	1	0	0	96
Disorderly conduct (24)	Male	1,690	3,669	3,554	7,289	2,930	30	19,162
	Female	369	270	205	829	266	4	1,943
	X	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
All other state law violations	Male	1,965	3,857	2,423	8,672	4,270	27	21,214
	Female	382	587	446	2,144	640	6	4,205
	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other municipal code violations	Male	763	3,379	1,915	3,926	1,593	7	11,583
	Female	39	119	89	513	131	0	891
	X	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Traffic violations	Male	198	1,152	1,028	2,290	515	7	5,190
	Female	19	61	104	305	35	1	525
	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Warrant arrests	Male	1,067	2,879	2,942	9,316	2,741	1	18,946
	Female	169	477	537	2,270	517	0	3,970
	X	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
All Arrests	Male	21,980	39,097	29,422	75,537	26,758	185	192,979
	Female	4,406	5,153	4,018	16,531	4,581	35	34,724
	X	5	4	3	9	3	0	24
Total Arrests		**26,391**	**44,254**	**33,443**	**92,077**	**31,342**	**220**	**227,727**

* Index Crime, ** X - Unknown, *** Includes arrests in which the age was 0.

Directed Policing Strategies

Unit Activity / Dispersals

The Targeted Response Unit is comprised of highly professional and proactive officers that are deployed to high crime areas to conduct aggressive, visible patrols focusing on guns, narcotics, and stolen vehicles.

Exhibit 13.

Targeted Response Unit Activity, 2006

	2006
Total Missions*	4,469
Total Arrests	7,082
Narcotics Arrests	3,133
Warrants/Investigative Alerts	1,555
Weapon Arrests	179
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle Arrests	124
All Other Arrests	2,091
Weapons Recovered	215

* Missions reflect the total number of Tactical Response Unit teams deployed in 2006.

Working closely with the Deployment Operations Center, the Special Operations Section conducted missions throughout the city, targeting specific areas in an effort to reduce the number of homicides and aggravated batteries with firearms.

Exhibit 14.

Special Operations Section Activity, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Missions	2,793	2,520	-9.8%
Total Arrests	6,944	4,809	-30.7%
Firearms Recovered	790	437	-44.7%
Vehicles Impounded	344	383	11.3%
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	132	130	-1.5%

Section 8-4-015 of the Municipal Code of Chicago directs the Superintendent of Police, in consultation with others inside and outside the Department, to identify areas of the City where gang loitering has enabled street gangs to establish control, intimidate others from entering those areas, or to conceal illegal activities.

When a police officer observes one or more persons engaged in gang or narcotics-related loitering in an area so designated, the officer informs such persons that they are engaged in loitering where such loitering is prohibited; orders such persons to disperse and remove themselves; and advises such persons they are subject to arrest if they fail to obey the order promptly or they engage in further gang or narcotics-related loitering at that location within the next three hours.

Exhibit 15.

Dispersals, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Dispersal Orders	38,536	49,959	29.6%
Persons Dispersed	108,650	127,001	16.9%
Arrest Incidents	206	287	39.3%
Persons Arrested	424	490	15.6%

The Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section is responsible for ensuring proper investigation and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and those which transcend district boundaries. The focus of this section is the dissolution of illegal gang activities through both street-level enforcement efforts and long-term criminal investigations.

Exhibit 16a.

Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section Activity, 2006

	2006
Narcotic Incident Investigations	4,153
Offenders Arrested*	3,653
Gangs Targeted	15
Firearms Recovered	254
Vehicles Seized	188
U.S. Currency Seized	$8,360,117.35

* Charges consisted of Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy, Delivery of Controlled Substance, and Possession of a Controlled Substance.

Exhibit 16b.

Drugs Recovered by Narcotics and Gang Investigations Section, 2006

Drugs Recovered	Grams	Estimated Street Value
Cannabis-Generic	4,196,847.5	$25,181,085.17
Cannabis-Hydro	3,338.0	$100,140.00
Cannabis-Sinsemilla	264,935.2	$4,238,963.20
Chlordiazpoxide	2.0	$17.00
Cocaine-Crack	53,684.9	$6,603,242.70
Cocaine-Liquid-ML	750.0	$123,450.00
Cocaine-Powder	810,557.6	$101,319,700.00
Darvon	540.0	$4,590.00
Ecstasy Pills	6,122.4	$153,060.00
Fentanyl	0.9	$140.00
Herion-Black Tar	110.5	$16,575.00
Heroin-Brown	821.7	$82,170.00
Heroin-White	6,399.1	$959,863.50
Hydrocodone	180.0	$1,530.00
Khat	298,609.0	$1,489,981.40
MDMA	2.0	$50.00
MDMA-Pills	1,397.0	$34,925.00
Methadone	1.8	$1,800.00
Methamphetamine-Ice	9,265.8	$3,057,714.00
Methyphenidate	56.0	$476.00
Oxycodone-Pills	66.0	$561.00
Psilocybin	5,080.0	$45,720.00
Steroid-Liquid-ML	230.0	$535.36
Steroid-Pills	90.0	$450.00
Valium-Pills	4.0	$14.00
Total	**5,659,091.4**	**$143,416,753.33**

Domestic Violence

There were 204,729 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2006, a 3.0 percent decrease from 2005. The decrease was largely driven by a decline of 5,535, or 9.7 percent, in domestic battery calls. Domestic disturbance calls remained close to their 2005 level (less than 1 percent decrease), while calls related to violation of an order of protection increased by 2.7 percent.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of 12.4 among the districts, from 17.0 in the 19th District to 210.8 in the 7th District. Other relatively high districts were the 11th (173.6), 15th (163.8), 3rd (151.3), and 6th (143.5). Other relatively low districts were the 16th (21.7), 23rd (21.4), 18th (22.1), and 20th (24.4). The Citywide rate was 70.7 calls per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 3.0 percent from 2005.

Exhibit 17a.

Domestic Violence Calls
for Service by District, 2005-2006

District	2005	2006	% Change
1	1,600	1,477	-7.7%
2	6,961	6,891	-1.0%
3	15,175	14,128	-6.9%
4	14,912	14,895	-0.1%
5	13,157	12,981	-1.3%
6	15,518	15,122	-2.6%
7	19,872	19,311	-2.8%
8	13,214	13,278	0.5%
9	11,596	11,202	-3.4%
10	10,504	9,835	-6.4%
11	14,919	14,302	-4.1%
12	3,565	3,469	-2.7%
13	3,469	3,235	-6.7%
14	6,109	5,979	-2.1%
15	11,719	11,914	1.7%
16	4,527	4,337	-4.2%
17	4,658	4,664	0.1%
18	2,651	2,450	-7.6%
19	1,846	1,823	-1.2%
20	2,720	2,504	-7.9%
21	3,892	3,692	-5.1%
22	7,685	7,512	-2.3%
23	2,358	2,109	-10.6%
24	6,411	5,802	-9.5%
25	12,016	11,817	-1.7%
Total	**211,054**	**204,729**	**-3.0%**

Exhibit 17b.

Domestic Violence Calls for Service, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	148,567	147,635	-0.6%
Domestic Battery	57,142	51,607	-9.7%
Violation of Order of Protection	5,345	5,487	2.7%
Total	**211,054**	**204,729**	**-3.0%**

Domestic-related murders have shown a variable course over the last ten years, with four years of increase over the previous year, and five years of decline. The annual average over the 10-year period has been 41.3 incidents. The 2006 figure of 21 is the lowest in the 10-year period, a decrease of 43.2 percent from the previous year, and of 61.1 percent from 1997.

Domestic-related arrests declined by 2.9 percent between 2005 and 2006. The overwhelming majority of arrests (91.1 percent) were for domestic battery, followed, at a much lower level, by violation of an order of protection (7.4 percent). The seven other categories in which 2006 arrests were made together accounted for 1.5 percent of the total.

Exhibit 17c.

Domestic-Related Murders, 1997-2006

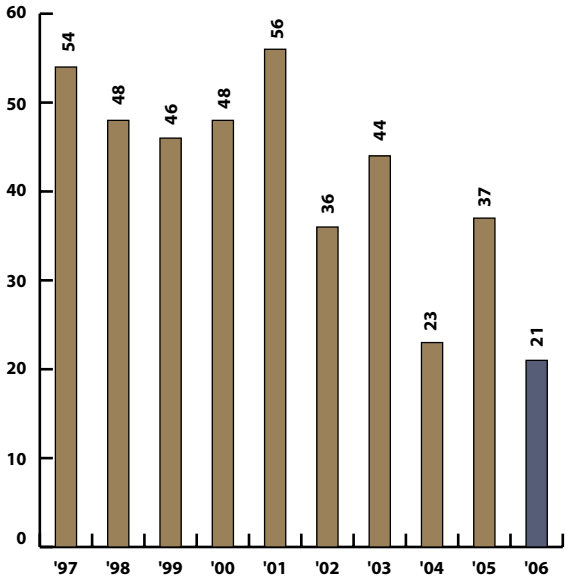


Exhibit 17d.

Domestic-Related Arrests, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,115	9,834	-2.8%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	123	130	5.7%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	1	0.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	19	18	-5.3%
Violation of Order of Protection	827	794	-4.0%
Stalking	6	3	-50.0%
Aggravated Stalking	2	1	-50.0%
Unlawful Restraint	17	11	-35.3%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	3	1	-66.7%
Total	**11,113**	**10,793**	**-2.9%**

The number of investigations conducted by the Youth Investigations Section decreased by 1.2 percent between 2005 and 2006. Among individual categories, the largest percentage decreases were in dependent/neglect investigations (18.1 percent) followed by child abuse (physical only) (15.8 percent). Among the other categories which decreased, the decrease ranged from 1.7 percent to 3.9 percent. Missing persons investigations remained essentially at its 2005 level. Sex offense–under 13 investigations was the one category that increased; the increase was 2.5 percent.

Exhibit 18a.

Youth Investigations, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Missing Persons	19,903	20,022	0.6%
Child Abuse (physical only)	1,772	1,492	-15.8%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,186	1,153	-2.8%
Child Abduction - Family Related	993	976	-1.7%
Sex Offenses - Under 13, Special Investigations Unit*	790	810	2.5%
Dependent/Neglect	623	510	-18.1%
Child Abandonment	129	124	-3.9%
Total	**25,396**	**25,087**	**-1.2%**
DCFS Hotline Notifications	2,939	2,745	-6.6%

*As of 2002 unit 079, Special Investigations Unit, is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 12 years of age or under.

Between 2005 and 2006, there was an increase of 7.6 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. Curfew arrests showed an increase of 32.0 percent. This was the largest percentage increase among categories with a substantial number of cases. Although station adjustments showed a nominal, net increase (4.3 percent), each of its subcategories registered a substantial change from the previous year: referrals to agencies increased by 41.0 percent, and referrals to family decreased by 24.2 percent. Another substantial decrease was in juveniles directed to juvenile court (13.9 percent).

Exhibit 18b.

Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
School Absentees	48,010	50,513	5.2%
Curfew Arrests	22,028	29,080	32.0%
Station Adjustments*	9,032	9,420	4.3%
Referred to Agencies	3,950	5,570	41.0%
Referred to Family	5,082	3,850	-24.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	18,471	15,898	-13.9%
Directed to Criminal Court	139	186	33.8%
Status Offenders**	245	277	13.1%
Total	**97,925**	**105,374**	**7.6%**

Note: Juveniles are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

* When a juvenile is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a detective, who determines whether the juvenile will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a station adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a detective or community agency.

** Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes.

Exhibit 19a.

Roadside Safety Checks, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
DUI Arrests	267	302	13.1%
Open Liquor	95	84	-11.6%
Seat belt/child restraints	137	110	-19.7%
Unsafe vehicles	38	38	0.0%
License violations*	603	766	27.0%
Insurance violations	571	617	8.1%
Other citations**	476	464	-2.5%
Total citations issued	**2,187**	**2,381**	**8.9%**
Warnings issued	**34**	**16**	**-52.9%**
Total vehicles checked	**6,321**	**8,670**	**37.2%**

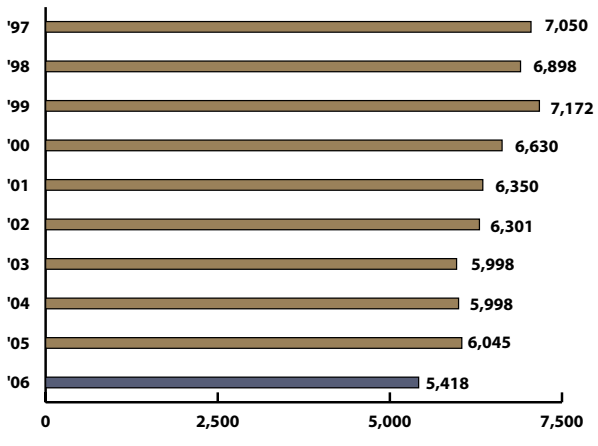
Exhibit 19b.

DUI Strike Force Patrols[a], 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
DUI Arrests	148	112	-24.3%
Open Liquor	74	30	-59.5%
Speeding	759	864	13.8%
Seat belt/child restraints	517	1,180	128.2%
Unsafe vehicles	114	147	28.9%
License violations*	400	365	-8.8%
Insurance violations	690	649	-5.9%
Other citations**	1,685	1,483	-12.0%
Total citations issued	**4,387**	**4,830**	**10.1%**
Warnings issued	**366**	**240**	**-34.4%**

Exhibit 19c.

DUI Arrests, 1997 - 2006



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers, and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

DUI Strike Force Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper seat belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

Note:
a. Formerly referred to as the saturation patrols.

*License violations include: Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include: Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not listed above.

Required Statement:
These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 80 incidents reported in 2006 are a drop of 11.1 percent from the 90 in 2005.

Racial bias was the most frequent motive for hate crimes in 2006, accounting for 31 reported incidents, or 38.8 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (23, or 74.2 percent), followed, at a much lower level, by Caucasians (6, or 19.4 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 29 incidents, or 36.3 percent of the reported total. The substantial majority of these were crimes against gay men (25, or 86.2 percent).

Exhibit 20a.

Hate Crimes, 1997-2006

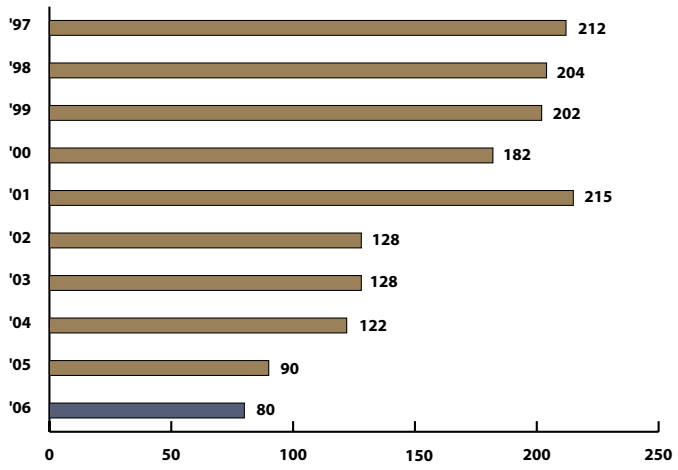


Exhibit 20b.

Hate Crimes Investigations by Motive, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Race	49	31	-36.7%
Sexual orientation	28	29	3.6%
National origin	5	11	120.0%
Religion	8	9	12.5%
Other*	0	0	0.0%
Total	**90**	**80**	**-11.1%**

*Other includes gender and disability.

Three hate crime categories represented 77.5 percent of the reported total in 2006: battery/aggravated battery (30.0 percent), assault/aggravated assault (23.8 percent), and criminal damage to property (23.8 percent). These have typically been the leading categories, and represented 80.0 percent of the reported total in 2005.

When race and gender were known, 2006 hate crime offenders tended to be Caucasian males (48.3 percent) or African-American males (32.8 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2005.

Exhibit 20c.

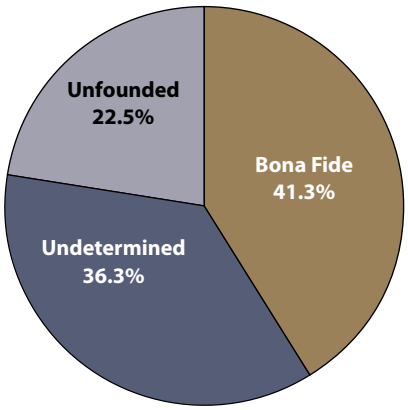
Hate Crimes by Offense, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Assault/Aggravated Assault	22	19	-13.6%
Battery/Aggravated Battery	26	24	-7.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	0	0	--
Criminal Damage to Property	24	19	-20.8%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	8	2	-75.0%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment and Threats by Telephone	1	5	400.0%
Robbery/Armed/Aggravated/Attempt	4	8	100.0%
Threats	2	2	0.0%
Other Criminal Offense*	3	1	-66.7%
Total	**90**	**80**	**-11.1%**

* Other Criminal Offenses include Intimidation, Criminal Defacement, Theft, and Other Offenses.

Exhibit 20d.

Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2006



Administration

Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of 228.5 square miles. The Department had 15,661 members at the end of 2006, including 13,570 sworn police officers.

Office of the Superintendent

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, management and labor affairs, and internal investigations. The Superintendent manages the Office of the First Deputy Superintendent and five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organizational chart of the Department's major units appears on the next page.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS); provides training for newly promoted Departmental managers regarding their strategic planning responsibilities; and monitors the delivery of City services in support of crime-fighting and community policing strategies. Additionally, the Office maintains administrative liaison between the Department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members, and acts as the Department's command post.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of offenders. There are two major divisions within the bureau: The Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to and investigation of bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes the protection of life and property; apprehension of criminals; use of the problem-solving process to address chronic crime and disorder problems; providing district law enforcement personnel with support that is consistent with beat and district strategic operational plans; and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances.

Bureau of Strategic Deployment

The Bureau of Strategic Deployment is responsible for maintaining ready forces of personnel capable of responding to emergency situations, special events, and mission-directed patrols; conducting tactical analytic activities supporting effective deployment of field units; maintaining and deploying certain specialized vehicles; analyzing anti-terrorism intelligence; coordinating the Department's overall anti-terrorism planning and preparation; and providing dignitary protection.

Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

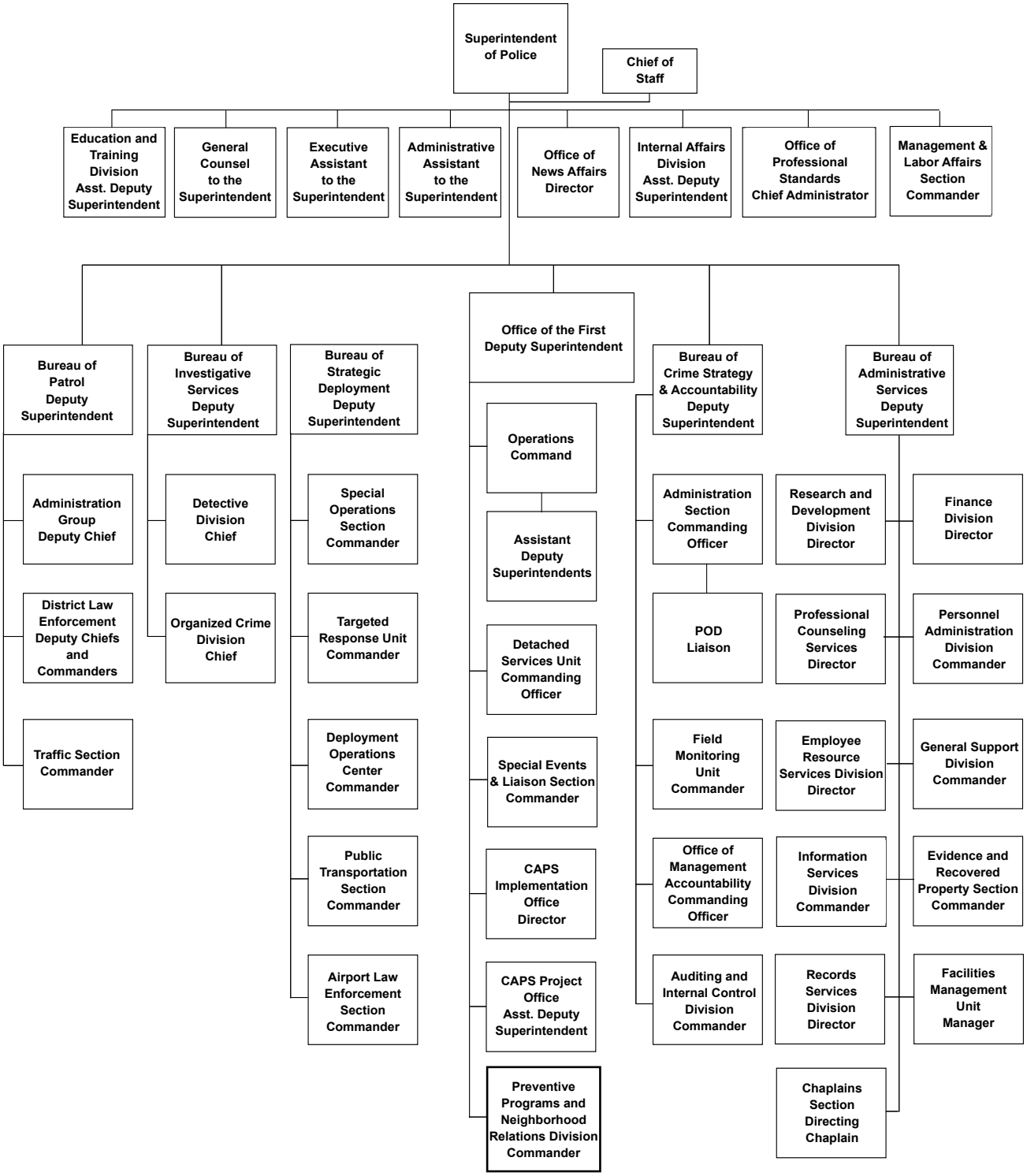
The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies; organizing the Department's Strategic Planning and Management Accountability meetings; and conducting audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Departmental activities related to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; technological infrastructure; data collection; criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting. Additionally, the bureau conducts policy and planning research; systems analysis and program development; prepares grant applications; and provides field operations with support that is consistent with beat, district, and strategic operational planning activities.

Exhibit 21.

Organization for Command, 2006



The Chicago Police Department had 15,661 members at the end of 2006, virtually the same as at the end of 2005 (less than 1 percent increase). Sworn and exempt members increased by 1.9 percent, crossing guards remained at their 2005 level, and civilian members declined by 10.1 percent.

At the end of 2006, 31.3 percent of all Department members were female: 23.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.6 percent of civilians, and 95.8 percent of crossing guards.

About half (49.2 percent) of the Department's 2006 members were classified as minorities: African-American, Hispanic, Native American, or Other. This breaks down into 45.7 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.3 percent of civilians, and 67.4 percent of crossing guards. All of these figures are essentially the same as in 2005 (approximately 1 percentage point difference or less).

Exhibit 22a.

Personnel by Race and Gender, 2006

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guards	Total
Caucasian	7,367	246	344	7,957
Male	5,860	133	16	6,009
Female	1,507	113	328	1,948
African-American	3,507	623	560	4,690
Male	2,291	172	20	2,483
Female	1,216	451	540	2,207
Hispanic	2,350	123	143	2,616
Male	1,876	50	7	1,933
Female	474	73	136	683
Native American	35	2	3	40
Male	28	1	0	29
Female	7	1	3	11
Other	311	43	4	358
Male	273	32	1	306
Female	38	11	3	52
Total	**13,570**	**1,037**	**1,054**	**15,661**
Male	10,328	388	44	10,760
Female	3,242	649	1,010	4,901

Exhibit 22b.

Languages Understood or Spoken by Sworn and Civilian Members, 2006

Language	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Spanish	2,222	148	2,370
Polish	196	5	201
German	128	10	138
French	99	14	113
Other*	92	15	107
Italian	91	8	99
Greek	80	5	85
Arabic	61	8	69
Filipino	59	8	67
Chinese	43	16	59
Croatian	27	1	28
Korean	22	1	23
Lithuanian	16	0	16
Japanese	16	0	16
Serbian	12	1	13
Czech	12	0	12
Russian	11	0	11
Assyrian	11	0	11
Dactylology	11	0	11

*Note: Other languages include Armenian, Belgian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Farsi, Finnish, Gaelic, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Labiomaney, Latvian, Portuguese, Slovakian, Swedish, Thai, Ukranian, Urdu, Vietnamese, Yiddish, Yugoslavian, and other languages.

Data accurate as of 07 May 2007.

The 5,040,887 calls to 911 in 2006 represent a nominal increase of 1.2 percent over 2005. The 2006 figure was exceeded in three other years during the 10-year period–2001, 2003, and 2004. Calls to 311 may result in police services or other City services. Those which result in police services are reported in Exhibit 23b as "Non-Emergency–746-6000." These calls increased by 11.2 percent in 2006.

Exhibit 23a.

911 Calls for Service, 1997-2006

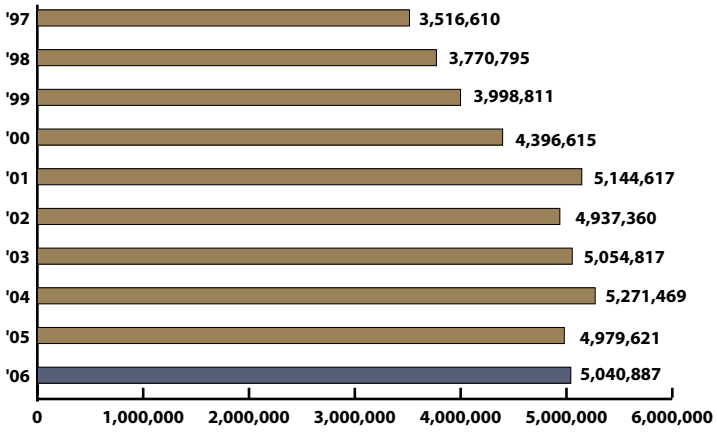


Exhibit 23b.

Incoming Calls Answered, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
9-1-1	4,979,621	5,040,887	1.2%
Non Emergency-746-6000 (311-ARS)	447,258	497,318	11.2%
Non Emergency -- MOII (311-MOII)	3,521,720	3,735,392	6.1%
Administrative	297,652	284,626	-4.4%
Alarm	93,585	86,249	-7.8%
Total	**9,339,836**	**9,644,472**	**3.3%**

Exhibit 23c.

Foreign Language Outbound Calls, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Foreign Language (System-Outbound)	84,115	85,718	1.9%
Language (911 Only)	50,933	50,290	-1.3%

Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2006 was essentially the same in 2005 (less than 1 percent increase). The number of attendees, however, increased by 3.6 percent. In an average month in 2006, 248 beat meetings were held, each attended by 18 persons. Figures from 2005 are virtually identical. Court Advocacy cases were down by 91.1 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 93.1 percent. The number of CAPS district-level committee and subcommittee meetings declined by 2.1 percent between 2005 and 2006.

Exhibit 24a.

Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Meetings	2,968	2,980	0.4%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	247	248	0.5%
Total Attendees	53,104	55,016	3.6%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	4,425	4,585	3.6%
Average Attendees Per Meeting	18	18	3.0%
Average Monthly Volunteers	792	55	-93.1%

Exhibit 24b.

Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Cases	4,996	444	-91.1%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	416	37	-91.1%
Total Volunteers	9,504	658	-93.1%
Average Monthly Volunteers	792	55	-93.1%

Exhibit 24c.

Subcommittee Meetings within Districts, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Total Attendees	22,687	22,206	-2.1%
Average Number of Monthly Cases	1,891	1,851	-2.1%

*Subcommittees include: Domestic Violence Subcommittee, Senior Citizen Subcommittee, Court Advocacy Subcommittee, and District Advisory Subcommittee.

Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained and graduated 776 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. The number of recruits graduated in 2006 is an increase of 34.7 percent from the number in 2005.

Chicago recruits currently receive 856 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 12-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training Division trained 66 recruits for suburban police agencies. This is close to the 62 suburban recruits trained in 2005. Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and qualification are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 25.

Education and Training: Number of Trainees, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Recruit Training	576	776	34.7%
Chicago	514	710	38.1%
Suburban	62	66	6.5%
Other Training	11,876	12,380	4.2%
Retreads/Retrainees*	115	109	-5.2%
In-Service	11,112	11,606	4.4%
Pre-Service	176	140	-20.5%
Outside Agency guests	395	475	20.3%
Civilian	78	50	-35.9%
Firearms Training	16,918	15,897	-6.0%
Chicago	16,508	15,761	-4.5%
Outside agencies using range	410	136	-66.8%
Total	**29,370**	**29,053**	**-1.1%**

*Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

CITY-BG-059681

Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Exhibit 26a.

Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2006

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,147	673
Civil Rights Violations	1,492	12
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	278	81
Verbal Abuse	246	8
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	193	24
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	189	199
Commission of a Crime	90	18
Civil Suits	89	8
Alcohol Abuse	20	16
Drug/Substance Abuse	15	4
Bribery/Official Corruption	14	0
Supervisory Responsibilities	11	17
Total	**4,784**	**1,060**

*Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Exhibit 26b.

Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2006

		2006
1)	Number of police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made[1]	663
2)	Number of allegations of unreasonable force made against each officer[2]	749
3)	Number of police officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force[3]	45
4)	Listing of investigations of allegations of unreasonable force pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made[4]	292
5)	Listing of allegations of unreasonable force for which the board has determined not to file charges[5]	554

Note: This status report is published pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/10-1-18. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

[1] Reflects the number of individual police officers against whom an allegation of unreasonable force was made.

[2] This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force; there may be more than one allegation against an officer; also, there may be one allegation against multiple officers, which is counted separately for each officer named as an accused even if arising out of one incident or investigation.

[3] Not all investigations of allegations made in 2006 were completed in 2006, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

[4] This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of 31 December 2006, without regard to the date that the complaint was initiated; matching dates of initiation of these complaints to those pending currently is not an available function.

[5] Does not include investigations that OPS determined were Unfounded, or where OPS determined the officer's use of force was reasonable.

Exhibit 26c.

Recommended Disciplinary
Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*, 2006

	2006
Reprimand	388
Suspended 1 to 5 days	415
Suspended 6 to 15 days	44
Suspended 16 to 30 days	27
Suspended 31 days or more	10
Separated from the Department**	12
Total	**896**

Violation noted, no action	63
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,412
Hold - Penalty Not Served	68
Resigned while under investigation	87

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.
** Includes only those separations in which the separation was presented to the Police Board and have been Closed by the Records Section of the Internal Affairs Division

Exhibit 26d.

Excessive Force Complaints, 2006
(Office of Professional Standards)

	2006
Complaints retained by OPS*	2,391
Complaint registers completed**	2,408
Unfounded [(a)]	1,644
Exonerated [(b)]	25
Not Sustained [(c)]	682
Sustained [(d)]	57

*Source: Internal Affairs Division

**Source: Office of Professional Standards

Note: Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable, and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

Attacks Against the Police

There were 2,822 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2006, down 9.5 percent from the 3,117 incidents in 2005. On average, each district had 113 incidents in 2006, but the number varied from 27 to 375 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (94.1 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while the officer was in uniform (71.7 percent); and outdoors (70.8 percent). There was less consistency in the type of location where the battery occurred, the time of day and day of the week when the battery occurred, and the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 40.0 percent of the time. The number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006 (47 officers in 2005, 42 officers in 2006). The average age of a battered officer in 2006 was 36. Almost half (47.9 percent) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of known battery offenders was 27.

Exhibit 27a.

Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2006

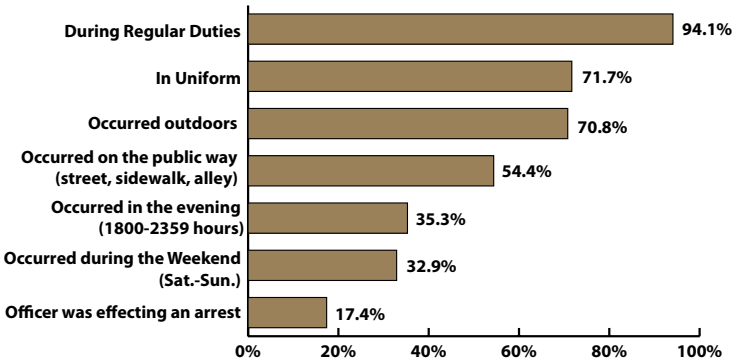


Exhibit 27b.

Injury Type, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Fatal	0	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	47	42
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	1,303	1,087
No Injury	1,767	1,693
Total	**3,117**	**2,822**

Exhibit 27c.

Weapons Type, 2005-2006

	2005	2006	% Change
Hands/Feet/Mouth	2,268	1,994	-12.1%
Firearm	176	153	-13.1%
Verbal Threat	262	279	6.5%
Vehicle	52	62	19.2%
Knife	67	57	-14.9%
Other	292	277	-5.1%
Total	**3,117**	**2,822**	**-9.5%**

Exhibit 27d.

Age of Police Attacker, 2006

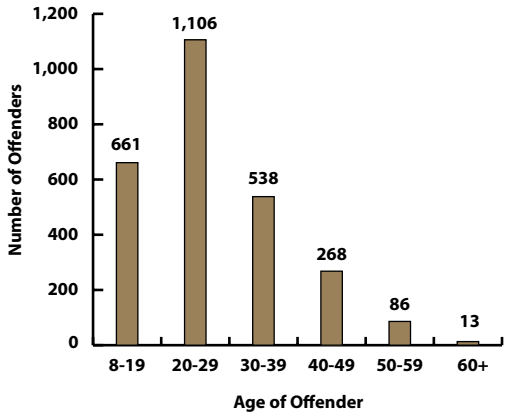


Exhibit 27e.

Age of Attacked Officer

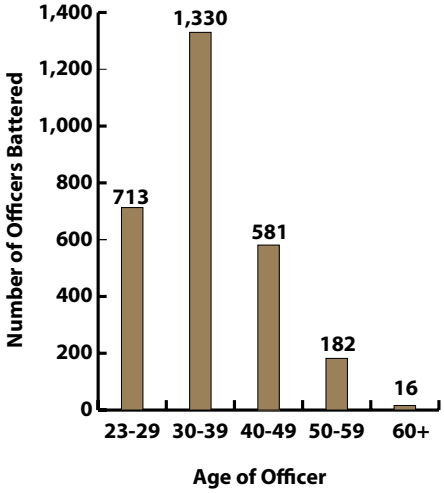


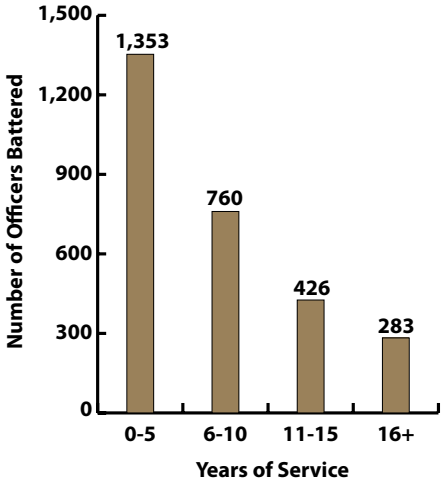
Exhibit 27f.

Attacks Against Officers by District, 2005-2006

District	2005	2006	% Change
1	84	80	-4.8%
2	95	88	-7.4%
3	126	116	-7.9%
4	138	120	-13.0%
5	121	123	1.7%
6	159	162	1.9%
7	265	171	-35.5%
8	169	154	-8.9%
9	144	142	-1.4%
10	187	141	-24.6%
11	359	375	4.5%
12	65	79	21.5%
13	58	40	-31.0%
14	130	97	-25.4%
15	150	163	8.7%
16	76	76	0.0%
17	79	78	-1.3%
18	129	142	10.1%
19	67	74	10.4%
20	57	37	-35.1%
21	46	27	-41.3%
22	71	73	2.8%
23	100	53	-47.0%
24	96	94	-2.1%
25	136	106	-22.1%
Outside City	10	11	10.0%
Total	**3,117**	**2,822**	**-9.5%**

Exhibit 27g.

Attacked Officer Years of Service



The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by $151,117,935 or 14.2 percent, between 2005 and 2006. This increase was driven by a rise of 13.5 percent in personnel services. In 2006, the latter represented 95.5 percent of the Department's annual appropriation, compared to 96.1 percent in 2005.

Exhibit 28a.

Annual Appropriations*, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Personnel Services (salaries, wages, etc.)	$1,024,631,983	$1,162,888,785
Contractual Services [a]	$12,256,450	$14,198,141
Travel	$44,245	$44,245
Commodities [b]	$4,529,695	$5,047,806
Equipment	$37,830	$47,100
Contingencies	$43,650	$43,650
For Specific Purposes Financial	$15,140,070	$24,776,520
For Specific Purposes General	$1,833,494	$1,355,355
Capital Equipment Note	$7,766,250	$9,000,000
Total	**$1,066,283,667**	**$1,217,401,602**

*Excludes CAPS
(a) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.
(b) Repair parts, materials, and supplies

Exhibit 28b.

Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2006

Title	2006 Salary
Superintendent	$182,016
First Deputy Superintendent	$169,074
Deputy Superintendent	$160,476
Chief	$158,490
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	$145,452
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	$139,104

	Starting	Maximum
Captain, Watch Commander	$78,618	$113,298
Lieutenant	$71,394	$105,276
Sergeant	$63,108	$94,188
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	$56,514	$85,644
Police Officers as Marine, Mounted, or Field Training Officer	$54,636	$83,214
Police Officer	$42,258	$79,152

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory increased by 380 vehicles, or 10.5 percent, between 2005 and 2006. The most common vehicles were marked squad cars (45.7 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (34.3 percent). These two vehicles not only represented the majority of the fleet in 2006 (80.0 percent), but the majority of the increase over the previous year--280 vehicles, or 73.7 percent of the total increase. Another noteworthy increase was in pound vehicles appropriated to the Department from 231 to 331 vehicles, or 43.3 percent.

Exhibit 29.

Fleet Inventory, 2005-2006

	2005	2006
Marked Squad Car	1,661	1,823
Unmarked Squad Car	1,250	1,368
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	231	331
Squadrol	110	104
P.A.P.V.	93	114
Suburban, Tahoe, Explorer & Similar	45	42
Canine Mini-Van	34	34
CTA Security Car	31	31
Full-size Passenger Van	31	31
Utility Vehicle	28	25
Trailer	19	20
Prisoner Transport Van	14	14
Full-size Cargo Van/Step Van	13	14
Cargo Mini-Van	11	11
2-Wheel Motorcycle	10	10
3-Wheel Cushman	9	7
Boat	9	7
Patrol Mini-Van	7	0
3-Wheel Motorcycle	3	3
Total	**3,609**	**3,989**

Exhibit 30.

Awards Granted, 2006

POLICE BLUE SHIELD AWARD	
An award granted to any sworn member who, as a result of accidental causes, has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. This award will be limited to those cases resulting from an accident (e.g., a traffic accident, heart attack, or other nonviolent incident that occurs in the direct performance of police duty).	0
POLICE BLUE STAR AWARD	
An award granted to any sworn member who has been seriously, critically, or fatally injured while in the performance of police duty. In addition, this award may be conferred if injury was averted by wearing body armor. This award will be limited to those cases resulting from attack by an assailant, personal combat, or the performance of an act of valor.	0
RECOGNITION RIBBON AWARD	
An award granted to any sworn member who receives an outside governmental agency award that is awarded by a municipal, county, state or federal agency, excluding awards issued while in the military, as a result of exceptional performance of duty and has brought credit to the Department and (1) is not issued a ribbon bar by the awarding agency, or (2) the issued ribbon bar conflicts in size or design with current Department ribbon bars.	0
SUPERINTENDENT'S AWARD OF MERIT	
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding accomplishment that has resulted in improved administration, improved operation, or substantial savings in manpower or operational costs wherein the member has gone far beyond the requirements of his normal assignment to contribute to a more effective police service, or for outstanding police work that has brought great credit to the Department in a case of unusual public interest.	6
SUPERINTENDENT'S AWARD OF VALOR	
An award granted to any sworn member of the Department for an act of outstanding bravery or heroism by which the member has demonstrated in great degree the characteristics of selflessness, personal courage, and devotion to duty.	0
SPECIAL COMMENDATION	
An award presented to any Department sworn or civilian member or citizen who has made a significant impact on public safety or crime prevention.	40
JOINT OPERATIONS AWARD	
An award granted to sworn or civilian Department members and sworn or civilian members of another governmental or city agency whose efforts and participation in a broad multi-agency joint operation/event, spanning several days or more, significantly contributed to the overall success of the operation.	0
POLICE OFFICER OF THE MONTH AWARD	
An award granted to a sworn member or each sworn member of a team whose performance of duty during a specific month was characterized by such exceptional professional skill that it is merited recognition by the entire Department.	179
UNIT MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE AWARD	
An award granted to individual sworn or civilian members of a unit who exhibited exceptional professional skill and conduct during a coordinated action.	0
LIFESAVING AWARD	
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for a successful effort in saving a human life that involved exceptional courage or performance.	244
PROBLEM SOLVING AWARD	
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member or member of the community who shows an exemplary effort to identify, analyze, and successfully respond to causes, conditions, and problems that may lead to crime and neighborhood disorder.	119
DEPARTMENT COMMENDATION	
An award granted to any Department sworn or civilian member for an outstanding act or achievement that brings great credit to the Department and involves performance above and beyond that required by the member's basic assignment.	3,142
HONORABLE MENTIONS AWARD	
An award granted to any sworn member who has demonstrated outstanding performance and has received a minimum of 50 Honorable Mentions.	34
FITNESS AWARDS	
Pins awarded to individuals who completed and passed the fitness test for the first time.	2,287
MILITARY DEPLOYMENT AWARD	
An award granted to any Department member who is currently or was formerly a member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Services during his or her career as a Department member and during a time of conflict or war was deployed or activated to full military service, with the exception of annual summer camp or training, whether involuntary or voluntary.	40
Total	**6,091**

Note: There are 21 different awards that can be granted by the Department. Those awards listed above reflect those that were granted in 2006.

Chicago Police Department Annual Report 2006 Year in Review

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

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Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

Phone: 312-745-6071

Fax: 312-745-6932

e-mail: police@cityofchicago.org

To obtain a digital version of this, or other Department reports, or for additional information, visit the Department's Internet website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

EXHIBIT 133

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON POLICE INTEGRITY

PRESENTED TO THE

CITY OF CHICAGO

RICHARD M. DALEY

MAYOR

NOVEMBER 1997

0000448

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On February 7, 1997, Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed the Commission on Police Integrity. This Commission was formed in response to the indictment of seven members of the Chicago Police Department on charges of conspiracy, racketeering and extortion in the 15th police district in Austin on the city's west side. The Mayor appointed Dan K. Webb to chair the Commission and asked Sharon Gist Gilliam, Fred Rice and Anita Alvarez to serve as Commission members.

The Commission's charge was to examine the root causes of police corruption, to review how other urban police departments approach the issue, and to propose possible changes to department policies and procedures.

The Commission retained the University of Illinois at Chicago's Office of International Criminal Justice to serve as staff for this effort. The Commission gathered information in a variety of ways:

- The Commission met with dozens of police officials and experts from Chicago and around the country to hear their views on police corruption;
- Commission representatives visited ten U.S. cities to confer with high-ranking police commanders about their anti-corruption efforts and tools;
- Commission staff conducted nearly 100 confidential interviews with members of the Chicago Police Department; and
- Staff compiled an in-depth review of the extensive literature on police misconduct.

The broad scope of information gathered by the Commission led to the recommendations in this report.

The Commission's study of police integrity in Chicago reveals a department confronting the same challenges that face other large cities. Street-level narcotics enforcement, in particular, tests the integrity of the law enforcement profession. But recognition of this problem is not enough. Any act of corruption is a breach of the public trust. This is especially important to the Chicago Police Department, as it sets national standards for community-based policing, relying more than ever on a partnership with citizens.

The Chicago Police Department deserves credit for initiating the investigations in Austin and elsewhere. But more must be done to restore the public's trust in the department. The Commission concludes that changes should be made in the standards for entry into the department, in the field training that takes place during the critical early period of an officer's career, and in how the department deals with potential trouble-makers within its ranks.

Recommendations summarized here reflect the reality that there is no simple strategy for preventing potential police corruption:

➤ HIRING STANDARDS

The Commission recommends increasing the minimum requirements to a bachelors degree and a minimum of one year of work history before a candidate is accepted for employment as a Chicago police officer. A pool of more mature and educated officers with verifiable work histories will improve the quality of the police force, making them better equipped to handle today's problems and perhaps less likely to engage in misconduct

➤ NEW POLICE OFFICERS

The Commission recommends completely overhauling the field training officer program to improve training during the new officer's critical first few months. It also recommends extending the probationary period for new officers from 12 months to a full 18 months.

➤ MONITORING POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

The Commission recommends establishing an "early warning" system to alert command personnel when an officer may be involved in a pattern of misconduct. The goal would be to stop small problems from becoming larger ones and to help officers who might be experiencing personal problems.

➤ MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The Commission recommends a range of management process improvements, including revising the system the Department uses for performance evaluations; establishing department-wide standards for selection of tactical officers; emphasizing supervisor accountability; and expanding training for new sergeants.

➤ MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Commission recommends mandatory continuing education or in-service training for officers of all ranks, to reflect the view that policing is a profession.

The Commission is encouraged by the fact that the City and the Police Department are willing to take a hard look at what works and what does not. The policing profession is a rapidly changing one, and enlightened leadership will always be looking for new ideas. Chicago is recognized throughout the country as an innovative leader in the field of community policing. Now it must be a national leader in maintaining the highest possible level of integrity among its police force.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS AND MISSION

On February 7, 1997, Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed a Commission on Police Integrity to study police corruption in Chicago and to make recommendations for change.

The Mayor directed the Commission to recommend strategies to minimize potential for the kind of misconduct discovered last year in the Austin and Gresham police districts (see Chapters 8-9). Possible solutions to be considered included improving the Department's selection and hiring practices and enhancing management and monitoring procedures.

"[W]hat happened in Austin was a violation of public trust," said Mayor Daley when announcing the formation of the Commission. "The people of Austin deserve better. All Chicagoans expect more of our police—and none of us will tolerate this kind of corruption." The corruption incidents were particularly disturbing because the Chicago Police Department is considered a national leader in innovative policing.

The Mayor appointed the following persons to the Commission:

Dan K. Webb, Chair, former U.S. Attorney for the Northern District in Illinois and partner at the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn. Mr. Webb has extensive experience in litigation and in the prosecution of civil and criminal cases. He also has a history of service to the community of Chicago and is well versed in the administrative and management functions of law enforcement agencies.

Sharon Gist Gilliam, Chief Operating Officer of Unison Consulting Group, has extensive experience in strategic planning and organizational development. Ms. Gilliam is the former budget director for the City of Chicago where she was responsible for the planning and implementation of the City's $2.8 billion operating budget. She is actively involved in public policy research and civic affairs, serving as a trustee on the Chicago School Reform Board and as a committee member at the Graduate School of Public Policy Studies at the University of Chicago.

Fred Rice is the former Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department. During his tenure as Superintendent, Rice was known as an outspoken agent of change and reform. He now serves as an internationally recognized expert on law enforcement and criminal justice issues and teaches as an adjunct faculty member at local area colleges and universities.

Anita Alvarez of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office currently serves as the head of the State's Attorney's Public Integrity Unit. Ms. Alvarez has a demonstrated commitment to civic affairs and has proven her ability to analyze integrity issues through her professional career and her work as vice-chairperson of the Chicago Bar Association's Judicial Evaluation Committee.

Brian L. Crowe, a Chicago attorney and former judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, was appointed to the Commission at its inception. Mr. Crowe resigned from the Commission when he was appointed Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago.

Taken together, the members of the Commission represent a well-rounded and civic-minded group of individuals with the requisite skills and experience and an intimate knowledge of the challenges and opportunities facing law enforcement in Chicago.

The Commission met regularly from February 1997 through November 1997. They interviewed Chicago Police personnel, City Council members, police organization representatives and law enforcement experts, reviewed police corruption research and documents, and studied "best practices" from other cities before formulating their recommendations.

The Commission recognized the need for a multi-faceted police corruption study upon which Commission findings and recommendations would be based and for staff support to handle administrative functions. After reviewing several proposals, the Commission selected the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago to conduct the study and to serve as staff support.

The Office of International Criminal Justice (OICJ) is dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice through cooperation, research and training. OICJ brings together academics and practitioners on issues such as police training, community policing, comparative criminal justice systems, terrorism, and organized crime. It works with law enforcement agencies across the United States and throughout the world. To disseminate the vast amount of information collected through its research and exchange programs, OICJ publishes and distributes 56 books and monographs and four widely-recognized trade periodicals, and maintains Internet websites for several local and international police and criminal justice organizations.

OICJ assigned several top staff to the project. Dr. Richard H. Ward is the Associate Chancellor for Special Programs and Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), where he founded OICJ in 1984. A former New York City Police Detective, Ward earned his Doctorate in Criminology from the University of California, Berkeley, and was one of the original consultants to the groundbreaking Kansas City Police Department project. He has advised the heads of 21 foreign countries, 50 state and local police departments, and numerous international organizations including the United Nations on innovative policing strategies, police corruption, law enforcement training, and other issues of justice. Dr. Ward has authored two books on police corruption, published extensively on criminal justice issues and founded two widely acclaimed law enforcement journals. His close personal ties with top law enforcement officials nationwide proved invaluable as the Commission developed and executed this research project.

Sean W. Malinowski of OICJ served as executive director for the Commission. His background includes a B.S. from Boston University and a Master's degree in criminal justice from the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is currently director of OICJ and is pursuing a doctorate in Public Administration at UIC. Malinowski is a sworn officer on leave from the Los Angeles Police Department. As a 1994 Fulbright Scholar, Malinowski conducted research on police training at the Egyptian National Police Academy in Cairo. He has lectured on criminal justice issues in China, Vietnam, Cuba, Hungary, and Great Britain.

Dr. William L. Tafoya, a 20 year veteran of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, served as principal researcher for the study. For most of his career, he was a senior faculty member at the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit. Now retired from the FBI, Dr. Tafoya is director of research and training at OICJ. He is an internationally recognized authority on law enforcement and the future of policing and has published extensively on criminal justice issues including corruption management. He also researched and authored *Corruption in the Criminal Justice System* and other training materials for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tafoya holds three academic degrees: Bachelors degree, San Jose State University (1973); Masters degree, University of Southern California (1974); and Ph.D. degree, University of Maryland (1986).

James E. Moran is director of financial operations for OICJ. He served for 13 years as an investigative auditor for the University of Illinois at Chicago. Prior to that, Mr. Moran spent 10 years as an internal security inspector for the Internal Revenue Service where his duties included investigating allegations of wrongdoing by IRS agents.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To understand the scope of the problem and develop innovative, responsive recommendations, the Commission gathered information from many sources. The majority of its information came from four sources: witness statements before the Commission; site visits in ten cities throughout the United States; an exhaustive literature and document review; and one-on-one interviews with Chicago police officers.

Commission Meetings

Dozens of outside experts, city government officials, CPD command staff, and members of police organizations appeared before the Commission to share their views and to provide their opinions on possible strategies to combat police corruption. Twelve meetings were held between February and October, 1997. The setting was private and informal to facilitate an open exchange of ideas.

Site Visits

Commission representatives interviewed top police officials in ten cities to learn from their experiences and collect information on innovative approaches used elsewhere. The cities visited were Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Miami, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, San Diego, and San Francisco. Cities were selected based upon population, demographics, and the size and operation of the city's police department as well as the city's experience and success confronting police corruption. Interviews with command staff officers resulted in an audit of best practices for dealing with the problem of police corruption and provided insight into possible corruption control strategies. A summary of site visit findings is found in Appendix A.

Interviews

Nearly one hundred Chicago Police Department personnel representing a cross section of CPD sworn officers were interviewed one-on-one for this study. The interview questionnaire reflected information gathered during research and site visits. To ensure department representativeness, interviewee selection criteria included demographics (age, ethnicity, gender, etc.) and experience (total service, time in-rank, and nature of assignments). The interviews were conducted confidentially, and interviewees were assured that their observations and comments would not be attributed to them by name. The interviews were conducted in September and October, 1997 at the offices of OICJ on the UIC campus. A summary of interview findings is found in Appendix B.

Literature Review

The Office of International Criminal Justice conducted a literature review to identify the most current research on police corruption issues and to develop a theoretical knowledge base for Commission members. The results provided background for formulating questions and constructing a framework for the Commission's work. A bibliography of the literature can be found in Appendix C.

HISTORY OF POLICE CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

The challenges facing the Chicago Police Department today are not new, nor are they unique to this city. The problem reaches back as far as the establishment of the first organized police forces in the United States. Corruption has taken many forms and has continued to plague the police departments of nearly every major city.

Police corruption may change form over time, but its roots are firmly planted in American history. In *The Development of the American Police: An Historical Overview*, Uchida notes that "if there is a common theme that can be used to characterize the police in the 19th Century, it is the large-scale corruption that occurred in most police departments across the United States" (Uchida, 1993). In *Forces of Deviance: Understanding the Dark Side of Policing*, Kappeler, Sluder, and Alpert point out that corruption among police is not new or peculiar to the late 20th century. "To study the history of police is to study police deviance, corruption and misconduct." (Kappeler et al., 1994.)

While corruption has been a consistent and pervasive problem in law enforcement, the nature of corrupt activity has changed dramatically over the years. The trend to "professionalize" police forces through improved recruitment, training, salaries, and working conditions has resulted in fewer corrupt officers who, unfortunately, are now involved in more serious criminal activities. Low-level passive forms of corruption (i.e., systemic bribery schemes, non-enforcement of the law, collusion) have been replaced by more aggressive forms of corruption. Today's police corruption is most likely to involve drugs, organized crime, and relatively sophisticated but small groups of officers engaged in felonious criminal activities.

The cycle of police scandals in New York City provide a clear example of this trend. In the 1970s, New York's Knapp Commission on Police Corruption identified two general forms of corruption -- police officers involved in relatively low level forms of corruption and misconduct, and those officers involved in large scale corruption. Twenty years later, New York's Mollen Commission revisited the issue and found the face of corruption had changed. Their primary problem was "crew corruption," wherein groups of officers protect and assist each others' criminal activities. The Mollen Commission identified the predominant patterns of corruption in New York City as police officers committing outright theft from street dealers, from radio runs, from warrantless searches, from legitimate raids, from car stops, from drug couriers, and from off-duty robberies. They also discovered cops protecting and assisting narcotics traffickers as well as cops dealing and using illicit drugs themselves. A pattern of perjured police testimony and false crime reports was also identified in New York.

New York is not the only city to experience a drug-related police corruption scandal. Virtually every major U.S. police department has confronted similar problems. Cities visited by Commission representatives have grappled with the following problems:

Miami

Miami has been rocked with a series of drug-related corruption cases. In its most notorious case, the "Miami River Cops Scandal," seventeen police officers stole cash and millions of dollars in drugs from drug dealers, sold the drugs, and caused at least three deaths. The scandal resulted in the arrest, suspension or punishment of more than 100 police officers.

New Orleans

For six months in 1994, as many as 29 New Orleans police officers protected a cocaine supply warehouse containing 286 pounds of cocaine. The FBI indicted ten officers who had been paid nearly $100,000 by undercover agents. The investigation ended abruptly after one officer successfully orchestrated the execution of a witness.

Philadelphia

Since 1995, ten police officers from Philadelphia's 39th District have been charged with planting drugs on suspects, shaking down drug dealers for hundreds of thousands of dollars, and breaking into homes to steal drugs and cash.

Los Angeles

By 1994, 27 Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies and one Los Angeles police officer had been convicted of skimming millions of dollars of drug money while they were members of an elite anti-narcotics unit. A convicted deputy stated that they stole $60 million seized in drug raids in one two-year period alone.

Detroit

In 1991, nine officers were charged with conspiracy to abet the distribution of cocaine, attempted money laundering and other charges. The officers served as escorts for shipments of what they believed to be drug money and cocaine.

HISTORY OF POLICE CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO

The City of Chicago's history of dealing with police corruption has been well-documented in both scholarly literature and popular culture. The Chicago Police Department was founded in 1837 when the voters elected a high constable, making him the first police officer of the city and marking the formation of the department. From its inception it battled a certain unshakable reputation of being in the midst of the crime capital of the world. (Price, P.30) "Corrupt alliances between politicians, police and gangsters had been exploiting this immense market for illegal goods and services for decades before Prohibition but the 18th Amendment provided an important accelerant to Chicago's institutionalized illegal commerce in bootleg liquor." (Woodiwiss 1988)

Following the end of Prohibition, the nature of police corruption in Chicago was cyclical and limited to isolated incidents involving neglect of duty, bribery and graft. By 1960, however, the Chicago Police Department was in need of significant change.

Following a series of corruption investigations, Mayor Richard J. Daley established a five person civilian police board with oversight responsibilities over the Police Department. Mayor Daley also appointed Orlando W. Wilson, a professor of criminology from the University of California-Berkeley, to the superintendent's post in 1960 to oversee reform efforts. One of Wilson's most important contributions, known as General Order 16, was the implementation of formal procedures to handle complaints against police and to control corruption.

Although Wilson instituted a number of major reforms which had a lasting impact on the Department, the problem of corruption has continued to flare up over the years. The following chronology illustrates the significant cases between 1960 and the present.

1960 - Eight police officers in the old Summerdale District were found guilty of setting up burglaries and helping to remove the proceeds in their squad cars.

1973 - Sgt. Stanley Robinson was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in a murder for hire scheme in which two men were killed.

1973 - Captain Mark Thanasouras of the Austin District and 13 of his officers were charged with extorting more than $275,000 from tavern owners. Thanasouras pled guilty and served 42 months in prison. After his release in 1977 he was gunned down "gangland style."

1973 - Captain Clarence Braasch of the East Chicago District and 18 officers were convicted of shaking down club owners. He was sentenced to six years in prison and is the highest ranking police officer to serve time.

1973 - Anthony C. Kovic, the former head of the motor pool, was convicted with six others for taking kickbacks from the Motorola Company in a phony billing scheme which defrauded the City of more than $600,000.

1983 - Ten police officers from the 10th District tactical team went to federal prison for accepting sexual favors, weapons, cash and video recorders to protect two West Side drug rings.

1984 - Eight police officers were arrested in connection with the "Operation Greylord" investigation of court corruption. They were convicted on charges that they took bribes to help fix cases or to steer underrepresented clients to favored defense lawyers.

1989 - Ten Wentworth District officers were convicted of taking thousands of dollars in protection money from gamblers and drug dealers. Two officers received ten year sentences and the others were sentenced to between three and a half to five years in prison. (Source: Chicago Sun-Times, 12/21/96).

The scandals that have unfolded in Chicago and around the country in recent years reveal an indisputable fact: the corruption problem in law enforcement today is inextricably linked to the flourishing narcotics trade. It is no coincidence that the ten Chicago officers under indictment today were assigned to two of the police districts with the highest incidence of narcotics arrests, nor that they all worked on tactical teams whose primary function was narcotics enforcement. One expert has noted that the illegal drug trade is "testing the integrity of American law enforcement as never before." (Morganthau, 1994) No single phenomenon, with the possible exception of prohibition, has had such a harmful impact on law enforcement's efforts to maintain high standards for integrity. Fighting police corruption will remain a challenge as long as the demand for illegal drugs continues to pump vast sums of money into this underground economy.

THE AUSTIN DISTRICT CASE

Recent scandals in the Austin and Gresham police districts have drawn attention once again to the issue of police corruption.

The 15th District, also known as the Austin District, is located on the western edge of Chicago south of Division Street, north of Roosevelt Road between Cicero Avenue and Austin Boulevard. Occupying 3.8 square miles, the District is one of the smallest of Chicago's police districts in land area. The district is home to nearly 64,000 residents. The density of the population and the intensity of the illegal drug trade in the area resulted in 43 murders, 500 shootings, and 850 armed robberies in 1996. Drug arrests in the District for 1996 reached 3,823 or more than 6% of the City's total 57,551 drug arrests.

The District station located at Chicago and Lorel is headed by a District Commander with eight Lieutenants, 29 Sergeants, and 288 police officers. Nine primary beat cars are augmented by response cars, squadrols, foot patrols, and a 52 member tactical team. The tactical teams are plain clothes officers responsible for crime suppression and proactive enforcement of violent crime and narcotics and vice offenses.

The majority of the district's police officers are dedicated police professionals serving and protecting local residents under adverse conditions. However, on December 21, 1996, seven officers of the Tactical Unit of the 15th District were indicted on federal charges for allegedly using their positions, skills, and experience as Chicago police officers to rob and extort money and narcotics from drug dealers on the City's west side.

The 21 count indictment was the result of a two year investigation of police corruption in the 15th District initiated by the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division. More than 20 members of the CPD's Confidential and Corrupt Practices Unit teamed with federal investigators and conducted undercover sting operations to net evidence in support of the indictments. The Department allocated significant resources in personnel time, financial support and investigative surveillance equipment to uncover the ongoing criminal enterprise operated by members of the District's tactical unit.

THE GRESHAM DISTRICT CASE

The 6th District, also known as the Gresham District, is located on the south side of Chicago south of 75th Street, north of 95th Street on the east side and north of 87th on the west side between Leavitt Avenue on the West and the railroad tracks on the east. Occupying eight square miles, the District ranks ninth among Chicago's 25 police districts in land area. The Gresham District is home to more than 114,000 residents. Last year the Gresham District was the site of 38 homicides and 1,800 robberies.

The district station located at 839 West 85th Street is headed by a District Commander with eight lieutenants, 25 sergeants, and 281 police officers. Twelve primary beat cars are augmented by 14 rapid response cars, 2 squadrols, 12 foot patrols, and a 42 member tactical team. As in the Austin District, the tactical teams are staffed with plain clothes officers whose primary activities include crime suppression and proactive enforcement of violent crime and narcotics offenses. The District continues to struggle with a large scale narcotics problem and has utilized its tactical teams to proactively investigate reports of gang activity and associated drug sales. In 1996, officers investigated 1,394 narcotics incidents and arrested 1,779 narcotics suspects.

In an operation unrelated to the Austin District arrests of tactical officers, members of the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division and FBI agents conducted several sting operations over an eight month period leading to the March 18, 1997 arrests of three Gresham District tactical officers for conspiracy to commit robbery and sales of illegally confiscated narcotics. The seven count indictment details the officers' activities as they allegedly sold heroin and on two separate occasions robbed undercover agents of more than $23,000 of suspected narcotics money. The Chicago Police Department initiated the investigation, secured the FBI's assistance, and allocated the necessary resources to conduct undercover operations, develop informants and uncover an ongoing criminal enterprise within its ranks.

THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT TODAY

Chicago has the second largest police department in the nation with just over 17,000 employees, including 13,400 sworn officers. (New York City's police department is the largest at 39,000 officers.) Chicago is divided into 25 police districts, organized into five police areas. Each district has between 9 and 15 beats, for a total of 279 beats throughout the city.

The Superintendent of Police manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau there are various units that carry out the Department's many and varied activities. The Superintendent personally manages functions such as legal affairs, internal investigations and media relations.

Chicagoans make an average of 3.4 million calls per year to its 911 system. These calls result in 2 million patrol dispatches, an average of 5,500 per day. In 1996, the Chicago Police Department's members made over 59,000 arrests for index crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft). In addition, Chicago police made 57,551 arrests for drug offenses in 1996. Chicago police officers have an estimated 6,000 contacts with citizens during an average day.

In 1993, the Superintendent of Police officially adopted the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (C.A.P.S.), Chicago's version of community policing. Initiated on an experimental basis in five police districts (including the Austin District), C.A.P.S. has since become the basic policing strategy of the entire Department. The concept of "community policing" embodies a number of different ideas and has taken various forms throughout the country. The basic tenet, however, is simple: Crime and disorder problems can best be addressed when the police and other government agencies attack them together in a partnership with citizens and community-based organizations like block clubs.

For community policing to work, there must be a healthy level of trust between the police and the residents of the community. The Commission believes that a successful community policing effort built on mutual respect and trust offers one of the best deterrents to future incidents of police misconduct. The city of Boston recognized a similar link several years ago when it moved to a community policing strategy in response to widespread problems of mismanagement in their police department. A commission appointed in 1992 by Boston's mayor to study that city's police department stated that "we anticipate that community and problem-solving policing will lead to a ... Police Department that is more tolerant, more accessible, and more understanding."

The Commission agrees with this statement, and encourages both the City and its citizens to do everything possible to make community policing a success. In the long run this will foster better relations between the police officers and the community they serve and should lead to fewer incidents of corruption.

THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

As a general rule, law enforcement agencies spend a greater percentage of their energy and resources on the task of monitoring, investigating and disciplining their work force than similarly-sized organizations in either the public or private sectors. Because members of the police profession are granted a wider range of authority and responsibilities than any other segment of our society, it correctly should have little tolerance for acts of corruption or other misconduct.

Any analysis of the Chicago Police Department's effectiveness at maintaining the highest standards of conduct among its members requires a look at the process by which the Department investigates and disciplines alleged acts of misconduct. That process is summarized here.

The disciplinary process in the Chicago Police Department begins with the filing of a complaint which is given a Complaint Register (CR) Number. A complaint from any source (citizen, supervisor, or fellow officer) against a department member of any rank or a civilian employee is initially registered with the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). OPS assigns each complaint a CR number regardless of the nature of the allegation or the source of the complaint.

OPS is staffed by civilian investigators who are employees of the Police Department. The office is run by an administrator who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. If the complaint alleges that an officer used excessive force or was involved in an act of domestic violence, then OPS conducts the investigation. All other allegations (drug use or intoxication, corruption, insubordination, accepting gratuities, residency law violations, medical roll abuse, other operational or personnel violations etc...) are referred to the Department's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) for investigation. The IAD investigations are conducted by sworn members of the Department. It is headed by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police.

The following table shows the pattern of complaints filed during this decade:

COMPLAINTS FILED: 1990 - 1996

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	RETAINED BY OPS	REFERRED TO IAD
1990	8,367	2,476	5,891
1991	8,178	2,727	5,451
1992	8,039	2,553	5,486
1993	8,299	2,681	5,618
1994	8,699	2,820	5,879
1995	9,029	3,119	5,910
1996	9,598	3,138	6,460

It should be noted that the majority of the cases (traditionally 60% to 70%) referred to IAD are actually investigated by supervisors in the unit where the accused officer is assigned. This is the procedure in cases where the allegations are for relatively minor violations such as "lack of courtesy" or failure to properly handle a call for service.

Once the investigation has been conducted by OPS or IAD, one of four possible findings is made:

- **Sustained** - a Department rule was violated by the accused officer.
- **Not sustained** - the facts available to the investigator did not allow the allegation to be either proven or disproven.
- **Unfounded** - the alleged act did not occur.
- **Exonerated** - the alleged act did occur, but the accused officer's conduct was proper under the circumstances.

If the OPS or IAD investigator sustains the allegation, they will recommend a disciplinary penalty. This penalty could range from a reprimand through separation from the Department.

In cases where the investigator makes a finding of "sustained" and the recommended penalty is less than separation, the Department then conducts an internal review process known as Command Channel Review. During this process, the accused officer's supervisors review the file and either endorse or recommend changes in the findings of the investigators. For patrol officers, the channel of review includes the district commander, the deputy chief of patrol, the chief of patrol and the First Deputy Superintendent. Any one of these persons has the option of returning the file to the investigator for additional work. At the end of this review process, the head of the OPS or IAD will review the file and may make a change in the recommended finding or the penalty.

The accused officer is then sent a notice informing him of the finding and the penalty. If the penalty that is recommended is either a suspension of more than 30 days or separation from the Department, the matter goes to the Superintendent's office for his determination. In cases where the recommended penalty is less than 30 days, the officer has the right to demand a Complaint Review Panel Hearing. This step is a peer review process. Three sworn members (usually a patrol officer, sergeant and lieutenant) review the case. They listen to an oral presentation by the officer and the staff of either IAD or OPS. This panel can then either concur with the findings and the recommended penalty or recommend changes.

At the end of this process, the Superintendent of Police reviews the entire file and makes a decision as to what disciplinary action is appropriate. The officer's options to appeal the decision of the Superintendent vary according to the extent of the penalty imposed. If the suspension is for a period of five days or less, the officer can file a grievance under the terms of the City's contract with the Fraternal Order of Police.

In more serious cases, the Chicago Police Board becomes involved. The Police Board is a civilian oversight panel created by state law. There are nine members appointed by the Mayor. There are two ways in which the Police Board participates in the Department's disciplinary process:

1. If the Superintendent orders a suspension of six through 30 days, the officer can either file a grievance under the terms of the F.O.P. contract or he can appeal to the Police Board. In the latter case, the Board acts in an appellate capacity and conducts a review of all the documents in the C.R. file. No live testimony is heard. The Board meets privately to discuss the case and renders a decision. The Police Board has three options:

    a. to reverse the "sustained" finding;
    b. to uphold the Superintendent's disciplinary action in full; or
    c. to uphold the sustained finding but lower the penalty.

    If the officer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Police Board's review, he still retains the right to file a grievance.

2. If the Superintendent is seeking the officer's termination or a suspension of more than 30 days, the case goes to the Police Board for an adversarial administrative hearing. Charges are

filed before the Board by the City's Law Department. The police officer is suspended without pay. The Executive Director of the Police Board assigns the case to a hearing officer who presides over the case. An assistant corporation counsel prosecutes the case and the officer is also generally represented by counsel. Hearsay testimony is not allowed. The Police Board is then provided with a transcript of the hearing and they meet in private with the hearing officer to discuss the case. The Board has three options:

a. the officer is not guilty and is reinstated with back pay;
b. the officer is guilty and suspended for a period of days; or
c. the officer is guilty and discharged from the Department.

Sometimes the Board will impose a suspension with reinstatement conditioned on the officer meeting certain requirements (e.g. participating in domestic violence counseling).

An officer who is found guilty by the Police Board and discharged from the Department can challenge this action by filing suit in the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Superintendent also has the right to challenge the Police Board in court on a finding of not guilty.

The information gathered by this Commission indicates that a number of steps can be taken to substantially reduce the chances of experiencing another scandal like the ones in the Austin and Gresham Districts. Some of the recommendations will require changes in either current statutes or ordinances; others may require additional resources and personnel, and still others require the concurrence and cooperation of the Fraternal Order of Police. These facts did not, however, deter the Commission from proposing ideas which offer potentially valid ways to tackle this complex problem.

The Commission's findings pointed again and again to an important tenet that ultimately shaped its recommendations. The framework in which the issue of police corruption is discussed is based too often on the concept of "getting rid of the few bad apples." In our view this approach is incomplete.

Clearly, the Chicago Police Department needs to do everything possible to identify and discipline officers engaged in illegal or unethical behavior. The Department's challenge is greater, however. The long term goal should be to develop a healthy organizational environment that reinforces the good character of its members through positive peer pressure and high morale.

The Police Department does not attract large numbers of people who want the job so they can commit acts of brutality and corruption. The reality is that the police profession generally attracts young men and women with a high level of idealism -- people who want to make a positive contribution to their community and who are willing to risk their lives to do it. It is the responsibility of police leadership to capitalize on this situation and foster an atmosphere where these young officers can thrive.

With this in mind, the Mayor's Commission on Police Integrity makes the following recommendations:

Hiring Standards, Recruiting and Screening

Education: On January 29, 1997, Superintendent Rodriguez announced that applicants for the next police officer's examination (subsequently given on June 23 and 24, 1997) would be required to have a minimum of 60 hours of college credit before they would be accepted at the Training Academy. The minimum age for officers also was raised from 21 to 23 years. The Commission supports both of these steps.

By requiring some college background for its future police officers, Chicago is joining a growing trend among police departments across the country. Interviews with police officials in Chicago and around the country strongly supported the concept that more educated officers are less likely to commit acts of misconduct. In the few cities studied where college requirements have not been imposed, police officials generally supported such a requirement and indicated that opposition to the idea was more political than philosophical.

If the new educational standards had been in place years ago, seven of the ten officers currently under indictment would not have been eligible to be hired.

The sixty-hour minimum is a strong and positive step. The Commission recommends the City take it a step further by phasing in a requirement that all Police Department applicants possess a bachelor's degree. The higher standard could be phased in over several years.

Such a step would reinforce the philosophy that modern policing is a profession rather than a trade. Today, the police officer's job in a large, multi-racial urban area which has embraced community policing is vastly different and more demanding than it was in the past. Officers must have a broader set of communication, technological and problem-solving skills in order to effectively manage beat

meetings, process information and work with diverse populations as well as to prevent and solve crimes.

Critics might argue that the applicant pool would become too small if college degree requirements were imposed. However, the facts indicate otherwise. Approximately 19,000 persons took the 1993 police officer's examination when there was no college education requirement. When the 60 credit hour minimum was enacted in 1997, there were still over 9,000 applicants who took the examination.

The college degree requirement is being used successfully elsewhere. Virtually all federal law enforcement agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Agency require their recruits to be college graduates. A college degree is required for members of the officer corps in all branches of the United States armed forces. Four year college degree requirements have also been put into place in other police departments, including the New York State Police, City of Irvine [California] Police Department, the Nassau County [New York] Police and the San Jose [California] Police Department. Closer to home, the Palatine Police Department requires a four year college degree.

Work history: Many police officials in Chicago and nationwide expressed to the Commission that a solid employment background was one of the best indicators of a potential officer's future performance. The Commission therefore strongly believes that a work history includes a minimum of one year's experience at a job should be a prerequisite to acceptance at the Department's Training Academy. The ability to hold a steady job for that period of time denotes a level of maturity and responsibility that meets the Department's needs. It would also provide investigators with a source of employers, supervisors and co-workers to contact as part of their background checks for new recruits.

Polygraph testing: The Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department begin utilizing polygraph testing in its initial screening of candidates. This practice is widely used by many law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and the New York State Police. If the Department announces in advance a willingness to use polygraph tests, it should deter at least some questionable candidates from beginning the application process. This would save the Department money and resources in the long run.

New Officer Training

The Training Center: The Chicago Police Department's Education and Training Center is one of the most important aspects of the Department's efforts to maintain the highest possible levels of integrity. It is here, more than in any other part of the Department, where substantial recent progress has been made:

- The Department's six-month basic recruit training program consists of 769 hours of instruction, which is almost double the minimum of 400 hours mandated by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board.

- The curriculum has moved away from a traditional lecture-based method of training to an approach known as compatency-based training. This concept features interactive, "hands-on" exercises designed to teach actual skills. It is the approach currently accepted in the education field as being most effective for adult education.

- The training center recently sent some of its staff to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland to work with the faculty and administrators there. In response to scandals at the Naval Academy, their faculty and administration adopted an "Ethics Across the Curriculum" approach that infuses integrity issues into every aspect of the school's educational mission. The Chicago Training Center will be instituting the same type of program.

- The Training Center has developed relationships with local universities which will allow the Department to have access to professors from their faculties.

- Personnel from the Training Center are currently working on drafting an ethics manual that will be given to all recruits on their first day of class.

In summary, it seems to the Commission that the Chicago Police Department's Training Center is doing the best job possible in teaching ethics, particularly in light of the wide variety of other topics that must be covered in the curriculum. (See Appendix D for a complete list of the classes taught during the Basic Recruit Training Program.)

Field Training Officers. The real test of the effectiveness of the Department's training strategies comes when new police officers are assigned to districts and begin to face the challenges inherent in their work. It is in this crucial area where the Commission thinks the Department can do a better job. The CPD's Field Training Officer (FTO) program is currently understaffed and in need of a complete overhaul. Therefore this Commission makes the following recommendations:

- The number of FTOs should be expanded from its current level of 67 officers to at least 200 officers.

- The selection process for FTOs should include substantial input from the Assistant Deputy Superintendent and the staff at the Training Center. FTOs in the past were chosen solely by the district commander.

- The FTOs should be completely integrated into the life and mission of the Training Center. A supervisor from the Training Academy should be given the specific responsibility of reorganizing and managing the Department's new FTO program.

- The salaries for FTOs should be raised so the Department can attract a larger number of officers to this position. FTOs give up the advantage of working with a regular partner and also usually wind up on less desirable shift. They should be compensated appropriately to ensure that good patrol officers want the job.

The importance of the Field Training Officer was stressed to this Commission by numerous persons of all ranks. The Commission firmly believes that this aspect of a new officer's training should be paid the attention it deserves.

Probation period. The Commission recommends that the CPD extend the probationary period for new police officers. Under current rules, the probationary period for new officers is one year, which includes the six months spent in the Training Academy. In the Commission's opinion, the remaining six months is too short a time for the Department to fully assess whether that person possesses the qualities necessary to be a police officer. If the probationary term were extended to allow for a full year of on-the-street experience, Chicago would be closer to the practices used by other law enforcement agencies. Los Angeles, for example, has a probationary period of eighteen months for new officers which includes their first seven months in the training academy. The FBI requires a full year of probationary status after graduation from their training center.

Continuing Education

In keeping with the view that policing is a profession, the Commission believes that the Department should institute a mandatory continuing education program for its officers. The requirements of such a program could be met either through in-service training offered by the Department itself, or through a course of study that an officer pursues at his/her own initiative outside the Department. The City's

current contract with the Fraternal Order of Police includes tuition reimbursement for "extra-departmental education" as long as the course is college level and "job-related."

This Commission learned that some police departments around the country already have such a requirement for continuing education. For example, Pennsylvania has a state law which mandates two days of training per year for all police officers in that state. The Los Angeles Police Department requires its officers to complete 12 hours of retraining each year. Other professions require their members to participate in continuing education programs. Most states, for instance, now have a mandatory continuing education requirement for their lawyers. Accountants and doctors have similar rules requiring them to take continuing education classes.

History indicates that additional ethics training alone is an insufficient response to episodes of scandal. The Chicago Police Department should be constantly investing in the overall professionalism of its workforce. Individuals with integrity and decency should thrive in an organization that is always striving to improve.

Monitoring, Investigating and Disciplining Problem Officers

The investigations which led to the indictments of officers in the Austin and Gresham Districts were begun by the Chicago Police Department. This fact was often overlooked in the press accounts following the indictment. The Department took a strong proactive role in exposing this scandal. The Commission believes that some credit should be given to the Department's leadership, particularly the Internal Affairs Division, for their stance in this situation. As an expert on police ethics recently remarked:

> "Look at the history in this country of police leaders, precinct commanders and the like who look the other way when there is corruption or brutality on their own watch because they think it's better for their careers if it's not discovered while they're there. They place the perception of a clean operation above the truth and above fidelity to the public trust."
>
> (Law Enforcement News, May 15, 1997, interview with Professor Edwin J. Delattre of Boston University, author of Character & Cops)

Nevertheless, the Commission did hear evidence that the problems in the Austin District festered for a substantial period of time. The Commission therefore makes these recommendations in order to minimize the chance of such delays happening again.

"Early Warning" System. Virtually every major city police department in the country has recognized the need for a mechanism which alerts command personnel that an officer may be involved in a pattern of misconduct. The premise is simple: small problems become big ones if left unattended. It was emphasized repeatedly to this Commission that, in almost all instances, police officers who get into serious trouble begin with relatively minor violations of department rules which evolve over time into the type of behavior alleged in the Austin and Gresham case. The pattern can continue if no one in a position of authority knows it exists.

The Chicago Police Department's early warning program is embodied in its Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns programs. The Department is currently working on revising its general orders on these programs. The Commission believes that these revisions will substantially enhance the Department's ability to identify and correct the behavior of officers at risk. Under the current guidelines, a supervisor is merely required to meet with any identified officer to warn him about his

behavior and advise him of the availability of counseling. The revised procedure will require the Department to devise an "Individualized Performance Plan" tailored to address the cause of an officer's misconduct. The new policy will also make the officer's chain of command more directly responsible for decisions made concerning an individual placed in the Behavioral Alert or Personnel Concerns programs.

The need for a sophisticated and thorough early warning system can be seen in the backgrounds of the ten officers currently under indictment from the Austin and Gresham districts. According to the information presented to the Commission, the seven indicted Austin officers had a total of 93 complaints ("CR numbers") lodged against them during their respective careers. In only two of the cases were the allegations sustained. The three indicted officers from the Gresham District had a combined 40 CR numbers during their careers, with only three being sustained.

It should be noted that a non-sustained complaint is not the same as one that is unfounded. It indicates that the evidence was such that the complaint could not be proven or disproven. In the judgment of the Commission, some system needs to be in place which allows the Department to take some appropriate action when a clear pattern of non-sustained complaints exists. Therefore, the Police Department is urged to implement the new Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns programs as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department look not just at the records of individual police officers but also at units within the Department. The ten officers now under indictment did not come from ten different units of assignment spread throughout the organization. Chicago's recent experience is consistent with the police scandals around the country and in our own history going back to Summerdale - corrupt police officers (like other groups of criminals) tend to bond together in groups. As the Chicago Police Department moves toward a comprehensive early-warning system, therefore, an effort should be made to identify specific units which have a higher that usual rate of allegations of misconduct.

Finally, when the Department does implement its enhanced Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns program, it should be backed by a level of resources sufficient to make it fully computerized. The program should also be broad enough to analyze not just CR numbers but any other data indicative of potential misconduct (e.g. civil liability judgments or excessive use of medical time.)

Internal Affairs Division. Every function of law enforcement has faced an increased demand for resources in recent years. A police department's responsibility to monitor and, when necessary, investigate the conduct of its own officers is no exception. The Commission recognizes the many demands that are placed on the Chicago Police Department's limited resources. Nevertheless, in this important and sensitive area, the Commission believes that the staff devoted to the Internal Affairs Division should match the increased workload.

For example, in 1992 there were 5,486 CR numbers referred to IAD, which had a staff of 93 sworn officers. By 1996, the number of complaints had grown 17% to 6,460. The actual number of investigations conducted by IAD has also risen: there were 924 through September of 1993, while the total for the same period of 1997 is 1,260. The IAD staff, however, has only added three investigators between 1993 and 1996 for a total of 96.

In addition to expanding the size of IAD, the Commission believes that the Department should make every effort to assign officers there who have extensive "street level" investigative experience. The Department was able to conduct the investigations in Austin and Gresham because they used the type of personnel and techniques that are typically used in investigating narcotics operations and other organized criminal enterprises. The Commission recommends, therefore, that the Internal Affairs Division should actively recruit detectives, gang crime specialists and other officers with solid investigative skills.

The Disciplinary Process. The procedure used by the Chicago Police Department to sanction officers engaged in misconduct is set forth in some detail in Chapter 10 of this report. The Chicago Police Board in its 1995-1996 Biannual Report made the following comments in reference to this process:

> These many steps prolong final closure of these cases. By the time an arbitration convenes, it may be years since the incident took place. The Department must, in essence, prosecute the matter before an arbitrator while attempting to locate, and seek the cooperation of, witnesses who may have observed an incident years earlier. The Board strongly believes these multiple appeals unnecessarily prolong the disposition of these cases and place an unfair burden on The Department.
>
> (Chicago Police Board 1995-1996 Report at page 19)

This Commission agrees with the Police Board's assessment. The disputes which are resolved during the disciplinary process generally involve fairly simple fact patterns. In spite of this, it may take years before an officer who is found to have engaged in misconduct is actually suspended.

There is some truth to the saying that justice delayed is justice denied. The Commission believes that the amount of time that passes between an infraction of the Department's rules and the imposition of a sanction sends a message that the misconduct is not being taken seriously. For this reason, the Commission feels that action should be taken to streamline this process. While this may require changes in current law or an effort to address this issue in the next collective bargaining agreement, the Commission is confident that a more efficient and less time-consuming disciplinary process will be better for all of the Department's members. In the meantime, the Commission suggests that the current system would be able to resolve cases more quickly if the Department scheduled complaint review panel hearings for evenings and Saturdays.

Search for a Cause. This Commission believes that the Department should make an effort to answer the question "What went wrong?" in each instance where a serious act of misconduct is uncovered. This effort might take the form of an informal meeting between the officer's immediate supervisor, the commander, and a representative of any other appropriate unit (for example, IAD, OPS, Personnel or the Training Academy). The focus would be to determine a cause for the misconduct and to identify steps that could have been taken to prevent the situation from occurring. Such meetings would allow the Department to discern a pattern or identify actions that can be taken which will address an underlying problem. By taking this type of proactive approach, the Department may prevent some future scandal.

Police Department Management Issues. The history of the American police profession is in large part a study of conflicting management concepts. On one hand, honest and competent police officers on the street are most effective if they are given wide discretion to deal with the problems they encounter. On the other hand, commanders need to know that their officers are actually doing what they are supposed to be doing. Police departments responding to scandals often choose bureaucratic control and centralized authority over crime fighting. New York City, for example, responded to their police scandals in the 1970's by taking drug and vice-law enforcement away from precinct patrol officers and turning them over to specialized units. Philadelphia took the same approach several years ago in response to a scandal very similar to the Austin and Gresham scandals. Their police department decided to centralize the responsibility for narcotics search warrant cases in a single city-wide unit.

The Commission recognizes the difficult task the Chicago Police Department faces in reconciling these two concepts. It should be noted, moreover, that the Department has embraced a comprehensive community policing strategy (featuring decentralized authority and greater discretion for officers) at a time when a flourishing narcotics trade poses greater temptation and opportunity for corruption. Mindful of this challenge, this Commission makes the following recommendations:

• Arrest Statistics - The Commission learned that there is an attitude within the Department which places an undue reliance on arrest numbers as a measurement of an officer's effectiveness. This situation could lead to an officer being tempted to cut corners. The Department is therefore encouraged to develop a more comprehensive outlook which considers factors like the crime rate on the officer's beat, thequantity of narcotics the officer seizes, the outcome of the officer's cases in court etc...

• Performance evaluations - The Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department conduct an extensive review of its current system of performance evaluations for officers. It was reported to the Commission that almost no officer gets a bad evaluation. This includes some of the indicted officers from the Austin District, who received high ratings just a year before the scandal erupted, and at a time when (according to the indictment) they were engaged in a pattern of violent, corrupt behavior. One alternative would be for the Department to use a "forced choice" method of rating officers in a unit. In any event, the current system is in some ways worse than no system and should be changed.

• Tactical Team - These units should be "mission driven" and should focus on problem solving rather than just on generating arrest statistics. Each commander's district plan should identify how the tactical teams are going to be used to attack the priority problems in the district. The Commission supports the concept of mandatory rotations out of the tactical team after a specific period, to guard against burn-out and to give other officers a chance to do this important work. The Commission also believes that there should be some minimum department-wide standards for selection to a tactical unit, rather that allowing each commander to set their own. These standards should include a minimum number of years as a police officer.

• Deputy chiefs - Each of Chicago's five police areas has a deputy chief in charge who reports to the Chief of Patrol. The deputy chiefs work at police headquarters. While the Superintendent earlier this year ordered them to begin spending one day a week in their areas, the Commission believes that it would be better if they actually worked in the areas and had more daily contact with their commanders, and spent one day a week at headquarters.

• Supervisor accountability - The Commission believes that this principle needs to be stressed more than it currently is within the Chicago Police Department. Supervisors who know about wrongdoing in their command and do nothing to stop it should be disciplined. Supervisors who should know but do not because they are not paying sufficient attention should also be disciplined. Until the Department takes some meaningful steps in this direction, the chances of preventing a major scandal are remote.

• The role of the sergeant - Numerous persons whom the Commission consulted stressed the importance of the sergeant's position within the Police Department. The Commission agrees that quality first-line supervision is an essential component to any effective organization. The City is planning a new round of promotions to the rank of sergeant in 1998. The Commission urges that, to the extent possible, the City should try to identify candidates for sergeant who will be effective teachers and role models. The training for these new sergeants should also be expanded to include a meaningful ethics component. Finally, the Commission believes that there should be at least a six month probationary period for newly promoted supervisors so that the Department can evaluate the candidate's ability to perform the job.

The Commission would like to make a final recommendation. During the past several weeks, the Office of International Criminal Justice from the University of Illinois at Chicago has, on behalf of the Commission, conducted dozens of interviews with officers of all ranks from within the Department. Although these interviews were held on an anonymous basis and at the University, there was some concern at the outset that the officers invited to participate would be reluctant to do so. The opposite has been the case. Almost all of the officers who were interviewed freely shared their views on the topic of police integrity and were in fact eager to be included in this process. A summary of these interviews is included in an appendix to this report.

The Commission believes that it would be useful for the Department to arrange for surveys like this one to be conducted on a regular basis (annually or every other year). There are many thoughtful, dedicated police officers throughout the Department who care about the way the organization is run and who have ideas that might help. By regularly reaching out to its members in this manner, the Department will be able to take advantage of the collective idealism and wisdom which exists within the ranks.

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF SITE VISIT FINDINGS

Throughout August and September 1997, members of the University of Illinois at Chicago Office of International Criminal Justice and Commission staff conducted site visits with police departments in the following ten cities: Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Diego and San Francisco. The site visit portion of the study was designed to collect uniform data on best practices relative to the control of police deviance and to provide background for commission members charged with making sound recommendations based on reliable data. Site visit data was supported by data from an extensive literature review. The following provides a summary of these findings.

Law enforcement agencies have employed a variety of strategic approaches to cope with police corruption over the years, ranging from the concept of eradication by fear of punishment or dismissal to relatively complex multivariate approaches used today. Unfortunately, no single solution or combination of approaches has been completely successful. The literature does support the notion that particular strategies have contributed to a reduction in what can be termed "low-level" corruption. The Mollen Commission report indicated that low level corruption was reduced significantly between the Knapp Commission Report in 1971 and the Mollen Commission investigation in 1994.

Overall findings based on a thorough literature review, site visit surveys, commission meetings, and one-on-one interviews were consistent across methods of data collection. The majority of command staff officers from the cities visited agreed that reform strategies must grow out of a synergistic effort aimed at examining and improving recruitment, selection, recruit training, field training, in-service training, management practices, and internal affairs operations. This section summarizes some of the common themes identified through site visits.

Reinforcement of values

Preliminary findings suggest that any positive cultural change must be communicated from the top down. By including input from all levels of the police organization when writing or revising the department's code of ethics and value statement, the police administrator can begin to create an ethos that does not support corrupt practices. The instillation of pride and integrity in officers by their supervisors and the empowerment of line officers can have long lasting positive effects.

Supervisors must constantly reinforce the value statement and code of ethics through example and through a system of rewards for normative behavior. In addition to supervisory reinforcement of department values, the police executive must use the existing informal organization to exert positive peer pressure in discouraging aberrant behavior.

Study participants noted that public scrutiny of the police department has increased with the emergence of real-time video and satellite broadcasting of the news throughout the world. Police officers often are held to a higher standard of conduct in their professional and personal lives because of the profession's obligation to protect lives and property. Due to the recent attention to police operations given by newspapers, television and other media, police managers must realize that the example they set for their officers may play out on the evening news and could have lasting ramifications. Increased media scrutiny has led to heightened stress for officers and has created an even greater demand for enlightened managers capable of leading their officers toward an even more ethical police force.

Community policing

The Commission explored the role of community policing in anti-corruption efforts. Prior to the advent of community policing, many community residents did not have a cooperative relationship

with police officers. The new style of policing requires officers to meet with community residents to formulate solutions to local crime problems. There are numerous examples of cities which have successfully implemented community policing programs. Anecdotal data collected from these sites seems to suggest some connection between the building of community relations and a reduction in aggressive forms of police corruption. Once a community is exposed to positive reform and a reduction in drug and gang related violence, that community is no longer fertile ground for corrupt activity to flourish.

Candidate screening

Many respondents stressed the need for complete and thorough screening of candidates. The site visit survey identified a possible link between lax backgrounds during periods of mass hiring in some departments and subsequent incidence of corruption. Police administrators in Miami, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, and other jurisdictions commented that care should be given to assigning additional background investigation staff to handle an increase in recruitment and selection. They also favored implementation of comprehensive standardized selection and training to be used in staffing up for mass hiring situations. In Miami, in particular, police executives felt that adequate preparation and investment in background investigation procedures would result in fewer complaints of police deviance in the future.

Both the literature review and site visit data supported the Superintendent's proposal that juvenile records of applicants be available for the scrutiny of background investigators. Citing studies which indicate that past behavior is indicative of future performance, it is necessary for investigators to have access to all records which contain evidence of past marginal or deviant activity. Other selection process observations emphasized the importance of the polygraph as an investigative tool during background investigations. Nearly all respondents recommended constant improvement of the psychological screening protocols to include moral maturity measures.

Minimum age standards

Respondents also favored imposition of a higher minimum age for police applicants. Again citing past behavior is an indicator of one's moral character, police executives interviewed noted that allowing 21 year old applicants entry into the police department limits the evaluation of an adult work or behavior record. It was generally accepted that raising the age for application was beneficial for adequate background screening without having a significant negative effect on the size of the applicant pool.

Education standards

Departments seeking the best possible officers should seek those recruits with higher education and reward those who pursue education once they are employed. Evidence from the literature review suggests that higher education may have a leavening effect on recruits. Studies have also supported the notion that better educated officers operate at a higher level of moral development and maturity. Generally, both enhanced work performance and lower levels of misconduct are correlated with higher levels of education.

Training

In addition to quality screening processes, there is consensus among police experts that internal professional training and education play a key role in influencing and maintaining employee integrity. Departments must go beyond satisfying proscribed or minimum training standards on ethics and concentrate on the quality of education. Most feel there is value in integrating overall ethics and integrity principles into tactics, law and other aspects of recruit training, including the use of realistic

scenarios and role playing techniques to emphasize departmental values across disparate situations. Preparing young officers to deal mentally and emotionally with situational applications of ethics policy will give recruits a set of alternatives to employ on the street in real world conditions.

A renewed emphasis on ethics training and education should involve not only recruit officers, but also probationers, veteran officers and supervisors. It is in the best interest of the police department and the city to minimize misconduct and reduce exposure to liability by allocating additional resources to these training efforts. Continued emphasis and follow up on ethics training for all officers at all levels is crucial to an effective anti-corruption policy. Police executives from throughout the country lamented that, with the many demands placed on academy staff to cover both state mandated and departmental prioritized officer safety and community policing teaching modules, the teaching of ethics, although recognized as important, gets insufficient attention. There needs to be more time for ethics training and discussion of moral dilemmas in the recruits' standardized training.

Field training is recognized as essential to maintenance of ethical behavior among properly trained recruits. Recognizing the often overriding effect of the critical relationship between the probationary officer and the field training officer (FTO), most experts support the institution of standardized selection and training of FTOs. It is generally recognized that effective recruit training shapes the behavior and attitudes of the new police officer. Every effort must be made to select and train FTOs who recognize the importance of reinforcing the skills and principles developed in the officer during new recruit academy training. In addition to teaching basic skills of policing, FTOs are responsible for imparting departmental values and for creating an environment in which the recruit can exercise sound judgment in ethically challenging situations. FTOs should be evaluated and rewarded based on their ability to instill departmental values which will likely sustain throughout an officer's career.

The department striving for the highest standards will address ethics on a regular basis and integrate ethics into all other appropriate in-service topics. The expanded use of role playing and an emphasis on recreating real world ethical conflict situations were also identified as crucial to success. Most departments now try to identify "problem" officers through an early warning system and then re-train the officer in complaint avoidance rather than focus on punishment. Recidivism amongst retrained officers has been remarkably low.

Management and supervision

Departments with a solid reputation for integrity strive to set up policies and procedures to ensure quality selection and training of officers, but also place a great emphasis on management and supervision. By all accounts, the role of the first line supervisor and his or her ability to set an example and closely monitor the activities of officers was essential to the prevention of aggressive forms of corruption.

Some of the concerns discussed during site visits highlighted the need to tighten the span of control of first line supervisors, especially in narcotics enforcement and other specialized units. Respondents also favored standardized selection and training of officers assigned to tactical or high crime units.

Other cities favor frequent rotation and maximum tenure requirements for sensitive specialized units. The down side of rotation is that it runs counter to some of the theory behind community policing and that many aspects of narcotics investigation rely on maintenance of informant networks.

In order to act appropriately and foster modeling behavior for their officers, first line supervisors must be adequately prepared and given the tools to run their units efficiently. Internal auditing procedures must be strengthened to identify problems before they lead to misconduct. Officers must receive clear direction as to what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable behavior in carrying out their duties.

Intervention

Many departments have constructed early warning systems to identify "at-risk" officers. These programs take many forms and are more akin to employee assistance programs than enforcement and disciplinary programs. As far as the operation and staffing of Internal Affairs, the value of shaping behavior through fear of sanctions still has relevance and adequate resources need to be applied in this area.

It was generally agreed that adequate manpower, equipment and other resources must be devoted to the investigation of police corruption in its various forms. Narcotics-type investigative methods utilizing informants and electronic surveillance were seen as necessary to combat the more aggressive forms of corruption emerging today. The development of a field associates program was also discussed with split results. Some favored the use of field associates to "keep tabs on other officers;" others felt that such a program would have a deleterious effect on morale.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

During the months of September and October 1997, Commission staff and university researchers interviewed 70 active Chicago police officers. The interviews were conducted at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The interviews were designed to tap the organizational knowledge held by sworn police officers of varying ranks, age, assignments and experience. All participants were guaranteed anonymity to facilitate a more honest and forthright discussion of the issues surrounding corruption in the Chicago Police Department. The following statement was read to participants prior to the interview:

> In light of recent allegations of police misconduct by members of the Chicago Police Department, the Mayor's Office has convened a Commission on Police Integrity. The Office of International Criminal Justice (OICJ) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), on behalf of the Commission, has undertaken a research project to examine this issue. This study will assist Commission members to make their recommendations on how Chicago can best detect, adjudicate, and mitigate if not prevent, acts of police misconduct. The interview portion of the project has been designed to garner insight and to solicit advice on strategies for dealing with corruption from police officers and supervisors as organization incumbents.
>
> This study is not an investigation into any specific wrongdoing by members of the Chicago Police Department or any other police department. Rather, it is an attempt to accomplish two primary objectives: first, to validate the findings from earlier studies regarding the root causes of police misconduct; and second, to identify possible strategies to minimize police corruption.
>
> The following questions are intended to facilitate the uniform collection of data from members of the Chicago Police Department. This interview is expected to take from 45 minutes to one hour. Your cooperation is very much appreciated. Thank you.

While the number of officers interviewed and the nature of the sampling process prevents generalization to the entire population of 13,400 Chicago police officers, several themes emerged from these one-on-one interviews that are worth noting. These themes center on selection, supervision, training, and internal investigations.

Selection

Many of the officers interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of recruits being hired and trained by the Department. Most favored more stringent background investigations and the raising of basic standards. The vast majority endorsed the review of juvenile records as a means of judging future performance based on past behavior. Officers with ten or more years on the Department felt that one basic reason why there is still a lingering corruption problem in most major police departments is that while raising salary levels and unionization have had a major positive impact on policing, it has also brought with it throngs of applicants who are less interested in serving and protecting and more interested in making money.

Supervision

The number one concern among those interviewed of various ranks was that there are too few supervisors to effectively cover the number of police officers assigned to them. The perception of lax supervision was attributed, in part, to a shortage of first line supervisors on the street. Another problem identified by the interviews was the perception by officers that the new supervisors being promoted lacked the requisite skills, experience and training to be effective leaders. While the majority of respondents still ranked supervision as "good" or "very good," those who indicated that

supervision was "poor" commented that first line supervisors need to be more involved in their units' day to day operations. They also stated that sergeants need to focus on developing their officers and advising their officers on what constitutes appropriate behavior. Also, according to the officers interviewed, sergeants need to be more objective in the carrying out of internal investigations and disciplinary procedures.

Training

The majority of respondents indicated that they felt new recruit ethics training was inadequate given the nature of urban policing today. Many suggested a more practical curriculum that would utilize real world scenarios to illustrate moral or ethical questions. Others favored reinforcement through more in-service training on the subject. It should be noted that the training division is already revising the ethics curriculum for recruits and in-service programs.

Another area that many of the respondents felt could benefit from restructuring was the FTO program. Officers commented that "no one wants to do that job anymore." There was an overall opinion that there should be more of an incentive for officers to become training officers. In addition to supplemental income, there should be a career track for FTOs who demonstrate their commitment to the Department by training new members. Most agreed that the FTO exerts a tremendous amount of influence on the new officer and that there should be strict standards and training for officers who choose to pursue this career track.

Internal investigations

While the majority of officers interviewed regarded Internal Affairs as "a necessary evil," they stated that they believed internal affairs investigators did a fair and equitable job in investigating complaints against officers. Many indicated that they felt IAD was understaffed and that the investigations were slow and laborious. They stressed that a quicker turnaround of complaint investigations would be better for the Department and for the rank and file.

A number of officers perceived an unfair application of discipline above the rank of police officer. It was generally noted by some respondents that the higher a person's rank, the lesser the penalty. In general there was surprisingly little dissatisfaction or resentment expressed toward IAD. There is, however, strong criticism directed at the Office of Professional Standards by line officers and supervisors for being unprofessional and for lacking investigative and organizational skills.

The survey included interviews of several members of the Internal Affairs Division. These investigators felt that too much of their time was spent on matters like police officers' overdue parking tickets. It was felt that the burden of this type of work detracted from their ability to focus on more serious forms of misconduct.

Incidence and Nature of Corruption

Officers were asked to define the nature and scope of corruption on the Chicago Police Department. The overwhelming majority of officers answered that corruption is isolated to small groups of officers "bent on making a lot of cash ... any way they can." The widespread low level forms of corruption have been replaced by what some officers described as "gang style, intimidating ... using the badge to get what you want on the street." In general nearly all of the respondents indicated that they felt the extent of corruption had decreased since they joined the Department and that "any organization with this many [guys] working that close to all that money and drugs is going to have a problem."

Many of the responses to the standardized questionnaire were affected by what the majority of interviewed officers perceived as a pervasive morale problem stemming from, among other things, the department's promotional system. Some officers linked the perceived lack of opportunity for career advancement with a criticism that, in some cases, it may cause officers to "get something for myself." The Police Promotion and Testing Task Force issued a report in January 1997 calling for changes in the promotions system.

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CHICAGO BASIC RECRUIT PROGRAM
STATE REQUIRED PROGRAM HOURS & CPD HOURS

I. Administrative Units		State	CPD
Administrative Time		3	6
Course Orientation		2	4
Examinations		13	18
Critiques		10	10
Graduation		2	2
	Subtotal	**30**	**40**
II. Learning Modules			
A. Law			
Case Preparation & Courtroom Testimony		2	3
Civil Rights & Civil Liability		2	2
Courtroom Demonstration		2	2
Criminal Defense in Illinois		16	28
Identification Procedures		1	1
Illinois Vehicle Code/IVC Bail Rule		18	18
Juvenile Processing		8	2
SEE: Juvenile Law			
SEE: Patrol Decisions/Juvenile Matters			
Laws of Admissions		2	2
Laws of Arrest, Search & Seizure		14	15
Legal Aspects of Cannabis & Cont. Substances		2	2
Legal Aspects of Drinking Driver Enforcement		2	
SEE: Driving Under the Influence			
Rights of the Accused		2	2
Rules of Evidence		4	4
Use of Force		2	5
	Subtotal	**77**	**86**
B. Police Function & Human Behavior			
Battered Women		4	
(Domestic Violence)			7
SEE: Crisis Intervention			
Child Abuse		2	3
Communication in the Police Environment		17	17
Crisis Intervention/Disturbance Calls		6	10
Crowd Behavior		4	4
Dealing with Variant Behavior		4	2
Modern Police Role		2	2
Patrol Decision Making-Juvenile Matters		2	2
Perception of Human Behavior		4	4
Police Citizen Relations		6	6
Police Morality		4	4
Stress Behavior		4	4
	Subtotal	**59**	**65**
C. (1) Patrol			
Cannabis & Controlled Substances		6	6
Crimes in Progress		3	3
Crimes in Progress Practicum		4	4
Crime Prevention		1	1
Fundamentals of Report Writing		12	
(Field Case Reporting)			40
Information Sources		2	2
Patrol Procedures		8	8
Police Communications		2	4
Vehicle Stops/Occupant Control		8	8
	Subtotal	**46**	**76**

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(2) Patrol Investigations			
Crimes Against Persons		4	7
Crimes Against Property		2	4
Crime Scene Processing		12	10
Custodial Interviews		4	4
Custody, Arrest & Booking Procedures		2	3
Fingerprinting		4	2
Fundamentals of Investigations		6	1
SEE: Crimes Against Property			
Crimes Against Persons			
Information Sources			
Motor Vehicle Theft		4	4
Service Calls		2	
SEE: Patrol Procedures			
	Subtotal	**40**	**35**
(3) Traffic			
Hazardous Materials		8	6
Traffic Crash Investigation Practical		6	6
Traffic Crash Investigation		10	10
Includes Occupant Restraint		2	
SEE: Law Enforcement Driving			
Traffic Direction		2	2
Traffic Law Enforcement		4	4
Field Sobriety Testing		12	
(Driving Under the Influence)			12
	Subtotal	**44**	**40**
D. Police Proficiency			
Firearms: Orientation & Safety		2	
Weapons Care & Maintenance		2	
Training		12	
Night Shooting		4	
Shotgun Familiarization		4	
Record Firing		4	
Decision Making & Situational Shoot		4	
(Firearms Training)			54
SEE: Revolver Familiarization			
Shoot Don't Shoot Practical		4	
SEE: Incident Reporting Procedures			
First Aid & CPR		18	
(Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)			7
(Emergency First Aid)			11
Law Enforcement Driving		12	35
Physical Skills & Personal Defense		40	
(Physical Training)			40
(Police Control Tactics)			50
(Use of Force/Decision Making)			4
(Verbal Control)			2
(Physical Training Orientation)			2
(Chemical Weapons)			2
	Subtotal	**106**	**207**
	TOTAL	**400**	**549**

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Additional CPD Courses	CPD
235 ILCS Illinois Compiled Statutes	1
Bomb and Arson Section	1
Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy	27
Court Organization	1
Credit Union	1
Crowd Control	14
Deadly Force Policy	2
Department Automation Programs	1
Department Organization	1
Department Policy & Procedures	1
Desk, Lockup & Review Office Duties	2
Disaster Scenes	1
Disciplinary Rules & Regulations	3
Diversity Management	21
Effective Writing	14
Emergency Plans	1
Evidence & Recovered Property	2
First Amendment Procedures	1
Gays, Lesbians & the Police	2
Hostage/Barricade/Terrorist Incidents	2
Incident Reporting Procedures	14
Internal Affairs Division	3
Juvenile Law	4
Medical Roll Policy	1
Military Drill & Formations	7
Military Saluting	1
Mobile Computer Terminal	2
Municipal City Code	3
News Media & Police Operations	1
Occupational Exposure to Diseases	3
Office of Professional Standards	2
Officer Survival	9
Ordinance Complaint Forms	1
Patrol Specialist Panel	3
Pension Board	1
Personnel Division	5
Placement Testing/Remedial Classes	3
Police Jurisdiction	1
Problems in Human Behavior	35
Revolver Familiarization	5
Role Issues in Community Policing	2
Sexual Harassment	3
Soft Body Armor	1
Squadrol Duties	1
Street Gangs	4
To-From-Subject Reports	2
Traffic Direction Practical	5
Uniform Inspection	4
Vehicle Pursuits	1
Victim Assistance	2
Weapons Inspection Procedures	2
Subtotal	**220**
TOTAL	**769**

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EXHIBIT 134

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

CHICAGO LODGE No. 7

AND THE

CITY OF CHICAGO

Fraternal Order of Police
Chicago Lodge No. 7

1412 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60607-1821
Phone: 312-733-7776
Facsimile: 312-733-1367

July 1, 2003
to
June 30, 2007

WWW.CHICAGOFOP.ORG

228

PL JOINT 082751

A Note about the Arbitrated Decision:

Although the Agreement published here was ultimately handed down by an Arbitrator it is important to thank the Negotiating Team whose hard work and dedication to the effort set the stage for the language which is outlined herein. The wage increases and work rule enhancements were hard won and we could not have persuaded the Arbitrator to side with our union members without the research and preparation of the Negotiating Team members listed below:

Steve Robbins, 001
Mike Garza, 004
Michelle Dzielak, 009
Gerry Majerczyk, 010
Rich Aguilar, 025
Bill Burns, 018
Ed King, 025
Rhonda Bullock, 134
Steve Schorsch, 630
Mike Mason, 606

On behalf of the men and women who will work under this contract, we thank you for your assistance.

Mark Donahue
Bill Dougherty
Greg Bella
Tim Fallon

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)733-7776 • FAX (312)733-1367

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

This Contract book contains the changes and agreements addressed through negotiations and finally, as awarded by the Arbitrator. It includes the full terms of our Agreement and is effective, retroactively, from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2007.

The Lodge's Negotiating Team took direction from you, the Lodge membership, and sought to bargain for the full value of the contribution we make to the Chicago Police Department and the City of Chicago. The Negotiating Team was deeply distressed that we were unsuccessful in persuading the Department's representatives to recognize our contribution to its recent successes. Thankfully, our ability to meet the difficult tasks we face was readily apparent to the Arbitrator whom both sides selected.

It is my hope that this organization continues to move forward, expanding its work of supporting our bargaining unit members, allowing both their work and family lives to thrive.

Fraternally,

Mark P. Donahue

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ARTICLE 1
PREAMBLE

This Agreement is entered into by and between the City of Chicago, an Illinois municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Employer") and the Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7 (hereinafter referred to as the "Lodge").

It is the purpose of this Agreement and it is the intent of the parties hereto to establish and promote mutual harmonious understanding and relationships between the Employer and the Lodge, to promote departmental efficiency and effectiveness, to establish wages, hours, standards and other terms and conditions of employment for officers covered by this Agreement, and to provide for the equitable and peaceful adjustment and resolution of differences which may arise from time to time over the negotiations, interpretation and application of this Agreement.

In consideration of the mutual promises, covenants and agreements contained herein, the parties hereto, by their duly authorized representative and/or agents, do mutually covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE 2
RECOGNITION

The Employer recognizes the Lodge as the sole and exclusive collective bargaining representative for all sworn Police Officers below the rank of sergeant (herein referred to as "officer"), excluding probationary officers employed by the Employer in its Department of Police, provided said probationary period shall not extend beyond an eighteen (18) month period.

The normal probationary period shall consist of eighteen (18) months of actual presence during active duty. Consequently, time absent from duty or not served, for any reason, shall not apply toward satisfaction of the probationary period, except as provided in Appendix P. During the probationary period, an officer is not entitled

to any rights, privileges or benefits under this Agreement, except as provided in Appendix P.

Officers covered by the Agreement who have completed their probationary period as defined in Article 2 of the Agreement and thereafter commence disability or approved leaves of absence but subsequently return to active duty shall not be considered probationary and shall be entitled to all rights and benefits provided for in the Agreement, including, but not limited to, the right to invoke the provisions of Article 9 of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 3
LODGE SECURITY

Section 3.1 — Maintenance of Membership and Agency Shop.

A. Each officer who on the effective date of this Agreement is a member of the Lodge, and each officer who becomes a member after that date, shall, as a condition of employment, maintain their membership in good standing in the Lodge during the term of this Agreement.

B. Any present officer who is not a member of the Lodge shall, as a condition of employment, be required to pay fair share (not to exceed the amount of Lodge dues) of the cost of the collective bargaining process and contract administration. All officers hired on or after the effective date of this Agreement and who have not made application for membership shall, on or after the thirtieth day following the completion of their probationary period, also be required to pay a fair share of the cost of the collective bargaining process and contract administration.

Section 3.2 — Lodge Presentation at Orientation.

The Employer shall grant the Lodge an opportunity during the orientation of new officers to present the benefits of membership in the Lodge.

Section 3.3 — Dues Deduction.

A. With respect to any officer on whose behalf the Employer receives written authorization in a form agreed upon by the Lodge and the Employer, the Employer shall deduct from the wages of the officer the dues and/or financial obligations uniformly required and shall forward the full amount to the Lodge by the tenth (10th) day of the month following the month in which the deductions are made. The amounts deducted shall be in accordance with a schedule to be submitted to the Employer by the Lodge. Authorization for such deduction shall be irrevocable unless revoked by written notice to the Employer and the Lodge during the fifteen (15) day period prior to the expiration of this contract. The Employer will not similarly deduct the dues of any other organization as to officers covered by this Agreement.

B. With respect to any officer on whose behalf the Employer has not received a written authorization as provided for in 3.3A above, the Employer shall deduct from the wages of the officer, the fair share financial obligation, including any retroactive amount due and owing, and shall forward said amount to the Lodge by the tenth (10th) day of the month following the month in which the deduction is made, subject only to the following:

1. The Lodge has certified to the Employer that the affected officer has been delinquent in his or her obligation for at least **sixty (60)** days;

2. The Lodge has certified to the Employer that the affected officer has been notified in writing of the obligation and the requirement of each provision of this Article;

3. The Lodge has certified to the Employer that the affected officer has been given a reasonable opportunity to prepare and submit any objections to the payment and has been afforded an opportunity to appear before the Board of Di-

rectors of the Lodge or its designee for the purpose of being heard on said objections.

Section 3.4 — Indemnity.

The Lodge shall indemnify and save the Employer harmless against any and all claims, demands, suits or other forms of liability that shall arise out of, or by reason of, action taken by the Employer for the purpose of complying with the above provisions of this Article, or in reliance on any list, notices, certification or assignment furnished under any of such provisions.

ARTICLE 4
MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

The Employer has and will continue to retain the right to operate and manage its affairs in each and every respect. The rights reserved to the sole discretion of the Employer shall include, but not be limited to, rights:

A. to determine the organization and operations of the Department of Police;

B. to determine and change the purpose, composition and function of each of its constituent departments, and subdivisions;

C. to set standards for the services to be offered to the public;

D. to direct the officers of the Department of Police, including the right to assign work and overtime;

E. to hire, examine, classify, select, promote, restore to career service positions, train, transfer, assign and schedule officers;

F. to increase, reduce or change, modify or alter the composition and size of the work force, including the right to relieve employees from duties because of lack of work or funds or other proper reasons;

G. to contract out work when essential in the exercise of police power;

H. to establish work schedules and to determine the starting and quitting time, and the number of hours to be worked;

I. to establish, modify, combine or abolish job positions and classifications;

J. to add, delete or alter methods of operation, equipment or facilities;

K. to determine the locations, methods, means, and personnel by which the operations are to be conducted, including the right to determine whether goods or services are to be made, provided or purchased;

L. to establish, implement and maintain an effective internal control program;

M. to suspend, demote, discharge, or take other disciplinary action against officers for just cause; and

N. to add, delete or alter policies, procedures, rules and regulations.

Inherent managerial functions, prerogatives and policy-making rights, whether listed above or not, which the Employer has not expressly restricted by a specific provision of this Agreement are not in any way, directly or indirectly, subject to the grievance and arbitration procedures contained herein, provided that no right is exercised contrary to or inconsistent with other terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5
NO STRIKE

Section 5.1 — No Strike Commitment.

Neither the Lodge nor any officer will call, institute, authorize, participate in, sanction, encourage, or ratify any strike, work stoppage, or other concerted refusal to perform duties by any officer or officer group, or the concerted interference with, in whole or in part, the full, faithful and proper performance of the duties of em-

ployment with the Employer. Neither the Lodge nor any officer shall refuse to cross any picket line, by whomever established.

Section 5.2 — Resumption of Operations.

In the event of action prohibited by Section 5.1 above, the Lodge immediately shall disavow such action and request the officers to return to work, and shall use its best efforts to achieve a prompt resumption of normal operations. The Lodge, including its officials and agents, shall not be liable for any damages, direct or indirect, upon complying with the requirements of this Section.

Section 5.3 — Union Liability.

Upon the failure of the Lodge to comply with the provisions of Section 5.2 above, any agent or official of the Lodge who is an officer covered by this Agreement may be subject to the provisions of Section 5.4 below.

Section 5.4 — Discipline of Strikers.

Any officer who violates the provisions of Section 5.1 of this Article shall be subject to immediate discharge. Any action taken by the Employer against any officer who participates in action prohibited by Section 5.1 above shall not be considered as a violation of this Agreement and shall not be subject to the provisions of the grievance procedure; except that the issue whether an officer in fact participated in a prohibited action shall be subject to the grievance and arbitration procedure.

ARTICLE 6
BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 6.1 — Conduct of Disciplinary Investigation.

All complaints against an officer covered by this Agreement shall be processed in accordance with the procedures set forth in Appendix L.

Whenever an officer covered by this Agreement is the subject of a Disciplinary Investigation other than Sum-

mary Punishment, the interrogation will be conducted in the following manner:

A. The interrogation of the officer, other than in the initial stage of the investigation shall be scheduled at a reasonable time, preferably while the officer is on duty, or if feasible, during daylight hours.

B. The interrogation, depending upon the allegation will normally take place at either the officer's unit of assignment, the Office of Professional Standards, the Internal Affairs Division, or other appropriate location.

C. Prior to an interrogation, the officer under investigation shall be informed of the identity of the person in charge of the investigation, the interrogation officer and the identity of all persons present during the interrogation. When a formal statement is being taken, all questions directed to the officer under interrogation shall be asked by and through one interrogator.

D. Unless the Superintendent of Police specifically authorizes in writing, no complaint or allegation of any misconduct concerning any incident or event which occurred five (5) years prior to the date the complaint or allegation became known to the Department shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation or be re-opened or re-investigated after five (5) years from the date the CR # was issued.

No anonymous complaint made against an officer shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation unless the allegation is a violation of the Illinois Criminal Code, the criminal code of another state of the United States or a criminal violation of a federal statute.

No anonymous complaint regarding residency or medical roll abuse shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation until verified. No ramifications will result regarding issues other than residency or medical roll abuse from information

discovered during an investigation of an anonymous complaint regarding residency or medical roll abuse, unless of a criminal nature as defined in the preceding paragraph.

E. Immediately prior to the interrogation of an officer under investigation, he or she shall be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint and the names of all complainants.

F. The length of interrogation sessions will be reasonable, with reasonable interruptions permitted for personal necessities, meals, telephone calls and rest.

G. An officer under interrogation shall not be threatened with transfer, dismissal or disciplinary action or promised a reward as an inducement to provide information relating to the incident under investigation or for exercising any rights contained herein. The Department shall not retaliate in any manner against any officer covered by this Agreement who cooperates in a Department disciplinary investigation.

H. An officer under investigation will be provided with a copy of any statement he or she has made within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the statement was made.

I. If the allegation under investigation indicates a recommendation for separation is probable against the officer, the officer will be given the statutory administrative proceedings rights, or if the allegation indicates criminal prosecution is probable against the officer, the officer will be given the constitutional rights concerning self-incrimination prior to the commencement of interrogation.

J. An officer under interrogation shall have the right to be represented by counsel of his or her own choice and to have that counsel present at all times during the interrogation, and/or at the request of the officer under interrogation, he or she shall have the right to be represented by a representative of the Lodge, who shall be either a police officer on leave to work

for the Lodge or a retired police officer working for the Lodge. The interrogation shall be suspended for a reasonable time until representation can be obtained.

Section 6.2 — Witness Officer's Statements in Disciplinary Investigations.

When an officer covered by this Agreement is required to give a written statement or oral statement in the presence of an observer, as a witness in a disciplinary investigation other than Summary Punishment, or as a witness in a police-related shooting investigation, at the request of the officer the interview shall be conducted in the following manner:

A. The interview of the officer shall be scheduled at a reasonable time, preferably while the officer is on duty, or if feasible, during daylight hours.

B. The interview, depending on the nature of the investigation, will normally take place at either the officer's unit of assignment, the Office of Professional Standards, the Internal Affairs Division, or other appropriate location.

C. Prior to an interview, the officer being interviewed shall be informed of the identity of the person in charge of the investigation, the interviewing officer, the identity of all persons present during the interview, and the nature of the complaint, including the date, time, location and relevant R.D. number, if known. When a formal statement is being taken, all questions directed to the officer being interviewed shall be asked by and through one interviewer.

D. The officer will be provided with a copy of any statement he or she has made within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the statement was made.

E. An officer being interviewed pursuant to this section shall, upon his or her request, have the right to be represented by counsel of his or her own choice and to have that counsel present at all times during the interview, or at the request of the officer being in-

terviewed, he or she shall have the right to be represented by a representative of the Lodge who shall be either a police officer on leave to work for the Lodge or a retired police officer working for the Lodge. For purposes of this paragraph E, "represented" shall mean that the officer's counsel and/or representative shall only advise the officer but shall not in any way interfere with the interview. The interview shall be postponed for a reasonable time, but in no case more than forty-eight (48) hours from the time the officer is informed of the request for an interview and the general subject matter thereof and his or her counsel or representative can be present; provided that, in any event, interviews in shooting cases may be postponed for no more than two hours.

F. This Section 6.2 shall not apply to: questions from a supervisor in the course of performing his or her normal day-to-day supervisory duties or to requests to prepare detailed reports or To-From-Subject Reports, except To-From-Subject Reports that relate to the police-related shooting.

G. The length of interviews will be reasonable, with reasonable interruptions permitted for personal necessities, meals, telephone calls and rest.

Section 6.3 — Non-Adoption of Ordinance.

The City of Chicago shall not adopt any ordinance and the Chicago Police Department shall not adopt any regulation which prohibits the right of an officer to bring suit arising out of his or her duties as an officer.

Section 6.4 — Photo Dissemination.

No photo of an officer under investigation shall be made available to the media prior to a conviction for a criminal offense or prior to a decision being rendered by the Police Board.

Section 6.5 — Compulsion of Testimony.

The Chicago Police Department shall not compel an officer under investigation to speak or testify before, or to

be questioned by any nongovernmental agency relating to any matter or issue under investigation.

Section 6.6 — Auto-Residency Card.

No officer shall be required to submit the information now required in an Auto-Residency Card as it applies to any other member of his or her family or household.

Section 6.7 — Polygraph.

No officer shall be disciplined for refusal to take a polygraph exam and the results of the polygraph exam shall not be admissible as evidence in proceedings before the Police Board or in any proceeding where the officer may appeal to the Police Board, unless by Illinois or Federal Court decision or statute, such evidence shall become admissible before the Police Board.

In the event that the results of a polygraph exam become admissible as evidence before the Police Board and the Department determines a polygraph exam is necessary, the complainant will be requested to take a polygraph exam first. If the complainant refuses to take a polygraph exam, the accused police officer will not be requested to take a polygraph exam. If the complainant takes the polygraph exam and the results indicate deception, the accused officer may be requested to take a polygraph exam covering those issues wherein the examiner determines that the complainant is truthful.

When the polygraph is used, the accused member will be advised twenty-four (24) hours prior to the administering of the test, in writing, of any questions to which the Department will request an answer.

Section 6.8 — Disclosure.

An officer shall not be required to disclose any item of his or her property, income, assets, source of income, debts, or personal or domestic expenditures (including those of any member of his or her family or household) unless such information is reasonably necessary to monitor the performance of the officer's job, violations of reasonable Employer rules, statutes, ordinances, or this Agreement. In the administration of fringe benefits ap-

plicable to all employees of the Employer, officers covered by this Agreement may be required to disclose any coverage they (including any member of their families or households) may have under health or medical insurance and the name and appropriate identification of the carrier and coverage. The parties agree that the disclosure of such personal information shall not be made available for public inspection or copying because such would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy of the officer, and/or is intended to otherwise be exempt from any state or local freedom of information statute, ordinance or executive order.

Section 6.9 — Media Information Restrictions.

The identity of an officer under investigation shall not be made available to the media unless there has been a criminal conviction or a decision has been rendered by the Police Board (or by the Superintendent). However, if the officer is found innocent, the officer may request and the Department shall issue a public statement.

Section 6.10 — Discipline Screening Program.

The Discipline Screening Program shall be available to officers covered by this Agreement who, as a result of a sustained Complaint Register investigation, receive a recommendation for discipline of fifteen (15) days or less. The Rules of Procedure for the Discipline Screening Program are set forth in Appendix Q of this Agreement.

Section 6.11 — Prohibition on Use and Disclosure of Social Security Numbers.

The Social Security Number of an officer covered by this Agreement shall not be disclosed and shall not be included on documents, except those essential for payroll or compensation purposes.

Section 6.12 — Mediation.

At any time during an investigation, prior to an accused officer giving a statement, the parties may agree to mediate the resolution of the CR investigation. The "parties" shall mean the accused officer,

with or without his or her Lodge representative, and a representative of IAD or OPS, as appropriate. The IAD/OPS investigator assigned to the case will not be present at the mediation.

Prior to the mediation session, IAD/OPS shall cause the accused officer to be served with Notice of Administrative Rights and Notice of Charges and Allegations, which will include the rule violation and the factual basis therefore. Neither party is required to meet.

The representatives at the meeting shall discuss the allegations and the Department's position regarding the finding of the case. The parties shall discuss whether they can reach accord as to a disposition. By accepting the discipline, the accused officer is waiving his or her right to grieve or appeal the decision and the accused officer is not required to submit any written statement or response. If the accused officer does not agree with the Department's position, the disciplinary process will continue as designated.

Statements made and information relayed at the mediation which are not included in the file will not be used against the officer or included in the file at any later date.

If the Department and the accused officer agree on a penalty less than separation, it is binding on both parties. However, the Superintendent retains the right to seek the separation of an officer.

Section 6.13 — Review Procedures.

The procedures for the review of recommendations for discipline, such as Command Channel Review, and the procedures by which officers covered by the Agreement may challenge the recommendation and imposition of discipline which currently exist, such as the Discipline Screening Program, Direct Appeal to the Superintendent, the Police Board, etc., will continue to exist and be available to said officers except as expressly modified or eliminated as set forth in the Agreement.

ARTICLE 7
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

Section 7.1 — Administration of Summary Punishment.

It is agreed that the provisions contained elsewhere in this Agreement shall not apply to Summary Punishment action, which action shall be considered as an alternative to formal disciplinary procedures, provided that in each such action the following shall apply:

A. The Summary Punishment which may be administered conforms to the "Notice To Supervisors Regarding Progressive Discipline," as set forth in this Agreement, and is limited to:

   1. reprimand;

   2. excusing a member for a minimum of one day to a maximum of three days without pay.

   In lieu of days off without pay, an officer shall be permitted to utilize accumulated elective time to satisfy the Summary Punishment.

B. The Department shall promulgate, maintain and publicize reasonable guidelines which will specify those acts, omissions or transgressions, the violation of which will subject an officer to summary punishment action, and the penalties for each such violation, which shall be uniformly applied.

Section 7.2 — Challenge of Summary Punishment.

After Summary Punishment has been administered three (3) times within a twelve (12) month period, an officer who wishes to contest the application of Summary Punishment on a fourth occasion within the last twelve (12) months may contest the fourth and/or succeeding applications of Summary Punishment by timely challenge through the Complaint Register process or the grievance procedure.

ARTICLE 8
EMPLOYEE SECURITY

Section 8.1 — Just Cause Standard.

No officer covered by this Agreement shall be suspended, relieved from duty or otherwise disciplined in any manner without just cause.

Section 8.2 — File Inspection.

The Employer's personnel files, disciplinary history files and completed inactive investigative files, except for information which the Employer deems to be confidential, shall be open and available for inspection by the affected officer during regular business hours.

Section 8.3 — Limitation on Use of File Material.

It is agreed that any material and/or matter not available for inspection, such as provided in Section 8.2 above, shall not be used in any manner or any forum adverse to the officer's interests.

Section 8.4 — Use and Destruction of File Material.

All Disciplinary Investigation files, Disciplinary History Card Entries, OPS and IAD disciplinary records, and any other disciplinary record or summary of such record other than Police Board cases, will be destroyed five (5) years after the date of the incident or the date upon which the violation is discovered, whichever is longer, except that not sustained files alleging criminal conduct or excessive force shall be retained for a period of seven (7) years after the date of the incident or the date upon which the violation is discovered, whichever is longer, and thereafter, cannot be used against the officer in any future proceedings in any other forum, except as specified below, unless the investigation relates to a matter which has been subject to either civil or criminal court litigation or arbitration prior to the expiration of the five-year period. In such instances, the Complaint Register case files normally will be destroyed immediately after the date of the final arbitration award or the final court adjudication, unless a pattern of sustained infractions exists.

Any information of an adverse employment nature which may be contained in any unfounded, exonerated, or otherwise not sustained file, shall not be used against the officer in any future proceedings. Information contained in files alleging excessive force or criminal conduct which are not sustained may be used in future disciplinary proceedings to determine credibility and notice.

A finding of "Sustained – Violation Noted, No Disciplinary Action" entered upon a member's disciplinary record or any record of Summary Punishment may be used for a period of time not to exceed one (1) year and shall thereafter be removed from the officer's disciplinary record and not used to support or as evidence of adverse employment action. The Department's finding of "Sustained – Violation Noted, No Disciplinary Action" is not subject to the grievance procedure.

Information relating to a preventable traffic accident involving a Department Vehicle may be used and/or considered in determining future discipline for a period of time not to exceed two (2) years from the date of such preventable traffic accident and shall thereafter not be used and/or considered in any employment action provided there is no intervening preventable traffic accident involving a Department Vehicle and if there is, the two-year period shall continue to run from the date of the most recent preventable traffic accident and any prior incidents may be used and/or considered in employment actions. In no event shall any prior incident five (5) or more years old be used and/or considered.

Section 8.5 — Direct Appeal to the Superintendent.

An officer covered by this Agreement who receives a recommendation for suspension **for sixteen (16) days up to and including three hundred and sixty-five (365)** days shall have the option of filing a written report within fourteen (14) working days directly to the Superintendent in order to contest the finding, the recommendation for suspension, or to offer new evidence for the Superintendent's consideration.

Section 8.6 — Notification.

In the event the Employer receives subpoena or other legal process requiring the inspection, tender or submission of personnel, disciplinary or investigative records and/or files (other than Grand Jury subpoena or other subpoena or process which would preclude disclosure), the Employer will promptly send a copy of such subpoena or process to the officer whose records have been requested and to the Lodge. However, failure to furnish such notice shall not in any way affect the validity of any disciplinary action or personnel action taken by the Employer, provided that the Lodge will not be barred from asserting and does not waive any right(s) an officer may have to inspect or to otherwise challenge the use of files under applicable rules, statutes or this Agreement including Article 8.

Section 8.7 — Detectives, Evidence Technicians, Police Laboratory Technicians, Forensic Investigators and Field Training Officers.

The Employer agrees not to remove officers in the position of Detective except for just cause.

During this Agreement, the Employer agrees that the ranks of Detective, Evidence Technician, Police Laboratory Technician, Forensic Investigator and Field Training Officer will not be eliminated from the budget.

Section 8.8 — Tactical Response Reports (TRR).

The number of Tactical Response Reports (TRR), in and of itself, will not be used for disciplinary purposes.

Section 8.9 — Superintendent's Authority.

The Superintendent's authority to suspend an officer, as set forth in section 2-84-030 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, shall be increased from the current limit not to exceed thirty (30) days, to a limit not to exceed three hundred and sixty-five (365) days.

In cases where the Superintendent seeks an officer's separation from the Department, the Superintendent's current and past practice of suspending officers for thirty (30) days and filing charges with the Police Board seeking the officer's separation will not change.

ARTICLE 9
GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Section 9.1 — Definition and Scope.

A grievance is defined as a dispute or difference between the parties to this Agreement concerning interpretation and/or application of this Agreement or its provisions. Summary Punishment shall be excluded from this procedure, except as provided in Article 7.2. The separation of an officer from service is cognizable only before the Police Board and shall not be cognizable under this procedure, provided, however, that the provisions of Article 17 shall be applicable to separations.

Section 9.2 — Procedures, Steps and Time Limits for Standard Grievances.

A grievance may be initiated by the Lodge or an aggrieved officer. Any officer shall have the right to present a grievance at any time, although it is understood that the officer should attempt to satisfy his or her concerns on an informal basis before invoking the procedure. In the event an informal resolution proves to be unsatisfactory, a grievance may be filed in a form to be agreed upon between the Lodge and Employer and shall be processed in accordance with this Agreement. Upon request, the grievant shall be represented by an appropriate Lodge representative, provided, however, the grievant officer may have the grievance adjusted without a Lodge representative, so long as such adjustment is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

Step One: Initiating a Grievance. The grievant will first submit his or her grievance in writing to his or her immediate supervisor in his or her unit of assignment

within seven (7) of the officer's working days following the events or circumstances giving rise to the grievance or where first known by the grievant, or thirty-five (35) days, whichever period is shorter. The grievance will be reduced to writing on a pre-printed, standard grievance form set agreed upon between the Lodge and Employer.

Step Two: Supervisory Responses. Within seven (7) days of receipt of the member's grievance, the supervisor will respond to the grievance on the grievance form set and then immediately present the grievance form set to the Commanding Officer of the unit of assignment. Following the submission of the written grievance, the Commanding Officer shall render a decision in writing within fourteen (14) days of receiving the grievance. The response shall be written on the bottom portion of the pre-printed, standard grievance form set. The Commanding Officer must forward one (1) copy of his or her decision to the grievant, one (1) copy to the Lodge's unit representative, and three (3) copies to Management and Labor Affairs Section (MLAS). MLAS will then forward to the Lodge a copy of the Commanding Officer's decision within fourteen (14) days of its receipt. If the grievant is directed by the Employer to meet concerning his or her grievance at a time when the officer is not scheduled to work, he or she shall be compensated for such time at the applicable rate provided for in this Agreement, including the provisions of Article 20.

Step Three: Mediation. If the response at Step Two is not satisfactory to the grievant and the Lodge, the Lodge and MLAS will meet for the purpose of mediation of the grievance. Either party may request the presence of a Mediator at such meeting, the selection of whom shall be mutually agreed upon. The mediation meeting shall be conducted no less than once each month between the Lodge Grievance Chairman, Lodge President or his or her designee and a Department representative having authority to resolve the grievance. The parties shall split evenly the cost of the Mediator's expenses and fees.

Step Four: Arbitration. If the parties cannot resolve the grievance at Step Three, either party may at any time demand arbitration.

Section 9.3 — Arbitration of Standard Grievances.

If either party proceeds to arbitration, the following procedure shall apply:

A. Within ten (10) days, the Employer and the Lodge shall attempt to mutually agree upon an Arbitrator. If they fail to agree, a list of seven (7) qualified neutrals shall be requested from the American Arbitration Association. Within five (5) days after receipt of the list, the parties shall select an Arbitrator. Both the Employer and Lodge each shall alternately strike names from the list. The remaining person shall be the Arbitrator.

B. The Employer or the Lodge, by mutual agreement, may submit the matter to expedited arbitration under rules to be determined by the parties. Discipline cases may be processed under Expedited Arbitration Rules agreed upon by the parties and subject to the jurisdictional and procedural limitations of the parties' Expedited Arbitration Rules.

Whenever discipline cases are processed pursuant to the parties' Expedited Arbitration Rules, the parties shall submit the cases to a screening process, known as the Summary Opinion Process, and the Arbitrator designated by the parties for the process shall issue a Summary Opinion. This report shall be submitted to the parties and reviewed by them each month. The parties shall meet and discuss the recommendations contained in the Summary Opinion for a minimum of two days each month. In the event the cases are not resolved based upon discussions of the parties, the Arbitrator's summary recommendations will not be binding upon the parties. Any cases not resolved by the Summary Opinion Process shall be submitted to arbitration under the parties' Expedited Arbitration Rules. The Arbitrator shall issue a minimum of ten (10) Summary Opinions each month.

In all discipline cases, Department Complaint Register files shall be provided to the Lodge promptly after request by the Lodge, or Lodge representatives who are sworn members of the Department shall be allowed to use Department copying equipment to copy the requested Complaint Register files, with appropriate supervision.

C. The parties shall develop a roster of 12 arbitrators who shall commit to pre-schedule hearing dates on a regular basis. From this roster the parties shall schedule a minimum of six (6) cases to be heard in expedited arbitration. The parties shall have the option in any month to decrease the number of cases to be heard that month in expedited arbitration and refer the remainder of cases to the Summary Opinion Process, but only upon mutual agreement to exercise this option. The total number of cases to be heard in either expedited arbitration or the Summary Opinion Process shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) cases per month. The parties shall make every effort (including the substitution of cases in the event of settlement or inability to try a case when scheduled) to insure that such dates are not cancelled.

   The parties shall avoid continuances. Requests for continuances are disfavored and shall be granted only upon showing good cause.

Section 9.4 — Psychological Review.

Grievances concerning involuntary removal from active duty due to psychological or psychiatric reasons will comply with the following procedures:

Step One: An officer who wants to challenge the Employer's decision to place him involuntarily on the medical roll will file a grievance with the Medical Services Section within ten (10) calendar days of being placed on the medical roll, or if the member was on full authorized furlough during his or her involuntary placement, within thirty-five (35) calendar days of being placed on the medical roll.

If the Employer's psychiatrist/psychologist recommends that the officer is fit for full duty and also was fit when he or she was involuntarily placed on the medical roll due to psychological or psychiatric reasons, the officer shall have any paid medical time used during such period of being involuntarily placed on the medical roll restored and will be made whole for lost pay and other benefits to which he or she is entitled.

Step Two: For a member who has filed a timely grievance at Step One, and/or when the Employer's psychiatrist/psychologist recommends that the officer is unfit for full duty and was also unfit when he or she was involuntarily placed on the medical roll due to psychological or psychiatric reasons, then upon written request made by the Lodge within ten (10) calendar days of notice to the member that he or she is unfit for duty, the Lodge may file a grievance at Step Two and may request review of that decision by a three-member psychological review panel. The officer shall, as promptly as feasible, be evaluated by a panel of three psychiatrists or psychologists, one appointed by the Lodge, one appointed by the Employer and a third appointed by mutual agreement of the Employer's and the Lodge's psychiatrist or psychologist knowledgeable about police duties. This panel shall have the authority to examine and evaluate the officer, and recommend whether or not the officer is fit for duty. In making its recommendations, the primary considerations of the panel shall be the protection and safety of, and need for effective service to, the public. These considerations shall prevail over all others in any case of conflict of interests between the officer and the Employer.

If the panel recommends that the officer is fit for duty, and was also fit when he or she was placed involuntarily on the medical roll due to psychological or psychiatric reasons, then the officer shall have any paid medical time used during such involuntary period on the medical roll restored, and will be made whole for lost pay and other benefits to which he or she is entitled.

If the panel determines that the member was unfit for duty at the time he or she was involuntarily placed on the medical roll, but became fit for duty sometime thereafter, the panel shall identify the point at which the member was fit for duty and the member will be made whole for lost pay and benefits from the date that the panel determined he or she was fit for duty.

Each party shall bear the full cost of the panel member appointed by it, with the cost of the mutually-appointed panel member to be split equally between the parties. The recommendations of the panel shall be binding upon the Employer, the Lodge and the officer.

The Lodge and the Employer acknowledge that procedural disputes which prevent the Psychological Review Panel from going forward with the review process set forth above may arise. The Lodge and the Employer acknowledge that it is in the best interests of all persons involved in the Psychological Review process to have these procedural disputes resolved as promptly and as fairly as possible. Once such a procedural dispute arises, the parties will have seven (7) working days to resolve the dispute. If they cannot resolve the dispute, either party may initiate the Summary Arbitration Process if the dispute involves the timeliness of the grievance or the period of time which the review panel is to consider when determining when the officer became fit. Any other procedural dispute may be submitted to the Summary Arbitration process only by mutual agreement of the parties. The Lodge and the Employer will maintain a group of three (3) arbitrators for the Summary Arbitration Process. One arbitrator will be selected from this group to decide the dispute. The parties will share equally the cost of the arbitrator. At the earliest possible time, representatives of the Lodge and the Employer will appear before the arbitrator. Either party may call witnesses, provided notice is given to the other party before the hearing date is selected. No written briefs will be permitted. No court reporter will be allowed. The arbitrator will issue a decision within ten (10) working days following the hearing. The decision of the arbitrator will be binding on the Lodge, the Employer, and the mem-

bers of the review panel. The decision will not set a binding precedent on subsequent procedural disputes.

Section 9.5 — Medical Grievances.

Grievances concerning medical issues (excluding issues covered under Section 9.4) shall follow the procedure below. Medical issues are defined as grievances involving medical issues, including but not limited to the nonpayment of I.O.D. bills; removal of an officer from duty for medical reasons; refusal to return an officer to duty from medical roll; classification of an injury as non-I.O.D. and the Benefits Management Office's denial of payment of medical and hospital bills of an officer or his or her covered dependent under the Employer's self-funded health care plan.

Step One: Initiating a Medical Grievance. Grievances concerning the Benefits Management Office's denial of payment of medical and hospital bills will be filed with the Management and Labor Affairs Section within ten (10) working days following the events or circumstances giving rise to the grievance or where first known by the grievant, but in no event later than thirty-five (35) calendar days following the events or circumstances giving rise to the grievance.

All other grievances concerning medical issues will be filed with the Medical Services Section within ten (10) working days following the events or circumstances giving rise to the grievance or where first known by the grievant, but in no event later than thirty-five (35) calendar days following the events or circumstances giving rise to the grievance. If the determination at Step One is not satisfactory, the Lodge may by written request made within fifteen (15) days of the Step One response, or the expiration of the period for said response submit the matter for mediation.

Step Two: Mediation of Medical Grievances. At mediation, representatives of the Lodge, the Police Department, the Benefits Management Office and the Finance Committee of the City Council, shall participate, as needed. Any settlements reached in the mediation

proceedings shall be binding upon the parties. Medical mediation sessions shall occur each thirty (30) days. The parties shall split evenly the cost of the Mediator's fees and expenses.

The grievant shall be provided with the relevant medical records within the possession of the Medical Section, the Committee on Finance, Benefits Management Office and Management and Labor Affairs Section. A release shall be required for production of medical records. The relevant medical records shall include the Medical Services Section's determination of the grievant's status and the response to the grievance. The above records shall be submitted to the Lodge by the Department within forty-five (45) days of the Department's receipt of the Lodge's releases and mediation agenda, setting forth the grievants' names. Relevant records from the Medical Section, the Committee on Finance, the Benefits Management Office and Management and Labor Affairs Section shall be provided as stated above and throughout the grievance process until the grievance is fully resolved.

Relevant documents to be produced by the Benefits Management Office in mediation are limited to medical records, claim forms, medical bills, explanation of benefits, and recommendation to and decision of the Benefits Committee regarding the claim. This definition of relevant records to be produced by the Benefits Management Office does not preclude the Lodge from subpoenaing additional relevant documentation in response to the scheduling of an arbitration of a grievance.

Step Three: Arbitration. If the grievance is not resolved at Step Two, the Lodge upon written request within thirty (30) days of the date of mediation, may demand arbitration. The Mediator shall not be selected as the Arbitrator for the same case. The arbitration hearing shall be scheduled to commence within thirty (30) days of the selection of the Arbitrator unless the parties agree otherwise. Within ten (10) days of the Lodge's demand for arbitration, the Employer and Lodge shall attempt to mutually agree upon an Arbitrator. If they fail to agree, a list of seven qualified neutrals shall be requested from

the American Arbitration Association. Within five (5) days after receipt of the list, the parties shall select an Arbitrator. Both the Employer and the Lodge shall alternately strike names from the list. The remaining person shall be the Arbitrator.

Section 9.6 — Suspension Grievances.

Grievances challenging a recommendation for suspension (excluding Summary Punishment except as specified in Section 7.2 and suspensions accompanied by a recommendation for separation) will comply with the following procedures:

A. Suspensions from Sixteen (16) to Thirty (30) Days.

Officers who receive a recommendation for discipline from sixteen (16) to thirty (30) days as a result of a sustained Complaint Register investigation (CR#) shall have one of four options. Within ten (10) working days of receiving the recommendation for discipline the officer(s) shall elect one of the following options:

1. **A direct appeal to the Superintendent as set forth in Section 8.5 of the Agreement; or**
2. **A review by the Police Board as set forth in the Police Board's Rules of Procedure, Article IV, Section B. paragraphs 3 through 9 (published November 1, 1975); or**
3. **The filing of a grievance challenging the recommendation for discipline; or**
4. **Accept the recommendation.**

In the event an officer does not make an election within ten (10) working days, the recommendation for suspension will be reviewed by the Police Board.

When an officer elects to file a grievance, the Lodge will have forty-five (45) days from receipt of the investigative file to inform the Department whether the Lodge will advance the grievance to

arbitration, and if so, whether the grievance will be advanced to "full", "fast track" or "Summary Opinion" arbitration. When "Summary Opinion" or "fast track" arbitration is selected by the Lodge, the grievant officer will not be required to serve the recommended suspension until the arbitrator rules on the merits of the grievance. In the case where "Summary Opinion" arbitration is selected when the Arbitrator's summary opinion is received, the Lodge and the Department will attempt to settle the grievance. If settlement is not possible, the grievant officer will serve his or her suspension and the grievance may be advanced to "full" arbitration. When "full" arbitration is selected by the Lodge, the grievant officer will serve the suspension prior to the arbitrator's decision in "full" arbitration.

In the event the Lodge decides not to advance the grievance to arbitration, the officer will have ten (10) working days to elect review of the recommendation for suspension as set forth in paragraphs 9.6.A.1 and 9.6.A.2 above.

In the event an officer does not make an election within ten (10) working days, the recommendation for suspension will be reviewed by the Police Board.

The parties will develop rules for the conduct of these "fast track" arbitrations. The parties will cooperate in the scheduling of all arbitration hearings.

B. Suspensions from Thirty-One (31) to Three Hundred Sixty-Five (365) Days.

Officers who receive a recommendation for discipline from thirty-one (31) to three hundred sixty-five (365) days as a result of a sustained CR# shall have one of four options. Within ten (10) working days of receiving the recommendation for discipline the officer(s) shall elect one of the following options:

1. **A direct appeal to the Superintendent as set forth in Section 8.5 of the Agreement; or**
2. **A review by the Police Board as set forth in the Police Board's Rules of Procedure, Article I, II and III (published November 1, 1975); or**
3. **The filing of a grievance challenging the recommendation for discipline; or**
4. **Accept the recommended discipline.**

In the event an officer does not make an election within ten (10) working days, the recommendation for suspension will be reviewed by the Police Board.

When an officer files a grievance, the Lodge will have forty-five (45) days from the receipt of the investigative file to inform the Department whether the Lodge will advance the grievance to arbitration. In the event the Lodge advances the grievance to arbitration, the officer will not be required to serve the recommended suspension until the arbitrator rules on the merits of the grievance. These grievances, if not settled or withdrawn, will be adjudicated in "full" arbitration. The parties will cooperate in the scheduling of all arbitration hearings.

In the event the Lodge decides not to advance the grievance to arbitration, the officer will have ten (10) working days to elect review of the recommendation for suspension as set forth in paragraphs 9.6.B.1 and 9.6.B.2 above.

In the event an officer does not make an election within ten (10) working days, the recommendation for suspension will be reviewed by the Police Board.

C. Lodge Rights.

This agreement does not create or convey to any member of the bargaining unit a right to deter-

mine whether any grievance shall be advanced to arbitration. The right to evaluate any grievance and determine whether that grievance is withdrawn, settled or advanced to any form of arbitration remains solely the right of the Lodge. In the event the Lodge determines it will not advance a grievance(s) to arbitration, the officer(s) who filed the grievance(s) will be afforded the existing procedures for the review and/or challenge of recommendations of discipline.

Section 9.7 — Authority of the Arbitrator.

A. Except as specified in Subsection **C** below, the Arbitrator shall have no right to amend, modify, nullify, disregard, add to, or subtract from the provisions of this Agreement. The Arbitrator shall only consider and make a decision with respect to the specific issue or issues presented to the Arbitrator and shall have no authority to make a decision on any other issues not so submitted. The Arbitrator shall submit in writing his or her decision to the Employer and to the Lodge within thirty (30) days following the close of hearing unless the parties agree to an extension thereof. The decision shall be based upon the Arbitrator's interpretation of the meaning or application of the terms of this Agreement to the facts of the grievance presented, and shall be final and binding upon the parties.

B. In the case of a sustained finding that is subject to the parties' grievance procedure, the Arbitrator has the authority to review whether the Department made a good faith effort to secure an affidavit from the complainant and whether the affidavit of the head of OPS or IAD was based upon objective evidence of the type specified in Appendix L, in addition to the issues of just cause and the appropriateness of the penalty in determining whether to grant the grievance.

C. Any officer who is a member of and adheres to the established and traditional tenets or teachings of a bona fide religion, body or sect which has histori-

cally held conscientious objections to financially supporting organizations such as the Lodge, upon proof thereof, may be excused from the obligations set forth in Section 3.1 Article 3; and the Arbitrator may require, in lieu of such obligations, the payment by such officer of a sum equal to the fair share agency fee to a non-religious charitable fund exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 chosen by such officer from a list of at least three such funds to be submitted by the Lodge. The Employer shall not participate in but shall be bound by such an arbitration.

If an officer who holds conscientious objections pursuant to this section requests the Lodge to use the grievance-arbitration procedure on the officer's behalf, the Lodge may charge the officer the reasonable costs of using the procedure.

Section 9.8 — Expense of the Arbitrator.

The fee and expenses of the Arbitrator shall be borne by the party whose position is not sustained by the Arbitrator. The Arbitrator in the event of a decision not wholly sustaining the position of either party, shall determine the appropriate allocation of his or her fees and expenses. Each party shall be responsible for compensating its own representative(s) and witness(es). The cost of a transcript, where requested by either party, shall be paid by the party so requesting it.

The party requesting a cancellation, rescheduling or other postponement of a set hearing date shall pay the Arbitrator's cancellation fee.

Section 9.9 — Processing and Time Limits.

The resolution of a grievance satisfactory to the Lodge at any step shall be deemed a final settlement, and any grievance not initiated or taken to the next step within the time limit specified herein will be considered settled on the basis of the last answer by management. The time limits specified in this Article may be extended or waived by mutual agreement. Grievances may be initi-

ated at any appropriate step corresponding with the nature of the grievance and the manner in which it arose.

Section 9.10 — Normal Operation.

Grievance meetings shall be scheduled at reasonable times and in a manner which does not unreasonably interfere with the Employer's operations. Reasonable duty time shall be allowed the grievant officer(s) and the watch representative or unit representative under this Article, for the pre-arbitral steps under Section 9.2.

Section 9.11 — Exhaustion.

It is the intent of the parties to this Agreement that the procedures set forth in this Article shall be mandatory as to any grievance unless expressly and specifically excluded by the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10
NON-DISCRIMINATION

Section 10.1 — Equal Employment Opportunity.

The Employer will continue to provide equal employment opportunity for all officers, and develop and apply equal employment practices.

Section 10.2 — Non-Discrimination.

In the application of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Employer shall not discriminate against officers, and employment-related decisions will be based on qualifications and predicted performance in a given position without regard to race, color, sex, religion, age (40-63), sexual orientation or national origin of the officer nor shall the Employer discriminate against officers as a result of membership in the Lodge. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed to preclude the mandatory retirement of any officer upon or after the attainment of age 63. Officers shall not be transferred, assigned or reassigned for reasons prohibited by this Section 10.2.

Section 10.3 — Political Activity or Campaigning.

The Employer shall not prohibit a police officer from, or discriminate against, his or her engaging in political activities or campaigning while off duty, provided that the officer does not:

A. wear a uniform or any part thereof which would identify the individual as a police officer, or use property (including documents or records) of the Chicago Police Department;

B. display or otherwise lead others to believe he or she is carrying a badge, baton or gun;

C. hold himself/herself out as a police officer, except that a truthful response to a legitimate question shall not be a violation of this section;

D. engage in such activities in a District(s) where he or she is assigned unless the officer lives in the District except that the Employer shall not transfer an officer into a District for the purpose of preventing him from engaging in such activities.

An officer who runs for political office may, but need not, take a leave of absence; provided that if the officer does not choose to take a leave of absence, he or she shall first fully exhaust all accumulated paid time off and any time off thereafter shall be subject to meeting the operational needs of the Police Department.

Section 10.4 — Religious Holiday Accommodation.

The obligation to accommodate the religious beliefs of officers covered by the Agreement is fulfilled if those officers whose religious beliefs require that they not work but who are scheduled to work on a recognized religious holiday are permitted at the officer's option one of the following choices in order to be excused from their regular tour of duty: (a) the use of a personal day; (b) the use of compensatory time; (c) voluntary change of regular day off (as permitted in Section 20.3 of the Agreement); or (d) excused from duty non-disciplinary (Code 89). This option may be applied for certain rec-

ognized religious holidays of faiths whose tenets require abstinence from work subject to the determination of the Commanding Officer that this accommodation does not unduly interfere with operational needs.

Section 10.5 — Americans with Disabilities Act.

In the event the Employer shall be required to make reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act to the disability of an applicant or incumbent officer that may be in conflict with the right of an officer under this Agreement, the Employer shall bring this matter to the attention of the Lodge. In the event the parties cannot reach an agreement on such accommodation, the provisions of Article 9 shall be available and the Arbitrator shall consider the Employer's and the Lodge's (if any exists) obligations under the Americans with Disabilities Act and this Agreement, provided that no officer shall be displaced by such decision.

ARTICLE 11
HOLIDAYS

Section 11.1 — Designated Holiday.

The Employer agrees that the following days shall be considered holidays:

New Year's Day	1 January
M. L. King**, Jr.** Birthday	3rd Monday in Jan.
Lincoln's Birthday	12 February
Washington's Birthday	3rd Monday in Feb.
Pulaski Day	1st Monday in Mar.
Community/Police Partnership Day	29 April
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	4 July
Labor Day	1st Monday in Sept.
Columbus Day	2nd Monday in Oct.
Veteran's Day	11 November
Thanksgiving Day	4th Thurs. in Nov.
Christmas Day	25 December

Section 11.2 — Compensation for Holidays.

Compensation for the holidays listed in Section 11.1 is granted as follows:

A. Employees who are required to work a regular tour of duty (eight hours) on a holiday will be credited with eight (8) hours of compensatory time and four (4) hours of compensatory time or additional pay, as the officer elects.

B. Employees whose regular day-off coincides with an established holiday will be credited with eight (8) hours of compensatory time.

C. Employees whose regular day off coincides with an established holiday, and who are required to work a regular tour of duty (eight hours) on that holiday, will be credited with twenty (20) hours of compensatory time and four (4) hours of compensatory time or additional pay, as the officer elects.

   In the event that an officer covered by this Agreement is required to attend court on his or her regular day off and that day is also a holiday, the officer will be compensated at the rate of double-time for the minimum set forth in 20.5 or double-time for the actual hours worked, whichever is greater, plus eight (8) hours of compensatory time or additional pay, as the officer elects.

D. All hours in excess of a regular tour of duty on a holiday will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, Hours and Overtime.

E. Compensatory time will not be credited to an employee on a holiday if he or she is on the medical roll (excluding I.O.D.), absent due to sickness, or death in family, on military leave, suspended, excused non-disciplinary, or on a leave of absence.

Section 11.3 — Personal Day.

For each calendar year, officers shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the days specified in Section 11.1, four (4) personal days. Officers shall not be required to

work on a personal day provided that written notice of the personal day is given to the appropriate supervisor no later than ten (10) days prior to the personal day and that the granting of the personal day does not adversely affect Department operations. A holiday specified in Section 11.1 may not be selected as a personal day. Officers covered by this Agreement may elect to be paid for all unused personal days each year in lieu of taking the time off. Where officers elect such payment, the payment shall be made by April 1 of the following year. Officers may carry over up to four (4) unused personal days for use in the following year. Any dispute within a unit as to the selection of a personal day shall be resolved by seniority as defined in Section 23.5.

Section 11.4 — Special Compensation Time.

If, as a result of a declaration by the Mayor, all employees of the City of Chicago except for police and fire department employees are given a day off or portion thereof with pay, then all officers who are required to work during such excused time shall be given compensatory time off at straight time rate equivalent to the hours worked during such excused time.

Section 11.5 — Holiday Declaration.

To the extent that any additional holiday is declared by federal, state or municipal authority during the term of this Agreement, and such holiday is granted to any employee of the Employer, then said holiday shall be added and incorporated into Section 11.1 above and compensated for as provided in Section 11.2 above.

ARTICLE 12
PROMOTIONS

For positions within the bargaining unit for which there is an appointment, selection and promotion process, the Employer will provide the Lodge with copies of any department level directives announcing an appointment and selection process, if any are issued, prior to the time the process is initiated. The Employer will provide the

Lodge with the names of officers appointed to those positions. At the Lodge's request, the Employer will provide the Lodge with material regarding the selection and appointment process.

Effective for BIS D2A examinations that are announced and administered after the ratification of this Agreement which include a written qualifying test, each applicant who takes the written qualifying test shall be given a copy of his or her answer sheet prior to the departure from the test site. Applicants will be allowed to review a copy of the written qualifying test and to challenge items on that test, in writing, during an announced challenge period.

After the BIS D2A selection process is complete and the promotional list has been finalized, the City shall provide the Lodge with a copy of the list, a copy of the written qualifying test and the correct answer key.

The Employer will announce BIS D2A examinations sixty (60) days before the examination is administered, whenever possible.

ARTICLE 13
LAYOFFS – RE-EMPLOYMENT

Section 13.1 — Notice of Layoffs.

When there is an impending layoff with respect to any officers in the bargaining unit, the Employer shall inform the Lodge in writing no later than thirty (30) days prior to such layoff. The Employer will provide the Lodge the names of all officers to be laid off prior to the layoff. Probationary officers shall be laid off first, then officers shall be laid off in accordance with their seniority. The officers with the least amount of seniority in the Police Department shall be laid off first, unless special qualifications dictate retention. All officers shall receive notice in writing of the layoff at least thirty (30) days in advance of the effective date of such layoffs.

Section 13.2 — Hiring During Layoffs.

No employees may be hired to perform or permitted to perform those duties normally performed by an officer while any officer is in layoff status. In the event special qualifications requiring expert skills of a technical or professional nature are unavailable in the bargaining unit, but essential to the operation of the Department, the parties shall meet to resolve such issue. If a mutual resolution is not reached, the Employer may invoke the grievance procedure.

Section 13.3 — Recall.

Any officer who has been laid off shall be placed on the appropriate reinstatement list and shall be recalled on the basis of seniority in the Police Department, as provided in this Agreement prior to any new officers being hired.

ARTICLE 14
BULLETIN BOARDS

The Employer shall provide the Lodge with designated space on available bulletin boards, or provide bulletin boards on a reasonable basis, where none are available, upon which the Lodge may post its notices.

ARTICLE 15
SAFETY ISSUES

Section 15.1 — Cooperation.

The Employer and the Lodge agree to cooperate to the fullest extent reasonably possible to promote the use of safe equipment and facilities.

Section 15.2 — Safety Committee.

Up to a maximum of five (5) officers designated by the Lodge and five (5) persons designated by the Employer shall comprise a Safety Committee for the purpose of discussing and investigating safety and health issues relating to officers and to recommend reasonable safety and health criteria relating to equipment and facilities.

The Committee shall meet at least once each calendar quarter or more frequently by mutual agreement. Formal recommendations of the Committee shall be submitted in writing to the Superintendent of Police with a copy to the Lodge, but such recommendations shall not be binding upon the Employer or the Lodge. In addition to Committee recommendations, the Lodge may submit additional written recommendations to the Superintendent.

For purposes of this section, the term "investigating" shall be limited to the right of the Lodge Committee members to obtain information upon request and observe conditions regarding identified safety and health hazards and to discuss such matters with officers and members of management provided such discussions do not unduly interfere with the performance of duty by any officer or Committee member.

In the event the Employer agrees in writing to adopt the recommendation of the Committee or the Lodge, the recommendation shall be implemented within a reasonable period of time, unless the failure to implement in a timely fashion was beyond the reasonable control of the Employer. However, no monetary relief shall result from the failure to implement any such recommendation.

If the Superintendent disagrees with the recommendation of the Committee or the Lodge, he or she shall so notify the Committee or the Lodge in writing. Within ten (10) calendar days of such notice, the Lodge may request arbitration of any such dispute if such dispute raises a good faith issue regarding the use of equipment or materials which are alleged to present a serious risk to the health or safety of an officer beyond that which is inherent in the normal performance of police duties. The decision of the Arbitrator under this section shall be advisory only and shall not be binding upon the Employer; provided that this procedure shall not be exclusive and shall not affect the right of an officer or the Lodge to invoke Article 9, where otherwise appropriate. No such advisory opinion shall constitute a determination of the existence of any safety or health hazard under this Agreement, nor shall any such advisory opinion be in-

troduced in any proceeding under Article 9 of this Agreement.

Section 15.3 — Disabling Defects.

No employee shall be required to use any equipment that has been designated by both the Lodge and the Employer as being defective because of a disabling condition unless the disabling condition has been corrected. When an assigned department vehicle is found to have a disabling defect or is in violation of the law, the police officer will notify his or her supervisor, complete required reports, and follow the supervisor's direction relative to requesting repair, replacement or the continued operation of said vehicle.

Section 15.4 — Notice.

The Employer shall post in conspicuous places where notices to officers are customarily posted, all safety and health notices required by law.

ARTICLE 16
SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT AND SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT

Section 16.1 — Secondary Employment.

The Employer reserves the right to restrict secondary employment when it has reasonable cause to believe that the number of hours which the officer spends on secondary employment is adversely affecting his or her performance as a police officer. The Employer retains the existing right to limit, restrict or prohibit the nature or type of secondary employment that an officer undertakes.

Section 16.2 — Special Employment.

The special employment program is a voluntary program which allows officers covered by this Agreement to work on their off days for the Chicago Housing Authority or the Chicago Transit Authority. Participation in this program is subject to the provisions listed below.

Nothing in this Agreement affects the ability of the command and supervisory personnel assigned to the Special Functions Group to disqualify officers for future assignments based on their performance while working the special employment program.

A. An officer serving suspension, serving summary punishment, on the medical roll or on limited duty is prohibited from participating in the program.

B. An officer must maintain a performance rating of 76 or better to be considered for the program.

C. An officer with three (3) sustained Complaint Register Numbers and/or SPARs within a six (6) month period will not be considered for the program.

D. An officer with five (5) or more days on the medical roll (not including I.O.D.) in a police period will not be allowed to work special employment for the remainder of the police period.

E. An officer will not be considered for the special employment program if the Employer has just cause to suspend the officer from the special employment program.

If the discipline that formed the basis for the disqualification is subsequently overturned by an arbitrator, the grievant will be entitled to the compensation the grievant would have earned had the grievant been otherwise qualified to participate in the program. This reimbursement applies only to officers who participate in the special employment program.

ARTICLE 17
FOP REPRESENTATIVES

For the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this Agreement, the Employer agrees as follows:

Section 17.1 — Meeting Participation and Scheduling.

The Employer recognizes and agrees to meet with FOP representatives, including Watch and Unit representatives relating to matters covered by this Agreement. Meetings shall occur at reasonable times by mutual agreement. The names of designated representatives shall be certified to the Employer in writing by the Lodge.

Section 17.2 — Leave from Duty.

In addition to the Lodge President, six (6) officers covered by this Agreement shall, upon written request, be granted leave from their duties for the Employer for the purpose of performing full time duties for the Lodge. During such a leave, the Employer will continue to pay said officers all salary and maintain all benefits, including pension contributions and seniority accruals, as if the officers were on full duty with the Employer, provided that, effective July 1, 2001, the Lodge reimburses the Employer an amount equal to the salary and benefits and provided that the Employer shall remain responsible for its portion of the pension contribution. The duration of such a leave shall not exceed three (3) years, but shall be renewable in the same duration. Such leaves may be revoked only by written notice to the Employer from the President of the Lodge. Up to two (2) additional officers covered by this Agreement who shall be elected to a State Lodge and/or the National Office of the Fraternal Order of Police shall, upon written request, be granted leave from duties for the Employer under the same terms and conditions previously set out in this Section.

Section 17.3 — Attendance at Lodge Meetings.

Subject to the need for orderly scheduling and emergencies, the Employer agrees that elected officials and members of the Board of Directors of the Lodge shall be permitted reasonable time off, without loss of pay, to attend general, board or special meetings of the Lodge, provided that at least forty-eight (48) hours notice of such meetings shall be given in writing to the Employer,

and provided further that the names of all such officials and officers shall be certified in writing to the Employer. Unit representatives shall also be included within the provisions of the preceding sentence, provided that such time off for such Unit representatives shall be without pay, unless the Unit representative has compensatory time available and elects to use it.

Section 17.4 — Grievance Processing.

Reasonable time while on duty shall be permitted Lodge representatives for the purpose of aiding or assisting or otherwise representing officers in the handling and processing of grievances or exercising other rights set forth in this Agreement, and such reasonable time shall be without loss of pay.

Section 17.5 — Attendance at State and National Conferences.

A. Subject to staffing needs, a reasonable number of appointed or elected delegates will be permitted to attend state and national conferences of the FOP. Such conference time shall be equal to the duration of the conference plus reasonable travel time to and from such conference.

B. A maximum of twenty-two (22) members of the FOP Board of Directors will be permitted to attend state and national conventions of the FOP with pay. Such convention time shall be equal to the duration of the convention plus reasonable travel time to and from such convention, up to a maximum of seven (7) days every two (2) years.

Section 17.6 — Lodge Negotiating Team.

Members designated as being on the Lodge negotiating team who are scheduled to work on a day on which negotiations will occur, shall, for the purpose of attending scheduled negotiations, be excused from their regular duties without loss of pay. If a designated Lodge negotiating team member is in regular day-off status on the day of negotiations, he or she will not be compensated for attending the session.

Section 17.7 — Lodge Activity.

The Employer shall not prohibit discussion, solicitation, or distribution of literature, among officers covered by this Agreement with respect to matters concerning Lodge affairs, unless such activity interferes with the performance of the duties of any employee or with the orderly and efficient operations of the Employer, or unless it interferes with the transaction of business by the public with the City government.

ARTICLE 18
DISABILITY INCOME

Section 18.1 — I.O.D.

Any officer absent from work on account of injury on duty (I.O.D.) for any period of time not exceeding twelve (12) months shall receive for each such I.O.D. full pay and benefits for the period of absence, provided such injury or illness is certified by the **Medical Services Section.** Such certification shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Officers who have exhausted said twelve (12) month paid I.O.D. leave shall be given the option to voluntarily go on non-paid medical leave instead of disability pension, provided:

A. The officer must exhaust all furlough, personal days, baby furlough days, and accumulated compensatory time;

B. Such non-paid leave shall continue for no more than three months, plus an extension of no more than three months, and shall not be granted or extended unless the Employer determines that the officer is likely to return to duty within the period of the leave or extension thereof; and

C. Such non-paid leave shall be subject to Section 23.1.B(2) herein below, and shall not be deemed duty disability leave.

Section 18.2 — Non-I.O.D.

Any officer absent from work on account of non-I.O.D. injury or illness for any period of time not exceeding twelve (12) months in any twenty-four (24) consecutive month period, shall receive full pay and benefits for the period of absence, provided such injury or illness is certified by the Medical Services Section. Such certification shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Section 18.3 — Limited Duty I.O.D.

Officers injured in the line of duty, who are certified by the Medical Services Section as being able to perform limited duty assignments, shall be given limited duty assignments until they can perform regular duty assignments, or until they are mandatorily retired, whichever occurs first.

Section 18.4 — Recognized Openings.

Any officer who is certified by the Medical Services Section as being able to perform a limited duty assignment may be placed by the Employer in a recognized opening, as defined in Section 23.9, notwithstanding anything in Section 23.9 to the contrary.

Section 18.5 — Certification.

Certification that an officer has been injured in the line of duty shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Section 18.6 — Return to Duty.

In order to enable officers applying to return from leave for injury or illness to be processed back to duty as soon as possible, the Employer shall advise such officers in advance of the records needed and other requirements they must meet in order to permit such return. The Employer must consider medical records and reports from legally-qualified practitioners of the healing arts acting within the scope of his or her license, including, but not limited to, chiropractors, in its determination of whether an officer is fit to return to duty.

If the Employer requires and specifies certain additional medical tests to be performed and passed as a condition

of the officer's return and said tests were not, and are not normally, performed in the normal course of appropriate medical treatment for the illness or injury involved, then the Employer shall, at its option, either provide the test, or reimburse the officer for the cost of both the test and any required record thereof to the extent that such cost is not covered by insurance.

The Employer shall not require a physician's certificate as a condition of return to duty from medical leave lasting three days or less, except for good cause.

Section 18.7 — Advisory Committee.

The Employer and the Lodge shall establish a joint Committee to develop solutions to problems of medical leave cost and abuse. The Committee shall be advisory only.

Section 18.8 — Injuries on Duty and Recurrence Claims.

The Employer and the Lodge have agreed upon procedures which will be followed by the Medical Services Section when an officer reports an injury on duty or a recurrence of an injury on duty. Those procedures are set forth in Appendix N of this Agreement.

Section 18.9 — Employer Responsibility for Hosptal, Medical and Prescription Costs and Pension Contributions.

Pending the final determination of benefits by the Fund, officers covered by this Agreement who apply for duty, ordinary or occupational disability benefits will be required to contribute the same amount as active officers for health care benefits; and the Employer will continue to provide the same health care benefits.

Officers who receive duty or occupational disability benefits will continue to receive those benefits at no cost without any refund of their previous contributions. Officers who are awarded ordinary disability benefits will be required to contribute at the Public Health Services Act (PHSA) rate reduced by the administrative fee of 2%, as

of the first day of the month following the Fund's final determination of the officer's claim.

The Employer agrees to pay all hospital, medical and prescription costs of an officer who is on a leave of absence for duty or occupational disability purposes, all at no cost to the employee. The Employer shall make pension contributions on behalf of the employee as if the employee had remained in active service.

Section 18.10 — Medical Benefit Statement.

Upon the written request of an officer who is injured or becomes ill in the performance of his or her duties, the Employer will provide a written statement showing the period of absence and the amount of salary received during the period of absence due to such injury or illness. Upon the written request of an officer on a leave of absence for ordinary, occupational or duty disability pension, the Employer will provide a statement covering the period of absence prior to retirement and the amount of the disability benefit received by the officer during said period.

Any statements for any calendar year required of the Employer under this Section will be provided only once.

ARTICLE 19
BEREAVEMENT LEAVE

Section 19.1 — Death in Family.

The Employer agrees to provide to officers leave without loss of pay, as the result of death in the family, not to exceed three (3) consecutive days (except for brother-in-law and sister-in law which shall be for the day of the funeral only) including regularly-scheduled days off, immediately following the death of a member of the immediate family.

Annual and time-due furlough will not be extended as a result of death occurring in the officer's immediate family during such furlough unless the death occurs during

the last three (3) days of the furlough period, at which time the procedure outlined above will be followed.

Section 19.2 — Definition of Family.

A member of the immediate family shall be defined to be any officer's mother or father (including step), wife, husband, domestic partner, daughter or son (including step or adopted), sister or brother (including half or step), father-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, grandparent or grandchild.

In the event of the death of a domestic partner, the employee shall be granted three (3) consecutive days of leave including regularly-scheduled days off immediately following the death provided that the employee has registered the name of the employee's domestic partner with the Department of Personnel.

Domestic partners are defined as two persons, regardless of their gender, who have a close personal relationship, sharing the same regular and permanent residence for at least six months, are eighteen years of age or older, not married to anyone, not related by blood closer than would bar marriage in the State of Illinois, and are each other's sole domestic partner, responsible for each other's common welfare and jointly sharing their financial responsibilities.

Section 19.3 — Extended Bereavement Leave.

Where an officer is entitled to bereavement leave pursuant to Section 19.1 above, and where death occurs and the funeral is to be held out of Illinois and beyond the states contiguous thereto, the officer shall be entitled to a maximum of five consecutive days. For purposes of this Section, those states contiguous to the State of Illinois are: Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan.

ARTICLE 20
HOURS AND OVERTIME

Section 20.1 — Work Day and Work Week.

All time in excess of the hours worked in the normal work day (8 hours) and the normal work week (40 hours) shall be compensated as provided in Section 20.2.

Section 20.2 — Compensation For Overtime.

All approved overtime in excess of the hours required of an officer by reason of the officer's regular duty, whether of an emergency nature or of a non-emergency nature, shall be compensated for at the rate of time-and-one-half. Such time shall be computed on the basis of completed fifteen (15)-minute segments.

The officer shall have the option of electing pay or compensatory time, at the rate of time-and-one-half, for approved overtime hours worked provided that, effective April 15, 1986, officers may accumulate a maximum of 480 hours compensatory time as a result of earned overtime for hours worked in excess of 171 per 28 day period.

Section 20.3 — Sixth and Seventh Day Work.

An officer who is in pay status for six (6) or seven (7) consecutive days within the pay period Sunday through Saturday will be compensated at the rate of time-and-one-half for work performed on the sixth (6th) day and seventh (7th) day. An officer who performs work on a regular day off which has been cancelled, will receive a minimum of eight (8) hours compensation or compensation at the rate of time-and-one-half times the actual hours worked, whichever is greater. Voluntary schedule changes will be exempt from this provision.

Section 20.4 — Call-Back.

A call-back is defined as an official assignment of work which does not continuously precede or continuously follow an officer's regularly-scheduled working hours. Officers who are directed to report to any of the Employer's premises or other specified location or are

authorized to attend a beat meeting at a specified time on a regular scheduled work day or required to report to the Medical Section or are authorized to attend a beat meeting at a specified time on the officer's regular day off, shall be compensated for two (2) hours at the appropriate overtime rate or be compensated for the actual time worked, whichever is greater, at the overtime rate.

Section 20.5 — Court Time.

Officers required to attend court outside their regularly scheduled work hours shall be compensated at the overtime rate with a minimum of two (2) hours, except (1) if the court time is during the officer's compensatory time and the officer knew of the court date before his or her request for compensatory time was approved, (2) while the officer is on paid medical leave, or (3) if the officer is compensated for such time by a secondary employer.

Officers required to attend authorized court or authorized pretrial conferences within one (1) hour immediately preceding their normal tour of duty will be compensated at the overtime rate for one (1) hour. Officers required to attend authorized court or authorized pretrial conferences commencing during their tour of duty and extending beyond the normal end of the tour of duty will be compensated at the overtime rate on the basis of completed fifteen (15)-minute segments. This overtime will be computed from the end of the normal tour of duty to the sign-out time at court or at conclusion of the pretrial conference.

Court appearances during off-duty hours will be credited at the rate of time-and-one-half with a minimum of two (2) hours when the actual time spent in court is two (2) hours or less. When the actual time spent in court exceeds two (2) hours, overtime will be computed on the basis of completed fifteen (15)-minute segments. Appearances at more than one court on the same day will be computed at the rate of time-and-one-half in the following manner:

A. When the time between court appearances exceeds two (2) hours (sign-out time from the first court to

sign-in time at the next court), a minimum of two (2) hours will be credited for each court appearance.

B. When the time between court appearances is two (2) hours or less, overtime will be computed on the basis of completed fifteen (15)-minute segments for the total time between sign-in at first court and sign-out time at the last court.

A minimum of two (2) hours will be credited when this total time is two (2) hours or less.

Section 20.6 — Volunteer Tour of Duty.

Volunteers working a tour of duty (daily or weekly) other than that specified in Section 20.1 shall be compensated at the overtime rate only when that tour of duty exceeds the designated hours.

Section 20.7 — Change of Schedule.

The Employer's right to assign officers for duty at any time and at different times during each 28-day police period remains unrestricted and unchallenged. Watch assignments and designated starting times shall be established and posted for each police period. Watch assignments and designated starting times shall remain in effect for the duration of the 28-day police period, except for:

A. in-service training (including individualized training) with a maximum of six (6) programs per year for a maximum of eighteen (18) days per year and with seven (7) days' notice to the officer; or

B. elective training (elective training are job-related programs the Department makes available to officers and in which the officer elects to participate); or

C. mandatory proficiency training for employees receiving D-2 or D-2A pay or otherwise receiving specialist or premium pay because of the position or assignment held, with a maximum of six (6) programs per year, for a maximum of thirty (30) days per year and with seven (7) days' notice to the officer; or

D. pre-service training for promotions; or

E. court appearances in excess of two (2) consecutive days; or

F. initial assignment when detailed to the Alternate Response Section.

However, starting times may be adjusted by the Employer: (1) plus or minus two (2) hours from the designated starting times; or (2) for up to seven (7) hours within an officer's assigned watch for circumstances not known to the Department 48 hours prior to the start of the police period. Provided that where an officer who has been scheduled to attend in-service training and does not attend because of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Employer, the Employer may reschedule said officer for said in-service training without payment of premium time hereunder.

Any adjustment inconsistent with the above provision, made after the start of the 28-day police period, will result in payment in accordance with Section 20.2 for the hours worked outside of the officer's tour of duty scheduled at the beginning of the officer's 28-day police period for that period. Shift changes during a police period made voluntarily at the request of an officer and upon approval of the Employer shall not require additional compensation.

This Section does not apply to a condition where the Superintendent of Police and the Mayor have determined in writing that a serious emergency condition exists or to officers assigned to duties which by their very nature require changes in starting times, including: personnel working in the Office of the Superintendent, working in the Patrol Division who are assigned to District Tactical Teams, First and Eighteenth District Foot Patrol units, Patrol Division Administration, the Detail Unit, the Labor Relations Section, the Mounted Unit and the Special Operations Section, Internal Affairs Division, Bureau of Staff Services, Personnel Division Personnel Investigations Section, Summer Mobile Force, Organized Crime Division, Special Events Unit, Detached Services Unit,

Operational Services Administration, Youth Division Special Investigations Unit, Auto Theft Special Investigative and Stripping Teams, Central Investigation Unit, Detective Division Mission Teams and officers assigned to dignitary protection duties as part of their regular duties, or temporary replacements therefore, excluding officers assigned to visiting dignitaries; and up to two officers assigned to the immediate staff of exempt commanding officers. Due to the particular scheduling requirements for officers assigned to the School Patrol Unit, no additional compensation shall be paid to any such officer who is reassigned (including reassignment to a different watch) during any police period which includes the end of the school year or the start of the school year.

Section 20.8 — Stand-By.

Where the Employer requires an officer to remain on standby, available for work, and the officer is not able to come and go as he or she pleases, such time shall be paid as time worked.

Section 20.9 — Day-Off Change.

Days off assigned on "change day" shall remain unchanged for the duration of each 28-day police period except for:

A. in-service training (including individualized training) with a maximum of seven (7) programs per year for a maximum of twenty-eight (28) days per year and with seven (7) days' notice to the officer; or

B. elective training (elective training are job-related programs the Department makes available to officers and in which the officer elects to participate); or

C. mandatory proficiency training for employees receiving D-2 or D-2A pay or otherwise receiving specialist or premium pay because of the position or assignment held, with a maximum of twelve (12) programs per year, for a maximum of thirty (30)

days per year and with seven (7) days' notice to the officer; or

D. pre-service training for promotions.

The Employer's right to assign officers for duty while on regular day-off status is unrestricted and unchallenged. The Employer agrees, however, that in each such event it will pay the officer so assigned the optional premium time under Article 20 of the Agreement. No such optional premium time shall be paid, however, for officers assigned to School Patrol Unit for any change occurring during any police period which includes the start of the school year, or the end of the school year nor shall any such optional premium time be paid for in-service training program, with a maximum of three programs per year, for a maximum of nine days per year, provided the officer is given seven (7) days' notice of such change, and pre-service training for promotion, provided, that where an officer who has been scheduled to attend in-service training does not attend for any reason beyond the reasonable control of the Employer, the Employer may reschedule said officer for said in-service training without payment of premium time hereunder.

Day off changes made voluntarily at the request of an officer, and upon approval of the Employer, shall not require premium pay pursuant to Section 20.3. Changes required to implement the provisions of Section 23.2 controlling scheduled days off for members of the bargaining unit going on or returning from furlough, also shall not require premium compensation.

The Lodge acknowledges that willingness to restrict summer furlough and days off on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and accept varied days off each week are conditions of assignment among Mounted Patrol Unit officers covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

The mounted unit is a recognized exception to this Section, and a change of regular day-off status for personnel assigned to the mounted unit may be made on a day other than "change day" without payment of premium time under Article 20 of the Agreement, provided that

affected personnel shall receive at least ten (10) days' notice of such change.

Those officers assigned to events known as the Taste of Chicago, Mexican Independence Festival and Puerto Rican Independence Festival shall not have their day-off group changed for the purpose of avoiding the payment of overtime pay. In the event that days off must be canceled to supplement the personnel assigned to said events, the opportunity to earn overtime pay will first be offered to the officers assigned to said events. If there are not sufficient volunteers, said overtime pay opportunities will be offered to officers who are in regular day-off status in the District where the event occurs. In the event the City permits an event known as Octoberfest, said event shall be added to the three above listed events.

Section 20.10 — Day-Off Group Assignment.

In the event the Employer determines to change an officer's day-off group assignment, the Employer shall seek volunteers to satisfy its needs; provided, however, (1) if there are more volunteers than required, the volunteers with the greatest seniority on the watch in the day-off group affected shall be changed, and (2) if there are not sufficient volunteers, the officers with the lowest seniority on the watch in the day-off group affected shall be changed; provided further, said officers meet the Employer's needs.

Section 20.11 — Accumulation of Compensatory Time.

The Employer will not restrict an accumulation of compensatory time subject to Section 20.2; and the number of hours of compensatory time which an officer has on record shall not be the controlling factor in determining whether an officer will be allowed to take time due.

Section 20.12 — Back to Back Shifts on Change Day.

An officer shall normally not be required to work more than four hours on the first watch on change day if he or she has worked a full tour of duty on the third watch on the proceeding day. If he or she is required to work

more than four hours on a change day on the first watch, he or she shall be paid at the rate of time-and-one-half for the hours worked on the first watch on change day.

Section 20.13 — Duty Availability Allowance.

A. Effective on each of the following effective dates, all officers shall be paid the following quarterly amounts:

Effective Date	Per Quarter
January 1, 2004	**$680.00**
January 1, 2006	**$730.00**

B. In accord with applicable law, the Employer shall treat duty availability allowance payments as pensionable.

C. Entitlement to duty availability pay is not dependent on an officer being present for duty for an entire pay period.

ARTICLE 21
UNIFORMS

Section 21.1 — Uniforms and Equipment Advisory Committee.

The Lodge shall establish a three (3) member Uniforms and Equipment Advisory Committee. The Committee's function will be to offer recommendations relative to additions or deletions in the Department's Uniforms and Personal Equipment Program. The recommendations will be channeled through the Research and Development Division to the Department's Uniforms and Personal Equipment Policy Committee. Any and all recommendations made by the Uniform and Equipment Advisory Committee will be advisory only.

Section 21.2 — Major Change.

The Department will apprise the Uniform and Equipment Advisory Committee of the Lodge whenever major changes to the Uniform and Personal Equipment Program are anticipated.

Section 21.3 — Uniform Allowance.

Beginning in 2002, each officer shall receive a uniform allowance of $1,500.00 per year, payable in three (3) installments of $500.00 on February 1, August 1, and December 1 of 2002. **Effective January 1, 2004, each officer shall receive a uniform allowance of $1,600.00 per year, payable in three (3) installments of $533.34 on February 1, August 1, and December 1 of 2004 and 2005. Effective January 1, 2006, each officer shall receive a uniform allowance of $1,800.00 per year, payable in three (3) installments of $600.00 on February 1, August 1, and December 1 of 2006 and 2007.**

Section 21.4 — Uniform Change or Modification.

The Employer shall pay for the first issue of any change in, or modification of, the prescribed uniform announced and effective after November 15, 1981.

Section 21.5 — Uniform Option.

Subject to seasonal uniform requirements, the prescribed dress uniform may be worn at any time at the officer's option. The current optional winter leather jacket is reclassified as an alternative to the prescribed long cloth coat, but an officer shall not be required to own both. When performing administrative/clerical duties inside a facility, the prescribed uniform short sleeved shirt may be worn irrespective of seasonal uniform requirements.

Section 21.6 — Lost Shields.

In cases where discipline is warranted, the maximum suspension for the first offense of loss of shield shall be one-half day to be implemented by reducing the officer's compensatory time by four (4) hours or one actual one-half day suspension without pay if the officer does not have available compensatory time.

ARTICLE 22
INDEMNIFICATION

Section 22.1 — Employer Responsibility.

The Employer shall be responsible for, hold officers harmless from and pay for damages or monies which

may be adjudged, assessed, or otherwise levied against any officer covered by this Agreement, subject to the conditions set forth in Section 22.4.

Section 22.2 — Legal Representation.

Officers shall have legal representation by the Employer in any civil cause of action brought against an officer resulting from or arising out of the performance of duties.

Section 22.3 — Cooperation.

Officers shall be required to cooperate with the Employer during the course of the investigation, administration or litigation of any claim arising under this Article.

Section 22.4 — Applicability.

The Employer will provide the protections set forth in Sections 22.1 and 22.2 above so long as the officer is acting within the scope of his or her employment and where the officer cooperates, as defined in Section 22.3, with the City of Chicago in defense of the action or actions or claims.

Section 22.5 — Expedited Arbitration.

Grievances alleging a violation of Article 22 may be initiated at Step Four of the grievance procedure. In arbitrations thereunder, unless the parties agree otherwise, **said** hearing shall commence within thirty (30) days of the selection of the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrator shall issue his or her award in writing within fifteen (15) days following the close of the hearing; the full written decision of the Arbitrator may be issued within thirty (30) days of the close of the hearing.

ARTICLE 23
SENIORITY

Section 23.1 — Definition and Application.

A. Seniority shall be defined as an officer's continuous length of service from the date of last hire as a police officer, subject to subsection B below.

The seniority of an officer retained beyond the twelve month probationary period shall date back to the last date of hire as a police officer and be subject to the deductions provided in subsection B.

In the event two or more officers have the same seniority date, the older officer, as determined by referring to the officers' date of birth as recorded on their employment application, shall receive the higher seniority status.

B. There shall be only one seniority for officers covered by this Agreement and that seniority shall control for the purpose of determining rights, benefits, and other conditions of employment affected by seniority under this Agreement, subject to the following:

1. Suspensions occurring before July 1, 1981 shall be deducted in computing continuous length of service for purposes of determining advancement within the salary schedule, amount of furlough, and seniority for other purposes covered by this Agreement.

2. All absence from the Employer's service without pay as a result of leaves for more than thirty (30) days (other than military, duty, occupational or ordinary disability) and all unexcused absences shall be deducted in computing continuous length of service for purposes of determining advancement within the salary schedule, amount of furlough, and seniority for other purposes covered by this Agreement.

3. Effective January 1, 1984 only the days absent in excess of a thirty (30) day leave from the Employer's service without pay (other than military or duty disability) shall be deducted in computing continuous length of service for purposes of determining advancement within the salary schedule, amount of furlough, and seniority for other purposes covered by this Agreement.

C. The seniority for officers who resigned after August 18, 1981, applied for reinstatement within one (1) year, and were subsequently rehired prior to January 1, 1984 shall be computed by deducting time lost due to resignation and as provided for in subsection B.

D. The seniority of an officer and the employment relationship shall be terminated in the following circumstances:

1. Resignation;
2. Separation (discharge);
3. Retirement;
4. Unauthorized absence for four (4) consecutive working days without notice to the Employer;
5. If laid off, failure to report fit for duty within seven (7) days of delivery of written notification of recall to the officer's last known address which notification shall be simultaneously provided to the Lodge;
6. Failure to report fit for duty upon termination of an authorized leave of absence; and
7. Laid off for a period of time as set forth in the City of Chicago Personnel Rules as in effect on Dec. 31, 1983.

Section 23.2 — Furlough Scheduling.

An officer shall select his or her furlough within the unit of assignment, or if detailed for 28 days or more prior to the date selection begins, within the unit of detail on the basis of seniority. Officers may elect to take their full furlough or split the furlough to which they are entitled into two equal segments. Both furloughs, if split, shall be determined in one process and on the basis of seniority. A full furlough will commence on the 1st day of a police period. A split furlough will commence on either the 1st or 15th day of a police period.

Compensatory time furloughs will not be scheduled for officers who split their annual furloughs; however, such officers shall be allowed to take a compensatory time furlough by utilizing elective days between regularly-scheduled weekends off, subject to manpower requirements.

Furlough schedules may be adjusted to accommodate seasonal operations, significant revision in organization, work assignments or the number of personnel in particular ranks.

The day-off group of an officer on furlough (full or split) will not be changed during the remainder of the week in which the officer is scheduled to return, unless an officer who is required to work on his or her scheduled day(s) off during that week is compensated by the payment of premium benefits under Article 20 for all hours worked on his or her scheduled day off.

Officers who elect to either split their annual furloughs into two segments or take a full annual furlough will be returned to the day-off group they were in at the time their furlough or furlough segments were selected. Affected officers will notify their unit commanding officer two (2) weeks prior to the beginning of the furlough segment if their day-off group must be changed to match the original group. The change in day-off group should take place on the Sunday preceding the first day of the furlough segment.

Section 23.3 — Promotion.

Seniority shall be considered in the promotion of officers covered by this Agreement. In considering officers for promotion, seniority shall in competitive testing, be utilized as a tie-breaker.

Section 23.4 — Seniority List.

The Employer shall prepare a seniority list. The list shall be made available to officers in each unit. The Lodge shall receive a copy of said list at least once each year. In addition to a seniority list by seniority, the Lodge shall

be provided a seniority list in alphabetical order at least once each year.

Section 23.5 — Priority Schedule for Use of Elective Time.

Any dispute within a unit as to the selection of a personal day provided for in Section 11.3 shall be resolved by seniority.

Elective time used for an authorized furlough extension as defined in Section 29.A.4 shall receive first priority provided that a written request is submitted at least fourteen (14) days prior to the beginning of a furlough or furlough segment.

Section 23.6 — Overtime for Pre-Planned Events.

The following procedures will apply in case of events which will require the cancellation of days off and for which the Department has received a minimum of 21 days' prior notice.

In those units which have been designated to provide personnel, seniority will be the dominant factor in the selection of officers required to work their regular days off, provided that the member to be selected possesses the necessary skill or special qualifications to perform the duties required. The Employer shall seek volunteers on the basis of seniority from among those qualified officers in said unit. If there are insufficient qualified volunteers, the Employer shall select officers on the basis of reverse seniority, provided that the Employer may assign probationary officers without regard to seniority.

The Employer will post a notice of such events on the unit bulletin board and officers desiring to exercise the option to work will notify their unit commanding officer within seven days of the date the notice was posted.

For the purpose of pre-planned overtime assignments, a unit may be defined as a bureau, division, district, watch, tactical team, etc.

For duty on election or primary days, seniority will be the dominant factor in the selection of members required

to work their regular day off in the polling place. Those officers who work overtime will be compensated in accordance with Sections 20.1 and 20.2. For purposes of this paragraph, officers in tactical teams on their regular day off shall be treated the same as other officers on the same watch in the same district, subject to operational needs.

For purposes of this paragraph, the Employer will select officers to work a four- (4) hour extended tour of duty on election or primary days on the basis of seniority from among those qualified officers working the affected watch who volunteer for the extended tour. If and to the extent that there are insufficient volunteers, the Employer shall select officers from the affected watch on the basis of reverse seniority.

Section 23.7 — Holiday Assignment.

When operational considerations require that some officers of a unit work on a holiday, as defined in Section 11.1 of this Agreement, the most senior officers will be given the option to work, provided that the holiday is not an officer's regular day off or a part of an officer's approved furlough extension and that the officer possesses the necessary skill or special qualifications to perform the duties required.

For the purpose of holiday assignments, a unit may be defined as bureau, division, section, group, watch, district, etc.

Section 23.8 — Filling Recognized Vacancies.

This Section shall apply only to the following: Public Transportation Section including the Public Transportation Canine Unit, Public Housing Sections North and South, the Special Activity Section, Traffic Section/Detail Unit, Traffic Enforcement Unit, Traffic Court/Records Unit, Traffic Safety & Training Unit, Major Accident Investigation Unit, Loop Traffic, District Law Enforcement, Airport Law Enforcement North and South, Mounted Unit, Marine Unit, Gun Registration Section, Records Inquiry Section, Field Inquiry Section, Evidence & Recovered Property Section, Police Docu-

ment Services Section, Central Detention Section, Auto Pound Section (D-1 Officers), Electronics and Motor Maintenance Division (D-1 Officers), Office of Emergency Communications (excluding the Alternate Response Section), Area Criminal Investigations, Missing Persons Section, Juvenile Court Liaison Section, Youth Investigation Group Areas (excluding Youth Investigation Group Special Investigation Unit and Youth Investigation Group Administration), Auto Theft Section, Bomb and Arson Section (except bomb technicians), excluding the immediate staff of each exempt commanding officer not to exceed two (2) staff members.

A vacancy for purposes of this Section ("recognized vacancy") exists when an officer is transferred, resigns, retires, dies, is discharged, when there are new units created, or when the Department increases the number of employees in a unit, except for details for not more than three (3) months, provided that, in any event, this Section 23.8 shall not apply to (1) the Summer Mobile Force detail from the last change day before Memorial Day to the first change day after Labor Day, and (2) the Auto Snow Tow detail from the last change day before December 1 to the first change day after April 1. The Employer shall determine at any time before said vacancy is filled whether or not a recognized vacancy shall be filled. If and when the Employer determines to fill a recognized vacancy, this Section shall apply.

In order to avoid the inefficiency of chain-effect bidding, the vacancy created by the reassignment of a successful bidder shall be a recognized vacancy herein; however, subsequent vacancies created thereby shall be filled within the Department's discretion. Further, there is no recognized vacancy created as a result of emergencies, or when an officer is removed for disciplinary reasons for up to 30 days. When an officer is removed for disciplinary reasons for more than 30 days, a recognized vacancy is created.

The Employer shall post a list of recognized vacancies, if any, stating the requirements needed to fill the opening,

at least 14 days before the start of the 28-day police period. A copy of such postings shall be given to the Lodge. Non-probationary officers within the same D-1 salary grade or D-2 job classification, within 72 hours of the time the list has been posted, may bid on a recognized vacancy in writing on a form to be supplied by the Employer. One copy of the bid shall be presented to the Employer; one copy shall be forwarded to the Lodge; and one copy shall be retained by the officer. Bidding under this Section 23.8 may only be for a recognized vacancy in a specific unit without regard to shift, day off, unit duty assignments, etc. The Employer shall respond to the successful bidder and the Lodge no later than 3 days prior to the change day for the new 28-day police period. During the bidding and selection process, the Employer may temporarily fill a recognized vacancy by assigning an officer to said vacancy until the recognized vacancy is filled.

An eligible bidder shall be an officer who is able to perform in the recognized vacancy to the satisfaction of the Employer after orientation without further training. The Employer shall select the most senior qualified bidder when the qualifications of the officers involved are equal. In determining qualifications, the Employer shall not be arbitrary or capricious, but shall consider training, education, experience, skills, ability, demeanor and performance, except that the parties recognize that the unique operational needs of the Employer require flexibility in the delivery of public service and to meet this need the Employer may fill 20% of the recognized vacancies within its discretion, provided that, if the Employer does not utilize any or all of its 20% exception in any personnel order, the remainder of the unused exception may be carried forward and used to fill future recognized vacancies within a twelve (12)-month period.

Upon the effective date of this Agreement, an exception to the above paragraph will apply to Airport Law Enforcement North and South, and the Traffic Section/Detail Unit, 33% of all recognized vacancies in each of these units occurring after the ratification of the **Agreement** shall be filled by bid.

Bidding procedures will be done in conformance with the Memorandum of Understanding in this Agreement. The successful bidder may not bid for another recognized vacancy for one (1) year unless reassigned by the Employer during that year. A successful bidder may not be reassigned except for (1) emergencies for the duration of the emergency, (2) for just cause or (3) where the Superintendent determines that the officer's continued assignment would interfere with the officer's effectiveness in that assignment. When there are no qualified bidders, the Employer may fill the recognized vacancy within its discretion.

Section 23.9 — Filling Unit Duty Assignments.

This Section shall apply only to the following jobs within the units set forth in Section 23.8: Warrant Clerk, Summary Investigation Detective, Review Investigation Detective, Review Officers, Detective Division Administrative Desk Duty Assignment, Area Youth Investigations Administrative Desk Duty Assignments (limited to one bid position each for the second and third watch in each area); and District Desk, District Watch Relief, Lockup, or Airport Law Enforcement Section Explosive Detection Canine Officer only as specifically set forth below. The Employer agrees not to eliminate any Unit Duty Assignments listed in this Section for the duration of this contract.

An opening in a unit duty assignment for purposes of this Section ("recognized opening") exists when an officer performing the above unit duty assignments is to be transferred, resigns, retires, dies, is discharged, when there are new unit duty assignments created, or when the Department increases the number of employees in a unit, except for details for not more than three (3) months. An officer's assignment to a detail shall not be rolled over solely for the purpose of avoiding the effect of this Section. The Employer shall determine at any time before said opening is filled whether or not a recognized opening shall be filled. If the Employer decides to fill a recognized opening utilizing Section 18.4, the Employer must provide the Lodge with the name of the limited

duty officer within ten (10) days of filling the recognized opening. If and when the Employer determines to fill a recognized opening other than utilizing Section 18.4, this Section shall apply. Further, there is no recognized opening created as a result of emergencies, or when an officer is removed for disciplinary reasons for up to thirty (30) days. When an officer is removed for disciplinary reasons for more than thirty (30) days or when an officer is relieved of his or her police powers for more than ninety (90) days for reasons other than placement on the medical roll, a recognized opening is created.

In the event a recognized opening is to be bid under this Section, the Employer shall post within the unit on the first Wednesday of the next police period a list of recognized openings therein, if any, stating the requirements needed to fill the opening. This list will remain posted for seven (7) calendar days. A copy of such postings shall be given to the Lodge at the time of the bid posting. Non-probationary officers within the same unit and within the same D-1, D-2 or D-2A job classification, may bid on a recognized opening in writing on a form to be supplied by the Employer. One copy of the bid shall be presented to the Employer, one copy shall be forwarded to the Lodge, and one copy shall be retained by the officer. The Employer shall respond to the successful bidder and the Lodge no later than three (3) days prior to the change day for the new 28-day police period. During the bidding and selection process, the Employer may temporarily fill a recognized opening by assigning an officer to said opening until the recognized opening is filled by bid; however, the Employer may not assign officers to a vacated position to avoid bidding the recognized opening.

An eligible bidder shall be an officer who is able to perform in the recognized opening to the satisfaction of the Employer after orientation. The Employer shall select the most senior qualified bidder when the qualifications of the officers involved are equal. In determining qualifications, the Employer shall not be arbitrary or capricious, but shall consider training, education, experience, skills, ability, demeanor and performance.

The successful bidder may not bid for another recognized unit duty assignment opening for one (1) police period year. A successful bidder may not be reassigned except for (1) emergencies for the duration of the emergency, (2) for just cause, (3) where the Superintendent determines that the officer's continued assignment would interfere with the officer's effectiveness in that assignment, or (4) temporary unit duty assignments for operational needs, provided the Employer shall not fill the vacated unit duty assignment. When there are no qualified bidders, the Employer may fill the recognized opening within its discretion. Unit duty assignments in District Desk, District Watch Relief, or Lock-up shall be treated in accordance with this Section 23.9 in all respects except the following: (1) only non-probationary officers within the same watch and within the same D-1 salary grade shall be eligible to bid for recognized openings in such assignments.

The District Watch Secretary position may be filled at the Employer's discretion. These positions are limited to one (1) position per watch in each district. If the Employer decides to fill the District Watch Secretary position, the daily unit duty assignment sheets will identify the officer assigned to the District Watch Secretary position. The duties and responsibilities of the District Watch Secretary are to be determined by the Employer provided that the lockup, review and the desk officer bid positions as set forth in the Agreement shall be filled by either the bid officer or District Watch Relief personnel prior to filling these positions with the District Watch Secretary.

If the Employer violates this Section by improperly filling a recognized opening by not placing the opening up for bid, the affected officer(s) will be compensated at the rate of time and one-half in quarter hour increments until the violation is remedied. The Employer is granted the ability to remedy the violation without waiting until the next police period.

If the Employer violates this section by improperly selecting a bidder or improperly determining qualifi-

cations for a recognized opening, the affected officer(s) will be compensated at the rate of time and one-half in quarter hour increments up to a maximum of fifty (50) hours of compensatory time.

Section 23.10 — Non-Disciplinary Demotion.

In the event of non-disciplinary demotions for economic reasons, the Employer shall select the most junior officer when the qualifications of the officers involved are equal. In determining qualifications, the Employer shall not be arbitrary and capricious, but shall consider training, education, experience, skills, ability, demeanor and performance.

Section 23.11 — Details.

Officers assigned to units designated to provide personnel to the Summer Mobile Force, Expressway Detail, Auto Snow Tow Detail, and the Winter Holiday Season Traffic Detail will be permitted to bid for this detail on the basis of seniority. If and to the extent that there are insufficient qualified bidders from a designated unit to meet that unit's allocation, the Employer will select officers who are deemed qualified by reverse seniority from the designated unit to fill that unit's allocation.

If the Employer decides to assign an officer to a detail outside the area, district, or unit, to a sports event, parade, festival, or labor dispute; or to another event detail which constitutes a tour of duty, the Employer shall announce the detail at a roll call preceding the event, which roll call is for the same roll call on the same watch in the same unit from which officers are to be assigned to the detail. If notification at roll call is not feasible or appropriate, the Employer shall determine the method of notification. The Employer shall select officers to work the detail on the basis of seniority from among those qualified officers on said watch who are not in bid jobs and who volunteer for the detail. If and to the extent that there are insufficient qualified volunteers, the Employer shall select officers on the basis of reverse seniority. The Employer may assign probationary officers during their

initial twelve (12) month period of probation without regard to seniority.

When the Employer decides to assign an officer to a detail outside the officer's unit of assignment for more than ten (10) days to a unit listed in Section 23.8 to provide relief for a temporary manpower shortage due to furlough, medical, or suspension, the Employer shall select officers to work the detail on the basis of seniority from among those qualified officers who volunteer for the detail. If and to the extent that there are insufficient volunteers, the Employer shall select officers on the basis of reverse seniority, provided that the Employer may assign probationary officers during their initial twelve (12) month period of probation without regard to seniority.

When the Employer decides to assign an officer to a detail outside the officer's unit of assignment for more than thirty (30) days to a unit listed in Section 23.8 to provide relief for a temporary manpower shortage due to the actual strength being more than ten (10%) percent below authorized strength, the Employer shall select officers to work the detail on the basis of seniority from among those qualified officers who volunteer for the detail. If and to the extent that there are insufficient volunteers, the Employer shall select officers on the basis of reverse seniority, provided that the Employer may assign probationary officers during their initial twelve (12) month period of probation without regard to seniority.

The Employer's right to assign Tactical Teams, Mission Teams, District Gang Tactical Teams, or other specialized units shall not be restricted in any way by this Section. In emergency situations, or situations where the Employer reasonably anticipates civil disorder will occur, or does occur, this Section shall not apply.

For purposes of bidding, the Employer may disregard seniority if and to the extent necessary to achieve the balance of experience and qualifications the Employer determines to be desirable in the detail and unit involved.

For purposes of selecting officers on the basis of reverse seniority, the Employer may retain a junior officer if and to the extent necessary to fulfill operational needs.

If the Employer assigns an officer to a detail or denies an officer(s) assignment to a detail in any manner contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, the affected officer(s) will be entitled to compensation at the rate of time and one-half in quarter hour increments for the duration of the detail.

Section 23.12 — Reassignment of Duties.

Any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to prohibit the Employer from hiring or assigning any non-bargaining unit personnel to perform any unit duties as described in Appendix B and/or C, provided that no officer covered by this Agreement shall be laid off either as a result thereof or if his or her non-bargaining unit replacement, if any, has not been laid off.

Any officer who is to be displaced by a non-bargaining unit person shall be given 60 days' prior notice of said displacement. The Employer shall designate the positions and duties to which displaced officers shall be assigned. Displaced officers may be assigned to other job duties within the same unit without regard to Section 23.8 and 23.9. If the Employer decides to assign displaced officers to different units, such displaced officers shall be permitted to bid for such assignments which the Employer decides to fill with such officers on the basis of seniority and qualifications in accordance with Section 23.8. If officers other than those displaced are permitted by the Employer to bid for such assignments, then all the displaced officers shall be deemed to be more senior than all of the non-displaced bidders for purposes of said bid.

An officer who has been given a limited duty assignment pursuant to Section 18.3 shall not be displaced from limited duty under Section 23.12 for the duration of his or her eligibility for limited duty.

Section 23.13 — Acting Desk Sergeant.

Officers regularly assigned to District Desk duties by virtue of successful bid under the provisions of Section 23.9 shall be given the option by seniority for the assignment as Acting District Desk Sergeant.

ARTICLE 24
EDUCATIONAL REIMBURSEMENT

Employer agrees to provide tuition reimbursement to officers for extra-departmental education subject to the following conditions:

A. To be eligible for reimbursement:

   1. Each course taken must be job-related or necessary for a degree.

   2. Proof of acceptance for a degree program must be presented upon request.

   3. Each course taken must grant college level credit.

   4. Each course must be taken through an accredited college or university.

B. Employees must file applications for reimbursement on the appropriate forms no later than thirty (30) days after the beginning of the course of study.

C. Reimbursement will be granted on the following basis:

   1. Grade "A" 100%

   2. Grade "B" 75%

   and other grades classified by the school as passing.

D. Reimbursement may be denied if an officer's work performance is deemed inadequate or if an officer has a record of sustained infractions of Department orders, directives or procedures.

E. Reimbursement will not be granted if:

1. Tuition costs are covered by Veteran's Administration or other funds, or
2. The program in which the officer is enrolled is reimbursable through a federal grant-in-aid program for which the officer is eligible.

F. Reimbursement will be made for a maximum of two (2) courses per school term.

G. Reimbursement will be granted when an officer is required by the Superintendent of Police to attend an educational or training program.

H. In the event an officer commences an undergraduate or graduate degree (including a law degree) program after the execution of this Agreement, and obtains an undergraduate or graduate degree with the assistance of the tuition reimbursement program, and the officer, within one (1) year of obtaining such degree, voluntarily resigns from the Department, all tuition costs (100%) reimbursed to the officer by the Employer for obtaining such a degree shall be repaid to the Employer. If the officer voluntarily resigns after one (1) year but less than two (2) years after obtaining the degree, the officer shall repay one-half (50%) of the tuition reimbursement to the Employer. If the officer does not complete the degree program and voluntarily resigns from the Department, the officer shall repay 100% of all tuition reimbursement received for any course completed within two (2) years of such resignation. Officers receiving tuition reimbursement for such degrees shall, as a condition of receiving such reimbursement, execute an appropriate form consistent with this paragraph.

The provision shall not apply to reimbursement under Subsection G of this Article, nor shall this provision apply to officers who resign from the Department for the purpose of accepting employment within another City of Chicago Department.

ARTICLE 25
LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE PROVISIONS

Section 25.1 — Life Insurance.

The Employer agrees to provide a $25,000 life insurance benefit at no cost to the officer; and AD&D to be increased to $5,000. Officers must complete a City of Chicago Group Term Life Insurance enrollment formset including the employee beneficiary section of the formset in order to qualify for coverage in the Basic Group Term Life Plan. The failure of the officer to complete the enrollment formset will result in termination of the officer's Basic Group Term Life Insurance coverage.

The Employer agrees to provide procedures for officers to purchase optional Group Term Life Insurance and Universal Life Insurance in addition to basic Group Term Life Insurance coverage provided above at nominal additional cost to the officer. Officers will be permitted to purchase any amount of optional insurance coverage in $1,000 multiples up to an amount equal to their annual salary rounded up to next multiple of $1,000. The optional Group Term Life Insurance shall continue to be provided officers at the Employer's then current cost.

Section 25.2 — Medical and Dental Plans.

The officers' and dependents' medical, dental, and prescription drug plans are hereby incorporated in this Agreement. **All newly hired employees shall be required to participate in the PPO plan for the first eighteen (18) months of their employment. These employees shall be eligible to participate in the first open enrollment period following the eighteen (18) month anniversary of their dates of hire.**

Effective January 1, 2006, the City will amend its Section 125 plan to implement a Flexible Spending Account ("FSA"), which will permit officers to fund, on a pre-tax basis, an individual account that the officer may use to pay for qualified unreimbursed medical expenses, as provided under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code. Subject to IRS regula-

tions, the FSA will allow participants to pay the following qualified expenses on a pre-tax basis: dental expenses; vision expenses; health plan contributions, deductibles, and co-payments; prescription drug co-payments, over-the-counter drugs and other unreimbursed medical expenses. Participation is voluntary and participants may contribute up to $5,000 annually on a pre-tax basis, which will be deducted pro-rata each payroll period. Officers may enroll in the FSA or change the amount of their election once per year during open enrollment or when they have a change in family status. As mandated by the Internal Revenue Code, a "use it or lose it" rule applies to Section 125 plans. Any amount that remains in the participant's account at the end of the year will be forfeited.

The Employer shall make available to officers covered under this Agreement and their eligible dependents copies of the Summary of Medical and Dental Plan Benefits booklets. The cost of such coverage to be borne by the Employer.

The plans for medical, dental, and prescription drug benefits, including the provisions on eligibility and self-contribution rules in effect as of the date of this Agreement, may not be changed by the Employer without the agreement of the Lodge.

The medical plan (health insurance plan) shall consist of three separate alternative coverages – a PPO plan ("PPO"); a PPO Plan with a Health Reimbursement Account ("PPO/HRA"); and two (2) HMO plans ("HMO"). If the Employer decides that the PPO/HRA alternative lacks sufficient employee enrollment or is cost prohibitive, it may discontinue that alternative, provided that the Employer provides reasonable prior notice to the Lodge and an opportunity for those enrolled in the PPO/HRA to enroll in another plan. For this purpose, "reasonable notice" shall be defined as notification in writing of the Employer's intent to discontinue the plan at least ninety (90) days prior to the proposed discontinuation where

circumstances are within the City's control. In all other cases, the City will provide the maximum notice as is practicable under the circumstances. In addition, in the event that a new health care plan becomes available to the City during a Plan year, the Employer shall have the right to include that new plan in the Plan alternatives upon reasonable prior notice to and discussion with the Lodge.

The Employer also agrees to make available to the following other persons the above-described hospitalization and medical program **and** the dental plan: officers covered by this Agreement who retire on or after age 60 and their eligible dependents; surviving spouse and children of officers covered by this Agreement killed in the line of duty; officers covered by this Agreement on a leave of absence for disability (both duty and occupational) and their eligible dependents; surviving spouse and children of deceased officers covered by this Agreement who were formerly on pension disability (both duty and occupational.) The Employer will contribute the full cost of coverage for any of the above-enumerated officers covered by this Agreement who elect coverage under any plan or plans. However, coverage under a plan for officers covered by this Agreement shall terminate when an officer covered by this Agreement either reaches the age for full Medicare eligibility under federal law or ceases to be a dependent as defined in a plan, whichever occurs first. After an officer covered by this Agreement reaches the age for full Medicare eligibility, that officer shall be covered under the medical program for annuitants, provided the person pays the applicable contributions.

Section 25.3 — Ambulance Fees.

Officers and their eligible dependents will be exempt from fees for emergency medical services performed by the Chicago Fire Department.

Section 25.4 — Labor Management Committee on Health Care.

The City of Chicago and the **Lodge** hereby establish the "Labor Management Committee on Health Care." The Committee shall consist of four representatives selected by the Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7 and four representatives elected by the City, plus the City Comptroller or his or her designee, who shall serve as Committee Chair. The Committee shall meet not less than once each calendar quarter.

The purpose of the Committee shall be to monitor the performance of the City's health care plan and to discuss ways to improve plan operation and administration on an on-going basis, including such items as:

- the prescription drug plan, provider network and the mail order program,
- carve-outs for administrative efficiency and benefit efficiency,
- revisions to the list of providers participating in the hospital PPO,
- revision to the list of providers participating in the physician PPO.

This Committee is advisory only. It is intended to promote collaboration and discussion over the efficient and cost-effective operation of the benefit plan. It in no way diminishes the right regarding the benefit plan contained in any collective bargaining agreement nor does it in any way diminish the responsibilities, right and prerogatives of the City regarding the administration of the plan.

The size and composition of this Committee may be increased upon agreement of the parties.

ARTICLE 26
WAGES

Section 26.1 — Salary Schedule.

A. Effective **July 1, 2003,** the basic salary of all officers covered by this Agreement shall be increased as follows: effective **July 1, 2003, two percent (2%); effective January 1, 2004, two percent (2%); effective July 1, 2004, two percent (2%); effective January 1, 2005, two percent (2%); effective July 1, 2005, two percent (2%); effective January 1, 2006, three and a half percent (3.5%) for all steps not compressed; and effective January 1, 2007, two percent (2%).**

Effective January 1, 2006, the maximum rate of pay on the salary schedule for officers covered by this Agreement will be available to officers with twenty-five (25) years of service. The salary schedule shall be amended by deleting the thirty (30) years of service pay step (Step 11) and designating the twenty-five (25) year step (Step 10) as the maximum rate of pay on the salary schedule. The pay level for Step 10 shall be the former pay level for Step 11, the pay level for Step 9 shall be the former (effective July 1, 2005) pay level for Step 10, the pay level for Step 8 shall be the former pay level for Step 9, and the pay level for Step 7 shall be the former pay level for Step 8. The salary schedule for employees with more than twenty-five years of service prior to January 1, 2006 is set forth in Appendix A, "Salary Schedule for Officers on Step 11 Prior to January 1, 2006."

B. Officers covered by this Agreement who are assigned as Armorer, Canine Handler, Evidence Technician, Explosives Detection Canine Handler, Extradition Officer, Fingerprint Examiner, Field Training Officer, Marine Unit Officer, Mounted Patrol Unit Officer, Police Agent, Police Technician or Traffic Specialist shall receive D-2 pay as base salary.

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C. Officers covered by this Agreement who hold the position of Detective shall receive D-2A pay as base salary.

D. Officers covered by this Agreement who are assigned as a Field Training Officer shall continue to be allowed to work up to an additional one-half (1/2) hour per day prior to or at the conclusion of his or her tour of duty which time is to be compensated in accord with Article 20-Overtime.

E. Officers covered by this Agreement who are assigned as Explosive Technician I, Firearms Identification Technician I, Legal Officer I, Police Forensic Investigator I, Police Laboratory Technician II, Security Specialist, or Supervising Substance Abuse Counselor shall receive D-3 pay as base salary.

Section 26.2 — Bi-lingual Compensation.

All officers covered by the terms of this Agreement who are capable of reading, writing and translating a language other than English into the English language and English into a language other than English who are directed to perform such services by a supervisor outside of his or her unit shall be entitled to compensation for the time spent performing such services at the rate of time and one-half.

Officers who are directed to report to duty or remain on duty to perform such services at a time other than their regularly-assigned duty hours or perform such services during their regularly-scheduled duty hours will receive a minimum of two hours of compensation and such compensation will be at the rate of time and one-half.

In order to be eligible for the benefits of this section, an officer must be certified by the Department and placed on an eligibility list. The Department may promulgate rules to determine who is capable to perform such services. Subject to the above criteria and the ability to perform the assigned task, opportunities to provide such services will be rotated on the basis of the officer's seniority.

Section 26.3 — Work Out of Grade.

A. Any officer covered by this Agreement being paid D-1 salary who is directed to perform substantially all the duties and assumes substantially all the responsibilities of a Patrol Specialist, Auto Pound Supervisor and/or Garage Supervisor, for two (2) or more hours within a single eight (8)-hour tour of duty, shall be paid at a D-2 rate consistent with his or her own tenure for an eight (8) hour tour of duty, or for the time spent, whichever is greater.

   Any officer covered by this Agreement being paid D-1 or D-2 salary who is directed to perform substantially all the duties and assumes substantially all the responsibilities of Sergeant (other than in the Internal Affairs Division, Training Division, or Research & Development Division) or Police Laboratory Technician II for more than two (2) hours within a single eight (8)-hour tour of duty, shall be paid at a D-3 rate consistent with his or her own tenure for an eight (8)-hour tour of duty, or for the time spent, whichever is greater.

B. Any officer covered by this Agreement regularly assigned to a position which is paid at a D-2 or D-2A rate, who is temporarily detailed to perform the work of a lower rated employee, which work is normally paid at the D-1 or D-2 rate, shall continue to be paid at the D-2 or D-2A rate for such work. This paragraph B does not apply to demotions or reassignments.

Section 26.4 — Payment of Wages.

Except for delays caused by payroll changes, data processing or other breakdowns, or other causes outside the Employer's control, the Employer shall continue its practice with regard to the payment of wages, which generally is: (1) payment of wages provided herein shall be due and payable to an officer no later than the 1st and 16th of each month, (2) holiday premium pay shall be due and payable to the officer no later than the 22nd day of the month following the month in which the holiday

premium was earned**, (3) o**ther premium pay shall be payable to the officer no later than the last day of the period following the period in which the premium work was performed. The Employer shall not change said pay days except after notice to, and, if requested by the Lodge, negotiating with the Lodge. "Negotiating," for the purposes of this Section, shall mean as it is defined in Section 8(d) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Section 26.5 — Payment of Time.

An officer covered by this Agreement who resigns, retires or dies, shall be entitled to and shall receive all unused compensatory time accumulated by said officer including furlough time, baby furlough days, personal days, and holidays. An officer who is separated for cause shall be entitled to receive only unused compensatory time accumulated as a result of earned overtime for hours worked in excess of 171 per 28-day period.

ARTICLE 27
RESIDENCY

All officers covered by this Agreement shall be actual residents of the City of Chicago.

ARTICLE 28
DURATION, ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Section 28.1 — Term of Agreement.

This Agreement shall be effective from **July 1, 2003** and shall remain in full force and effect until **June 30, 2007.** It shall continue in effect from year to year thereafter unless notice of termination is given, in writing, by certified mail, by either party no earlier than February 1, **2007** and no later than March 1, **2007**. The notices referred to shall be considered to have been given as of the date shown on the postmark. Written notice may be tendered in person, in which case the date of notice shall be the written date of receipt. It is mutually agreed that the

Articles and Sections shall constitute the Agreement between the parties for the period defined in this Section.

Section 28.2 — Continuing Effect.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Article or Agreement to the contrary, this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect after any expiration date while negotiations or Resolution of Impasse Procedure are continuing for a new Agreement or part thereof between the Parties.

Section 28.3 — Impasse Resolution, Ratification and Enactment.

A. If the parties reach a complete agreement as to the items for negotiation at the end of any negotiating period, the following procedure shall apply:

1. The agreement will first be presented to the Lodge membership with the recommendation of the Executive Board for ratification.

2. Within ten (10) days after such ratification by the Lodge membership, the agreement will be submitted to the City Council of the City of Chicago, with the Superintendent of Police and the Mayor's recommendation for ratification and concurrent adoption in ordinance form pursuant to the City's Home Rule authority. The Employer and Lodge shall cooperate to secure this legislative approval.

3. In the event the City Council should reject the recommended agreement, the parties shall meet again within ten (10) days of the Council's vote to discuss the reasons for the Council's rejection and to determine whether any modifications can be made to deal with the problems; but either party may thereafter invoke arbitration in accordance with Section 28.3(B) of this Article upon ten (10) days' written notice to the other party.

   For purposes of this Article, rejection by the City Council means affirmative rejection by a three-fifths (3/5) vote of the members of the

City Council within thirty (30) days of the date the contract is submitted to it.

B. If complete agreement is not reached between the parties as to the items for negotiation at the end of any negotiating period, the following procedure shall apply:

1. In the event that disputed items cannot be resolved during the negotiation period, all disputed items shall be referred to a three person Arbitration Board, one member to be selected by each of the parties and the third member to be jointly agreed upon by the parties.

2. A Dispute Resolution Board shall be convened and shall be composed of three (3) persons: one appointed by the Employer, one appointed by the Lodge and one impartial member to be mutually selected and agreed upon by the Employer and the Lodge. If, after a period of five (5) days from the date of the appointment of the two representatives of the parties, the remaining Board member has not been selected or otherwise agreed upon, then either representative may request the American Arbitration Association, or its successor in function, to furnish a list of seven members of said service from which the remaining Board member shall be selected. The Association shall be advised that the eligibility for names to be placed upon the list shall include the following: membership in the National Academy of Arbitrators; at least five (5) years' experience in labor relations dispute resolutions in either the private or public sector; United States citizenship; and a commitment by any such individual that, if appointed or selected, said individual agrees to comply with the time limits set forth in subsection 28.3(B)5, below. Upon mutual written agreement of the Employer and the Lodge, the parties' right to appoint any Board members

other than the impartial member may be mutually waived.

3. The list shall be immediately published and the representative appointed by the Employer shall within five (5) days after publication of said list eliminate three (3) names from the list. Within two (2) days after such elimination, the representative appointed by the Lodge shall eliminate three (3) names from the list. The remaining individual, plus the individual appointed by the Employer and the individual appointed by the Lodge, shall compose the Dispute Resolution Board.

4. The member of the Dispute Resolution Board selected, pursuant to subsection 28.3(B)3, above, shall act as Chairman. He or she shall be an impartial, competent and reputable individual and shall be administered and subscribe to the constitutional oath or affirmation of office. The Employer and the Lodge shall each pay half of the fees and expenses of the impartial member.

5. The Chairman shall have the authority to convene and adjourn proceedings, administer oaths, compel testimony and/or documents, and employ such clerical or research assistance as in his or her judgment and discretion are deemed warranted. He or she shall convene proceedings on the issues presented to the Dispute Resolution Board within ten (10) days after his or her appointment and/or selection; and the Board shall make its determination within thirty (30) days after it has convened. The time limits set forth herein may be extended only upon written mutual agreement of both the Board member appointed by the Lodge and the Board member appointed by the Employer.

6. The Employer and the Lodge shall attempt to agree upon a written statement of the issue or issues to be presented to the Board. In lieu of,

or in addition to, such mutual statement of issues, each party may also present its own list or statement of issues, provided only that any such issue not mutually agreed upon shall have been an issue previously the subject of negotiations or presentation at negotiations. During the course of proceedings, the Chairman of the Board shall have the authority as necessary to maintain decorum and order and may direct, (absent mutual agreement) the order of procedure; the rules of evidence or procedure in any court shall not apply or be binding. The actual proceedings shall not be open to the public and the parties understand and agree that the provisions of 5 ILCS 120/1 et seq. are not applicable. If, in the opinion of the impartial member of the Board, it would be appropriate in his or her discretion to meet with either the Employer or Lodge for mediation or conciliation functions, the Board may do so, provided only that notice of such meetings shall be communicated to the other party.

7. The compensation, if any, of the representatives appointed by the Lodge shall be paid by the Lodge. The compensation of the representative appointed by the Employer shall be paid by the Employer.

8. The terms decided upon by the Board shall be included in an agreement to be submitted to the City Council for adoption. The terms of this Agreement shall continue to bind both parties hereto during all negotiations and impasse resolution procedures.

9. If the City Council should reject the arbitrated agreement, the parties shall meet again within ten (10) days of the Council's vote to discuss the reasons for the Council's rejection and to determine whether any modifications can be made to deal with the problems; but either party

may thereafter terminate this Agreement upon ten (10) days' written notice to the other.

10. There shall be no implementation of any provisions of a successor agreement without Council ratification and adoption in ordinance form of the agreement; except, however, that the terms of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effective until a successor agreement is adopted in ordinance form or this Agreement is terminated pursuant to subparagraph 28.3(B)9.

11. As permitted by 5 ILCS 315/14(p), the impasse resolution procedure set forth herein above shall govern in lieu of the statutory impasse resolution procedure provided under 5 ILCS 315/14, except that the following portions of said 315/14 shall nevertheless apply; Subsections (h), (i), (k) and (m).

ARTICLE 29
BABY FURLOUGH DAYS

Section 29.1

Officers with the following years of service as determined by the officer's seniority date shall receive the following number of Baby Furlough Days (BFD) (eight (8) hours for each BFD) for each calendar year:

Years of Service	Baby Furlough Days
15 or more	6
10 but less than 15	5
5 but less than 10	4
1 but less than 5	3

Section 29.2

An officer's BFD shall be granted pursuant to and in accordance with the Department's policy of granting compensatory time off, except if an officer elects not to use or is denied all his or her BFD in a calendar year, he or she may, at his or her option, carry over for use as

days off in the next year four (4) of his or her BFD to the next succeeding calendar year.

Section 29.3

Any BFD not used in a calendar year shall be paid to the eligible officer in the following calendar year, except as provided for in Section 29.2 above. Payment shall be based upon the salary schedule in effect at the time of payment. Payment shall be made by April 1 for BFD not used in the preceding calendar year.

ARTICLE 29A
FURLOUGHS

Section 29A.1

Furlough shall be granted to officers for each calendar year of this Agreement.

Section 29A.2

Effective January 1, 1994 and thereafter, officers with the following years of service shall receive the following number of furlough (vacation) days:

Years of Service	Furlough Days
1 but less than 5 years	20 Straight Days
5 but less than 10 years	24 Straight Days
10 but less than 15 years	22 Working Days
15 years or more	25 Working Days

Section 29A.3

Furlough shall be selected in accordance with this Agreement and procedure subject to operational needs, and approved individual furlough days may be taken by officers so requesting at the discretion of the Department.

Section 29A.4

Furlough may be extended at the request of an officer with the approval of the Department by the use of any accumulated compensatory time, baby furlough days, personal days and individual furlough days. A furlough extension is defined as the Sunday through Wednesday

prior to the start of a furlough or the Thursday through Saturday at the completion of the furlough.

ARTICLE 30
PERSONAL LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Section 30.1 — Personal Leave.

Applications for personal leaves of absence shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the City of Chicago Personnel Rules as in effect on December 31, 1983, provided that the Lodge shall be promptly notified of all personal leaves of absence and extensions thereof taken by officers covered by this Agreement.

Section 30.2 — Military Leave.

Any **officer** who is a member of a reserve force or a national guard of the United States or of the State of Illinois, and who is ordered by appropriate authorities to attend a training program or to perform other duties under the supervision of the United States or the State of Illinois, shall be granted paid leave of absence during the period of such activity, not to exceed fourteen (14) calendar days in any calendar year, in the case of a member of a reserve force, and not to exceed fifteen (15) calendar days in the case of the National Guard. Employees hired after 1 January 1997 shall deposit their military pay with the City Comptroller for all days compensated by the City of Chicago.

Effective January 1, 2005, officers who are deployed for military service in excess of fifteen (15) calendar days in a combat zone (as designated pursuant to the Executive Orders of the President of the United States) shall not be required to reimburse the Employer the amount of military pay they receive. The Employer will continue to make its pension contributions for such officers.

ARTICLE 31
STEADY WATCH

Section 31.1 — Implementation.

A. 1. District and units in which assigned officers have selected a steady watch will continue to select a steady watch each year. These units include:

District Law Enforcement

Airport Law Enforcement (O'Hare and Midway)

Area Youth

Bomb and Arson Unit

Central Detention

Crime Lab (including Mobile Crime Unit)

Detective Division

Electronics & Motor Maintenance

Evidence & Recovered Property

Marine Unit

Major Accident Investigation

Mounted Unit

Office of Emergency Communications (COS)

Public Housing

Public Transportation (including Canine)

Traffic Enforcement

2. The employer will not expand excluded units or assign officers to excluded units for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this Article.

B. After initial implementation, it is the intention that the above units will continue on steady watch. In the event that there is a dispute as to whether a newly created unit is susceptible to steady watches after the effective date of this Agreement, the dis-

pute shall first be subject to procedures set forth at Section 31.7 hereof, then Section 31.8, if available, or the dispute resolution as set forth in Article 28.

Section 31.2 — Alternate Response Section Bidding.

Officers covered by this Agreement who are detailed to the Alternate Response Section will be allowed to bid by seniority for a steady watch subject to the following provisions:

A. Fifty percent, up to a maximum of thirty-one (31), of the most senior officers who are in a convalescent duty status or limited duty status and have been detailed to the Alternate Response Section for a minimum of two (2) years will be allowed to bid for a steady watch.

B. The Employer will calculate the number of eligible bidders and identify the number of positions on each watch that will be put to bid.

C. This bidding procedure is to be done on an annual basis prior to the Annual Furlough Selection. The Filling of Vacancies provision of Section 31.5 and the Temporary Watch Assignments provision of Section 31.6 do not apply to the Alternate Response Section. Vacancies that occur after the annual bidding process will be filled at the Employer's discretion.

D. Successful bidders may be removed at any time from their bidded watch by the Employer if: 1) it can be demonstrated that the officer's continued assignment to the watch would interfere with the officer's effectiveness in that assignment; 2) there are emergencies, for the duration of the emergency; or 3) there is just cause for removal.

Section 31.3 — Exclusions.

The following officers are not subject to the bid process for steady watch assignments: Police officers voluntarily assigned as Tactical Officers, police officers voluntarily assigned to Foot Patrol in the 1st and 18th Districts, **the immediate staff of each commanding**

officer and the District Law Enforcement Community Policing Officers (including Senior Services Officers) are not subject to the bid process for steady watch assignments. The Employer will not expand the excluded assignments or assign officers to the excluded assignments for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this Article.

For the purposes of this Section, the number of excluded staff positions is limited to two (2) staff members. For the purposes of this Section, the number of excluded Community Policing Officers is limited to seven (7); five (5) on the second watch and two (2) on the third watch. In the event that the staff members or Community Policing Officers are removed from that assignment, said officers shall not be involuntarily removed from their assigned watch for the remainder of the calendar year unless they are affected by reverse seniority required movements.

In the event that a tactical officer is involuntarily removed from the tactical team, said officer will be given the opportunity to submit a bid for a steady watch assignment. The officer's bid will be honored and the officer will be granted a bid position and be added to the watch the officer would have been eligible to bid for if he or she would have bid during the annual selection process.

Section 31.4 — Annual Selection Process.

Following the Annual Furlough Selection, steady watch assignments shall be made in the following manner:

The Employer shall determine and post the number of positions to be assigned to each watch. Eighty (80%) percent of the positions on each watch included in this Article shall first be selected by seniority, and such seniority bid assignments shall be made before any discretionary assignments are filled by the Employer. The biddable opening on each watch shall be awarded to the most senior qualified bidder within that district or unit who has the present ability to perform all of the available duties to the reasonable satisfaction of the Em-

ployer. Any officer performing a duty assignment anywhere in the Department shall be presumptively considered able to perform to the satisfaction of the Department. The remaining twenty (20%) percent of those positions shall be filled at the discretion of the employer.

Within ten (10) days of the date of the annual selection of watch assignments, the Employer shall provide the Lodge with documentation of the number of allocated personnel by watch, a list of successful bidders by watch, and a list of officers assigned by the Department's discretionary percentage by watch.

The annual furlough selection by seniority in the district or unit shall continue to be made in accordance with the historic practices and procedures of the Department.

Section 31.5 — Filling of Vacancies.

Except for those exclusions set forth in Section 31.2 and Section 31.3 above, vacancies in steady watch assignments occurring after the Annual Selection Process shall be filled in the manner provided for in this Section. A vacancy exists when an officer performing the assignment is permanently transferred, permanently reassigned, resigns, retires, dies, is separated, or when the Department increases the number of officers in a unit on a specific watch.

Vacancies shall be filled as follows: if the vacancy is a bid vacancy, i.e., the previous incumbent held the position by bid, then the vacancy shall be filled by bid. If the previous incumbent had been appointed at the discretion of the Employer, then the vacancy shall be filled at the discretion of the Employer.

If and when the Employer decides to fill a recognized watch vacancy by bid, such vacancy to be bid shall be posted on the seventh calendar day (Wednesday) of the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Police Periods and shall remain posted for seven (7) calendar days from the day of posting. The vacancy shall be filled by the most senior qualified officer bidding for the vacancy. If no such qualified officer within the unit bids for such vacancy,

the Employer may fill the watch vacancy by reverse seniority. Any officer performing the duty assignment anywhere in the unit shall be presumptively considered able to perform to the satisfaction of the Employer.

Members who are newly assigned to a unit may be placed on a watch at the Employer's discretion until such time as the member accepts a management position or is able to bid on a vacancy at the next regularly-scheduled vacancy posting during the Third, Sixth, or Ninth Police Period.

Within ten (10) days of the date of the watch vacancy filling, the Employer shall provide the Lodge with documentation of the number of vacancies filled by watch, the number of additional allocated personnel by watch, a list of successful bidders by watch, and a list of officers assigned by the Department's discretionary percentage by watch.

Section 31.6 — Temporary Watch Assignments.

For the purpose of filling a temporary vacancy in order to provide relief (i.e., vacation, medical, suspension, detail, etc.) for a police period, the Employer shall first designate the watch(es) to provide the relief and shall seek volunteers to satisfy its needs from the specific watch(es). If there are more volunteers than required, the volunteer with the greatest seniority from the designated watch(es) shall be selected. If there are not sufficient volunteers, the officer with the lowest seniority from the designated watch(es) shall be selected.

Once watch assignments are made, changes will not be made except for: (1) officers identified as Personnel Concerns, (2) officers in a limited or convalescent duty for the duration of that status, (3) officers on restricted duty, (4) officers who have been relieved of their police powers, (5) to fill a temporary vacancy not to exceed three periods (for example, furlough, suspension, medical, detail), initially filled by volunteers, then by reverse seniority, or (6) upon mutual agreement of the officer seeking the change and the Department (provided no such agreement shall involuntarily displace any other

officer's selected watch assignment). These changes in watch assignments shall be made only for the duration of the circumstances giving rise to the change, after which the officer will return to his or her previous watch assignment and will be made only for operational needs.

When watch assignments are changed in accordance with the provisions of this Section, the provisions of Article 20 shall not apply. Changes in watch assignment not in accordance with the provision of this Section shall require compensation of the officer in accordance with Article 20 (i.e., time and one-half for all hours worked outside of the officer's selected watch).

Section 31.7 — Joint Labor Management Committee.

Upon the effective date of this Agreement, there shall be a Joint Watch Selection Committee established to promptly address errors and omissions in the bidding of steady watch assignments. The parties agree that such a Committee is necessary as a means by which complaints and/or grievances can be resolved without the delay inherent in the arbitration process. The Committee will consist of the Commanding Officer of the Management and Labor Affairs Section and the Lodge's Grievance Committee Chairperson, or their designees. The Committee will meet within five (5) working days of a request by either party for the purpose of resolving the dispute. A decision by the Joint Committee will be binding on the Employer and the Lodge. A mediator may be used if either party requests. The cost of the mediator will be split evenly between the parties. In the event the Joint Committee cannot agree on a resolution of the dispute, then either party may invoke the provisions of Section 31.8.

Section 31.8 — Dispute Resolution.

In the event the parties are unable to resolve disputes regarding the application of the terms of this Article, then either party may invoke expedited arbitration in accordance with the following procedure and the arbitration hearing shall commence within thirty (30) days of

the demand for expedited arbitration unless the parties otherwise agree:

A. The parties shall mutually select an Arbitrator from among the following 3 names:

_____,
_____, and
_____.

If the parties cannot mutually agree, the Arbitrator selected shall be the one who will provide the parties with the earliest available hearing date for an expedited arbitration hearing;

B. Recognizing that the parties have agreed to the steady watch concept and the selection process therefore, the jurisdiction of the Arbitrator is for the purpose of addressing problems that may arise which unreasonably interfere with the effective performance of the Department's mission;

C. The Arbitrator shall render his or her decision within 72 hours of the close of the hearing, or such other time upon which the parties mutually agree.

ARTICLE 32
COMPLETE AGREEMENT

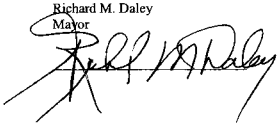
The parties acknowledge that during the negotiations which preceded this Agreement, each had the unlimited right and opportunity to make demands and proposals with respect to any subject or matter not removed by law from the area of collective bargaining. The understandings and agreements arrived at by the parties after the exercise of that right and opportunity are set forth in this Agreement. Except as may be stated in this Agreement, each party voluntarily and unqualifiedly waives the right, and each agrees that the other shall not be obligated to bargain collectively with respect to any subject or matter referred to, or covered in this Agreement or with respect to any subject or matter not specifically referred to or covered in this Agreement, even though such subjects or matters may not have been within the knowledge or contemplation of either or both of the parties at the time they negotiated and signed this Agreement.

ARTICLE 33
SAVINGS CLAUSE

If any provisions of this Agreement or any application thereof should be rendered or declared unlawful, invalid or unenforceable by virtue of any judicial action, or by any existing or subsequently enacted Federal or State legislation, or by Executive Order or other competent authority, the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. In such event, upon the request of either party, the parties shall meet promptly and negotiate with respect to substitute provisions for those provisions rendered or declared unlawful, invalid, or unenforceable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto affix their signatures this 12th day of May, 2005.

FOR THE EMPLOYER
Richard M. Daley
Mayor



FOR THE LODGE
Mark P. Donahue
President

APPENDIX A - SALARY SCHEDULE FOR SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL -- 2003

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 30, 2003

GRADE		FIRST 12 MOS STEP 1	AFTER 12 MOS STEP 2	AFTER 18 MOS STEP 3	AFTER 30 MOS STEP 4	AFTER 42 MOS STEP 5	AFTER 54 MOS STEP 6	AFTER 10 YRS STEP 7	AFTER 15 YRS STEP 8	AFTER 20 YRS STEP 9	AFTER 25 YRS STEP 10	AFTER 30 YRS STEP 11
1	ANNUAL	36,984	47,808	50,538	53,136	55,764	58,572	60,600	62,742	64,926	67,326	69,264
	MONTHLY	3,082.00	3,984.00	4,211.50	4,428.00	4,647.00	4,881.00	5,050.00	5,228.50	5,410.50	5,610.50	5,772.00
2	ANNUAL	47,808	50,538	53,136	55,764	58,572	61,518	63,672	65,868	68,166	70,716	72,810
	MONTHLY	3,984.00	4,211.50	4,428.00	4,647.00	4,881.00	5,126.50	5,306.00	5,489.00	5,680.50	5,893.00	6,067.50
2A	ANNUAL	49,452	52,248	54,894	57,552	60,444	63,456	65,646	67,884	70,260	72,810	74,946
	MONTHLY	4,121.00	4,354.00	4,574.50	4,796.00	5,037.00	5,288.00	5,470.50	5,657.00	5,855.00	6,067.50	6,245.50

2% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003

GRADE		STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6	STEP 7	STEP 8	STEP 9	STEP 10	STEP 11
1	ANNUAL	37,722	48,762	51,546	54,198	56,880	59,742	61,812	63,996	66,222	68,670	70,650
	MONTHLY	3,143.50	4,063.50	4,295.50	4,516.50	4,740.00	4,978.50	5,151.00	5,333.00	5,518.50	5,722.50	5,887.50
2	ANNUAL	48,762	51,546	54,198	56,880	59,742	62,748	64,944	67,188	69,528	72,132	74,268
	MONTHLY	4,063.50	4,295.50	4,516.50	4,740.00	4,978.50	5,229.00	5,412.00	5,599.00	5,794.00	6,011.00	6,189.00
2A	ANNUAL	50,442	53,292	55,992	58,704	61,650	64,728	66,960	69,240	71,664	74,268	76,446
	MONTHLY	4,203.50	4,441.00	4,666.00	4,892.00	5,137.50	5,394.00	5,580.00	5,770.00	5,972.00	6,189.00	6,370.50

APPENDIX A - SALARY SCHEDULE FOR SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL -- 2004

2% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004

		FIRST	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER
		12 MOS	12 MOS	18 MOS	30 MOS	42 MOS	54 MOS	10 YRS	15 YRS	20 YRS	25 YRS	30 YRS	
GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**	**STEP 11**	
1	ANNUAL	38,478	49,740	52,578	55,284	58,020	60,936	63,048	65,274	67,548	70,044	72,066	
	MONTHLY	3,206.50	4,145.00	4,381.50	4,607.00	4,835.00	5,078.00	5,254.00	5,439.50	5,629.00	5,837.00	6,005.50	
2	ANNUAL	49,740	52,578	55,284	58,020	60,936	64,002	66,240	68,532	70,920	73,572	75,756	
	MONTHLY	4,145.00	4,381.50	4,607.00	4,835.00	5,078.00	5,333.50	5,520.00	5,711.00	5,910.00	6,131.00	6,313.00	
2A	ANNUAL	51,450	54,360	57,114	59,880	62,886	66,024	68,298	70,626	73,098	75,756	77,976	
	MONTHLY	4,287.50	4,530.00	4,759.50	4,990.00	5,240.50	5,502.00	5,691.50	5,885.50	6,091.50	6,313.00	6,498.00	

2% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004

GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**	**STEP 11**
1	ANNUAL	39,246	50,736	53,628	56,388	59,178	62,154	64,308	66,582	68,898	71,442	73,506
	MONTHLY	3,270.50	4,228.00	4,469.00	4,699.00	4,931.50	5,179.50	5,359.00	5,548.50	5,741.50	5,953.50	6,125.50
2	ANNUAL	50,736	53,628	56,388	59,178	62,154	65,280	67,566	69,900	72,336	75,042	77,274
	MONTHLY	4,228.00	4,469.00	4,699.00	4,931.50	5,179.50	5,440.00	5,630.50	5,825.00	6,028.00	6,253.50	6,439.50
2A	ANNUAL	52,482	55,446	58,254	61,080	64,146	67,344	69,666	72,036	74,562	77,274	79,536
	MONTHLY	4,373.50	4,620.50	4,854.50	5,090.00	5,345.50	5,612.00	5,805.50	6,003.00	6,213.50	6,439.50	6,628.00

APPENDIX A - SALARY SCHEDULE FOR SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL -- 2005

2% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005

		FIRST	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER
		12 MOS	12 MOS	18 MOS	30 MOS	42 MOS	54 MOS	10 YRS	15 YRS	20 YRS	25 YRS	30 YRS	
GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**	**STEP 11**	
1	ANNUAL	40,032	51,750	54,702	57,516	60,360	63,396	65,592	67,914	70,278	72,870	74,976	
	MONTHLY	3,336.00	4,312.50	4,558.50	4,793.00	5,030.00	5,283.00	5,466.00	5,659.50	5,856.50	6,072.50	6,248.00	
2	ANNUAL	51,750	54,702	57,516	60,360	63,396	66,588	68,916	71,298	73,782	76,542	78,822	
	MONTHLY	4,312.50	4,558.50	4,793.00	5,030.00	5,283.00	5,549.00	5,743.00	5,941.50	6,148.50	6,378.50	6,568.50	
2A	ANNUAL	53,532	56,556	59,418	62,304	65,430	68,688	71,058	73,476	76,056	78,822	81,126	
	MONTHLY	4,461.00	4,713.00	4,951.50	5,192.00	5,452.50	5,724.00	5,921.50	6,123.00	6,338.00	6,568.50	6,760.50	

2% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005

GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**	**STEP 11**
1	ANNUAL	40,830	52,788	55,794	58,668	61,566	64,662	66,906	69,270	71,682	74,328	76,476
	MONTHLY	3,402.50	4,399.00	4,649.50	4,889.00	5,130.50	5,388.50	5,575.50	5,772.50	5,973.50	6,194.00	6,373.00
2	ANNUAL	52,788	55,794	58,668	61,566	64,662	67,920	70,296	72,726	75,258	78,072	80,400
	MONTHLY	4,399.00	4,649.50	4,889.00	5,130.50	5,388.50	5,660.00	5,858.00	6,060.50	6,271.50	6,506.00	6,700.00
2A	ANNUAL	54,600	57,690	60,606	63,552	66,738	70,062	72,480	74,946	77,580	80,400	82,746
	MONTHLY	4,550.00	4,807.50	5,050.50	5,296.00	5,561.50	5,838.50	6,040.00	6,245.50	6,465.00	6,700.00	6,895.50

APPENDIX A - SALARY SCHEDULE FOR SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL -- 2006 & 2007

3.5% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2006 (Officers with Seniority Dates Earlier Than January 1, 1975, See Next Page)

		FIRST	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER	AFTER
		12 MOS	12 MOS	18 MOS	30 MOS	42 MOS	54 MOS	10 YRS	15 YRS	20 YRS	25 YRS
GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**
1	ANNUAL	42,258	54,636	57,744	60,720	63,720	66,924	69,270	71,682	74,328	76,476
	MONTHLY	3,521.50	4,553.00	4,812.00	5,060.00	5,310.00	5,577.00	5,772.50	5,973.50	6,194.00	6,373.00
2	ANNUAL	54,636	57,744	60,720	63,720	66,924	70,296	72,726	75,258	78,072	80,400
	MONTHLY	4,553.00	4,812.00	5,060.00	5,310.00	5,577.00	5,858.00	6,060.50	6,271.50	6,506.00	6,700.00
2A	ANNUAL	56,514	59,712	62,730	65,778	69,072	72,516	74,946	77,580	80,400	82,746
	MONTHLY	4,709.50	4,976.00	5,227.50	5,481.50	5,756.00	6,043.00	6,245.50	6,465.00	6,700.00	6,895.50

2.0% INCREASE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007 (Officers with Seniority Dates Earlier Than January 1, 1980, See Next Page)

GRADE		**STEP 1**	**STEP 2**	**STEP 3**	**STEP 4**	**STEP 5**	**STEP 6**	**STEP 7**	**STEP 8**	**STEP 9**	**STEP 10**
1	ANNUAL	43,104	55,728	58,896	61,932	64,992	68,262	70,656	73,116	75,816	78,006
	MONTHLY	3,592.00	4,644.00	4,908.00	5,161.00	5,416.00	5,688.50	5,888.00	6,093.00	6,318.00	6,500.50
2	ANNUAL	55,728	58,896	61,932	64,992	68,262	71,700	74,178	76,764	79,632	82,008
	MONTHLY	4,644.00	4,908.00	5,161.00	5,416.00	5,688.50	5,975.00	6,181.50	6,397.00	6,636.00	6,834.00
2A	ANNUAL	57,642	60,906	63,984	67,092	70,452	73,968	76,446	79,134	82,008	84,402
	MONTHLY	4,803.50	5,075.50	5,332.00	5,591.00	5,871.00	6,164.00	6,370.50	6,594.50	6,834.00	7,033.50

APPENDIX A

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR OFFICERS ON STEP 11 PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 2006

Officers on Step 11 prior to January 1, 2006 will remain on "Step 11" until they leave the Department (i.e., retire, quit, die or are discharged). Officers on Step 11 prior to January 1, 2006 shall receive a three and half percent (3.5%) wage increase effective January 1, 2006, a two percent (2%) wage increase effective January 1, 2007 (and any base wage increases which may be subsequently negotiated) as follows:

3.5% EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2006:

PAY GRADE		
1	ANNUAL	79,152
	MONTHLY	6,596.00
2	ANNUAL	83,214
	MONTHLY	6,934.50
2A	ANNUAL	85,644
	MONTHLY	7,137.00

2.0% EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007:

PAY GRADE		
1		80,736
	MONTHLY	6,728.00
2	ANNUAL	84,876
	MONTHLY	7,073.00
2A	ANNUAL	87,354
	MONTHLY	7,279.50

No additional officers will enter onto Step 11 after December 31, 2005. Officers who are not on Step 11 as of January 1, 2006 will achieve their maximum salary rate at twenty-five (25) years of service - on Step 10.

APPENDIX B

Timekeeper

Citation Clerk

Clerk (Office Clerical – performing such duties as secretarial, filing, preparing routine periodic reports, etc.)

Review Officer

Crossing Guard Supervisor

Radio Equipment Officer

Assembly Room Officer

Summary Case Management Officer – Traffic Division

Remote Terminal Officer

Motor Maintenance Supervisor

Lockup Keeper

Activity Officer

Assistant Desk Officer (one such job per watch per district shall continue to be subject to bid under Section 23.9)

Motor Maintenance-Service Writers

Communications and Operations Section (including dispatchers and call-back personnel)

Auto Pound Supervisor

Police Officers working in the Crime Lab (excluding Mobile Unit)

Extradition Warrant Officers

Evidence and Recovered Property Officers

Abandoned Vehicle Officer

Police Officers working in Youth Division Administration – Missing Persons Section – performing Inquiry Aide/Clerical duty

APPENDIX C
AUXILIARY POLICE AIDS

The following are duties which may be performed by Auxiliary Police Aides:

A. Prepare case reports of non-criminal incidents as directed by a sworn officer.

B. Answer telephone inquiries and make appropriate referrals.

C. Provide information to members of the public.

D. Process Department reports and forms as directed by management.

E. Aid in traffic direction and control.

F. Run errands, and/or act as messengers.

G. Assist in:

   1. crowd control at parades, athletic events and other public gatherings where potential for violence is minimal.

   2. times of disaster, disorder or emergency as directed by the Superintendent of Police.

   3. the operation of the Youth Fingerprint, Law Enforcement Explorer and Junior Police programs, under the direction of program personnel.

H. Assist district neighborhood relations program personnel.

I. Provide clerical assistance to court sergeants.

J. Perform other administrative duties as determined by the unit commanding officer.

APPENDIX D
DENTAL PLAN

The Employer shall make dental coverage available to officers covered under this Agreement and their eligible dependents. The cost of this coverage will be borne by the Employer, **subject to applicable officer co-insurance, deductibles, and co-payments.** Officers will have the opportunity to choose between the Dental PPO Plan and the Dental HMO Plan. Under the Dental PPO Plan participants can use the dentist of their choice for services, but if they choose a dentist in the PPO network the benefit will be higher. If they choose an out-of-network dentist, the benefit will be lower. The Dental HMO Plan requires the member to select a participating network dentist. All family members must use the same Dental HMO dentist for their Dental services. Orthodontia is only available in the Dental HMO Plan. Lists of Dental PPO and Dental HMO dentists are available at the Benefits Management Office (312-747-8660).

APPENDIX E
NETWORK CHANGES

No change, modification or alteration in the composition of the hospital network in effect at the time this Agreement is executed (a list of which is attached) shall be made except in compliance with the following:

1. Lodge 7 FOP shall be notified in writing of the intent to change at least ninety (90) days prior to the proposed change where circumstances are within the City's control. In all other cases, the City will provide the maximum notice as is practicable under the circumstances.

2. The notice referred to shall, at the time the notice is given, provide sufficient information to explain the contemplated action and shall include, at a minimum, but shall not be limited to:

   a. The affected institutions.

   b. The precise reason(s) the action is being contemplated.

   c. The numbers of covered participants (employee and/or dependents) receiving in-patient service from such affected facility at the time the notice is given.

   d. The number of covered participants (employees and/or dependents) receiving in-patient service from such affected facility during the preceding twelve (12) months.

3. The City shall meet within seven (7) calendar days of a request from the Lodge to discuss the proposed change, shall provide all additional relevant information which is reasonably available, and shall be responsible for such notices to participants as may be reasonably demanded by the Lodge. In the event the parties are unable to resolve a dispute within seven (7) calendar days of the first meeting or such other time as may be mutually agreed upon, the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration pursuant to

Section 9.5, Step 3 within ten (10) days, and both parties shall cooperate to expedite the proceedings.

No change, modification or alteration covered by this Appendix shall be made or permitted for arbitrary or discriminatory reasons; nor shall any change, modification or alteration result in the unavailability of quality health care services in a specific geographic area.

APPENDIX F
IN-NETWORK/OUT-OF-NETWORK CARE

In-network co-insurance benefits shall be paid to eligible participants for the following out-of-network care or services:

A. Emergencies defined as the sudden and unexpected onset of a medical condition with such severe symptoms that the absence of immediate medical attention could result in serious and permanent medical consequences.

B. Care ordered by a physician which, after review by the **Utilization Review** vendor, is:

   1. medically necessary; and

   2. only available at a non-network hospital, or the proposed treatment is performed so infrequently in-network that direction to non-network hospital is medically appropriate; or

   3. available at a network hospital to which the patient cannot be safely transported (only until such time as the patient can be safely transferred to the network facility, arrangements for which should be initiated once the treatment plan has begun), provided the cost of the transfer shall be paid by the plan; or

   4. care rendered beyond a 50-mile radius (from any network hospital) where participant is domiciled or stationed.

This information is also contained in the Employee Benefit Handbook.

APPENDIX G
HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR ACTIVE MEMBERS

Effective **July 1, 2006,** active officers covered by this Agreement will contribute the following percentages of their **base salary from the appropriate Salary Schedule in Appendix A** towards the cost of their health care:

Single Coverage: **1.2921%**

Employee +1: **1.9854%**

Family Coverage: **2.4765%**

For example, contributions at selected salary levels per pay period will be as follows:

ANNUAL SALARY	SINGLE 1.2921%	EMP + 1 1.9854%	FAMILY 2.4765%
$15,000	$8.08	$12.41	$15.48
$20,000	$10.77	$16.55	$20.64
$30,000	$16.15	$24.82	$30.96
$40,000	$21.54	$33.09	$41.28
$50,000	$26.92	$41.36	$51.59
$60,000	$32.30	$49.64	$61.91
$70,000	$37.69	$57.91	$72.23
$80,000	$43.07	$66.18	$82.55
$90,000 +	$48.45	$74.45	$92.87

APPENDIX H
PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

The following are the co-payments and effective dates for the lesser of a **30-**day supply or 100 units of the following prescription drugs:

TYPE	Effective July 1, 2006
Generic Tier 1	$10.00
Brand Formulary Tier 2	$30.00
Brand Non-Formulary Tier 3	$45.00
Brand with Generic Equivalent	Generic Co-Payment Plus Cost Difference Between Brand and Generic

MAIL ORDER DRUGS

Effective July 1, 2006, co-payments for prescriptions obtained through the mail order plan for all health care plans are as follows (per prescription; 90 day supply):

(1) Generic Tier 1: $20.00

(2) Brand Formulary Tier 2: $60.00

(3) Brand Non-Formulary Tier 3: Not available

(4) Brand with Generic Equivalent: Generic Co-Payment Plus Cost Difference Between Brand and Generic

APPENDIX I
CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY AND MENTAL HEALTH CO-INSURANCE AND LIMITS

Courses of treatment for inpatient chemical dependency and mental health shall include the continuum of care used to treat a particular diagnosis. A new course of treatment will be considered when there is a 30-day or longer period of time with no treatment or clinical supervision provided.

PPO In-Patient Care Co-Insurance:	**City**	**Employee**
In-Network	**90%**	**10%**
Out of Network	**60%**	**40%**

PPO Outpatient Care:

80% of $100 Max Covered Expenses Per Session;

Limit of Seven Sessions Covered if Treatment Is Not Certified

Maximum Covered Expenses Per Year: $5,000

HMO Co-Payments for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Care:

Effective January 1, 2006:	**$15.00 Co-Payment**
Effective January 1, 2007:	**$20.00 Co-Payment**

HMO Service Limitations:

In-Patient Care:	**Max of 30 Days Per Year**
Out-Patient Care:	**Max of 30 Visits Per Year**

It is understood that the first in-network treatment remains subject to the out-of-pocket maximum. All

CD/MH treatment including out-patient may be subject to **Utilization Review** and is subject to the following maximums: $37,500 annual individual/$250,000 individual lifetime/$500,000 family. The maximum lifetime benefit provisions of the Plan still shall apply.

All chemical dependency and mental health treatment is subject to review by the utilization review program. Additionally, to be considered under the chemical dependency/mental health benefit structure, a claim for benefits must include a primary DSM-III-R (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders–Third Edition–Revised) diagnosis (or diagnosis under a subsequent revision).

APPENDIX J
BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION SYSTEM – PERSONNEL CONCERNS PROGRAM

I. Hearings will be allowed for both the Behavioral Intervention System (BIS) and the Personnel Concerns (PC) Program.

A. The hearing is voluntary and must be requested by the affected Department member.

1. In the instance of the Behavioral Intervention System, a hearing must be requested within seven (7) working days of being presented with the Individualized Performance Plan (IPP) and the Behavioral Intervention System Counseling Record. The request for a hearing must be in writing to the Director of the Personnel Division.

2. In the instance of the Personnel Concerns Program, a hearing must be requested within seven (7) working days of having attended a Personnel Concerns Conference. The request for a hearing must be in writing to the Director of the Personnel Division.

NOTE: Department members upgraded from the Behavioral Intervention System to the Personnel Concerns Program are not entitled to a hearing.

B. The Department will set the hearing date and notify the affected Department member of the date.

C. The hearing time will be as close as possible to the officer's regular duty hours (i.e., morning for 1st watch officers, afternoon for 3rd watch officers) and will not be on the officer's furlough, Regular Day Off, or previously planned day off (i.e. Baby Furlough Day, Personal Day,

etc.) unless the officer agrees to such. Overtime will not be granted for the hearing.

II. Hearing Procedures.

A. The Department will explain its position for enrollment of the member in the Behavioral Intervention System or Personnel Concerns Program.

B. The officer, or his or her representative, will present the officer's position.

C. The Department representative may ask the officer questions.

D. The officer's representative may question the officer.

E. The Department representative will, within five (5) working days, notify the officer of his or her decision and that decision is final.

III. Placement Duration (Behavioral Intervention System/Personnel Concerns Program).

Placement in either program is for one (1) year.

NOTE: Placement in either program may be extended past the initial year or, in the instance of the Behavioral Intervention System, be upgraded to the Personnel Concerns Program. Additionally, a member may be removed from either program prior to a year being completed.

Any member who is upgraded from the Behavioral Intervention System to the Personnel Concerns Program will be informed at the Personnel Concerns Conference that he or she may forward a To/From subject report to the Commander of the Personnel Division outlining the reasons the member feels this upgrade should not take place. In addition, any officer who extends past one (1) year in the Behavioral Intervention System or the Personnel Concerns Program

may submit a To/From outlining the reasons he or she believes that they should not be retained in the program.

The aforementioned hearing procedures are not retroactive.

APPENDIX K
HIGH RISK PREGNANCY SCREENING PROGRAM

In order to reduce the risk of a premature birth and the attendant health risks to mother and child and to avoid the costs associated with same, the City offers a high risk pregnancy screening program. The program is part of the medical advisor program.

Under the program, a pregnant employee, spouse or dependent is encouraged to notify the medical advisor during the first trimester of pregnancy. During the telephone interview, the nurse reviewers will collect information on the health status of the prospective mother, her medical history, and conduct a health risk assessment to determine if she meets criteria for a high risk pregnancy.

If the prospective mother does not meet criteria, the medical advisor would offer educational materials on pregnancy and advise her that they will be following up with a call in her second trimester of pregnancy. Further, they will advise her that they are available if she has any questions about her pregnancy. Subsequent follow up will depend on the course of the pregnancy. As delivery approaches, they will advise her about expected lengths of stay postpartum.

If the prospective mother meets criteria for a high risk pregnancy, the medical advisor will contact her physician to discuss the risk factors and identify what steps, if any, are appropriate to reduce the risk of early delivery. They will follow the case as appropriate. If home health or other services available under the plan are necessary, they will approve the care plan and negotiate discounts for approved services. They will be available as a resource to both the prospective mother and her physician.

APPENDIX L
AFFIDAVITS IN DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS

1. **No affidavit will be required in support of anonymous complaints of criminal conduct. The Department shall continue its current and past practice with respect to classifying allegations as either criminal or excessive force. Allegations of excessive force shall not be classified as criminal for purposes of avoiding the affidavit requirement.**

2. **Anonymous complaints of Medical Roll Abuse and/or Residency violations will not be made the subject of a Complaint Register (CR) investigation until verified, consistent with the current procedure. If the anonymous complaint has been verified, no affidavit will be required.**

3. **Where a supervisory member receives an allegation of misconduct from a citizen, the supervisor will not be required to sign an affidavit.**

4. **Where one Department member makes an allegation of misconduct against another Department member, neither Department member will be required to sign an affidavit because both Department members are subject to discipline for making a false report under the Rule 14 of the Department's Rules and Regulations.**

5. **A complaint which is supported by an affidavit will not require additional affidavits in support of additional allegations within the same complaint.**

6. **In all other cases, the Department will make a good faith effort to obtain an appropriate affidavit from the complainant within a reasonable time. An "appropriate affidavit" in the case of a citizen complainant is one where the complainant affirms under oath that the allegation(s) and statement(s) made by the complainant are true.**

7. **When an appropriate affidavit cannot be obtained from a citizen complainant, the head of either OPS or IAD may sign an appropriate affidavit according to the following procedure. An "appropriate affidavit" in the case of the head of either OPS or IAD is an affidavit wherein the agency head states he or she has reviewed objective verifiable evidence of the type listed below, the affidavit will specify what evidence has been reviewed and in reliance upon that evidence, the agency head affirms that it is necessary and appropriate for the investigation to continue.**

8. **The types of evidence the agency head must review and may rely upon will be dependent on the type of case, but may include arrest and case reports, medical records, statements of witnesses and complainants, video or audio tapes, and photographs. This list is illustrative only and is not to be considered exclusive or exhaustive.**

9. **In the case of an investigation of the type normally conducted by OPS, the head of IAD will execute the affidavit described above, if the head of IAD believes execution of the required affidavit is appropriate under the facts of the case based upon the evidence received at that time. In the case of an investigation of the type normally conducted by IAD, the head of OPS will execute the affidavit described above if the head of OPS believes the required affidavit is appropriate under the facts of the case based upon the evidence received at that time.**

10. **No officer will be required to answer any allegation of misconduct unless it is supported by an appropriate affidavit, except as specified in paragraphs one through five above. In the event that no affidavit is received within a reasonable time, the investigation will be terminated and no record of the complaint or investigation will appear on the officer's Disciplinary History.**

11. Upon the receipt of a complaint which requires an affidavit, the Department may conduct a preliminary investigation into those allegations but no Complaint Register (CR) number will be issued unless and until the required affidavit is obtained. The parties acknowledge that the Department is currently unable to track these preliminary investigations but will begin to do so as soon as the computer application is functional. Until the Department is able to begin tracking the preliminary investigations, a CR number will be used to track these investigations.

APPENDIX M
EXPEDITED ARBITRATION RULES

A. All just cause discipline cases brought under Article 8 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement and which challenge disciplinary action involving a thirty (30) day suspension or less and/or seniority under Article 20 or Article **23** or any other mutually-agreed upon contract Article will be heard under this expedited procedure unless designated by either party for a hearing under the full arbitration hearing procedure.

B. Cases subject to the expedited procedure will be heard in as close to chronological order as possible, according to the date filed. Exceptions will be made only in order to facilitate the use of non-employee witnesses.

C. Cases currently scheduled for arbitration may be subject to this expedited procedure, subject to agreement of the parties.

D. Five or six Arbitrators constituting an "expedited" panel will be selected from the existing panel. The "expedited" panel will be reviewed every six months, at which time substitutions may be made. In making substitutions, an Arbitrator may be removed at the request of either party, but any substitute must be agreed upon.

E. In scheduling hearings, the Arbitrator on the panel will be required to schedule a block of two or three consecutive hearing days. The parties will attempt to rotate the scheduling equitably among all Arbitrators on the expedited panel, subject to their availability.

F. The parties will attempt to schedule at least two hearings per day before the Arbitrator. Any case not completed at the end of the particular block of hearing days will be the first case heard by the same Arbitrator on his or her next scheduled date.

G. Arbitrators will receive all grievance documents and relevant documents from the C.R. file at least one week prior to the hearing, at the discretion of the Arbitrator.

H. Arbitrators will be permitted to issue subpoenas in accordance with applicable law. Subpoenas shall not be used for purposes of delay.

I. The expenses of witnesses for either side shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses.

J. Hearings will be scheduled alternately at City and Lodge locations.

K. Each party will represent itself at the hearing, and may designate any representative who is not an attorney.

L. The hearings shall be informal. The Arbitrator shall assist the parties in ensuring that there is a complete record.

M. The Arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath.

N. There shall be no stenographic record of the proceedings.

O. The rules of evidence normally followed in arbitration proceedings shall apply. The Arbitrator shall be the sole judge of the relevance and materiality of the evidence offered.

P. The parties will not file post-hearing briefs. The parties may argue orally on the record and may present relevant authorities to the Arbitrator at the hearing, except that any decisions rendered in the expedited proceedings under these rules may not be cited to the Arbitrator.

Q. The Arbitrator will issue a short, written decision no later than sixty (60) days after the completion of the last day of any scheduled block of hearings. His or her decision shall be based upon the record developed by the parties before and at the hearing, and shall include a brief written explanation of the basis

for his or her conclusion and shall include reference to the evidence considered and the role that evidence played in reaching his or her decision.

APPENDIX N
PROCEDURES FOR INJURY ON DUTY AND RECURRENCE CLAIMS

An officer who has been certified as injured on duty shall be provided a group of three available physicians for treatment. Groupings of three available physicians will be randomly selected from a pool of physicians who are members in good standing of a network of workman's compensation physicians qualified to render appropriate medical care for the injury claimed. The groupings of physicians will be rotated on a weekly basis until all members of the pool have appeared in a group which was available for officer selection, at which point the process will repeat itself. The officer will select a physician from the group provided by the Employer. The Medical Services Section will refer the officer to the physician selected by the officer.

An officer claiming a recurrence of an injury on duty will have his or her claim evaluated by a physician from the Medical Services Section. If that physician finds the condition complained of is not a recurrence, the Medical Services Section will provide the officer with a list of three physicians chosen in the manner described above. Should the physician who treated the original injury on duty be a member in good standing of the pool of workman's compensation physicians from which the group of three physicians was chosen, then that physician will be added to the group of three physicians provided to the officer. The officer will select a physician from the group provided by the Employer. The Medical Services Section will refer the officer to the physician selected by the officer.

Should the officer or the Department not agree with the medical finding, of the referral physician, either party may seek another opinion. The officer will select another physician from a different group of three physicians chosen in the manner described above. The Medical Services Section will refer the officer to the physician selected by the officer. Should that physician's opinion agree with the finding of the first referral

physician, it will be binding on both the officer and the Employer. Should that medical opinion disagree with the first opinion, the parties may accept the second opinion or seek a third opinion. The process for obtaining a third opinion shall follow the same procedure for selection of the second opinion. The finding of the third physician agreeing with either of the previous opinions shall be binding on both the officer and the Employer.

APPENDIX O
SUBROGATION LANGUAGE FOR CITY OF CHICAGO

In the event the Plan provides benefits for injury, illness, medical care or other loss (the "Injury") to any person, the Plan is subrogated to all present and future rights of recovery that person, his or her parents, heirs, guardians, executors, or other representatives (individually and collectively called the "Participant") may have arising out of the Injury. The Plan's subrogation rights include, without limitation, all rights of recovery a Participant has: 1) against any person, insurance company or other entity that is in any way responsible for providing or does provide damages, compensation, indemnification or benefits for the Injury; 2) under any law or policy of insurance or accident benefit plan providing No Fault, Personal Injury Protection or financial responsibility insurance; 3) under uninsured or underinsured motorist insurance; 4) under motor vehicle medical reimbursement insurance; and, 5) under specific risk or group accident and health coverage or insurance, including, without limitation, premises or homeowners medical reimbursement, athletic team, school or workers compensation coverages or insurance.

Upon notice of an Injury claim, the Plan may assert a subrogation lien to the extent it has provided, or may be required to provide, Injury-related benefits. Notice of either the Plan's right of subrogation or the Plan's subrogation lien is sufficient to establish the Plan's rights of subrogation and entitlement to reimbursement from insurers, third parties, or other persons or entities against whom a Participant may have an Injury-related right of recovery. The Plan shall be entitled to intervene in or institute legal action when necessary to protect its subrogation or reimbursement rights.

The Participant and anyone acting on his or her behalf shall promptly provide the Plan or its authorized agents with information it deems appropriate to protect its right of subrogation and shall do nothing to prejudice that right and shall cooperate fully with the Plan in the en-

forcement of its subrogation rights. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs of Participant's attorney shall be paid first from any recovery by or on behalf of a Participant, and the amount of the Plan's subrogation claim shall be paid next from such recovery. Neither a Participant nor his or her attorney or other representative is authorized to accept subrogation or other Injury-related reimbursement payments on behalf of the Plan, to negotiate or compromise the Plan's subrogation claim, or to release any right of recovery prior to the payment of the Plan's subrogation claim.

The Participant and all other parties to a recovery are required to contact the Plan to determine, and arrange to pay the Plan's subrogation claim at or prior to the time an Injury-related payment or settlement is made to or for the benefit of the Participant. If the Participant obtains a payment or settlement from a party without the Plan's knowledge and agreement, the Plan shall be entitled to immediate reimbursement of its total subrogation claim from the Participant or any party providing any Injury-related payment. In the alternative, the Plan, in its sole discretion, may deny payment of benefits to or on behalf of the Participant for any otherwise covered claim incurred by the Participant until the amount of the unpaid coverage is equal to and offset by the unrecovered amount of the Plan's subrogation claim.

The Plan Administrator or its authorized agents are vested with full and final discretionary authority to construe subrogation and other Plan terms and to reduce or compromise the amount of the Plan's recoverable interest where, in the sole discretion of the Plan Administrator or its authorized agents, circumstances warrant such action. The Plan shall not be responsible for any litigation-related expenses or attorney fees incurred by or on behalf of a Participant in connection with an Injury claim unless the Plan shall have specifically agreed in writing to pay such expenses or fees.

The payment of benefits to or on behalf of the Participant is contingent on both the Participant's full compliance with the Plan's provisions, including the

subrogation provision, and, when the Plan deems appropriate, the Participant's signing of a reimbursement agreement. However, the Participant's failure to sign this reimbursement agreement will not affect the Plan's subrogation rights or its right to assert a lien against any source of possible recovery and to collect the amount of its subrogation claim.

APPENDIX P
BENEFITS DURING PROBATIONARY PERIOD

In connection with the extension of the probationary period from a twelve (12) month period to an eighteen (18) month period, the following rights, privileges and benefits shall apply upon the completion of the first twelve (12) months of the probationary period:

Article 3 - Lodge Security

Section 7.1 - Administration of Summary Punishment

Article 8 - Employee Security

Article 10 - Non-Discrimination

Article 11 - Holidays

Article 12 - Promotions

Article 18 - Disability Income

Article 19 - Bereavement Leave

Article 20.1 - Work Day and Work Week

Article 20.2 - Compensation for Overtime

Article 20.3 - Sixth and Seventh Day Work

Article 20.4 - Call-Back

Article 20.5 - Court Time

Article 20.8 - Stand-By

Article 20.11 - Accumulation of Compensatory Time

Article 20.12 - Back to Back Shifts on Change Day

Article 20.13 - Duty Availability Allowance

Article 21.3 - Uniform Allowance

Article 22 - Indemnification

Article 24 - Educational Reimbursement

Article 25 - Life and Health Insurance Provisions

Article 26 - Wages

Article 27 - Residency

Article 29 - Baby Furlough Days

Article 29.A. - Furloughs

Article 30 - Personal Leaves of Absence

Appendix A - Salary Schedule for Sworn Police Personel

Appendix D - Dental Plan

Appendix E - Network Changes

Appendix F - In-Network/Out-of-Network Care

Appendix G - Health Care Contributions for Active Members

Appendix H - Prescription Drug Costs

Appendix I - Chemical Dependency and Mental Health Co-Insurance & Limits

Appendix K - High Risk Pregnancy Screening Program

Appendix N - Procedures for Injury on Duty and Recurrence Claims

Appendix O - Subrogation Language for City of Chicago

LOU Regarding Retroactivity of Wage Increases to Retirees

LOU Regarding One-Half Hour Lunch Period

LOU Regarding Article 22 Indemnification

MOU Regarding Health Care Plan

LOU Regarding Health Care Plan/Election by Married Employees

Any dispute or difference between the parties concerning the interpretation and/or application of any of the above provisions shall be subject to the Grievance Procedure of Article 9.

The parties further agree that an officer who successfully completes his or her probationary period after having been placed on I.O.D. shall be entitled to the benefits under the contract on the same basis as police officers

who were in that officer's class who did not have his or her probationary period extended.

Finally, the parties agree that in the event a probationary police officer during his or her final six (6) months of the probation period and a non-probationary police officer are involved together in a situation which gives rise to the non-probationary police officer and the probationary police officer each receiving discipline of a five (5) day suspension or less and the discipline for the non-probationary police officer is subsequently rescinded or reduced, any discipline imposed on the probationary police officer may be reviewed in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement and the City will not assert timeliness provided the officer has completed successfully his or her probationary period.

APPENDIX Q
DISCIPLINE SCREENING PROGRAM

1. When a Complaint Register (CR) investigation is sustained and the accused is a member of the bargaining unit and the recommendation for discipline is a fifteen-day (15) suspension or less, the accused member will be notified of the Screening Program option.

2. The Department will forward to the member notification of the sustained finding and recommendation for discipline. The member will be advised that he or she may accept the recommended discipline or request the Screening Program option. This notification will be returned within seventy-two (72) hours to the Internal Affairs Division.

3. When the member requests the Screening Program option, he or she will be notified of the date the Screening Committee will meet and of the right to review the investigative file prior to the screening date. The member will appear at either the Office of Professional Standards or the Internal Affairs Division to review the investigative file. The member may make written or audiotape recorded notes, but may not remove or make copies of any part of the investigative file.

4. At the Screening Committee Meeting, a representative of the Lodge and a representative of the Department will meet and review the selected files and attempt to reach an agreement on the findings and/or the recommendation for discipline. If an agreement is reached, the representative of the Department will submit the agreed-upon disposition to the Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Internal Affairs Division or the Chief Administrator, Office of Professional Standards for approval. If approved, the representative of the Lodge shall contact the member for his or her agreement and approval of the agreed-upon disposition.

5. If all parties agree, the agreed-upon disposition will be forwarded to the Superintendent for final approval. The Superintendent will retain only the right to decrease the agreed-upon suspension and/or grant options when appropriate. The Superintendent will not increase the agreed-upon suspension or impose a suspension contrary to the agreed-upon disposition of the Committee.
6. In the event the member accepts the Committee's agreement, he or she will sign a waiver of the right to the filing of a grievance of the suspension. In the event the member rejects the Committee's agreement, he or she will sign a rejection of the Committee's agreement.
7. **If** the Superintendent imposes discipline, the bargaining unit member retains the right to file a grievance if he or she wishes to do so.

APPENDIX R
PROCEDURES FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW

Any officer covered by this Agreement who has been involuntarily removed from active duty for psychological reasons has a right to file a grievance pursuant to Section 9.4 of this Agreement. In order to achieve a fair and prompt resolution of such a grievance, the Lodge and the Employer agree that these procedures will be followed.

I. ISSUES FOR REVIEW

A. Is the Grievant presently psychologically fit to perform the duties of a full duty police officer?

B. Was the Grievant psychologically capable of performing the duties of a full duty police officer at the time he or she was removed from duty or at any time thereafter? If so, on what date?

The duties of a full duty police officer shall include the ability to perform the duties set forth in the following two paragraphs.

Police Officers, as part of and empowered by the community, protect the lives, property, and rights of all people, maintain order, and enforce the law impartially. They work in partnership with the community to respond to crime and neighborhood disorder. They work various shifts and days as assigned, patrolling an assigned beat by vehicle and/or on foot in order to observe conditions, intervene in observed situations that require their attention, and provide a visible presence to prevent crime from occurring. Police Officers respond to a variety of assignments such as crimes in progress, accidents, damage to property, and domestic and other disturbances. They may have to deal with unruly persons and overcome forceful resistance. They protect crime scenes until detectives or superiors arrive; examine the scene for evidence, and question suspects, victims, and witnesses in order to gather information. Under Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), Police Officers participate in and conduct neighborhood meetings to identify community concerns and work with supervisors

and peers to analyze crime patterns and develop responses to criminal activity in an area.

Police Officers respond to a variety of emergencies and must pursue suspects on foot over a variety of terrain and obstacles. Police Officers prepare reports, recording all details of an incident; prepare arrest slips to start the booking procedure; and testify in court. Police Officers must possess the ability to physically control suspects and to safely discharge firearms to protect citizens and/or themselves. They perform a wide variety of other tasks, such as directing pedestrian or vehicular traffic, issuing traffic citations, and assisting sick and injured persons in a variety of ways. They perform all other related duties as required and directed in order to serve citizens by enforcing laws and protecting lives and property.

The Panel must find that an officer is either fit or unfit for full duty as a Police Officer. When an officer is found fit for full duty, the Panel may recommend that the Grievant participate in counseling. However, the Panel's recommendation may not be conditioned upon such participation.

II. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE PANEL

A. The Grievant must execute a release in proper legal form authorizing the Lodge to have access to the Employer's psychological files. The term "psychological files" does not include the results of any standardized psychological/psychiatric tests.

B. No documentation in the possession of any member of the Panel shall be withheld if requested by another Panel member. Each member of the Panel shall provide to the other members of the Panel the results of any standardized psychological/psychiatric tests, conclusions based on said tests, and each Panel member's rationale for finding the Grievant fit or unfit.

C. The mutually-appointed member of the Panel may interview, examine, and evaluate the Grievant and may request additional data through the representatives of the Lodge and the Employer. Any member of the Panel is authorized to review any and all information or documents contained in Complaint Register files that are open, not-sustained, and/or sustained. However, no member of the Panel shall review any information or documents in Complaint Register files in which the finding was exonerated or unfounded. The restrictions on the retention of Complaint Register files set forth in Section 8.4 of this Agreement shall also apply to the Psychological Review process.

III. PROCEDURES

A. All members of the Panel shall meet and discuss the Grievant's fitness and reach a conclusion regarding fitness.

B. The mutually-appointed member of the Panel shall draft the Panel's decision regarding the Grievant's fitness. The decision must specifically address whether the officer was fit for some or all of the time the officer has been removed from duty and the officer's present fitness. The decision must also address all of the issues submitted for review and state the evidence relied upon as the basis for the decision.

C. The mutually-appointed member of the Panel shall send the draft of the Panel's decision to the Panel members appointed by the Lodge and the Employer for verification of their representations within fourteen (14) days from the date of the meeting of the Panel. The members of the Panel appointed by the Lodge and the Employer shall have fourteen (14) days from the postmark date of the draft report to verify said representations and to provide suggestions, recommendations, and comments to the mutually-

appointed member of the Panel. The mutually-appointed member of the Panel may make any revisions to the decision based upon the comments received from the other members of the Panel. The final decision shall issue no later than fourteen (14) days from the postmark date of the latest response of the other members of the Panel, if any. In all cases, the decision of the Panel shall issue no later than sixty (60) days from the date of the meeting of the Panel. Failure to meet these time guidelines does not divest the Panel of authority to make fitness for duty decisions, nor expose the Employer to any liability.

IV. Copies of the decision of the Panel shall be provided immediately to the representatives of the Lodge and the Employer.

APPENDIX S
GROUND RULES FOR FAST TRACK ARBITRATIONS OF SUSPENSIONS BETWEEN SIXTEEN AND THIRTY DAYS

The following procedures shall apply to "fast track" arbitrations conducted pursuant to Section 9.6 of the collective bargaining agreement, involving suspensions of between sixteen (16) and thirty (30) days, inclusive:

A. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of the Lodge providing written notice to the Department of its invocation of "fast track" arbitration, the Lodge and the Department shall agree upon the selection of an arbitrator to hear the case within sixty (60) days of his or her appointment. The parties may, but are not required, to agree upon a panel of arbitrators who have agreed to hear such cases upon an expedited basis. Once scheduled, the hearing shall not be postponed except for compelling reasons.

B. Arbitrators will receive all grievance documents and relevant documents from the C.R. file at least one week prior to the hearing, at the discretion of the Arbitrator.

C. Arbitrators will be permitted to issue subpoenas in accordance with applicable law. Subpoenas shall not be used for purposes of delay.

D. The expenses of witnesses for either side shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses.

E. Each party will represent itself at the hearing, and may designate a representative who is not an attorney.

F. The hearings shall be informal. The Arbitrator shall assist the parties in ensuring that there is a complete record.

G. The Arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath.

H. There shall be no stenographic record of the proceedings.

I. The rules of evidence normally followed in arbitration proceedings shall apply. The Arbitrator shall be the sole judge of the relevance and materiality of the evidence offered.

J. The parties will not file post-hearing briefs. The parties may argue orally on the record and may present relevant authorities to the Arbitrator at the hearing, except that any decision rendered in any proceeding under these ground rules may not be cited in any other proceeding, whether that proceeding be fast track, full arbitration, or any other proceeding.

K. The Arbitrator will issue a short, written decision no later than sixty (60) days after the completion of the hearing. His or her decision shall be based upon the record developed by the parties before and at the hearing, and shall include a written explanation of the basis for his or her conclusion and shall include reference to the evidence considered and the role that evidence played in reaching his or her decision.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS REGARDING PROGRESSIVE DISCIPLINE

Supervisors, including Watch Commanders, retain the flexibility, authority and discretion where circumstances warrant to issue reprimands to offending officers for infractions. Second or even repeated infractions of minor rules may, but do not always, require increased punishment (particularly including loss of time or income) when an oral or written reprimand will suffice to achieve the goal of correcting improper behavior.

There is some belief that a progressive system of discipline requires enhanced penalties no matter how insignificant the infraction. This is not correct.

You are permitted and urged to use your judgment in determining the appropriate level of discipline. Officers in this Department are a valuable resource which should not be wasted or unduly restricted.

Philip J. Cline
Superintendent of Police

Acknowledged:

Mark P. Donahue
President, Lodge 7 FOP

17 May, 2005

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING TEN HOUR WORK DAY SCHEDULE PILOT PROGRAM

With respect to (I) the Work Day Schedule; (II) the modification of certain provisions of the collective bargaining agreement in order to facilitate and implement the Work Day Schedule; (III) the selection of furloughs for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2005 and annually thereafter; and (IV) Impasse Resolution and Ratification Procedures for the Work Day Schedule and its implementation, the parties hereby agree, as follows:

I. The Work Day Schedule

A. Effective January 6, 2005, the parties agree to a pilot program in the Districts encompassed by Areas 1 and 5 consisting of a ten (10) hour work schedule for officers assigned to the third watch rapid response cars (which will result in a fourth watch) and, anytime on or after April 5, 2004, the Department may institute a ten (10) hour schedule for officers assigned to the special operation section and the tactical response unit. The ten (10) hour schedule will be the same as the CHA rotating schedule.

B. The parties hereby establish a Joint Labor Management Committee for the purposes of monitoring, reviewing, ascertaining and making recommendations regarding the pilot work schedule. The goals of the pilot program are to boost employee productivity, reduce employee stress, reduce medical and IOD absences, reduce automobile accidents, reduce citizen complaints, and boost employee morale. In evaluating these goals, the Joint Committee will meet as needed and make recommendations to the Lodge and to the Superintendent of Police regarding the

work day schedule's continuation, expansion to additional areas or districts, modifications or termination of the pilot program. Absent written agreement between the Lodge and the Employer, the pilot program will terminate at the end of the fifth police period in 2005 and, thereafter, affected bargaining unit members assigned to ten (10) hour schedules, pursuant to Paragraph I(A) above, will revert to the schedules in effect prior to the implementation of the pilot program.

C. Officers will bid to the ten (10) hour shift pursuant to Article 31. Officers assigned to the ten (10) hour shift will not be subject to the reverse seniority provisions of Sections 31.5 and 31.6.

D. If the pilot ends on or before the fifth police period of 2005, then officers on fourth watch will revert to the third watch, and furloughs for 2005 will not be re-picked and officers scheduled for furlough will remain in their assigned day-off group.

II. Contract Modifications and Understandings Regarding the Implementation of the Ten (10) Hour Pilot Program

Notwithstanding any other provision of the collective bargaining agreement between the parties, for the duration of the pilot program for the ten (10)-hour shifts as specified above, the following provisions and understandings shall be in effect:

A. The normal tour of duty for the ten (10) hour shift will be ten-and-one-half (10-1/2) hours, which includes a one-half (1/2) hour uncompensated lunch period. The parties agree and understand that if an officer is required to perform work during this one-half (1/2) hour meal period, the officer may request

overtime compensation in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

B. The Lodge waives the overtime provisions of Section 20.1 of the Agreement insofar as that section requires payment of overtime for all hours worked in excess of the normal work day of eight (8) hours. Overtime in excess of the normal tour of duty will be compensated at the overtime rate.

C. Officers with straight day furloughs will be given the same number of straight furlough days in the ten (10) hour schedule. Officers with working day furloughs will have any remaining days converted to hours.

D. Officers will receive ten (10) hours of holiday compensation for holidays occurring on their day off and will further compensate officers with ten (10) hours of compensation and five (5) hours of holiday compensation when those officers are required to work a ten (10) hour shift on a holiday.

E. A personal day, if used, will be worth a tour of duty, ten (10) hours for those officers working a ten (10) hour schedule and baby furlough days will be worth eight (8) hours each. An officer assigned to the ten (10) hour schedule who wishes to use a baby furlough day will be required to use an additional two (2) hours of compensatory time.

III. Furlough Selection

Furloughs will be selected by unit for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2005. Appendix S of the 1999-2003 collective bargaining agreement is hereby deleted, and the other affected provisions of the contract regarding Furlough Selection are hereby modified pursuant to Exhibit A. Furloughs to be taken in 2005 and thereafter will be selected pursuant to the same procedure that was in effect prior to the initiation

of furlough by watch in 2002. The parties' agreement to revert to furloughs by unit is not dependent upon the success, failure, modification or continuation of the pilot program for the work day schedule set forth above.

IV. Impasse Resolution and Ratification and Enactment Procedure for the Work Day Schedule and Its Implementation

A. In the event that a complete agreement on all disputed issues is reached by the parties and submitted to the membership for ratification prior to May 30, 2005, the provisions of Sections I, II and III of this Agreement shall be included as part of the submission to the membership and, if ratified by the membership, submitted to the City Council in accord with Section 28.3 A.3 of the Contract.

B. In the event interest arbitration is invoked with respect to issues not addressed in this Agreement or if the Agreement submitted to the membership prior to May 30, 2005 is rejected by the membership, this Agreement and any issues related to the Work Day Schedule and its implementation or Section III, Furlough Selection, shall not be subject to interest arbitration. This Agreement will be stipulated to in any interest arbitration by the parties as having resolved the issues of Work Day Schedule, its implementation and Section III, Furlough Selection.

C. In the event that the parties do not reach agreement by April 1, 2005 with respect to the expansion, modification, continuation or termination of the Work Day Pilot program, the parties will negotiate in good faith with respect to their differences. The party desiring modifications of the pilot program shall provide the other its desired modifications in writing by April 1, 2005. As provided in Section I.C. above, absent written Agreement

between the parties, the Work Day Pilot Program will terminate at the end of the fifth police period in 2005.

D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement or any provision of the Agreement between the parties including specifically Section 28.3, the Work Day Schedule, Furlough Selection and issues otherwise addressed by this Agreement shall not be subject to interest arbitration.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING MAINTENANCE OF BENEFITS

It is further understood that the below-listed benefits enjoyed by officers covered by this Agreement will be maintained for the duration of the Agreement and shall not be diminished, modified, or eliminated during the term of the Agreement.

Sickness in family time

Change of uniforms at District

Use of department lockers and mailboxes

Use of gymnasium facilities during off-duty hours

Physical and optical examinations

Health care fringe benefits, including hospitalization insurance

Furloughs and compensatory (baby) furloughs

Marriage leave

Pension benefits provided by statute

Utilization of compensatory time earned in partial tour or full tour segments consistent with operational needs and Article 23.5 of Agreement.

One half-hour lunch period taken during the tour of duty

Life insurance rates, including cost of optional insurance

Any obligation of the City of Chicago to indemnify officers for punitive damages assessed, adjudged, or otherwise levied shall be based upon City Ordinances and/or State Statutes providing for such indemnification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto affix their signatures this 12th day of May, 2005

FOR THE EMPLOYER:

Richard M. Daley
Mayor

FOR THE LODGE:

Mark P. Donahue
President

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING DISTRICT UNIT BID ASSIGNMENTS

The Lodge and the Employer agree that Lodge members who have successfully bid for the position of district desk or district lockup keeper will continue to function in that position for the duration of this contract unless removed in accordance with the provisions of Section 23.9.

The Lodge and the Employer further agree to open for bid in accordance with the provisions of Section 23.9 the position of District Watch Relief in each of the Patrol Division's 25 Districts. The member bidding for the position of District Watch Relief must be able to perform to the satisfaction of the Employer the functions of a desk officer, lockup keeper and district review officer after a period of orientation. Successful district bid members will be utilized in bid assignments before full duty non-bid members. When not required to function as district watch relief; the member will be assigned to district patrol duties.

The Employer shall select the most senior qualified bidder for the position of District Watch Relief. If there are not sufficient bidders to fill a District Watch Relief position declared vacant by the Employer, the Employer shall fill such vacancy within its discretion.

The following are the number of District Desk, District Lockup, and District Watch Relief positions subject to bid under the provisions of Section 23.9:

Dist	Desk	Lockup	W/Relief
001	6	0	9
002	3	6	12
003	3	3	9
004	3	3	9
005	3	6	12

Dist	Desk	Lockup	W/Relief
006	3	3	9
007	6	3	9
008	3	3	9
009	6	3	9
010	3	3	9
011	3	6	12
012	3	3	9
013	3	3	9
014	3	3	9
015	3	3	9
016	3	3	9
017	3	3	9
018	6	3	6
019	6	6	9
020	3	3	9
021	3	3	9
022	3	0	9
023	3	3	9
024	3	3	9
025	4	6	11

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING BIDDING PROCEDURES

The City of Chicago and the Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7, jointly agree that the following procedures and interpretations will apply to processing bids to Fill Recognized Vacancies in accordance with Section 23.8 of the contract:

1. All sworn full duty non-probationary members below the career service rank of sergeant will be allowed to bid for one transfer request. Members who are currently on the medical roll but who are otherwise full duty will be allowed to bid.

2. Bids for vacancies must be submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in the Recognized Vacancy Announcement and must be forwarded to the Management and Labor Affairs Section within 72 hours of the time the announcement is posted. Members may fax a copy of the bid to the Management and Labor Affairs Section to ensure timely receipt; however, two copies of the properly completed bid form must also be forwarded to the Management and Labor Affairs Section. The bid form must contain the signature of the member, and the signature of his or her commanding officer/watch commander specifying the date and time the bid was submitted.

3. A successful bidder may not bid for another recognized vacancy within one police period year unless reassigned by the Employer. For example, a member who submits a successful bid in the 11th period for a 12th period vacancy in 2000 is not eligible to submit another bid to fill a recognized vacancy until the 11th period of 2001 for a 12th period of 2001 vacancy.

4. Probationary members may not submit a bid to fill a recognized vacancy while on probation. A probationary member whose probationary period will expire during the 72-hour period to submit bids, may submit a bid for a recognized vacancy. The

member must be off probation at the time of the bid. A member whose probationary period expires after the 72-hour bid period but prior to the beginning of the period when the vacancy will be filled is not eligible to bid.

5. The member is responsible for ensuring that the bid form set has been received by the Management and Labor Affairs Section by the deadline specified in the Recognized Vacancy Announcement. The member will forward the original and white copy to the Management and Labor Affairs Section, the green copy to the Lodge, and will retain the gold copy for their records.

6. Bids which do not contain the required information or are otherwise improperly completed will not be accepted.

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENT REGARDING PHYSICAL FITNESS

The City of Chicago and Fraternal Order of Police Lodge No. 7 jointly recognize that physical fitness of police officers is of mutual benefit to the officers, the City and the public.

Therefore, the City and the Lodge hereby agree to undertake a joint effort to develop a reasonable physical fitness program applicable to all bargaining unit members.

The City and the Lodge hereby establish a Physical Fitness Committee consisting of 3 members designated by the Lodge and 3 members designated by the Superintendent of Police. The Committee may be assisted by such consultants or other individuals (paid for by the Employer, provided the Employer agrees to their participation) as may be necessary to accomplish its goals.

The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only. Upon receipt of the Committee's recommendations, the Superintendent may adopt or modify the recommended program. If the Superintendent modifies the program, he or she shall so notify the Committee and the Lodge in writing. Within ten (10) calendar days of such notice, the Lodge may request arbitration of the modifications under Article 9. The issue before the arbitrator shall be whether the modifications proposed by the Superintendent are reasonable.

No officer shall be discharged, suspended, relieved from duty, demoted, or disciplined in any manner under or relating to any physical fitness program.

AGREED:
CITY OF CHICAGO

Philip J. Cline
Superintendent of Police

Dated: 17 May 05

AGREED:
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE NO. 7

Mark P. Donahue
President

PHYSICAL FITNESS INCENTIVE

In an effort to promote physical fitness among the officers covered by this Agreement, the Employer and Lodge agree to the following:

- Beginning in 2001, every officer covered by this Agreement will have one opportunity annually to schedule an appointment for a physical fitness test. An officer will have one opportunity to re-schedule the test, but will only be allowed to take the test once each year. The test must take place prior to November 1 of every year.
- An officer will complete a waiver which indicates that he or she is volunteering to take this test and will not hold the Employer liable for any injuries or illness that occurs as a result of his or her participation in the testing process.
- Successful completion of the physical fitness test will result in payment of a physical fitness premium of $250, payable December 1 of the year the officer successfully completes the test.
- It is understood that this is a voluntary program. Officers who participate in the physical fitness test will do so during off-duty hours without compensation.
- Any injury, illness, or death that results from participation in this program will not be considered an Injury on Duty or a death in the performance of duty.
- The performance requirement for each test is based on the State of Illinois P.O.W.E.R. test. Officers must pass every test and meet the minimum standards listed below to qualify for the physical fitness premium:

	MALE			
Test	**23-29**	**30-39**	**40-49**	**50+**
Sit & Reach	16.0	15.0	13.8	12.8
1 Minute Sit Up	37	34	28	23
Maximum Bench Press Ratio	.98	.87	.79	.70
1.5 Mile Run	13.46	14.31	15.24	16.21
	FEMALE			
Test	**23-29**	**30-39**	**40-49**	**50+**
Sit & Reach	18.8	17.8	16.8	16.3
1 Minute Sit Up	31	24	19	13
Maximum Bench Press Ratio	.58	.52	.49	.43
1.5 Mile Run	16.21	16.52	17.53	18.44

- The following are not subject to the grievance procedure:

  The test standards.

  The results of the testing.

  The medical status of an officer who is injured participating in this program.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
RE: HEALTH CARE PLAN – F.O.P., LODGE 7

This memorandum confirms our conversations relating to health care contributions in the situation where a bargaining unit officer has a spouse employed by the City. The City will not require such employees to pay two single contributions.

If an officer is married to another City employee (whether in or out of the F.O.P. bargaining unit), it is understood that the employee whose plan is selected shall be required to pay the appropriate contribution (in the case where the spouse is outside the F.O.P. unit). Furthermore, dependent eligibility will be determined by the plan of the employee making the contributions.

In the event the officer elects to be covered as a dependent on his/her spouse's plan, and the spouse is not an F.O.P. bargaining unit member, the officer's health care benefits will be determined in accordance with the provisions of that plan and not the plan applicable to the F.O.P. or the several memoranda of understanding applicable to the F.O.P. plan.

It is also agreed by the Lodge and the Employer that, in the event that two employees marry in the future, or the spouse of a current employee becomes an employee of the City, the required election will be made within thirty (30) days of the date of marriage. The required election will be made by contacting the City of Chicago Benefits Eligibility Unit to receive the forms necessary to make the election. Further information is set forth in the Employee Benefits Handbook.

Officers who are unavailable for reasons such as leave of absence, medical, furlough, etc., will be allowed to make the election within seven (7) working days of their return to duty.

It is understood that this agreement will be incorporated into the City of Chicago Medical Plan for sworn police employees, as well as the plan available to non-sworn personnel (F.O.P. Revision December, 1989) as revised.

Please acknowledge your agreement in the space provided below.

AGREED:

City of Chicago

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Labor Negotiator

Dated: November 20, 2000

AGREED:

Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge #7

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Dated: November 20, 2000

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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jcf@nlfpc.com

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
PHONE 312-986-0300
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http://www.nlfpc.com

November 8, 2000

Thomas J. Pleines, Esq.
General Counsel
F.O.P., Chicago Lodge No. 7
1412 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60607-1821

Re: Alternative Medical Coverage

Dear Tom:

This letter sets forth the parties' agreement with respect to the issue of alternate medical coverage in the case of employees who fail to comply with the City's medical plan enrollment requirements.

1. The City will offer alternate coverage for individuals who (a) are otherwise eligible under the Plan; (b) have been denied coverage under the Plan because they failed to comply with the Plan's enrollment requirements; (c) first became eligible for coverage subsequent to the close of the last most recent open enrollment period; and (d) agrees to pay the required premium.

2. In addition to the foregoing, persons who are entitled to coverage as the spouse of an eligible employee shall not be eligible for alternate coverage if the spouse is currently covered by other medical insurance coverage. Also, the employee must not be covering another person as spouse at the time the application for coverage is made by the employee.

3. When an employee who has applied for coverage for an otherwise eligible dependent is denied coverage because of failure to meet enrollment deadlines, the employee shall be notified of the availability of the Alternative Coverage. The employee shall have thirty (30) days to respond to the offer of Alternative coverage. The employee shall elect one of the following:

a. Retrospective coverage. Coverage shall be effective as of the date the dependent would have been eligible for coverage had the employee completed the enrollment on a timely basis. If the employee elects retrospective coverage, the employee must pay the required premium

from the date of eligibility through the next December 31. Premium payment(s) shall be due for the period of retrospective coverage upon submission of the application. Premiums shall be due thereafter no later than the first day of the month for which the coverage is effective.

b. Prospective coverage only. Coverage shall be effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the required premium is submitted. Premiums are due thereafter no later than the first day of the month for which the coverage is effective.

c. In the event the employee fails to apply for Alternative coverage within the time specified, the employee may next apply for coverage for the dependent during the open enrollment period. No further offer of Alternative Coverage shall be made to the employee with respect to the applicable dependent.

4. The Alternative Coverage shall be provided on the same basis as the coverage of the plan selected by the employee. Coverage shall be made available under the Alternative Plan as of the Effective Date of the Alternative Coverage without regard to pre-existing conditions. The dependent covered under the Alternative Coverage will be included in the membership unit of the employee. Further, covered expenses will be included in any calculation of deductible or out-of-pocket expenses, annual and lifetime benefit maximums in accordance with the applicable plan.

5. The cost of the Alternative Coverage as of the effective date of this amendment shall be $130 per covered person per month. However, no employee shall be required to pay more than $390 per month effective with the effective date of this amendment. The premium for the Alternative Coverage shall be adjusted on each January 1 occurring thereafter by the amount of the change in the Medical Care Component of the Consumer Price Index for Urban wage earners for the most recently reported 12 months.

6. Premiums for the Alternative Coverage shall be made in the form of a check or money order. Cash cannot be accepted, nor can a deduction be made from the paycheck of an employee. In the event an employee submits a check which is returned from the bank because of non-sufficient funds (NSF), the Alternative Coverage shall be terminated as of the last day for which premium payments have been received.

If the foregoing comports with your understandings, please sign in the space indicated below.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

AGREED:

Thomas J. Pleines, For the F.O.P., Lodge No. 7

JCF:mp
cc: Deputy Superintendent Jeanne Clark
Darka Papushkewych, Esq.
Commander George Rosebrock

LAW OFFICES

ASHER, GITTLER, GREENFIELD & D'ALBA, LTD.

SUITE 1900
200 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

TELEPHONE (312) 263-1500
FACSIMILE (312) 263-1520
E-MAIL firm@agdlaw.com

June 19, 2003

James C. Franczek, Jr., Esq.
Franczek Sullivan P.C.
300 South Wacker Drive
Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606

Re: *City of Chicago and Fraternal Order of Police Chicago Lodge No. 7*

Dear Mr. Franczek:

Confirming our conversations, the parties understand and agree as follows:

1. In the event negotiations do not conclude by June 30, 2003, the City agrees that economic increases, including but not limited to, wage, allowance, salary and pay increases agreed to by the parties shall be retroactive to July 1, 2003, unless the parties mutually agree to another date.

2. Any bargaining unit member who retires, dies, or voluntarily leaves the bargaining unit between June 30, 2003, and approval by the City Council of Chicago of any successor collective bargaining agreement between Fraternal Order of Police Chicago Lodge No. 7 and the City of Chicago, shall receive all increases in economic benefits including, but not limited to, wage, allowance, salary, pay and/or bonus to which he/she would have been entitled during the period the member was employed between June 30, 2003, and leaving of the bargaining unit as described.

Please indicate your acknowledgment and agreement in the space provided below.

Very truly yours,

Joel A. D'Alba,
Fraternal Order of Police
Chicago Lodge No. 7

JAD\lr
cc: Mark P. Donahue
Thomas Pleines

Dated: June 20, 2003 Agreed:

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Labor Negotiator
for City of Chicago

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)733-7776 • FAX (312)733-1367

June 15, 2000

Mr. James C. Franczek, Jr.
Franczek & Sullivan, PC
300 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606-6785

Re: Educational Reimbursement

Dear Jim:

This letter confirms our discussions and acknowledgment that effective June 15, 2000, the benefits provided by Article 24 of the Agreement apply to courses taken on the Internet, provided that these courses meet the requirements set forth in Sections A.1. through 4. Further, such courses must be offered by colleges or universities accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

If this letter accurately states our discussions regarding Article 24, please sign your name below.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

TJP/laj

Agreed and acknowledged

James C. Franczek, Jr.
for the City of Chicago

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FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JAMES C. FRANCZEK, JR.
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PHONE 312-986-0300
FAX 312-986-9192
http://www.nlfpc.com

February 16, 2000

Thomas J. Pleines, Esq.
General Counsel
F.O.P., Chicago Lodge No. 7
1412 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60607-1821

Dear Tom:

This letter confirms that for the term of the collective bargaining agreement, an athletic-type shoe as prescribed in Department Directives will be permitted as optional field uniform footwear. The Lodge recognizes that the Superintendent retains the authority to change any or all of the terms and conditions relating to the wearing of the athletic shoe. If the Superintendent exercises his authority to change the specifications of the athletic footwear approved as of the date of this letter, officers will be allowed to wear the previously-approved footwear for field uniform dress for a period of one year from the effective date of the athletic footwear specification change.

If this letter agrees with your understanding, please so indicate in the space provided below.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

AGREED:

Thomas J. Pleines

JCF:mp
cc: Darka Papushkewych, Esq.
David Johnson, Esq.
Deputy Superintendent Jeanne Clark
Commander George Rosebrock

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7

1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
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November 17, 2000

Ms. Darka Papushkewych
Chief Labor Negotiator
City of Chicago, Department of Law
30 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 1020
Chicago, IL 60602

Re: Negotiations / "Pattern and Practice" Litigation

Dear Ms. Papushkewych:

This letter will confirm the concerns that the Lodge raised regarding potential "pattern and practice" litigation that might be brought against the Chicago Police Department by the United States Department of Justice. We are both aware that such litigation has resulted in consent decrees being entered in several cities which arguably impact the collective bargaining agreements in effect. We have further discussed the fact that the FOP has attempted to intervene and affect the litigation in those cities.

The parties understand that, in the event of such a lawsuit, the City has no control over whether the Lodge is a party to the litigation. Furthermore, the City is not expressing an opinion on whether the Lodge has any legal claim or right to intervene. Nevertheless, the City will agree to meet and confer with the Lodge in the event of such litigation to allow the Lodge to express its concerns and viewpoint regarding any issues that may impact the rights and obligations which exist under the collective bargaining agreement.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Agreed and acknowledged on behalf of the City of Chicago:

Darka Papushkewych
Chief Labor Negotiator

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FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
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November 14, 2000

Ms. Darka Papushkewych
Chief Labor Negotiator
City of Chicago, Department of Law
30 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 1020
Chicago, IL 60602

Re: Negotiations / Section 8.4

Dear Ms. Papushkewych:

This letter will confirm our agreement, reached during negotiations for a successor to the collective bargaining agreement which expired on June 30, 1999, concerning Section 8.4. The Department has proposed the inclusion of new language in paragraph two of Section 8.4 concerning what use may be made of disciplinary investigations which are categorized as "not sustained." The parties agree that if a "not sustained" file is relied upon, it will be noted in the CR file being investigated. The disciplinary history will be limited to a five- (5) year retention period for sustained findings only and a one- (1) year retention period for summary punishments.

The inclusion of this language in Section 8.4 is not meant in any way to change or alter the fact that the Department has the burden of establishing that it had just cause to impose discipline or that the amount of discipline imposed is appropriate under the circumstances of any case. Further, the inclusion of this language does not prevent the Lodge from challenging whether the "not sustained" file(s) relied upon was sufficiently similar in number or type to be relevant and competent to be used for the purpose for which the Department has used the "not sustained" file. Further, the Lodge reserves the right to argue the relevancy and weight it believes is appropriate to those files.

If this letter accurately reflects your understanding and agreement regarding this issue, please sign where indicated and return a copy to me.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines, General Counsel

Agreed and acknowledged on behalf of the City of Chicago:

Darka Papushkewych, Chief Labor Negotiator

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7

1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)733-7776 • FAX (312)733-1367

November 9, 2000

Ms. Darka Papushkewych
Chief Labor Negotiator
City of Chicago, Department of Law
30 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 1020
Chicago, IL 60602

Re: Negotiations / Section 8.7

Dear Ms. Papushkewych:

This letter will confirm our agreement, reached during negotiations for a successor to the collective bargaining agreement which expired on June 30, 1999, concerning Section 8.7. The listing of the job titles of Detective, Youth Officer and Gang Crime Specialist in paragraph one of Section 8.7 is not to be construed to mean that the absence of any other D-2 job titles from this Section indicates a waiver of the just cause standard concerning the demotion or removal of an officer from any other D-2 job title.

The position of the Lodge is that just cause is the appropriate standard of review whenever the Department seeks the removal or demotion of an officer from a D-2 position. The position of the Department is that just cause is not the appropriate standard of review in all cases where the Department seeks the removal or demotion of an officer from a D-2 position. Furthermore, it is the Department's position that just cause for removal/demotion may exist in a situation where the removal/demotion is not for disciplinary reasons, *i.e.*, where the Department demonstrates that an individual officer is unable or unwilling to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the D-2 position for whatever reason(s).

In the event the Department seeks to demote or remove an officer from a D-2 position other than Detective, Youth Officer, or Gang Crime Specialist, each party reserves the right to argue whether just cause is the appropriate standard of review of the Department's action in that particular case.

If this letter accurately reflects your understanding and agreement regarding this issue, please sign where indicated and return a copy to me.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Agreed and acknowledged on behalf of the City of Chicago:

Darka Papushkewych, Chief Labor Negotiator

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)733-7776 • FAX (312)733-1367

January 20, 2000

Mr. James C. Franczek, Jr.
Franczek & Sullivan, PC
300 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606-6785

Re: Negotiations - City Proposal Re: Article 18

Dear Jim:

This letter is to confirm our mutual understandings and agreements in regard to the City's proposal to change the current language of the Agreement by replacing the terms "Department physician" and "Medical Director" with the term "Medical Services Section."

The Department's expressed reason for this proposed change in the language of the Agreement is to have the Agreement reflect the terminology currently, and for the foreseeable future, in use concerning the Medical Services Section. It is not the Department's intention that this change in terminology will allow medical decisions which are required to be made by a doctor to be made by anyone other than a qualified doctor. It is not the Department's intent to in any way alter its current practices in regard to medical decisions.

If this letter accurately states our understandings and agreements concerning this change in terminology, but not in practices, please sign your name below and return it to me.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Agreed and acknowledged on behalf of the City of Chicago:

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Negotiator

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)733-7776 • FAX (312)733-1367

August 22, 2000

Mr. James C. Franczek, Jr.
Franczek, Sullivan, P.C.
300 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606-6785

Re: Videotaping of Witnesses Before the Police Board

Dear Jim:

This letter will confirm our discussions and agreement that the testimony of all witnesses in hearings conducted by the Police Board of the City of Chicago will be video-recorded in addition to the current practice of stenographically recording their testimony. The videotape, the written transcripts, and all evidence will be forwarded to the Board members for their consideration and deliberations as a part of the record.

Additionally, the City of Chicago shall amend the Municipal Code of Chicago, Section 2-84-030, paragraph ten to read:

> No member of the board may participate in any disciplinary recommendation or action without having read the written record and having viewed the taped testimony of the witnesses upon which said recommendation or action is based.

The City and the Lodge also acknowledge that certain details such as who will perform the video recording, provide and care for the equipment, and the date taping will begin, need to also be resolved through further discussions.

If this letter accurately sets forth our understanding and agreement, please sign your name below and return a copy of this letter to me.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Agreed and acknowledged on behalf of the City of Chicago:

James C. Franczek, Jr., Chief Negotiator

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING
REGARDING DISPUTED IOD CLAIMS

The Employer will acknowledge in writing its responsibility for medical bills arising from IOD matters by providing a letter to officers receiving second or subsequent notices from covered health care institutions and collection agencies, said letter to be signed by the Director of Personnel or his or her designee, or the Medical Services Section Director or his or her designee, within ten (10) days of a grievant's request for said letter. Such notices shall be submitted by the officer to Director of Personnel Services Chicago Police Department. The Lodge shall be advised in writing of the name and business address/location of the incumbent Director as well as successor Directors. By way of example, the following language should be made available on City of Chicago letterhead:

Dear _____ :

_____ (Name) has incurred medical expenses in connection with an injury which he/she is claiming arose in the line of duty. Please be advised that the City of Chicago guarantees payment of your medically necessary services for (Name) _____ .

If the injury is determined to have arisen in the line of duty, the City has assumed liability for all medical expenses incurred and you will be reimbursed accordingly by the Committee on Finance. If the injury is found not to be duty related, reimbursement will be made by the claims administrator of the City of Chicago's Medical Plan in accordance with its provisions.

Because your medical services will be reimbursed by one of the entities noted above, the City cautions that you suspend efforts to obtain payment directly from (Name) _____ for payment of medical services arising from his/her injury, and that you not initiate or pursue any collection or garnishment actions against (Name) _____ .

For further information please contact _____ .

Acknowledged:

James C. Franczek
City of Chicago

William J. Nolan
F.O.P. Lodge No. 7

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE # 7

1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)930-9696 • FAX (312) 930-9967

October 18, 1996
VIA HAND DELIVERY
Mr. James C. Franczek, Jr.
Franczek, Sullivan, Mann,
Crement, Hein, Relias, PC
300 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606-6785

Re: Lodge 7 and the City of Chicago Article 22 Indemnification

Dear Mr. Franczek:

This will confirm the continuation of the previous agreements between the City and the Lodge relating to Article 22 (Indemnification), including Section 22.3, of the collective bargaining agreement. It is understood and agreed than an officer's invocation of Fifth Amendment Rights (U.S. Constitution) shall not be considered by the parties to constitute "non-cooperation" within the meaning of Section 22.3 where legal representation offered by the Employer does not provide assurances of confidentiality and the attorney-client privilege.

It is the City's position, with which the Lodge agrees and on which the Lodge relies, that once an officer is named as a defendant in a civil cause of action resulting from or arising out of the performance of duties and he is required to submit to an interview with attorneys or investigators representing, associated with, or acting under the authority of the office of the Corporation Counsel to discuss the case, the resulting conversation is confidential and shielded from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege. As at least one arbitrator has acknowledged the privileged character of such communications:

> However, it is generally agreed that preliminary discussions with counsel are privileged even though the attorney does not ultimately represent the person making the statements.
>
> Thus, communications from the Grievant to the Assistant Corporation Counsel clearly would have been privileged. FOP, Lodge 7 and City of Chicago (David Stephans), Malin, 1987, pp. 7-8.

We, of course, understand that under such circumstances, an officer who nevertheless invokes his Fifth Amendment rights is deemed to have failed to cooperate in the "investigation, administration or litigation" of the claim.

It is further understood that when an officer invokes his or her Fifth Amendment rights in the course of a disciplinary (i.e., complaint register) investigation conducted by IAD or OPS, such conduct, standing alone, is not considered to constitute a breach of the duty to cooperate within the meaning of Section 22.3. (However, the City takes the position, with which the Lodge does not concur, that an officer's silence during a Departmental investigation may be taken into account in its determination whether the conduct complained of in the civil cause of action resulted from or arose out of the performance of duties (Section 22.1) and whether the officer seeking legal representation was acting within the scope of his or her employment (Section 22.4)).

Please signify your concurrence with the above in the space provided.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Acknowledged and agreed this 18th day of October, 1996:

James C. Franczek
Chief Negotiator for the City

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CHICAGO LODGE # 7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312)930-9696 • FAX (312) 930-9967

January 9, 1997

Mr. James C. Franczek, Jr.
Franczek, Sullivan, Mann, Crement, Hein, Relias, PC
300 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 3400
Chicago, IL 60606-6785

RE: Vehicle License Plate / City Sticker Violations

Dear Jim:

This letter concerns our prior agreement, as set forth in your letter of August 1, 1996, regarding the procedure the Department would follow in the event that the Department has cause to believe that a member of this bargaining unit is operating a vehicle which may be in violation of the licensing requirements mandated by either the State of Illinois or the City of Chicago. After August 1, 1996 the parties met on numerous occasions to discuss the feasibility of implementing that agreement as well as whether or not the letter of August 1, 1996 was as extensive and comprehensive as the parties desired it to be to give effect to our respective goals. The conclusion reached by the parties was that the procedures set forth in your letter were not workable.

The parties have met to negotiate this issue. As a result of this further negotiation, the following procedure was agreed to and will be followed in all cases where the Department has cause to believe that a member of this bargaining unit is operating a motor vehicle which is not properly licensed under the laws of the State of Illinois or the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago. This letter and the following procedure replaces and superceeds your letter of August 1, 1996 and the procedure contained therein.

The Department will no longer handle violations of this type as a part of the Complaint Register process. We agree that when a member of this bargaining unit is alleged to have failed to purchase, renew, or display current Illinois license plates on the vehicle the member is operating the following procedure will be followed:

1. A supervisor will prepare only a Summary Punishment Action Request (SPAR) form against the member noting the violation. No Complaint Register Number (CR#) will be issued.
2. Where the violation noted is the failure to purchase, renew, and/or display current State of Illinois license plates, the SPAR form will be processed with a recommendation for disciplinary action not to exceed a one (1) day suspension.
3. The member will have ten (10) working days to show compliance with the State of Illinois licensing requirements. If the member does not comply within ten (10) working days, or in the event of prior licensing violations in the past one year period, the employer may issue a CR#.
4. We further agree that when a member of this bargaining unit is alleged to have failed to purchase or display a city vehicle sticker, the member shall have five (5) working days to demonstrate that he did purchase the city vehicle sticker within the time specified by the City. In the event the member cannot demonstrate within five (5) working days that he did properly purchase the city vehicle sticker within the time specified by the City, the SPAR form will be processed with a recommendation for disciplinary action not to exceed a one (1) day suspension.
5. The member will have ten (10) working days to show compliance with the City of Chicago vehicle sticker requirement. If the member does not comply within ten (10) working days, or in the event of prior city vehicle sticker violations in the past one year period, the employer may issue a CR#.
6. In the event the member can demonstrate that he did purchase the city vehicle sticker within the time specified by the City and offer a reasonable explanation

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why the city vehicle sticker was not displayed, the SPAR will be disposed of with no discipline imposed and the SPAR will not appear on the member's disciplinary record.

It is further agreed that the retention period for a SPAR form upon which discipline is entered will be one (1) year from the date of the incident. All other provisions of this collective bargaining agreement and the Department's orders concerning internal appeals, grievability, and the satisfaction of discipline imposed through the use of the SPAR form remain in force and effect and are applicable to the vehicle violations referred to in this letter.

If this letter accurately represents your understanding and agreement regarding these procedures, please sign your name below.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

Agreed:

James C. Franczek, Jr.
For the City

Franczek · Sullivan · Mann · Crement · Hein · Relias P.C.

SUITE 3400 300 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60606-6785
312-986-0300 FAX 312-986-9192

July 11, 1996
Mr. Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel
F.O.P., Chicago Lodge No. 7
600 West Fulton Street, Suite 300
Chicago, Illinois 60661

Re: Access to Disciplinary Files

Dear Tom:

This letter confirms our understanding at negotiations regarding the Lodge's access to disciplinary files. In connection with the Complaint Review Process ("CRP") or Discipline Screening Program, the Department will provide copies to the officially designated representative of the Lodge of the relevant disciplinary file of a person who is scheduled to appear before a Complaint Review panel. The Department will provide these files on the basis of the assurance from the Lodge that it will not duplicate or otherwise pass on to any other persons contents of the file.

The Department reserves the right to discontinuing providing disciplinary files if it has reasonable cause to believe that access to such files has been abused.

If this understanding confirms with yours, please so indicate by signing in the space provided in this letter.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Labor Negotiator
City of Chicago

Acknowledged:

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel, Lodge No. 7

Franczek · Sullivan · Mann · Crement · Hein · Relias P.C.

SUITE 3400 300 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60606-6785
312-986-0300 FAX 312-986-9192

July 23, 1996

Mr. Thomas J. Pleines, General Counsel
F.O.P., Lodge No. 7
600 West Fulton Street, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60661

Re: Memorandum of Understanding One-Half Hour Lunch Period

Dear Tom:

This will confirm the understanding of the parties with respect to the one-half hour lunch period referenced in the Memorandum of Understanding incorporated in the collective bargaining agreement between the parties. The parties agree and understand that this one-half hour period is normally an uncompensated lunch period. In the event that an officer works in excess of eight (8) hours in a given tour of duty because he has been required to perform work during a meal period, the officer may request overtime compensation in accordance with the terms of the contract. Such requests shall be initiated and processed according to the procedures set forth in the applicable general order(s) governing all requests for overtime compensation.

Please indicate your agreement with this letter by signing on the line provided. As always, we are appreciative of your kind courtesies.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Labor Negotiator

Acknowledged:

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

JCF:mp

cc: Ms. Darka Papushkewych
Mr. William Nolan

Franczek · Sullivan · Mann · Crement · Hein · Relias P.C.

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July 23, 1996

Thomas J. Pleines, Esq.
General Counsel
F.O.P., Chicago Lodge No. 7
600 West Fulton Street, Suite 300
Chicago, Illinois 60661

Re: LETTER OF AGREEMENT – Furloughs from Mounted Unit

Dear Tom:

This letter confirms our discussions regarding the mounted unit and scheduling of mounted unit furlough during the summer months.

The Lodge and the City agree to allow two members of the Mounted Unit to select furlough segments 5B and 9B and to allow one (1) member of the mounted unit to select furlough segments 6A and 9A in addition to the current authorized furlough segments for the 1997 furlough selection process. The Lodge and the City agree that authorized extensions for furlough segment 6A and 9A by use of elective time such as personal days, baby furlough days or compensatory time will not be granted.

The Lodge and the City also agree that during 1997, prior to the furlough selection for 1998, both parties will meet and discuss authorizing additional furlough segments during the summer months for members assigned to the mounted unit.

If the understandings contained in this letter comport with yours, please sign this letter and return it to me promptly.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.
Chief Labor Negotiator

Acknowledged:

Thomas J. Pleines
General Counsel

JCF:mp

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
CHICAGO LODGE #7
1412 WEST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-1821
PHONE (312) 733-7776 • FAX: (312) 733-1367

September 14, 2004

VIA HAND DELIVERY
Commander George Rosebrock
Management & Labor Affairs Section
City of Chicago, Dept. of Police
3510 S. Michigan Ave., 4th Floor
Chicago, IL 60653

Re: Rapid Response Cars

Dear Commander Rosebrock:

This letter will confirm the parties' agreement reached on September 10, 2004, regarding the starting times for the Rapid Response Cars operating on a ten (10) hour schedule. This agreement regarding the starting times for the Rapid Response cars is consistent with the parties' prior agreement of July 29, 1993, regarding Rapid Response cars and the April 1, 2004, agreement (amended by your letter of April 2, 2004) regarding ten (10) hour days.

The parties have agreed that the established starting times for the Rapid Response cars in Areas 1 and 5 will be 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. (1600 and 1700 hours). The Department retains the right to alter this starting time plus or minus two (2) hours without payment of premium pay.

If this is consistent with your understanding of this Agreement, please sign your name indicating your agreement below.

Sincerely,

Timothy M. Fallon
Financial Secretary

TMF/mm
Acknowledged and agreed on behalf of the City of Chicago:

Commander George Rosebrock 17 SEP 04 **Date**

cc: Mark P. Donahue

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Special Detail Program

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

I am writing to confirm that representatives of the City and Lodge 7 shall form a committee to discuss further the Lodge's proposed Special Detail plan and to also discuss possible benefits from the program such as methods to reduce medical roll use and reduce the number of officers on limited and convalescent duty.

As set forth in Arbitrator Benn's award, the Special Detail Committee shall further explore the Lodge's proposal. Each party shall designate its representatives to the committee. The Special Detail Committee shall meet within 45 days after the City Council ratifies the parties' Agreement.

Please sign below if the foregoing comports with your understanding.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: FOP Health Fair Pilot Project

Dear Joel:

This letter confirms that the City will remit to the Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 7, $75,000 per year in the first quarter of calendar years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The amounts due for 2003, 2004, and 2005 will be remitted to the Lodge no later than February 15, 2006.

The parties further agree that these monies are solely for the purpose of supporting a Lodge-sponsored health fair for its members. The Lodge agrees that it will advise the City in writing regarding the planning, participation, implementation and results of its health fair(s). The Lodge and the City will meet after any health fair to discuss the results of the health fair and assess its success.

The City's subsidy for calendar years 2008 and beyond will depend upon the City's and Lodge's agreement that the health fairs in 2006 and 2007 benefited Lodge members and had the effect (or will have the effect) of reducing the City's health care costs for bargaining unit members. The parties expressly recognize that there is no commitment for a City subsidy after 2007.

If the above comports with your understanding, please sign below.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq., on behalf of Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 7

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Vocational Training Program

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

This letter sets forth the parties' agreement with respect to the creation of a vocational training program for Chicago police officers who are in receipt of duty or occupational disability benefits.

Effective no later than January 1, 2006, the City shall implement an appropriate vocational training program for officers on duty disability or occupational disability who desire to avail themselves of the program and subject to the monies appropriated for the program (which shall be at least $120,000 for 2006 and the same amount for 2007). Representatives from the Lodge and the City shall meet during the first quarter of 2005 to begin negotiations regarding the development of an appropriate vocational training program. In the event that the parties are unable to agree as to the structure or substance of the program, either party may request the services of the interest arbitrator, Edwin Benn, to mediate their dispute.

Please sign below if the foregoing comports with your understanding.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Medical Services Section/Referral Physician List

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

This letter confirms our agreement with respect to the list of approximately 800 referral physicians maintained by the Department's Medical Services Section ("MSS"). An officer seeking a referral for an injury on duty will be allowed to select any physician on this list within the specialty appropriate to the treatment of the officer's injury(s).

The Department reserves the right both to add physicians to the physician referral list and to remove physicians from the list. The Department agrees that physicians will not be removed from the list for arbitrary or capricious reasons. The Department agrees to meet with designated representatives of the Lodge on a quarterly basis for the purpose, among others, of discussing the composition of the referral list, including suggestions for expansion of the list and to respond to Lodge inquiries concerning removals from the list.

If this letter accurately reflects your understanding and agreement regarding this issue, please sign where indicated and return a copy to me.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

FRANCZEK SULLIVAN P.C.
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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Wellness Benefit

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

I am writing to confirm that the reference in Arbitrator Benn's award to "$600.00 per year (effective 1/1/06)" for the City's wellness benefit is to be interpreted as a commitment by the City to fund up to $600.00 of eligible wellness benefits for each officer enrolled in the City's PPO plans and each covered member of the officer's family who is also enrolled in the City's PPO plans.

Please sign below if the foregoing comports with your understanding.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Consolidation of Detective, Investigator, and Gang Crimes Specialist Titles

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

The Department has proposed consolidating the titles (also known and referred to as "job classifications" in Section 23.9 of the Agreement) of Detective, Investigator and Gang Crimes Specialists (GCS) into the single title of Detective. The effect of this change is to allow officers currently holding the title of either Investigator or GCS to bid for unit duty assignments in the Detective Division specified in Section 23.9 of the Agreement

In order to accomplish this change, the parties have agreed to remove the words "Investigator" and "Gang Crimes Specialist" from Section 8.7 of the Agreement. This change does not diminish any rights or other protections held by Detectives, Investigators or GCS under this Agreement, including but limited to the provisions of Section 8.1 and 23.9. The parties acknowledge that Detectives, Investigators and GCS currently pick their furloughs and watches as a single group and this change will not alter that practice.

This change will allow the Employer to eliminate the titles of Investigator and GCS from the budget. However, by eliminating the titles of Investigator and GCS, the Department is not seeking to eliminate or reduce the total number of officers currently performing the duties of Detectives, Investigators, and Gang Crimes Specialists, but to consolidate those officers and duties within the Detective title.

Please sign below if the foregoing comports with your understanding.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq., Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

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March 7, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Asher, Gittler, Greenfield & D'Alba, Ltd.
200 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1900
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Re: Tactical Officer and Gang Tactical Officer Titles

Dear Mr. D'Alba:

As part of the process of negotiating a successor agreement to the 1999-2003 agreement, the parties have agreed to and acknowledge and that titles of "tactical officer(s)" and "gang tactical officer(s)" are synonymous and wherever either title appears in the agreement, it is understood to include the other title.

Please sign below if the foregoing comports with your understanding.

Very truly yours,

James C. Franczek, Jr.

Acknowledged and Agreed to this 7th day of March, 2005

Joel A. D'Alba, Esq.
Attorney, Fraternal Order of Police, Chicago Lodge No. 7

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EXHIBIT 135

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	No. 07 CR 634-1
vs.	)	Chicago, Illinois
JEROME FINNIGAN,	)	
Defendant.	)	September 8, 2011 1:55 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE BLANCHE M. MANNING

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: MR. BRIAN P. NETOLS
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MS. LYNN McCARTHY
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PATRICK J. MULLEN
Official Court Reporter
219 South Dearborn Street, Room 2128,
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 435-5565

THE CLERK: 07 CR 634, U.S.A. versus Jerome Finnigan, sentencing.

MR. NETOLS: Good afternoon. Brian Netols on behalf of the United States.

MR. BLAKEY: Jack Blakey on behalf of the United States, Your Honor.

MR. BARNETT: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

MS. McCARTHY: Good afternoon.

MR. BARNETT: Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. McCARTHY: Lynn McCarthy on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. BARNETT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Marc Barnett on behalf of Jerome Finnigan.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.

MR. ALPER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michael Alper on behalf of U.S. Probation.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Alper.

All right. This matter is before the Court for sentencing. Are both sides ready to proceed?

MR. BARNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. NETOLS: We are, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. First let me just ask each of you this. Are there any corrections that need to be made here?

MR. BARNETT: None that I can see, Your Honor.

MR. NETOLS: None by the Government, Judge. We agree with the probation officer's calculations.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just go over the guideline calculations that are set forth in the presentence report. With respect to Count 2, the base offense level is 33, and it will be increased by four levels as it involved the offer of something of pecuniary value for undertaking a murder. So that would be four levels. The adjusted offense level for that count will be 37.

With respect to Count 3, filing a false income tax return, the base offense level is 14. It would be increased by two levels because the defendant failed to report the source of income exceeding $10,000 based upon criminal activity. The adjusted offense level subtotal would be 16.

The multiple-count adjustments, the adjusted level for Count 2 is 37, the adjusted offense level for Count 3 is 16, and the greater adjusted offense level then would be 37. The defendant does receive a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility. He's pled guilty and accepted responsibility. There will be an additional one-level decrease as well. So that would be would bring the total offense level 34. The total offense level then is 34.

Counsel, do you care to speak on behalf of your client in mitigation?

MR. NETOLS: Judge, before we proceed, I'm sure you know this is an 11(c)(1)(c) plea agreement where we have an agreed sentencing of 11 to 13 years. So I would assume you're accepting the agreement?

THE COURT: That is correct.

MR. NETOLS: Okay.

MR. BARNETT: Thank you, Your Honor. May I proceed now?

THE COURT: You may proceed, counsel.

MR. BARNETT: Your Honor, Mr. Finnigan stands before you and has pled guilty to a very serious charge, two counts, Count 2 and Count 3 of the information, the charges in front of you. He takes full responsibility for his conduct. He's very remorseful, and he realizes the nature and gravity of what he's done. But I'd like to at least elaborate on some of the things I mentioned in my memo, if that's possible.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BARNETT: I would point out briefly that Mr. Finnigan has been married for over 25 years. His wife is in court. He has a 19-year-old son. He has a good family and friends, and they're all here supporting him today. So he has some supportive structure when eventually he is released and he has some jobs lined up. He's taking every opportunity to get himself set up so that he can be a productive member of society when he is released.

I pointed out in my memo quite extensively the idea that this is not a run-of-the-mill police officer. He has truly given himself to conducting himself as an aggressive policeman. His certificates and awards are numerous. I've outlined them in the memo, and they've covered several pages. I did that because there's just so many that I wanted to at least demonstrate the amount of successes he has had as a police officer.

I would point out a few of them at the bottom of page 7. He was Police Officer of the Month twice. But the last two are the Fraternal Order of Police Lifesaving Award for saving a human life, and Special Honorable Mention for the Carter Harrison Award for extreme act of bravery in the performance of his duty.

So this is not something that's one extreme or the other. This is great here. I mean, here's an officer that obviously has gotten numerous amounts of guns and drugs off the street and never was accused of selling drugs or guns, so I think that that should be considered by Your Honor.

Also, I think at the time Mr. Finnigan committed this conduct, as I've enumerated in my memorandum, the mental stress that he was going through belied his -- his conduct in this case belied his very nature and character. There's nothing in his background to indicate that he would ever undertake such a thing. There's no violence in his background. There's nothing

in his nature that would indicate it.

At the time, although it doesn't relieve him of the responsibility and it's not a defense and he's pled guilty because he's guilty, I think the Court should at least consider that he was under huge stress at the time, drinking heavily, prescribed drugs. His mental stress at the time that he performed this conduct was not anywhere near his normal.

I think that demonstrates that this is a man that's not likely to do this again. There's nothing in his nature that would indicate he would do it again. There's no chance of recidivism here, I believe. It's just such aberrant behavior for him. He's never done it before, and I don't expect he'd ever do it again. He does take responsibility, but I would point that out.

There was another part of the memo, I think, that bears mentioning. For four years Mr. Finnigan has been incarcerated at the MCC, and for four years he's been in isolation and segregation at the MCC. It's not because he was a danger or violent. It wasn't a disciplinary procedure that put him there. It was for his own protection, and the conditions that he was under for his own protection are incredibly harsh, incredibly harsh. They're reserved for disciplinary cases, not for someone who is being protected. I'm not even sure how much he was protected under those conditions.

I've outlined some of them, but I would like to review just a few of the differences between the general population and someone being held in segregation. For the phone for Jerome Finnigan and general population, Mr. Finnigan had one 15-minute call per week versus unlimited calls for the general population.

Visitations only through monitor, no contact visits whatsoever, none. The general population always has contact visits, sometimes two a week. Movement to shower in handcuffs and leg restraints. Video visits, medical/attorney visits, all handcuffed. No handcuffs or restraints on the general population. No e-mails available to family and friends. General population, unlimited.

No religious services, none, none whatsoever. The general population has unlimited religious services. Television, not available. General population, unlimited. Gym, not available. General population, two times a week. Fresh air and sunshine, not available. General population, once per week.

Something is wrong here. As long as it was through no fault of his own, I think that that should be given some consideration, I really do. Four years of that kind of incarceration is unfair.

THE COURT: Did you say he had no access to television at all during those four years?

MR. BARNETT: No, no. So I think that the -- although I know the Seventh Circuit's position on this, I understand it and I'm not suggesting that there is a -- well, there is a little room for Your Honor to act on this, but all I am suggesting is when you consider the sentence, please take into consideration that this was four years of really, really, really harsh conditions for this defendant, as opposed to what it would have been like if he was in general population. Through no fault of his, that's really the upsetting part. So I would point that out.

I also would point out that he did cooperate with the Government rather extensively and, I think, honestly as far as I know. I think the prosecutor will indicate that. Mr. Netols will indicate what he did and will go over that, but he did do so rather extensively. So it's not as if he wasn't forthcoming. He tried to make it right, Your Honor, he did, and he's still at this point cooperating with the Government.

I think the legislature enacted the statute, and the statute in this case on Count 2 calls for a ten-year maximum. That's the maximum. They considered everything, and the maximum is ten. On the tax count, the maximum is three. That's the maximum. So the maximum sentence under the statute as the legislature sees it, regardless of the guidelines, the maximum is 13. That's the maximum he could get, 13 years, if you were going to combine them and give him the maximum on

both.

I think based on what I've just told you, I think ten years is sufficient and not greater than necessary. I truly believe that. Ten years in jail is the maximum on Count 2, the more serious of the charges. You can't give him any more than that. If you gave him 13, it would be the maximum on both, disregarding all of this. It doesn't seem right. So I'm asking you to sentence Mr. Finnigan to the maximum on the more serious charge. The maximum is ten years, and I think that would be sufficient but not greater. You know, I think that would be more than sufficient.

I don't think there's any risk of recidivism here. I think Mr. Finnigan will absolutely come out and be a productive member of society. He has nothing in his nature or background to indicate he's violent. He has a decent family that are supportive of him. They'll be there when he gets out. They've been here all through. He surely has suffered for four years in that segregation, Your Honor. So I would ask you for a sentence of ten years, the low end of the 10 to 13 that we agreed to. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Government?

MR. NETOLS: Many things that Mr. Barnett said I don't disagree with. To back up, I think we need to start out with the fact that Mr. Finnigan's circumstances should be

considered a cautionary tale for all police officers, and I think in imposing sentence in this case, Judge, you need to stand back and look at the different parts of this case.

There's parts of this case that make it notorious. I think the notorious parts of the case are the fact that that -- well, the count that he pled guilty to, the 1958 count, for whatever reason, a moment of panic, a concern that someone else might be cooperating against him.

Mr. Finnigan knew full well based on what he was told that he was asked for a photograph and that photograph was going to be given to somebody who was going to use that photograph to identify someone who was going to be killed so that he couldn't cooperate against Mr. Finnigan and other police officers. There's no other way to describe that than horrendous, but that was conduct that he committed as an individual. He no longer really was a police officer. He no longer had police powers.

I think the other part of this case that makes it notorious is the civil rights charges, the discussions of some of the larger thefts of money and the focus on an instance where he and others took as much as $450,000 from an individual and other circumstances where they took large quantities of money from individuals. That certainly is notorious and that's horrendous conduct, even though few may have sympathy for drug dealers who lose their proceeds.

But what makes this case important is what's charged in the fourth paragraph of the indictment and what Mr. Finnigan admits to in the plea agreement on page 7, and that's that he and the other officers in the Special Operations Section routinely and regularly performed unlawful arrests and searches for the purposes of conducting criminal investigations. That's really what makes this case important. That's what Your Honor should be considering when you impose sentence.

The Government's view is that a 13-year sentence would be appropriate for Mr. Finnigan and more than adequate to specifically deter him. The real issue is general deterrence in this case. As Your Honor is aware, there's really no public official with more power than a police officer on the street, and he's no more powerful than when he has an encounter with a citizen. When that power is used for good, it's awesome. When it's used for bad, there's nothing worse.

Unfortunately in Mr. Finnigan's situation -- and I don't disagree with some of what -- well, much of what Mr. Barnett says about Mr. Finnigan regarding the fact that he was a good police officer. Unlike other police officers that have been prosecuted by this office in the past 20 years that I've been associated with these prosecutions, and in particular one that I'm thinking of who Your Honor sentenced, Joe Miedzianowski, I have no doubt that Mr. Finnigan was at one point an outstanding police officer. I have no doubt that he

did great good for the community.

Unfortunately, this is where he becomes a cautionary tale because when you sentence Mr. Finnigan, if the focus is on the 1958 and taking large amounts of money, most police officers are going to say: That's not me. I'm not going there. That's not me. I don't do that. I can't even relate to that.

But what they can relate to is what's in paragraph 4, and that's the slippery slope that happens when police officers begin to disregard the law and the Constitution to make cases. The cautionary tale is that Mr. Finnigan put himself on that slippery slope, and he put himself, I think, on that slippery slope for the purpose of doing good.

It's ironic that in some accommodations that counsel related to -- and I have no doubt that Mr. Finnigan took a lot of guns off the street and made a lot of other arrests. I have serious doubt based on our discussions together, Mr. Finnigan and I, whether all of those were the result of following proper police procedure.

As is indicated in the indictment and the plea agreement, there were many times in the entire watch when SOS engaged in conduct that had civil rights violations as standard operating procedure. Then what happened is Mr. Finnigan put himself on that slippery slope.

Once you engage in searches without warrants where

people who are supervisors don't know where you're at and you don't have judicial authority, you become unaccountable. Once you become unaccountable, the opportunity to take that power that you have as a police officer and benefit yourself becomes tempting. That's simply what happened in Mr. Finnigan's case. Where possible, he ignored the law to make cases. When the opportunity arose, he took for himself.

There are some instances that have gained more publicity than others in this case, bar incidents and others, and I think what you have to understand, Your Honor, when you think about general deterrence in this case is that Mr. Finnigan and the other people who've been charged here couldn't do what they did unless there were other police officers who were either passive or active in helping them and looking the other way. So I think the message you can send when you sentence Mr. Finnigan is that other police officers should be concerned that if they place themselves on the slippery slope, they're going to end up like him.

When you look at the amount of money that he took, it's significant. I think that the sentence that he should receive should be a significant one. I think when you look at the fact that he was, I think, an outstanding police officer and became a corrupt one, unfortunately, because he was such a good police officer, I think others looked up to him, and I think he actively and passively corrupted others. I think that

a significant sentence that Your Honor is going to impose in this case is justified.

There are some mitigating factors. He did cooperate. In addition, as part of that cooperation in an unrelated case, he provided information that allowed the Government to obtain control of a very large amount of money. That was a factor that caused the Government to allow Mr. Finnigan to plead just to these two counts and not also to plead to the civil rights counts. If we had done that, then the statutory max would be much higher. That's the basis for the 11 (c)(1)(c) range.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Netols.

Mr. Finnigan, do you care to speak on your own behalf, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: I would, Your Honor. Thank you. I don't disagree with some of the things Mr. Netols said. Actually, I don't disagree with some of the things Mr. Netols said. He's right, I did become a corrupt police officer. Those were not my intentions. I gave it my all every day. I can hold my head high, standing in front of you in an orange jumpsuit today, because of what I did on the job. I took over a thousand guns off the street, saved numerous human lives. I took direct action during robberies. In a holdup, I saved six peoples' lives. I got in a shootout with two armed individuals and saved those people.

As far as him telling the courtroom and the

spectators that the other individuals looked up to me, these are grown men, Your Honor. I had no control over them. They're not puppets. They did what they chose to do. I didn't tell them what to do. Those were their own actions. A lot of times, I wasn't even present when they did the things they did. Mr. Netols can attest to that, too.

Like I said, I mean, I did a lot of good work. I did make some mistakes. There's no doubt about that. That's why I stand before you today. I brought shame on myself and shame on my family. For that, I mean, I'll live with that for the rest of my life. I ask you to please consider the facts of the real person I am and to look at the whole picture.

As far as the murder for hire, it was a ploy. Those were words and, yes, I did provide a picture. I also went back, which Mr. Netols didn't mention, and asked for that picture back the same evening. So, you know, there's a lot of things that wasn't brought forth by the Government.

As far as -- this is the first I've heard about the money and recovering a large sum of money. And me making a deal to get 10 years or 13 years, that's the first I've heard of that. I didn't hear that from my lawyer, nor did I hear that from Mr. Netols until it was just mentioned in court today.

So like I said, I wish that you would look at me as an individual. I'm not a violent person. I've never condoned

violence. I didn't participate in brutality on the street. I had no complaints of brutality. Like I said, it's a hard job. A lot of people wouldn't do the things I did. They wouldn't go down into dark basements looking for people with guns, or go chasing people with guns, but turn the other way.

I've seen a lot of bad things, children that were murdered, children raped. Maybe that's why I drank the way I drank. I don't know. But like I said, I'm genuinely a good person, and I think for when I sat down and was candid with the Government, I thought I tried to help them as best as I could.

You know, my bosses knew what I was doing out there, and it went on and on. And this wasn't the exception to the rule. This was the rule. You went out and did what you had to do to make the streets safer for everybody so that they were able to walk around and drive around, take their children to the park, take their children to school. Gangbangers were out there murdering people and shooting people. They know the rules of the game just like the police know the rules of the game, and that's just the code of the street, Your Honor.

And like I said, I am sincerely sorry. I should have never taken any money. There's no excuse for that whatsoever. I don't know what possessed me to do that besides temptation and probably greed, but I ask you today to consider all the factors and to consider myself as the whole individual, not just what you heard the Government present to you today.

You know, like I said, what I did on the street, Your Honor, I did more work in one year than some guys do in 30 years. Millions of dollars in drugs, I recovered. Millions, literally. It's all on record, all inventoried, hundreds of thousands of dollars in marijuana, millions of dollars in cocaine. I recovered personally over a thousand handguns off the streets. I'd just ask you to consider that, like I said.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Well, certainly, the Court takes into account the good character that Mr. Finnigan has exhibited over the years. There's no question that at a time sometime in that career he was a tribute to the police department and to the people of the city. He rose through the ranks of the police department and landed a coveted position in an elite operations group. He, of course, during the course of being a police officer, helped rid the streets of illegal guns, drugs, and thugs. There's no question about that.

Additionally, it appears, based on everything in the reports that I've received, in addition to making the contributions to the community, by all accounts, you were also a loving husband and a devoted father.

However, the Court also has to take into account the characteristics that you displayed, Mr. Finnigan, during the offense that you're before the Court on here today.

Notwithstanding the work that you did to rid the community of the scourge of illegal weapons and drugs, you actually became a scourge yourself. You abused the trust that had been placed in you. You shared in the hundreds of thousands of dollars that you and other officers had taken or stolen from suspected drug dealers.

And once you were caught, you didn't take the opportunity to reflect and reform yourself. Instead, based on the information that has been presented to the Court, you made an effort to arrange for the murder of a fellow police officer that you feared would testify against you. This act from a sworn police officer in this Court's opinion is unfathomable.

The Court also has to take into account the gravity of these offenses which also include tax fraud and solicitation of murder. The solicitation does not appear to have been a heat-of-the-moment reaction because the planning of this murder spanned, as I understand it, several days and multiple meetings and many telephone calls.

This solicitation also does not appear to be an aberration in the typical sense of a crime committed by somebody who has led an otherwise lawful existence. At the time of this solicitation, Mr. Finnigan, it appears that you had spent years stealing from suspected drug dealers and, in fact, had already been arrested for those offenses.

Notwithstanding everything that you had overcome and

the good works that you had performed in the past, your greed led you down the path to theft and eventually to solicitation of the murder, as I pointed out, of a fellow police officer. On balance, your history and your characteristics and the nature of your offenses all favor in this Court's opinion a tough sentence.

There's no question about it that you have accepted responsibility for the wrongfulness of your conduct at this time, and you, of course, have expressed your remorse. I can certainly say that your expressions of remorse appear to be sincere at this point and create the impression that you likely will not engage in such conduct again.

The Court also takes into account the consequences that have been visited upon you. You have lost your former livelihood, no question about that. Your pretrial confinement, as your attorney has pointed out, has been spent in segregation. You haven't seen sunlight for going on four years from what I understand, and you've been denied many other privileges that other inmates have had access to.

I am going to commit you to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a total term of 120 months on Count 2 and 24 months on Count 3. That's a total of 144 months imprisonment. Those terms are to be served consecutively. I will recommend placement in a Bureau of Prisons facility that offers a residential drug and alcohol treatment program.

You will have to pay a fine of $2500 and the cost of prosecution, the cost of prosecution in the amount of $500. You must pay also a $200 special assessment.

Once you are released from incarceration, Mr. Finnigan, you'll be placed on supervised release for a term of two years on Count 2 and one year on Count 3, and those terms are to run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of your release from incarceration, you are to report in person to the probation office in the district to which you will be released. While you're on supervised release, Mr. Finnigan, you do understand you cannot commit any other criminal offenses, federal, state, or local, and you must comply with all the standard conditions that have been adopted by this Court.

Additionally, you are to refrain from the unlawful use and/or possession of any controlled substance. You are to submit to one drug test within 15 days of being released from incarceration and randomly thereafter at the discretion of the probation office, not to exceed 104 such tests per year.

You are to cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample at the direction of the probation officer. You can never possess a firearm or other destructive device. Additionally, you shall participate in a drug and alcohol aftercare treatment program which may include urine testing at the discretion of the Probation Department.

Any financial penalty that is imposed by this judgment which remains unpaid at the commencement of your probation will become a term of your probation, and a monthly payment schedule shall be at least 10 percent of your net monthly income.

If you are unemployed after the first 60 days of supervision or if you're unemployed for 60 days after termination or layoff from employment, you are to perform at least 20 hours of community service work per week at the direction of the Probation Department until you are gainfully employed.

Are there any questions, sir, about any of the terms and conditions?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. That will be the order. I would advise you --

Was there a waiver of appeal?

MR. NETOLS: There is, Judge, yes.

THE COURT: Are there any --

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: You have no questions?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right. That will be the order.

MR. BARNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good luck to you, sir.

MR. ALPER: Your Honor, is interest waived on the fine?

THE COURT: Interest will be waived on the fine, yes.

MR. ALPER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else, gentlemen and lady?

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. BARNETT: Your Honor, excuse us. There is a request by Mr. Finnigan at this time if the Judge could recommend it.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I can't hear you.

MR. BARNETT: We'd like you to recommend a facility. If that's okay, Mr. Finnigan has a facility he'd like to at least try to get to.

THE COURT: What facility is it?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, Terra Haute, Indiana, the camp there, or Oxford, or even Pekin or Marion. I don't care, but maybe Marion first, if possible.

THE COURT: So you're seeking something close to home?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that. However, I will -- I'll be happy to make the recommendation, but oftentimes my recommendation means nothing.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: The Bureau of Prisons makes their own

determination, but I'll make the recommendation for what it's worth.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Good luck to you, sir.

MR. BARNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. NETOLS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: Oh, one other thing. Just for the record, I'd like to -- I neglected to mention that I had received numerous letters on behalf of the defendant.

(Brief pause.)

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I neglected to mention for the record that I have received numerous letters on your behalf, and I have read those and taken those into account as well. If you'd like, I can tell you who they are from.

THE DEFENDANT: That's not necessary, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Do you retain those, or can I get them sent back to me, to my family?

THE COURT: Well, these will be part of the record, so your counsel can certainly get them as part of the record.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BARNETT: Thank you.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

(Proceedings concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Patrick J. Mullen, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a complete, true, and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the above-entitled case before the Honorable BLANCHE M. MANNING, one of the judges of said court in Chicago, Illinois, on September 8, 2011.

/s/ Patrick J. Mullen

Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
Northern District of Illinois
Eastern Division

EXHIBIT 136

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON POLICE INTEGRITY

PRESENTED TO THE

CITY OF CHICAGO

RICHARD M. DALEY

MAYOR

NOVEMBER 1997

0000448

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On February 7, 1997, Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed the Commission on Police Integrity. This Commission was formed in response to the indictment of seven members of the Chicago Police Department on charges of conspiracy, racketeering and extortion in the 15th police district in Austin on the city's west side. The Mayor appointed Dan K. Webb to chair the Commission and asked Sharon Gist Gilliam, Fred Rice and Anita Alvarez to serve as Commission members.

The Commission's charge was to examine the root causes of police corruption, to review how other urban police departments approach the issue, and to propose possible changes to department policies and procedures.

The Commission retained the University of Illinois at Chicago's Office of International Criminal Justice to serve as staff for this effort. The Commission gathered information in a variety of ways:

- The Commission met with dozens of police officials and experts from Chicago and around the country to hear their views on police corruption;
- Commission representatives visited ten U.S. cities to confer with high-ranking police commanders about their anti-corruption efforts and tools;
- Commission staff conducted nearly 100 confidential interviews with members of the Chicago Police Department; and
- Staff compiled an in-depth review of the extensive literature on police misconduct.

The broad scope of information gathered by the Commission led to the recommendations in this report.

The Commission's study of police integrity in Chicago reveals a department confronting the same challenges that face other large cities. Street-level narcotics enforcement, in particular, tests the integrity of the law enforcement profession. But recognition of this problem is not enough. Any act of corruption is a breach of the public trust. This is especially important to the Chicago Police Department, as it sets national standards for community-based policing, relying more than ever on a partnership with citizens.

The Chicago Police Department deserves credit for initiating the investigations in Austin and elsewhere. But more must be done to restore the public's trust in the department. The Commission concludes that changes should be made in the standards for entry into the department, in the field training that takes place during the critical early period of an officer's career, and in how the department deals with potential trouble-makers within its ranks.

Recommendations summarized here reflect the reality that there is no simple strategy for preventing potential police corruption:

➤ HIRING STANDARDS

The Commission recommends increasing the minimum requirements to a bachelors degree and a minimum of one year of work history before a candidate is accepted for employment as a Chicago police officer. A pool of more mature and educated officers with verifiable work histories will improve the quality of the police force, making them better equipped to handle today's problems and perhaps less likely to engage in misconduct

➤ NEW POLICE OFFICERS

The Commission recommends completely overhauling the field training officer program to improve training during the new officer's critical first few months. It also recommends extending the probationary period for new officers from 12 months to a full 18 months.

➤ MONITORING POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

The Commission recommends establishing an "early warning" system to alert command personnel when an officer may be involved in a pattern of misconduct. The goal would be to stop small problems from becoming larger ones and to help officers who might be experiencing personal problems.

➤ MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The Commission recommends a range of management process improvements, including revising the system the Department uses for performance evaluations; establishing department-wide standards for selection of tactical officers; emphasizing supervisor accountability; and expanding training for new sergeants.

➤ MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Commission recommends mandatory continuing education or in-service training for officers of all ranks, to reflect the view that policing is a profession.

The Commission is encouraged by the fact that the City and the Police Department are willing to take a hard look at what works and what does not. The policing profession is a rapidly changing one, and enlightened leadership will always be looking for new ideas. Chicago is recognized throughout the country as an innovative leader in the field of community policing. Now it must be a national leader in maintaining the highest possible level of integrity among its police force.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS AND MISSION

On February 7, 1997, Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed a Commission on Police Integrity to study police corruption in Chicago and to make recommendations for change.

The Mayor directed the Commission to recommend strategies to minimize potential for the kind of misconduct discovered last year in the Austin and Gresham police districts (see Chapters 8-9). Possible solutions to be considered included improving the Department's selection and hiring practices and enhancing management and monitoring procedures.

"[W]hat happened in Austin was a violation of public trust," said Mayor Daley when announcing the formation of the Commission. "The people of Austin deserve better. All Chicagoans expect more of our police—and none of us will tolerate this kind of corruption." The corruption incidents were particularly disturbing because the Chicago Police Department is considered a national leader in innovative policing.

The Mayor appointed the following persons to the Commission:

Dan K. Webb, Chair, former U.S. Attorney for the Northern District in Illinois and partner at the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn. Mr. Webb has extensive experience in litigation and in the prosecution of civil and criminal cases. He also has a history of service to the community of Chicago and is well versed in the administrative and management functions of law enforcement agencies.

Sharon Gist Gilliam, Chief Operating Officer of Unison Consulting Group, has extensive experience in strategic planning and organizational development. Ms. Gilliam is the former budget director for the City of Chicago where she was responsible for the planning and implementation of the City's $2.8 billion operating budget. She is actively involved in public policy research and civic affairs, serving as a trustee on the Chicago School Reform Board and as a committee member at the Graduate School of Public Policy Studies at the University of Chicago.

Fred Rice is the former Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department. During his tenure as Superintendent, Rice was known as an outspoken agent of change and reform. He now serves as an internationally recognized expert on law enforcement and criminal justice issues and teaches as an adjunct faculty member at local area colleges and universities.

Anita Alvarez of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office currently serves as the head of the State's Attorney's Public Integrity Unit. Ms. Alvarez has a demonstrated commitment to civic affairs and has proven her ability to analyze integrity issues through her professional career and her work as vice-chairperson of the Chicago Bar Association's Judicial Evaluation Committee.

Brian L. Crowe, a Chicago attorney and former judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, was appointed to the Commission at its inception. Mr. Crowe resigned from the Commission when he was appointed Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago.

Taken together, the members of the Commission represent a well-rounded and civic-minded group of individuals with the requisite skills and experience and an intimate knowledge of the challenges and opportunities facing law enforcement in Chicago.

The Commission met regularly from February 1997 through November 1997. They interviewed Chicago Police personnel, City Council members, police organization representatives and law enforcement experts, reviewed police corruption research and documents, and studied "best practices" from other cities before formulating their recommendations.

The Commission recognized the need for a multi-faceted police corruption study upon which Commission findings and recommendations would be based and for staff support to handle administrative functions. After reviewing several proposals, the Commission selected the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago to conduct the study and to serve as staff support.

The Office of International Criminal Justice (OICJ) is dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice through cooperation, research and training. OICJ brings together academics and practitioners on issues such as police training, community policing, comparative criminal justice systems, terrorism, and organized crime. It works with law enforcement agencies across the United States and throughout the world. To disseminate the vast amount of information collected through its research and exchange programs, OICJ publishes and distributes 56 books and monographs and four widely-recognized trade periodicals, and maintains Internet websites for several local and international police and criminal justice organizations.

OICJ assigned several top staff to the project. Dr. Richard H. Ward is the Associate Chancellor for Special Programs and Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), where he founded OICJ in 1984. A former New York City Police Detective, Ward earned his Doctorate in Criminology from the University of California, Berkeley, and was one of the original consultants to the groundbreaking Kansas City Police Department project. He has advised the heads of 21 foreign countries, 50 state and local police departments, and numerous international organizations including the United Nations on innovative policing strategies, police corruption, law enforcement training, and other issues of justice. Dr. Ward has authored two books on police corruption, published extensively on criminal justice issues and founded two widely acclaimed law enforcement journals. His close personal ties with top law enforcement officials nationwide proved invaluable as the Commission developed and executed this research project.

Sean W. Malinowski of OICJ served as executive director for the Commission. His background includes a B.S. from Boston University and a Master's degree in criminal justice from the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is currently director of OICJ and is pursuing a doctorate in Public Administration at UIC. Malinowski is a sworn officer on leave from the Los Angeles Police Department. As a 1994 Fulbright Scholar, Malinowski conducted research on police training at the Egyptian National Police Academy in Cairo. He has lectured on criminal justice issues in China, Vietnam, Cuba, Hungary, and Great Britain.

Dr. William L. Tafoya, a 20 year veteran of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, served as principal researcher for the study. For most of his career, he was a senior faculty member at the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit. Now retired from the FBI, Dr. Tafoya is director of research and training at OICJ. He is an internationally recognized authority on law enforcement and the future of policing and has published extensively on criminal justice issues including corruption management. He also researched and authored *Corruption in the Criminal Justice System* and other training materials for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tafoya holds three academic degrees: Bachelors degree, San Jose State University (1973); Masters degree, University of Southern California (1974); and Ph.D. degree, University of Maryland (1986).

James E. Moran is director of financial operations for OICJ. He served for 13 years as an investigative auditor for the University of Illinois at Chicago. Prior to that, Mr. Moran spent 10 years as an internal security inspector for the Internal Revenue Service where his duties included investigating allegations of wrongdoing by IRS agents.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To understand the scope of the problem and develop innovative, responsive recommendations, the Commission gathered information from many sources. The majority of its information came from four sources: witness statements before the Commission; site visits in ten cities throughout the United States; an exhaustive literature and document review; and one-on-one interviews with Chicago police officers.

Commission Meetings

Dozens of outside experts, city government officials, CPD command staff, and members of police organizations appeared before the Commission to share their views and to provide their opinions on possible strategies to combat police corruption. Twelve meetings were held between February and October, 1997. The setting was private and informal to facilitate an open exchange of ideas.

Site Visits

Commission representatives interviewed top police officials in ten cities to learn from their experiences and collect information on innovative approaches used elsewhere. The cities visited were Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Miami, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, San Diego, and San Francisco. Cities were selected based upon population, demographics, and the size and operation of the city's police department as well as the city's experience and success confronting police corruption. Interviews with command staff officers resulted in an audit of best practices for dealing with the problem of police corruption and provided insight into possible corruption control strategies. A summary of site visit findings is found in Appendix A.

Interviews

Nearly one hundred Chicago Police Department personnel representing a cross section of CPD sworn officers were interviewed one-on-one for this study. The interview questionnaire reflected information gathered during research and site visits. To ensure department representativeness, interviewee selection criteria included demographics (age, ethnicity, gender, etc.) and experience (total service, time in-rank, and nature of assignments). The interviews were conducted confidentially, and interviewees were assured that their observations and comments would not be attributed to them by name. The interviews were conducted in September and October, 1997 at the offices of OICJ on the UIC campus. A summary of interview findings is found in Appendix B.

Literature Review

The Office of International Criminal Justice conducted a literature review to identify the most current research on police corruption issues and to develop a theoretical knowledge base for Commission members. The results provided background for formulating questions and constructing a framework for the Commission's work. A bibliography of the literature can be found in Appendix C.

HISTORY OF POLICE CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

The challenges facing the Chicago Police Department today are not new, nor are they unique to this city. The problem reaches back as far as the establishment of the first organized police forces in the United States. Corruption has taken many forms and has continued to plague the police departments of nearly every major city.

Police corruption may change form over time, but its roots are firmly planted in American history. In *The Development of the American Police: An Historical Overview*, Uchida notes that "if there is a common theme that can be used to characterize the police in the 19th Century, it is the large-scale corruption that occurred in most police departments across the United States" (Uchida, 1993). In *Forces of Deviance: Understanding the Dark Side of Policing*, Kappeler, Sluder, and Alpert point out that corruption among police is not new or peculiar to the late 20th century. "To study the history of police is to study police deviance, corruption and misconduct." (Kappeler et al., 1994.)

While corruption has been a consistent and pervasive problem in law enforcement, the nature of corrupt activity has changed dramatically over the years. The trend to "professionalize" police forces through improved recruitment, training, salaries, and working conditions has resulted in fewer corrupt officers who, unfortunately, are now involved in more serious criminal activities. Low-level passive forms of corruption (i.e., systemic bribery schemes, non-enforcement of the law, collusion) have been replaced by more aggressive forms of corruption. Today's police corruption is most likely to involve drugs, organized crime, and relatively sophisticated but small groups of officers engaged in felonious criminal activities.

The cycle of police scandals in New York City provide a clear example of this trend. In the 1970s, New York's Knapp Commission on Police Corruption identified two general forms of corruption -- police officers involved in relatively low level forms of corruption and misconduct, and those officers involved in large scale corruption. Twenty years later, New York's Mollen Commission revisited the issue and found the face of corruption had changed. Their primary problem was "crew corruption," wherein groups of officers protect and assist each others' criminal activities. The Mollen Commission identified the predominant patterns of corruption in New York City as police officers committing outright theft from street dealers, from radio runs, from warrantless searches, from legitimate raids, from car stops, from drug couriers, and from off-duty robberies. They also discovered cops protecting and assisting narcotics traffickers as well as cops dealing and using illicit drugs themselves. A pattern of perjured police testimony and false crime reports was also identified in New York.

New York is not the only city to experience a drug-related police corruption scandal. Virtually every major U.S. police department has confronted similar problems. Cities visited by Commission representatives have grappled with the following problems:

Miami

Miami has been rocked with a series of drug-related corruption cases. In its most notorious case, the "Miami River Cops Scandal," seventeen police officers stole cash and millions of dollars in drugs from drug dealers, sold the drugs, and caused at least three deaths. The scandal resulted in the arrest, suspension or punishment of more than 100 police officers.

New Orleans

For six months in 1994, as many as 29 New Orleans police officers protected a cocaine supply warehouse containing 286 pounds of cocaine. The FBI indicted ten officers who had been paid nearly $100,000 by undercover agents. The investigation ended abruptly after one officer successfully orchestrated the execution of a witness.

Philadelphia

Since 1995, ten police officers from Philadelphia's 39th District have been charged with planting drugs on suspects, shaking down drug dealers for hundreds of thousands of dollars, and breaking into homes to steal drugs and cash.

Los Angeles

By 1994, 27 Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies and one Los Angeles police officer had been convicted of skimming millions of dollars of drug money while they were members of an elite anti-narcotics unit. A convicted deputy stated that they stole $60 million seized in drug raids in one two-year period alone.

Detroit

In 1991, nine officers were charged with conspiracy to abet the distribution of cocaine, attempted money laundering and other charges. The officers served as escorts for shipments of what they believed to be drug money and cocaine.

HISTORY OF POLICE CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO

The City of Chicago's history of dealing with police corruption has been well-documented in both scholarly literature and popular culture. The Chicago Police Department was founded in 1837 when the voters elected a high constable, making him the first police officer of the city and marking the formation of the department. From its inception it battled a certain unshakable reputation of being in the midst of the crime capital of the world. (Price, P.30) "Corrupt alliances between politicians, police and gangsters had been exploiting this immense market for illegal goods and services for decades before Prohibition but the 18th Amendment provided an important accelerant to Chicago's institutionalized illegal commerce in bootleg liquor." (Woodiwiss 1988)

Following the end of Prohibition, the nature of police corruption in Chicago was cyclical and limited to isolated incidents involving neglect of duty, bribery and graft. By 1960, however, the Chicago Police Department was in need of significant change.

Following a series of corruption investigations, Mayor Richard J. Daley established a five person civilian police board with oversight responsibilities over the Police Department. Mayor Daley also appointed Orlando W. Wilson, a professor of criminology from the University of California-Berkeley, to the superintendent's post in 1960 to oversee reform efforts. One of Wilson's most important contributions, known as General Order 16, was the implementation of formal procedures to handle complaints against police and to control corruption.

Although Wilson instituted a number of major reforms which had a lasting impact on the Department, the problem of corruption has continued to flare up over the years. The following chronology illustrates the significant cases between 1960 and the present.

1960 - Eight police officers in the old Summerdale District were found guilty of setting up burglaries and helping to remove the proceeds in their squad cars.

1973 - Sgt. Stanley Robinson was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in a murder for hire scheme in which two men were killed.

1973 - Captain Mark Thanasouras of the Austin District and 13 of his officers were charged with extorting more than $275,000 from tavern owners. Thanasouras pled guilty and served 42 months in prison. After his release in 1977 he was gunned down "gangland style."

1973 - Captain Clarence Braasch of the East Chicago District and 18 officers were convicted of shaking down club owners. He was sentenced to six years in prison and is the highest ranking police officer to serve time.

1973 - Anthony C. Kovic, the former head of the motor pool, was convicted with six others for taking kickbacks from the Motorola Company in a phony billing scheme which defrauded the City of more than $600,000.

1983 - Ten police officers from the 10th District tactical team went to federal prison for accepting sexual favors, weapons, cash and video recorders to protect two West Side drug rings.

1984 - Eight police officers were arrested in connection with the "Operation Greylord" investigation of court corruption. They were convicted on charges that they took bribes to help fix cases or to steer underrepresented clients to favored defense lawyers.

1989 - Ten Wentworth District officers were convicted of taking thousands of dollars in protection money from gamblers and drug dealers. Two officers received ten year sentences and the others were sentenced to between three and a half to five years in prison. (Source: Chicago Sun-Times, 12/21/96).

The scandals that have unfolded in Chicago and around the country in recent years reveal an indisputable fact: the corruption problem in law enforcement today is inextricably linked to the flourishing narcotics trade. It is no coincidence that the ten Chicago officers under indictment today were assigned to two of the police districts with the highest incidence of narcotics arrests, nor that they all worked on tactical teams whose primary function was narcotics enforcement. One expert has noted that the illegal drug trade is "testing the integrity of American law enforcement as never before." (Morganthau, 1994) No single phenomenon, with the possible exception of prohibition, has had such a harmful impact on law enforcement's efforts to maintain high standards for integrity. Fighting police corruption will remain a challenge as long as the demand for illegal drugs continues to pump vast sums of money into this underground economy.

THE AUSTIN DISTRICT CASE

Recent scandals in the Austin and Gresham police districts have drawn attention once again to the issue of police corruption.

The 15th District, also known as the Austin District, is located on the western edge of Chicago south of Division Street, north of Roosevelt Road between Cicero Avenue and Austin Boulevard. Occupying 3.8 square miles, the District is one of the smallest of Chicago's police districts in land area. The district is home to nearly 64,000 residents. The density of the population and the intensity of the illegal drug trade in the area resulted in 43 murders, 500 shootings, and 850 armed robberies in 1996. Drug arrests in the District for 1996 reached 3,823 or more than 6% of the City's total 57,551 drug arrests.

The District station located at Chicago and Lorel is headed by a District Commander with eight Lieutenants, 29 Sergeants, and 288 police officers. Nine primary beat cars are augmented by response cars, squadrols, foot patrols, and a 52 member tactical team. The tactical teams are plain clothes officers responsible for crime suppression and proactive enforcement of violent crime and narcotics and vice offenses.

The majority of the district's police officers are dedicated police professionals serving and protecting local residents under adverse conditions. However, on December 21, 1996, seven officers of the Tactical Unit of the 15th District were indicted on federal charges for allegedly using their positions, skills, and experience as Chicago police officers to rob and extort money and narcotics from drug dealers on the City's west side.

The 21 count indictment was the result of a two year investigation of police corruption in the 15th District initiated by the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division. More than 20 members of the CPD's Confidential and Corrupt Practices Unit teamed with federal investigators and conducted undercover sting operations to net evidence in support of the indictments. The Department allocated significant resources in personnel time, financial support and investigative surveillance equipment to uncover the ongoing criminal enterprise operated by members of the District's tactical unit.

THE GRESHAM DISTRICT CASE

The 6th District, also known as the Gresham District, is located on the south side of Chicago south of 75th Street, north of 95th Street on the east side and north of 87th on the west side between Leavitt Avenue on the West and the railroad tracks on the east. Occupying eight square miles, the District ranks ninth among Chicago's 25 police districts in land area. The Gresham District is home to more than 114,000 residents. Last year the Gresham District was the site of 38 homicides and 1,800 robberies.

The district station located at 839 West 85th Street is headed by a District Commander with eight lieutenants, 25 sergeants, and 281 police officers. Twelve primary beat cars are augmented by 14 rapid response cars, 2 squadrols, 12 foot patrols, and a 42 member tactical team. As in the Austin District, the tactical teams are staffed with plain clothes officers whose primary activities include crime suppression and proactive enforcement of violent crime and narcotics offenses. The District continues to struggle with a large scale narcotics problem and has utilized its tactical teams to proactively investigate reports of gang activity and associated drug sales. In 1996, officers investigated 1,394 narcotics incidents and arrested 1,779 narcotics suspects.

In an operation unrelated to the Austin District arrests of tactical officers, members of the Chicago Police Department's Internal Affairs Division and FBI agents conducted several sting operations over an eight month period leading to the March 18, 1997 arrests of three Gresham District tactical officers for conspiracy to commit robbery and sales of illegally confiscated narcotics. The seven count indictment details the officers' activities as they allegedly sold heroin and on two separate occasions robbed undercover agents of more than $23,000 of suspected narcotics money. The Chicago Police Department initiated the investigation, secured the FBI's assistance, and allocated the necessary resources to conduct undercover operations, develop informants and uncover an ongoing criminal enterprise within its ranks.

THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT TODAY

Chicago has the second largest police department in the nation with just over 17,000 employees, including 13,400 sworn officers. (New York City's police department is the largest at 39,000 officers.) Chicago is divided into 25 police districts, organized into five police areas. Each district has between 9 and 15 beats, for a total of 279 beats throughout the city.

The Superintendent of Police manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent. Within each bureau there are various units that carry out the Department's many and varied activities. The Superintendent personally manages functions such as legal affairs, internal investigations and media relations.

Chicagoans make an average of 3.4 million calls per year to its 911 system. These calls result in 2 million patrol dispatches, an average of 5,500 per day. In 1996, the Chicago Police Department's members made over 59,000 arrests for index crimes (murder, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft). In addition, Chicago police made 57,551 arrests for drug offenses in 1996. Chicago police officers have an estimated 6,000 contacts with citizens during an average day.

In 1993, the Superintendent of Police officially adopted the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (C.A.P.S.), Chicago's version of community policing. Initiated on an experimental basis in five police districts (including the Austin District), C.A.P.S. has since become the basic policing strategy of the entire Department. The concept of "community policing" embodies a number of different ideas and has taken various forms throughout the country. The basic tenet, however, is simple: Crime and disorder problems can best be addressed when the police and other government agencies attack them together in a partnership with citizens and community-based organizations like block clubs.

For community policing to work, there must be a healthy level of trust between the police and the residents of the community. The Commission believes that a successful community policing effort built on mutual respect and trust offers one of the best deterrents to future incidents of police misconduct. The city of Boston recognized a similar link several years ago when it moved to a community policing strategy in response to widespread problems of mismanagement in their police department. A commission appointed in 1992 by Boston's mayor to study that city's police department stated that "we anticipate that community and problem-solving policing will lead to a ... Police Department that is more tolerant, more accessible, and more understanding."

The Commission agrees with this statement, and encourages both the City and its citizens to do everything possible to make community policing a success. In the long run this will foster better relations between the police officers and the community they serve and should lead to fewer incidents of corruption.

THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

As a general rule, law enforcement agencies spend a greater percentage of their energy and resources on the task of monitoring, investigating and disciplining their work force than similarly-sized organizations in either the public or private sectors. Because members of the police profession are granted a wider range of authority and responsibilities than any other segment of our society, it correctly should have little tolerance for acts of corruption or other misconduct.

Any analysis of the Chicago Police Department's effectiveness at maintaining the highest standards of conduct among its members requires a look at the process by which the Department investigates and disciplines alleged acts of misconduct. That process is summarized here.

The disciplinary process in the Chicago Police Department begins with the filing of a complaint which is given a Complaint Register (CR) Number. A complaint from any source (citizen, supervisor, or fellow officer) against a department member of any rank or a civilian employee is initially registered with the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). OPS assigns each complaint a CR number regardless of the nature of the allegation or the source of the complaint.

OPS is staffed by civilian investigators who are employees of the Police Department. The office is run by an administrator who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. If the complaint alleges that an officer used excessive force or was involved in an act of domestic violence, then OPS conducts the investigation. All other allegations (drug use or intoxication, corruption, insubordination, accepting gratuities, residency law violations, medical roll abuse, other operational or personnel violations etc...) are referred to the Department's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) for investigation. The IAD investigations are conducted by sworn members of the Department. It is headed by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police.

The following table shows the pattern of complaints filed during this decade:

COMPLAINTS FILED: 1990 - 1996

	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	RETAINED BY OPS	REFERRED TO IAD
1990	8,367	2,476	5,891
1991	8,178	2,727	5,451
1992	8,039	2,553	5,486
1993	8,299	2,681	5,618
1994	8,699	2,820	5,879
1995	9,029	3,119	5,910
1996	9,598	3,138	6,460

It should be noted that the majority of the cases (traditionally 60% to 70%) referred to IAD are actually investigated by supervisors in the unit where the accused officer is assigned. This is the procedure in cases where the allegations are for relatively minor violations such as "lack of courtesy" or failure to properly handle a call for service.

Once the investigation has been conducted by OPS or IAD, one of four possible findings is made:

- **Sustained** - a Department rule was violated by the accused officer.
- **Not sustained** - the facts available to the investigator did not allow the allegation to be either proven or disproven.
- **Unfounded** - the alleged act did not occur.
- **Exonerated** - the alleged act did occur, but the accused officer's conduct was proper under the circumstances.

If the OPS or IAD investigator sustains the allegation, they will recommend a disciplinary penalty. This penalty could range from a reprimand through separation from the Department.

In cases where the investigator makes a finding of "sustained" and the recommended penalty is less than separation, the Department then conducts an internal review process known as Command Channel Review. During this process, the accused officer's supervisors review the file and either endorse or recommend changes in the findings of the investigators. For patrol officers, the channel of review includes the district commander, the deputy chief of patrol, the chief of patrol and the First Deputy Superintendent. Any one of these persons has the option of returning the file to the investigator for additional work. At the end of this review process, the head of the OPS or IAD will review the file and may make a change in the recommended finding or the penalty.

The accused officer is then sent a notice informing him of the finding and the penalty. If the penalty that is recommended is either a suspension of more than 30 days or separation from the Department, the matter goes to the Superintendent's office for his determination. In cases where the recommended penalty is less than 30 days, the officer has the right to demand a Complaint Review Panel Hearing. This step is a peer review process. Three sworn members (usually a patrol officer, sergeant and lieutenant) review the case. They listen to an oral presentation by the officer and the staff of either IAD or OPS. This panel can then either concur with the findings and the recommended penalty or recommend changes.

At the end of this process, the Superintendent of Police reviews the entire file and makes a decision as to what disciplinary action is appropriate. The officer's options to appeal the decision of the Superintendent vary according to the extent of the penalty imposed. If the suspension is for a period of five days or less, the officer can file a grievance under the terms of the City's contract with the Fraternal Order of Police.

In more serious cases, the Chicago Police Board becomes involved. The Police Board is a civilian oversight panel created by state law. There are nine members appointed by the Mayor. There are two ways in which the Police Board participates in the Department's disciplinary process:

1. If the Superintendent orders a suspension of six through 30 days, the officer can either file a grievance under the terms of the F.O.P. contract or he can appeal to the Police Board. In the latter case, the Board acts in an appellate capacity and conducts a review of all the documents in the C.R. file. No live testimony is heard. The Board meets privately to discuss the case and renders a decision. The Police Board has three options:

    a. to reverse the "sustained" finding;
    b. to uphold the Superintendent's disciplinary action in full; or
    c. to uphold the sustained finding but lower the penalty.

    If the officer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Police Board's review, he still retains the right to file a grievance.

2. If the Superintendent is seeking the officer's termination or a suspension of more than 30 days, the case goes to the Police Board for an adversarial administrative hearing. Charges are

filed before the Board by the City's Law Department. The police officer is suspended without pay. The Executive Director of the Police Board assigns the case to a hearing officer who presides over the case. An assistant corporation counsel prosecutes the case and the officer is also generally represented by counsel. Hearsay testimony is not allowed. The Police Board is then provided with a transcript of the hearing and they meet in private with the hearing officer to discuss the case. The Board has three options:

a. the officer is not guilty and is reinstated with back pay;
b. the officer is guilty and suspended for a period of days; or
c. the officer is guilty and discharged from the Department.

Sometimes the Board will impose a suspension with reinstatement conditioned on the officer meeting certain requirements (e.g. participating in domestic violence counseling).

An officer who is found guilty by the Police Board and discharged from the Department can challenge this action by filing suit in the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Superintendent also has the right to challenge the Police Board in court on a finding of not guilty.

The information gathered by this Commission indicates that a number of steps can be taken to substantially reduce the chances of experiencing another scandal like the ones in the Austin and Gresham Districts. Some of the recommendations will require changes in either current statutes or ordinances; others may require additional resources and personnel, and still others require the concurrence and cooperation of the Fraternal Order of Police. These facts did not, however, deter the Commission from proposing ideas which offer potentially valid ways to tackle this complex problem.

The Commission's findings pointed again and again to an important tenet that ultimately shaped its recommendations. The framework in which the issue of police corruption is discussed is based too often on the concept of "getting rid of the few bad apples." In our view this approach is incomplete.

Clearly, the Chicago Police Department needs to do everything possible to identify and discipline officers engaged in illegal or unethical behavior. The Department's challenge is greater, however. The long term goal should be to develop a healthy organizational environment that reinforces the good character of its members through positive peer pressure and high morale.

The Police Department does not attract large numbers of people who want the job so they can commit acts of brutality and corruption. The reality is that the police profession generally attracts young men and women with a high level of idealism -- people who want to make a positive contribution to their community and who are willing to risk their lives to do it. It is the responsibility of police leadership to capitalize on this situation and foster an atmosphere where these young officers can thrive.

With this in mind, the Mayor's Commission on Police Integrity makes the following recommendations:

Hiring Standards, Recruiting and Screening

Education: On January 29, 1997, Superintendent Rodriguez announced that applicants for the next police officer's examination (subsequently given on June 23 and 24, 1997) would be required to have a minimum of 60 hours of college credit before they would be accepted at the Training Academy. The minimum age for officers also was raised from 21 to 23 years. The Commission supports both of these steps.

By requiring some college background for its future police officers, Chicago is joining a growing trend among police departments across the country. Interviews with police officials in Chicago and around the country strongly supported the concept that more educated officers are less likely to commit acts of misconduct. In the few cities studied where college requirements have not been imposed, police officials generally supported such a requirement and indicated that opposition to the idea was more political than philosophical.

If the new educational standards had been in place years ago, seven of the ten officers currently under indictment would not have been eligible to be hired.

The sixty-hour minimum is a strong and positive step. The Commission recommends the City take it a step further by phasing in a requirement that all Police Department applicants possess a bachelor's degree. The higher standard could be phased in over several years.

Such a step would reinforce the philosophy that modern policing is a profession rather than a trade. Today, the police officer's job in a large, multi-racial urban area which has embraced community policing is vastly different and more demanding than it was in the past. Officers must have a broader set of communication, technological and problem-solving skills in order to effectively manage beat

meetings, process information and work with diverse populations as well as to prevent and solve crimes.

Critics might argue that the applicant pool would become too small if college degree requirements were imposed. However, the facts indicate otherwise. Approximately 19,000 persons took the 1993 police officer's examination when there was no college education requirement. When the 60 credit hour minimum was enacted in 1997, there were still over 9,000 applicants who took the examination.

The college degree requirement is being used successfully elsewhere. Virtually all federal law enforcement agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Agency require their recruits to be college graduates. A college degree is required for members of the officer corps in all branches of the United States armed forces. Four year college degree requirements have also been put into place in other police departments, including the New York State Police, City of Irvine [California] Police Department, the Nassau County [New York] Police and the San Jose [California] Police Department. Closer to home, the Palatine Police Department requires a four year college degree.

Work history: Many police officials in Chicago and nationwide expressed to the Commission that a solid employment background was one of the best indicators of a potential officer's future performance. The Commission therefore strongly believes that a work history includes a minimum of one year's experience at a job should be a prerequisite to acceptance at the Department's Training Academy. The ability to hold a steady job for that period of time denotes a level of maturity and responsibility that meets the Department's needs. It would also provide investigators with a source of employers, supervisors and co-workers to contact as part of their background checks for new recruits.

Polygraph testing: The Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department begin utilizing polygraph testing in its initial screening of candidates. This practice is widely used by many law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and the New York State Police. If the Department announces in advance a willingness to use polygraph tests, it should deter at least some questionable candidates from beginning the application process. This would save the Department money and resources in the long run.

New Officer Training

The Training Center: The Chicago Police Department's Education and Training Center is one of the most important aspects of the Department's efforts to maintain the highest possible levels of integrity. It is here, more than in any other part of the Department, where substantial recent progress has been made:

- The Department's six-month basic recruit training program consists of 769 hours of instruction, which is almost double the minimum of 400 hours mandated by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board.

- The curriculum has moved away from a traditional lecture-based method of training to an approach known as compatency-based training. This concept features interactive, "hands-on" exercises designed to teach actual skills. It is the approach currently accepted in the education field as being most effective for adult education.

- The training center recently sent some of its staff to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland to work with the faculty and administrators there. In response to scandals at the Naval Academy, their faculty and administration adopted an "Ethics Across the Curriculum" approach that infuses integrity issues into every aspect of the school's educational mission. The Chicago Training Center will be instituting the same type of program.

- The Training Center has developed relationships with local universities which will allow the Department to have access to professors from their faculties.

- Personnel from the Training Center are currently working on drafting an ethics manual that will be given to all recruits on their first day of class.

In summary, it seems to the Commission that the Chicago Police Department's Training Center is doing the best job possible in teaching ethics, particularly in light of the wide variety of other topics that must be covered in the curriculum. (See Appendix D for a complete list of the classes taught during the Basic Recruit Training Program.)

Field Training Officers. The real test of the effectiveness of the Department's training strategies comes when new police officers are assigned to districts and begin to face the challenges inherent in their work. It is in this crucial area where the Commission thinks the Department can do a better job. The CPD's Field Training Officer (FTO) program is currently understaffed and in need of a complete overhaul. Therefore this Commission makes the following recommendations:

- The number of FTOs should be expanded from its current level of 67 officers to at least 200 officers.

- The selection process for FTOs should include substantial input from the Assistant Deputy Superintendent and the staff at the Training Center. FTOs in the past were chosen solely by the district commander.

- The FTOs should be completely integrated into the life and mission of the Training Center. A supervisor from the Training Academy should be given the specific responsibility of reorganizing and managing the Department's new FTO program.

- The salaries for FTOs should be raised so the Department can attract a larger number of officers to this position. FTOs give up the advantage of working with a regular partner and also usually wind up on less desirable shift. They should be compensated appropriately to ensure that good patrol officers want the job.

The importance of the Field Training Officer was stressed to this Commission by numerous persons of all ranks. The Commission firmly believes that this aspect of a new officer's training should be paid the attention it deserves.

Probation period. The Commission recommends that the CPD extend the probationary period for new police officers. Under current rules, the probationary period for new officers is one year, which includes the six months spent in the Training Academy. In the Commission's opinion, the remaining six months is too short a time for the Department to fully assess whether that person possesses the qualities necessary to be a police officer. If the probationary term were extended to allow for a full year of on-the-street experience, Chicago would be closer to the practices used by other law enforcement agencies. Los Angeles, for example, has a probationary period of eighteen months for new officers which includes their first seven months in the training academy. The FBI requires a full year of probationary status after graduation from their training center.

Continuing Education

In keeping with the view that policing is a profession, the Commission believes that the Department should institute a mandatory continuing education program for its officers. The requirements of such a program could be met either through in-service training offered by the Department itself, or through a course of study that an officer pursues at his/her own initiative outside the Department. The City's

current contract with the Fraternal Order of Police includes tuition reimbursement for "extra-departmental education" as long as the course is college level and "job-related."

This Commission learned that some police departments around the country already have such a requirement for continuing education. For example, Pennsylvania has a state law which mandates two days of training per year for all police officers in that state. The Los Angeles Police Department requires its officers to complete 12 hours of retraining each year. Other professions require their members to participate in continuing education programs. Most states, for instance, now have a mandatory continuing education requirement for their lawyers. Accountants and doctors have similar rules requiring them to take continuing education classes.

History indicates that additional ethics training alone is an insufficient response to episodes of scandal. The Chicago Police Department should be constantly investing in the overall professionalism of its workforce. Individuals with integrity and decency should thrive in an organization that is always striving to improve.

Monitoring, Investigating and Disciplining Problem Officers

The investigations which led to the indictments of officers in the Austin and Gresham Districts were begun by the Chicago Police Department. This fact was often overlooked in the press accounts following the indictment. The Department took a strong proactive role in exposing this scandal. The Commission believes that some credit should be given to the Department's leadership, particularly the Internal Affairs Division, for their stance in this situation. As an expert on police ethics recently remarked:

> "Look at the history in this country of police leaders, precinct commanders and the like who look the other way when there is corruption or brutality on their own watch because they think it's better for their careers if it's not discovered while they're there. They place the perception of a clean operation above the truth and above fidelity to the public trust."
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> (Law Enforcement News, May 15, 1997, interview with Professor Edwin J. Delattre of Boston University, author of Character & Cops)

Nevertheless, the Commission did hear evidence that the problems in the Austin District festered for a substantial period of time. The Commission therefore makes these recommendations in order to minimize the chance of such delays happening again.

"Early Warning" System. Virtually every major city police department in the country has recognized the need for a mechanism which alerts command personnel that an officer may be involved in a pattern of misconduct. The premise is simple: small problems become big ones if left unattended. It was emphasized repeatedly to this Commission that, in almost all instances, police officers who get into serious trouble begin with relatively minor violations of department rules which evolve over time into the type of behavior alleged in the Austin and Gresham case. The pattern can continue if no one in a position of authority knows it exists.

The Chicago Police Department's early warning program is embodied in its Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns programs. The Department is currently working on revising its general orders on these programs. The Commission believes that these revisions will substantially enhance the Department's ability to identify and correct the behavior of officers at risk. Under the current guidelines, a supervisor is merely required to meet with any identified officer to warn him about his

behavior and advise him of the availability of counseling. The revised procedure will require the Department to devise an "Individualized Performance Plan" tailored to address the cause of an officer's misconduct. The new policy will also make the officer's chain of command more directly responsible for decisions made concerning an individual placed in the Behavioral Alert or Personnel Concerns programs.

The need for a sophisticated and thorough early warning system can be seen in the backgrounds of the ten officers currently under indictment from the Austin and Gresham districts. According to the information presented to the Commission, the seven indicted Austin officers had a total of 93 complaints ("CR numbers") lodged against them during their respective careers. In only two of the cases were the allegations sustained. The three indicted officers from the Gresham District had a combined 40 CR numbers during their careers, with only three being sustained.

It should be noted that a non-sustained complaint is not the same as one that is unfounded. It indicates that the evidence was such that the complaint could not be proven or disproven. In the judgment of the Commission, some system needs to be in place which allows the Department to take some appropriate action when a clear pattern of non-sustained complaints exists. Therefore, the Police Department is urged to implement the new Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns programs as soon as possible.

Furthermore, the Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department look not just at the records of individual police officers but also at units within the Department. The ten officers now under indictment did not come from ten different units of assignment spread throughout the organization. Chicago's recent experience is consistent with the police scandals around the country and in our own history going back to Summerdale - corrupt police officers (like other groups of criminals) tend to bond together in groups. As the Chicago Police Department moves toward a comprehensive early-warning system, therefore, an effort should be made to identify specific units which have a higher that usual rate of allegations of misconduct.

Finally, when the Department does implement its enhanced Behavioral Alert and Personnel Concerns program, it should be backed by a level of resources sufficient to make it fully computerized. The program should also be broad enough to analyze not just CR numbers but any other data indicative of potential misconduct (e.g. civil liability judgments or excessive use of medical time.)

Internal Affairs Division. Every function of law enforcement has faced an increased demand for resources in recent years. A police department's responsibility to monitor and, when necessary, investigate the conduct of its own officers is no exception. The Commission recognizes the many demands that are placed on the Chicago Police Department's limited resources. Nevertheless, in this important and sensitive area, the Commission believes that the staff devoted to the Internal Affairs Division should match the increased workload.

For example, in 1992 there were 5,486 CR numbers referred to IAD, which had a staff of 93 sworn officers. By 1996, the number of complaints had grown 17% to 6,460. The actual number of investigations conducted by IAD has also risen: there were 924 through September of 1993, while the total for the same period of 1997 is 1,260. The IAD staff, however, has only added three investigators between 1993 and 1996 for a total of 96.

In addition to expanding the size of IAD, the Commission believes that the Department should make every effort to assign officers there who have extensive "street level" investigative experience. The Department was able to conduct the investigations in Austin and Gresham because they used the type of personnel and techniques that are typically used in investigating narcotics operations and other organized criminal enterprises. The Commission recommends, therefore, that the Internal Affairs Division should actively recruit detectives, gang crime specialists and other officers with solid investigative skills.

The Disciplinary Process. The procedure used by the Chicago Police Department to sanction officers engaged in misconduct is set forth in some detail in Chapter 10 of this report. The Chicago Police Board in its 1995-1996 Biannual Report made the following comments in reference to this process:

> These many steps prolong final closure of these cases. By the time an arbitration convenes, it may be years since the incident took place. The Department must, in essence, prosecute the matter before an arbitrator while attempting to locate, and seek the cooperation of, witnesses who may have observed an incident years earlier. The Board strongly believes these multiple appeals unnecessarily prolong the disposition of these cases and place an unfair burden on The Department.
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> (Chicago Police Board 1995-1996 Report at page 19)

This Commission agrees with the Police Board's assessment. The disputes which are resolved during the disciplinary process generally involve fairly simple fact patterns. In spite of this, it may take years before an officer who is found to have engaged in misconduct is actually suspended.

There is some truth to the saying that justice delayed is justice denied. The Commission believes that the amount of time that passes between an infraction of the Department's rules and the imposition of a sanction sends a message that the misconduct is not being taken seriously. For this reason, the Commission feels that action should be taken to streamline this process. While this may require changes in current law or an effort to address this issue in the next collective bargaining agreement, the Commission is confident that a more efficient and less time-consuming disciplinary process will be better for all of the Department's members. In the meantime, the Commission suggests that the current system would be able to resolve cases more quickly if the Department scheduled complaint review panel hearings for evenings and Saturdays.

Search for a Cause. This Commission believes that the Department should make an effort to answer the question "What went wrong?" in each instance where a serious act of misconduct is uncovered. This effort might take the form of an informal meeting between the officer's immediate supervisor, the commander, and a representative of any other appropriate unit (for example, IAD, OPS, Personnel or the Training Academy). The focus would be to determine a cause for the misconduct and to identify steps that could have been taken to prevent the situation from occurring. Such meetings would allow the Department to discern a pattern or identify actions that can be taken which will address an underlying problem. By taking this type of proactive approach, the Department may prevent some future scandal.

Police Department Management Issues. The history of the American police profession is in large part a study of conflicting management concepts. On one hand, honest and competent police officers on the street are most effective if they are given wide discretion to deal with the problems they encounter. On the other hand, commanders need to know that their officers are actually doing what they are supposed to be doing. Police departments responding to scandals often choose bureaucratic control and centralized authority over crime fighting. New York City, for example, responded to their police scandals in the 1970's by taking drug and vice-law enforcement away from precinct patrol officers and turning them over to specialized units. Philadelphia took the same approach several years ago in response to a scandal very similar to the Austin and Gresham scandals. Their police department decided to centralize the responsibility for narcotics search warrant cases in a single city-wide unit.

The Commission recognizes the difficult task the Chicago Police Department faces in reconciling these two concepts. It should be noted, moreover, that the Department has embraced a comprehensive community policing strategy (featuring decentralized authority and greater discretion for officers) at a time when a flourishing narcotics trade poses greater temptation and opportunity for corruption. Mindful of this challenge, this Commission makes the following recommendations:

• Arrest Statistics - The Commission learned that there is an attitude within the Department which places an undue reliance on arrest numbers as a measurement of an officer's effectiveness. This situation could lead to an officer being tempted to cut corners. The Department is therefore encouraged to develop a more comprehensive outlook which considers factors like the crime rate on the officer's beat, thequantity of narcotics the officer seizes, the outcome of the officer's cases in court etc...

• Performance evaluations - The Commission recommends that the Chicago Police Department conduct an extensive review of its current system of performance evaluations for officers. It was reported to the Commission that almost no officer gets a bad evaluation. This includes some of the indicted officers from the Austin District, who received high ratings just a year before the scandal erupted, and at a time when (according to the indictment) they were engaged in a pattern of violent, corrupt behavior. One alternative would be for the Department to use a "forced choice" method of rating officers in a unit. In any event, the current system is in some ways worse than no system and should be changed.

• Tactical Team - These units should be "mission driven" and should focus on problem solving rather than just on generating arrest statistics. Each commander's district plan should identify how the tactical teams are going to be used to attack the priority problems in the district. The Commission supports the concept of mandatory rotations out of the tactical team after a specific period, to guard against burn-out and to give other officers a chance to do this important work. The Commission also believes that there should be some minimum department-wide standards for selection to a tactical unit, rather that allowing each commander to set their own. These standards should include a minimum number of years as a police officer.

• Deputy chiefs - Each of Chicago's five police areas has a deputy chief in charge who reports to the Chief of Patrol. The deputy chiefs work at police headquarters. While the Superintendent earlier this year ordered them to begin spending one day a week in their areas, the Commission believes that it would be better if they actually worked in the areas and had more daily contact with their commanders, and spent one day a week at headquarters.

• Supervisor accountability - The Commission believes that this principle needs to be stressed more than it currently is within the Chicago Police Department. Supervisors who know about wrongdoing in their command and do nothing to stop it should be disciplined. Supervisors who should know but do not because they are not paying sufficient attention should also be disciplined. Until the Department takes some meaningful steps in this direction, the chances of preventing a major scandal are remote.

• The role of the sergeant - Numerous persons whom the Commission consulted stressed the importance of the sergeant's position within the Police Department. The Commission agrees that quality first-line supervision is an essential component to any effective organization. The City is planning a new round of promotions to the rank of sergeant in 1998. The Commission urges that, to the extent possible, the City should try to identify candidates for sergeant who will be effective teachers and role models. The training for these new sergeants should also be expanded to include a meaningful ethics component. Finally, the Commission believes that there should be at least a six month probationary period for newly promoted supervisors so that the Department can evaluate the candidate's ability to perform the job.

The Commission would like to make a final recommendation. During the past several weeks, the Office of International Criminal Justice from the University of Illinois at Chicago has, on behalf of the Commission, conducted dozens of interviews with officers of all ranks from within the Department. Although these interviews were held on an anonymous basis and at the University, there was some concern at the outset that the officers invited to participate would be reluctant to do so. The opposite has been the case. Almost all of the officers who were interviewed freely shared their views on the topic of police integrity and were in fact eager to be included in this process. A summary of these interviews is included in an appendix to this report.

The Commission believes that it would be useful for the Department to arrange for surveys like this one to be conducted on a regular basis (annually or every other year). There are many thoughtful, dedicated police officers throughout the Department who care about the way the organization is run and who have ideas that might help. By regularly reaching out to its members in this manner, the Department will be able to take advantage of the collective idealism and wisdom which exists within the ranks.

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF SITE VISIT FINDINGS

Throughout August and September 1997, members of the University of Illinois at Chicago Office of International Criminal Justice and Commission staff conducted site visits with police departments in the following ten cities: Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Diego and San Francisco. The site visit portion of the study was designed to collect uniform data on best practices relative to the control of police deviance and to provide background for commission members charged with making sound recommendations based on reliable data. Site visit data was supported by data from an extensive literature review. The following provides a summary of these findings.

Law enforcement agencies have employed a variety of strategic approaches to cope with police corruption over the years, ranging from the concept of eradication by fear of punishment or dismissal to relatively complex multivariate approaches used today. Unfortunately, no single solution or combination of approaches has been completely successful. The literature does support the notion that particular strategies have contributed to a reduction in what can be termed "low-level" corruption. The Mollen Commission report indicated that low level corruption was reduced significantly between the Knapp Commission Report in 1971 and the Mollen Commission investigation in 1994.

Overall findings based on a thorough literature review, site visit surveys, commission meetings, and one-on-one interviews were consistent across methods of data collection. The majority of command staff officers from the cities visited agreed that reform strategies must grow out of a synergistic effort aimed at examining and improving recruitment, selection, recruit training, field training, in-service training, management practices, and internal affairs operations. This section summarizes some of the common themes identified through site visits.

Reinforcement of values

Preliminary findings suggest that any positive cultural change must be communicated from the top down. By including input from all levels of the police organization when writing or revising the department's code of ethics and value statement, the police administrator can begin to create an ethos that does not support corrupt practices. The instillation of pride and integrity in officers by their supervisors and the empowerment of line officers can have long lasting positive effects.

Supervisors must constantly reinforce the value statement and code of ethics through example and through a system of rewards for normative behavior. In addition to supervisory reinforcement of department values, the police executive must use the existing informal organization to exert positive peer pressure in discouraging aberrant behavior.

Study participants noted that public scrutiny of the police department has increased with the emergence of real-time video and satellite broadcasting of the news throughout the world. Police officers often are held to a higher standard of conduct in their professional and personal lives because of the profession's obligation to protect lives and property. Due to the recent attention to police operations given by newspapers, television and other media, police managers must realize that the example they set for their officers may play out on the evening news and could have lasting ramifications. Increased media scrutiny has led to heightened stress for officers and has created an even greater demand for enlightened managers capable of leading their officers toward an even more ethical police force.

Community policing

The Commission explored the role of community policing in anti-corruption efforts. Prior to the advent of community policing, many community residents did not have a cooperative relationship

with police officers. The new style of policing requires officers to meet with community residents to formulate solutions to local crime problems. There are numerous examples of cities which have successfully implemented community policing programs. Anecdotal data collected from these sites seems to suggest some connection between the building of community relations and a reduction in aggressive forms of police corruption. Once a community is exposed to positive reform and a reduction in drug and gang related violence, that community is no longer fertile ground for corrupt activity to flourish.

Candidate screening

Many respondents stressed the need for complete and thorough screening of candidates. The site visit survey identified a possible link between lax backgrounds during periods of mass hiring in some departments and subsequent incidence of corruption. Police administrators in Miami, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, and other jurisdictions commented that care should be given to assigning additional background investigation staff to handle an increase in recruitment and selection. They also favored implementation of comprehensive standardized selection and training to be used in staffing up for mass hiring situations. In Miami, in particular, police executives felt that adequate preparation and investment in background investigation procedures would result in fewer complaints of police deviance in the future.

Both the literature review and site visit data supported the Superintendent's proposal that juvenile records of applicants be available for the scrutiny of background investigators. Citing studies which indicate that past behavior is indicative of future performance, it is necessary for investigators to have access to all records which contain evidence of past marginal or deviant activity. Other selection process observations emphasized the importance of the polygraph as an investigative tool during background investigations. Nearly all respondents recommended constant improvement of the psychological screening protocols to include moral maturity measures.

Minimum age standards

Respondents also favored imposition of a higher minimum age for police applicants. Again citing past behavior is an indicator of one's moral character, police executives interviewed noted that allowing 21 year old applicants entry into the police department limits the evaluation of an adult work or behavior record. It was generally accepted that raising the age for application was beneficial for adequate background screening without having a significant negative effect on the size of the applicant pool.

Education standards

Departments seeking the best possible officers should seek those recruits with higher education and reward those who pursue education once they are employed. Evidence from the literature review suggests that higher education may have a leavening effect on recruits. Studies have also supported the notion that better educated officers operate at a higher level of moral development and maturity. Generally, both enhanced work performance and lower levels of misconduct are correlated with higher levels of education.

Training

In addition to quality screening processes, there is consensus among police experts that internal professional training and education play a key role in influencing and maintaining employee integrity. Departments must go beyond satisfying proscribed or minimum training standards on ethics and concentrate on the quality of education. Most feel there is value in integrating overall ethics and integrity principles into tactics, law and other aspects of recruit training, including the use of realistic

scenarios and role playing techniques to emphasize departmental values across disparate situations. Preparing young officers to deal mentally and emotionally with situational applications of ethics policy will give recruits a set of alternatives to employ on the street in real world conditions.

A renewed emphasis on ethics training and education should involve not only recruit officers, but also probationers, veteran officers and supervisors. It is in the best interest of the police department and the city to minimize misconduct and reduce exposure to liability by allocating additional resources to these training efforts. Continued emphasis and follow up on ethics training for all officers at all levels is crucial to an effective anti-corruption policy. Police executives from throughout the country lamented that, with the many demands placed on academy staff to cover both state mandated and departmental prioritized officer safety and community policing teaching modules, the teaching of ethics, although recognized as important, gets insufficient attention. There needs to be more time for ethics training and discussion of moral dilemmas in the recruits' standardized training.

Field training is recognized as essential to maintenance of ethical behavior among properly trained recruits. Recognizing the often overriding effect of the critical relationship between the probationary officer and the field training officer (FTO), most experts support the institution of standardized selection and training of FTOs. It is generally recognized that effective recruit training shapes the behavior and attitudes of the new police officer. Every effort must be made to select and train FTOs who recognize the importance of reinforcing the skills and principles developed in the officer during new recruit academy training. In addition to teaching basic skills of policing, FTOs are responsible for imparting departmental values and for creating an environment in which the recruit can exercise sound judgment in ethically challenging situations. FTOs should be evaluated and rewarded based on their ability to instill departmental values which will likely sustain throughout an officer's career.

The department striving for the highest standards will address ethics on a regular basis and integrate ethics into all other appropriate in-service topics. The expanded use of role playing and an emphasis on recreating real world ethical conflict situations were also identified as crucial to success. Most departments now try to identify "problem" officers through an early warning system and then re-train the officer in complaint avoidance rather than focus on punishment. Recidivism amongst retrained officers has been remarkably low.

Management and supervision

Departments with a solid reputation for integrity strive to set up policies and procedures to ensure quality selection and training of officers, but also place a great emphasis on management and supervision. By all accounts, the role of the first line supervisor and his or her ability to set an example and closely monitor the activities of officers was essential to the prevention of aggressive forms of corruption.

Some of the concerns discussed during site visits highlighted the need to tighten the span of control of first line supervisors, especially in narcotics enforcement and other specialized units. Respondents also favored standardized selection and training of officers assigned to tactical or high crime units.

Other cities favor frequent rotation and maximum tenure requirements for sensitive specialized units. The down side of rotation is that it runs counter to some of the theory behind community policing and that many aspects of narcotics investigation rely on maintenance of informant networks.

In order to act appropriately and foster modeling behavior for their officers, first line supervisors must be adequately prepared and given the tools to run their units efficiently. Internal auditing procedures must be strengthened to identify problems before they lead to misconduct. Officers must receive clear direction as to what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable behavior in carrying out their duties.

Many departments have constructed early warning systems to identify "at-risk" officers. These programs take many forms and are more akin to employee assistance programs than enforcement and disciplinary programs. As far as the operation and staffing of Internal Affairs, the value of shaping behavior through fear of sanctions still has relevance and adequate resources need to be applied in this area.

It was generally agreed that adequate manpower, equipment and other resources must be devoted to the investigation of police corruption in its various forms. Narcotics-type investigative methods utilizing informants and electronic surveillance were seen as necessary to combat the more aggressive forms of corruption emerging today. The development of a field associates program was also discussed with split results. Some favored the use of field associates to "keep tabs on other officers;" others felt that such a program would have a deleterious effect on morale.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

During the months of September and October 1997, Commission staff and university researchers interviewed 70 active Chicago police officers. The interviews were conducted at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The interviews were designed to tap the organizational knowledge held by sworn police officers of varying ranks, age, assignments and experience. All participants were guaranteed anonymity to facilitate a more honest and forthright discussion of the issues surrounding corruption in the Chicago Police Department. The following statement was read to participants prior to the interview:

> In light of recent allegations of police misconduct by members of the Chicago Police Department, the Mayor's Office has convened a Commission on Police Integrity. The Office of International Criminal Justice (OICJ) at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), on behalf of the Commission, has undertaken a research project to examine this issue. This study will assist Commission members to make their recommendations on how Chicago can best detect, adjudicate, and mitigate if not prevent, acts of police misconduct. The interview portion of the project has been designed to garner insight and to solicit advice on strategies for dealing with corruption from police officers and supervisors as organization incumbents.
>
> This study is not an investigation into any specific wrongdoing by members of the Chicago Police Department or any other police department. Rather, it is an attempt to accomplish two primary objectives: first, to validate the findings from earlier studies regarding the root causes of police misconduct; and second, to identify possible strategies to minimize police corruption.
>
> The following questions are intended to facilitate the uniform collection of data from members of the Chicago Police Department. This interview is expected to take from 45 minutes to one hour. Your cooperation is very much appreciated. Thank you.

While the number of officers interviewed and the nature of the sampling process prevents generalization to the entire population of 13,400 Chicago police officers, several themes emerged from these one-on-one interviews that are worth noting. These themes center on selection, supervision, training, and internal investigations.

Selection

Many of the officers interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of recruits being hired and trained by the Department. Most favored more stringent background investigations and the raising of basic standards. The vast majority endorsed the review of juvenile records as a means of judging future performance based on past behavior. Officers with ten or more years on the Department felt that one basic reason why there is still a lingering corruption problem in most major police departments is that while raising salary levels and unionization have had a major positive impact on policing, it has also brought with it throngs of applicants who are less interested in serving and protecting and more interested in making money.

Supervision

The number one concern among those interviewed of various ranks was that there are too few supervisors to effectively cover the number of police officers assigned to them. The perception of lax supervision was attributed, in part, to a shortage of first line supervisors on the street. Another problem identified by the interviews was the perception by officers that the new supervisors being promoted lacked the requisite skills, experience and training to be effective leaders. While the majority of respondents still ranked supervision as "good" or "very good," those who indicated that

supervision was "poor" commented that first line supervisors need to be more involved in their units' day to day operations. They also stated that sergeants need to focus on developing their officers and advising their officers on what constitutes appropriate behavior. Also, according to the officers interviewed, sergeants need to be more objective in the carrying out of internal investigations and disciplinary procedures.

Training

The majority of respondents indicated that they felt new recruit ethics training was inadequate given the nature of urban policing today. Many suggested a more practical curriculum that would utilize real world scenarios to illustrate moral or ethical questions. Others favored reinforcement through more in-service training on the subject. It should be noted that the training division is already revising the ethics curriculum for recruits and in-service programs.

Another area that many of the respondents felt could benefit from restructuring was the FTO program. Officers commented that "no one wants to do that job anymore." There was an overall opinion that there should be more of an incentive for officers to become training officers. In addition to supplemental income, there should be a career track for FTOs who demonstrate their commitment to the Department by training new members. Most agreed that the FTO exerts a tremendous amount of influence on the new officer and that there should be strict standards and training for officers who choose to pursue this career track.

Internal investigations

While the majority of officers interviewed regarded Internal Affairs as "a necessary evil," they stated that they believed internal affairs investigators did a fair and equitable job in investigating complaints against officers. Many indicated that they felt IAD was understaffed and that the investigations were slow and laborious. They stressed that a quicker turnaround of complaint investigations would be better for the Department and for the rank and file.

A number of officers perceived an unfair application of discipline above the rank of police officer. It was generally noted by some respondents that the higher a person's rank, the lesser the penalty. In general there was surprisingly little dissatisfaction or resentment expressed toward IAD. There is, however, strong criticism directed at the Office of Professional Standards by line officers and supervisors for being unprofessional and for lacking investigative and organizational skills.

The survey included interviews of several members of the Internal Affairs Division. These investigators felt that too much of their time was spent on matters like police officers' overdue parking tickets. It was felt that the burden of this type of work detracted from their ability to focus on more serious forms of misconduct.

Incidence and Nature of Corruption

Officers were asked to define the nature and scope of corruption on the Chicago Police Department. The overwhelming majority of officers answered that corruption is isolated to small groups of officers "bent on making a lot of cash ... any way they can." The widespread low level forms of corruption have been replaced by what some officers described as "gang style, intimidating ... using the badge to get what you want on the street." In general nearly all of the respondents indicated that they felt the extent of corruption had decreased since they joined the Department and that "any organization with this many [guys] working that close to all that money and drugs is going to have a problem."

Many of the responses to the standardized questionnaire were affected by what the majority of interviewed officers perceived as a pervasive morale problem stemming from, among other things, the department's promotional system. Some officers linked the perceived lack of opportunity for career advancement with a criticism that, in some cases, it may cause officers to "get something for myself." The Police Promotion and Testing Task Force issued a report in January 1997 calling for changes in the promotions system.

APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CHICAGO BASIC RECRUIT PROGRAM
STATE REQUIRED PROGRAM HOURS & CPD HOURS

I. Administrative Units		State	CPD
Administrative Time		3	6
Course Orientation		2	4
Examinations		13	18
Critiques		10	10
Graduation		2	2
	Subtotal	**30**	**40**
II. Learning Modules			
A. Law			
Case Preparation & Courtroom Testimony		2	3
Civil Rights & Civil Liability		2	2
Courtroom Demonstration		2	2
Criminal Defense in Illinois		16	28
Identification Procedures		1	1
Illinois Vehicle Code/IVC Bail Rule		18	18
Juvenile Processing		8	2
SEE: Juvenile Law			
SEE: Patrol Decisions/Juvenile Matters			
Laws of Admissions		2	2
Laws of Arrest, Search & Seizure		14	15
Legal Aspects of Cannabis & Cont. Substances		2	2
Legal Aspects of Drinking Driver Enforcement		2	
SEE: Driving Under the Influence			
Rights of the Accused		2	2
Rules of Evidence		4	4
Use of Force		2	5
	Subtotal	**77**	**86**
B. Police Function & Human Behavior			
Battered Women		4	
(Domestic Violence)			7
SEE: Crisis Intervention			
Child Abuse		2	3
Communication in the Police Environment		17	17
Crisis Intervention/Disturbance Calls		6	10
Crowd Behavior		4	4
Dealing with Variant Behavior		4	2
Modern Police Role		2	2
Patrol Decision Making-Juvenile Matters		2	2
Perception of Human Behavior		4	4
Police Citizen Relations		6	6
Police Morality		4	4
Stress Behavior		4	4
	Subtotal	**59**	**65**
C. (1) Patrol			
Cannabis & Controlled Substances		6	6
Crimes in Progress		3	3
Crimes in Progress Practicum		4	4
Crime Prevention		1	1
Fundamentals of Report Writing		12	
(Field Case Reporting)			40
Information Sources		2	2
Patrol Procedures		8	8
Police Communications		2	4
Vehicle Stops/Occupant Control		8	8
	Subtotal	**46**	**76**

0000484

(2) Patrol Investigations			
Crimes Against Persons		4	7
Crimes Against Property		2	4
Crime Scene Processing		12	10
Custodial Interviews		4	4
Custody, Arrest & Booking Procedures		2	3
Fingerprinting		4	2
Fundamentals of Investigations		6	1
SEE: Crimes Against Property			
Crimes Against Persons			
Information Sources			
Motor Vehicle Theft		4	4
Service Calls		2	
SEE: Patrol Procedures			
	Subtotal	**40**	**35**
(3) Traffic			
Hazardous Materials		8	6
Traffic Crash Investigation Practical		6	6
Traffic Crash Investigation		10	10
Includes Occupant Restraint		2	
SEE: Law Enforcement Driving			
Traffic Direction		2	2
Traffic Law Enforcement		4	4
Field Sobriety Testing		12	
(Driving Under the Influence)			12
	Subtotal	**44**	**40**
D. Police Proficiency			
Firearms: Orientation & Safety		2	
Weapons Care & Maintenance		2	
Training		12	
Night Shooting		4	
Shotgun Familiarization		4	
Record Firing		4	
Decision Making & Situational Shoot		4	
(Firearms Training)			54
SEE: Revolver Familiarization			
Shoot Don't Shoot Practical		4	
SEE: Incident Reporting Procedures			
First Aid & CPR		18	
(Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)			7
(Emergency First Aid)			11
Law Enforcement Driving		12	35
Physical Skills & Personal Defense		40	
(Physical Training)			40
(Police Control Tactics)			50
(Use of Force/Decision Making)			4
(Verbal Control)			2
(Physical Training Orientation)			2
(Chemical Weapons)			2
	Subtotal	**106**	**207**
	TOTAL	**400**	**549**

0000485

Additional CPD Courses		CPD
235 ILCS Illinois Compiled Statutes		1
Bomb and Arson Section		1
Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy		27
Court Organization		1
Credit Union		1
Crowd Control		14
Deadly Force Policy		2
Department Automation Programs		1
Department Organization		1
Department Policy & Procedures		1
Desk, Lockup & Review Office Duties		2
Disaster Scenes		1
Disciplinary Rules & Regulations		3
Diversity Management		21
Effective Writing		14
Emergency Plans		1
Evidence & Recovered Property		2
First Amendment Procedures		1
Gays, Lesbians & the Police		2
Hostage/Barricade/Terrorist Incidents		2
Incident Reporting Procedures		14
Internal Affairs Division		3
Juvenile Law		4
Medical Roll Policy		1
Military Drill & Formations		7
Military Saluting		1
Mobile Computer Terminal		2
Municipal City Code		3
News Media & Police Operations		1
Occupational Exposure to Diseases		3
Office of Professional Standards		2
Officer Survival		9
Ordinance Complaint Forms		1
Patrol Specialist Panel		3
Pension Board		1
Personnel Division		5
Placement Testing/Remedial Classes		3
Police Jurisdiction		1
Problems in Human Behavior		35
Revolver Familiarization		5
Role Issues in Community Policing		2
Sexual Harassment		3
Soft Body Armor		1
Squadrol Duties		1
Street Gangs		4
To-From-Subject Reports		2
Traffic Direction Practical		5
Uniform Inspection		4
Vehicle Pursuits		1
Victim Assistance		2
Weapons Inspection Procedures		2
	Subtotal	**220**
	TOTAL	**769**

0000486

EXHIBIT 137

Order CCG [illegible]2-75M-10/8/04 (43350124)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ENTERED
JUDGE MICHAEL TOOMIN-[illegible]
SEP 27 2005
DOROTHY BROWN
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, IL
DEPUTY CLERK

State

v.

Ben Baker

No. 05CR 8982

ORDER

This cause coming to be heard on the motion of Δ, the Court being fully advised in the premises, It Is Hereby Ordered:

That the Chicago Police Department, Internal affairs Division, ~~Brea~~ Deliver to the Honorable Michael P. Toomin, 26th & California, Room 400 the entire files, notes, complaints and any and all other information on officers Sgt. Watts #2460, P.O. Jones #19462, P.O. Gonzales #12152 and P.O. De Nichols 12415 on or before Oct. 17, 2005 for an in-camera inspection.

/ / / / / / / / /

Atty. No.: 17827

Name: Matt Mahoney

Atty. for: Δ Ben Baker

Address: 820 W. Jackson Suite 300

City/State/Zip: Chicago Il 60607

Telephone: 312 669-1700

ENTERED:

Dated: Sept 27, 2005

Judge

Judge's 0501

DOROTHY BROWN, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ORIGINAL - COURT FILE

EXHIBIT 138

Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Topic: *FINCEN File*
Report Title: *WATTS, Ronald*
Purpose: *FinCEN request related to an internal affairs investigation.*
Source: *HOLLIDAY, Calvin Police Agent*
Reporting Agt: *HOLLIDAY, Calvin Agent*
Report Date: *July 27,2005*
VITAL Control #: *432680*

Data Evaluation Scale
Source Reliability: *B. Usually Reliable*
Validity Assessment: *2. Possibly True*

Data Sensitivity Level
Internal Access: *Full Access*
External Access: *Notification*

Related Case Numbers: *Chicago P.D. ---> 300778 Dism ---> 62238 Gateway ---> 05113*

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Narrative

FinCEN/Gateway Request: On July 13, 2005, Police Agent Calvin Holiday, Chicago Police Department, 3510 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois 60653, Telephone 312-746-4170, requested a Gateway inquiry regarding an active criminal investigation of a suspect of a narcotics or drug related investigation (C.P.D. Case #300778). The request was also signed by Sergeant Ray Broderdorf, Chicago Police Department. The primary suspect of the case was listed as Ronald Watts, SSN/353-64-2157, MB, DOB: 07/02/1963 of 8019 South Sangamon, Chicago, IL, Phone (773) 874-5889. Overview of Criminal Activity: This is an active criminal investigation involving an internal affairs investigation and a suspected narcotics or drug-related investigation.

Response:

-Inquiry to LEADS/NCIC located FBI/515837DA4 and SID/CO253354 assigned to Ronald Watts, SSN/353-64-2157, MB, DOB: 07/02/1963. The criminal history information can be obtained through the Interstate Identification Index by using the appropriate LEADS or NCIC transaction.

An inquiry to ISP FOID records located Valid FOID Card 51880145, assigned to Ronald Watts, Male, DOB: 07/02/1963 of 8019 South Sangamon, Chiago, IL.

Experian inquiry located the following previous addresses associated with Ronald Watts, SSN/353-64-2157: 8827 Southeast End Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; 7953 South Muskegon Avenue Apt # 2D, Chicago, Illinois, and 8234 South Ellis Avenue Apt # 3, Chicago, Illinois.

Inquiry to the FinCEN/Gateway CBRS system located one (1) Currency Transaction Report by Casino - Form 8362 for SSN/353-64-2157, Ronald Watts, Male, DOB: 07/02/1963 . The subject was entered into the system for reference and inquiry matches. The report is provided below:

CBRS CURRENCY TRANSACTION REPORT BY CASINO - 8362
DCN: 19991230134840 UPD: / /
PATRON: WATTS/RONALD SSN: 353642157 1 OF 1
ORG: EIN:

Continued on next page...

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Narrative

ADDR: 8019 SANGAMON ST CHICAGO IL 60620 US
ID METHOD: EXAMINED ID CRED/DOCMNT OCC/BUS:
ID: DRIVERS LICENSE ISSR: IL NUM: W32072063188
ACCT: 142876701 DOB: 07/02/1963
AGENT: SSN: OF
ADDR:
ID METHOD: OCC/BUS:
ID: ISSR: NUM: DOB: / /

MULT TRNS: TRNS TYPE: PURCH OF CHIPS TOKENS GAMING INSTR AMT: 10100
TOTAL CASH IN: 10100 LRG BILLS IN: DOT: 04/20/1999
TOTAL CASH OUT: LRG BILLS OUT:
FOREIGN CURRENCY COUNTRY AMT: OF
CK PAYEE: AMT: DTE: / / OF
MAKER: BK: CTY:
CASINO: EMPRESS CASINO HAMMOND CORPORATION EIN: 363865868
LEGAL NAME:
ADDR: 825 EMPRESS DRIVE HAMMOND IN 46320 US
GO TO CASINO SIGNATURE INFO SCREEN:
NEXT RESPONSE: OF INTEREST: _ <ENTER> TO RETURN OR INPUT NEXT RESPONSE

The above information was forwarded to Police Agent Calvin Holliday, Chicago Police Department by CIA II Richard Lingle, Illinois State Police. Refer to ISP Vital Dism #62238, FinCEN/Gateway Case #05113.

Note: The enclosed Financial Database information was collected and disseminated under provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act (the BSA) and U.S. Department of Treasury regulations implementing the BSA. See U.S.C., et a seq.; 31 CFR Part 103. The information is sensitive in nature, and is to be treated accordingly. The information may be used only for a purpose related to a criminal, tax, or regulatory investigation or proceeding, or in the conduct of intelligence or counterintelligence activities to protect against international terrorism. See 31 U.S.C. 5311. The information cannot be further released, disseminated, disclosed, or transmitted without prior approval of the Secretary of the Treasury or his authorized delegate. Suspicious activity reports filed under the BSA must be treated with particular care given that they contain unsubstantiated allegations of possible criminal activity, akin to confidential informant tips. Such reports, or the fact they have been filed, may not be disclosed by a government employee to any person involved in the transaction, "other than as necessary to fulfill the official duties of such officer or employee." 31 U.S.C. 5318 (g) (2) (ii). Unauthorized release of information collected under the BSA may result in criminal or civil sanctions.

Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) filed by financial institutions may be used in the conduct of investigations, prosecutions, and related law enforcement activities. As a general rule, SARs should be treated and used in a manner similar to the utilization of confidential informant or source information. The SARs should be used as lead information that, when further investigated, may produce evidence of criminal activity.

Law enforcement personnel may use the information reported on a SAR in connection with any official investigation or

Continued on next page...

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Narrative

other law enforcement functions; however, there may be no disclosure of the fact that a SAR exists, or that a SAR has been filed, to any person outside of the law enforcement agency (except as noted below).

For example, disclosures to the subject of the SAR, to third-party agencies (i.e., non-law enforcement), or to persons who seek information as part of discovery requests or subpoenas, are generally prohibited. Therefore, law enforcement personnel that use SAR information as part of their investigative efforts may not:

confront a customer of a financial institution with a SAR or include a SAR as an attachment to an affidavit or other legal document

If it is anticipated that there may be a need to disclose the actual SAR filing as part of a judicial proceeding, law enforcement personnel must coordinate that potential disclosure with the appropriate Federal bank supervisory agency and FinCEN.

The prohibition regarding SAR disclosure does not preclude law enforcement personnel from discussing a SAR, or the contents of a SAR, with Federal bank supervisory personnel. The Federal bank supervisory agencies, along with FinCEN, promulgated the regulations that require financial institutions to report suspicious activity by filing SARs. Therefore, the Federal bank supervisory agency personnel have access to SARs and have the authority to provide direction with regard to the handling and disclosure of SARs. Additionally, law enforcement personnel may without authorization, disclose a SAR to other law enforcement personnel or prosecutors working on the same or related investigations, or who may be able to provide assistance in the matter under investigation, provided the disclosing agency document such disclosures in accordance with law.

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Subject List

Person
Ronald Watts M B DOB: 07/02/1963

Address
8019 South Sangamon Chiago IL
8827 Southeast End Avenue CHICAGO IL
7953 South Muskegon Avenue Apt # 2D CHICAGO IL
8234 South Ellis Avenue Apt # 3 CHICAGO IL

Phone
(773) 874-5889

Event
04/20/1999 Currency Transaction Report
07/13/2005 Criminal Incident

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Person Information

Name: *Watts, Ronald*

DOB: *07/02/1963*

Sex: *Male*
Race: *Black*
Height: *5' 11"*
Weight: *240*
Skin: *Dark*
Hair: *Black*
Eyes: *Brown*
Build:
Title:
Suffix:
Degree:
Birthplace: *ILLINOIS*

SSN: *353-64-2157*
SID: *CO253354*
DLN: *W320-7206-3188*
FBI: *515837DA4*
DLN State: *ILLINOIS*
IR:
Miscellaneous Numbers:
51880145 ---> FOID

Notes:

Scars, Marks, Tattoos:
Glasses (prescription) ---> Corrective Lenses
Scar(s) on abdomen --->

Alias Names / Nicknames:

Alias DOBs:

IDOC Information:

LEADS Information:

Criminal Group Affiliations:

Employment Information:

Flags:

Marital Status:

Reason of Interest: *Suspect*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER*
Approved by: *HARNEYT*
District/Office: *Chicago Police Department*
Approved Date: *July 27, 2005*
Workgroup: *INTEL*
Printed on: *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Address Information

Address: *8019 South Sangamon*
City, St ZIP: *Chiago, IL 60620-*
County:

Apt. Number:
Name on Mailbox:
Building:

Highway:
Milemarker:
County Mile Markers:

Country:
International Zip:

Infrastructure Category:
Infrastructure SubCategory:

Description:
FinCEN request list this address for Ronald Watts

Reason of Interest: *Suspect Address*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Address Information

Address: *8827 Southeast End Avenue*
City, St ZIP: *CHICAGO, IL 60617-*
County: *COOK*

Apt. Number:
Name on Mailbox:
Building:

Highway:
Milemarker:
County Mile Markers:

Country: *United States of America*
International Zip:

Infrastructure Category:
Infrastructure SubCategory:

Description:
Experian list this address for Ronald Watts

Reason of Interest: *Previous Address*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Address Information

Address: *7953 South Muskegon Avenue*
City, St ZIP: *CHICAGO, IL 60617-*
County: *COOK*

Apt. Number: *2D*
Name on Mailbox:
Building:

Highway:
Milemarker:
County Mile Markers:

Country: *United States of America*
International Zip:

Infrastructure Category:
Infrastructure SubCategory:

Description:
Experian list this address for Ronald Watts

Reason of Interest: *Previous Address*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Address Information

Address: *8234 South Ellis Avenue*
City, St ZIP: *CHICAGO, IL 60619-*
County: *COOK*

Apt. Number: *3*
Name on Mailbox:
Building:

Highway:
Milemarker:
County Mile Markers:

Country: *United States of America*
International Zip:

Infrastructure Category:
Infrastructure SubCategory:

Description:
Experian list this address for Ronald Watts

Reason of Interest: *Previous Address*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Telephone Information

Phone Number: *(773)874-5889*

Owner Type: *Residential*
Phone Type: *Land Line*

International Phone Number:

Notes:
FinCEN request list this phone number for Ronald Watts

Reason of Interest: *Suspect Phone Number*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER*
Approved by: *HARNEYT*
District/Office: *Chicago Police Department*
Approved Date: *July 27, 2005*
Workgroup: *INTEL*
Printed on: *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Event Information

Type: *Currency Transaction Report*

Start Date/Time: *04/20/1999*
End Date/Time: *04/20/1999*
Reported: *04/20/1999*

Prosecuting Court:

Description:
CBRS CTR BY CASINO - 8362
DCN: 19991230134840
PATRON: WATTS/RONALD
SSN: PURCH OF CHIPS TOKENS GAMING
TOTAL CASH IN: $10100
DOT: 04/20/1999

Reason of Interest: *Involves Suspect*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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Illinois State Police
Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center
Intelligence Contribution Report

Reported on Control #: *432680*

Event Information

Type: *Criminal Incident*

Start Date/Time: *07/13/2005*
End Date/Time:
Reported: *07/13/2005*

Prosecuting Court:

Description:
Police Agent Calvin Holliday, C.P.D. requested a FinCEN/Gateway inquiry regarding an investigation of a drug or narcotic investigation and internal investigation (Case #300778)

Reason of Interest: *Criminal Act*

Criminal Activity Information:
Drugs - Unknown ---> Any unknown drugs or non-specific drug violations

Entered by: *LINGLER* **District/Office:** *Chicago Police Department* **Workgroup:** *INTEL*
Approved by: *HARNEYT* **Approved Date:** *July 27, 2005* **Printed on:** *July 28, 2005 by LINGLER*

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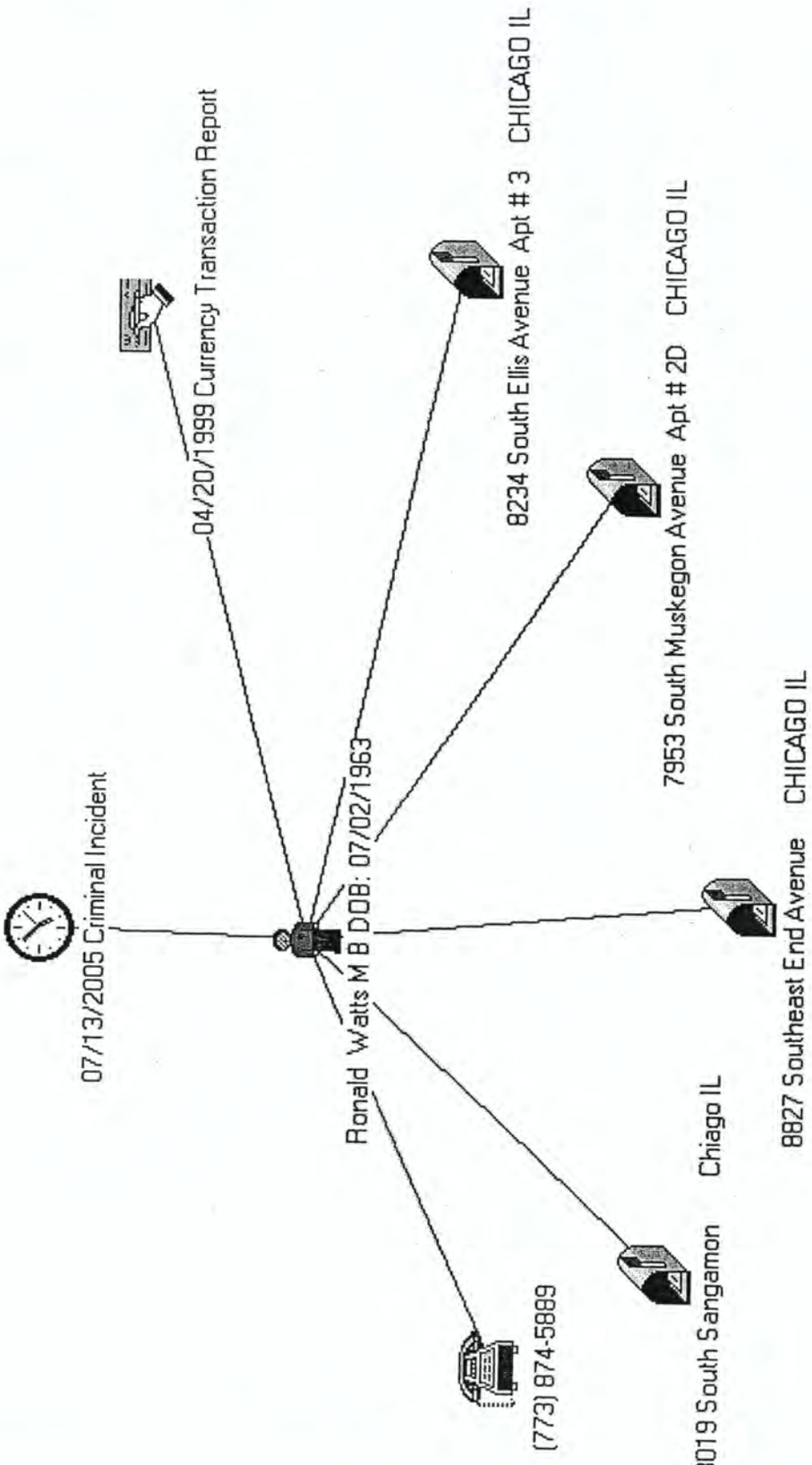

tatewide Terrorism Intelligence Center
rinted on July 28, 2005 by LINGLE, RICH

FinCEN

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

ISP Vital Ctrl # 432680
ISP Dism # 62238
Gateway Case # 05113

FinCEN Coordinator: Dora Tyrrell
Telephone: 217/558-~~2308~~ 2306
FAX: 217/557-2557

Illinois State Police
Intelligence Bureau
400 Iles Park Place, Suite 300
Springfield, IL 62718-1002

FinCEN/GATEWAY REQUEST FORM

(Please print or type all information)

Case Information - Primary Subject of Investigation (individual or business):

Name: WATTS (Last) Ronald (First) - (Middle)

Address: 8019 (Number) So. Sangamon (Street) (Apt. or Ste. #)
Chicago (City) Illinois (State) 60620 (Zip) USA (Country)

DOB: 7/2/63 POB: City _____ State: _____ Country _____

SSN or EIN# 353-64-2157 FBI# 515837DA4 SID# C0253354
(one) match

Phone # 773 874 5889 Other (Specify) DLN/W320-7206-3188 (Illino.

Race/Ethnicity B Sex M Height 5'11" Weight 240 Eyes Brn Hair Blk

Check which one type of case is represented by this request:
- ✓ Active criminal investigation
- ___ Civil action from criminal case (e.g., asset forfeiture)
- ___ Other - Describe: _____

Check all that apply:
- ✓ This is a narcotics or drug-related investigation
- ___ A major focus is to establish the existence of a financial Violation

Do you require manual review before release of case data? Yes _____ No _____

investigation is a priority for your agency and if any information is protected by grand jury secrecy. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

Requestor Information

Requestor Case No.: 300778

Name: HOLLIDAY, Calvin Title: Police Agent

Agency: Chicago Police Dept Telephone: 312 746-4170 Fax: 312 746 4174

Address: 3510 South Michigan Chgo, IL 60653

Requestor's Signature: Calvin Holliday Date: 13 July 2005

Supervisor Information

Name: BRODERDORF, Ray Title: Sergeant

Agency: Chicago Police Dept Telephone: 312 746-4170 Fax: 312 746 4174

Address: 3510 South Michigan Chgo. IL 60653

Supervisor's Signature: SGT. [illegible] #1053 Date: 13 Jul 05

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

FAX MESSAGE

DATE: 19 July 2005

TO: Tim Harney fax 217 558 7152

FROM: Calvin Holliday

SUBJECT: fin Con

PAGES: 3 *(including this cover)*

call me if you need more info.

3510 S. Michigan
Chicago, Ill. 60653
Bell: 312 746-8130
Fax: 312 746-4174
Pax: 4057

IDN: . EXACT: GENERIC: X 07/27/2005 PAGE: 1
YR: MONTH: THRU: OWNR: TRNSCTR: Fl_ .: COUNT: 1
SAR: SARM: SARS: SARC: RMSB:
CTR: HCTR: CASINO: CMIR: FBAR: 8300: EXMPT: EXC: FCF:

DCN	ASSOCIATED NAME	ST	NO	AMOUNT	DOT	S
**** 353642157 ****						
19991230134840	WATTS/RONALD	IL	2	10,100	04/20/1999	

NEXT RESPONSE: OBJECT: 353642157

. . CBRS CURRENCY TRANSACTION REPORT BY CASINO - 8362 07/27/2005
DCN: 19991230134840 UPD: / /
PATRON: WATTS/RONALD SSN: 353642157 1 OF 1
ORG: EIN:
ADDR: 8019 SANGAMON ST CHICAGO IL 60620 US
ID METHOD: EXAMINED ID CRED/DOCMNT OCC/BUS:
ID: DRIVERS LICENSE ISSR: IL NUM: W32072063188
ACCT: 142876701 DOB: 07/02/1963
AGENT: SSN: OF
ADDR:
ID METHOD: OCC/BUS:
ID: ISSR: NUM: DOB: / /

MULT TRNS: TRNS TYPE: PURCH OF CHIPS TOKENS GAMING INSTR AMT: 10100
TOTAL CASH IN: 10100 LRG BILLS IN: DOT: 04/20/1999
TOTAL CASH OUT: LRG BILLS OUT:
FOREIGN CURRENCY COUNTRY AMT: OF
CK PAYEE: AMT: DTE: / / OF
MAKER: BK: CTY:
CASINO: EMPRESS CASINO HAMMOND CORPORATION EIN: 363865868
LEGAL NAME:
ADDR: 825 EMPRESS DRIVE HAMMOND IN 46320 US
GO TO CASINO SIGNATURE INFO SCREEN:
NEXT RESPONSE: OF INTEREST: _ <ENTER> TO RETURN OR INPUT NEXT RESPONSE

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Printer-Friendly Format | PDF version

Inquiry :

```
9-353642157;CHECK;H-N;Q-ECICDS0200507260230260OCICSCSTGICDS0000000



PAGE 1   DATE  7-26-2005  TIME 14:30:25  V601  TIL1

 RONALD WATTS                      SS: 353-64-2157
 8O19 S SANGAMON ST                DOB: 07/02/63
 CHICAGO IL 606202534              SP: D
 RPTD: 8-98 TO 7-05 15X

 8827 S EAST END AVE
 CHICAGO IL 606172806
 RPTD: 3-93 TO 10-99

 7953 S MUSKEGON AVE APT 2D
 CHICAGO IL 606171428
 RPTD: 3-95 TO 4-99

 8O18 S SANGAMON ST
 CHICAGO IL 606202533
 RPTD: 10-98

 8234 S ELLIS AVE APT 3
 CHICAGO IL 606195557
 RPTD: 1-92

 BORROWER S SANGAMON ST
 CHICAGO IL 60620
 RPTD: 4-03

 WATTS UP 8019 S SANGAMON
 CHICAGO IL 60620
 RPTD: 9-98

 RONALD WATTS SR, RONALD WALTS

 ---------------------------- FRAUD SHIELD SUMMARY -----------------------------
 INPUT SSN ISSUED 1976-1979

 END -- EXPERIAN SOCIAL SEARCH
```

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05.207 11.06.21
FOID RESPONSE
FID 31780356 EXPIRES 06/01/2007
STATUS VALID FOID CARD

NAME WOODS,ROBERT L SEX MALE DOB 07/02/1963
STREET ADDRESS 931 W VANDEVEER
CITY TAYLORVILLE COUNTY CHRI ZIP 62568
HEIGHT 507 WEIGHT 160 HAIR BRN EYES HAZ
NO FORMER NAME

05.207 11.06.21
FOID RESPONSE
FID 51880145 EXPIRES 07/01/2009
STATUS VALID FOID CARD

NAME WATTS,RONALD SEX MALE DOB 07/02/1963
STREET ADDRESS 8019 S SANGAMON ST
CITY CHICAGO COUNTY COOK ZIP 60620
HEIGHT 511 WEIGHT 235 HAIR BLK EYES BRN
NO FORMER NAME

M/ .NO TIPS WATTS,RONALD

SQO.
SALOON - NO REC NAME WATTS,RONALD

DCI 072605 1024
NO RECORD IN FILE FOR:
LNAME/WATTS FNAME/RONALD
SEX/M ORIGIN/BLK
DOB/070263

RESPONSE MAY INCLUDE JUVENILE (SUSPECTS/
DEFENDANTS/VICTIMS/WITNESSES) INFORMATION AND
SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE OF LAW
ENFORCEMENT. RESPONSE DOES NOT INCLUDE CHECK
OF GENERAL(CARD FILES), CS, OR PRE-2000
JUVENILE FILES WHICH MUST BE DONE MANUALLY

CHF 072605 1024

CAB NO REC LEADS NAM/WATTS,RONALD SEX/M
DOB/070263

CHF 072605 1024

CAB NO REC LEADS NAM/WATTS,RONALD SEX/M
DOB/070263

SOS 07262005 1024

DL/IP STA/VALID
TDL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
CDL/CIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
SCHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)

WATTS RONALD
8019 S SANGAMON CHICAGO 60620
SEX/M DOB/07021963 HGT/5'11" WGT/240 HAI/BLK EYE/BRO
OLN/W320-7206-3188 OLC/D* OLT/ORIG EXP/07022006 ISS/07152002
RES-PID CLASS/CORRECTIVE LENSES
NO STOPS IN EFFECT
NO CONV LAST 12 MO
DIGITAL ISSUE
END

1L01 NCIC RESPONSE
IL08443C1

NO NCIC PROTECTION ORDER FILE RECORD NAM/WATTS,R0NALD D0B/19630702
SEX/M

1L01 NCIC RESPONSE
IL08443C1

NO NCIC WANT NAM/WATTS,R0NALD D0B/19630702 SEX/M

CAB NO REC LEADS NAM/WATTS,RONALD SEX/M
DOB/070263

M/ REQ/LINGLER
3L01CAB80
IL0849700
THIS NCIC INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS THE
RESULT OF YOUR INQUIRY ON NAM/WATTS,RONALD SEX/M RAC/B DOB/19630702
PUR/C

NAME	FBI NO.	INQUIRY DATE
WATTS,RONALD	515837DA4	2005/07/26

SEX	RACE	BIRTH DATE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	BIRTH PLACE	PHOTO
M	B	1963/07/02	509	176	BRO	BLK	ILLINOIS	N

FINGERPRINT CLASS	PATTERN CLASS
20 13 16 17 15	RS RS RS RS RS LS WU LS WU LS
13 PI 13 CI 13	WU WU LS WU

SCARS-MARKS-
TATTOOS SOCIAL SECURITY
SC ABDOM 353-64-2157

IDENTIFICATION DATA UPDATED 2002/01/07

THE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD IS MAINTAINED AND AVAILABLE FROM THE
FOLLOWING:
COLORADO - STATE ID/CO253354

END -

1L01 NCIC RESPONSE
IL08443C1

NO NCIC WANT NAM/WATTS,R0NALD D0B/19630702 SEX/M

05 CR 08982 00024

M/LINGLER REQ/LINGLER
EL01CABMALINGLER
IL08443C1
THIS INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX RESPONSE IS THE RESULT OF YOUR RECORD REQUEST FOR FBI/515837DA4. THE FOLLOWING WILL RESPOND TO YOUR AGENCY:
COLORADO - STATE ID/CO253354
END

```
1/LINGLER
CAB 10.37.12 07/26/05 COITI0000
[L08443C1

HDR/2L01CABMALINGLER
ATN/LINGLER
ATTENTION: LINGLER
     COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION   -   CRIME INFORMATION  CENTER
     690 KIPLING STREET, #3000, DENVER, COLORADO  80215   303/239-4208
THIS IDENTIFICATION RECORD, FOR LAWFUL USE ONLY, SUMMARIZES INFORMATION SENT TO
THE CBI BY FINGERPRINT CONTRIBUTORS IN COLORADO.  WHERE THE DISPOSITION IS NOT
SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF A CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS DESIRED, CONTACT THE
AGENCY THAT FURNISHED THE FINGERPRINTS.  ONLY THE COURT OR DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN
WHOSE OFFICE A FINAL DISPOSITION OCCURRED CAN PROVIDE A CERTIFIED COPY OF THAT
DISPOSITION.  STATE LAW GOVERNS ACCESS TO SEALED RECORDS.  UNLESS FINGERPRINTS
ACCOMPANIED YOUR INQUIRY, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THIS RECORD RELATES TO THE PERSON
IN WHOM YOU HAVE AN INTEREST.  BECAUSE ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS MAY BE MADE AT
ANY TIME, A NEW COPY SHOULD BE REQUESTED WHEN NEEDED FOR SUBSEQUENT USE.
COLORADO STATE ID #: 253354      FBI#:  515837DA4   SINGLE STATE OFFENDER
NAME(S) USED:                    WATTS, RONALD
PHYSICAL:              B  M  509  176  BLK/BRO   SKIN:DRK
DATE(S) OF BIRTH:      070263
PLACE(S) OF BIRTH:     IL
SCARS/MARKS:
                       SC ABDOM  /          /
SOCIAL SECURITY NO(S):  353642157
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ORI / CONTRIBUTOR    NAME / DATE          CHARGE /
ARREST# / CASE#       / MNU               DISPOSITION
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
CO0210100            WATTS,               OBSTRUCT POLICE
COLORADO SPRINGS PO   RONALD              INTERFERENCE
LICE DEPARTMENT      DATE - 11/18/84      OFFENSE DATE: 11/18/84
ARREST # SPD110716                        DISPO: HELD
                                          ITEM #001/001
                          -------------------------
                                ADDITIONAL
ADDRESSES:          111884    HHC 1/10TH INF
                              FT CARSON

                    ---- END OF RECORD ----
               ------- 07/26/05 ------ 0938MT -----
     *** THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED STRICTLY FOR AND IS LIMITED ***
          *** TO THE OFFICIAL USE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ***
* FALSIFYING OR ALTERING THIS RECORD WITH THE INTENT TO MISREPRESENT THE *
* CONTENTS OF THE RECORD IS PROHIBITED BY LAW, AND MAY BE PUNISHABLE AS  *
*** A FELONY WHEN DONE WITH THE INTENT TO INJURE OR DEFRAUD ANY PERSON.***
 --- THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL CHARGES NOT INCLUDED ON THIS RECORD.  NOTIFY---
- THE CBI VIA CCIC MESSAGE (ON-LINE RAP) IF YOU NEED ALL CHARGES AUTOMATED. -
```

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

ADDRESSED TO:
Special Agent In Charge
Chicago Field Division

MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION:
Chicago Field Division
FY-05
Report 028

TITLE OF INVESTIGATION:
Gangster Disciples–Ida B. Wells Housing Projects

CASE NUMBER:
772015-04-0086

REPORT NUMBER:
28

TYPE OF REPORT: *(Check Applicable Boxes)*

X	REPORT OF INVESTIGATION		COLLATERAL REPLY
	REPORT OF INTELLIGENCE		

SUBMITTED BY *(Name)* Susan M. Bray	**SUBMITTED BY** *(Title and Office)* Special Agent, Chicago III Field Office	**SUBMITTED BY** *(Date)* 04/14/2005
REVIEWED BY *(Name)* Eric A. Ellis	**REVIEWED BY** *(Title and Office)* Resident Agent in Charge, Chicago III Field Office	**REVIEWED BY** *(Date)* 04/14/2005
APPROVED BY *(Name)* Andrew L. Traver	**APPROVED BY** *(Title and Office)* Special Agent in Charge, Chicago Field Division	**APPROVED BY** *(Date)* 04/14/2005

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: Interview of Wilbert MOORE.

SYNOPSIS: On April 7, 2005, ATF Special Agent (S/A) Susan Bray, DEA S/A William Warren, Jr. and Chicago Police Sergeant (Sgt.) Joseph Gorman, Chicago Sergeant Tony Di Cristofano, and Chicago Gang Specialist Alonzo Harris interviewed Wilbert MOORE regarding his knowledge of and association with the individuals trafficking firearms and narcotics in the Ida B. Well Housing Project in Chicago, Illinois (IL).

NARRATIVE:

(1) On April 7, 2005, ATF S/A Susan Bray, DEA S/A William Warren, Jr. and Chicago Police Sergeant (Sgt.) Joseph Gorman, Chicago Sergeant Tony Di Cristofano, and Chicago Gang Specialist Alonzo Harris interviewed Wilbert MOORE regarding his knowledge of and association with the individuals trafficking firearms and narcotics in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project in Chicago, IL at the Chicago Police Department Homan Square facility located at 3340 West Filmore, Chicago, IL.

(2) S/A Bray read MOORE his Constitutional rights via ATF Form 3200.4 and MOORE signed an Advice of Rights and Waiver. MOORE verbally waived his rights and S/A Warren began the interview by stating to MOORE that no promises could or would be made to MOORE. S/A Warren related that any cooperation and information provided by MOORE would be brought to the attention of the Assistant United States Attorney's office.

(3) The following is MOORE's statement, in summary, regarding his knowledge of and association with the individuals trafficking firearms and narcotics in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project in Chicago, IL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

ADDRESSED TO:	MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION:
Special Agent in Charge Chicago Field Division	Chicago Field Division FY-05 Report 028
TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: Gangster Disciples--Ida B. Wells Housing Projects	
CASE NUMBER: 772015-04-0066	**REPORT NUMBER:** 28

(4) MOORE related he is a member of the Gangster Disciple street gang in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project extension buildings. MOORE related that he is currently unemployed and that he supports himself by selling heroin and cocaine on a daily basis. MOORE related that he has been selling narcotics in Ida B. Wells for 15-20 years.

(5) MOORE related that he controls the "574" building and up until three months ago he sold heroin on a daily basis from the building. He related that things became "too hot" at the building so he temporarily ceased trafficking heroin out of this building. MOORE stated that it became "too hot" after the shooting between him and Cha-Chi (Roderick SMITH) that occurred in September of 2004 at the Ida B. Wells Housing Projects. MOORE related that after the shooting, the police were very present at the extension buildings and the police were doing a lot of raids. MOORE related that he moved to Atlanta and began working at Harold's Chicken. MOORE related this friend Andre SIMMONS, a.k.a. "Dre", owns the Harold's Chicken and he invested $15,000.00 in the business. MOORE related that he is living with Cedric Benjamin, Dre's nephew, at 2866 Norfair Loop, Lithonia, Georgia (GA).

(6) SIMMONS, Andre, black male, 6'2, 165 lbs, brown eyes, black hair, DOB: 6/20/1968, IR: 980228, SID: IL30925100, FBI: 579163NA4, IDOC: B74775, convicted felon, currently on parole, 2951 Clearbrook Drive, Marietta, GA.

(7) MOORE related that he came back to Chicago when Patrick NOONER, a.k.a. "PT", ask him to come back to Chicago to show him how to mix the heroin and help run the heroin distribution operation. MOORE related that "PT" paid for his airline ticket.

(8) MOORE related that "Tywann" (Tywann BROUGHTON), "Shock" (Roy BENNETT), "Dog" (Harry SEALS), "Harold" (Harold OWENS) and himself run the heroin line known as "Renegade" out of the "574" building. MOORE related the cocaine line is known as "7-11". MOORE related that he sold approximately $10.000.00 of heroin a day out of this building and the profit is divided amongst the five of them. MOORE stated he made approximately $400.00 per day selling heroin. MOORE stated that he and "Dog" mixed the heroin, "Shock" distributes the product out and "Tywann" collects the money.

(9) MOORE related that "Dog" lives at 67th and Seeley and his aunt lives at 38th and Vernon. MOORE related that "Dog" drives a gray Aurora.

(10) MOORE related that "Tywann" lives at 55th and Woods with his girlfriend "Tina". MOORE related "Tywann" drives a white Chevrolet Impala. MOORE related "Twyann" goes with NOONER's sister. MOORE related "Big Folk" in his cellular telephone is "Twyann". MOORE related that he contacts "Twyann" on his cellular telephone number (773) 217-8203 and on his home telephone number (773) 476-5044.

(11) MOORE related that no heroin is currently being sold out of the "574" building. MOORE stated that

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(12) MOORE related that one source of supply for heroin is Antoinette ROJAS. MOORE related that he was previously supplied heroin from Patty ROJAS, Antoinette's sister. MOORE related that Patty is now deceased. MOORE related Patty and Antoinette ROJAS are Columbian. MOORE stated that he purchased 500 grams to one kilogram of heroin from Patty ROJAS on approximately thirty (30) to forty (40) occasions. MOORE related that he has been purchasing heroin from Patty ROJAS since 1999. MOORE related that he would purchase one kilogram of heroin from ROJAS for $82,000.00. MOORE related that he began dealing with Antoinette ROJAS when Patty became too ill and confined to a wheelchair. MOORE described Antoinette ROJAS as black female, 28-30 years old, 5'5", heavy set.

(13) MOORE related that he met Antoinette ROJAS at the Portillo's restaurant on Ontario in Chicago, IL a few weeks prior to Romell LAWRENCE's arrest on March 8, 2005. MOORE related that ROJAS showed up with one kilogram of heroin. MOORE related that ROJAS fronted him the kilogram of heroin. MOORE related that he agreed to pay ROJAS the $82,000.00 in installments. MOORE related that he gave the kilogram of heroin to Rashaun LAWRENCE, a.k.a. "Jigger". MOORE related that a week later LAWRENCE gave him $30,000.00 to pay ROJAS and he stated he paid ROJAS the money. MOORE related that he would make $5,000.00 on the heroin transaction. MOORE stated that he contacts ROJAS on her cellular telephone number (773) 443-2207. MOORE stated that ROJAS drives a white Porsche truck and a blue minivan. MOORE stated that he also contacts ROJAS at her friend's cellular telephone number (773) 443-6205.

(14) MOORE related that he usually meets ROJAS at "Suzies" a hot dog stand at the intersection of Interstate 90 and Montrose to purchase the heroin. MOORE related ROJAS lives nearby this area.

(15) LAWRENCE, Rashaun, a.k.a. "Jigger", black male, DOB: 4/4/1975, 6'1, 235 lbs, brown eyes, black hair, IR: 992596, SID: 31008150, FBI: 271188PA9, a convicted felon, 525 East 37th Street, Chicago, IL.

(16) Rashaun LAWRENCE has a 2004 Pontiac 4-door, Illinois license plate 7786642, VIN: 2G2WP542841168224, registered to him at 575 East Browning, Chicago, IL, 60653. LAWRENCE has Illinois driver's license L652-7207-5097 issued to him at 525 East 37th Street, Chicago, IL, 60653.

(17) MOORE related that Romell LAWRENCE was arrested with 500-600 grams of heroin and it was Rashaun's heroin (C.B. No. 16112562, R.D. No. HL-223206, dated March 8, 2005). MOORE related that Rashaun LAWRENCE posted $30,000.00 for Romell's bond.

(18) MOORE related that LAWRENCE still owes ROJAS $44,000.00. MOORE related that LAWRENCE is trying to sell his van and jewelry to make money to pay back ROJAS. MOORE related that a week ago LAWRENCE gave him $8,000.00 to pay ROJAS and he stated he paid ROJAS the money.

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(19) MOORE related that LAWRENCE does not have a line in any of the buildings. MOORE related that LAWRENCE bags up his heroin and sells it under other people's lines in the extension buildings. MOORE related LAWRENCE pays the workers on the other lines to sell his heroin. MOORE related that LAWRENCE told him, "I needs to make money". MOORE stated LAWRENCE said he needs to get the debt to ROJAS paid so he can purchase more heroin from her.

(20) MOORE related that LAWRENCE is trying to sell his 1998 black and gray conversion van for $15,000.00. MOORE related LAWRENCE also drives a 2000 or 2002 black Grand Prix with tinted windows. MOORE related that he contacts LAWRENCE on his cellular telephone number (773) 297-4703.

(21) MOORE related that after Patty ROJAS passed away six months prior, he started to purchase heroin from Patrick NOONER, a.k.a. "PT". MOORE related that for the first two weeks he purchased 100 grams of heroin everyday from NOONER for $8,500.00. MOORE stated that for the next following week he purchased 200 grams of heroin from NOONER for $17,000.00. MOORE related that he then purchased a kilogram of heroin for $85,000.00 every ten (10) days to two weeks from NOONER.

(22) MOORE related that on one occasion he met with NOONER off the expressway right after NOONER had received a shipment of narcotics. MOORE related that NOONER was driving his white van. MOORE stated he saw NOONER in possession of fifty (50) kilograms of cocaine and three (3) kilograms of heroin. MOORE related that NOONER gave him a kilogram of heroin and ten (10) kilograms of cocaine. MOORE related that NOONER has a long white van that he utilizes when he is going to pick up a load of narcotics. MOORE related that NOONER usually parks the van in front of the "540" building. MOORE related that NOONER also drives a blue minivan and black Dodge truck.

(23) MOORE related that NOONER would bring him a sample of heroin to show him and to ask him what he could do with it. MOORE related that it is known that he knows "dope".

(24) Patrick NOONER has a 2001 Chevrolet carryall, Illinois license plate number 6039488, registered to him at 16781 Torrence Avenue, Apartment 207, Lansing, IL, 60438. NOONER has 2005 Dodge carryall, Illinois license plate number 6968672 registered to him at the Lansing address. NOONER has Illinois drivers license number N560-6657-1099 issued to him at the Lansing address.

(25) MOORE related that he gave the ten (10) kilograms of cocaine to Arnold COUNCIL. MOORE related that COUNCIL ran the crack line known as "Pink Panther" out of the 4429 Federal building. MOORE related that NOONER would give him one kilogram of heroin and five (5) kilograms of cocaine at a time. MOORE related that he gave the "C", referring to cocaine, to COUNCIL. MOORE stated that he did not deal cocaine but sells cocaine in weight. MOORE stated that he would front COUNCIL the five (5) kilograms of cocaine. MOORE stated that NOONER would sell the five kilograms of cocaine to him for $100,000.00. MOORE related that COUNCIL drives a blue Concorde or a beige Bonneville.

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(26) COUNCIL, Arnold, black male, DOB: 8/14/1976, 5"10", 160 lbs, brown eyes, black hair, IR: 1027565, SSN: 353-64-6539, SID: IL34024590, FBI: 577940RA7. COUNCIL has Illinois drivers license number C524-01276231 issued to him at 3714 South Indiana, Chicago, IL, 60653.

(27) MOORE related that he believes that COUNCIL had someone break into his apartment in the "574" building and steal $85,000.00. MOORE related that he was out of town and "Dog" (Harry SEALS) was staying at his place. MOORE related that COUNCIL called "Dog" and asked him to meet him. MOORE related that while "Dog" went to meet with COUNCIL the break-in occurred. MOORE related that a search warrant was executed at COUNCIL's residence in May of 2004 and since this time he and COUNCIL have had their differences. MOORE related that COUNCIL is associated with Torrence COOKS.

(28) MOORE related that NOONER is supplying "L" (Lamont WATSON) with cocaine and heroin to sell out of the "540" building. MOORE related that NOONER supplies WATSON with one kilogram of heroin and five (5) kilograms of cocaine at a time. MOORE related that his heroin line is known as "red line" or "Powerball". MOORE related that "Mac", WATSON's brother, is selling out of the "540" building. MOORE related that WATSON does his operation all himself. MOORE related that WATSON drives a blue Chevrolet Lumina with tinted windows and a maroon Impala, which is a rental car. MOORE related WATSON lives in Lake Meadows near 35ths Street and Rhodes, Chicago, IL.

(29) MOORE related that he contacts WATSON on his cellular telephone number (773) 908-9615.

(30) MOORE stated that Jovan TOWERS, a.k.a. "Vonnie or V-Lo" is selling narcotics out of the "540" building. MOORE stated that TOWERS works for Lamont WATSON.

(31) MOORE related that "Little J-J", a.k.a. "Killer", (FNU LNU), has a line in the "540" building. MOORE related that "Little J-J" is a known "shooter". MOORE related that "Little J-J" was involved in a shooting with GADDY (shooting occurred on March 23, 2005). MOORE stated that "Little J-J" followed GADDY, who was with "Gabe" and "Fuzz" (Leonard GIPSON) and GADDY shot at "Little J-J" and "Little J-J" shot back at them. MOORE described "Little J-J" as a black male, 5'0, 15 or16 years old.

(32) MOORE stated that Valentino WILBOURN, a.k.a. "Tino", just got out of jail. MOORE related that WILBOURN did five (5) years in prison. MOORE related that WILBOURN took over the "559" building.

(33) MOORE stated that "Gabe" (Gabriel BUSH) still has a heroin line in the "559" building. MOORE related that "Gabe" works for Willie GADDY. MOORE related that "Gabe" has been involved in numerous shootings lately. MOORE related that about a month ago "TA" shot "Gabe".

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(34) MOORE stated that "Taupe" (Tulorn FUMBANKS) was arrested with "Gabe's" firearm (FUMBANKS was arrested on December 30, 2004 for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, C.B. No. 16047306).

(35) MOORE related that Bobby COLEMAN and Willie GADDY caught a state case together (GADDY and COLEMAN were arrested on February 6, 2004 for Possession of a Controlled Substance, C.B. No. 15721799/15721825). MOORE related that COLEMAN works for GADDY.

(36) MOORE related that "Stank" (FNU LNU) controls the "575 building. MOORE stated that Allen JACKSON, a.k.a. "AllenJ", and Brian FORD, a.k.a. "B-Lo", work for "Stank" in the "575" building. MOORE related that "B-Lo" goes to NOONER when "Stank" does not have any narcotics.

(37) MOORE related "Big Cuz" in his cellular telephone is Brian FORD. MOORE related that he contacts FORD on his cellular telephone number (312) 208-9514.

(38) MOORE related that "Little Reggie" (FNU LNU) works in the "527" building and he is working for Torrence COOKS.

(39) COOKS, Torrence, black male, DOB: 3/5/1973, 6'1", 260 lbs, brown eyes, black hair, IR: 930227, SID: IL29272030, FBI: 809183NA6, SSN: 340-62-1312, 18110 Orleans Drive, Hazel Crest, IL.

(40) MOORE related "Fat Mac" in his cellular telephone is COOKS. MOORE related that he has not spoken with COOKS in approximately four months. MOORE related that he contacts COOKS on his cellular telephone number (773) 787-9799 or on COOKS girlfriend's cellular telephone number (773) 339-1239. MOORE related that he has attempted to meet with COOKS to settle the conflict with Arnold COUNCIL.

(41) MOORE related that "Ben" is selling in the "527" building and his selling work for "Bird", a Black Disciple. MOORE related that he contacts "Bird" on his cellular telephone number (708) 653-7854.

(42) MOORE related that NOONER supplies cocaine to "Mike" (Mike WILSON) from the Ickes Housing Project. MOORE related "Mike" caught a state case for a kilogram of cocaine and $10,000.00 about two or three years ago and has served his time and is back "hustling".

(43) MOORE related that there are two firearms in the "574" building and different people take them home every night. MOORE related that he has had a Glock 9mm semi-automatic pistol with a sixteen (16) round clip for approximately three (3) years and "AllenJ" has a S & W .40 caliber semi-automatic pistol.

(44) MOORE related that "Youngin" (Glenn ROGERS) is known as a "stick up" guy and breaks into houses. MOORE related that he never purchased any firearms from ROGERS. MOORE stated that he tried to purchase firearms from ROGERS but ROGERS told him that he would get more money for the firearms from NOONER. MOORE related that [illegible]

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because NOONER paid the most for the firearms. MOORE related that ROGERS sold firearms to GADDY. MOORE related that on one occasion he had asked ROGERS about some firearms and ROGERS told him that the firearms were for GADDY.

(45) MOORE related that most of the firearms acquired by individuals in the Ida B. Wells Housing Project are purchased from "hypes". MOORE related that Billy WASHINGTON was known to have a firearm connection from Mississippi and firearms have been purchased from WASHINGTON. MOORE stated that WASHINGTON is currently incarcerated on a state firearms charge.

(46) MOORE related that "Gabe" (Gabriel BUSH) has recently been shooting at him. MOORE stated that at first he thought it was Willie GADDY shooting at him and he called GADDY and accused GADDY of shooting at him. MOORE related that he later found out that it was "Gabe" not GADDY shooting at him.

(47) MOORE related that GADDY is a known "shooter" and nobody messes with GADDY. MOORE related GADDY ran heroin and crack cocaine out of the "559" building. MOORE related when GADDY caught his state case he quit selling out of the "559" building.

(48) MOORE related that "Big Ant" (FNU LNU) sells weed and hydro out of the Ida B. Wells buildings. MOORE related that "Big Ant" sell a pound of hydro for $5,000.00. MOORE related that "Big Ant" drives an older blue Monte Carlo. MOORE related he contacts "Big Ant" on his cellular telephone number (773) 936-6970. MOORE related "Big Ant" is a black male approximately 30 years old.

(49) MOORE related that he was involved in a shooting on April 6, 2005 at approximately 5:00 p.m. at 43rd and Federal. MOORE related that he was in a gray Grand Prix with "Dog" and they came up on Arnold COUNCIL, who was driving a white Lumina, with "Dre". MOORE related that GADDY, who was driving a red Toyota Corolla, with "Gabe" drove up to all of them. MOORE related that shots were exchange amongst them and his Grand Prix was so shot up him and "Dog" left the vehicle and ran. MOORE related that they came across a man, who works for Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) on the Dan Ryan Expressway and paid him $100.00 to drop him off.

(50) MOORE related that later on April 6, 2005, me met GADDY at Portillo's on Ontario in Chicago, IL. MOORE related that GADDY was with "Gabe" and "Fuzz" and GADDY, "Gabe" and "Fuzz" had firearms on their person. MOORE related that he was with "AllenJ" and he had a 9mm pistol and "AllenJ" had a .40 caliber pistol on their person. MOORE related that COUNCIL came in with firearm on his person. MOORE related that he and "AllenJ" left immediately. MOORE stated that he went to the "574" building and dropped off the 9mm pistol at the building.

(51) MOORE related that "Dre", "Gabe" and GADDY were all incarcerated together in state prison.

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(52) MOORE related that he heard that Cha-Chi (Roderick SMITH) and COUNCIL paid "Robert Lee" $10,000.00 each to kill him. MOORE related that it is known that "Robert Lee" has been paid to kill people.

(53) MOORE related that Sergeant WATTS worked for Housing South and worked the Ida B. Wells Housing Projects. MOORE related that he paid WATTS a total of $7,000.00. MOORE related that "Shock" usually paid WATTS. MOORE related that one time after "Shock" paid WATTS, he told someone and WATTS was upset and he would only deal with "Shock" after that. MOORE related that when the money came up short, then he knew that "Shock" had paid off WATTS. MOORE related that Chicago Police Officer Al JONES worked on WATTS's team and he also took the payments from "Shock". MOORE related that WATTS, Al JONES and Kenny never let the white officers know what is going on. MOORE related that Mohammed was on the WATTS's team but is not there now.

(54) MOORE related that on one occasion, he and "Shock" meet WATTS at 59th and Western. MOORE related that he gave WATTS two rifles and "Shock" paid WATTS $10,000.00. MOORE related that he would pay WATTS when he had caught him or one of his workers with something, referring to a firearm or narcotics.

(55) MOORE related that on one occasion he was with NOONER after NOONER had purchased a new black Lincoln Navigator. MOORE related that WATTS pulled over NOONER and him in the Navigator and when WATTS came up an saw NOONER, WATTS said "oh it's you Pat" and let them go immediately. MOORE related that NOONER and WATTS grew up together.

(56) MOORE related that he had heard that GADDY was paying WATTS money. MOORE related that GADDY decided that he was not going to pay WATTS and WATTS shot at GADDY when GADDY was running away. MOORE related that this incident occurred approximately two years ago.

(57) MOORE related that it is known that WATTS has a gambling problem. MOORE related that he has seen WATTS at the Horseshoe Casino on numerous occasions.

(58) MOORE related that about a week ago WATTS took forty (40) bags of weed from the "Chingey" on the first floor of the "559" building and turned around and sold the weed to "Shock". MOORE stated that "Shock" told him this when he purchased some weed from "Shock".

(59) MOORE related that he has about $30,000.00 in savings. MOORE related that "Tracy" has $20,000.00 and he has $10,000.00. MOORE related that "Tracy" lives on 71st and California and they have a daughter together. MOORE related that $6,000.00 is in an apartment in the "574" building and Kim BROWN, his girlfriend, has $4,000.00. MOORE related that BROWN lives at 64 West Fountain Head, Westmont, IL. MOORE related he had a chain worth $16,000.00 in the "574" building in apartment 401 with "Vicky".

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(60) MOORE related that he has a 2001 silver CL55 Mercedes in Atlanta. MOORE related it is parked in front of 2866 Norfair Loop, Lithonia, GA. MOORE related he paid $60,000.00 for it. MOORE related that his friend Tommy JONES purchased it on his behalf at an auction about a year and a half ago. MOORE stated that he paid $3,000.00 at a time to pay off the loan. MOORE related that he also has a blue Nissan Maxima in Atlanta. MOORE related that he purchased the Nissan at the car dealership at 71st and Western, Chicago, IL. MOORE related that when he purchased the vehicle last year he put $7,000.00 as a down payment. MOORE stated that he also traded in a Nissan Maxima and a Dodge Durango. MOORE related that he still owes $11,000.00. MOORE related that he put the car in Kimerly BROWN's name.

(61) Kimberly BROWN has an Illinois state drivers license number B650-5007-9889 issued to her at 64 West Fountainhead Drive, Apartment 203, Westmont, IL, 60559. BROWN has a 2004 blue Nissan, Illinois license plate number 5942507, VIN: 1N4BA41E54C875009, registered to her at the Westmont address. BROWN has a 2003 KIA Sort, Illinois license plate number Kymmie2, VIN: KNDJD733135146289, registered to her at the Westmont address.

(62) MOORE related that he just purchased a red station wagon yesterday and he paid $900.00 for the vehicle. MOORE related that he has a connect with Alamo Rental Cars and he usually utilizes rental vehicles. MOORE related that he has not held a legitimate job since 1990 or 1992. MOORE related that his rent in Georgia is $900.00 per month and the utilities are $150.00 per month.

ILLINOIS SECRETARY OF STATE POLICE
DIVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

JESSE WHITE
SECRETARY OF STATE

BRAD DEMUZIO
DIRECTOR

AUG.12,2005

DEAR : SGT. BIGG

Attached is the copy of the Illinois digital drivers license or identification photo or photos that you have requested. All images and information are confidential. It can be disclosed only to law enforcement officials for a lawful, civil, or criminal law enforcement investigation. By taking receipt of this information, you agree to ensure that it is only disclosed to such persons and used for such purposes, as prescribed by Illinois law (625 ILCS 5/6-110.1).

By accepting this image, you also agree that the content and format of the information received will not be altered or used for any purpose other than the investigation for which it was requested. It cannot be used solely as part of a line up or photo array, and can only be used in a lineup if the person is a suspect in the investigation for which the image is requested. It cannot be used in a poster or other document.

It cannot be re-used for a future purpose different from the one for which it was requested. It cannot be electronically saved or stored in any form the purpose on any PC, server or other electronic storage device.

It can be kept as a hard copy and can be included as part of a criminal history file or any other permanent record related to the investigation for which it was requested. It can be copied and can distributed further only to other law enforcement officials, only if it is for the investigation for which it was originally requested.

This is the most recent picture from the image database for the DL/ID number requested. However, the demographic data (such as the address) that accompanies this picture is only that which appeared on the card at the time of issuance. It may not be the most recent available demographic data. Most recent available data can be obtained via LEADS/NLETS or other proper inquiries to the SOS drivers license database.

This information and image cannot be certified to be anything other than the information and image of an individual who presented himself or herself to the Secretary of State's Office with the required forms of identification.

If you have further questions or information needs, please contact our office at 217/785-5284.

Sincerely,

Paul Hmielak
SOS Police Inquiry Unit

FRS ImageQuery

JESSE WHITE
SECRETARY OF STATE

Home Change Password Help Logout

USER : HENSON MOSES

Demographic data details for LELISA JACKSON

Image Capture Date: Jul 01, 2002

Use as a Target Image to Media

Address
5510 W FLOURNOY ST CHICAGO Illinois 606440000

Driver's License Record

Last Name	JACKSON	DLID	J25052069757
First Name	LELISA	Sex	Female
Middle Name		DOB	Jun 02, 1969
Height	5'04"	Weight	185 lbs
Customer Number	16803146	Bio1 ID	10588988
Operator ID	r06	Eye Color	Brown
Card Type	OR	Issue Date	Jul 01, 2002
Workstation ID	3101	Facility	MELROSE PARK

[RESULTS] [RECENT DETAILS] [HISTORY] [SEARCH]

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

Doc,
I sent this
at 1050 hrs
K

FAX MESSAGE

DATE: 11 AUG 05

TO: Illinois SOS

FROM: Sgt K Biggs #1135

SUBJECT: Image Request

PAGES: 3 *(including this cover)*

3510 S. Michigan
Chicago, Ill. 60653
Bell: 312 746-8130
Fax: 312 746-4174
Pax: 4057

D80 LEADS RESPONSES 11 AUG 05
1002 KB

PAGE 1

CX NO REC LEADS NAM/JACKSON,LELISA SEX/F
OB/060269

OS 08112005 1001
)L/IP STA/VALID
'DL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
:DL/CIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
:CHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)
[ACKSON LELISA
;510 W FLOURNOY ST CHICAGO 60644
;EX/F DOB/06021969 HGT/5'04" WGT/185 HAI/BRO EYE/BRO
)LN/J250-5206-9757 OLC/D* OLT/ORIG EXP/06022006 ISS/07012002
:ES-PID CLASS/NONE
IO STOPS IN EFFECT
IO CONV LAST 12 MO
)IGITAL ISSUE
:ND

'1=HELP F2=NEXT F3=PREV F9=VIEW ALL F10=ERASE F11=STATUS F12=EXIT
IDC035 PRESS F2 TO VIEW ADDITIONAL RECORDS

HD89 DRIVER'S LICENSE/SOS NAME SEARCH 10 AUG 05
1209 INQ

BEAT/STAR 8133 MESSAGE KEY 5447 8900 LZX2

NAME: LAST JACKSON FIRST LELISA MI

SEARCH OPTIONS PAGE NBR 00662672 LINE NBR

SOS 08102005 1208 NAME SEARCH RESPONSE
BEGIN PNO/00662672 END PNO/00662673

01	JACKSON,LELISA	CHICAGO	5510 W FLOURNOY ST	J25052069757
02	JACKSON,LELISA	MAYWOOD	2014 S 7TH AVE	25052069757J
03	JACKSON,LELISA	CHICAGO	1410 S KOSTNER	OLD CP 00 2899259
04	JACKSON,LEMAR	CHICAGO	4155 S SHIELDS	J25052073331
05	JACKSON,LEMAR	CHICAGO	7046 S RACINE STR	DOD 4D 02 5752242
06	JACKSON,LEMAR J	CHICAGO	7046 S RACINE	J25053040225
07	JACKSON,LEMARC J	CHICAGO	200 W HILL ST	25053089112J
08	JACKSON,LEMICHAE	FREEPORT	307 W DOUGLAS ST	MER 4D 97 6103726
09	JACKSON,LEMICHAE	FREEPORT	307 W DOUGLAS	J25053972150
10	JACKSON,LEMICHAE	FREEPORT	307 W DOUGLAS	25053972150J
11	JACKSON,LEMONT	CHICAGO	5266 S STATE	J25052072069
12	JACKSON,LEMONT	CHICAGO	7356 S CARPENTER	FOR 4D 99 1203162

F1=HELP F2=NEXT F3=PREV F7=LEADS F9=NAME SEARCH F10=NAME LIST F12=EXIT

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
Internal Affairs Division

17 SEPTEMBER 2004

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

SUBJECT: Case Initiation

Complaint Register Number: 300778
Confidential Number: 259476

On 16 September 2004, the undersigned agent was made aware of unknown Public Housing Unit officers taking (tax) money from drug dealers, allowing them to sell their product. The information was obtained from Sergeant Henry HARRIS, Star 2602, of HIDTA. In the debriefing of a Cooperating Individual, this information was obtained.

The C.I. told Lieutenant Juan RIVERA, Star 734, Sergeant Kenneth BIGG, Star 1135 and Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865 the officers had approached him and requested payment for his doing business, selling drugs, in their area. Allegedly, one of the officers had shot at him in the year 2003 because he ran away from the officer. They later returned to speaking terms. The C.I. said this is an on going incident and many of the larger drug dealers in the area are paying tax (money) to these officers. Given this information, a Confidential Complaint Register Number is requested.

Calvin Holliday

Calvin HOLLIDAY
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

APPROVED:

J. Rivera 734

Lieutenant Juan RIVERA
Commanding Officer

Office of the Superintendent
Internal Affairs Division

11 May2005

TO: Debra Kirby
Assistant Deputy Superintendent
Internal Affairs Division

FROM: Sergeant Maureen Kennedy #2105
Administrative Section
Internal Affairs Division

SUBJECT: Preliminary Investigation Report

ACCUSED: Sgt. Ronald Watts #2640
Employee #304726
Assigned to Unit 002

COMPLAINANT: Unk

WITNESS: Unk

DATE/LOCATION: UNK

REFERENCE: P.I. #05-05-05

David Navarro from the States Attorney's Office called to inform IAD that he was approached by a complainant who alleges that the accused has been shaking down drug dealers for money. No further information at this time.

Sergeant Maureen Kennedy #2105
Administrative Section
Internal Affairs Division

C:\Documents and Settings\Sgt Kennedy\Desktop\Sgt Adm 2005\PI#05-05-05.wpd

Office of the Superinten nt
Internal Affairs Division

Date 24 May 2005

TO: Assistant Deputy Superintendent
Attention: Analytical Section - Photo Room

FROM: Police Agent Calvin Holliday, Star 10865

SUBJECT: Request for photographs, C.R.No. 300778
(Utilize a separate request for each C.R. No.) Please indicate item 1 or 2 below.

☒ 1. The undersigned requests separate photographs of the below listed personnel:

Last Name	First Name	Star Number	Employee Number	DOB
1. WATTS	Ronald	2640	304726	02 Jul63
2. YOUNG, Jr	Kenneth	17931	302045	19Nov66
3. JONES	Alvin	19462	307020	30Apr67
4. BOLTON	Brian	15903	309079	27Mar75
5. GONZALEZ	Robert	12152	309845	03Mar75
6. NICHOLS, Jr	Douglas	12415	313524	03Nov77

☒ 2. The undersigned requests the above placed in a photo line-up. (Additional photographs of similar subjects will be utilized to fill the line-up) Note: Submit request at least 72 hours in advance.

Reason for line-up request : (Check One)

☐ Compl/Wit Incarcerated: Name _____ Facility _____ Inmate No. _____

☐ Compl/Wit Hospitalized: Name _____ Hospital Name _____

☐ Compl/Wit Incapacitated (explain): _____

☒ Other (explain): Informant unable to enter police facility

No. of line-up copies needed (circle) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other _____

Date/Time of Incident _____ / _____ hrs.

*REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE ASAP

*Must be confirmed by Photo Room Personnel

_____
Requesting Member

Approved:

_____
Requesting Member's Commanding Officer

_____
Authorizing Supervisor, I.A.D.

FOR I.S.U. USE ONLY

CPD-44.164 (Rev. 1/05)

Office of the Superintendent
Internal Affairs Division

Date 24 May 2005

TO: Assistant Deputy Superintendent
Attention: Analytical Section - Photo Room

FROM: Police Agent Calvin Holliday, Star 10865

SUBJECT: Request for photographs, C.R.No. 300778
(Utilize a separate request for each C.R. No.) Please indicate item 1 or 2 below.

☒ 1. The undersigned requests separate photographs of the below listed personnel:

Last Name	First Name	Star Number	Employee Number	DOB
1. LEANO	Manuel	4303	312115	21Mar70
2. SMITH, Jr	Elsworth	11737	310704	17Aug67
3. CABRALES	Miguel	10719	309826	14Jun61
4.				
5.				
6.				

☒ 2. The undersigned requests the above placed in a photo line-up. (Additional photographs of similar subjects will be utilized to fill the line-up) Note: Submit request at least 72 hours in advance.

Reason for line-up request : (Check One)

☐ Compl/Wit Incarcerated: Name _____ Facility _____ Inmate No. _____

☐ Compl/Wit Hospitalized: Name _____ Hospital Name _____

☐ Compl/Wit Incapacitated (explain): _____

☒ Other (explain): Informant unable to enter police facility

No. of line-up copies needed (circle) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other _____

Date/Time of Incident _____ / _____ hrs.

*REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE ASAP

*Must be confirmed by Photo Room Personnel

_____
Requesting Member

Approved:

_____
Requesting Member's Commanding Officer

_____
Authorizing Supervisor, I.A.D.

FOR I.S.U. USE ONLY

CPD-44.164 (Rev. 1/05)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
Internal Affairs Division

21 SEPTEMBER 2004

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin Holliday, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

SUBJECT: Status Report

ALLEGATION: It is alleged officers in the Public Housing Unit are accepting money from drug dealers, allowing them to continue to sell narcotics.

On 20 September 2004, a meeting occurred with the purpose of implementing some type of strategy for the investigation of this case. After meeting with representatives from the United States Attorneys Office, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Drug Enforcement Administration, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Chicago Police Department, it was determined this would be a federally prosecuted investigation. The Co-operating Individual is to be prosecuted in federal court and the United States Attorneys office believe they should be in control of everything thing that results from his cooperation.

Calvin HOLLIDAY
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

APPROVED:

Lt. J. Rivera 734

Commanding Officer
Confidential Investigation Section

Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

Attachment # _____

September 22, 2004

Calvin,

My nephew's information:

Quincy Campbell
DOB: 10-29-84
R25205 – Currently located at 26th & California.

He refers to me as Uncle Ronnie and was present when Sgt Watts and Patrick Nooner discussed getting the car fixed with me. As I mentioned, Quincy has worked for Patrick in the past and may be skeptical about talking with you. Especially if it appears that you are out to get Patrick.

Quincy told me about how Sgt Watts forces Patrick and workers to pay him off in order to continue to sell drugs in Ida B. Wells. I am aware of others in the Wells that can also vouch for Watts behavior.

Anyway, here is a copy of the package filed and the communication from OPS and the city.

Let me know if I can be of further assistance,

Ron
630-880-3554

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment #_____

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
Confidential Investigation Section

27 SEPTEMBER 2004

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

SUBJECT: Possible Informant (Quince CAMPBELL)

ALLEGATION: It is alleged Officers assigned to Unit 715 are taxing (taking money) drug dealers, allowing them to remain in business.

On 20 September 2004, the undersigned agent spoke with a Ron HENLEY. On 19 June 2004, his mothers vehicle was struck by a Chicago Police Department vehicle which was chasing another vehicle. Attached to this report are the events he related regarding this accident .Present and at the scene was Quince CAMPBELL, I.R. Number 1268264. With the information given, a possible informant may be available. Corroborating information, may be obtained from the persons named in the attached information.

Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

APPROVED:

Lt. J. Rivera 734

Commanding Officer
Confidential Investigation Section

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment #

1 of 20

:R201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 South Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 606[illegible]
Identification Section

CAPS CHICAGO POLICE

1.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

:I/ILCPD0000

>>> CONVICTED <<<

AMPBELL, QINCE R

 # 1268264

D #

BI #

MALE
BLACK
5'09"
160 lbs
EYES : BRO
HAIR : BLK
HAIR STYLE : SHORT
COMPLEXION : DRK

urrent Arrest Information:

ate of Birth	29-OCT-1984
ge	19 years
ace of Birth	ILLINOIS
SN #	341-74-0886
rivers License #	
ate	
ears, Marks, & Tattoos	

ey Historical Identifiers:

liases	*Date used*	*Dates of Birth Use*	*Social Security Numbers Used*
:AMPBELL, QUICE R	10-AUG-2000	29-OCT-1984	341-74-0886
:AMPBELL, QUINCE	13-JUL-2000	29-OCT-1984	
:AMPBELL, QUINCEY	20-JUN-2000	29-OCT-1984	
:AMPBELL, QUINCY R	06-FEB-2000	29-OCT-1984	
:AMPBELL, RAYMOND	12-DEC-1999	29-OCT-1984	
:AMPBELL, QUINCY	29-NOV-1999	29-OCT-1984	
:AMPBELL, QUINCE R	01-NOV-1999	29-OCT-1984	
AMPBELL, QUINCY R	14-MAY-1999	29-OCT-1984	341-74-0886
AMPBELL, QUINCE R	06-MAY-1999	29-OCT-1984	341-74-0886
AMPBELL, QINCE R	21-JAN-1999	29-OCT-1984	

iminal Justice Summary: *Total CPD Arrests:* **20 (11 Felony, 8 Misdemeanor)** *Total CPD Convictions:* **1**

ARREST

rest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUINCE R** *Arrest Date:* **11-AUG-2004** *Residence.* **511 E BROWNING AVE # 606**

ate of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**

B No: **015909586**

fficer: **RANDOLPH**

'ar No: **9663**

nit:

Arrest Charges

[1] X F 720 ILCS 5.0/18-2-A-2 ROBBERY - ARMED W/ FIREARM ATTEMPT

Court Charges/Dispositions

eq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*

Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

Attachment #

IFIDENTIAL - Further dissemination or unlawful use of information contained in this record is forbidden. When this record has served the ose for which it was issued, it must be destroyed.

EP-2004 09:48 Requested by: PC0K958

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARREST REPORT

RR203

11.420C (REV. 4/97)

Status: IDENT. CLEARED

cking No: 015909586 CB No: 015909586 Arrest Date: 16:18 11-AUG-2004 Holding Facility: DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP

Vo: 1268264 Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R SSN: 341-74-0886

kname: Alias: Photograph? N

N/ID No: State: Scars/Marks:

e of Birth: 29-OCT-1984	Sex: MALE	Eye Color: BROWN	Occupation:
: 19	Race: BLACK	Hair Color: BLACK	Organization:
ce of Birth: ILLINOIS	Height: 509	Hair Style: SHORT	Gang:
pendent Children? N	Weight: 160	Complexion: DARK	Resisted Arrest? N

cation Code: 167 BARBERSHOP

	Address	Phone No	Beat
rest	341 E PERSHING RD, CHICAGO, IL 60653		0213
sidence	511 E BROWNING AVE 606, CHICAGO, IL 60653	773-924-5437	0021 2

est Charges

Statute	Description	C	T	Inchoate Code	DV	Victim	Amended?
720 ILCS 5.0/18-2-A-2	ROBBERY - ARMED W/ FIREARM	X	F	ATTEMPT			N

urt Charges/Dispositions

D Charges/Dispositions

Associated Cases RD No: HK-550765

Employee Role	Star No	Emp No	Unit/Agency	Name	Furlough	Day Off	Court Key	Beat	Date
T ARRESTING OFFICER	9663	312207		RANDOLPH, M V	000	2	H	0261C	16:26 11-AUG-2004
ND ARRESTING OFFICER	9180	300146	002	MARTIN, S J	000	1	Q	0261C	16:26 11-AUG-2004
EARCHED BY		302689	002	DAVIS, T T	000	6			16:26 11-AUG-2004
OCKUP KEEPER	9684	820936	002	TUCKER, B R	000	1	F		16:26 11-AUG-2004
OOKING OFFICER	9684	820936	002	TUCKER, B R	000	1	F		16:26 11-AUG-2004
INGERPRINTED BY		302007	002	LANG, S	000	4			17:34 11-AUG-2004

OID Requested? N

OID No:

roperty Receipt No:

hone Number Called:

ime Called:

Print Check Waived? N

Time Printed: 16:53 11-AUG-2004

Time Photographed: 16:42 11-AUG-2004

Time Fed:

Cell No:

Desired Court Date:

Desired Branch - Call:

Court Sgt. to Handle? N

Bond Date:

Bond Receipt No:

arrative:

do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm that the facts stated herein are accurate to the best of my knowledge.

gnature of First Arresting / Appearing Officer / Investigator: _____

Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

Attachment # _____

Requested by: PC0K958

September 22, 2004

Calvin,

My nephew's information:

Quincy Campbell
DOB: 10-29-84
R25205 – Currently located at 26th & California.

He refers to me as Uncle Ronnie and was present when Sgt Watts and Patrick Nooner discussed getting the car fixed with me. As I mentioned, Quincy has worked for Patrick in the past and may be skeptical about talking with you. Especially if it appears that you are out to get Patrick.

Quincy told me about how Sgt Watts forces Patrick and workers to pay him off in order to continue to sell drugs in Ida B. Wells. I am aware of others in the Wells that can also vouch for Watts behavior.

Anyway, here is a copy of the package filed and the communication from OPS and the city.

Let me know if I can be of further assistance,

Ron
630-880-3554

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment # _____

1 D 20

CITY OF CHICAGO CLAIM FORM

(Motor Vehicle Accident)

[PLEASE NOTE: TITLE 2, CHAPTER 2-12, SECTION 2-12-060 OF THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL CODE REQUIRES THAT ALL CLAIMS ARE TYPED.)

1.) CLAIMANTS NAME: HENLEY (Last) RON (First) (Middle)

2.) STREET ADDRESS: 496 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE

3.) CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE: ADDISON, IL 60101

4.) TELEPHONE NUMBER: 847-484-4473 (Office) 630-880-3554 (Home)

5.) FULL NAME OF CLAIMANTS INSURANCE COMPANY: American Auto Insurance Agency

6.) NAME OF POLICY HOLDER: I. V. HENLEY

7.) POLICY NUMBER: 550900110688 POLICY PERIOD: 1/1104 (FROM) - 1/11/05 (TO)

8.) CLAIMANTS VEHICLE: Nissan (MAKE) Altima (MODEL) 1995 (YEAR)

346 5882 (Illinois)
(LICENSE PLATE NUMBER)

9.) DATE & TIME OF ACCIDENT: June 19, 2004 11: 45 AM : PM

10.) LOCATION AT WHICH ACCIDENT OCCURRED: East 37th Street
(STEEET,AVENUE OR BOULEVARD)

540
(NUMBER OR NAME OF INTERSECTING STREET)

5 of 20

Complaint Register #300778

Confidential #259476

Attachment #

11.) NAME OF OTHER DRIVER: Chicago Police
(LAST) (FIRST) (MIDDLE)

12.) VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER: M03 423

13.) CITY DEPARTMENT FOR WHICH DRIVER WORKS: Chicago Police

14.) NAME OF WITNESS TO ACCIDENT: Paschel Michael
(LAST) (FIRST) (MIDDLE)

15.) STREET ADDRESS: 538 East 37th Place

16.) CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE: Chicago, IL 60653

17.) TELEPHONE NUMBER: 773-924-4944
(Office) (Home)

18.) DESCRIBE IN DETAIL HOW ACCIDENT OCCURRED:

SEE ATTACHED

19.) POLICE REPORT NUMBER: HK441254 CITY DEPARTMENT REPORT NUMBER: ____

20.) TWO WRITTEN ESTIMATES ATTACHED: YES X NO ___
(Cost to Repair Damages)

21.) PAID BILL ATTACHED: YES ___ NO X

22.) SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT: R Hartley DATE: 7/27/04

STOP

HAVE YOU:

- Signed and dated questionnaire?
- Responded to every question?
- Attached copies of two written estimates of the cost of repairing the damage?
- Attached a copy of the police report and/or City Department Report?

Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

July 21, 2004

On June 19th, 2004 approximately 11:45 am, my car was parked in Ida B. Wells on the 500 block of east 37th street as the Chicago Police pursued a white Ford van across the open field. As the chase approached my car, the police vehicle lost control and crashed into the passenger side of my vehicle. While a police officer was filling out the report, I questioned what my next step should be in order to have my vehicle repaired. At that point, she denied the police being involved in a chase or hitting my vehicle and claimed that it was a hit and run. After persistent questioning of the false police report and citing of evidence, she called her Sergeant back to the scene (Sgt Watts).

- My car was not hit on the driver side (7) it was hit on the passenger side (3), I have pictures showing the damage to my car
- The van did not hit my car as witnessed by a neighbor and the Postal worker who was almost hit by the van and police car, I have front and rear pictures of the van, showing no damage
- I have pieces of the busted light from the police vehicle, plate number M03423
- The van was not towed as stated in the report, which is how I was able to get pictures

While speaking with Sgt Watts, he talked to me as if I was ignorant, what I was saying did not matter and then proceeded to speed off without returning. I therefore went to the police station on 51st and Wentworth and asked that someone return to correct the report. I was told that the Ida B. Wells police were handled out of 38th and Cottage. Upon going there and talking to officers that report to Sgt Watts, I was told that I should just file a claim with my insurance company for the damages. I explained that I only had liability insurance and my insurance company would not cover it. Sgt Watts was called again and met me at the accident scene. At this point he said that he knew the owner of the van and went to get him. Sgt Watts brought an individual forward by the name of Patrick Nooner and said that this person would take care of everything and if I wanted to get reimbursed quickly, I should go this route.

Sgt Watts told me that everything would work out and if I had any problems getting reimbursed to contact him. I tried to comply by getting 2 estimates and presenting to Patrick within 1 week. He was not satisfied with the cost to repair and decided not to pay. I notified Sgt Watts of Patrick's decision and Sgt Watts said that he would talk to Patrick and get back to me. I have not heard anything since. Cell phone records for both Sgt Watts and Patrick will prove that these communications have taken place.

- I have the sheet of paper with the handwriting of both Sgt Watts and Patrick Nooner with their cell phone numbers (see attached).

I have since filed a complaint with Office of Professional Standards and Internal Affairs. However, I was told that the complaint would not cover being reimbursed for damages. Therefore, I am submitting this claim.

Thank you for your consideration,

Ron Henley

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment #

4 of 20

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

1 . 35th Street, Suite 1200
Chicago, IL 60616
(312)745-3609
Lori E. Lightfoot, Chief Administrator

July 1, 2004

Mr. Ron Henley
496 Country Club Drive
Addison, IL 60101

Dear Mr. Henley:

The Office of Professional Standards ("OPS") received your information on 30 June 2004. It has been forwarded to the Internal Affairs Division for review.

The OPS registers all complaints against Department members. The OPS is only authorized to investigate complaints alleging excessive force, shootings where an officer discharges his/her weapon and strikes someone, deaths in custody, and domestic violence involving Department members. All other information must be forwarded to Internal Affairs.

For additional information on the status of your complaint, you may contact the Internal Affairs Division at (312) 745-6125.

Sincerely,

LORI E. LIGHTFOOT
Chief Administrator
Office of Professional Standards

LEL/kw

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment #

8 of 20

of Chicago
ard M. Daley, Mayor

Claims Unit

800
orth LaSalle Street
go, Illinois 60602
Box 909735
go, Illinois 60690
744-5650
744-5449 (FAX)
744-7157 (TTY)
/www.cityofchicago.org

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

September 3, 2004

Ron Henley
496 Country Club Drive
Addison, IL 60101

RE: Claimant: Ron Henley
Loss Date: 06/19/2004
Your File: 2011-18840
Our Client: CITY OF CHICAGO

Dear Sir/Madam:

This letter will acknowledge your claim filed with the City of Chicago and will serve to advise that your claim is subject to a one year Statute of Limitations. The Statute will expire on the one-year anniversary of the loss, or on June 19, 2005.

In the event that you fail to resolve or pursue further legal recourse prior to the statute expiration date, your ability to do so will forever be lost. We need to conduct our liability investigation and continue to obtain internal reports. There may not be liability on the part of the City of Chicago.

We will need a statement from you in order to continue the investigation on this file.

Please contact me at your earliest convenience to discuss the above incident. I can be reached at 312-742-0427 Monday through Friday between 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Sincerely,

Lauri A. Rosenberry
Claims Representative

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment # _____

9 of 20

EIGHBORHOODS Alive!
ILDING CHICAGO TOGETHER

CHICAGO WORKS TOGETHER

Patrick Nooney

773 406-0564

Sgt Watts
1-310-274-3988 (cell)
(773) 848-4761 (cell)

Car # m 03 423

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment #

1 of 20

TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT

1121 S. State St. Rm. 209
Chicago, IL 60605

0657076

INVESTIGATING AGENCY	TYPE OF REPORT		R.D. NUMBER
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT	☒ ON-SCENE ☐ NOT ON-SCENE ☐ AMENDED	☒ A No Injury / Drive Away ☐ B Injury and / or Tow Due To Crash	HK441254

34 ADDRESS NO.	(CIRCLE)	HIGHWAY or STREET NAME	CITY	INTERSECTION RELATED	36 DATE OF CRASH	TIME	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE
540	N E S W	37th St	CHICAGO	☐ Yes ☒ No	6/11/04 (mo day yr)	11:45 ☒ AM ☐ PM	212
(CIRCLE) ☐ ____FT / MI N E S W ☐ AT INTERSECTION WITH (NAME OF INTERSECTION OR ROAD FEATURE)	(CIRCLE)		COUNTY: COOK	PRIVATE PROPERTY ☐ Yes ☒ No; HIT & RUN ☐ Yes ☐ No	37 ANY SINGLE VEHICLE/PROPERTY DAMAGED OVER $500 ☒ Yes ☐ No	38 NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES INVLD: 3	PHOTO(S) TAKEN ☐ Yes ☒ No; STATEMENT(S) TAKEN ☐ Yes ☐ No

Vehicle 1

39 NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) ☐ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV ☐ NCV	DATE OF BIRTH	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
Clear No Record - LDS	/ / (mo day yr)	Ford	Van	
STREET ADDRESS: Chisolm, Essie 3542 W 64th Pl	SEX / SAFT 25 / AIR 26	PLATE NO. 94 4640 IK	STATE IL	YEAR 04
CITY: Chicago	STATE IL	ZIP 606	INJURY 27: 0	EJECT 28: 1
TELEPHONE	DRIVER LICENSE NO.	STATE	CLASS	VIN: 1FTEE2AY9THA52149
TAKEN TO	EMS AGENCY	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.): UNK	INSURANCE CO.	
		OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO.

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN; POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 1

TOWED ☐ Y ☒ N; FIRE ☐ Y ☒ N; HAZMAT SPILL ☐* Y ☒ N; COM VEH ☐* Y ☒ N

Vehicle 2

39 NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) ☐ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV	DATE OF BIRTH	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
HENLEY, IV	7/16/27 (mo day yr)	Nissan	6XE	95
STREET ADDRESS: 555 E 37th St	SEX F / SAFT 25 9 / AIR 26 9	PLATE NO. 3465882	STATE IL	YEAR 04
CITY: Chicago	STATE IL	ZIP 60653	INJURY 27: 0	EJECT 28: 1
TELEPHONE 773 536 5559	DRIVER LICENSE NO. H440 4182 7802	STATE IL	CLASS D	VIN: 1N4BU31D3SC200764
TAKEN TO N/A	EMS AGENCY N/A	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.): SAME AS ABOVE	INSURANCE CO. American Auto Ins Agency	11/05
		OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO. 3909001106855

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN; POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 3

TOWED ☐ Y ☒ N; FIRE ☐ Y ☐ N; HAZMAT SPILL ☐* Y ☐ N; COM VEH ☐* Y ☐ N

Was driver (owner) of other vehicle insured? YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT KNOWN ☐

Were you driving a vehicle owned by your employer, in the course of your employment? If yes, check square. ☐

DID POLICE OFFICER INVESTIGATE ACCIDENT? YES ☐ NO ☐ APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR YOUR VEHICLE $ _____

LIST PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED	UNIT	AGE	SEX	
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				

DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES

APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR $ _____

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME

PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS

SIGN HERE _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Signature of person making report

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM

YOUR INSURANCE

If you fail to give full information below it will be assumed that you did not have automobile liability insurance, and you may be subject to further application of the Safety Responsibility Law.

Were you covered by a liability insurance policy at the time of the crash? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Full name of your insurance company (not agency) which issued policy to cover liability for damages or injury to others.

Name and address of representative who sold policy.

Policy Number

Policy Period From: _____ To: _____

Name of Policy Holder

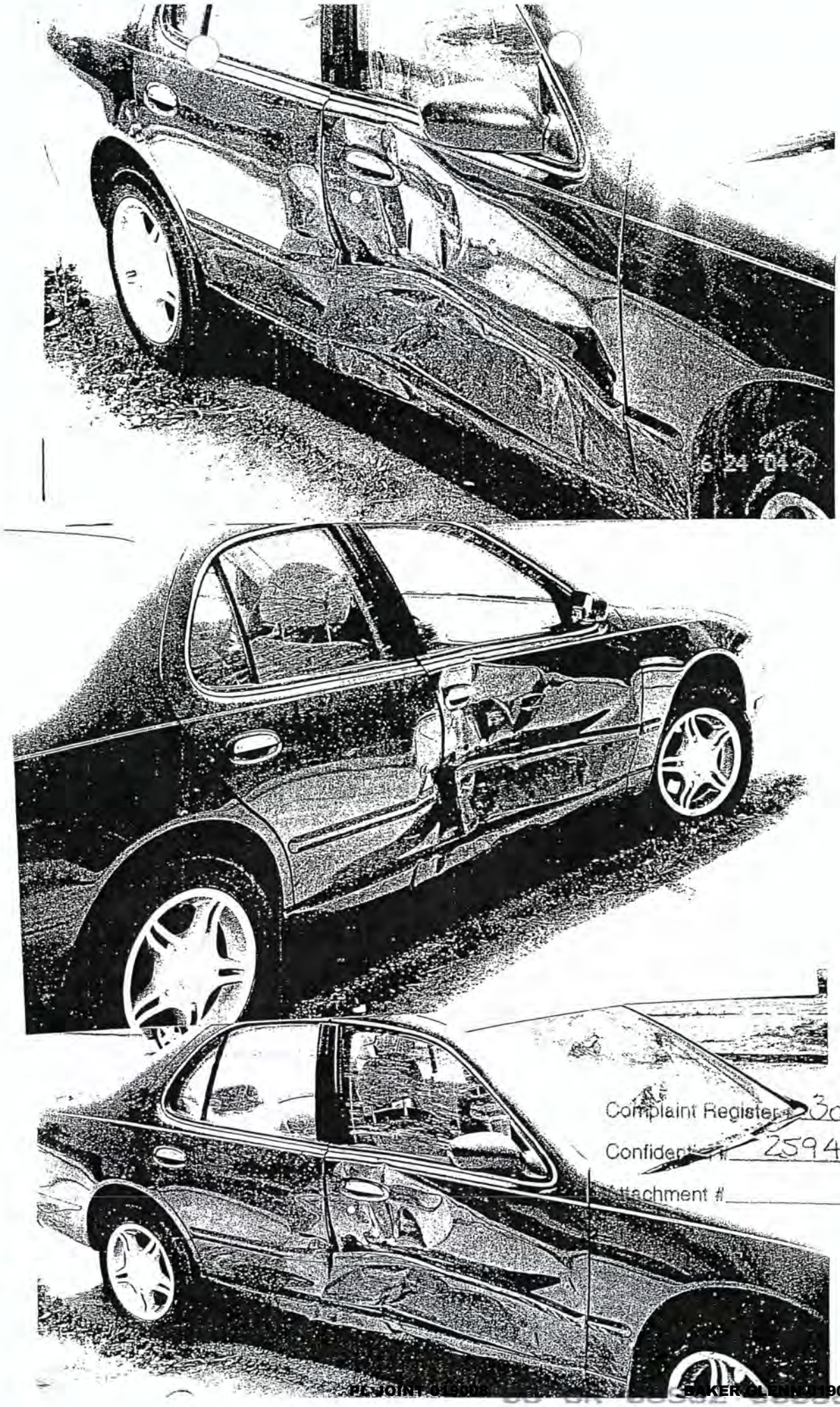
M1201

Attachments: Complaint Register # 320778 Complaint Register # 320778

PL JOINT 019007

BAKER GLENN 019007

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 925 of 1035 PageID #:54071



Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment # _____

Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

Attachment #

(4123)

06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM Job Number:
12343

FOX COLLISION EXPERTS, INC.
License #:UDL 9013
*** 57 YEARS IN BUSINESS ***
webb site: www.foxautomotive.net
9601 SOUTH PULASKI ROAD
EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805
(708)424-8200 Fax: (708)424-1521

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

Written by: JEFF FOX #
Adjuster:

Insured: IVY & RONNIE HENLEY Claim #
Owner: IVY & RONNIE HENLEY Policy #
Address: Deductible:
Date of Loss:
Evening: (773)536-5559 Type of Loss:
Point of Impact:

Inspect Location:

Insurance Company: Days to Repair

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:
VIN: 1N4BU31D1SC200764 Lic: Prod Date: Odometer:

Rear Defogger	Tilt Wheel	Intermittent Wipers
Tinted Glass	Body Side Moldings	Dual Mirrors
Clear Coat Paint	Metallic Paint	Power Steering
Power Brakes	Power Windows	Power Locks
Power Mirrors	Driver Air Bag	Passenger Air Bag
Cloth Seats	Bucket Seats	Recline/Lounge Seats
Automatic Transmission		

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE	LABOR	PAINT
1		FRONT BUMPER				
2	R&I	R&I bumper assy			1.5	
3		FRONT LAMPS				
4	R&I	RT Marker lamp assy			Incl.	
5		FENDER				
6	Repl	RT Fender	1	207.20	1.8	2.8
7		Add for Clear Coat				1.1
8		Add for Edging				0.5
9		Add for Clear Coat				0.1
10		Deduct for Overlap			-0.3	
11		FRONT DOOR				
12*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	585.00	1.6	3.2
13		Overlap Major Adj. Panel			0.3	
14		Add for Clear Coat				
15		Add for power units				

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14-0739

06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM Job Number:
12343

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE		LABOR	PAINT
16		R&I mirror				0.4	
17		R&I outside handle				0.3	
18		R&I weatherstrip				0.3	
19		R&I molding side				0.2	
20		R&I molding belt				0.3	
21		R&I molding window front				0.2	
22		R&I molding window rear				0.2	
23	Repl	RT Body side mldg	1	68.07		0.3	
24		REAR DOOR					
25	Repl	RT Door shell	1	381.62		4.5	3.2
26		Overlap Major Adj. Panel					-0.4
27		Add for Clear Coat					0.6
28		Add for power units				0.4	
29	Repl	RT Body side mldg	1	46.35		0.2	
30		PILLARS, ROCKER & FLOOR					
31	Repl	RT Center pillar XE, GXE, GLE	1	359.72	s	5.0	1.0
32		ROOF					
33*	Rpr	Roof panel				3.0	3.3
34		Overlap Major Adj. Panel					-0.4
35*		Add for Clear Coat					0.6
36		QUARTER PANEL					
37	Blnd	RT Quarter panel					1.2
38#	Repl	COVER CAR	1	5.00	T	0.2	
39#	Repl	FLEX AGENT	1	5.00	T		
40#	Subl	HAZARDOUS WASTE REMOVAL	1	3.00	X		
41#		SAND & POLISH	1			1.0	
42#		TINT	1			1.0	
43#		STRIPE TAPE - FOUR PANELS	1	10.00	T	0.8	
44#		UNISIDE REPAIR - RIGHT	1			3.0	F
		Subtotals ==>		1670.96		26.2	17.0

Parts		1647.96
Body Labor	23.2 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	974.40
Paint Labor	17.0 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	714.00
Frame Labor	3.0 hrs @ $ 60.00/hr	180.00
Paint Supplies	17.0 hrs @ $ 24.00/hr	408.00
Sublet/Misc.		23.00
SUBTOTAL		$ 3947.36
Sales Tax	$ 2075.96 @ 8.5000%	176.46
GRAND TOTAL		$ 4123.82

ADJUSTMENTS:
Deductible 0.00

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06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM Job Number:
12343

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:

CUSTOMER PAY	$ 0.00
INSURANCE PAY	$ 4123.82

ILLINOIS LAW REQUIRES THAT VEHICLE REPAIRERS MUST BE LICENSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5-301 OF THE ILLINOIS VEHICLE CODE.

Estimate based on MOTOR CRASH ESTIMATING GUIDE. Unless otherwise noted all items are derived from the Guide ARF3789 Database Date 5/2004 and the parts selected are OEM-parts manufactured by the Vehicles Original Equipment Manufacturer. Asterisk (*) or Double Asterisk (**) indicates that the parts and/or labor information provided by MOTOR may have been modified or may have come from an alternate data source. Tilde sign (~) items indicate MOTOR Not-Included Labor operations. Non-Original Equipment Manufacturer aftermarket parts are described as AM, Qual Repl Parts or Comp Repl Parts which stands for Competitive Replacement Parts. Used parts are described as LKQ, Qual Recy Parts, RCY, or USED. Reconditioned parts are described as Recon. Recored parts are described as Recore. NAGS Part Numbers and Prices are provided from National Auto Glass Specifications, Inc. Pound sign (#) items indicate manual entries.

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Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476

3974

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number: 12403

TALMAN AUTO REBUILDERS
License #:udl 13249 Federal ID #:363102092
7659 S.Western Ave
Chicago, IL 60620
(773)925-8511 Fax: (773)925-1755

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

Written By: Phil Briski
Adjuster:

Insured: I.V. Henley
Owner: I.V. Henley
Address: 555 EEE. 37th Street
Chicago, IL 60653
Day: (773)536-5559

Claim #
Policy #
Deductible:
Date of Loss:
Type of Loss: Collision
Point of Impact: 3. Right T-Bone (R

Inspect Location: TALMAN AUTO REBUILDERS
7659 S.Western Ave
Chicago, IL 60620

Business: (773)925-8511

Insurance Company:

15 Days to Repair

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:
VIN: 1N4BU31D1SC200764 **Lic:** 346 5882 IL **Prod Date:** **Odometer:** 118590

Air Conditioning	Rear Defogger	Tilt Wheel
Cruise Control	Intermittent Wipers	Tinted Glass
Body Side Moldings	Dual Mirrors	Clear Coat Paint
Power Steering	Power Brakes	Power Windows
Power Locks	Power Mirrors	AM Radio
FM Radio	Stereo	Cassette
Search/Seek	Driver Air Bag	Passenger Air Bag
Cloth Seats	Bucket Seats	Recline/Lounge Seats
Automatic Transmission	Overdrive	Aluminum/Alloy Wheels

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PL JOINT 019013 05 CR 08952 BAKER GLENN 019013

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE	LABOR	PAINT
1		PILLARS, ROCKER & FLOOR				
2*	Repl	LKQ RT cntr plr & rocker +30%	1	260.00 s	8.5	2.5
3		Add for Clear Coat				0.5
4	R&I	RT Center plr trim lower			0.4	
5	R&I	RT Center plr trim upper			0.3	
6#	Rpr	Trim fit LKQ parts			4.0	
7		RESTRAINT SYSTEMS				
8	Repl	RT Belt & retractor	1	133.62	1.0	
9		FRONT DOOR				
10*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	520.00	1.6	3.2
11		Add for Clear Coat				1.3
12		Transfer door glass			0.9	
13		Clean, lube & adjust window & latch			0.2	
14		Add for power units			0.3	
15		R&I molding side			0.2	
16		R&I molding belt			0.3	
17		R&I outside handle			0.3	
18		R&I weatherstrip			0.3	
19		R&I mirror			0.4	
20*	Refn	RT Body side mldg				0.5
21		Add for Clear Coat				0.1
22		REAR DOOR				
23*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	390.00	1.4	3.2
24		Overlap Major Adj. Panel				-0.4
25		Add for Clear Coat				0.6
26		Transfer door glass			0.9	
27		Clean, lube & adjust window & latch			0.2	
28		Add for power units			0.3	
29		R&I molding side			0.2	
30		R&I molding belt			0.3	
31*	Refn	RT Body side mldg				0.5
32		Add for Clear Coat				0.1

Complaint register # 300778
Confidential # 259476

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE	LABOR	PAINT
33		QUARTER PANEL				
34*	Rpr	RT Quarter panel			2.0	2.1
35		Overlap Major Adj. Panel				-0.4
36*		Add for Clear Coat				0.4
37#	Rpr	Set Up & Measure			1.0	
38#	Rpr	Unibody Repair - Right-			5.0 F	
39#	Subl	Four Wheel Alignment	1	90.00 X		
40#	Refn	Corrosion Protection				0.5
41#	Refn	Car Cover				0.3
42#	Repl	Flex Agent	1	8.00 T		
43#	Repl	Pinstripe Tape	1	15.00 T	0.5	
44#	Rpr	Tint Paint				1.0
45#	Repl	Seam Sealer	1	10.00 T		
46#	Repl	Weld Through Primer	1	5.00 T		
		Subtotals ==>		1431.62	30.5	16.0

Parts		1303.62
Body Labor	25.5 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	1071.00
Paint Labor	16.0 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	672.00
Frame Labor	5.0 hrs @ $ 60.00/hr	300.00
Paint Supplies	16.0 hrs @ $ 22.00/hr	352.00
Sublet/Misc.		128.00
SUBTOTAL		$ 3826.62
Sales Tax	$ 1693.62 @ 8.7500%	148.19
GRAND TOTAL		$ 3974.81

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19 020

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number: 12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

INTERNAL DAMAGES ARE OPEN TO INSPECTION, ACTUAL REPAIRS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PARTS AND LABOR. PLEASE REMOVE ALL VALUABLES FROM YOUR VEHICLE.

PAINT SUPPLIES INCLUDE TAXED MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLE ITEMS

ILLINOIS LAW REQUIRES THAT VEHICLE REPAIRERS MUST BE LICENSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5-301 OF THE ILLINOIS VEHICLE CODE.

Estimate based on MOTOR CRASH ESTIMATING GUIDE. Unless otherwise noted all items are derived from the Guide ARF3789 Database Date 05/2004, CCC Data Date 06/2004, and the parts selected are OEM-parts manufactured by the vehicles Original Equipment Manufacturer. Asterisk (*) or Double Asterisk (**) indicates that the parts and/or labor information provided by MOTOR may have been modified or may have come from an alternate data source. Tilde sign (~) items indicate MOTOR Not-Included Labor operations. Non-Original Equipment Manufacturer aftermarket parts are described as AM, Qual Repl Parts or Comp Repl Parts which stands for Competitive Replacement Parts. Used parts are described as LKQ, Qual Recy Parts, RCY, or USED. Reconditioned parts are described as Recon. Recored parts are described as Recore. NAGS Part Numbers and Prices are provided by National Auto Glass Specifications, Inc. Pound sign (#) items indicate manual entries.

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Complaint Register # 300778

Confidential # 259476

Comment #_____

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
Confidential Investigation Section

09 MARCH 2005
CR# 300778

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

SUBJECT: Integrity Check

ALLEGATION: It is alleged, while assigned to Unit 715, Sergeant Ronald WATTS, Star 2640 and Police Officer Kallatt MOHAMMED, Star 14122, were taxing drug dealers (taking money); allowing them to remain in business.

The before mentioned officers, formerly assigned to Unit 715, presently assigned to the 2nd District, are to be the subject(s) of an Integrity Check. The goal of the now unnamed operation is to give the accused members an opportunity to prove or disprove the allegation against them.

The information given suggests the officers know or make it a point to get to know, all drug dealers in the area of their assigned duties. It is said the officers take money from those drug dealers who wish to work in their area. Those who do not cooperate are arrested.

The objective of this exercise is to provide an undercover officer with a large sum of currency, placing him in an undercover vehicle, in the area of the accused officers work assignment. He will have the appearance of a working drug dealer and be prepared to have an evasive conversation, to arouse suspicion, upon being approached.

The undercover officer will be in full view of a surveillance team assigned to him as well as the group of Internal Affairs Division personnel working the operation. The operation will be conducted with set guidelines, under the direction of one named, on the scene supervisor. Information has been gathered regarding the accused. Before implementing the plan, every necessary piece of information will have been gone over by the participating members and approving supervisory personnel up to and including the deputy of the Internal Affairs Division.

Operational considerations are as follows

1. Duty hours
2. Daily mission assignments
3. Geographic locations

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4. Uniform of the day
5. Possible inventory
6. Surveillance responsibilities and assignments
7. Officer Safety

These considerations and any others that come into play, will be addressed. The plan will allow for a certain degree of flexibility but will never compromise the safety of any person involved.

The plan of attack is to have the undercover officer appear to be a drug dealer, looking for one of his customers, while in the given work area of the accused. He will never be out of view of his personal surveillance officer(s). In his possession will be a sum of pre recorded currency. The undercover officer will be directed, by the supervisor on the scene, to the location that will place him in the view of the accused. If all goes according to plan, the accused officer will make contact. The undercover officer will be advised and reminded to not say anything that would be considered entrapment. The plan is such that if the undercover officer is taken into custody, he will be allowed to be transported to the 2nd District. If an attempt is made to transport him any place other than the 2nd District, a tactical unit from Internal Affairs Division will make the stop on the transporting unit.

There will be approximately ten (10) persons involved in addition to the undercover officer. They will have one common goal, the safety of the Undercover Officer.

Equipment necessary for the execution of this plan will be furnished by the Confidential Investigation Section of the Internal Affairs Division.
Styx and Zone radios
Covert and Tactical vehicles
Photographic equipment
United States Currency (amount as yet undetermined)
Drug paraphernalia

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Attachment #

(Continued for signature only)

Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

APPROVED:

734

Commanding Officer
Confidential Investigation Section

Complaint Register # 300778
Confidential # 259476
Attachment # ___

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
Confidential Investigation Section

28 JUNE 2005

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

SUBJECT: Case Information

REFERENCE: Complaint Register Number 300778
Confidential Number 259476

ACCUSED: Sergeant Ronald WATTS, Star 2640

It is alleged Sergeant Ronald WATTS is taking drugs and money from high ranking drug dealers and allowing them to remain in business. It is also alleged that Sergeant WATTS takes drugs and then tells that person they owe him the total street value of the seized drugs or they will go to jail for possession.

The undersigned, in May 2005, met with Assistant States Attorney David NAVARRO (773 869 2897), private attorney Matthew MAHONEY, his client, gang member and drug dealer, Ben BAKER (IR # 901905), his wife, and Sergeants Ray BRODERDORF and Kenneth BIGG at 2650 South California. BAKER spoke of WATTS wanting BAKER to pay WATTS to stay in business and of BAKER'S resisting to do so. BAKER alleged his present case in court was placed on him by Sergeant WATTS. BAKER pledged his co-operation in our investigation and to work as a CI. BAKER stated he would immediately contact the undersigned if he had any contact with Sergeant WATTS. BAKER also spoke of Sergeant WATTS having shot at Willie GADDY for not paying him protection money. BAKER spoke of others selling drugs in the Ida B Wells Housing Projects and that these individuals paid Sergeant WATTS in order to continue to deal drugs. BAKER'S allegations against Sergeant WATTS are essentially the same as those told by two other known drug dealers at the Ida B Wells Housing Projects, Willie GADDY and Wilbert MOORE. These three men had no knowledge the other was talking to a Law Enforcement Agents.

To date, the undersigned has heard nothing from Ben BAKER or his attorney. Another method of investigation, possibly an integrity check, will be sought.

Previously, the undersigned had interviewed drug dealer Willie GADDY, IR # 974447. GADDY was brought in by HIDTA and made available to other Chicago Police Department sections. He was working off a case. He spoke of having been shot at by Sergeant WATTS for not paying protection money while GADDY was selling drugs. He

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Confidential # 259476

Attachment # 1

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

10 35th Street, Suite 1200
Chicago, IL 60616
(312)745-3609
Lori E. Lightfoot, Chief Administrator

July 1, 2004

Mr. Ron Henley
496 Country Club Drive
Addison, IL 60101

Dear Mr. Henley:

The Office of Professional Standards ("OPS") received your information on 30 June 2004. It has been forwarded to the Internal Affairs Division for review.

The OPS registers all complaints against Department members. The OPS is only authorized to investigate complaints alleging excessive force, shootings where an officer discharges his/her weapon and strikes someone, deaths in custody, and domestic violence involving Department members. All other information must be forwarded to Internal Affairs.

For additional information on the status of your complaint, you may contact the Internal Affairs Division at (312) 745-6125.

Sincerely,

LORI E. LIGHTFOOT
Chief Administrator
Office of Professional Standards

LEL/kw

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

y of Chicago
hard M. Daley, Mayor

/ Claims Unit

)m 800
North LaSalle Street
cago, Illinois 60602
:k Box 909735
cago, Illinois 60690
2) 744-5650
2) 744-5449 (FAX)
2) 744-7157 (TTY)

p://www.cityofchicago.org

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

September 3, 2004

Ron Henley
496 Country Club Drive
Addison, IL 60101

RE: Claimant: Ron Henley
Loss Date: 06/19/2004
Your File: 2011-18840
Our Client: CITY OF CHICAGO

Dear Sir/Madam:

This letter will acknowledge your claim filed with the City of Chicago and will serve to advise that your claim is subject to a one year Statute of Limitations. The Statute will expire on the one-year anniversary of the loss, or on June 19, 2005.

In the event that you fail to resolve or pursue further legal recourse prior to the statute expiration date, your ability to do so will forever be lost. We need to conduct our liability investigation and continue to obtain internal reports. There may not be liability on the part of the City of Chicago.

We will need a statement from you in order to continue the investigation on this file.

Please contact me at your earliest convenience to discuss the above incident. I can be reached at 312-742-0427 Monday through Friday between 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Sincerely,

Lauri A. Rosenberry
Claims Representative

Complaint Register #_____
Confidential #_____
Attachment #_____

NEIGHBORHOODS Alive!
BUILDING CHICAGO TOGETHER

CHICAGO WORKS TOGETHER

CITY OF CHICAGO CLAIM FORM

(Motor Vehicle Accident)

[PLEASE NOTE: TITLE 2, CHAPTER 2-12, SECTION 2-12-060 OF THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL CODE REQUIRES THAT ALL CLAIMS ARE TYPED.)

1.) CLAIMANTS NAME: HENLEY (Last) RON (First) (Middle)

2.) STREET ADDRESS: 496 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE

3.) CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE: ADDISON, IL 60101

4.) TELEPHONE NUMBER: 847-484-4473 (Office) 630-880-3554 (Home)

5.) FULL NAME OF CLAIMANTS INSURANCE COMPANY: American Auto Insurance Agency

6.) NAME OF POLICY HOLDER: I. V. HENLEY

7.) POLICY NUMBER: 550900110688 POLICY PERIOD: 1/1104 (FROM) - 1/11/05 (TO)

8.) CLAIMANTS VEHICLE: Nissan (MAKE) Altima (MODEL) 1995 (YEAR)

346 5882 (Illinois)
(LICENSE PLATE NUMBER)

9.) DATE & TIME OF ACCIDENT: June 19, 2004 11: 45 AM : PM

10.) LOCATION AT WHICH ACCIDENT OCCURRED: East 37th Street
(STEEET,AVENUE OR BOULEVARD)

540
(NUMBER OR NAME OF INTERSECTING STREET)

Complaint Register # _____

Confidential # _____

Attachment # _____

July 21, 2004

On June 19th, 2004 approximately 11:45 am, my car was parked in Ida B. Wells on the 500 block of east 37th street as the Chicago Police pursued a white Ford van across the open field. As the chase approached my car, the police vehicle lost control and crashed into the passenger side of my vehicle. While a police officer was filling out the report, I questioned what my next step should be in order to have my vehicle repaired. At that point, she denied the police being involved in a chase or hitting my vehicle and claimed that it was a hit and run. After persistent questioning of the false police report and citing of evidence, she called her Sergeant back to the scene (Sgt Watts).

- My car was not hit on the driver side (7) it was hit on the passenger side (3), I have pictures showing the damage to my car
- The van did not hit my car as witnessed by a neighbor and the Postal worker who was almost hit by the van and police car, I have front and rear pictures of the van, showing no damage
- I have pieces of the busted light from the police vehicle, plate number M03423
- The van was not towed as stated in the report, which is how I was able to get pictures

While speaking with Sgt Watts, he talked to me as if I was ignorant, what I was saying did not matter and then proceeded to speed off without returning. I therefore went to the police station on 51st and Wentworth and asked that someone return to correct the report. I was told that the Ida B. Wells police were handled out of 38th and Cottage. Upon going there and talking to officers that report to Sgt Watts, I was told that I should just file a claim with my insurance company for the damages. I explained that I only had liability insurance and my insurance company would not cover it. Sgt Watts was called again and met me at the accident scene. At this point he said that he knew the owner of the van and went to get him. Sgt Watts brought an individual forward by the name of Patrick Nooner and said that this person would take care of everything and if I wanted to get reimbursed quickly, I should go this route.

Sgt Watts told me that everything would work out and if I had any problems getting reimbursed to contact him. I tried to comply by getting 2 estimates and presenting to Patrick within 1 week. He was not satisfied with the cost to repair and decided not to pay. I notified Sgt Watts of Patrick's decision and Sgt Watts said that he would talk to Patrick and get back to me. I have not heard anything since. Cell phone records for both Sgt Watts and Patrick will prove that these communications have taken place.

- I have the sheet of paper with the handwriting of both Sgt Watts and Patrick Nooner with their cell phone numbers (see attached).

I have since filed a complaint with Office of Professional Standards and Internal Affairs. However, I was told that the complaint would not cover being reimbursed for damages. Therefore, I am submitting this claim.

Thank you for your consideration,

Ron Henley

Complaint Register # _____

Confidential # _____

Attachment # _____

ILLINOIS MOTORIST REPORT

Records Inquiry Section
1121 S. State St. Rm. 209
Chicago, IL 60605

0657076

INVESTIGATING AGENCY	TYPE OF REPORT	32	33 R.D. NUMBER
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT	☒ ON-SCENE 31 ☐ NOT ON-SCENE ☐ AMENDED	☒ A No Injury / Drive Away ☐ B Injury and / or Tow Due To Crash	HK441254

34 ADDRESS NO.	(CIRCLE)	HIGHWAY or STREET NAME	CITY	INTERSECTION RELATED	36 DATE OF CRASH	TIME	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE
540	N (E) S W	37th St	CHICAGO	☐ Yes ☒ No	6/11/04 (mo day yr)	11:45 ☒ AM ☐ PM	212

(CIRCLE)		(CIRCLE)	COUNTY	PRIVATE PROPERTY	37 ANY SINGLE VEHICLE/PROPERTY DAMAGED OVER $500	38 NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES INVLD	PHOTO(S) TAKEN	STATEMENT(S) TAKEN
☐ ____FT / MI	N E S W		COOK	☐ Yes ☒ No	☒ Yes ☐ No	3	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No
☐ AT INTERSECTION WITH		(NAME OF INTERSECTION OR ROAD FEATURE)		HIT & RUN ☐ Yes ☒ No				

DRIVER / PEDESTRIAN

39 NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) ☐ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV ☐ NCV	DATE OF BIRTH (mo day yr)	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
Clear No Record → LOS	/ /	Ford	Van	

STREET ADDRESS	SEX	SAFT 25	AIR 26	PLATE NO.	STATE	YEAR
CHISLOM, Edsie 3542 W 64th Pl				94 4640 IK	IL	04

CITY	STATE	ZIP	INJURY 27	EJECT 28	VIN
Chicago	IL	606	0	1	1FTEZ24Y9THA52149

TELEPHONE	DRIVER LICENSE NO.	STATE	CLASS	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.)	INSURANCE CO.
				UNK	

TAKEN TO	EMS AGENCY	OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO.

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN
POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 1

	Y	N
TOWED	☒	☐
FIRE	☐	☒
HAZMAT SPILL	☐*	☒
COM VEH	☐*	☐

DRIVER / PEDESTRIAN

39 NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) ☐ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV	DATE OF BIRTH (mo day yr)	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
HENLEY, IV	7/16/27	Nissan	6XE	95

STREET ADDRESS	SEX	SAFT 25	AIR 26	PLATE NO.	STATE	YEAR
555 E 31st St	F	9	9	3465052	IL	04

CITY	STATE	ZIP	INJURY 27	EJECT 28	VIN
Chicago	IL	60653	0	1	1N4BU31D3SC200164

TELEPHONE	DRIVER LICENSE NO.	STATE	CLASS	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.)	INSURANCE CO.
773 536 5559	H440 4182 7802	IL	D	SAME AS ABOVE	American Ad Ins Agency 01/05

TAKEN TO	EMS AGENCY	OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO.
N/A	N/A			350400116

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN
POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 3

	Y	N
TOWED	☐	☒
FIRE	☐	☐
HAZMAT SPILL	☐*	☐
COM VEH	☐*	☐

Was driver (owner) of other vehicle insured? YES ☐ NO ☐ NOT KNOWN ☐
Were you driving a vehicle owned by your employer, in the course of your employment? If yes, check square. ☐
DID POLICE OFFICER INVESTIGATE ACCIDENT? YES ☐ NO ☐ APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR YOUR VEHICLE $ _____

LIST PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED	UNIT	AGE	SEX	
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				
NAME				ADDRESS
DESCRIBE INJURIES				

DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	APPROXIMATE COST TO REPAIR	PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME
	$ _____	PROPERTY OWNER'S ADDRESS

SIGN HERE _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____
Signature of person making report

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM

YOUR INSURANCE

If you fail to give full information below it will be assumed that you did not have automobile liability insurance, and you may be subject to further application of the Safety Responsibility Law.

Were you covered by a liability insurance policy at the time of the crash? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Full name of your insurance company (not agency) which issued policy to cover liability for damages or injury to others.

Name and address of representative who sold policy.

Policy Number

Policy Period From: _____ To: _____

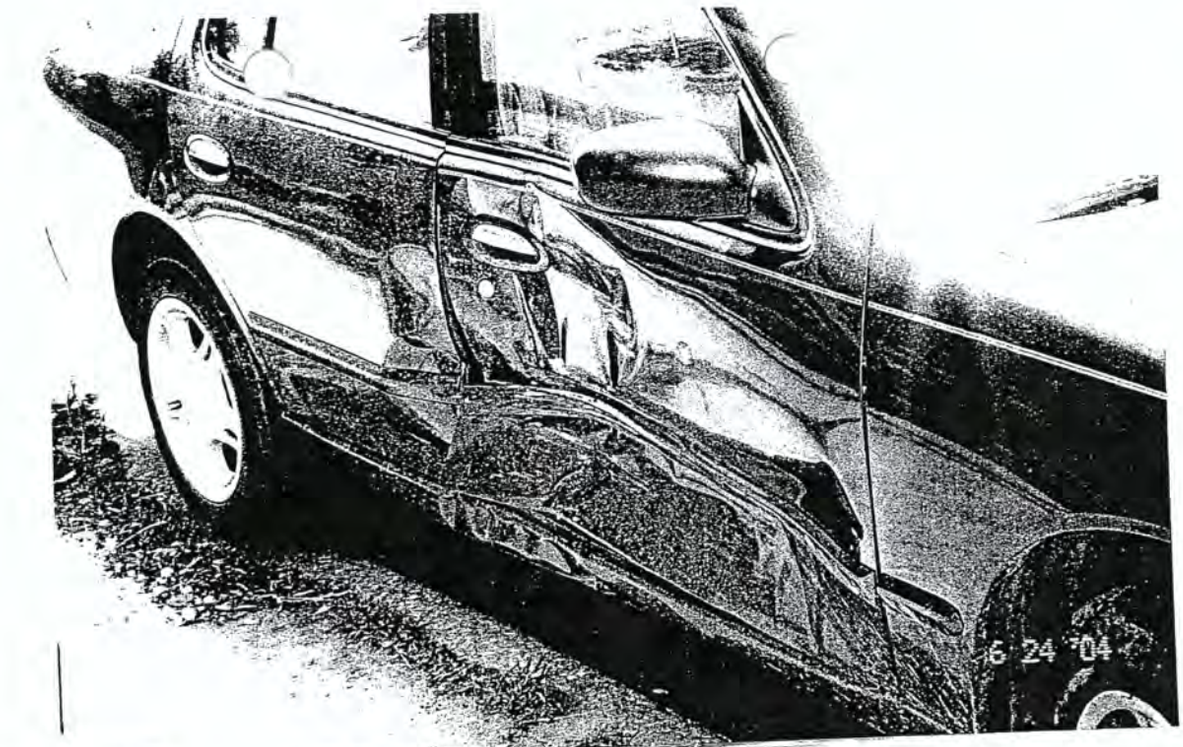
Name of Policy Holder

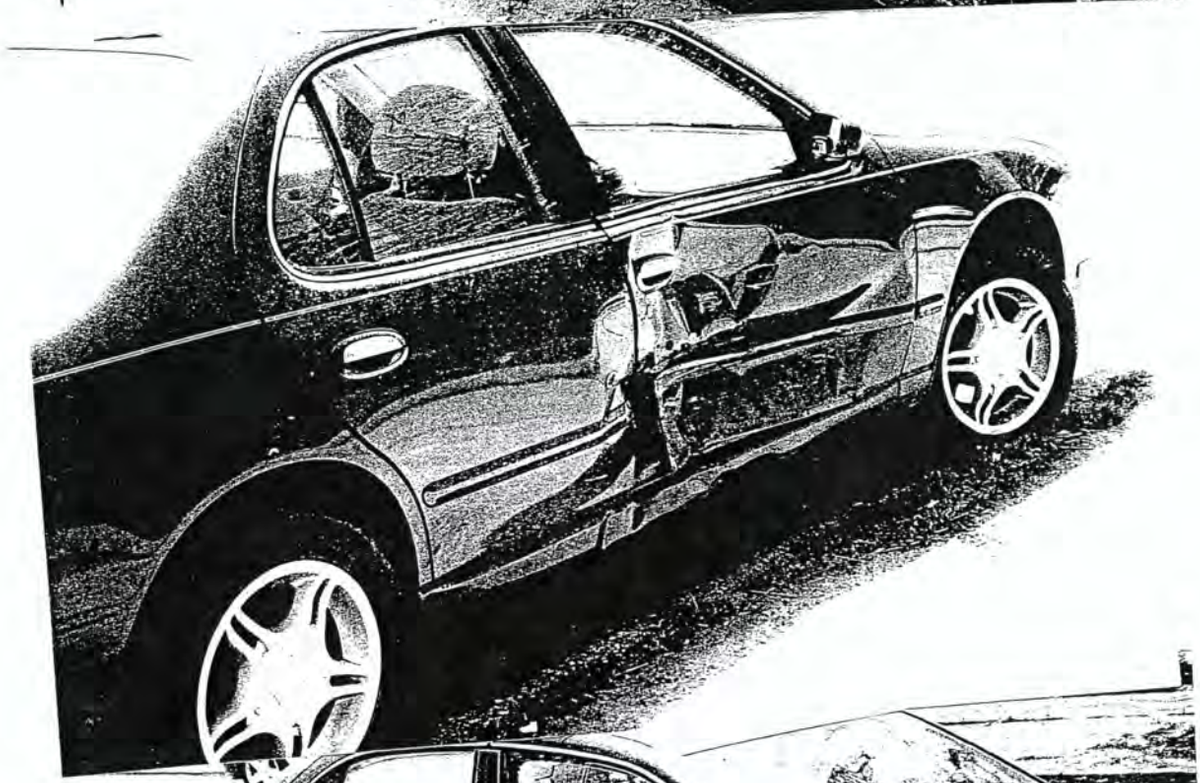
M1201

Attachment # Confidential # Complaint Register #

PL JOINT 019025 CR 98-[illegible] BAKER GLENN 019025

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 943 of 1035 PageID #:54089

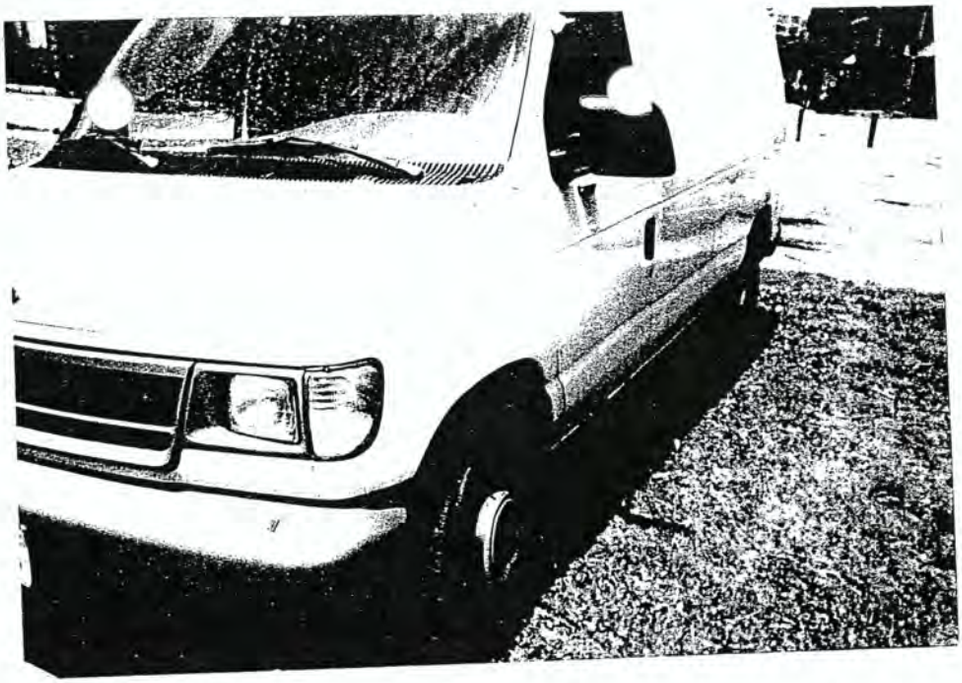


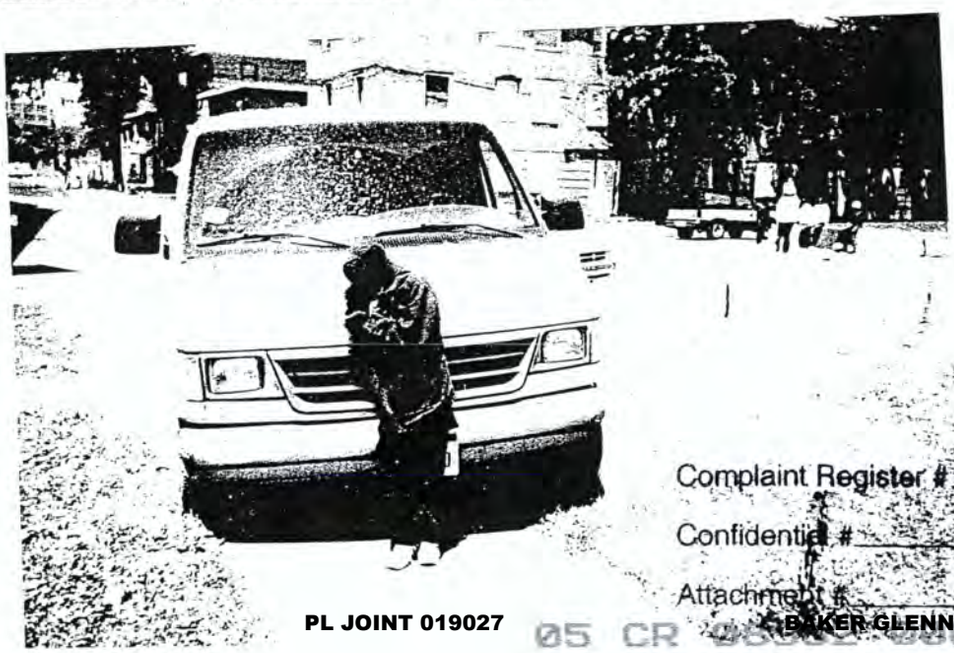


Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____





Complaint Register # _____

Confidential # _____

Attachment # _____

4123

06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM
12343

Job Number:

FOX COLLISION EXPERTS, INC.
License #:UDL 9013
*** 57 YEARS IN BUSINESS ***
webb site: www.foxautomotive.net
9601 SOUTH PULASKI ROAD
EVERGREEN PARK, IL 60805
(708)424-8200 Fax: (708)424-1521

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

Written by: JEFF FOX #
Adjuster:

Insured: IVY & RONNIE HENLEY
Owner: IVY & RONNIE HENLEY
Address:

Evening: (773)536-5559

Claim #
Policy #
Deductible:
Date of Loss:
Type of Loss:
Point of Impact:

Inspect Location:

Insurance Company:

Days to Repair

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:
VIN: 1N4BU31D1SC200764 Lic: Prod Date: Odometer:

Rear Defogger	Tilt Wheel	Intermittent Wipers
Tinted Glass	Body Side Moldings	Dual Mirrors
Clear Coat Paint	Metallic Paint	Power Steering
Power Brakes	Power Windows	Power Locks
Power Mirrors	Driver Air Bag	Passenger Air Bag
Cloth Seats	Bucket Seats	Recline/Lounge Seats
Automatic Transmission		

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE	LABOR	PAINT
1		FRONT BUMPER				
2	R&I	R&I bumper assy			1.5	
3		FRONT LAMPS				
4	R&I	RT Marker lamp assy			Incl.	
5		FENDER				
6	Repl	RT Fender	1	207.20	1.8	2.8
7		Add for Clear Coat				1.1
8		Add for Edging				0.5
9		Add for Clear Coat				0.1
10		Deduct for Overlap			-0.3	
11		FRONT DOOR				
12*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	585.00	1.6	3.2
13		Overlap Major Adj. Panel				-0.4
14		Add for Clear Coat				0.6
15		Add for power units			0.3	

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment # 05 CR 08982 00013

06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM Job Number:
12343

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE		LABOR	PAINT
16		R&I mirror				0.4	
17		R&I outside handle				0.3	
18		R&I weatherstrip				0.3	
19		R&I molding side				0.2	
20		R&I molding belt				0.3	
21		R&I molding window front				0.2	
22		R&I molding window rear				0.2	
23	Repl	RT Body side mldg	1	68.07		0.3	
24		REAR DOOR					
25	Repl	RT Door shell	1	381.62		4.5	3.2
26		Overlap Major Adj. Panel					-0.4
27		Add for Clear Coat					0.6
28		Add for power units				0.4	
29	Repl	RT Body side mldg	1	46.35		0.2	
30		PILLARS, ROCKER & FLOOR					
31	Repl	RT Center pillar XE, GXE, GLE	1	359.72	s	5.0	1.0
32		ROOF					
33*	Rpr	Roof panel				3.0	3.3
34		Overlap Major Adj. Panel					-0.4
35*		Add for Clear Coat					0.6
36		QUARTER PANEL					
37	Blnd	RT Quarter panel					1.2
38#	Repl	COVER CAR	1	5.00	T	0.2	
39#	Repl	FLEX AGENT	1	5.00	T		
40#	Subl	HAZARDOUS WASTE REMOVAL	1	3.00	X		
41#		SAND & POLISH	1			1.0	
42#		TINT	1			1.0	
43#		STRIPE TAPE - FOUR PANELS	1	10.00	T	0.8	
44#		UNISIDE REPAIR - RIGHT	1			3.0	F
		Subtotals ==>		1670.96		26.2	17.0

Parts		1647.96
Body Labor	23.2 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	974.40
Paint Labor	17.0 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	714.00
Frame Labor	3.0 hrs @ $ 60.00/hr	180.00
Paint Supplies	17.0 hrs @ $ 24.00/hr	408.00
Sublet/Misc.		23.00
SUBTOTAL		$ 3947.36
Sales Tax	$ 2075.96 @ 8.5000%	176.46
GRAND TOTAL		$ 4123.82

ADJUSTMENTS:
Deductible

Complaint Register #_____ 0.00

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

05 CR 08982 00079

06/23/2004 at 02:21 PM Job Number:
12343

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Int:

CUSTOMER PAY	$ 0.00
INSURANCE PAY	$ 4123.82

ILLINOIS LAW REQUIRES THAT VEHICLE REPAIRERS MUST BE LICENSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5-301 OF THE ILLINOIS VEHICLE CODE.

Estimate based on MOTOR CRASH ESTIMATING GUIDE. Unless otherwise noted all items are derived from the Guide ARF3789 Database Date 5/2004 and the parts selected are OEM-parts manufactured by the vehicles Original Equipment Manufacturer. Asterisk (*) or Double Asterisk (**) indicates that the parts and/or labor information provided by MOTOR may have been modified or may have come from an alternate data source. Tilde sign (~) items indicate MOTOR Not-Included Labor operations. Non-Original Equipment Manufacturer aftermarket parts are described as AM, Qual Repl Parts or Comp Repl Parts which stands for Competitive Replacement Parts. Used parts are described as LKQ, Qual Recy Parts, RCY, or USED. Reconditioned parts are described as Recon. Recored parts are described as Recore. NAGS Part Numbers and Prices are provided from National Auto Glass Specifications, Inc. Pound sign (#) items indicate manual entries.

Pathways - A product of CCC Information Services Inc.

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

3974

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

TALMAN AUTO REBUILDERS
License #:udl 13249 Federal ID #:363102092
7659 S.Western Ave
Chicago, IL 60620
(773)925-8511 Fax: (773)925-1755

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

Written By: Phil Briski
Adjuster:

Insured: I.V. Henley
Owner: I.V. Henley
Address: 555 EEE. 37th Street
Chicago, IL 60653
Day: (773)536-5559

Claim #
Policy #
Deductible:
Date of Loss:
Type of Loss: Collision
Point of Impact: 3. Right T-Bone (R

Inspect Location: TALMAN AUTO REBUILDERS
7659 S.Western Ave
Chicago, IL 60620

Business: (773)925-8511

Insurance Company:

15 Days to Repair

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:
VIN: 1N4BU31D1SC200764 **Lic:** 346 5882 IL **Prod Date:** **Odometer:** 118590

Air Conditioning	Rear Defogger	Tilt Wheel
Cruise Control	Intermittent Wipers	Tinted Glass
Body Side Moldings	Dual Mirrors	Clear Coat Paint
Power Steering	Power Brakes	Power Windows
Power Locks	Power Mirrors	AM Radio
FM Radio	Stereo	Cassette
Search/Seek	Driver Air Bag	Passenger Air Bag
Cloth Seats	Bucket Seats	Recline/Lounge Seats
Automatic Transmission	Overdrive	Aluminum/Alloy Wheels

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE		LABOR	PAINT
1		PILLARS, ROCKER & FLOOR					
2*	Repl	LKQ RT cntr plr & rocker +30%	1	260.00	s	8.5	2.5
3		Add for Clear Coat					0.5
4	R&I	RT Center plr trim lower				0.4	
5	R&I	RT Center plr trim upper				0.3	
6#	Rpr	Trim fit LKQ parts				4.0	
7		RESTRAINT SYSTEMS					
8	Repl	RT Belt & retractor	1	133.62		1.0	
9		FRONT DOOR					
10*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	520.00		1.6	3.2
11		Add for Clear Coat					1.3
12		Transfer door glass				0.9	
13		Clean, lube & adjust window & latch				0.2	
14		Add for power units				0.3	
15		R&I molding side				0.2	
16		R&I molding belt				0.3	
17		R&I outside handle				0.3	
18		R&I weatherstrip				0.3	
19		R&I mirror				0.4	
20*	Refn	RT Body side mldg					0.5
21		Add for Clear Coat					0.1
22		REAR DOOR					
23*	Repl	LKQ RT door assy +30%	1	390.00		1.4	3.2
24		Overlap Major Adj. Panel					-0.4
25		Add for Clear Coat					0.6
26		Transfer door glass				0.9	
27		Clean, lube & adjust window & latch				0.2	
28		Add for power units				0.3	
29		R&I molding side				0.2	
30		R&I molding belt				0.3	
31*	Refn	RT Body side mldg					0.5
32		Add for Clear Coat					0.1

Complaint Register # _____

Confidential # _____

Attachment # _____

PL JOINT 019032 05 CR 08932 BAKER GLENN 019032

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

NO.	OP.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	EXT. PRICE	LABOR	PAINT
33		QUARTER PANEL				
34*	Rpr	RT Quarter panel			2.0	2.1
35		Overlap Major Adj. Panel				-0.4
36*		Add for Clear Coat				0.4
37#	Rpr	Set Up & Measure			1.0	
38#	Rpr	Unibody Repair - Right-			5.0 F	
39#	Subl	Four Wheel Alignment	1	90.00 X		
40#	Refn	Corrosion Protection				0.5
41#	Refn	Car Cover				0.3
42#	Repl	Flex Agent	1	8.00 T		
43#	Repl	Pinstripe Tape	1	15.00 T	0.5	
44#	Rpr	Tint Paint				1.0
45#	Repl	Seam Sealer	1	10.00 T		
46#	Repl	Weld Through Primer	1	5.00 T		
		Subtotals ==>		1431.62	30.5	16.0

Parts		1303.62
Body Labor	25.5 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	1071.00
Paint Labor	16.0 hrs @ $ 42.00/hr	672.00
Frame Labor	5.0 hrs @ $ 60.00/hr	300.00
Paint Supplies	16.0 hrs @ $ 22.00/hr	352.00
Sublet/Misc.		128.00
SUBTOTAL		$ 3826.62
Sales Tax	$ 1693.62 @ 8.7500%	148.19
GRAND TOTAL		$ 3974.81

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

06/23/2004 at 01:26 PM Job Number:
12403

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

1995 NISS ALTIMA GXE 4-2.4L-FI 4D SED Teal Int:

INTERNAL DAMAGES ARE OPEN TO INSPECTION, ACTUAL REPAIRS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PARTS AND LABOR. PLEASE REMOVE ALL VALUABLES FROM YOUR VEHICLE.

PAINT SUPPLIES INCLUDE TAXED MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLE ITEMS

ILLINOIS LAW REQUIRES THAT VEHICLE REPAIRERS MUST BE LICENSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5-301 OF THE ILLINOIS VEHICLE CODE.

Estimate based on MOTOR CRASH ESTIMATING GUIDE. Unless otherwise noted all items are derived from the Guide ARF3789 Database Date 05/2004, CCC Data Date 06/2004, and the parts selected are OEM-parts manufactured by the vehicles Original Equipment Manufacturer. Asterisk (*) or Double Asterisk (**) indicates that the parts and/or labor information provided by MOTOR may have been modified or may have come from an alternate data source. Tilde sign (~) items indicate MOTOR Not-Included Labor operations. Non-Original Equipment Manufacturer aftermarket parts are described as AM, Qual Repl Parts or Comp Repl Parts which stands for Competitive Replacement Parts. Used parts are described as LKQ, Qual Recy Parts, RCY, or USED. Reconditioned parts are described as Recon. Recored parts are described as Recore. NAGS Part Numbers and Prices are provided by National Auto Glass Specifications, Inc. Pound sign (#) items indicate manual entries.

CCC Pathways - A product of CCC Information Services Inc.

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

Patrick Nooney

773 406-0564

Sgt Watts
1-310-274-3988 (cell)
(773) 848-4761 (cell)

Car # m 03 423

Complaint Register # _____

Confidential # _____

Attachment # _____

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
Confidential Investigation Section

11 AUGUST 2005

TO: Commanding Officer
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigation Section

FROM: Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY, Star 10865
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

SUBJECT: Search for Lelissa JACKSON

REFERENCE: Complaint Register Number 300778
Confidential Number 259476

ACCUSED: Sergeant Ronald WATTS, Star 2640

It was brought to the attention of this investigator by Commander Walter GREEN of the 2nd District and Sergeant Keith CALLOWAY of Unit 121C, Sergeant Ronald WATTS had reported a theft from his residence. Sergeant WATTS reported the loss of United States Currency in the amount of $12,400.00. Also taken in the alleged theft were various other items which made the loss total in value to $17, 525.00.

The alleged offender listed on the case report was Lelissa JACKSON, the alleged girlfriend Sergeant WATTS. Because the loss was so peculiar, the agent made an effort to find Ms JACKSON. Sergeant Kenneth BIGG and Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY went to 5510 West Flournoy and made inquiries. A black male identifying himself as Richard SMITH, born in 1956, told the investigators Ms JACKSON moved two to three months ago. He had no knowledge of her present whereabouts.

Efforts are being made to locate Ms JACKSON. Sergeant BIGG requested the photo for Ms JACKSON from the Secretary of State. Taken with the alleged money and other items was a promissory note for $1000.00. Ms JACKSON is a possible witness in the case alleged against Sergeant WATTS.

Police Agent Calvin HOLLIDAY
Internal Affairs Division
Confidential Investigations Section

APPROVED:
Acting Deputy Chief 1066
Commanding Officer
Confidential Investigation Section
SA-RS

Complaint Register #_____
Confidential #_____
Attachment #_____

05 CR 08952 00000

HD80 LEADS RESPONSES 10 AUG 05
1101 KB

PAGE 1

XCX NO REC LEADS NAM/JACKSON,LELISSA SEX/F
DOB/060269

SOS 08102005 1100
DL/IP STA/VALID
TDL/TIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
CDL/CIP STA/SEE ILOLNHELP
SCHLBUS STA/NOT A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER (SEE ILOLNHELP)
JACKSON LELISA
5510 W FLOURNOY ST CHICAGO 60644
SEX/F DOB/06021969 HGT/5'04" WGT/185 HAI/BRO EYE/BRO
OLN/J250-5206-9757 OLC/D* OLT/ORIG EXP/06022006 ISS/07012002
RES-PID CLASS/NONE
NO STOPS IN EFFECT
NO CONV LAST 12 MO
DIGITAL ISSUE
END

F1=HELP F2=NEXT F3=PREV F9=VIEW ALL F10=ERASE F11=STATUS F12=EXIT
HDC035 PRESS F2 TO VIEW ADDITIONAL RECORDS

Complaint Register #_____

Confidential #_____

Attachment #_____

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 956 of 1035 PageID #:54102

ATTENDANCE & ASSIGNMENT RECORD
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIT 716 CHA COMM POL SOUTH
4947 S FEDERAL

PAYROLL NO. 1180 | DATE 19 JUN 04 | PAGE 03

WATCH	STAR NO.	NAME	PRESENT FOR DUTY	TITLE CODE	SOCIAL SECURITY	DAY OFF 80	DAY OFF 82	OTHER ABSENCE	ABSENCE EXPLANATION AND/OR COMP. TIME WORKED	ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION	CAR NO.	BEAT NO.	TEMPORARY CHANGE OF WATCH/ ASSIGNMENT OR ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMT. EXPLANATION
5		HEARD LORRAINE		9113	356-58-2832	X				POLICE AIDE		—	—
									WATCH TOTL 0001				
5	13497	ZENO DAVIS, CHARLISE		9161	356560494	X				POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	18396	WALKER, DANTE	X	9161	340628933					POLICE OFFICER	7698	4538	0700-1730
5	11442	RINGO, CHERYL		9161	340489295	X				POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	2001	BENNETT, DUANE	X	9171	318621425					Supv. Sgt.	9262	4531	0700-1730 w/c

DISCIPLINARY CODES: 75-SUSPENSION W/O PAY; 75A-SUSPENSION OPTION WORKING REGULAR D.O.; 76-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (AS ORDERED BY I.A.D.); 77-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (INCL. SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY); 78-SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY (WORKING IN LIEU OF D.O.); 79-ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION W/O PAY

ABSENCE CODES: 80-DAY OFF; 81-DAY OFF COMP. TIME; 82-ANNUAL VACATION; 83-SICKNESS INJURED NOT ON DUTY; 84-INJURED ON DUTY; 85-SICKNESS IN FAMILY (SWORN MEMBERS ONLY); 86-DEATH IN FAMILY; 87-MILITARY LEAVE; 88-JURY DUTY; 89-EXCUSED FROM DUTY NON DISCIPLINARY; 90-BABY FURLOUGH DAY; 91-PERSONAL DAY; 92-EXCUSED W/O PAY-NO SUPV APPROVAL; 93-MARRIAGE LEAVE; 94-DAY-OFF HOLIDAY WITH PAY; 95-LEAVE OF ABSENCE

TERMINATION CODES: 96-RETIREMENT; 97-RESIGNATION; 98-DISCHARGED; 99-DEATH

SIGNATURE OF WATCH COMMANDER OR UNIT HEAD: D. Bennett #20

CPD-11.605 (REV. 6/91)

PL JOINT 019038 BAKER GLENN 019038

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 957 of 1035 PageID #:54103

ATTENDANCE & ASSIGNMENT RECORD
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIT 715 PUBLIC HOUSING SOUTH
4947 S FEDERAL

PAYROLL NO. 1180 | DATE 19 JUN 04 | PAGE 10

WATCH	STAR NO.	NAME		PRESENT FOR DUTY	TITLE CODE	SOCIAL SECURITY	DAY OFF 80	DAY OFF 82	OTHER ABSENCE	ABSENCE EXPLANATION AND/OR COMP. TIME WORKED	ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION	CAR NO.	BEAT NO.	TEMPORARY CHANGE OF WATCH/ ASSIGNMENT OR ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMT. EXPLANATION
											SUPV SERGEANT		—	—
5	01347	BOSAK	JERROLD		9171	344-48-5585	X				SUPV SERGEANT	3171	4536	0800-1830
5	02577	KAUFMANN	ANTHONY	X	9171	344-48-4560					SUPV SERGEANT	3540	4512	0800-1830
5	02640	WATTS	RONALD	X	9171	353-64-2157					POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	03712	ANDERSON	JEROME		9161	324-62-0879			90	ELL/OHKS 19 JUNE-04	POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	04056	BAILEY	PAUL		9161	354-54-1069	X				POLICE OFFICER		—	—
	18433	BARBER	VICTORIA		9161	355-50-2686	X				POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	12678	BENITEZ	DAVID		9161	359-54-5873	X				POLICE OFFICER		—	DETAIL TO 765
5	13587	BINION JR	JOHNNIE		9161	329-70-0336					POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	18857	BLAKE	DAVID		9161	336-62-3720		X			POLICE OFFICER	4898	4512A	0800-1830
5	15903	BOLTON	BRIAN	X	9161	352-74-3881					POLICE OFFICER	9816	4535A	0700-1730
5	05377	BOOKER	JEFFREY	X	9161	361-46-7855					POLICE OFFICER		—	DETAIL TO 765
5	11914	CADMAN	MATHEW		9161	342-80-9372					POLICE OFFICER		—	TAYLOR SITE
5	17226	CLENNA	KEVIN		9161	329-70-0246					POLICE OFFICER	2947	4536A	0800-1830
5	10761	CORBIN	DAVID	X	9161	344-48-2856					POLICE OFFICER	4507	4512B	0800-1830
5	16280	EDWARDS	DARRYL	X	9161	331-62-7827					POLICE OFFICER	2947	4536A	0800-1830
5	18339	GASKEW	JIMMIE	X	9161	330-64-1659					POLICE OFFICER		—	—
	18497	GNIADEK	JEFFREY		9161	342-58-9910			81	CLL/OHKS 19-JUNE-04	POLICE OFFICER	9816	4535A	0700-1730
5	18640	GOLDSMITH	EUGENE	X	9161	347-62-9503					POLICE OFFICER	4898	4512A	0800-1830
5	12152	GONZALEZ	ROBERT	X	9161	328-80-8537					POLICE OFFICER		—	—
5	09622	HEARD	RONALD		9161	325-62-3391		X			POLICE OFFICER	—	4503A	0500-1500
5	07664	JOHNSON	JESSE	X	9161	323-52-7224					POLICE OFFICER	3424	4512D	0800-1830
5	19462	JONES	ALVIN	X	9161	323-70-1347								

DISCIPLINARY CODES: 75-SUSPENSION W/O PAY; 75A-SUSPENSION OPTION WORKING REGULAR D.O.; 76-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (AS ORDERED BY I.A.D.); 77-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (INCL. SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY); 78-SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY (WORKING IN LIEU OF D.O.); 79-ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION W/O PAY

ABSENCE CODES: 80-DAY OFF; 81-DAY OFF COMP. TIME; 82-ANNUAL VACATION; 83-SICKNESS INJURED NOT ON DUTY; 84-INJURED ON DUTY; 85-SICKNESS IN FAMILY (SWORN MEMBERS ONLY); 86-DEATH IN FAMILY; 87-MILITARY LEAVE; 88-JURY DUTY; 89-EXCUSED FROM DUTY NON DISCIPLINARY; 90-BABY FURLOUGH DAY; 91-PERSONAL DAY; 92-EXCUSED W/O PAY-NO SUPV APPROVAL; 93-MARRIAGE LEAVE; 94-DAY-OFF HOLIDAY WITH PAY; 95-LEAVE OF ABSENCE

TERMINATION CODES: 96-RETIREMENT; 97-RESIGNATION; 98-DISCHARGED; 99-DEATH

SIGNATURE OF WATCH COMMANDER OR UNIT HEAD: Sgt M Bennett #20

CPD-11.605 (REV. 6/91)

PL JOINT 019039 BAKER GLENN 019039

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 957 of 1035 PageID #:54103

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 958 of 1035 PageID #:54104

ATTENDANCE & ASSIGNMENT RECORD
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNIT **715 PUBLIC HOUSING SOUTH**
4947 S FEDERAL

PAYROLL NO. 1180 | DATE **19 JUN 04** | PAGE **12**

WATCH	STAR NO.	NAME		PRESENT FOR DUTY	TITLE CODE	SOCIAL SECURITY	DAY OFF 80	DAY OFF 82	OTHER ABSENCE	ABSENCE EXPLANATION AND/OR COMP. TIME WORKED	ASSIGNMENT DESCRIPTION	CAR NO.	BEAT NO.	TEMPORARY CHANGE OF WATCH/ ASSIGNMENT OR ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMT. EXPLANATION
											SUPV SERGEANT			
6	02635	KANE	MICHAEL		9171	342-52-9250	X				SUPV SERGEANT	9262	4534	1600-0230
6	01091	SCHAEFER	ROBERT	X	9171	358-38-0184					LIEUTENANT	3610	4599B	1200-2000
6	00555	SPRATTE	JAMES	X	9173	361-40-2789					SUPV SERGEANT	3540	4533	1800-0430
6	02262	THOMAS	EDWIN	X	9171	337-54-8892					POLICE OFFICER	DESK	4503	1400-2200
6	09928	ADKINS	MARC	X	9161	336-70-9953					POLICE OFFICER			
	14825	BALLAUER	JAMES		9161	323-80-5406	X				POLICE OFFICER			
6	18866	BRANDON	SEAN		9161	358-60-2245		X			POLICE OFFICER	3424	4533A	1800 0430
6	17332	BUCHANAN	JAMES	X	9161	342-58-0199					POLICE OFFICER			DETAIL TO 011
6	19196	CALHOUN	MCKINLEY		9161	335-72-0530					POLICE OFFICER			
6	12241	CANNON	JOHN		9161	336-58-6254	X				POLICE OFFICER			
6	15112	CORTESI	NICHOLAS		9161	353-58-1225		X			POLICE OFFICER	4507	4533C	1800-0430
6	03351	DAVEY	THOMAS	X	9161	355-76-3154					POLICE OFFICER			
6	16422	GEISBUSH	JAMES		9161	327-78-5747	X				POLICE OFFICER			DETAIL TO 011
6	19245	GRIGGS	CHRISTOPH		9161	325-74-1990					POLICE OFFICER			
6	19767	ITHAL	ALAN		9161	330-60-8279		X			POLICE OFFICER	2947	4534E	1600-0230
6	19987	JAKOB	MARK	X	9161	331-80-6838					POLICE OFFICER			ASSIGNMENT UNKNOWN
	16246	JULIAN	TERRENCE		9161	356-70-9625					POLICE OFFICER	3424	4533A	1800-0430
6	10353	LEE JR	ISAAC	X	9161	358-60-1918					POLICE OFFICER	2164	4534B	1600-0230
6	18376	LEFEBVRE	TODD	X	9161	358-74-7373					POLICE OFFICER	2164	4534B	1600-0230
6	14059	LEVIGNE	WILLIAM	X	9161	341-54-7633					POLICE OFFICER			
6	07760	MARIANI	RONALD		9161	352-52-9662		X			POLICE OFFICER	2947	4534E	1600-0230
6	16664	MESECK	JACK	X	9161	322-54-5087					Police officer	DESK	4503A	1400-2200
6	19468	SNelling	Broderick	X	9161	329-66-8557								

DISCIPLINARY CODES: 75-SUSPENSION W/O PAY; 75A-SUSPENSION OPTION WORKING REGULAR D.O.; 76-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (AS ORDERED BY I.A.D.); 77-EXCUSED FROM DUTY W/O PAY (INCL. SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY); 78-SUMMARY PUNISHMENT W/O PAY (WORKING IN LIEU OF D.O.); 79-ABSENT WITHOUT PERMISSION W/O PAY

ABSENCE CODES: 80-DAY OFF; 81-DAY OFF COMP. TIME; 82-ANNUAL VACATION; 83-SICKNESS INJURED NOT ON DUTY; 84-INJURED ON DUTY; 85-SICKNESS IN FAMILY (SWORN MEMBERS ONLY); 86-DEATH IN FAMILY; 87-MILITARY LEAVE; 88-JURY DUTY; 89-EXCUSED FROM DUTY NON DISCIPLINARY; 90-BABY FURLOUGH DAY; 91-PERSONAL DAY; 92-EXCUSED W/O PAY-NO SUPV APPROVAL; 93-MARRIAGE LEAVE; 94-DAY-OFF HOLIDAY WITH PAY; 95-LEAVE OF ABSENCE

TERMINATION CODES: 96-RETIREMENT; 97-RESIGNATION; 98-DISCHARGED; 99-DEATH

SIGNATURE OF WATCH COMMANDER OR UNIT HEAD: Patt E Thomas 2262

CPD-11.605 (REV. 6/91)

PL JOINT 019040 BAKER GLENN 019040

IR Number: 1268264 Name: CAMPBELL, QINCE R

ARREST

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 015838587
Officer: SAMUELS
Star No: 7503
Unit:

Arrest Date: 01-JUN-2004
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP

Residence: 511 E BROWNING AVE
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] P M 720 ILCS 5.0/16-2 THEFT - OF LOST/MISLAID PROPERTY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

ARREST

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCY
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 015564078
Officer: MONTOYA
Star No: 15631
Unit: 002

Arrest Date: 26-AUG-2003
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 018 LOCKUP

Residence: 511 E BROWNING AVE
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] 3 F 720 ILCS 5.0/16A-3-A RETAIL THEFT - SHOPLIFTING >150

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
001	720-5/16A-3(A)	RET THEFT/DISPLAY MERCH/>$150	CONVICTED 1 2003CR19784 28-OCT-2003 28-OCT-2003

Disposition: SENTENCED/ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Sentence: DOC 002 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS

ARREST

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 015558298
Officer: WILLIAMS
Star No: 17859
Unit: 021

Arrest Date: 21-AUG-2003
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 021 LOCKUP

Residence: 511 E BROWNING AVE
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] B M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-1 CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO BUILDING

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

JUVENILE ARREST JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014612256
Officer: LAMB JR
Star No: 8258
Unit: 153

Arrest Date: 19-OCT-2000
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP

Residence: 508 E 38 ST
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] 2 F 720 ILCS 5.0/19-1-A BURGLARY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)
Sentence:

CONFIDENTIAL - Further dissemination or unlawful use of information contained in this record is forbidden. When this record has served the purpose for which it was issued, it must be destroyed.

05 CR 08932 66051

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

351( )outh Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60( )
Identification Section

)-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1268264** *Name:* **CAMPBELL, QINCE R**

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUICE R** *Arrest Date:* **10-AUG-2000** *Residence* **508 E 38 ST**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 021 JUVENILE HOLDING** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014553332**
Officer: **GLENKE**
Star No: **13768**
Unit:

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/16A-3-A RETAIL THEFT - SHOPLIFTING <$150

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: **DETAINED (HOME CONFINEMENT**
Sentence:

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUINCE** *Arrest Date:* **13-JUL-2000** *Residence* **508 E 38 ST**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014530409**
Officer: **RODRIGUEZ**
Star No: **15511**
Unit:

Arrest Charges

[1] 2 F 720 ILCS 5.0/18-1-A ROBBERY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: **DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)** **14-JUL-2000**
Sentence:

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUINCY R** *Arrest Date:* **21-JUN-2000** *Residence* **508 E 38 ST # 648**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014512362**
Officer: **ARTZ**
Star No: **19783**
Unit: **002**

Arrest Charges

[1] 2 F 625 ILCS 5.0/4-103 POSSESSION OF STOLEN VEHICLE

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: **DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)** **22-JUN-2000**
Sentence:

CONFIDENTIAL - Further dissemination or unlawful use of information contained in this record is forbidden. When this record has served the purpose for which it was issued, it must be destroyed.

R201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 ...th Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60(
Identification Section

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

1.903C (REV. 4/97)

R Number: **1268264**

Name: **CAMPBELL, QINCE R**

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCEY
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014511133
Officer: FALK
Star No: 15994
Unit: 002

Arrest Date: 20-JUN-2000
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP

Residence: 508 E 38 ST # 648
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] B M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-3-A-2 CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO LAND

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
			11-JUL-2000

Disposition: REFFERED TO COURT
Sentence:
Disposition: SCREENED OUT
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014436010
Officer: GREY
Star No: 4880
Unit: 284

Arrest Date: 20-MAR-2000
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP

Residence: 508 E 38 ST
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/12-3-A BATTERY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCY R
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014400160
Officer: MICKEL
Star No: 10974
Unit: 002

Arrest Date: 06-FEB-2000
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 002 JUVENILE HOLDING

Residence: 508 E 38 ST # 648
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] 3 F 720 ILCS 5.0/16-1-A-1 THEFT - EXERTS UNAUTH CONTROL/PERSON <$300

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
			07-FEB-2000

Disposition: DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)
Sentence:

CONFIDENTIAL - Further dissemination or unlawful use of information contained in this record is forbidden. When this record has served the purpose for which it was issued, it must be destroyed.

Requested by: PC0K958

R201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60
Identification Section

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

1.903C (REV. 4/97)

R Number: **1268264**

Name: **CAMPBELL, QINCE R**

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, RAYMOND
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014361416
Officer: GARCIA
Star No: 14596

Arrest Date: 12-DEC-1999
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 021 JUVENILE HOLDING

Residence: 508 E 38 ST # 648
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] 4 F 720 ILCS 5.0/16A-3-A — RETAIL THEFT - SHOPLIFTING - LESS THAN $150/2ND +

Court Charges/Dispositions

Unit:

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
			03-JAN-2000

Disposition: REFFERED TO COURT
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCY
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014351768
Officer: HORTON
Star No: 18277
Unit: 021

Arrest Date: 29-NOV-1999
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 021 LOCKUP

Residence: 508 E 38 ST # 648
CHICAGO, IL 60653

Arrest Charges

[1] 4 F 720 ILCS 5.0/21-1-1-A — CRIM DAMAGE PROP-KNOWINGLY DAMAGE PROP >300 <10K

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984
CB No: 014340824
Officer: SHEN
Star No: 15986

Arrest Date: 15-NOV-1999
Dist. of Detention: DISTRICT 021 JUVENILE HOLDING

Residence: 2030 S STATE ST # 2001
CHICAGO, IL 60616

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 550.0/4 — POSSESS CANNABIS

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-5 — CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO STATE LAND

Court Charges/Dispositions

Unit: 021

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
			06-DEC-1999

Disposition: REFFERED TO COURT
Sentence:

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Requested by: PC0K958

21-SEP-2004 09:48

PL JOINT 019044

05 CR 08[illegible]

BAKER GLENN 019044

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

351 outh Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 6 3
Identification Section

CAPS CHICAGO POLICE

-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1268264** *Name:* **CAMPBELL, QINCE R**

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R *Arrest Date:* 15-NOV-1999 *Residence.* 508 E 38 ST
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984 *Dist. of Detention:* DISTRICT 021 JUVENILE HOLDING CHICAGO, IL 60653
CB No: 014340824
Officer: SHEN
Star No: 15986
Unit: 021

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 550.0/4 POSSESS CANNABIS

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-5 CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO STATE LAND

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: REFFERED TO COURT 06-DEC-1999
Sentence:

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R *Arrest Date:* 01-NOV-1999 *Residence.* 508 E 38 ST
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984 *Dist. of Detention:* DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP CHICAGO, IL 60653
CB No: 014329583
Officer: CLIFTON
Star No: 9584
Unit: 284

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/12-3-A BATTERY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: REFFERED TO COURT 22-NOV-1999
Sentence:

JUVENILE ARREST **JUVENILE**

Arrest Name: CAMPBELL, QUINCE R *Arrest Date:* 07-SEP-1999 *Residence.* 508 E 38 ST # 64B
Date of Birth: 29-OCT-1984 *Dist. of Detention:* DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP CHICAGO, IL 60653
CB No: 014285046
Officer: WATTS
Star No: 3406
Unit: 002

Arrest Charges

[1] 3 F 720 ILCS 5.0/12-4-A-1 AGG BATTERY

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

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RR201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 South Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60[illegible]
Identification Section

-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1268264** Name: **CAMPBELL, QINCE R**

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUINCY R** Arrest Date: **14-MAY-1999** Residence: **536 E 37 PL**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014192244**
Officer: **WITKOWSKI**
Star No: **12631**
Unit: **002**

Arrest Charges

[1] 2 F 720 ILCS 5.0/19-1 **BURGLARY**

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: **DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)** **17-MAY-1999**
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QUINCE R** Arrest Date: **06-MAY-1999** Residence: **508 E 38 ST # 648**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014185395**
Officer: **HOY**
Star No: **8618**
Unit: **002**

Arrest Charges

[1] 3 F 720 ILCS 5.0/12-4-A-1 **AGG BATTERY**

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

Disposition: **DETAINED (DETENTION CENTER)** **07-MAY-1999**
Sentence:

JUVENILE — ARREST — JUVENILE

Arrest Name: **CAMPBELL, QINCE R** Arrest Date: **21-JAN-1999** Residence: **508 E 38 ST # 4TH**
Date of Birth: **29-OCT-1984** Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**
CB No: **014097430**
Officer: **ROBERISON**
Star No: **17949**
Unit: **002**

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-5 **CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO STATE LAND**

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #

*** End of Record ***

CONFIDENTIAL - Further dissemination or unlawful use of information contained in this record is forbidden. When this record has served the purpose for which it was issued, it must be destroyed.

CASE:-04CR2059201 S (START OF FELONY CASE) PAGE: 001 OF 005 PROD
Defendant Name: QUINCE CAMPBELL
GENERAL INFORMATION
CB: 015909586 IR: 1268264 SID: 036919080 FBI: 978027AB8 RD: HK550765

ATTORNEY INFORMATION

SEQ	ATTY NBR	ATTORNEY NAME	FIRST APPEAR	ASSIGN CD
001	30295	PUBLIC DEFENDER	092004	A

CHARGE INFORMATION

NBR	A	TYPE	CLASS	CHAPTER/SECTION	DESCRIPTION
001		F	1	720-5\8-4(720-5\18-2	(ATT) ATTEMPT ARMED ROBBERY
002		F	1	720-5\8-4(720-5\18-2	(ATT) ATTEMPT ARMED ROBBERY
003		F	3	720-5/12-4(b)(10)	AGG BATTERY/INDIV OVER 60

DISPOSITION INFORMATION

Enter=Continue PF3=Return PF7=Bkwrd PF8=Frwd PF10=Reset PF12=Print Clear=Exit
=> Print The Following Pages PAGE: 001 THRU 005 Destination ____

CASE: 04CR2059201 S (START OF FELONY CASE) PAGE: 002 OF 005 PROD
DEFENDANT NAME: QUINCE CAMPBELL

090104-
IND/INFO-CLK OFFICE-PRES JUDGE 092004 1701 CR2059201 I
04CR2059201 ID# CR100621451
CLERK'S OFFICE 0900 AM

092004-
CASE ASSIGNED 092004 1708
BIEBEL, PAUL JR.
ROOM 101 0930 AM

092004-
DEFENDANT IN CUSTODY 000000
BIEBEL, PAUL JR.
ROOM 101

092004-
DEFENDANT IN CUSTODY 000000
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208

ENTER=CONTINUE PF3=RETURN PF7=BKWRD PF8=FRWD PF10=RESET PF12=PRINT CLEAR=EXIT
=> PRINT THE FOLLOWING PAGES PAGE: 001 THRU 005 DESTINATION ____

ASE:- 04CR2059201 S (START OF FELONY CASE) PAGE: 003 OF 005 PROD
DEFENDANT NAME: QUINCE CAMPBELL

)92004-
'RISONER DATA SHEET TO ISSUE 000000
:ANNON, DIANE G.
:OOM 208

)92004-
?UBLIC DEFENDER APPOINTED 000000
:ANNON, DIANE G.
:OOM 208

)92004-
DEFENDANT ARRAIGNED 000000
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208

ENTER=CONTINUE PF3=RETURN PF7=BKWRD PF8=FRWD PF10=RESET PF12=PRINT CLEAR=EXIT
=> PRINT THE FOLLOWING PAGES PAGE: 001 THRU 005 DESTINATION ____

CASE: 04CR2059201 S (START OF FELONY CASE) PAGE: 004 OF 005 PROD
DEFENDANT NAME: QUINCE CAMPBELL

092004-
PLEA OF NOT GUILTY 000000
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208

092004-
MOTION FOR DISCOVERY 000000 F 1
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208

092004-
DISCOVERY ANSWER FILED 000000 1
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208

092004-
CONTINUANCE BY AGREEMENT 102504
CANNON, DIANE G.
ROOM 208 0930 AM

ENTER=CONTINUE PF3=RETURN PF7=BKWRD PF8=FRWD PF10=RESET PF12=PRINT CLEAR=EXIT
=> PRINT THE FOLLOWING PAGES PAGE: 001 THRU 005 DESTINATION ____

Court Dates:
25 Oct 04
Rm 208

CASE: 04CR2059201 S (START OF FELONY CASE) PAGE: 005 OF 005 PROD
DEFENDANT NAME: QUINCE CAMPBELL

END OF FILE

ENTER=CONTINUE PF3=RETURN PF7=BKWRD PF8=FRWD PF10=RESET PF12=PRINT CLEAR=EXIT
=> PRINT THE FOLLOWING PAGES PAGE: 001 THRU 005 DESTINATION ____

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 970 of 1035 PageID #:54116

ILLINOIS TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT

Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets

06570076

1 DRAC	2 PEDV	3 TRVD	4 TRFC	5 WEAT	6 DRVA	7 VIS	8 VEHD	9 LGHT	10 COLL	11 MANV	12 PPA	13 PPL
9 U1	1 U2	9	1	1	1 U1	99 U2	1 U1	99 U2	1	9	1 U1	21 U2	99	9

INVESTIGATING AGENCY: **CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

TYPE OF REPORT 31: [X] ON-SCENE [ ] NOT ON-SCENE [ ] AMENDED

32: [X] A No Injury / Drive Away [ ] B Injury and / or Tow Due To Crash

33 R.D. NUMBER: YR HK441254

14 TRFW: 8 | 15 VEHT: U1 2 | U2 1 | 16 NO. LANES: 9 | 17 ALGN: 1 | 18 RSUR: 1 | 19 VEHU: U1 99 | U2 2 | 20 RDEF: 99 | 21 BAC: U1 96 | U2 96 | 22 NO. OCCS: U1 | U2 0 | 23 DIRP: U1 5 | U2 9

34 ADDRESS NO.: 540 (CIRCLE) N E S W: N (CIRCLE) HIGHWAY or STREET NAME: 37th St

[ ] ____FT / MI N E S W AT INTERSECTION WITH (NAME OF INTERSECTION OR ROAD FEATURE)

CITY: CHICAGO

COUNTY: COOK

INTERSECTION RELATED 35: [ ] Yes [X] No

PRIVATE PROPERTY: [ ] Yes [X] No

HIT & RUN: [ ] Yes [X] No

36 DATE OF CRASH: 6/19/04 (mo day yr) TIME: 11:45 [X] AM [ ] PM

BEAT OF OCCURRENCE: 212

37 ANY SINGLE VEHICLE/PROPERTY DAMAGED OVER $500: [X] Yes [ ] No

38 NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES INVLD: 3

PHOTO(S) TAKEN: [ ] Yes [X] No

STATEMENT(S) TAKEN: [ ] Yes [X] No

UNIT 1

NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) 39: Clear No Record - LPS [ ] DRIVER [ ] PED [ ] PEDAL [ ] EQUES [ ] NMV [ ] NCV

DATE OF BIRTH: / / (mo day yr)

STREET ADDRESS: UNK

SEX: | SAFT 25: | AIR 26:

CITY: | STATE: | ZIP: | INJURY 27: 0 | EJECT 28: 1

TELEPHONE: | DRIVER LICENSE NO.: | STATE: | CLASS:

TAKEN TO: | EMS AGENCY:

MAKE: Ford | MODEL: Van | YEAR:

PLATE NO.: 84 4640 IK | STATE: IL | YEAR: 04

VIN: 1FTFE2AY9THA32149

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN

POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 1

	Y	N
TOWED		X
FIRE		X
HAZMAT SPILL		X
COM VEH		X

*IF YES SEE BELOW

VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.): UNK

OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip):

INSURANCE CO.:

TELEPHONE: | POLICY NO.:

UNIT 2

NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) 39: HENLEY, IV [ ] DRIVER [ ] PED [ ] PEDAL [ ] EQUES [ ] NMV

DATE OF BIRTH: 7/16/27 (mo day yr)

STREET ADDRESS: 555 E 37th St

SEX: F | SAFT 25: 9 | AIR 26: 9

CITY: Chicago | STATE: IL | ZIP: 60653 | INJURY 27: 0 | EJECT 28: 1

TELEPHONE: 773 536 5559 | DRIVER LICENSE NO.: H540 4182 7802 | STATE: IL | CLASS: D

TAKEN TO: NA | EMS AGENCY: NA

MAKE: Nissan | MODEL: 6XE | YEAR: 95

PLATE NO.: 3465882 | STATE: IL | YEAR: 04

VIN: 1N4BU31D1SC200764

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN

POINT OF FIRST CONTACT: 7

	Y	N
TOWED		X
FIRE		X
HAZMAT SPILL		X
COM VEH		X

*IF YES SEE BELOW

VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.): SAME AS ABOVE

OWNER ADDRESS (street, city, state, zip):

INSURANCE CO.: American Auto Ins Agency 01/05

TELEPHONE: | POLICY NO.: 550900110688

(UNIT)	(SEAT) 24	(DOB)	(SEX)	(SAFT) 25	(AIR) 26	(INJ) 27	(EJCT) 28	40 PASSENGERS & WITNESSES ONLY (NAME) / (ADDR) / (TEL)	41 (HOSP)	42 (EMS)
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								

	(EVNO)	(MOST)	(EVNT) 29	(LOC) 30
UNIT 1	1	X	11	3
	2			
	3			
UNIT 2	1	X	19	1
	2			
	3			

43 DAMAGED PROPERTY OWNER NAME: | DAMAGED PROPERTY

PROPERTY OWNER ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP:

45 ARREST NAME: | SECTION: | CITATION NO.:

ARREST NAME: | SECTION: | CITATION NO.:

46 STAR NO.: 7837 | SIGNATURE: Davis R.A. | 47 BEAT: 296 | 48 SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE/STAR NO.: Sgt IC Pope #1982

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE(S): PRIMARY: | SECONDARY:

45 DATE POLICE NOTIFIED: 6/19/04 | TIME NOTIFIED: 1:00 [ ] AM [X] PM

COURT DATE: (mo day yr) | COURT TIME: [ ] AM [ ] PM

P1201

*IF YES TO HAZMAT SPILL OR COM VEH ABOVE, COMPLETE COMMERCIAL VEHICLE AREA ON BACK OF FORM

Printed by authority of the State of Illinois

SR 1050C 200M (REPRINT 12/02) IL 494-0736

PL JOINT 019052 BAKER GLENN 019052

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 971 of 1035 PageID #:54117

0657076

R. D. Number HK 441254

49 DIAGRAM

INDICATE NORTH BY ARROW

50 NARRATIVE (Refer to vehicle by Unit No.)

Unit #1 was being followed when it struck Unit #2 a parked car then reversing into Unit #3. RP0 did not witness accident and has no further information.

59 HIT & RUN / WANTED / DRIVER	SEX	RACE	AGE	HAIR COL.	DISTINGUISHING MARKS / CLOTHING DESCRIPTION	UNIT NO.	VEH. COLOR

MAIU ONLY	OFFICER ASSIGNED / STAR NO.	DATE ASSIGNED	SUPV. STAR NO.	IF CASE CLEARED HOW ☐ ARREST PROSECUTION	CITATION NO.

COURT RM. | COURT DATE | TIME AM PM | CHARGES ☐ EXC. CLEARED

SUSPENDED ☐ VICTIM CANNOT ID OFFENDER ☐ NO INVESTIGATIVE LEADS ☐ VEH. STOLEN-RD NO.
☐ LETTER TO CONTACT RETURNED BY POST OFF. ☐ WARRANT OBTAINED ☐ OTHER (Specify)
☐ VEH. REGISTRATION UNAVAILBLE ☐ INSUFFICENT EVIDENCE FOR ARREST

PREPARED BY - SIGNATURE | STAR NO. | DATE (Day-Mo.-Yr.) | APPROVED BY-SIGNATURE | STAR NO.

CARRIER NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

52 SOURCE ☐ Side of truck ☐ Papers ☐ Driver ☐ Log book

54 ID NUMBER
US DOT _____ or State No. _____
53 GVWR
ICCMC _____ State Name _____ ☐ None

55 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: If Yes: 4-Digits _____ 1-Digit _____ PLACARDED? ☐ Yes ☐ No or Name _____

	Y	N	Unk
Hazardous cargo released from truck? (do not count fuel from vehicle fuel tank)	☐	☐	
Violation of HAZMAT regs. contribute to crash?	☐	☐	☐
Violation of MCS regs. contribute to crash?	☐	☐	☐

Inspection form completed? Y N Unk — Form No.
- HAZMAT ☐ ☐ ☐ Out of Service? Y ☐ N ☐
- MCS ☐ ☐ ☐ Out of Service? ☐ ☐

56 IDOT PERMIT # _____ WIDE LOAD Y ☐ N ☐

57 TRAILER WIDTH(S): 0-96" 97-102" Over 102"
Trailer 1 ☐ ☐ ☐
Trailer 2 ☐ ☐ ☐

TRAILER LENGTH(S) - ft: Trailer 1 _____ Trailer 2 _____
VEHICLE LENGTH (TOTAL) - ft
NO. OF AXLES

☒ IN CITY OF / ☐ NEAREST CITY: CHICAGO _____ (Circle) Miles N E S W of:

INSERT APPLICABLE NUMBERS FROM CHOICES ON BACK OF TEMPLATE TWO
VEHICLE CONFIGURATION _____ CARGO BODY TYPE _____ LOAD TYPE _____

58 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE UNIT NO. _____

CARRIER NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP

SOURCE ☐ Side of truck ☐ Papers ☐ Driver ☐ Log book

ID NUMBER
US DOT _____ or State No. _____
GVWR
ICCMC _____ State Name _____ ☐ None

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: If Yes: 4-Digits _____ 1-Digit _____ PLACARDED? ☐ Yes ☐ No or Name _____

	Y	N	Unk
Hazardous cargo released from truck? (do not count fuel from vehicle fuel tank)	☐	☐	
Violation of HAZMAT regs. contribute to crash?	☐	☐	☐
Violation of MCS regs. contribute to crash?	☐	☐	☐

Inspection form completed? Y N Unk — Form No.
- HAZMAT ☐ ☐ ☐ Out of Service? Y ☐ N ☐
- MCS ☐ ☐ ☐ Out of Service? ☐ ☐

IDOT PERMIT # _____ WIDE LOAD Y ☐ N ☐

TRAILER WIDTH(S): 0-96" 97-102" Over 102"
Trailer 1 ☐ ☐ ☐
Trailer 2 ☐ ☐ ☐

TRAILER LENGTH(S) - ft: Trailer 1 _____ Trailer 2 _____
VEHICLE LENGTH (TOTAL) - ft
NO. OF AXLES

☒ IN CITY OF / ☐ NEAREST CITY: CHICAGO _____ (Circle) Miles N E S W of:

INSERT APPLICABLE NUMBERS FROM CHOICES ON BACK OF TEMPLATE TWO
VEHICLE CONFIGURATION _____ CARGO BODY TYPE _____ LOAD TYPE _____

PL JOINT 019053 BAKER GLENN 019053

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ILLINOIS TRAFFIC CRASH REPORT

Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets

ADDITIONAL UNITS

1 DRAC	2 PEDV	3 TRFD	4 TRFC	5 WEAT	6 DRVA	7 VIS.	8 VEHD	9 LGHT	10 COLL	11 MANV	12 PPA	13 PPL
U1 1 U3	1	9	1	1	1	U3 16 U1 1 U3	U1 1 U3	1	11	U1 21 U3	99	9

INVESTIGATING AGENCY: **CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

TYPE OF REPORT (31): ☒ ON SCENE ☐ NOT ON SCENE ☐ AMENDED

32: ☒ A No Injury / Drive Away ☐ B Injury and / or Tow Due To Crash

33 R.D. NUMBER: YR HK441254

IDOT CONTROL NUMBER:

14 TRFW: 8

15 VEHT: U1 1 / 3 U3 16

16 NO. LANES: 9

17 ALGN: 1

18 RSUR: 1

19 VEHU: U1 2 / U3 6

20 RDEF: 00 / 11

21 BAC: U1 96 / U3 96

22 NO. OCCS: U1 0 / U3 2

23 DIRP: U1 9 / U3 5

34 ADDRESS NO.	(CIRCLE)	HIGHWAY or STREET NAME	CITY	INTERSECTION RELATED (35)	36 DATE OF CRASH	TIME	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE
540	N (E) S W	37th St	CHICAGO	☐ Yes ☒ No	6 / 19 / 04 (mo / day / yr)	11 : 45 ☒ AM ☐ PM	212

COUNTY	PRIVATE PROPERTY	HIT & RUN	37 ANY SINGLE VEHICLE/PROPERTY DAMAGED OVER $500	38 NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES INVLD	PHOTO(S) TAKEN	STATEMENT(S) TAKEN
COOK	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No	☒ Yes ☐ No	3	☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Yes ☒ No

☐ ____ FT / MI (CIRCLE) N E S W (CIRCLE) ☐ AT INTERSECTION WITH (NAME OF INTERSECTION OR ROAD FEATURE)

UNIT 1

NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) (39)	☐ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV ☐ NCV	DATE OF BIRTH (mo / day / yr)	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
		SEX / SAFT 25 / AIR 26	PLATE NO.	STATE	YEAR
STREET ADDRESS		INJURY 27 / EJECT 28	VIN		
CITY / STATE / ZIP					
TELEPHONE	DRIVER LICENSE NO.	STATE / CLASS	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.)	INSURANCE CO.	
TAKEN TO	EMS AGENCY		OWNER ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO.

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; 99 - UNKNOWN; POINT OF FIRST CONTACT

	Y	N
TOWED	☐	☐
FIRE	☐	☐
HAZMAT SPILL	☐*	☐
COM VEH	☐*	☐

*IF YES SEE BELOW

UNIT 2

NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) (39)	☒ DRIVER ☐ PED ☐ PEDAL ☐ EQUES ☐ NMV	DATE OF BIRTH (mo / day / yr)	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
MOHAMMED III, Kallah		11 / 11 / 64	Chevy	Impala	
STREET ADDRESS		SEX M / SAFT 25 2 / AIR 26 9	PLATE NO. M03 423	STATE IL	YEAR
774 E 38th St		INJURY 27 0 / EJECT 28 1	VIN 1G1DL52W55R183711		
CITY / STATE / ZIP					
Chicago / IL / 60637					
TELEPHONE	DRIVER LICENSE NO.	STATE / CLASS	VEHICLE OWNER (LAST, FIRST M.I.)	INSURANCE CO.	
312 674 3988	M530 5006 4321	IL / B	City of Chicago		
TAKEN TO	EMS AGENCY		OWNER ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP)	TELEPHONE	POLICY NO.
NA	NA				

CIRCLE NUMBER(S) FOR DAMAGED AREA(S): 00 - NONE; 10 - UNDER CARRIAGE; 11 - TOTAL (ALL AREAS); 12 - OTHER; POINT OF FIRST CONTACT

	Y	N
TOWED	☐	☐
FIRE	☐	☐
HAZMAT SPILL	☐*	☐
COM VEH	☐*	☐

*IF YES SEE BELOW

(UNIT)	(SEAT) 24	(DOB)	(SEX)	(SAFT) 25	(AIR) 26	(INJ) 27	(EJCT) 28	40 PASSENGERS & WITNESSES ONLY (NAME) / (ADDR) / (TEL)	41 (HOSP)	42 (EMS)
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								
		/ /								

	(EVNO)	(MOST)	(EVNT) 29	(LOC) 30	43 DAMAGED PROPERTY OWNER NAME	DAMAGED PROPERTY	CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE(S)
UNIT 2	1	☒					PRIMARY
	2	☐			PROPERTY OWNER ADDRESS / CITY / STATE / ZIP		SECONDARY
	3	☐			45 ARREST NAME	SECTION / CITATION NO.	
UNIT 3	1	☒			ARREST NAME	SECTION / CITATION NO.	45 DATE POLICE NOTIFIED: 6 / 19 / 04 (mo / day / yr)
	2	☐			46 STAR NO. 7837	SIGNATURE Ramos, R.A. / 47 BEAT 296 / 48 SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE/STAR NO. Sgt C. Rapp 1008	COURT DATE (mo / day / yr)
	3	☐					TIME NOTIFIED: 1 : 00 ☐ AM ☒ PM
							COURT TIME: : ☐ AM ☐ PM

P1201

*IF YES TO HAZMAT SPILL OR COM VEH ABOVE, COMPLETE COMMERCIAL VEHICLE AREA ON BACK OF FORM

SR 1050CA 30M (REPRINT 10/03)

Printed by authority of the State of Illinois

PL JOINT 019054 BAKER GLENN 019054

Query/Update Watch Info: Window 0

Chicago Police Department
CLEAR

Exit

DASFM002_W Form Rel 61

Welcome-- VELEZ LOUIS

Query Watch Information

Information Services Div

Star No:	14122	Employee No:	308645	S.S.N:	337642843	Position:	4	Race: N	Sex: M
Last Name:	MOHAMMED			First Name:	KALLATT	MI:		Unit Assigned:	002
PC No:	PC0R964			Title Code:	9161	Title Description:	POLICE OFFICER		
Appointment Date:	02-SEP-1997			Seniority Date:	02-SEP-1997	Date of Birth:	11-NOV-1964		
Address:	9623 S UNION			Home Phone#:	773-239-7218	District of Residence:	22		

Watch:	3	Unit of Detail:		Detail Date:		Unit Telephone No:	747-8366
F1:	6a	F2:	12a	FULL:		Furlo Year:	2005
Day Off Group:	04	Locker No:		Court-Key	O	Start Time 1:	2300 Start Time 2:
Jan-Jun:	06-2002	Evaluation:	97	Beat:	211	Vehicle No:	8680
Jul-Dec:	12-2002	Evaluation:	97.4	Lunch:	1700	Type Car:	2 Cage Marked
Gas Mask #		Riot Equipment #		Bid/Management(Dist-Watch-Bid-Position)		002 3 B 063	
Nature of Assignment	BEAT RELIEF OFFICER			PUB ☐ PRI ☐ PAROCHIAL ☐		Modified Date:	06-JAN-2005
Location							

F7 = Clear Screen F8 = Retrieve Record

3rd Watch
DOG 4
212 N
221
(Project)

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 974 of 1035 PageID #:54120

PE JOINT 019056 BAKER GLENN 019056

SE REPORT
ICAGO POLICE

THEFT | 0810 | OVER $300 | 3. R.D. NO. HL-538608

4. ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE: NO. 8019 DIR. | STREET Sangamon | APT. NO. 66
5. FIRE RELATED: ☐1 YES ☒2 NO
6. DATE OF OCCURRENCE – DAY 09 MO. Aug YR. 05 | TIME 0700/1000
7. BEAT OF OCCUR 621 | 8. BEAT/UNIT A 631
9. TYPE OF LOCATION OR PREMISE WHERE OFFENSE OCCURRED (GIVE NAME OF LOCATION IF APPLICABLE): Residence
10. LOCATION CODE 290
11. DATE R.D. ARRIVED – DAY 09 MO. Aug YR. 05 | TIME 1700
12. ASSIGNED BY: ☐2 ON VIEW ☐3 SUPERVIS

All information, descriptions and statements in this entire report are approximations or summarizations unless indicated otherwise.

NO. INVS	21. NAME (LAST–FIRST–M.I.)	IDENTITY VERIFIED	22. HOME ADDRESS (NO., DIR., STREET, APT. NO.)	23. SEX–RACE–AGE CODE	24. HOME PHONE	25. BUSINESS PHONE	26. TIME AVAIL.	27. OCCUPATION	28. INJURED YES NO	29. V
1.	WATTS, Ronald	☐	8019 S. Sangamon	M 1 42	773 874 5889	312 747 5407	ANY	Sgt CPD	X	
		☐								
		☐								
	PARENT/GUARDIAN, IF JUVENILE									

RACE CODES: 1-BLACK 2-WHITE 3-BLACK-HISPANIC 4-WHITE-HISPANIC 5-AMER. IND./ALASK 6-ASIAN/PACIFIC ISL.
OFFENDER/VICTIM RELATIONSHIP CODES: 4 USE CORRESPONDING CODE FOR ALL "STEP" RELATIONSHIPS • DO NOT LEAVE RELATIONSHIP CODE BLANK
01-WIFE 02-HUSBAND 03-FORMER WIFE 04-FORMER HUSBAND 05-MOTHER 06-FATHER 07-SON 08-DAUGHTER 09-BROTHER 10-SISTER 11-AUNT 12-UNCLE 13-MOTHER-IN-LAW 14-FATHER-IN-LAW 15-SON-IN-LAW 16-DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 17-BROTHER-IN-LAW 18-SISTER-IN-LAW 19-OTHER RELATIVE 20-GIRLFRIEND (INCLUDES "FORMER") 21-BOYFRIEND (INCLUDES "FORMER") 22-FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 23-OTHER-SPECIFY 24-STRANGER

NO. OFFS	31. ☐1 DISCOVERED ☐2 WITNESSED ☒3 REPORTED OFFENSE	32.	33.	34.	35.
	Victim				
	02 JUN 69				

NO. OFFS	41. OFFENDER'S NAME (OR DESCRIBE CLOTHING, ETC.)	42. HOME ADDRESS	43. SEX–RACE–AGE CODE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	COMPL.	MARKS, SCARS, ETC.	C.B.I.A.N. NO.	45. DEFE AREST
1	JACKSON, LaTissa #773-865-9075	5510 W. Flournoy	F 1 37	507	180	BRN	BLK/BRN	MED	tattoo		

61. OBJECT/WEAPON ☐1 USED ☐2 DISPLAYED ☐3 UNK: ☐01 HAND GUN ☐02 SHOTGUN ☐03 RIFLE ☐04 KNIFE ☐05 VEHICLE ☐06 BLUNT INSTRUMENT ☐07 THROWN OBJECT ☐08 EXPLOSIVE ☐09 LIQUID/GAS ☐10 BOTTLE/GLASS ☐11 RAZOR ☐12 PRY TOOL ☐13 HAND, FEET ☐14 OTHER ☒15 DNA

62. FIREARM FEATURES: ☐01 CHROME/NICKEL ☐02 BLUE STEEL ☐03 SHORT BARREL ☐04 LONG BARREL ☐05 SAWED OFF ☐06 OTHER ☐07 UNKNOWN ☒08 DNA

63. POINT/ENTRY: ☐01 FRONT DOOR ☒02 REAR DOOR ☐03 WINDOW ☐04 ROOF ☐05 FLOOR ☐06 SIDE DOOR ☐07 OTHER ☐08 UNKNOWN ☒09 DNA

64. POINT/EXIT: ☐01 FRONT DOOR ☐02 REAR DOOR ☒03 WINDOW ☐04 ROOF ☐05 FLOOR ☐06 SIDE DOOR ☐07 OTHER ☐08 UNKNOWN ☐09 DNA

65. BURGLAR ALARM: ☒DNA ON PREMISE ☐1 YES ☐2 NO ALARM CIRCUMVENTED ☐1 YES ☐2 NO

66. SAFE/BURGLARY METHOD: ☐01 PUNCH ☐02 TORCH ☐03 EXPLOSIVE ☐04 DRILL ☐05 REMOVED ☐06 PEEL ☐07 OPEN ☐08 UNKNOWN ☒09 DNA

67. IF RESIDENCE, WHERE WERE OCCUPANTS: ☐01 WORK ☐02 VISITING ☐03 VACATION ☐04 WEDDING ☐05 FUNERAL/WAKE ☐06 OTHER ☐07 UNKNOWN ☐08 DNA

58. UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENSE: Domestic Related

59. GANG RELATED – AFFILIATION: ☐VICTIM ☒OFFENDER NONE STATED

71. DESCRIBE PROPERTY IN NARRATIVE (T = TAKEN; R = RECOVERED)

11 MONEY	12 JEWELRY	13 FURS	14 CLOTHING	17 OFFICE EQUIPMT.	18 TV, RADIO, STEREO	19 HOUSEHOLD GOODS	20 CONSUM. GOODS	21 FIREARMS	22 NARC./DANG. DRUGS	25 OTHER	26 NON
☒T $ 12,400.00 ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☒R	☒T $ 5125.00 ☐R	☐T ☐R

72. VEHICLE/TRAILER ☐STOLEN ☐THEFT FROM ☐OFFENDER'S | YEAR | MAKE | BODY STYLE | COLOR | V.I.N. | STATE LICENSE NO. | STATE | EXPIR. MO/YR | 73. PROPERTY INVENTORY NO(S). | 74. VEH. INVENTORY NO.

NARRATIVE (Do not duplicate or repeat information – for explanation of additional information only) — INFORMATION

Event # 142111 Summary: R/O's Responded to a call of Theft, victim stated that he left his Residence from above Address of occurrence, leaving offender inside Residence. victim returned at 1000 hrs and found that listed items and money was missing. offender also had left Residence. Victim also stated that he spoke to offender later she admitted to taking the money

81. SOBRIETY OF VIC ☒1 SOBER ☐
82. FLASH MESSAGE ☐1 YES ☒

91. EXTRA COPIES REQUIRED ☐NORMAL ☒CONT'D, OTHER SIDE ☒R.O.
92. OFFICER NOTIFYING FOLLOW-UP INVESTIG. UNIT: Woods | UNIT NOTIFIED: Area 2 | PERSON ☐NOTIFIED ☐ARRIVED: Ostrowski # 21305 | DATE (DAY/MO/YR): 08 09 05 | TIME
93. FIRST OFFICER AT SCENE
94. OFFICER NOTIFYING ☐1ST D/S ☐E.T. ☐M.E. | PERSON ☐NOTIFIED ☐ARRIVED | DATE (DAY/MO/YR) | TIME
95. REPORTING OFFICER'S NAME (PRINT): R. Woods | STAR NO. 5506 | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE | DATE/INVEST. COMPLETED–TIME: 09 Aug 05 1940
97. SUPERVISOR APPROVING (PRINT NAME): Milan | STAR NO. 2515
96. REPORTING OFFICER'S NAME (PRINT): G. Harris | STAR NO. 17782 | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE | APPROVAL SIGNATURE | DATE/APPROVED: 10 Aug 05 | TIME 91

CB-11.380 (Rev. 8/96)

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and missing items. Victim given V.I.N

victim and offender are girlfriend and boyfriend.

Sector Sgt. 610 ON Scene

TAKEN: $12,400 U.S.C.

3 Vanity Banquet tables valued at $175.00

1 Promissory note signed by offender $1000.00

8400 series

Computer printer - 942 printer $2600.00

100 DVD's 1000.00

Sony digital camera $350.00

Total Value 17,525

NI Sgt Jorenski # 1718 1840 hrs.

NI ORS Cmdr's Bell # 12396 & Griffith # 14851 1450 hrs

HL - 538608

Complaint Register #

Confidential #

Attachment #

05 CR 0895

BAKER GLENN 019057

PL JOINT 019057

I HAVE REVIEWED THIS REPORT AND BY MY SIGNATURE INDICATE THAT IT IS ACCEPTABLE. | SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE | DATE (DAY-MO-YR.) 09 Aug 05

FOR USE BY BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES ONLY

MAJOR OFFENSE CODE — ☐1 CORRECT ☐2 REVISED | REV. CODE | MAJOR METHOD CODE | METHOD ASSIGNED ☐1 FIELD ☐2 ADMIN. ☐3 SUMMARY | UNIT NO. | OFFICER ASSIGNED STAR NO. | DATE ASSIGNED | SUPV. STAR NO. | INVESTIGATIVE FILE ☐1 YES ☐2 NO | REASSIGNED ☐1 YES ☐2 NO

OFFICER REASSIGNED — STAR NO. | DATE | STATUS ☐0 PROGRESS ☐1 SUSPENDED ☐2 UNFOUNDED ☐3 CLEARED CLOSED ☐4 CLEARED OPEN ☐5 EXC. CLRD. CLOSED ☐6 EXC. CLEARED OPEN ☐7 CLOSED-NON-CRIMINAL | IF CASE IS CLEARED, HOW CLEARED (USE THIS BOX FOR SINGLE CLEAR UP OR FIRST CLEAR UP OF MULTIPLE CLEAR UP LIST) ☐1 ARREST & PROSECUTION ☐2 DIRECTED TO FAMILY COURT ☐3 COMPL. REFUSED TO PROSECUTE ☐4 COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT ☐5 OTHER EXCEPTIONAL ☐ADULT ☐JUV.

VICTIM IDENTIFIERS ☐1 CORRECT ☐2 REVISED | VICTIM NO. | REVISED NAME | REVISED ADDRESS | REVISED PHONE NO. ☐HOME ☐BUSINESS

VALUE OF PROPERTY TAKEN/RECOVERED ☐1 DNA ☐2 VERIFIED ☐3 CORRECTED

FILL IN THE FULL AMOUNT OF ONLY THOSE VALUES WHICH EITHER DIFFER FROM OR WERE NOT REPORTED ON THE REVERSE, THE NARRATIVE OR A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

1 MONEY	2 JEWELRY	3 FURS	4 CLOTHING	7 OFFICE EQUIPMT.	8 TV, RADIO, STEREO	9 HOUSEHOLD GOODS	10 CONSUM. GOODS	11 FIREARMS	12 NARC/DANG. DRUGS	15 OTHER	16 NONE
☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T $ ☐R	☐T ☐R

SERIAL NOS. OR IDENTIFICATION NOS. ☐1 DNA ☐2 VERIFIED ☐3 CORRECTED | LIST ALL CORRECTIONS & NEW OR ADDITIONAL NOS. OBTAINED

REMARKS (PERTINENT INFORMATION NOT ON ORIGINAL REPORT)

PREPARED BY — SIGNATURE | STAR NO. | DATE (DAY-MO-YR.) | APPROVED BY — SIGNATURE | STAR NO. | DATE (DAY-MO-YR.)

I	NAME		STAR	TITLE	EMP NBR	UNIT VAC	APPT CPD	CS DATE	ADDRESS	ZIP 606	PHONE	SSN	DIST RES	RACE	SEX
	MIZERA	ROBERT T	01953	9171	559429	001	11FEB80	11FEB80	23MAR54 10611 S ST LOUIS	55	239-7662	359-48-7910	022	X	M
	MIZONES	ROBERT F	19299	9161	311632	020	18DEC00	18DEC00	19MAY60 6481 N NEWCASTLE	31	594-9448	355-58-0159	016	X	M
	MIZULA	MARK E	11281	9206	559443	377	19JAN81	19JAN81	27SEP54 6434 N AVONDALE	31	774-1609	333-48-8545	016	X	M
	MLADIC	ROBERT M	13616	9206	559458	377	30AUG82	30AUG82	04JUL54 5827 S NEENAH	38	586-5092	344-50-1460	008	X	M
	MOCARSKI	MARK	17700	9161	312561	007	27AUG01	27AUG01	25MAR78 212 E CULLERTON	16	502-9397	345-82-2056	001	X	M
	MOCK	LLOYD J	12683	9161	304771	011	05JUN95	05JUN95	06JAN64 7076 N MC ALPIN	46	775-7369	318-62-2705	016	X	M
I	MOCKUS	VYTAUTAS H	15687	9161	559580	L0A	14JUN71	14JUN71	05MAY47 7723 S KNOX	52	767-0965	344-42-8610	008	X	M
	MODELSKI	JOHN J	21231	9165	301864	630	24APR91	24APR91	11NOV62 2464 W HUTCHINSON	18	463-1004	339-66-0021	019	X	M
	ODERT	IRENE		9113	301147	021	16MAR92	16MAR92	16MAY40 5535 N CAMPBELL	25	275-6546	318-32-2086	020	X	F
	ODESTE	CYNTHIA T	19413	9161	309241	003	27JUL98	27JUL98	04JAN57 2700 W 80TH ST	52	434-0818	339-52-0723	008	N	F
	MODESTE	GREGORY S	03167	9161	559669	051	26APR76	22DEC73	09MAR51 3834 W MONROE	24	533-8676	360-42-7353	008	N	M
	MODI	MOHIT O		0430	303976	148	27DEC88	27DEC88	27FEB47 2500 W BIRCHWOOD	45	743-6002	357-52-5226	024	O	M
	MOE	CARLITO P		3130	304245	123	12JUL93	12JUL93	10JUN57 4825 W DAKIN	41	545-0791	361-84-8094	016	O	M
	MOE	MICHAEL M	15832	9161	313598	044	28APR03	28APR03	29JUL75 10556 S HOMAN	55	298-0131	353-54-4874	022	X	M
	MOELLER	RICHARD A	02425	9171	560021	146	19FEB68	19FEB68	20OCT45 4338 N WINCHESTER	13	472-6279	326-36-6684	019	X	M
	MOELTER	DEBRA A	02134	9111	557626	019	13NOV01	13NOV01	14MAR57 2200 W ROSCOE ST	18	327-4307	352-56-9093	019	X	F
	MOFFETT	HENRIETTA	02498	9111	560175	005	19OCT87	19OCT87	10MAY24 19 E 123RD ST	28	785-8986	358-16-4687	005	N	F
	MOGELBERG	AMY M	06813	9161	313055	009	29APR02	29APR02	05APR74 2346 W TAYLOR	12	666-9081	340-72-5816	012	X	F
	MOHAMMAD	HAYTHAM A	19999	9161	311672	007	10OCT00	10OCT00	21DEC76 6035 W 64TH PL	38	788-1992	350-80-6491	008	X	M
	MOHAMMED	KALLATT	14122	9161	308645	715	02SEP97	02SEP97	11NOV64 9623 S UNION	28	239-7218	337-64-2843	022	N	M
	MOHEAD	WANDA J		9113	302742	025	01JUN92	01JUN92	22OCT59 8117 S ML KING DR	19	651-1523	329-54-5641	006	N	F
	MOHR	ROBIN E		0703	311329	111	02JAN01	02JAN01	31OCT63 4900 N MARINE DR	40	561-3213	320-64-1543	020	X	F
	MOHRS	RONALD G		0303	560360	184	16NOV97	16NOV97	15FEB37 4164 W 79 PL	52	581-8411	318-28-6366	008	X	M
I	MOJEKWE	CHINWE V		0665	309686	L0A	16NOV98	16NOV98	03MAY65 1441 W FARWELL	26	743-3082	326-92-4599	020	N	F
	MOJICA JR	MATEO	14398	9161	306114	014	06FEB95	06FEB95	22MAY59 3059 N MENARD	34	889-9358	356-50-8967	025	S	M
	MOK	JACQUELINL	20494	9165	302298	640	16DEC91	16DEC91	10NOV61 7729 W SHERWIN	31	763-1842	320-64-4938	016	X	F
	MOK	KENNETH M	13150	9161	302279	017	16DEC91	16DEC91	23OCT67 7729 W SHERWIN	31	763-1842	356-68-4449	016	D	M
	MOKRZYCKI	PAUL J	18651	9161	305885	010	05DEC94	05DEC94	11MAY68 5829 S MEADE	38	581-5564	350-62-8788	008	X	M
	MOLAS JR	ENRIQUE P	19297	9161	534600	014	18DEC00	18DEC00	08NOV61 3744 NEW CASTLE AVE	34	202-8874	610-72-3807	016	O	M
	MOLDA	JENNY A	03253	9161	306156	010	03JAN95	03JAN95	19JUN66 5253 S KILPATRICK	32	582-7299	349-68-7934	008	X	F
	MOLENSTRA	JOHN		6674	524157	875	16JUL96	16JUL96	08NOV54 3545 W 115TH ST	44	233-6353	341-50-2876	022	X	M
	MOLESKY	KENNETH E	06538	9161	310085	765	21JUN99	28MAY99	13FEB76 6758 S KILDAE	29	585-0025	356-76-4227	008	X	M
	MOLINA	JACOB	07626	9161	310920	010	29NOV99	29NOV99	27AUG72 6351 S LOCKWOOD	38	884-0543	451-19-1673	008	S	M
	MOLINA	JOSEPH D	02980	9161	305006	012	31MAY94	31MAY94	29JUN68 6100 S MAJOR	38	767-9660	342-72-3603	008	S	M
	MOLINA	LUIS A	07996	9161	304602	189	13DEC93	13DEC93	02NOV67 3652 N SACRAMENTO	18	588-2744	360-60-8311	017	S	M
	MOLINA	REJEANA P	21301	9165	305390	640	01AUG94	01AUG94	02APR65 6627 S UNIVERSITY	37	324-8841	340-68-5926	003	N	F
	MOLINA	WILLIAM A	19076	9161	311360	010	14AUG00	14AUG00	03AUG77 4629 S KOMENSKY AVE	32	865-1092	349-90-8841	008	S	M
	MOLLOY	DEBORAH A	01754	9171	305652	001	03OCT94	03OCT94	05DEC68 6540 W 64TH ST	38	586-1237	322-70-1021	008	X	F
	MOLLOY	JAMES J	00192	9785	561045	601	20NOV72	20NOV72	20OCT51 10214 S SPRINGFIELD	55	239-6534	351-46-3161	022	X	M
	MOLLOY	ROBERT H		9757	561120	120	01AUG91	18NOV74	30AUG48 9818 S HAMILTON	43	445-0514	142-40-7661	022	X	M
	MOLLOY	THOMAS P	06123	9169	304821	055	02MAY94	02MAY94	03MAY65 5837 S MC VICKER	38	581-7588	330-70-7106	008	X	M
I	MOLNAR	CHARLES M	10031	9161	561137	L0A	12AUG68	24AUG68	09JUN46 5700 N MERRIMAC	46	775-9490	334-36-7818	016	X	M
	MOLONEY	JAMES T	14332	9161	308353	004	07JUL97	07JUL97	12SEP72 10723 S MILLARD	55	233-7103	336-74-8163	022	X	M
	MONACO	ANGELO J	19253	9161	307696	014	02DEC96	02DEC96	15JUL65 5717 N OLEANDER	31	775-7028	353-66-7740	016	X	M
	MONACO	MICHAEL J	03197	9161	302586	045	02JAN92	02JAN92	14AUG66 5931 S AUSTIN	38	732-6972	333-68-4138	008	S	M
	MONAHAN	MICHAEL P		9758	524534	114	01DEC03	01AUG94	22JAN67 350 WEST BELDEN AVE	14	871-7773	324-70-1924	018	X	M
	MONAHAN	TIMOTHY W	15454	9161	562138	701	14DEC70	14DEC70	07JAN49 1717 S PRAIRIE AVE	16	431-1516	330-40-5328	001	X	M

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PL JOINT 019058 BAKER-GLENN 019058

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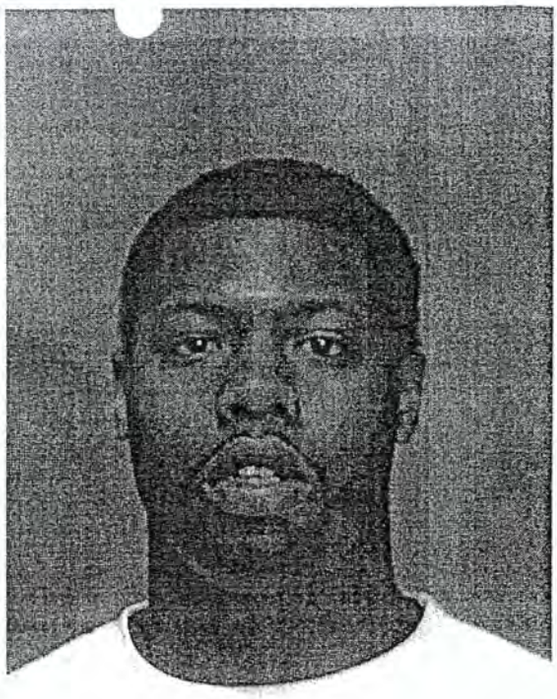
NAME		STAR	TITLE	EMP NBR	UNIT VAC	APPT CPD	CSD DATE	ADDR DESC	ZIP 606	PHONE	DIST SSN	RACE	SEX
WATKINS	DERRICK	17814	9161	302419	050	16DEC91	16DEC91	02DEC60 8222 S ST LAWRENCE	19	994-3022	344-60-0036	006	N M
WATKINS	HILLEL	13775	9161	311205	007	19JUN00	19JUN00	17MAR69 2557 W 79TH PLACE	52	874-1082	359-68-1475	008	N M
WATKINS	KATINA S	15071	9161	601485	044	29SEP03	29SEP03	31OCT72 3752 W 85TH PL	52	498-1867	340-66-6465	008	N F
WATKINS	KENNETH D	14960	9161	309174	007	29JUN98	29JUN98	16DEC62 7754 S PAULINA	20	846-4364	324-62-7342	006	N M
WATKINS	LEROY	17724	9161	850654	015	18NOV85	18NOV85	25MAR52 1111 S LAFLIN	07	243-5227	357-44-7536	012	N M
WATKINS	LOUIS M	04155	9161	850665	006	22DEC86	22DEC86	03APR61 10350 S KING DRIVE	28	785-3880	342-66-8380	005	N M
WATKINS	MARIE A	15281	9161	850680	008	13OCT86	13OCT86	01OCT59 8037 S CAFIFORNIA	52	436-2616	354-56-5888	008	N F
WATKINS	OCTAVIA C	07512	9161	311521	021	18DEC00	18DEC00	23JAN71 5421-23 S MICH AVE	15	285-2278	360-60-3150	002	N F
WATKINS	ROBERT D	13054	9161	850699	006	07DEC87	07DEC87	11DEC60 8030 S RHODES	19	874-1961	324-64-4121	006	N M
WATKINS	SHIRLEY A	13645	9161	305053	002	05JUN95	05JUN95	13MAY62 9255 S KINGSTON AVE	17	731-4317	350-66-2323	004	N F
WATKINS	TAMALA M	15044	9161	310350	007	21JUN99	21JUN99	19JAN76 10731 S UNION	28	568-4699	360-54-3423	022	N F
WATSON	ANTHONY	08986	9161	301429	151	27AUG90	27AUG90	21MAR60 4117 W 80TH PL	52	767-3236	318-54-7289	008	N M
WATSON	ARLESEUIAN	10898	9161	311134	005	28FEB00	28FEB00	04DEC73 7630 S EVANS ST	19	846-0930	347-72-5775	006	N F
WATSON	BEVERLY K	20979	9165	280837	620	04APR77	04APR77	10SEP50 12221 S HARVARD	28	568-9122	351-42-7153	005	N F
WATSON	BRIAN D		0832	536458	121	01SEP97	13MAY97	22DEC72 5242 S HYDE PARK BLV	15	324-4825	346-62-5841	021	N M
WATSON	CRYSTAL S	12507	9161	308542	140	04AUG97	04AUG97	11JAN73 8927 S EUCLID	17	768-3376	325-82-4519	004	N F
WATSON	ERIC H	18435	9161	312300	012	29MAY01	29MAY01	14OCT77 9407 S ST LAWRENCE	19	785-1990	347-68-5093	006	N M
WATSON	FRANCES A		9113	850927	007	C1DEC94	02MAY85	26JUL59 1417 E 67TH PLACE	37	288-7718	326-60-7989	003	N F
WATSON	GRAYLIN L	00000	9161	313438	LOA	C2DEC02	02DEC02	22SEP71 1637 N LONG AVE	39	388-7957	319-62-1306	025	N M
WATSON	GREGORY S	15385	9161	850942	701	28JAN80	28JAN80	29NOV54 12513 S YALE	28	821-6163	333-50-6166	005	N M
WATSON	JAMES M	01321	9171	850992	023	04JUN73	04JUN73	04NOV46 2429 W BYRON	18	478-1580	403-66-7336	019	X M
WATSON	JOHN R	04408	9161	302679	192	02JAN92	02JAN92	01JUL67 8843 S CONSTANCE	17	221-8100	347-68-3061	004	N M
WATSON	JOSEPH G	15573	9161	304216	189	17MAY93	17MAY93	08DEC59 8158 S SAWYER AV	52	925-0575	361-58-1328	008	N M
WATSON	LARRY W	02326	9171	851032	153	16DEC85	16DEC85	07APR58 2711 W 85TH PLACE	52	776-9002	329-54-5182	008	N M
WATSON	MECHIE	07374	9161	308883	023	13APR98	13APR98	19JUN70 10027 S ABERDEEN	43	238-4099	360-76-4140	022	N M
WATSON	MINNIE		9113	851105	004	01JUN92	21NOV70	15JAN44 1118 E 100TH PL	28	821-4502	353-30-0235	005	N F
WATSON	RENEE C	13435	9161	308850	024	16MAR98	16MAR98	02NOV51 934 N SPRINGFIELD	51	227-2065	339-46-0553	011	N F
WATSON	RICHARD A	12266	9161	305436	051	01AUG94	01AUG94	14JUN43 3417 W 83 ST	52	737-8410	324-36-4672	008	N M
WATSON	RODERICK S	14718	9161	307647	193	04NOV96	04NOV96	24JUL67 8927 S EUCLID	17	768-0701	354-72-0260	004	N M
WATSON	WILLIAM L	14177	9206	851217	477	17NOV86	17NOV86	06FEB43 2409 E 73RD ST	49	768-1530	322-34-5233	003	N M
WATSON	VERNON A	13556	9161	305057	153	05JUN95	05JUN95	08OCT71 9249 S WALLACE ST	20	651-3381	276-70-8065	022	N M
WATSON JR	BENNIE	05889	9161	300711	LOA	30JAN91	30JAN91	17JUL44 7602 S HONORE	20	994-2914	324-36-3157	006	N M
WATSON JR	HENRY	06358	9161	850975	701	18OCT76	24OCT76	16JUL52 12221 S HARVARD	28	568-9122	343-44-2439	005	N M
WATSON JR	LYNNITA C	30311	9112	539309	152	05MAY98	05MAY98	15AUG63 1118 EAST 100TH PL	28	821-4502	339-64-2160	004	N F
WATSON-PEAVY	KENNETH	09690	9164	851327	008	14NOV66	27JUN67	24JUL46 6624 S CALIFORNIA	29	778-7427	346-38-6329	008	X M
WATT	KERRY A	07525	9206	337347	377	14FEB83	14FEB83	10AUG57 3501 N OAK PARK AVE	34	283-8689	333-54-3203	016	X F
WATTERS	OTIS O	15226	9161	601462	044	29SEP03	29SEP03	13OCT70 7343 W ADDISON AVE	34	836-9615	324-62-6446	016	N M
WATTS	PATRICIA A	19656	9161	307079	004	18MAR96	18MAR96	14NOV55 10721 S VERNON AVE	28	928-8778	350-48-9988	005	N F
WATTS	RONALD	02640	9171	304726	715	18JAN94	18JAN94	02JUL63 8019 S SANGAMON	20	874-5889	353-64-2157	006	N M
WATTS	SHEILA S		0665	851557	189	16OCT92	19NOV91	23JAN69 714 S OAKLEY	12	421-0849	321-68-5312	012	N F
WATTS	STEPHEN A	06301	9161	851563	715	14JUN82	14JUN82	27OCT56 8954 S LAFLIN	20	233-7827	361-48-3051	022	N M
WATTS IV	VAN B	07295	9161	300748	151	26MAR90	26MAR90	17SEP66 11836 S ARTESIAN	55	445-3194	349-68-5131	022	N M
WAY	JONATHAN M	18660	9161	305932	020	05DEC94	05DEC94	27AUG66 6441 W HIGGINS	56	467-0096	325-64-0556	016	N M
WAZNY	ADAM	11019	9161	601495	044	29SEP03	29SEP03	30MAR78 6152 W ROSEDALE	46	792-2099	343-90-3347	016	X M
WEATHERLY	BOBBY F	13461	9161	601504	044	29SEP03	29SEP03	30JUL69 1549 E 65TH PLACE	37	667-6059	350-74-6754	003	N M
WEATHERLY	REGINALD V	00000	9161	603236	044	26JAN04	26JAN04	09JAN76 8120 S MUSKEGON	17	359-5990	318-78-1281	004	N M
WEATHERLY III	HOUSTON H	10926	9161	851729	003	29NOV82	29NOV82	20OCT52 9357 S OAKLEY	20	238-0765	333-46-8955	022	N M

CLEAR Data Warehouse

Arrest Date = 06-FEB-2004
Address of Arrest = 5020 S SPAULDING AVE
Last Name = GADDY
First Name = WILLIE
LKA = 5020 S SPAULDING AVE
City = CHICAGO
CB Number = 15721825
IR Number = 974447
DOB= 22-MAR-1974
REPORT DATE= 20-September-2004 3:37:33 PM
REQUESTED BY= PC0R824
FOR OFFICIAL POLICE USE ONLY!
NOT FOR DISSEMINATION!



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CLEAR Data Warehouse

Arrest Date = 06-FEB-2004
Arrest of Address = 5020 S SPAULDING AVE
Last Name = GADDY
First Name = WILLIE
LKA = 5020 S SPAULDING AVE
City = CHICAGO
CB Number = 15721825
IR Number = 974447
DOB = 22-MAR-1974

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PL JOINT 019061 05 CR 08 BAKER GLENN 019061

Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 980 of 1035 PageID #:54126

PL JOINT 019062 05 CR 08 BAKER GLENN 019062

CLEAR Data Warehouse Arrestee Name Check For Year(s) ALL

For Districts, CityWide All Beats

Report Date= 10/14/05 Requested By= pc0f784

NARRATIVE	IR_NO	CB_NO	CHARGES	ARR_DATE	ARRESTEE_ADDR	CITY	ST	BEAT	LNAME	FNAME	
13510997	974447	15721825	UUW - WEAPON - FELON, POSSESS/USE FIREARM	06-FEB-2004	5020 S SPAULDING AVE	CHICAGO	IL	0821	GADDY	WILLIE	K
5036804	974447	14701549	CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO VEHICLES	09-FEB-2001	2310 W GARFIELD BL	CHICAGO	IL	0915	GADDY	WILLIE	
3403369	974447	10308876	THEFT OTHER	20-AUG-1996	3620 S RHODES	CHICAGO	IL		ERVAN	JACK	
3160499	974447	10061090	POSSESSION OF CANNABIS	30-SEP-1995	1056 N RIDGEWAY	CHICAGO	IL		WALLACE	HARRY	L
3078060	974447	9977135	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	25-MAR-1995	3620 S RHODES	CHICAGO	IL		GADDY	WILLIE	
3071124	974447	9970134	CRIMINAL TRESPASS	17-MAR-1995	3620 S RHODES	CHICAGO	IL		GANT	WILLIE	
2974615	974447	9872694	SALE/DELIVERY OF COCAINE & DERIVATIVES	07-NOV-1994	638 W 51ST	CHICAGO	IL		GADDY	GERALD	
2747425	974447	9635670	BATTERY	05-MAY-1994					GADDY	WILLIE	
2665716	974447	9549916	ARMED ROBBERY	11-DEC-1993					GADDY	WILLIE	
2237424	974447	9079251	POSSESSION OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	22-MAR-1992					GADDY	WILLIE	
2211171	974447	9050159	POSSESSION	14-FEB-					GADDY	WILLIE	

			OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	1992							
2189782	974447	9027601	MISCELANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES	15-JAN-1992						GADDY	WILLIE
2074743	974447	8893857	MISCELANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES	29-JUL-1991						GADDY	WILLIE
2061974	974447	8876592	MISCELANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES	12-JUL-1991						GADDY	WILLIE

This results table currently has 14 records in it.

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Case: 1:16-cv-08940 Document #: 456-10 Filed: 11/19/24 Page 981 of 1035 PageID #:54127

PL JOINT 019063 05 CR 08 BAKER GLENN 019063

RRR201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60
Identification Section

D-31.9O3C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

ORI/ILCPD0000

>>> CONVICTED <<<

BENNETT, ROY

IR # 1127399

SID # 36035320

FBI # 124524AB1

Current Arrest Information:

Date of Birth	**18-APR-1977**
Age	**25 years**
Place of Birth	**ILLINOIS**
SSN #	**352-54-0057**
Drivers License #	**B53072477111**
State	**IL**
Scars, Marks, & Tattoos	

MALE
BLACK
5'09"
200 lbs
EYES : BRO
HAIR : BLK
HAIR STYLE : SHORT
COMPLEXION : DRK

Key Historical Identifiers:

Aliases	*Date used*	*Dates of Birth Use*	*Social Security Numbers Used*
BENNETT, ROY D	**17-SEP-1998**	**18-APR-1977**	
BENNNETT, ROY D	**17-OCT-1997**	**18-APR-1977**	**352-54-0057**
BENNETT, ROY D	**20-JUN-1996**	**18-APR-1977**	**352-54-0057**
BENNETT, ROY	**03-JUL-1995**	**18-APR-1977**	**352-54-0057**

Criminal Justice Summary: *Total CPD Arrests:* **11 (5 Felony, 6 Misdemeanor)** *Total CPD Convictions:* **1**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977**
CB No: **015208563**
Officer: **GROBLA**
Star No: **11686**
Unit:

Arrest Date: **14-AUG-2002** *Residence.* **3642 S INDIANA AVE CHICAGO, IL 60653**
Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP**

Arrest Charges

[3]	3 F	720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.1-A	UUW - WEAPON - FELON, POSSESS/USE FIREARM
[2]	L	8-20-040	REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*

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:RR201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60
Identification Section

CAPS CHICAGO POLICE

)-31.9O3C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1127399** *Name:* **BENNETT, ROY**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D** *Arrest Date:* **18-AUG-2001** *Residence.* **3642 S INDIANA AV # 102**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL**
CB No: **014872289**
Officer: **SAUTKUS**
Star No: **10609**

Arrest Charges

[1] 4 F 720 ILCS 5.0/24-1.6-A-1 — UUW - WEAPON - AGG./VEH. OR CONCEALED

[1] A M 430 ILCS 65.0/2-A-1 — FIREARM W/O VALID FOID/ELIG

[1] L 8-20-015 — POSSESSION OF FIREARM IN MOTOR VEHICLE

Unit: **086**

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
003	720-5/24-1.6A	-	0 20011139639 14-SEP-2001
	Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE**		
004	720-5/241.6	-	0 20011139639 14-SEP-2001
	Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE**		
005	430-65/2A1	-	0 20011139639 14-SEP-2001
	Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE**		

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D** *Arrest Date:* **31-MAR-2001** *Residence.* **3642 S INDIANA AV**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Dist. of Detention:* **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL**
CB No: **014745834**
Officer: **ESCOBAR**
Star No: **15824**
Unit:

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/28-1-A-2 — GAMBLING - MAKE WAGER

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
001	720-5/28-1-A-2	GAMBLING - MAKE WAGER	1 20011227988 21-MAY-2001
	Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE**		

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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60(
Identification Section

D-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1127399** *Name:* **BENNETT, ROY**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977**
CB No: **014485835**
Officer: **CRUMP**
Star No: **10550**
Unit:

Arrest Date: **20-MAY-2000** *Residence.* **3646 S INDIANA AV # 102**
Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-2 CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO VEHICLES

[1] A 625 ILCS 5.0/6-101 DRIVER'S LICENSE EXPIRED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS

[1] L 9-24-010(B) STOP AT STOP SIGN

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*
001	720-5/21-2	CRIMINAL TRESPASS VEHICLE	1 20001241685 07-JUL-2000

Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977**
CB No: **014068843**
Officer: **STAGGERS**
Star No: **17056**
Unit: **715**

Arrest Date: **10-DEC-1998** *Residence.* **631 E 38 PL**
Dist. of Detention: **DISTRICT 002 MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL 60653**

Arrest Charges

[1] A M 720 ILCS 550.0/4 POSSESS CANNABIS

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*
001	720-550/4(D)	POSS CANNABIS/30-500 GRAM/1ST	1 1999CR01737 20-APR-2001

Disposition: **PROBATION - TERMINATED - SATISFACTORY**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977**
CB No: **011192563**
Officer:
Star No:
Unit:

Arrest Date: **17-SEP-1998** *Residence.* **706 E INDIANA AV**
Dist. of Detention: **CENTRAL MALE LOCKUP** **CHICAGO, IL**

Arrest Charges

[1] 1 F 720 ILCS 570.0/402 POSS. CONTROL SUBST-COCAINE

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*

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RR201

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60(
Identification Section

-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

'R Number: **1127399** *Name:* **BENNETT, ROY**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY** *Arrest Date:* **27-MAY-1998** *Residence.* **706 E 39TH ST.**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Arrest Charges* **CHICAGO, IL 606530000**
CB No: **011071747** **[1] 4 F PCS** **POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**
Officer:
Star No:
Unit:

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge		Case #
	PCS	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	CONVICTED	98CR-20098
	Disposition: PLEA/GUILTY			14-APR-1999
	Sentence: PROBATION 24 MONTHS			14-APR-1999

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNNETT, ROY D** *Arrest Date:* **17-OCT-1997** *Residence.* **657 E 50TH PL**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Arrest Charges* **CHICAGO, IL 606150000**
CB No: **010856328** **[1] 4 F PCS** **POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**
Officer:
Star No:
Unit:

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
001	56.5 1402(A)(2	POSSESS 15+ GRAMS COCA	M 97114932501
	Disposition: NOLLE PROSEQUI		11-DEC-1997

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY** *Arrest Date:* **10-OCT-1997** *Residence.* **3642 S INDIANA**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Arrest Charges* **CHICAGO, IL 606530000**
CB No: **010828453** **[1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2** **DOMESTIC BATTERY**
Officer:
Star No:
Unit:

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Case #
001	720 5/12-3.2	BATTERY/DOMESTIC	M 97140984201
	Disposition: STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE		05-NOV-1997

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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 uth Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois 60(
Identification Section

D-31.903C (REV. 4/97)

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

IR Number: **1127399** *Name:* **BENNETT, ROY**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY D** *Arrest Date:* **20-JUN-1996** *Residence* **657 E 50TH PL**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Arrest Charges* **CHICAGO, IL 606150000**
CB No: **010256437** [1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2 **DOMESTIC BATTERY**
Officer: **MOORE**
Star No: **12869**
Unit:

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*
001	720 5/12-3-2A	DOMESTIC BATTERY	M 96120348901
Disposition:	STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE		31-JUL-1996

ARREST

Arrest Name: **BENNETT, ROY** *Arrest Date:* **03-JUL-1995** *Residence* **537 E 38TH**
Date of Birth: **18-APR-1977** *Arrest Charges* **CHICAGO, IL 606530000**
CB No: **009713036** [1] A M 720 ILCS 5.0/21-5 **CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO STATE LAND**
Officer:
Star No:
Unit:

Court Charges/Dispositions

Seq.	*Statute*	*Charge*	*Case #*
001	720 5/21A	-	M 95134882001
Disposition:	STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE		08-AUG-1995

*** End of Record ***

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CLEAR Data Warehouse

ArrestDate = 14-AUG-2002

Arrestof Address = 3642 S INDIANA AVE

Las t Name = BENNETT

First Name = ROY "STOCK"

LKA = 3642 S INDIANA AVE

City = CHICAGO

CB Number = 15208563

IR Number = 1127399

DO B = 18-APR-1977

REPORT DATE= 4-May-2005 2:23:57 PM
REQUESTED BY= PC09468
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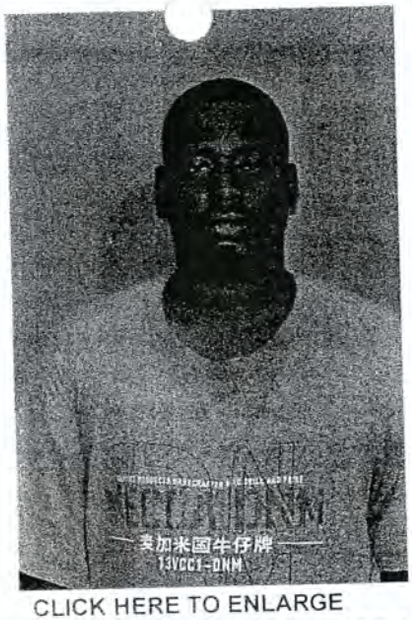

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02CR-22749 01

12/14/04 - PG/SW/FA 30 months prob PCS w/I

NCO 6/14/05

Judge Lacy

Per "Big Shorty"

Braids currently

Intense Probation

Pertains

312 491-6000

Lake & Ashland

Adult Probation

869-3283

5-5800

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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

3510 South Michigan Avenue/Chicago, Illinois
60653
Identification Section

CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORT

CPD-31.903C (REV. 7/04)

MOORE, WILBERT
IR # **955895**
SID # **29990850**
FBI # **681358MA2**
IDOC #

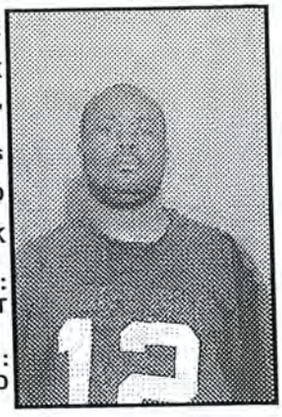
Current Arrest Information:

Date of Birth:	**17-DEC-1973**
Age:	**29 years**
Place of Birth:	**ILLINOIS**
SSN #:	
Drivers License #:	**M60088473358**
Drivers Lic. State:	**ILLINOIS**

Scars, Marks &Tattoos:

Tattoo Mary Mary on Lower Right Arm

CPD photo



MALE
BLACK
6'01"
240 lbs
EYES : BRO
HAIR : BLK
HAIR STYLE : SHORT
COMPLEXION : MED

Key Historical Identifiers:

Alias or AKA used	Date Used	Dates of Birth Used	Social Security Numbers Used
MOORE, WILBERT	26-NOV-2002	17-DEC-1973	338-62-1194
MOORE, WILBERT	03-DEC-1997	17-DEC-1973	328-62-1184
MOORE, WILBERT D	15-OCT-1996	17-DEC-1974	328-62-1194
MOORE, WILBERT D	20-SEP-1994	17-DEC-1973	328-62-1194
MOORE, WILBERT D	08-APR-1993	Not Available	Not Available
MOORE, WILBERT D	26-SEP-1991	17-DEC-1973	Not Available
MOORE, WILBERT	02-JAN-1991	17-DEC-1973	Not Available

Criminal Justice Summary: Total arrests: **20** (4 Felony, 13 Misdemeanor) Total convictions: **0**

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **015650843**
Officer: **SMITH**

Arrest Date: **20-NOV-2003** Holding Facility: **CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE**
Arrest Address: **574 E BROWNING AVE CHICAGO, IL 60653**
Residence: **7436 S EUCLID AVE CHICAGO, IL 60649**
Officer Badge#: **19042** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	B	M	720 ILCS 550.0/4-B	**Cannabis - Possess 2.5-10 Grms**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720-550.0/4-B	CANNABIS - POSSESS 2.5-10	0	20031311827

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **10-DEC-2003**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

PL JOINT 019070 05 CR 0881 BAKER GLENN 019070

Arrest Name: MOORE, WILBERT
Date of Birth: 17-DEC-1973
DCN or CB: 015305800
Officer: HAWKINS

Arrest Date: 26-NOV-2002 Holding Facility: CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE
Arrest Address: 4946 S STATE ST CHICAGO, IL 60609
Residence: 7436 S EUCLID PKWY CHICAGO, IL
Officer Badge#: 18982 Arresting Agency: CPD

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]			725 ILCS 5.0/110-3	Issuance Of Warrant	

ARREST

Arrest Name: MOORE, WILBERT D
Date of Birth: 17-DEC-1973
DCN or CB: 015173280
Officer: WILLIAMS II

Arrest Date: 08-JUL-2002 Holding Facility: CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE
Arrest Address: 4429 S FEDERAL ST CHICAGO, IL
Residence: 7436 S EUCLID PKWY CHICAGO, IL
Officer Badge#: 10050 Arresting Agency: CPD

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	C	M	720 ILCS 550.0/4-A	Cannabis - Possess Less Than 2.5 Grms	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720-550/4-A	CANNABIS - POSSESS LESS T	0	20021254792

Disposition: PLEA/GUILTY - FINDING OF GUILTY
Disposition Date: 27-NOV-2002
Sentence: CREDIT TIME SERVED 2 DAYS
Sentence Date: 27-NOV-2002

ARREST

Arrest Name: MOORE, WILBERT D
Date of Birth: 17-DEC-1973
DCN or CB: 014821957
Officer: SPALDING

Arrest Date: 22-JUN-2001 Holding Facility: CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE
Arrest Address: 633 E 38 PL CHICAGO, IL 60653
Residence: 4130 W 189 PL COUNTRY CLUB HILL, IL
Officer Badge#: 17887 Arresting Agency: CPD

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	720 ILCS 5.0/21-5	Criminal Trespass To State Land	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720-5/21-5	CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO STAT	0	20011251063

Disposition: STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE
Disposition Date: 09-AUG-2001
Sentence: NO SENTENCE 000 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS
Sentence Date:

ARREST

Arrest Name: MOORE, WILBERT D
Date of Birth: 17-DEC-1973
DCN or CB: 014772423
Officer: GROBLA

Arrest Date: 28-APR-2001 Holding Facility: CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE
Arrest Address: 638 E 38 ST CHICAGO, IL 60653
Residence: 638 E 38 ST CHICAGO, IL 60653
Officer Badge#: 11686 Arresting Agency: CPD

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	X	F	720 ILCS 5.0/12-4.2-A-1	Agg Battery - W/Firearm/Person	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#

PL JOINT 019071 05 CR 08982 BAKER GLENN 019071

01112135701

Disposition: **NOLLE PROSEQUI** *Disposition Date:* **22-MAY-2001**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D** Arrest Date: **03-JUN-1999** Holding Facility: **CPD - DISTRICT 002 MALE**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **603 E 38 PL CHICAGO, IL 60653**
DCN or CB: **014208996** Residence: **4130 W 189 PL COUNTRY CLUB HILLS, IL 60478**
Officer: **WEBSTER** Officer Badge#: **18805** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	L		10-8-515	**Soliciting Unlawful Business**	

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D** Arrest Date: **02-JUN-1998** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **2031 S CLARK ST CHICAGO,**
DCN or CB: **011074402** Residence: **4130 W 189TH CHICAGO, IL 60479-0000**
Officer: Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	L		POSS FIREARM/VEHICLE	**Possession Of Firearm In Vehicle**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
				98CR-18115

Disposition: **NOLLE PROSEQUI** *Disposition Date:* **01-DEC-1998**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D** Arrest Date: **12-DEC-1997** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **608 E 38 ST CHICAGO,**
DCN or CB: **010937791** Residence: **4130 W 13 TH CHICAGO, IL 60478-0000**
Officer: Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	B	M	POSS CANN	**Possession Of Cannabis**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720 550/4(C)	POSS CANNABIS/10-30 GR	M	97118647501

Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE** *Disposition Date:* **23-JAN-1998**
Sentence: **NO SENTENCE 000 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS** *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT** Arrest Date: **03-DEC-1997** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **602 E 38 ST CHICAGO,**
DCN or CB: **010932462** Residence: **4130 W 189TH , IL 60478**
Officer: Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	C	M	DIS CON	**Disorderly Conduct**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720 5/26-1(A)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M	97118627301

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **05-JAN-1998**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1974**
DCN or CB: **010357538**
Officer:

Arrest Date: **15-OCT-1996** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address: **540 E 36 ST CHICAGO, IL**
Residence: **3824 S LAKE ST CHICAGO, IL 60653**
Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	BATT	**Battery**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720 5-12-3A1		M	96140031001

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **25-NOV-1996**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **010235519**
Officer: **LEMMER**

Arrest Date: **24-MAY-1996** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address:
Residence: **3824 S LAKE PARK CHICAGO, IL 60653-0000**
Officer Badge#: **539** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	720 ILCS 5.0/12-3.2	**Domestic Battery**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	720 12-3.2	-	M	96121037301

Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE** *Disposition Date:* **13-JUN-1996**
Sentence: **NO SENTENCE 000 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS** *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **009836636**
Officer: **WHITE**

Arrest Date: **20-SEP-1994** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address: **718 E 38 ST CHICAGO, IL**
Residence:
Officer Badge#: **14415** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	4	F	PCS	**Possess Controlled Substance**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#

Disposition: **TURNED OVER TO COOK CO SHERIFF** *Disposition Date:* **20-SEP-1994**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT** Arrest Date: **07-OCT-1993** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **3836 S LANGLEY AV CHICAGO, IL**
DCN or CB: **009504094** Residence:
Officer: **BLISSET** Officer Badge#: **10371** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	1	F	PCS	**Possession Of Other Controlled Substance**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	56.5-1401 C(1)	PCS W/INT >10<15 HER	F	93CR2544401

Disposition: **DIRECTED FINDING - NOT GUILTY** *Disposition Date:* **02-MAR-1994**
Sentence: **NO SENTENCE 000 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS** *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D** Arrest Date: **08-APR-1993** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: Arrest Address:
DCN or CB: **009365392** Residence:
Officer: Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	C	M	CTTL	**Criminal Trespass To Land**	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
001	38 21-5	CRM DAM ST SUP LAND	M	93126054801

Disposition: **STRICKEN FROM DOCKET WITH LEAVE TO REINSTATE** *Disposition Date:* **27-APR-1993**
Sentence: **NO SENTENCE 000 YEARS 00 MONTHS 000 DAYS** *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D** Arrest Date: **21-JAN-1992** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **400 E 37TH ST CHICAGO, IL**
DCN or CB: **009031840** Residence:
Officer: Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	BATT	**Battery**	

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT** Arrest Date: **03-NOV-1991** Holding Facility:
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973** Arrest Address: **244 E 39TH ST CHICAGO, IL**
DCN or CB: **008975189** Residence:
Officer: **FLEMING** Officer Badge#: **4569** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	BATT	Battery	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
	BATTERY			911400078

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **24-JAN-1992**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT D**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **008921417**
Officer:

Arrest Date: **26-SEP-1991** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address: **5101 S WENTWORTH CHICAGO, IL**
Residence:
Officer Badge#: Arresting Agency:

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	BATT	Battery	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
				91352959

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **01-OCT-1991**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **008766492**
Officer: **JAMISON**

Arrest Date: **20-FEB-1991** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address: **575 E BROWNING CHICAGO, IL**
Residence:
Officer Badge#: **15098** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	1	F	PCS	Possession Of Other Controlled Substance	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#
				91107856

Disposition: **FINDING - NO PROBABLE CAUSE - DISMISSED** *Disposition Date:* **10-APR-1991**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

ARREST

Arrest Name: **MOORE, WILBERT**
Date of Birth: **17-DEC-1973**
DCN or CB: **008730561**
Officer: **THOMAS**

Arrest Date: **02-JAN-1991** Holding Facility:
Arrest Address: **575 E BROWNING CHICAGO, IL**
Residence:
Officer Badge#: **10109** Arresting Agency: **CPD**

Count	Class	Type	Statute	Arrest Charge Description	Inchoate
[1]	A	M	THEFT	Theft	

COURT CHARGES/DISPOSITION

Seq.	Statute	Charge	Class	Case#

PL JOINT 019075 05 CR 08982 00135 BAKER GLENN 019075

91194674

Disposition: **SOL** *Disposition Date:* **17-JAN-1991**
Sentence: *Sentence Date:*

End of Report

This Chicago Police Department IR rap-sheet should not replace the use of the Illinois State Police statewide criminal history transcript, which may contain additional criminal history data and can be obtained by performing a CQR1 inquiry via your LEADS terminal.

17-OCT-2005 11:20 Requested by: PC0R824

PL JOINT 019076 05 CR 0893 BAKER GLENN 019076

CLEAR Data Warehouse

Arrest Date = 20-NOV-2003

Arrest of Address = 574 E BROWNING AVE

Last Name = MOORE

First Name = WILBERT

LKA = 7436 S EUCLID AVE

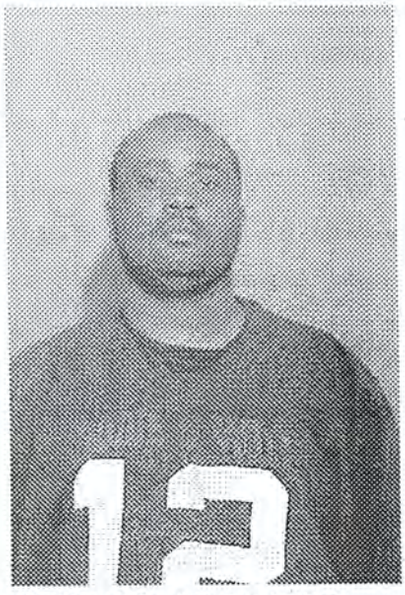
City = CHICAGO

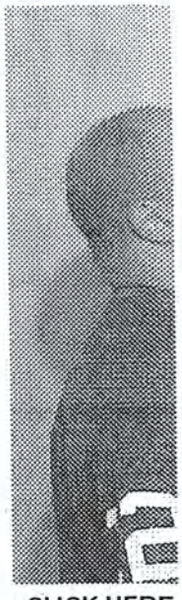
CB Number = 15650843

IR Number = 955895

DOB = 17-DEC-1973

REPORT DATE= 17-October-2005 11:11:23 AM
REQUESTED BY= PC0R824
FOR OFFICIAL POLICE USE ONLY!
NOT FOR DISSEMINATION!





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PL JOINT 019077 05 CR 08982 BAKER GLENN 019077

EXHIBIT 140

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER)
SHANNON SPALDING and)
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER)
DANIEL ECHEVERRIA,)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.) No. 12 C 8777
CITY OF CHICAGO, et al.,)
Defendants.)

The deposition of JANET HANNA, taken pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure of the United States District Courts pertaining to the taking of depositions, taken before JULIE A. CONROY, CSR No. 84-2251, a Notary Public within and for the County of DuPage, State of Illinois, and a Certified Shorthand Reporter of said state, at Suite 3700, 191 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, on the 12th day of August, A.D. 2015, commencing at 9:41 a.m.

PRESENT:

KINOY, TAREN & GERAGHTY,
(224 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 490,
Chicago, Illinois 60604,
312-663-5210), by:
MR. JEFFREY TAREN,
jtaren@ktglawyer.com,
appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs;

DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH LLP,
(191 North Wacker Drive, Suite 3700,
Chicago, Illinois 60606,
312-569-1334), by:
MR. ALAN S. KING,
alan.king@dbr.com,
appeared on behalf of the Defendants.

REPORTED BY: JULIE A. CONROY, CSR, RPR,
CSR No. 84-2251

MR. KING: Swear the witness.
(WHEREUPON, the witness was duly sworn.)
JANET HANNA,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
EXAMINATION
BY MR. KING:
Q. Can you please state your name and spell your last name for the record?
A. Janet L. Hanna, H-a-n-n-a.
Q. Thank you. Ms. Hanna, my name is Alan King. I'm the attorney representing the defendants in this litigation that's been filed by Shannon Spalding and Danny Echeverria. Obviously I'm going to be asking you some questions today.
Have you ever given a deposition before?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Well, the process is pretty simple. Obviously you've been sworn in to testify truthfully under oath. I'll be asking you a series of questions relating to the case. If you don't understand any of my questions or if I'm speaking too quickly, feel free to ask me to rephrase the

question or slow down. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. It's also important that you give audible responses because the court reporter needs to take down everything that we say in the room today. So a nod of the head or a shake of the head isn't good enough for the court reporter. So just try to make sure that your responses are audible. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. The other important rule is that you and I try our best not to talk over each other because, again, the court reporter can't take it down accurately if we're both talking at the same team. So I'd ask you if you'd do your best to let me finish my questions even though you may think you know where I'm going and you want to answer already. If you do your best to let me finish my questions, I will do my best to let you finish your answers before I start speaking. Okay?
A. Okay.
Q. Ms. Hanna, are you represented by an attorney here today?
A. Yes.

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Q. And is that Mr. Taren?
A. Yes.
Q. You've retained Mr. Taren to represent you?
A. Yes.
Q. When did you retain Mr. Taren to represent you?
A. Three days ago.
Q. And can you tell me what, if anything, you did to prepare for your deposition today?
A. We went over my affidavit.
Q. You and Mr. Taren?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there any other documents that Mr. Taren showed you or that you otherwise looked at in preparation for your deposition today?
A. No.
Q. Did you meet with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria about your deposition today?
A. No.
Q. Did you meet with anyone other than Mr. Taren in preparation for your deposition today?
A. No.
Q. Can you please give me your current home

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address?
A. 4953 North Meade Avenue, M-e-a-d-e. That's Chicago, Illinois 60630.
Q. And a home phone number?
A. I only have a cell.
Q. I'll take that.
A. 773-620-9337.
Q. And are you currently employed?
A. I am on disability with the Chicago Police Department.
Q. And what does that mean exactly that you're on disability?
A. I was awarded ordinary disability, which means I'm receiving 50 percent of my pay.
Q. And have you sought some other status other than ordinary disability?
A. Yes. I sought for duty disability, at which time on May 29th of 2015 I was denied and have since filed an appeal with the Circuit Court of Cook County.
Q. And so you have a pending appeal right now with the Circuit Court of Cook County?
A. Correct.
Q. And so the City denied you the duty

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disability, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And if you had been granted duty disability, what would be the difference in that versus ordinary disability?
A. 75 percent tax free and free insurance until you're 63.
Q. So fair to say there's a pretty significant difference between ordinary disability and duty disability?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And also fair to say I'm imagining that you think the City was wrong in rejecting your request for duty disability?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY MR. KING:
Q. You can answer.
A. Absolutely.
Q. Are you angry that the City rejected that request?
MR. TAREN: I'm going to object to the use of the City, the term "City" in these questions. The pension board makes the decision, not the City.
BY MR. KING:

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Q. Well, are you angry that your request for duty disability was denied?
A. No, I'm not angry. I'm disappointed.
Q. Do you have any sense of when your appeal will be ruled on?
A. I do not.
Q. I want to ask a little bit about your educational background. Where did you attend high school?
A. I went to Regina Dominican High School in Wilmette, Illinois.
Q. And did you graduate?
A. I did.
Q. What year?
A. 1986.
Q. And have you had any formal education after high school?
A. I went to Western Illinois University for a short time.
Q. You did not obtain a degree at Western Illinois?
A. I did not.
Q. How long were you at Western Illinois?
A. I was there for approximately two

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months.
Q. Okay. And have you had any other formal education other than high school and Western Illinois University?
A. We receive credits, college credits for our education that we receive in the Police Academy.
Q. Any other formal education?
A. No.
Q. You mentioned the Police Academy. Are you a sworn police officer?
A. I was.
Q. And when you say you were, you mean before you went out on disability or --
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So you attended the Police Academy?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Prior to attending the Police Academy, did you have any other employment?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell me about your employment that preceded your employment with the Chicago Police Department?

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A. I was a bank teller at Columbia National Bank while I was in high school. Then I was a waitress at a restaurant in Wisconsin Dells for many years. And then I was a blackjack dealer at Ho-Chunk Casino in Baraboo, Wisconsin.
Q. Any other employment?
A. No.
Q. Did any of those employment situations end involuntarily for you? In other words, were you ever fired from any of these jobs?
A. Never.
Q. You voluntarily left each of these jobs?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And when did you enter, what year or month, if you know, enter the Police Academy?
A. 31 May, '94.
Q. And when was your graduation from the Police Academy?
A. December of '94.
Q. I know it's been a number of years, but I'm going to ask you to sort of recount for me all of your assignments where you worked within the Chicago Police Department, let's say, chronologically leading up to when you joined the

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Fugitive Apprehension Unit. What was your first assignment out of the Police Academy?
A. 25th District.
Q. That was just as a police officer?
A. Yes.
Q. And how long were you in the 25th District?
A. Approximately three years.
Q. Okay. And what happened next?
A. Then I went to school patrol. I was a school officer. And I was there --
Q. How long -- I'm sorry.
A. I was there approximately five years.
Q. And what was your next position?
A. Alternate response section.
Q. Is that like 311 center?
A. Correct.
Q. How long were you there?
A. Five to six years.
Q. And what was your next position?
A. Area 5 Detective Division.
Q. How long?
A. Three years.
Q. What was your next position?

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A. Fugitive Apprehension.
Q. Okay. Do you recall what month and year you joined the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. I believe to the best of my knowledge it was January of 2012.
Q. And in your work in Fugitive Apprehension or any of your prior positions with the Chicago Police Department, have you ever been the subject of discipline?
A. No.
Q. In the Fugitive Apprehension Unit or any of the prior positions within the Chicago Police Department have you ever been the subject of a CR number?
A. Yes.
Q. How many times have you been the subject of a CR?
A. I would say a handful.
Q. Can you tell me what you recall about each of those cases, what the allegations were against you?
A. The allegations were police brutality.
Q. In all of the cases police brutality?
A. Yes.

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Q. And were any of the CRs sustained or, in other words, they found against you?
A. No.
Q. You were exonerated on all of them?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Other than your pending case with respect to your duty disability, have you been involved in any other lawsuits? And when I say "involved," I mean as either a plaintiff bringing the lawsuit or a defendant, someone who's been sued?
A. Yes.
Q. How many times have you been a party to a lawsuit?
A. Twice.
Q. And were both of those cases in connection with your work for the police department?
A. No.
Q. Were either of those cases in connection with your work for the police department?
A. No.
Q. Why don't you tell me about the earliest case and then the second case?

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A. The first case was filed in February of 2015 and that is for a divorce.
Q. Did you make the filing?
A. I did. And the other case was filed in I want to say '95 and that was for a divorce, as well.
Q. Were these divorce proceedings filed in Cook County, Illinois?
A. Yes.
Q. Is the most recent proceeding still pending or are you divorced?
A. Still pending.
Q. Do you have any children?
A. I do.
Q. You mentioned your current home address. Who lives at that address with you?
A. My one daughter.
Q. How old is your daughter?
A. 24.
Q. When you started at in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit in approximately January of 2012, what was your position at that time?
A. Administrative assistant.
Q. And did your position change at all or

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were you always an administrative assistant while you were in Fugitive Apprehension?
A. I was always an administrative assistant.
Q. And were your duties under that title essentially the same from when you started in the unit until the time that you went on medical leave?
A. No, they changed throughout.
Q. Okay. Let's talk about what were your initial duties when you joined the unit as an administrative assistant.
A. My original duties and the reason why I was brought to that unit was to form a database for the unit to keep track of all of the officers' assignments because prior to that there was no database. There was no accountability. Sergeants didn't know what their officers were working, you know, that sort of thing.
So I myself and Coleen Dugan were brought to the unit from Commander Salemme, who was the commander at Area 5, and we both worked at Area 5 together. He brought us to Fugitive Apprehension. That's where he was transferred.

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And those were our duties, to develop a database and to be able to keep track of all of the assignments. And then after that, that's when I began giving out assignments.
Q. Okay. So you and Coleen Dugan had previously worked together under Commander Salemme in Area 5?
A. Yes.
Q. And he left to go to Fugitive Apprehension and essentially took the two of you along with him?
A. Yes.
Q. Other than creating this database and then beginning to give out assignments, did you have any other responsibilities when you first started in Fugitive Apprehension?
A. No.
Q. When you first started in Fugitive Apprehension, how were assignments being given out until this database was created, if you know?
A. Randomly. From January until March they were given out randomly. We had a north team, a south team, and a central team. So needless to say, if it was a south, an incident that occurred

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south, we would give it to south team, any member from the south team. If it was north, we would give it to a member on the north team. And if it was -- you understand.

Q. Sure. And that was the case after you created the database --

A. Yes.

Q. -- that you would --

MR. TAREN: Wait for the question.

BY MR. KING:

Q. -- that you would typically give assignments depending on where the offender is or their last known address? As you said, if it's an offender on the north side, you would typically assign it to a north side team. If it's somebody with a south side address, you would typically assign it to the south side team, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Is it your testimony that I guess we'll call it the new system or database was effective in about March of 2012? Is that what you testified?

A. I would say that it was up and running by February.

Q. Okay. And when you joined Fugitive

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Apprehension, was Lieutenant Cesario already in the unit?

A. Yes.

Q. And at any time after you joined the unit, did anyone give you any instructions on how assignments were to be given out?

A. Yes. That was our job by Lieutenant Cesario. We worked directly for him and he instructed us to come up with this database and give out assignments based on where the offender lives.

Q. Okay. And you're aware that in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit there were what were known as task force officers and also non-task force officers, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. The task force officers means they had been essentially -- why don't you tell me your understanding of the difference between that.

A. When I first arrived to the unit, I was told that there were task force officers, but there was never any instruction as to what a task force officer was, you know, able to get or what assignment they were supposed to get or there was

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never any difference between a task force officer and another officer.

Q. Okay. So it's your testimony that Lieutenant Cesario never instructed you in any manner about the types of cases that should go to task force officers and the types of cases that should go to non-task officers? Is that your testimony?

A. No, that's not my testimony. Initially when I went to the unit I was not instructed to do that. Once we had relocated to Harrison and Kedzie that is when he came out with a list of who was on teams, north, south, and central, and he wrote next to their names TFOs and he wanted them to receive top five cases.

Q. And do you recall when that move to Harrison and Kedzie took place?

A. Approximately June, 2012.

Q. And you're saying that's the first time that you learned about top five cases or any difference in cases that should be assigned to task force officers and non-task force officers?

A. Yes.

Q. You said there was something in writing

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to that effect?

MR. TAREN: Objection.

BY MR. KING:

Q. I believe you said there was a -- Cesario gave you a list of some sort that made that indication on it?

A. He just gave us a list of teams, north team, south team, central team, and next to the officers who were task force officers it said TFO.

Q. I see. But you said Lieutenant Cesario instructed you about top five cases. Was that verbally or in writing?

A. That was verbally.

Q. And do you recall if Coleen Dugan was also present at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. She was?

A. Yes.

Q. Prior to that conversation with Lieutenant Cesario, had you ever heard anyone in the unit talk about any differences in the types of cases that should be assigned to task force officers and non-task force officers?

A. Prior to June of 2012?

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Q. Correct.
A. No.
Q. Okay. When did you first meet Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria?
A. March of 2012.
Q. Was that when they joined the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. Yes.
Q. You did not know either of them before that?
A. No.
Q. And are you aware that Officers Spalding and Echeverria were not task force officers, correct?
A. Yes, I was aware of that.
Q. Other than Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria, do you ever recall other officers that complained about the types of assignments they got?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. No.
BY MR. KING:
Q. You have no recollection of anyone ever

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complaining or questioning an assignment that they received?
A. No.
Q. So let's talk about -- strike that.
So you don't recall, for example, anyone ever complaining, hey, I'm on the north side team, you're giving me a south side assignment, anything like that?
A. Not directly from an officer.
Q. Okay. Would you hear that from a sergeant, for example?
A. Yes.
Q. So you might send out an assignment, for example, the offender's on the south side but it goes to a north side team, the sergeant on the north side team may say, hey, you know, we should reassign this, that kind of thing, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's fairly common, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Once you were advised that certain kinds of assignments should go to task force officers and non-task force officers, do you ever remember sergeants or others similarly telling you, hey,

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you sent a top five case to a non-task force officer that needs to get reassigned to a task force officer?
A. Yes.
Q. And did that happen fairly frequently?
A. I wouldn't say frequently.
Q. From time to time?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would happen from time to time not in connection with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria, correct?
A. Yes.
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY MR. KING:
Q. And what you testified to a few minutes ago where sergeants may direct you to reassign from the north side to the south side, you said that happened with respect to officers other than Shannon Spalding and Dan Echeverria, correct?
MR. TAREN: Objection; foundation.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Correct?
A. Could you make that statement again, please?

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Q. Sure. You testified that there were occasions where sergeants would let you know that a case needs to be reassigned because, for example, it may have been assigned to the north side but the offender's on the south side and you said that would happen from time to time.
My question is that would happen from time to time involving officers other than Shannon Spalding and Dan Echeverria, correct?
MR. TAREN: Same objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Thank you.
Did you ever hear officers or sergeants or others letting you know that after you'd made an assignment of a particular offender that they discovered that that person had already been taken into custody?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would happen fairly frequently, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would happen with respect to

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officers other than Shannon Spalding and Dan Echeverria, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you recall circumstances where you would make an assignment of a particular suspect and then you'd be told either by an officer or a sergeant or someone above that some other officers or another team were already working on that, that fugitive?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would happen fairly often?
A. No.
Q. From time to time?
A. Yes.
Q. And from time to time that would happen with respect to officers other than Spalding and Echeverria, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So why don't you explain the assignment process once you and Coleen created the database and you sort of had the new system in place? How did that work and what was your responsibility in issuing the assignments?
A. When the database was first started,

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there were four administrative assistants in the office and one handled north, one handled south, one handled central, and the other administrative assistant handled all the other administrative work.
Q. Can you tell me who was responsible for each of those areas?
A. They switched periodically.
Q. Okay.
A. At one point I was in charge of north. At one point I was in charge of south. And at another point I was in charge of central. I could not give you dates on that.
Q. Okay. And then would you send out emails of the assignments? Or just explain to me sort of how the process worked.
A. Yes. We would send out emails to the officers and to the team and list the jobs and who -- what officer was assigned to what case.
Q. And how did you make those determinations or make those lists? What was the process to figure out who would be assigned which case?
A. Well, after June of 2012 when we were

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informed to assign the top five cases to TFOs, we attempted to do that and the remainder would go to officers who were not TFOs.
Q. So your process would be you first looked for the top five cases and make sure those are assigned to TFOs and then the remaining cases you just do it by area where the offender was located, is that fair?
MR. TAREN: Objection just as to time frame. You're focusing only on after June of 2012, correct?
MR. KING: Right now I am, yes.
BY MR. KING:
Q. And I don't want to put words in your mouth. I just want to really understand the process. For example, do you get an email with a list of cases? How do you learn about cases to then distribute? What's the process --
MR. TAREN: I'm just going to --
BY MR. KING:
Q. -- on or after June of 2012?
MR. TAREN: Okay.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Every morning when we came in we would

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have to pull the list of warrants, new warrants that had been issued for offenders that were wanted. And based on that we would determine the location of where the offender lived. And from there we would make the proper assignments.
Now, if we had, let's say, ten high top five cases, obviously we couldn't give top five cases to all TFOs. So we would have to give some of the top five cases to other officers other than TFOs.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. Would you say that was common or an infrequent situation where you'd have to give a top five case to a non-TFO?
A. Frequent.
Q. Okay. And prior to June of 2012 when you were instructed to give top five cases to task force officers, was the process of assigning cases the same as it was beginning in June, 2012? In other words, was the only difference in June, 2012, the fact that you were now assigning top five cases to task force officers?
A. Yes. To the best of my recollection, there was no understanding that TFOs -- from the

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time I arrived at the unit and started the database until June of 2012, there was no direction as to what officers got what cases.

Q. Let me ask it another way. With respect to the assignment process and what officers got what cases, was the only thing that changed in June, 2012, as compared to before that was that you were now trying to assign top five cases to task force officers, is that fair to say?

A. Yes, trying.

Q. And when we talk about top five cases, do you recall what kinds of cases those were in particular?

A. Homicides, armed robberies.

Q. Sexual assault?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember any others?

A. I don't.

Q. Burglaries, do you recall?

A. I don't recall burglaries being a top five.

Q. Aggravated battery?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Parole violations, do you recall that

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being one of them?

A. No.

Q. Violations of probation, was that one of them?

A. No.

Q. I think you've given me four. I'm not sure if there were only five or they just called it top five. But can you recall any other types of cases that were in the top five cases?

A. I believe the other one was criminal sexual -- sex cases.

Q. You had mentioned sexual assault. Are you saying something different than that in terms of sex cases?

A. No, I'm meaning the same thing.

Q. Okay. That's fine.

During your time in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit, were you familiar with the VRI overtime program?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you have any responsibilities relating to the VRI?

A. Yes.

Q. What were your responsibilities?

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A. My responsibilities was to receive the overtime slips from all of the officers who were eligible to participate in this new program and to create a database based on seniority for which days the officer put in to work certain weekends, Saturdays or Sundays, and it was based on seniority.

Q. Okay. And who instructed you in how to do that?

A. Lieutenant Cesario.

Q. So if multiple officers put in a request to work overtime on a particular weekend, that decision of who gets approved is supposed to be by seniority?

A. Yes.

Q. And was there ever a change in that system on how officers were to make their requests for VRI?

A. Yes.

Q. And when did that change, if you can recall?

A. November, 2012.

Q. And what was the change that happened in November, 2012?

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A. I informed Lieutenant Cesario that I did not feel comfortable with the process that we had currently had in place, which was the officers would just hand me their overtime slips. So there would be no record of dates and times and there was an end period when you had to have forms submitted by a certain deadline.

Q. Sure.

A. So I informed him I was not comfortable with that practice. And I developed a new form and sent out an email to all participants that the process had changed and from now on you will have to email me your request by the deadline so that way I would have an electronic.

Q. Sure. And when you told Lieutenant Cesario you weren't comfortable with the existing process, was that a face-to-face verbal conversation?

A. I believe so.

Q. Do you recall if Coleen Dugan was also present during that conversation?

A. No.

Q. You're not sure or you don't think she was?

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A. I'm not sure.
Q. Okay. And other than what you've already testified to in terms of what you said to Lieutenant Cesario in that conversation about changing the practice around VRI, do you recall anything else you said to Lieutenant Cesario or that he said to you in that conversation?
MR. TAREN: Objection; assumes it's just one conversation.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Are you referring to the conversation when I told him I didn't feel comfortable with the current practice?
BY MR. KING:
Q. Yes, that you just testified to. And my question is other than what you've already testified to in that conversation, was there anything else said by you or by Lieutenant Cesario?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Do you recall any prior conversations between yourself and Lieutenant Cesario about the way VRI was handled?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And how many prior conversations

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did you have?
A. Many.
Q. And can you remember a particular conversation, how many you had or --
A. Approximately five.
Q. Okay. And was the subject matter of this approximately five conversations the same? In other words, it sounds like you're saying you had conversations with him about the way VRI was handled. In all of those conversations were they essentially the same or different topics?
A. They were different topics.
Q. Any recollection of when the first conversation you had with Lieutenant Cesario around VRI was?
A. June or July of 2012.
Q. And do you recall was that an in-person face-to-face conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. And was anyone else present?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. What do you recall being said either by you or Lieutenant Cesario in that June or July, 2012 conversation?

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A. Initially the conversation between him and I was how we were going to proceed with the new -- it was a new overtime procedure. We had never had that in the unit. So the City allowed us to participate in this violence reduction initiation. So initially it was conversation about how we were going to go about doing things. And it was going to be based on seniority and this is the form they're going to fill out. There's going to be a deadline so that you can create your database. And I was the only one in charge of VRI. So that was one of the conversations.
Q. Okay.
A. Another conversation would be about all of the cancellations. Officers would call the day they were scheduled and they would cancel. And the sergeants that were working that day did not have access to my database so they didn't know what officer was next in seniority to get the replacement. So they would just call anyone. That's was another issue, at which time the lieutenant put out an order about cancellations and, you know, you get a strike against you.
Q. Sure. Not to interrupt you, but do you

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ever recall Spalding or Echeverria being scheduled to work overtime and then either of them canceling?
A. No.
Q. What other conversations did you have with Lieutenant Cesario around VRI?
A. I was instructed by Lieutenant Cesario to act as if I didn't receive Officers Spalding and Echeverria's requests and to toss them in the garbage.
Q. Were those his exact words?
A. Not verbatim.
Q. Okay. Did he say toss them in the garbage?
A. Throw them out, toss them in the garbage.
Q. Is it fair to say you don't remember the exact words that Lieutenant Cesario allegedly used in this conversation?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. Was anyone else present during this conversation that you just testified to with

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Lieutenant Cesario?
A. No.
Q. Where did that conversation take place?
A. Harrison and Kedzie in his office.
Q. And since you told me that the first conversation about VRI was in June or July of 2012 and you told me about some other conversations about cancellations and the like, I'm assuming that this conversation where Lieutenant Cesario allegedly told you act like you didn't receive their overtime requests, something along the lines of throw them in the garbage, I'm assuming that that happened after July of 2012, would that be correct?
A. No. I believe that happened at the very beginning of the program.
Q. The very beginning of the program. What do you mean by that? What time period would that have been?
A. June or July of 2012.
Q. And was that conversation before or after the system changed, if you will, where people had to email their overtime requests?
A. That was before.

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Q. And when Lieutenant Cesario told you in effect to disregard Spalding and Echeverria's overtime request, did you say anything to him?
A. I asked him why.
Q. And did he respond to you?
A. He gave me a direct order.
Q. Did he respond to you when you asked him why? What did he say?
A. Yes. He said I'm giving you a direct order to throw their sheets out, their slips out, and do not put them on the schedule.
Q. Okay. And was there anything else said in that conversation by you or Lieutenant Cesario?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. And where did this conversation take place?
A. In Lieutenant Cesario's office.
Q. Do you know if the door was open or closed?
A. Closed.
Q. Other than that conversation, did you have any subsequent conversations with Lieutenant Cesario about the subject of disregarding overtime requests from Spalding or Echeverria?

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A. No.
Q. You would agree that Spalding and Echeverria did work some overtime pursuant to the VRI program, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it your testimony there were occasions where they put in for overtime and they were not allowed to work overtime for some reason other than their seniority?
A. Yes.
Q. Any idea how many times that occurred?
A. I'm going to say at least two months, but I believe it was more than two months the practice continued where I had to -- I was instructed by Lieutenant Cesario to throw their sheets away.
Q. So you think that practice continued where you were essentially throwing their sheets away for two or three months after June or July of 2012?
A. Yes.
Q. And when we talk about months, were there VRI overtime opportunities every single weekend or once a month or how did that work?

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A. Every single weekend.
Q. And do you have any recollection of how many times Spalding or Echeverria requested overtime and you disregarded them and threw them in the trash or otherwise disregarded them?
A. I do not recall exactly how many times, but to the best of my knowledge it was two to five times.
Q. And is it your testimony that in those two to five times they did not work the overtime?
A. Correct.
Q. At any point before that practice stopped, I guess, did you speak with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria and tell them that you had been instructed to reject their overtime requests?
A. No.
Q. Did they ever come to you, Spalding or Echeverria, during this period and ask you, hey, I put in for VRI overtime, how come I didn't get it? Were there any conversations like that with you?
A. I believe so.
Q. You believe so. Do you recall a specific conversation with Spalding or Echeverria

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where they questioned you about why their request for VRI overtime was not received or approved?
A. Yes, I'm sure there was a conversation.
Q. Do you recall -- you seem a little uncertain about that. Are you thinking that there probably was a conversation or do you recall an actual conversation?
A. I'm thinking there probably was a conversation.
Q. But you don't recall any actual conversations as you sit here today, correct?
A. No.
Q. Do you have any knowledge of how many days of overtime Spalding or Echeverria did work in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. I would have no idea.
MR. KING: Mark it as 1.
(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 1, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)
BY MR. KING:
Q. Ms. Hanna, showing you what's been marked as Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 1, which is

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the affidavit of Janet Hanna, I assume you're familiar with this document?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And you signed the document on the last page, correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you understood that you were signing this document -- I'm sorry.
You were representing and under penalties of perjury that the statements in this affidavit are true and correct? You understood that, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it your testimony that everything in this affidavit is true and correct?
A. Yes.
Excuse me. I do have one correction.
Q. Okay. What is the correction?
A. No. 13 on Page 2.
Q. Okay.
A. It says on or around June 25th, 2012, I was working overtime in the FAU in Homan Square and that is not correct. That should be at Harrison and Kedzie because we had already made the move.

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Q. Okay. Did you read this affidavit before you signed it?
A. I did.
Q. Do you recall why or how you missed that the first time?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Who initially contacted you about potentially giving an affidavit in connection with this litigation?
MR. TAREN: Objection; assumes matters.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I contacted the attorney Chris that was representing Danny and Shannon.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Christopher Smith?
A. Yes.
Q. And did Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria ask you to contact Chris?
A. No.
Q. Did Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria ask you if you would consider signing an affidavit for them in connection with this case?
A. No.
Q. Where did you get Chris Smith's contact

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information?
A. It was on the website available to pull up and read the entire document, the entire lawsuit.
Q. Okay. I'm certain that it was.
Is it your testimony that that's where you got Chris Smith's name, from the complaint that was on the Internet?
A. I got it from the complaint that was on the Internet, as well as the news release.
Q. Okay. And it's your testimony that without any conversation with Shannon Spalding or Danny Echeverria you took it upon yourself to call up Christopher Smith and offer to give an affidavit? Is that your testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Since the lawsuit was filed by Spalding and Echeverria, have you had any conversations with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria?
A. Yes, I've had conversations.
Q. Since you've gone out on medical leave, have you had any conversations with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria?
A. Yes.

Q. And have they related to this lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Have they related to the subject of your affidavit in the lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Why did you contact Mr. Smith?
A. I was put on disability 20 September, 2014, and at that time I knew that I was going to be on long-term disability and my doctors had told me that I would be permanently disabled. So I knew that I could come forward and break the code of silence without being retaliated against like Officer Echeverria and Spalding were.
Q. I appreciate that that may be your opinion. You mentioned the code of silence. What's your understanding of what the code of silence is?
A. When I was in the Police Academy, I was instructed by several instructors. We were told over and over again we do not break the code of silence. Blue is blue. You stick together. If something occurs on the street that you don't think is proper, you go with the flow. And after that situation, if you have an issue with that officer

or what happened, you can confront them. If you don't feel comfortable working with them anymore, you can go to the watch commander and request a new partner. But you never break the code of silence.
Q. And are you saying this was part of the formal instruction at the Police Academy in courses that you took or was that informal conversation with people while you were in the Police Academy?
A. It's well known in the Police Academy. Instructors do speak about it openly in classrooms.
Q. Did you ever hear instructors openly speaking about the code of silence in the sense of not reporting the activities, for example, of other officers? Is it your testimony that instructors in the classroom in the Police Academy taught that?
A. They spoke of that, yes.
Q. Do you remember any particular instructors that you had at the Police Academy that spoke of that?
A. I do not.
Q. Did anyone offer you anything in exchange for signing your affidavit?
A. No.
Q. Have you ever had a conversation

with Shannon Spalding about the subject of her recovering money from this lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Let's look at Exhibit 1, which is your affidavit. Paragraph 2 says, for the record, in March of 2012, Lieutenant Cesario informed you and Coleen Dugan that two new officers were coming who were supposedly IAD rats and to be very leery of them.
When did that conversation take place?
A. March of 2012.
Q. And was this prior to Spalding and Echeverria getting to the unit?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall how many days prior to them coming to the unit that conversation took place?
A. The day prior to them arriving.
Q. Okay. And where did this conversation take place?
A. Lieutenant Cesario's office at Homan Square.
Q. And you and Lieutenant Cesario and Coleen Dugan were present, correct?

A. Yes.
Q. And tell me, if you would, everything that Lieutenant Cesario said and that you or Coleen Dugan said in that conversation.
A. Pretty much we were speechless and just said okay.
Q. Are you aware that Coleen Dugan has given a deposition in this case?
A. No.
Q. Then I assume you're not aware that Coleen Dugan has testified under oath that she never heard Robert Cesario ever refer to the plaintiffs as rats? I assume you're unaware of that?
A. I am unaware.
Q. And if that testimony is what Coleen Dugan testified to, is it your testimony that Coleen is lying?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And then I assume you're also unaware that Coleen Dugan testified under oath in this case that you, in fact, were the person that referred to Shannon Spalding and Danny Echeverria as having come from IAD? Are you unaware of that?

A. How did she refer to me? How did she refer to that?
Q. Are you aware of whether she testified that you were the first person to tell her that Spalding and Echeverria had come from IAD?
MR. TAREN: I'm going to object and I'll object to the line of questioning. She already testified she wasn't aware that Ms. Dugan gave a deposition.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes, I'm unaware.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. Is it true that you told Coleen Dugan that you believed Spalding and Echeverria were coming from IAD prior to the time they arrived?
A. No.
Q. If Coleen Dugan testified that you told her that, is it your testimony that she would be lying?
A. Absolutely.
Q. So Paragraph 4 of your affidavit indicates that the day Shannon and Danny started, Cesario walked them over to you. He walked away.

And then you said to Shannon and Danny, so you two are the IAD rats. Is that your testimony that that conversation took place?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say Lieutenant Cesario had walked away. Do you know whether he heard you say so you two are the IAD rats?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY MR. KING:
Q. If you know whether Cesario was still present and heard you say that.
MR. TAREN: Same objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. He was not present and I do not know if he heard that.
BY MR. KING:
Q. And were these the first words you uttered when you met Shannon and Danny for the first time, so you two are the IAD rats?
A. Yes. I was introduced to them by Lieutenant Cesario. Coleen Dugan and I sat directly across from each other at the same desk. We were introduced to them at the exact same time. We shook hands, nice to meet you. And as soon as

he walked away, Lieutenant Cesario, those were the first words I uttered out of my mouth to both officers.
Q. And did anybody respond to what you were saying then?
A. Yes.
Q. Who did?
A. Shannon.
Q. What did Shannon say?
A. Yes. I have Gary's phone number right on my cellphone. I'll give him a call right now.
Q. Okay. What did you understand that to mean?
A. That she was personal friends with the superintendent.
Q. Do you remember you or her or Danny or Coleen saying anything else in that conversation?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Paragraph 7 of the affidavit talks about Cesario ordering you to give Danny and Shannon only dead-end cases that would not lead to an arrest or officer activity.
Is Paragraph 7 a reference to the conversation you had with Cesario that you've

already testified to in this deposition?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
MR. KING: We have --
MR. TAREN: She hasn't been questioned about that conversation.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I was only questioned about VRI and assigning cases to Shannon and Danny for VRI.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Well, let's talk about Paragraph 7. The record will speak for itself.
When did this conversation take place, this alleged conversation when Lieutenant Cesario ordered you to give them only dead-end cases that would not lead to arrests or officer activity?
A. Very soon after they arrived to the unit.
Q. Was this a conversation where just you and Lieutenant Cesario were present?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Do you recall anyone else being present?
A. Coleen Dugan and myself.
Q. Do you recall where this conversation took place?

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A. In Lieutenant Cesario's office at Homan Square.
Q. And what specifically do you recall Lieutenant Cesario saying and what did you or Coleen Dugan say in that conversation?
A. Lieutenant Cesario instructed us to give them all dead-end cases, garbage cases, drinking on the public way, you know, ridiculous, you know, cases. And obviously when he made that statement, myself and Coleen Dugan knew where he was going with that after he had told us that they were from IAD.
Q. What was your understanding of where he was going with that?
A. You don't want to give them any high profile cases. You don't want to give them work. You know, they're just here to take up space.
Q. That was your interpretation of what he said?
A. That was my interpretation.
Q. And I would like you to tell me as best as you can recall his exact words. Did he say garbage cases? Did he say drinking on the public way? Or is this your interpretation? For now I

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just want to know the words that came out of Lieutenant Cesario's mouth in that conversation.
MR. TAREN: Objection; asked and answered.
BY MR. KING:
Q. What did he say specifically in this conversation with you and Coleen Dugan?
A. To the best of my knowledge, it was give them dead-end cases, such as drinking on the public way, juvenile warrants. That's it.
Q. Do you recall him saying anything else in that conversation?
A. No.
Q. And did you or Coleen Dugan say anything in that conversation?
A. I'm sure we agreed.
Q. Do you recall you or Coleen saying anything in that conversation with Lieutenant Cesario?
A. Well, I would have to say that I acknowledged the lieutenant and said yes or okay.
Q. Do you recall doing that or are you assuming that that's what you did?
A. I'm assuming that's what I did.
Q. You don't have a specific recollection

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of what, if anything, you or Coleen Dugan said in that conversation?
A. I do not.
Q. And did you or Coleen to your knowledge as the assigners of work, did you do anything to carry out this alleged directive from Cesario?
A. Absolutely.
Q. So you would screen the cases and look for dead-end cases and then you'd send those to Danny and Shannon, is that your testimony?
A. And the lieutenant had to be copied on it, as well as the commander.
Q. Okay.
A. And their sergeant.
Q. And what were the types of cases that you were looking for when you were following Lieutenant Cesario's instruction in sending them to Danny and Shannon?
A. As I said prior, drinking on the public way, juvenile warrants, jumping a turnstile, minor offenses.
Q. And from the date of that conversation, whenever that was, until what period of time did that end when you stopped screening their cases

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for dead-end cases? Do you know when that practice stopped?
A. Never, not as long as I was there.
Q. Okay. So is it your testimony that you believe Spalding and Echeverria the entire time that you were in the unit got only dead-end cases, such as jumping turnstiles, drinking on the public way? Is that your testimony?
MR. TAREN: Objection; assumes matters not testified to.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. That would not be my testimony because I know, in fact, that I inadvertently assigned them a homicide case and I was reprimanded for that. And the case was taken away by their sergeant.
BY MR. KING:
Q. We'll talk about that.
Other than the one homicide case you assigned them, is it your testimony that the entire time that Shannon Spalding, Danny Echeverria, and you worked in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit other than the one homicide was that they received only what you considered dead-end cases? Is that your testimony?

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MR. TAREN: Objection. It mischaracterizes her testimony.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. No, I can't make that statement because when they were switched from team to team and teams were sent to different officers in the office, I don't know what the other officers were doing. I only know that when I was assigned to a team that they were assigned to that is what I did because I was instructed to do that.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. What team were you on -- what team were they on when you were responsible for their assignments? Was that Sergeant Barnes' team or Sergeant Mills' team or both?
A. Sergeant Barnes.
Q. So you have no knowledge of what types of assignments or what the assignment process was for them after they had been moved to Sergeant Mills' team, correct?
A. No. I know that it was -- everyone in the office had knowledge of that and everyone participated in that.
Q. All right. I asked you when it ended

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that they were only assigned dead-end cases and you testified it never ended. It continued the whole time you were there. So then my question to you was is it your testimony that the entire time Spalding and Echeverria and you were together in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit -- is it your testimony that other than one homicide case all of their assignments were what you've called dead-end cases? Is that what you're testifying to?
MR. TAREN: Objection; asked and answered.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. When I gave the assignments to Officers Spalding and Echeverria, that was the practice.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. But you don't know if Coleen Dugan, for example, followed that practice when she gave assignments to Spalding and Echeverria, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Paragraph 9 indicates that Salemme and Barnes were aware of these assignments because they were copied on the emails.
I assume that's the only way they were

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aware of them? In other words, you didn't pick the dead-end cases and then go to Salemme or Barnes or Cesario and say I'm only going to send them these? You knew which dead-end cases to select and then you would send an email and then they would be copied on it, correct?
MR. KING: Objection. First of all, there's about five questions in there and it assumes matters that have not been testified to.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Did you understand my question?
A. Could you rephrase it, please?
Q. Yeah, yeah. After you were given this directive by Cesario and you would send the assignments to Spalding and Echeverria that were so-called dead-end assignments, the way that Commander Salemme and Sergeant Barnes and Lieutenant Cesario would know about those specific case assignments is because they were copied on the emails, correct?
A. No.
Q. Did you have a practice of before you sent an email with an assignment going to either Commander Salemme, Lieutenant Cesario, or

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Sergeant Barnes and getting their approval as to what cases you should send to Spalding and Echeverria?
A. I didn't get approval from Lieutenant Cesario, Sergeant Barnes, or the commander initially when they came to the unit because Lieutenant Cesario handpicked all of Shannon and Danny's assignments.
Q. And how long did he do that?
A. I would say a couple of months.
Q. And when you say "handpicked," what do you mean? Would he give you a piece of paper with certain cases? Would he send you an email saying give them these? What was the process of him handpicking their assignments?
A. When he arrived at work in the morning, he always printed out all the warrants, as well, and he would highlight which cases went to Danny and which cases went to Shannon.
Q. And would he highlight anybody else's cases?
A. No.
Q. And around that time, Shannon Spalding and Danny Echeverria were the only two new officers

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in the unit, correct?
A. They were the newest officers, but we had had other new officers arrive prior to them coming.
Q. I guess my question is other than them being copied on emails and what you've already testified to about Cesario picking their assignments for a limited period of time, is there any other way that Cesario or Salemme or Barnes would learn about which cases were assigned to the two plaintiffs other than the fact that they were copied on the emails?
A. No.
Q. So Paragraph 10 is a reference to what you just testified to that he stopped handpicking the cases at some point, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Paragraph 11 is a reference to the homicide case you previously referenced, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you remember who the subject or suspect was in that case?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Do you know if it was a Desmond Young?

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Does that ring a bell at all?
A. No, it does not.
Q. You likely wouldn't remember the specific name of the offender?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. Do you recall when this occurred that you assigned this homicide case to Spalding and Echeverria?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Was it while they were working on Sergeant Barnes' team or Sergeant Mills' team?
A. They were working on Sergeant Barnes' team.
Q. And do you recall the circumstances of how you came to assign them a homicide case?
A. I inadvertently assigned them a homicide case and the very next morning Lieutenant Cesario came into the office and was yelling at me and admonished me. And the next thing I knew I received an email from Sergeant Barnes saying that the case had been reassigned to a different officer.
Q. And that next day when Sergeant -- excuse me -- Lieutenant Cesario spoke to you about

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this, was this an in-person conversation, just you and him?
A. No. It was in-person in the office, administrative office.
Q. Do you recall if anybody else was present?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Okay. What specifically do you recall Cesario saying to you and you saying to him, if anything, in that conversation?
A. How the hell did you give them a homicide case.
Q. Do you remember him saying anything else?
A. I told you only to give them dead-end cases.
Q. Do you recall him saying anything else?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you recall saying anything in that conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you say?
A. I must have inadvertently gave them the case.

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Q. Okay. Do you remember saying anything else in that conversation?
A. No.
Q. Then you're saying subsequent to that you got an email from Sergeant Barnes telling you to reassign the case to someone else?
A. Negative. I received an email from Sergeant Barnes stating that the case had been reassigned to a different officer.
Q. Okay. Do you have any recollection of who that different officer was?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Do you have any recollection of whether that different officer was a task force officer or a non-task force officer?
A. I have no idea.
Q. Do you have any recollection of whether that other reassignment was to officers on Spalding's and Echeverria's team or on another team?
A. I would assume it would have been on the same team because it was a south case.
Q. Okay. Let's look at Paragraph 13 of your affidavit. It indicates that on or around

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June 25th, 2012, you were working at Homan Square and you overheard -- you know, I won't read it all, but Paragraphs 13 through 16 refer to a conversation that you had with Shannon Spalding and Dan Echeverria, correct?

A. Correct. I did inform you that this occurred at Harrison and Kedzie and not Homan Square.

Q. Yes. And do you still believe it was on or around June 25th, 2012?

A. Yes.

Q. And why don't you tell me what you recall about that incident or those conversations that are described in Paragraph 13 through 16?

A. I was working overtime on that day. So I was in my office and I overheard Shannon outside of my office at the desk talking to Danny saying, you know, what do we have to do to get back on days.

And that's when I got up from my desk and went out and approached them and said I don't know what you're complaining about because Danny requested to go on afternoons for family reasons and you were given the opportunity to stay on days

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but you chose to stay with your partner.

And she informed me at that time that that never occurred and Danny did, as well.

And I told them that I had received a packet from Lieutenant Cesario where I was instructed to write a to/from report stating that and it was submitted to Lieutenant Cesario.

Q. Okay. And when did Lieutenant Cesario allegedly give you this packet and ask you to do a to/from report? Do you know when?

A. I would say it would have had to have been at least the week -- you know, within the week prior to this conversation.

Q. Within a week prior to June 25th or at least within a week prior to the conversation you just testified to, you had a conversation with Cesario in which he gave you a packet, is that your testimony?

A. Yes, a file folder.

Q. Was anyone else present when he gave you that file folder?

A. No.

Q. And tell me specifically what he said to you and what, if anything, you said to him at that

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time.

A. Inside the file packet -- file folder was notes written down exactly verbatim as to what he wanted me to write in a to/from report stating that Danny had requested to go on afternoons due to family reasons and that Shannon was given the opportunity to stay on days or she could go on afternoons with her partner, at which time she chose to stay with her partner and go on afternoons, as well.

Q. Just so I'm clear, are you saying what the papers said that were in the file -- I just want to know what Lieutenant Cesario said to you out of his mouth. Did he say what you just testified to or did he say here's a file, I want you to type this up? What did he say to you when he gave you that file?

A. He said, here's a file. In here is the documents that I want you to type up in a to/from report. And he read, reread for me because it was in his handwriting and sometimes you cannot read his handwriting. He reread that to me and said, I would like you to put this in a to/from report and get it back to me as soon as possible.

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Q. What was your understanding of what that meant, a to/from report?

A. It's very common, a to/from report. We're taught that in the Police Academy.

Q. Sure. But what was your understanding of who it was supposed to be to and who it was supposed to be from?

A. It was supposed to be from Lieutenant Cesario to Commander Salemme.

Q. And did you type up that to/from report?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And what did you do with it when you finished typing it up?

A. I hand delivered it back to Lieutenant Cesario in his office.

Q. You didn't email it to him, correct?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. And did you have any conversation with Lieutenant Cesario at the time you handed this to/from report back to him?

A. I handed him the file folder and said the to/from report is inside.

Q. Did he say anything in that conversation?

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A. Thank you.
Q. And do you have any personal knowledge of whether Lieutenant Cesario actually gave that report to Commander Salemme?
A. No.
Q. You don't have any knowledge of Lieutenant Cesario doing anything with that report, correct?
A. Correct.
MR. TAREN: You know, Counsel, at this point I'd like the record to be clear that we've specifically requested that document and have never received anything.
MR. KING: And I will let the record reflect that we have specifically requested it and based on what we've been told we don't believe that document exists.
BY MR. KING:
Q. You were testifying about the conversation with Danny and Shannon where you told them about Cesario asking you to type up the to/from. I just want to make sure.
Other than what you have testified to, do you recall anything else said by you or Shannon

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or Danny in that conversation?
A. No.
Q. If you look at Paragraph 18, it indicates that in June, 2012, you were outside of Lieutenant Cesario's office when you overheard him in a meeting ordering Sergeant Mills, Barnes, Mason, Stack, Nallen, and Tirado to instruct their teams of officers to not provide any backup for Shannon or Danny and to not work with them at all.
Is that a true statement?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Can you tell me was anybody else present where you were outside of this office overhearing it?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Was the door to Cesario's office open or closed?
A. Open.
Q. This is a very serious allegation, wouldn't you agree?
A. Absolutely.
Q. For a police officer to instruct other police officers not to back up a police officer, that's a very serious allegation, correct?

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A. Absolutely.
Q. Police officers can get injured, can die without backup, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And it's your testimony with an open door that Lieutenant Cesario instructed all of these sergeants not to provide backup to Danny and Shannon and not to work with them at all? That's your testimony?
A. My testimony is that he instructed all of those sergeants to inform his team -- their team members not to provide backup for Shannon and Danny.
Q. Do you specifically recall hearing the words "backup, not providing backup"?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you specifically recall hearing the words "not to work with them at all"?
A. Yes.
Q. Other than what's reflected in Paragraph 18, do you recall overhearing anything else from that meeting in Lieutenant Cesario's office?
A. No, I don't.

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Q. Had the meeting just started when you overheard this conversation? Was it near the end of the meeting, if you know?
A. I'm unaware. The sergeant's door was closed and the lieutenant's office was inside of the sergeant's office. But administrative staff, we go in and out of the sergeant's office quite frequently. So I believe I was in there to get the sheets off of the wall. When I say get the sheets off the wall, that's because I did the A&As, which is to record who's working, who's not working, so forth. And I opened up the sergeant's door, closed the sergeant's door, walked over to the wall to remove the sheets and that's when I heard what I heard.
Q. So you were in the sergeant's office when you heard that?
A. Yes.
Q. How long do you think you were in the sergeant's office?
A. Three to five minutes.
Q. Okay. In the three to five minutes that you were in the sergeant's office adjacent to this meeting with an open door, you don't recall

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anything else that you overheard other than what's in Paragraph 18?
A. Nothing else.
Q. For the three to five minutes that you were in the sergeant's office, was the meeting going on that entire time in Lieutenant Cesario's office?
A. I would have no knowledge to that because after I left the office, the sergeant's office, I went into my office.
Q. But it was your understanding when you went into the sergeant's office that this meeting was going on in Lieutenant Cesario's office with the door open, correct?
A. Yes, the door was open. The office was not big enough to fit all those people in the office.
Q. But my point is the meeting was going on when you walked into the sergeant's office, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. It was still going on when you left the sergeant's office, correct?
A. To the best of my knowledge, it was.

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Q. And in the three to five minutes you were adjacent to this open door meeting, you don't recall hearing anything said other than what's in Paragraph 18, is that your testimony?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Let's look at Paragraph 19 of your affidavit. It says on all teams in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit all members of each team are usually put on each of the team members' police reports in order to bolster activity even when they were not present at the scene of activity.
What's the basis of your understanding that that was the practice?
A. I've seen many police reports, arrest reports indicating the same thing. And there was one incident in particular that involved Officer Blecharczyk where she was on the floor outside of my office, my administrative office yelling very loudly so everyone could hear that she was very upset that she was put in Box 1, which means you are the actual arresting officer, of an arrest report for an offender and a CR number had been obtained for that and she wasn't even in the country. Sergeant Barnes had carried her for the

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day.
Q. The Roxane Blecharczyk incident that you just described is what's referenced in Paragraphs 21 and 22 of your affidavit, correct?
A. And 23, yes.
Q. Separate and apart from the Roxane incident -- I want to go back to Paragraph 19 -- do you have any other basis aside from the Roxane incident for that allegation that all members of each team are usually put on the police reports?
A. Yes, it was com- --
Q. What's the basis of that?
A. It was common knowledge and I saw arrest reports that sergeants would sign off on.
Q. So it's your testimony you saw arrest reports with officers' names on them that you knew had not been on the scene?
A. No. It is my testimony that when a team member would make an arrest all of the whole team's names would go on the arrest report for the majority of arrests.
Q. And you base that on what?
A. Documents that I have seen.
Q. Do you see all arrest reports as a

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function of your job?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you have any responsibilities that involve you seeing arrest reports?
A. I do not.
Q. This alleged practice of putting everyone on the team on a police report, is it your belief that that was the practice of a particular sergeant or all sergeants in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. That was the practice with all sergeants in the unit.
Q. How often would you have an occasion to review an arrest report in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. Not often, but I would get reports from the officers. When they would close their cases, they had to provide us with documentation for me to prepare CompStat because when I no longer was in charge of giving out assignments I became the main girl in the office and that's when CompStat came about. So I would prepare the CompStat book every week for CompStat meetings. And in order to show your activity and what you're doing the commander

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would have to attend these meetings at 35th and Michigan and the officers would have to give us weekly updates on what they were doing with their cases. So when I would receive those reports, I would receive the reports and state subject was located, so-and-so, so-and-so, and these are the arresting officers and it would be the whole team.

Q. And do you ever remember seeing any such reports for the team that Spalding and Echeverria were on where everybody else on the team was listed except Spalding and Echeverria?

A. Yes.

Q. How many times do you recall that happening?

A. Many.

Q. Can you recall when any of the many times that happened? Do you remember years or months?

A. I'd say June, 2012, to March of 2013.

Q. Do you have any specific recollection of how many police reports you saw with everyone on Spalding and Echeverria's team listed on the arrest report other than them?

A. I didn't see the actual arrest report.

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I saw the updated document from the officer who had to give me information to put into the CompStat book. And their file with the information that they had to provide would have in there where the subject was arrested and who were the arresting officers.

Q. And you would get that from each police officer or from their sergeant?

A. Each police officer.

Q. Okay. So if I'm understanding this correctly, to figure out that everybody on their team other than Danny and Shannon were on an arrest report, you would have to look at each of the individual reports that you got from officers and then you could see that all of the other officers on the team were recorded as being part of this arrest other than Danny and Shannon? Is that fair to say that's how you would have to do it?

A. Yes. I had to review every report every week because there was -- when it first started, the officers were tending to send in the same exact report that they had sent in the following week -- the prior week and that wasn't sufficient. And I was catching that and I brought that to the

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lieutenant's attention and said they're just sending in the same thing with no updated information.

So we had changed the practice where you had to put updated on and you had to put the date so that we knew that you were actively working those cases.

Q. My question is when you got those reports from the individual police officers, am I correct that the way that you would have determined that all of the other members of the team were listed on an arrest other than Danny and Shannon is you would have to look at each of the officers' reports that they submitted to you and then look to see if Danny or Shannon were on a particular arrest and if the other team members were on a particular arrest, correct?

A. Correct. But it was also common knowledge that the practice was going on.

Q. Okay. Is it your testimony that in the course of your duties as you received these reports for CompStat purposes that you would consciously take a look at the arrests on Danny and Shannon's team and you'd tally up whether all

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the officers were on there other than them? Is that an exercise that you engaged in?

A. The exercise that I engaged in is in my database we had a listing of every assignment that every officer was assigned. And so we would know -- in the comments we would know -- we would have a CB number. We could look up the CB number, which is the arrest report, and find out exactly who is on that arrest report.

Q. I understand, but you said you didn't look at arrest reports on a regular basis. You had no job responsibilities relating to arrest reports. I want to know how you determined on any particular arrest that everybody on Shannon and Danny's team was credited except for them two. How did you determine that?

A. When you say "everyone," I can't speak for every single person. I am stating that the majority of Danny and Shannon's team, the majority of the members did not include them on their arrest reports. And how I became to know that was through their CompStat reports or through looking up in the databases that we had access to the CB numbers, verifying the CB numbers because they had to be

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printed out and put into the CompStat book showing that that person was arrested. And in that arrest report, it would have all of the arresting officers' names. That was my duty to include that and staple that with their report into the CompStat book.

Q. And is it your testimony that you -- it's just something that you began to notice that Danny and Shannon weren't on some arrest reports and the rest of their team members were?

A. No. It was common knowledge and I had heard about it, so then I started looking into it.

Q. I want to hear how you looked into it. I want to hear what pieces of paper you looked at, how frequently you did that.

A. Like I said, if I received a CompStat report from an officer stating that that subject was arrested, that subject was topic of the CompStat meeting for that week. And they submitted their report stating arrested on such-and-such a day. I had to go into the databases and I had to type in that CB number that they had in their report and I had to print out the arrest report. And when I did that, I was able to see all of the

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names of the arresting officers. And it became a pattern of every time -- the majority of times that the team members that Shannon and Danny worked with, they were purposely left off of the reports.

Q. That's what it appeared to you?

A. Absolutely.

Q. And did you notice any other occasions where other members of Danny and Shannon's team were not on an arrest report or were they on every single report, the other members of the team? In other words, that happened with other members, as well, correct, that not every -- not every report would indicate that every member of the team was a participant in the arrest, correct?

A. Very infrequent.

Q. You think it was more frequent with Danny and Shannon and less frequent with others on the team?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Did you ever have a conversation with anybody about this more frequent practice that you began to notice?

A. No.

Q. On arrest reports or CompStat reports

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where Danny and Shannon were not listed, do you have any personal knowledge of whether they were involved in the arrest or not?

A. I do not.

Q. With respect to the Roxane Blecharczyk and Felix Batista conversations that you describe in Paragraphs 22 and 23 of your affidavit, where did those conversations take place?

A. They took place at Harrison and Kedzie on the main floor.

Q. Do you recall who besides the two of them and you were present?

A. Sergeant Mills.

Q. Do you recall anybody else that was present?

A. There were many officers from many teams. The afternoon teams had all come in for roll call and they were all at their computers. I can't recall specifically who was there, who may have had the day off. You know, I don't recall specifically.

Q. Okay. And other than what's in the affidavit, do you recall anything else that Roxane Blecharczyk said or that Felix Batista said at that

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time?

A. No.

Q. Other than what's in the affidavit, do you recall anyone else other than Roxane or Felix saying anything at that time?

A. No.

Q. So according to you, they made the statements in Paragraph 22 and 23 and then nobody said anything about that or in response to that, correct?

A. I didn't stay present for the remainder of the conversation. I was walking through.

Q. That's all you heard of the conversation?

A. I heard her speaking very loudly and that's what got me out of my seat because I heard her speak -- start yelling about how in the fuck did I get a CR number and, you know, I'm arresting officer in Box 1. And then I heard Batista come over, tell her what he said, and I proceeded to go up to the commander's office.

Q. Did you tell the commander or have any conversation with anyone about what you had just observed in terms of what Roxane and Felix said?

A. No. And I could probably be certain that the commander was not in his office at that time.
Q. In other words, you didn't take any action in response to what you overheard?
A. No. Sergeant Mills was standing right there.
MR. TAREN: Alan, is this a good time to take five minutes?
MR. KING: Sure, absolutely.
(WHEREUPON, a recess was had from 11:29 to 11:45 p.m.)
MR. KING: Back on the record.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Ms. Hanna, if I can ask you to take a look at Paragraph 25 of your affidavit. It refers to a conversation that you had with Lieutenant Cesario.
Can you just tell me what you recall about that conversation, what you recall Cesario saying and you saying, if anything?
A. I happened to be in Lieutenant Cesario's office. Him and I, we had many one-on-one conversations with closed doors because I was his

right-hand girl. And he received a phone call and did this, like one minute, answered the phone call and spoke with someone on the phone. And I knew it was Commander O'Grady because when he said hello, obviously Commander O'Grady must have said it was him and he said hello, Commander O'Grady. And then the conversation proceeded. I did not hear what the conversation was.
He hung up the phone and that's when he had said to me that was Commander O'Grady and he just informed me that Shannon is no longer allowed, like I said, she's no longer permitted, she's banned from Homan Square, and if she goes there, she will be arrested.
Q. You were not able to hear anything that Commander O'Grady said on the phone call, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And did you hear or pay any attention to anything Lieutenant Cesario said other than hello, Commander O'Grady?
A. No.
Q. So everything you know about that conversation is after Lieutenant Cesario hung up and then he spoke to you about it, correct?

A. Correct.
Q. And when he told you about Shannon Spalding not being allowed to go back to Homan Square, did you say anything or have any reaction?
A. Okay.
Q. Was anything else said about that subject at that time?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever have a conversation with anyone else about Shannon Spalding being banned from Homan Square?
A. No.
Q. Paragraph 26 of your affidavit talks about a couple of databases, Accurint and LEADS 2000.
Let me ask you this: There's been some -- well, strike that.
Do you know if all of the officers in Fugitive Apprehension used Accurint or is it just the task force officers?
A. All of the officers.
Q. Okay. And there's been some testimony in the case that with respect to Accurint there

essentially was a password that was up on the bulletin board and anybody could get the password and use Accurint. Would that be correct? Is that consistent with your recollection?
A. That's consistent, although there were many times when officers would come into our office and tell us that the password no longer worked.
Q. Okay. Do you know one way or the other whether Spalding or Echeverria ever tried to use the password for Accurint?
A. I'm unaware if they ever did.
Q. So Paragraph 26, why don't you tell me about that conversation or the exchange that you had with Detective Kevin Culhane?
A. Yes. He came into my office and asked me for a list of officers that were still requiring access to both Accurint and LEADS 2000, at which time I gave him the list. I provided him the list and had informed him that both Danny and Shannon had put in numerous requests to do this and everyone else that had put in requests after them had already been approved and they still hadn't been approved. And that is when he told me that he was told directly by the lieutenant not to give

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them access.
Q. Was anyone else present for that conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. Who?
A. The office staff.
Q. Are you aware of anyone else overhearing Detective Culhane say to you that he had been specifically instructed by the lieutenant not to give them access?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Are you aware of anyone else hearing that?
A. The office staff.
Q. You think they may or may not have heard it, correct?
A. They absolutely heard it.
Q. Who specifically do you remember being present that absolutely heard it?
A. I don't remember specifically.
Q. Do you remember any person that was present that you believe absolutely heard it?
A. I do not.

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Q. And do you have any idea of a date, year, or month when this conversation with Detective Culhane allegedly took place?
A. I do not.
Q. And it indicates in Paragraph 26 that you provided him a list of officers that still needed access to the databases, correct?
A. I'm sorry. Could you rephrase that?
Q. It indicates in Paragraph 26 of your affidavit that you provided him with a list of officers that needed or had requested access to the databases, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And am I correct that Spalding and Echeverria were not the only officers on that list, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you recall how many other officers were on that list?
A. I don't recall exactly how many.
Q. Do you recall approximately how many?
A. Approximately six to eight other officers.
Q. Do you have any recollection of who

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any of those six to eight other officers were?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Do you have any recollection of whether those six to eight other officers came to the unit before Spalding and Echeverria or after Spalding and Echeverria?
A. What I recall is that the list that I provided to him was a total of six to eight officers, not six to eight additional officers.
Q. Okay.
A. And on that list, they were requests from officers who had put in their first request and on that request included Danny and Shannon who had requested numerous times already.
Q. Okay.
A. But the other officers, it was their first time requesting.
Q. Do you have a recollection of -- strike that.
The other officers that were on the list have been in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit longer than Danny and Shannon, correct?
A. I can't be certain of that.
Q. Who do you recall coming to the unit

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after Danny and Shannon?
A. There were many officers, Tamika Rainey, Jason Landrum.
Q. Do you have any specific recollection of whether the other officers on that list were in the unit before or after Spalding and Echeverria?
A. No, I do not.
Q. So was this a list that you already had? He walks in and asks you about a list and you go, here it is, here's the list of the people, or did you have to create this list?
A. I had to create the list.
Q. Okay. Did you do that right in front of Kevin Culhane while he was standing there or did you do this and then get it to him later?
A. No, it was already created.
Q. Well, that was my question. When he asked you for it, did the list already exist?
A. Yes.
Q. You said, Kevin Culhane, got your list right here? You had it already ready, is that your testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you aware that to get a password and

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authorization to use LEADS 2000 that officers have to go through a fingerprinting process?
A. I am not.
Q. I assume you have no knowledge as to when, if at all, Officer Spalding or Echeverria went through the fingerprinting process to be authorized to use LEADS 2000, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. When Detective Culhane allegedly told you that he was specifically instructed not to give them access to the databases, did you discuss that with anyone?
A. No.
Q. Paragraph 27 says on November 1st, 2012, Lieutenant Cesario walked into the office and said Shannon and Danny filed a lawsuit and they'll be on the news tonight. Make sure you watch it.
Do you remember Cesario saying anything else about that subject at that time?
A. No.
Q. Do you remember anybody else saying anything about the lawsuit or the fact that they were going to be on television at that time?
A. At that time, no.

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Q. Do you recall who else, if anyone, was present when Lieutenant Cesario made that statement?
A. I know myself was present, Whitney Garbarz was present, and Nancy Grand was present.
Q. And did you or the other two individuals that you recall being present say anything about the fact that the lawsuit was filed or that they were going to be on television?
A. No.
Q. Paragraph 28 says the following day everyone was talking about the lawsuit. At one point, Officer Dugan said to me, quote, "Oh, we are going to get in trouble."
Do you remember Officer Dugan saying anything else that day in reference to the lawsuit other than what you have in Paragraph 28?
A. Not verbatim.
Q. Do you have any general recollection of her saying anything else in reference to the lawsuit?
A. Everyone was speaking about the lawsuit. It was -- and I recollect conversations being had about this is a bunch of a bullshit, you know.

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Q. Who do you recall indicating that this was a bunch of a bullshit?
A. No one in particular.
Q. Someone did. Was it more than one person or --
A. Absolutely.
Q. You don't remember anybody in particular saying this is a bunch a bullshit --
A. No.
Q. -- or words to that effect?
A. No.
Q. Other than Officer Dugan saying, oh, we are going to get in trouble and some unidentified people saying this is a bunch of bullshit, do you remember anything else that anybody said on that next day after they went on television about the lawsuit?
A. There were various comments made by various individuals throughout the entire unit, in financial crimes. I mean, it was the talk of the entire floor the entire day.
Q. I would imagine it would be and I'd like to know every conversation that you can recall that was the talk of the floor that day.

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A. I can't recall specifics.
Q. Do you recall Lieutenant Cesario saying anything that day about the lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Do you recall Sergeant Barnes or Sergeant Mills saying anything that day about the lawsuit?
A. No.
Q. Paragraph 29 of your affidavit refers to your responsibilities with respect to VRI. That's what you've already testified to, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then Paragraph 30 indicates that one day Cesario told you that if you received a VRI from Shannon or Danny to toss it out, pretend like you never received it. That's what you've already testified to, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Paragraph 30 goes on to say that you followed his orders on at least two occasions and pretended to never receive Shannon or Danny's request for overtime.
So would it be correct that that may have happened only two times?

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MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. To the best of my recollection, it was two times for certain.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. Paragraph 31 talks about an argument you had with Lieutenant Cesario over this practice.
Where did that conversation take place?
A. In Lieutenant Cesario's office.
Q. Was the door closed?
A. Yes.
Q. Anyone else present?
A. Just him and I.
Q. And what do you remember saying to him and what do you remember him saying to you?
A. I don't feel comfortable doing this practice. It's unethical. It's against general orders. And I don't want to be in the middle of all of this that's going on. And that was after they appeared on TV with the lawsuit. And I told him that I wanted to change the way that the forms were submitted and to have them sent via email to me so that I would have a record of dates and

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times.
Q. Okay. Did he say anything?
A. I'm sure he did.
Q. Do you have a recollection of what he said?
A. He obviously agreed to the process because it went into place.
Q. He agreed with your recommendation to change the process, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you remember him saying anything in that meeting other than agreeing with you on the change in process?
A. No.
Q. Do you have any -- you said this was after the lawsuit was filed, that conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any idea of how long after or the date of that conversation that's referenced in Paragraph 31?
A. To the best of my recollection, it was in November of 2012.
Q. And is it your testimony that up until that conversation in November of 2012 you were

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following a practice of disregarding and pretending you did not receive Spalding's or Echeverria's request for VRI?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Paragraph 32 refers to another conversation between you and Cesario.
Do you recall when that conversation took place?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you know if it was after the November, 2012 conversation you reference in Paragraph 31?
A. I do not.
Q. Anyone else present for that conversation?
A. The office staff was present.
Q. Okay. Do you have a specific recollection of anybody else being present?
A. No.
Q. So what did he say to you at that time?
A. He was taking away all of Danny's assignments and having them reassigned, to reassign them to other officers.
Q. Okay. Do you know if Shannon Spalding

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was still actively at work at that time or was she on leave and only Danny was working?
A. I don't recall.
Q. But he asked for a printout of Danny's cases, not Danny's and Shannon's cases, correct?
A. To the best of my knowledge, it was Danny's.
Q. I assume you have no personal knowledge as to why Lieutenant Cesario asked for a printout of those cases?
A. I believe it had something to do with the Third District initiative and the Seventh District initiative because we had initiatives going on where only -- officers were assigned to the Third District initiative and so they would work only on Third District cases and then officers that were assigned to the Seventh District were only given Seventh District cases. And I believe at that time the reason for that may have been because he had switched from one initiative to another or he wasn't on one of the initiatives. That's to the best of my knowledge.
Q. Was that based on anything Cesario said or you kind of putting two and two together knowing

what was going on at the time?
A. Yes, that's just me putting two and two together.
Q. Okay. Paragraph 33 talks about another conversation with Cesario. It indicates that it was a couple of months after the conversation in Paragraph 32, is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall approximately when the conversation took place, if you know what month and year the conversation in Paragraph 33 took place?
A. I do not.
Q. It indicates that you and Officer Sultana were present, is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Was anyone else present?
A. I don't recall.
Q. And what do you recall Lieutenant Cesario saying at that time?
A. He admonished Officer Sultana and asked her who told you to reassign Danny's cases.
Q. Okay. And then did Officer Sultana or you say anything in response?
A. I don't believe I was in charge of

that database at that time. I think I was in charge of CompStat at that time. So he was directing it to Officer Sultana because she was in north now. So they were under Sergeant Mills' team, which was the north team. And he was admonishing Aisha as to why his assignments had been reassigned because he wasn't working his assignments.
Q. And when he did that, did you have an understanding that he was referring to the reassignment that he had inquired with you about months before that or did you know what reassignment he was talking about?
A. Yes. I assumed that's what he was referring to.
Q. You assumed that, correct? He didn't say that, correct?
A. I said it to him. I responded and told him, informed him that he directed me to take his assignments away and reassign them.
Q. And when you said that, did Lieutenant Cesario say anything?
A. No.
Q. Other than what you said and you

thought, you don't have any knowledge that what he was referring to was the circumstance where he had allegedly told you to take his assignments away that was months prior to this, correct?
A. I'm sorry. Can you say that again?
Q. You assumed that he was referring to the prior situation months prior to that where he had asked for the list of Danny's assignments? You assumed that? He didn't tell you that that's what he was talking about?
A. No. Yes, I assumed that that's what he was referring to. And then I spoke up on Aisha's behalf because she's a very quiet person. I spoke on her behalf and said you were the one who directed me to reassign Danny's cases.
Q. Okay. So is it your testimony that when months prior to this he directed you to take Danny's cases away and reassign them was Danny not getting any cases?
A. I wouldn't say that.
Q. So did you take any action to reassign his cases when Lieutenant Cesario asked you for that list?
A. Yes, his cases were reassigned.

Q. But he continued to get a whole new batch of cases, correct?
A. Out of all of the officers that worked in Fugitive Apprehension, Danny and Shannon got the least amount of cases.
Q. I guess my question is why would Lieutenant Cesario wake up months later and be upset about something that he asked to be done months prior? Do you have any idea why that would be?
MR. TAREN: Objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I can't be for certain that it was months later. I told you I wasn't aware -- I mean, I'm not for certain if it was months later, but it was definitely some time that had gone by.
BY MR. KING:
Q. So Paragraph 33 says a couple months later. You're not sure if it was a couple months later, is that your testimony?
A. No, I'm sure it was a couple of months, but a couple, two, three, four.
Q. Paragraph 34 relates a conversation that you had with Shannon and Danny about working VRI

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under Sergeant Mills.
What do you recall -- where did that conversation take place?
A. The conversation took place at Harrison and Kedzie.
Q. And was anyone else present other than the three of you?
A. No.
Q. And what did each of the participants say in that conversation as best you can recall?
A. I recall Shannon telling me that they were admonished for working their regular cases while they were working the VRI initiative on the weekend, at which time I had said to them that I found that very odd because everyone else in the entire unit worked their regular cases during VRI.
Q. Okay. Do you recall you or Shannon or Danny saying anything else in that conversation?
A. No.
Q. What's the basis for your belief that everyone else in the unit worked on their regular cases during VRI?
A. Because I would get the closeout forms for CompStat. And when I would receive the

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reports, it would have dates and times and it would also have -- I got an activity log from the sergeants for the weekend of what arrests were made and who they were. And then when I went into the database, I was able to see if, in fact, those people that had been arrested or, you know, that they -- well, actually arrested, if they were regular cases that they had been assigned or if they were actually cases that were assigned specifically only for VRI.
Q. And was it part of your job to notice that or make an assessment of whether they were regular arrests or VRI arrests?
A. It was my job to enter it into the database.
Q. I understand that.
A. So I would notice immediately because if I saw the name listed on the activity log for VRI and I compared it to the VRI list and that name was not on there, then I would have to go to the database and find that name. Then I knew that that was one of their regular cases that they had been assigned that they had worked on while they were working VRI.

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Q. Okay. And it's your testimony that every other officer in the department other than Spalding and Echeverria made regular arrests outside of the VRI area while they were working on VRI?
MR. TAREN: Objection; mischaracterizes her testimony.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Is that your testimony?
A. No, that is not my testimony. You just stated that every other officer in the department.
Q. Yes. You're not saying that?
A. I'm not saying that because every other officer in the department doesn't work VRI.
Q. I mean, is it your testimony that every other officer in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit when you were there and Danny and Shannon were there when they worked VRI they made arrests outside of the VRI area, also known as I guess regular arrests? Is it your testimony that every other officer other than the two of them did that?
A. No, it is not my testimony that every other officer did.
Q. Sometimes that happened, correct?

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A. Frequently that happened.
Q. Do you have a specific recollection of -- strike that.
Do you have a recollection of whether any officers that were on the same team as Spalding and Echeverria did that, made arrests outside of the VRI area?
A. Yes.
Q. What officers are you specifically aware of from their team that did that?
A. I do not recall.
Q. Would it be fair to say that if officers were reprimanded by their sergeant you wouldn't necessarily have knowledge of that, correct?
A. I wouldn't have knowledge of it, but the practice wouldn't have continued.
Q. Paragraph 35 of your affidavit again talks about another conversation with you and Lieutenant Cesario.
Where did this conversation take place?
A. In our administrative office.
Q. And was anyone else present for this conversation?
A. To the best of my knowledge I'm sure

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there was, but I do not recall.
Q. It indicates here that Cesario came into the office screaming how the fuck did these two motherfuckers get back on days? Who the fuck do they know? They're messing with the wrong people.
Is that what you recall Lieutenant Cesario saying?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall him saying anything else at that time?
A. No.
Q. Do you recall you or anyone else saying anything or responding at that time?
A. No.
Q. If you look at the top of Page 6 of your affidavit, it appears that there's either some text missing, there's a partial sentence at the top of Paragraph -- rather, the top of Page 6. Do you have any knowledge as to what that's about, why this does not seem to be consistently flowing from Page 5 to Page 6?
A. I do not.
Q. There's a Paragraph 35 of the affidavit

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and a Paragraph 37 of the affidavit.
Do you recall at the time you signed it there being a Paragraph 36 of the affidavit?
A. Yes.
Q. And did that Paragraph 36 include the language at the top of Page 6, quote, "Headquarters at 35th Street and Michigan Avenue to give a statement about a CR file with me as a witness"?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have a copy of your affidavit that includes Paragraph 36?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to why the plaintiffs' counsel produced an affidavit in this case that does not have the complete Paragraph 36?
A. I do not.
Q. What's your recollection of what Paragraph 36 stated?
A. While I was on medical leave in April of 2013, I was called by Sergeant Muscolino from IAD informing me that I was named as a witness on a CR number, that I needed to come down to 35th and Michigan to give a formal statement, at which time I told him I was unable to do so because I had

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just had a surgical procedure on April 1st.
He said, okay, maybe we can do this over the phone. It seems to be pretty simple. He informed me of what the CR number was pertaining to.
And I told him that never happened. I don't know what you're talking about.
Q. That's fine. My question was only what was in Paragraph 36. I don't know if all that detail was in Paragraph 36. Is that what you're suggesting?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And when you met with him and gave a statement, you said you indicated that that's not what happened.
What did he say in terms of what the allegation was or what do you recall him asking you? What was the incident he asked you about?
A. I recall him asking me -- along with another officer who he stated he was training, placing me into a locked room and being there for approximately three hours and then repeatedly asking me if I had overheard a conversation on Shannon's phone in the hallway with me and

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Shannon present with a recording of Sergeant Mills.
Q. Okay. And what did you say in response to that?
A. No, it never occurred.
Q. And did they ask you anything else?
A. They repeatedly asked me. They asked me different ways. They kept on repeating and repeating, would you know Sergeant Mills' voice if she were to play that?
And I said, yes, of course, I would know Sergeant Mills' voice because he worked in Area 5 Detective Division. I've spoke with him on the phone many times.
Q. Sure. Sure.
A. Questions like that. And they just kept on questioning me and questioning me and wanting me to go along with the CR number.
Q. Where did the interview take place?
A. At 35th and Michigan at IAD.
Q. And it's your recollection that the room was locked and you were in there for three hours?
A. Approximately.
Q. Did they ever tell you that you were not

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free to leave?
A. No.
Q. You didn't think you were under arrest --
A. No.
Q. -- correct?
You have an understanding that Coleen Dugan reported something that led to that CR and then your interview, correct?
MR. TAREN: Objection to the word "reported."
BY MR. KING:
Q. Is that your understanding, that that CR initiated from Coleen Dugan believing she overheard some recording of Mills' voice? You understand that, correct?
MR. TAREN: Objection; assumes matters not in evidence.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I don't know who reported it. All I know is that her name was listed and my name was listed.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Okay. If Coleen Dugan reported -- well, let's not use the word "reported."

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If Coleen Dugan said she overheard what she thought was a recording of Mills' voice when you and Shannon were together, do you even remember that incident where Coleen asked you about that?
MR. TAREN: Objection. There's been no testimony about Coleen asking her anything.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. No.
BY MR. KING:
Q. No. Okay. So you're not only saying there was no recording of Mills' voice; you're saying the entire incident as it was explained to you in the CR proceeding never occurred nor anything like it? Is that your testimony?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. I'm going to ask you a couple more questions about that incident.
MR. KING: If you'd like -- Counsel, I'm going to use part of Coleen Dugan's deposition testimony to ask the questions.
MR. TAREN: Counsel, you can use whatever you want to ask them. But in terms of showing the deposition that Ms. Hanna testified earlier she

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didn't even know took place, that's inappropriate.
MR. KING: Well, it's not inappropriate. I'm not going to ask her if she knows about this testimony.
MR. TAREN: Okay. Well --
BY MR. KING:
Q. But I'm going to tell you what Coleen Dugan testified about that incident under oath.
MR. TAREN: I'm going to object to that.
BY MR. KING:
Q. At Page 94, beginning at Line 23, Coleen Dugan testified:
"Jan was facing forward and had her phone like this. So as I was coming up the stairs, Shannon had something in her hand, but I heard Sergeant Mills' voice. And I thought, why is Sergeant Mills here in the morning? It was loud and it was boisterous, and I am thinking that was Sergeant Mills as I am walking up the stairs here. So when I got to the top of the stairs, I kind of looked at Shannon and Jan, and I was like, where is Sergeant Mills? Because it was loud. So I walked over to my office, and I don't remember the details of what I heard at this moment. And I was kind of

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confused, in my own mind, did he leave her a message like that? Did she record him?"
Is it your testimony that no incident in connection like that happened?
MR. TAREN: Objection. Counsel, I have to strenuously object.
MR. KING: It's a perfectly appropriate question.
MR. TAREN: No, it's not because you're asking her about Coleen Dugan's observations that don't have anything to do with her.
MR. KING: Well, they have a lot to do with her. And my question is --
MR. TAREN: Excuse me, Counsel. You want to ask her what she observed at that time, whether she observed Coleen Dugan, I don't have any problem with that. But the testimony that you quoted does not lend itself to any answer.
MR. KING: Are you done?
MR. TAREN: Yeah.
BY MR. KING:
Q. Is it your testimony that no incident along the lines of what Coleen Dugan just described as I read to you from her transcript -- is it your

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testimony that no such incident occurred?
MR. TAREN: I'll repeat my objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. That is my testimony.
BY MR. KING:
Q. She goes on to say at Page 95, beginning at Line 16:
"And then Jan came into my office and sat there. And I said, was Shannon recording Sergeant Mills? I go, what was that? She goes, I didn't hear it. And then she proceeded to repeat whatever it was I heard. So I said, okay, and asked me if that's basically what I heard, and I said yeah. But you didn't hear it from what's in her hand?"
Is it your testimony that there was no conversation between you and Coleen Dugan along the lines of what I just read to you?
A. No testimony, nothing.
Q. That's false testimony?
A. Absolutely. There was no conversation.
Q. Okay. When Spalding and Echeverria joined the Fugitive Apprehension Unit, Sergeant Barnes' team lost two officers and then

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gained Spalding and Echeverria. Are you aware of that?
A. I don't recall that.
Q. Do you remember two officers in the unit named Kim and Kyle?
A. Yes.
Q. Does that refresh your recollection that Kim and Kyle left the unit and Spalding and Echeverria joined the unit?
A. I recall Kim and Kyle leaving the unit, but I don't recall what team Kim and Kyle were on.
Q. And do you have a recollection that Kim and Kyle left the unit because they wanted to go back on third watch in 25, Area 25?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have a recollection before Spalding and Echeverria arrived for their first day in the unit of you telling Coleen Dugan that you understood they were coming from medical integrity IAD?
A. No.
Q. Have you spoken to Coleen Dugan at all since you went on television with the plaintiffs in this case?

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A. No, I have not.
Q. Has she made any efforts to contact you or speak with you to your knowledge?
A. I would be unaware of that because I have her blocked on my phone.
Q. Why do you have her blocked on your phone?
A. I don't care to speak with her.
Q. Why do you not care to speak with Coleen Dugan?
A. Because she put me on a false CR number and made allegations that were untrue, which I find very unethical and immoral.
Q. That's the CR number we've been talking about?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you charged with any wrongdoing in the CR to your knowledge?
A. No, not to my knowledge.
MR. KING: Here's 2 and 3.
(WHEREUPON, certain documents were marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit Nos. 2 and 3, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

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BY MR. KING:
Q. Ms. Hanna, I'm showing you two documents that have been marked Hanna Deposition Exhibits 2 and 3.
Do you recognize these documents or this form?
A. I do.
Q. And you understand these exhibits to be Shannon Spalding and Danny Echeverria requesting to work VRI overtime on 29 July, 2012, correct?
A. I assume, yes.
Q. And July 29, 2012, would have been before the practice was changed that they had to request it via email, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to whether Spalding or Echeverria were approved to work overtime on July 29, 2012?
A. I do not.
MR. KING: This is going to be 4.
(WHEREUPON, certain documents were marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit Nos. 4 through 7, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

BY MR. KING:
Q. Well, if I haven't totally confused myself, I've shown you documents that have been marked Deposition Exhibits 4, 5, 6, and 7. Let's start with Exhibit 4.
I just want to ask you is Exhibit 4 -- you see the email at the bottom of the first page of Exhibit 4 is from Robert Cesario and you're copied on it, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And this is an email with Lieutenant Cesario saying -- communicating the VRI schedule for July 28th and 29th, correct?
A. This says the 28th.
Q. Okay. If you look at the attachments, it has July 28th and 29th, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And this document indicates that Echeverria and Spalding were on the list for VRI for July 29th, correct?
A. This document indicates that, yes.
Q. And I believe you just told me in reference to Deposition Exhibits 2 and 3 that you have no knowledge as to whether, in fact, they

did work the overtime on July 29th, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. If you look at Exhibit 5, which is another VRI email from Cesario that you're copied on, this document is the VRI schedule for August 4th and 5th, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the document indicates that for August 5th, Echeverria and Spalding are on the list to work overtime, correct?
A. On this document, yes.
Q. And do you have any knowledge as to whether or not Spalding and Echeverria worked overtime on August 5th?
A. I do not.
Q. And Exhibit 6 similarly is an email from Cesario conveying the VRI schedule for August 11th and 12th and it indicates that Spalding and Echeverria were scheduled to work overtime on August 12, 2012, correct?
A. On this document, yes.
Q. And do you have any knowledge as to whether they, in fact, worked overtime on August 12th, 2012, meaning Spalding and Echeverria?

A. I do not.
Q. Exhibit 7 is another email from Cesario on which you're copied. It's the VRI schedule for August 25th and 26th and it indicates that Spalding and Echeverria are scheduled to work overtime on August 26th, correct?
A. On this document, yes.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to whether or not they, in fact, worked overtime on August 26th, 2012?
A. I do not.
MR. KING: This is 8.
(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 8, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)
BY MR. KING:
Q. Showing you another email, this is from Shannon Spalding to you, at least the lower email on the page that's been marked Deposition Exhibit No. 8.
Do you have any recollection of this email?
A. I do not.

Q. Would you agree that this is an email where Shannon Spalding is letting you know that she's not going to be able to work VRI on November 11th, 2012, correct?
A. It appears that way, but I find it very suspicious that VRI and it's VRP, because she's very particular about her writing.
Q. Okay. Is it your suggestion that she did not send this email?
A. No, it is not my suggestion.
Q. Shannon Spalding can make typos, too, correct?
A. I'm sure.
Q. Does this refresh your recollection as to whether there were ever any instances where Shannon Spalding had asked to work overtime on a particular date and then informed you that she wasn't available to work overtime?
A. No.
Q. But you don't doubt that that may have happened on November 11, 2012, correct?
A. I don't doubt. I don't recall.

(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 9, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

BY MR. KING:

Q. Ms. Hanna, I'm showing you another document that's been marked Deposition Exhibit No. 9, which are some email exchanges between you and Lieutenant Cesario. I would just ask you to take a look at that and let me know if you recall this exchange.

A. If you're asking me to recall something from March of 2002 --

MR. TAREN: '12.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. -- or 2012 and that's over three years ago, it's kind of impractical.

BY MR. KING:

Q. You might remember. You might not. I'm not suggesting you have to remember. I'm just asking if you do remember.

MR. TAREN: Is there a question pending?

MR. KING: If she recalls this email exchange.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. I don't recall.

BY MR. KING:

Q. Okay. And in the top email, you write, "Perhaps. Talk to you when you get in."

I assume if you don't recall this email, you don't recall any conversation with Cesario about this when he got in?

A. Correct.

Q. And although you don't recall it, you don't have any reason to believe this is not an authentic email exchange between you and Lieutenant Cesario in Exhibit 9, correct?

A. I don't have any belief to think it's not authentic.

MR. KING: 10 and 11.

(WHEREUPON, certain documents were marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit Nos. 10 and 11, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

BY MR. KING:

Q. Ms. Hanna, if you can take a look at what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit No. 10, which are some email exchanges between you and

Lieutenant Cesario. I'm just going to ask if you happen to recall these exchanges?

A. I don't recall.

Q. You don't have any reason to doubt that this is an authentic email exchange between you and Lieutenant Cesario, correct?

A. No, I have no doubt.

Q. Let's look at Exhibit 11, which are a couple of emails that you are also a party to.

Do you have any recollection of Deposition Exhibit No. 11?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Okay. In the top email, you say, "Daniel disregard this IA, please."

I assume if you don't recall the email, you don't recall why you told him to disregard it?

A. Correct.

MR. KING: 12.

(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 12, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

BY MR. KING:

Q. Ms. Hanna, I'm showing you another

group of emails that's marked Deposition Exhibit No. 12. And I will note that you don't seem to be a participant in these emails, but there is a reference to you in an email from Cesario to Thomas Mills toward the middle of the page. It says, "Tom, did you assign this to Spalding? We are aware of the warrant, the circumstances of why a warrant was issued, and did not assign it for follow up. Jan Hanna put a line through the name on the list that she distributed."

Do you have any recollection of the circumstances that this email might be referring to of you putting a line through a name?

A. No.

(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 13, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)

BY MR. KING:

Q. Ms. Hanna, I'm showing you another group of emails that's on Deposition Exhibit No. 12 that you are a party to.

Do you have any recollection of these emails?

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A. Are you referring to Exhibit No. 13?
Q. I'm sorry. Yes, 13.
A. Do I have a recollection of this?
Q. Yeah.
A. No.
Q. Okay. I'll just ask. My understanding of this is that Danny Echeverria was assigned some cases and then he sends an email to you saying that one of them, Bradley Pruitt, had already been processed by another team.
Does that look to be the case?
A. Yes.
Q. And then above that, Lieutenant Cesario says, "Thanks, Dan," and he I guess offers an explanation for how that may have occurred.
Would that be a fair description of the emails?
A. Yes.
Q. And his explanation, Lieutenant Cesario's, of how Bradley Pruitt could have been assigned to Danny and he figured out he was processed by another team already, would you say his explanation is correct? Would you agree with that? Do you think it's a correct explanation?

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A. It's a correct explanation, although this was a problem, an ongoing problem that we had in the unit where other teams were stealing other people's assignments.
Q. Okay. And that was a problem not just with respect to Spalding and Echeverria, correct?
A. Correct.
(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 14, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)
BY MR. KING:
Q. Ms. Hanna, I'm showing you what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit No. 14, which are a couple of emails you're copied on. I'd just ask you to take a look at these emails and let me know if you have a recollection of these emails.
A. I do not.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to whether -- the conversation you said you had with Kevin Culhane where he told you he was specifically instructed not to give Danny and Shannon access to the databases, do you know whether that conversation occurred before or after

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September 28th, 2012?
A. I do not.
(WHEREUPON, a certain document was marked Hanna Deposition Exhibit No. 15, for identification, as of 08-12-2015.)
BY MR. KING:
Q. I would like to direct your attention to Deposition Exhibit No. 15. You don't appear to be copied on this exhibit. I'd just ask if you think you've ever seen this before?
A. No. Like I testified before, I didn't know that there was a fingerprinting process.
Q. Okay. So as you sit here today, you don't have any personal knowledge as to whether Spalding and Echeverria's delay in getting access to LEADS 2000 related to them not going through the fingerprinting process? You don't know, correct?
A. What I do know is what Detective Culhane told me, which is that he was given a direct order from Lieutenant Cesario to not allow them access to the databases.
Q. You don't know anything else about why

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they wouldn't have access to the databases?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you have any recollection of a conversation or conversations with Shannon Spalding before you went out on medical leave where you had talked about providing some kind of reports to her that related to VRI overtime?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall what those reports were that you were going to provide to her?
A. Those reports that show an exhibit such as No. 5.
Q. Okay. You were going to send her the emails that would come from Lieutenant Cesario indicating who's assigned for VRI overtime such as Exhibit No. 5, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And ultimately did you ever provide her with those emails?
A. I don't believe I ever did.
Q. Okay. You mentioned James O'Grady, Commander O'Grady being on the phone with Lieutenant Cesario.
Do you know Commander O'Grady?

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A. I do not.
Q. Have you ever had a conversation with him?
A. Never.
Q. Are you aware of Commander O'Grady ever being in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. I am not aware.
Q. What about Nick Roti; do you know Nick Roti?
A. I do not.
Q. Did you ever have a conversation with Nick Roti as far as you know?
A. Never.
Q. You're not aware of Nick Roti ever being in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit?
A. Not while I was there.
Q. And my question about O'Grady and Roti being in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit, just to be clear, my question is did you ever see them physically inside of the Fugitive Apprehension Unit, O'Grady or Roti?
A. I don't know who they are. I don't know what they look like.
Q. Can you tell me what happened, your

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medical -- what happened to lead you to have to go out on medical leave? Was there an injury or something?
A. I had an injury on March 29th, 2013.
Q. Okay. Was that an injury while you were at work?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. And tell me what happened.
A. I was delivering papers that I was ordered by Lieutenant Cesario to bring to the front office that regarded wanted subjects, confidential information and working in accordance with the U.S. Marshal's office. And on my return back to my office, I, unbeknownst to me, did not see the hole in the floor with a nail protruding from the hole. And my belief is that the tip of my shoe got caught on that nail and I proceeded to go flying and hit both of my knees on the floor.
Q. This floor, was this inside the Fugitive Apprehension Unit or somewhere else?
A. It's on the main floor, Fugitive Apprehension Unit 606.
Q. And did you apply for any kind of medical leave?

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A. Not immediately I did not because I had prescheduled surgery for that Monday, April 1st. I already had a surgery scheduled.
Q. For that injury or for something else?
A. For something else.
Q. Did you at some point apply for medical leave relating to the March 29th, 2013 injury?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And you testified earlier you were approved for leave, but you have not been approved for duty disability, correct?
A. Correct. I was approved for IOD, meaning it's an injury on duty. I was on IOD for a year, a little over a year, including my vacation time. From 3 September, 2014, to 19 September, 2015 -- I'm sorry. That would be wrong. Has to be 3 September, '13, to 20 September, '14.
Q. So September, 2013, to 2014 you were on IOD plus your vacation time?
A. Correct, about September, '13, to September, '14.
Q. And during that time you were getting your full pay or partial pay?
A. Full pay.

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Q. And benefits?
A. Yes.
Q. And then after that one year expired in September of 2014, you started getting reduced pay and no benefits, is that correct?
A. I started getting reduced pay because my IOD time was expired. So I had to file for ordinary -- or for disability. When you file for disability, you go into a 50 percent pay status with benefits until your hearing at the pension board.
Q. And when did your IOD expire when you were getting full pay and benefits?
A. The last day that I worked full duty, you know, as a police officer, working getting full pay was 19 September, 2014.
Q. But you weren't actively working during that IOD period; you were on leave, correct?
A. Correct. We have 365 days.
Q. Gotcha. Do you know what your last day you actively worked in the unit was?
A. It was Labor Day weekend. So 3 September was a Tuesday.
Q. That's fine. September of 2013?

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A. It had to be -- well, it would be 3, 2, 1. So it was actually August, the end of August, 2013 --
Q. Thank you.
A. -- the last Friday.
Q. I may have asked you this. Do you recall when you got the decision that your disability, duty disability was denied?
A. Yes. I had my hearing date on 29 May, 2015.
Q. That was the hearing date?
A. Yes.
Q. And did they make a determination that day?
A. Yes.
Q. Your affidavit is dated November 14, 2014. Did you sign the affidavit after your one year IOD had expired?
A. Yes.
Q. And had you at that point already put in your application for disability?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know who actually typed your affidavit?

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A. I do not.
Q. Okay. Did you ever receive a draft or a version that is different than Deposition Exhibit No. 1?
A. No, I didn't receive a copy of it.
Q. Is today the first time you're seeing the affidavit?
A. No.
Q. My question I guess is were you ever presented with a draft of the affidavit to sign and you said there was something in there you wouldn't agree to or wouldn't sign off on?
A. No.
Q. So nobody asked you to say something in the affidavit that you had a problem with and said, no, I can't, I can't say that?
A. No.
Q. When did you see the version that had a full Paragraph 36 in it?
A. I would say on 19 November, 2014.
Q. So it's your testimony that the version you signed you think had a complete Paragraph 36?
A. Yes.
Q. And in this process of having the

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affidavit drafted and signing it, other than Christopher Smith, was there anyone else that you dealt with with respect to the affidavit?
A. There was a female in there.
Q. Another lawyer in Chris' office?
A. I don't believe she was a lawyer. Maybe an assistant. I believe she's the one who actually typed up the affidavit.
Q. Did you meet with them in Chris' law office?
A. Yes.
Q. And had there been any prior conversations on the phone?
A. Negative.
Q. Okay. You indicated you contacted him?
A. Yes.
Q. And what -- did you just say you'd like to come in and meet with him?
A. I would like to come forward and do the right thing. And I'm on disability. I'm no longer with the department. So I'm not in fear of breaking the code of silence and being retaliated against like Danny and Shannon were. And I have a conscience.

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Q. I just asked what you said to him. Is that what you said to him?
A. That's what I said to him.
Q. Was the subject of signing an affidavit raised by you or by Chris or someone else?
A. I don't understand.
Q. Okay. You call him up. You say I want to come in and I want to meet with you. Then you meet with him and a young lady. Who brings up the topic of you signing an affidavit, you or one of them?
A. I tell him I want to sign -- he asks me after I give him the information, are you willing to give a sworn affidavit with the information you are providing me?
Q. I see.
A. And I say, yes.
Q. Okay. And how did you get the affidavit back? Did they type it up right there while you were there or was it sent to you later?
A. No, right then that same day.
Q. So the young lady or the lady typed it up and then you read it and signed it, is that correct?

A. Yes.
Q. And when you reviewed it, you were comfortable that everything in it was true and accurate? You didn't ask them to make any changes or take this out or add that, is that correct?
A. This is not the first draft that they did.
Q. Okay. I think I asked you about drafts.
A. There were several of them and there were mistakes. Then she would go back and correct it. Then I would find another mistake and she'd correct that. I think that happened twice. And this is actually the official third copy that I didn't find an error.
Q. Okay. What do you recall being the errors or problems with the first draft?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Do you recall what the errors or problems were with the second draft?
A. No, I don't recall.
Q. With respect to either of the drafts, do you recall whether the errors were typo type errors or they had typed something that was not correct as you understood it?

A. I don't recall.
Q. Okay. Do you have any recollection of saying you can't agree to -- you're not going to sign off on something that was in the first draft or the second draft?
A. No.
Q. You don't know if the corrections were just typos or something substantive?
A. I never made the statement that I wouldn't sign something that was in there. So it wouldn't have been of any substance. It had to have been a typo.
Q. But you don't remember what they were?
A. I do not.
Q. Did you take a copy of the affidavit after you signed it?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Since you signed it that day in the office, when you met with Mr. Taren, was that the very next time you saw the affidavit?
A. Yes.
MR. KING: Give me a sec.
(WHEREUPON, there was a short interruption.)

BY MR. KING:
Q. When you met with Mr. Smith and the woman in his office, was there anything that you indicated you wanted them to put in the affidavit but they didn't?
A. No.
Q. But you were comfortable that the affidavit reflected all of the relevant information that you had on the matter?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's your testimony that before you reached out to Shannon Spalding and Dan Echeverria's attorney in the lawsuit you had no conversation with Shannon Spalding or Dan Echeverria, is that correct?
A. That's not correct. I had conversations with them.
Q. Did you have any conversations with them about contacting their attorney or giving an affidavit in the case?
A. No.
Q. With respect to the murder case that you said was assigned to Spalding and Echeverria and then it was taken away from them, were they

the only two assigned to the case, if you recall?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you have any recollection whether that case had previously been assigned to someone else?
A. I have no recollection.
MR. KING: I don't have any further questions.
MR. TAREN: I have a few matters of clarification.
EXAMINATION
BY MR. TAREN:
Q. Ms. Hanna, do you recall when the Fugitive Apprehension Unit moved from Homan Square to Harrison and Kedzie?
A. In June of 2012.
Q. Okay. And was there a period of time when the people in the unit were going back and forth?
A. Yes, for many weeks.
Q. Directing your attention to your affidavit, Paragraph 13, we had some questioning about where the conversation that's referred to in that paragraph took place.
Do you know for certain -- do you recall

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for certain whether the conversation took place at Homan Square or at Harrison and Kedzie?
A. No, I can't be certain.
Q. The conversation that you referred to in there, did that take place during the period of time when the unit was going back and forth?
A. Yes.
Q. You were questioned about Paragraph 2 of your affidavit, but I believe that Mr. King did not ask you to recount what Lieutenant Cesario stated in that conversation.
Would you tell us what Lieutenant Cesario said to you?
A. Lieutenant Cesario called Coleen and I into his office at Homan Square and he closed the door and sat down in the chairs and he informed us of two new officers who were coming to the unit and that they were IAD rats.
Q. And did he instruct you in any way about how you should approach them?
A. To be very leery of them.
Q. To your knowledge, was anyone else in the unit told that Danny or Shannon were from IAD?
A. Not to my knowledge. I didn't partake

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in actual conversations, but it was common knowledge.
Q. What do you base that on?
A. Everyone talking about it.
Q. Did you hear other individuals talking about Danny and Shannon coming from IAD?
A. Yes, after Lieutenant Cesario had told Coleen and I.
Q. Mr. King asked you about the conversation that you had after Cesario introduced you to Shannon and Danny where you said to them, so you two are the IAD rats.
Do you recall that --
A. Yes.
Q. -- those questions? Okay.
And I believe that you testified that Shannon made some response about having Gary's cellphone?
A. Yes.
Q. What was her tone of voice like when she made that response to you?
MR. KING: Object to the form.
You can answer.
BY THE WITNESS:

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A. She was very upset and her response about I have Gary's -- yeah, I have Gary's cellphone -- or I have Gary's phone number right here was facetious. It was -- she was just trying to make light of the situation, but she was very upset.
MR. TAREN: That's all I have.
MR. KING: A couple follow-ups.
FURTHER EXAMINATION
BY MR. KING:
Q. Counsel just asked you about Paragraph 2 of your affidavit and what Lieutenant Cesario allegedly said to you and Coleen Dugan.
If Coleen Dugan testified under oath in this case that Lieutenant Cesario never referred to the plaintiffs as IAD rats and never told her to be very leery of them, is it your testimony that that's a lie?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. I'm gathering since you've not spoken to her and blocked her from your phone, you don't think very highly of Coleen Dugan at this point, is that fair to say?
A. It's very fair to say.

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Q. Counsel also just asked you whether you heard other individuals say that Spalding and Echeverria had come from IAD.
Do you recall any other -- other than what's in Paragraph 2 of your affidavit, do you recall any specific individuals who made reference to them coming from IAD or having worked at IAD?
A. I don't recall specific individuals.
Q. And, likewise, other than what you have in Paragraph 2 of your affidavit, do you have any recollection of anybody referring to Spalding or Echeverria as rats or IAD rats?
A. I don't recall the specifics or who referred to them as IAD rats other than the lieutenant having the conversation with us.
Q. You're not aware of anyone other than the lieutenant in the conversation referenced in Paragraph 2 of your affidavit -- you're not aware of anyone else calling Spalding or Echeverria rats or IAD rats, correct?
A. Myself and the lieutenant.
Q. Okay. Only you and the lieutenant referred to them as IAD rats?
A. That is what I can recall.

MR. KING: That's all.
MR. TAREN: Okay. We'll reserve signature.
(Time Noted: 1:16 p.m.)
FURTHER DEPONENT SAITH NOT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF DUPAGE)

I, JULIE A. CONROY, CSR No. 84-2251, a Notary Public within and for the County of DuPage, State of Illinois, and a Certified Shorthand Reporter of said state, do hereby certify:

That previous to the commencement of the examination of the witness, the witness was duly sworn to testify the whole truth concerning the matters herein;

That the foregoing deposition transcript was reported stenographically by me, was thereafter reduced to typewriting under my personal direction and constitutes a true record of the testimony given and the proceedings had;

That the said deposition was taken before me at the time and place specified;

That I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel for any of the parties hereto, nor interested directly or indirectly in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereunto set my hand of office at Chicago, Illinois, this 2nd day of September, 2015.

Julie A. Conroy, CSR No. 84-2251
Notary Public, DuPage County, Illinois.
My commission expires 6/6/17.

I N D E X

WITNESS	EXAMINATION
JANET HANNA	
BY MR. KING	3, 147
BY MR. TAREN	144

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DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET

Assignment No. J0178237
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICER SHANNON SPALDING, et al.
vs. CITY OF CHICAGO, et al.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the entire transcript of my Deposition taken in the captioned matter or the same has been read to me, and the same is true and accurate, save and except for changes and/or corrections, if any, as indicated by me on the DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET hereof, with the understanding that I offer these changes as if still under oath.

Signed on the _____ day of
_____, 20___.

_____
JANET HANNA

DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET

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JANET HANNA

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