

In custody, searching for second suspect

July 18, 4:30 PM, gunshot across Grand St close to where children were playing in the street, report from citizen, nothing noted in the media

July 14 AM TV News 13/WNYT, confirmed by CapitalNews9 News Editor Brunner to Dr Morgenbesser after his contacting Albany PD Lark Street overnight evening of July 13/or AM July 14, civilian Shot in arm, Colonie St vicinity of Lark Street taken to Albany Med Case later reported in Albany Times Union (Sept 4) as being at Lark and Livingston.

June 2006 (2)

June 23 2006

19 year old male, 124 Second Ave, South End, 9 PM, outside home Shot once in knee, taken to Albany Med, was arguing with other male Just before shooting, believes other shot him, perp on the loose

June 1 2006

Various Albanians charged with drug and weapons charges, along with Queens resident. Two handguns and assault rifle seized along with Drugs, cash, vehicles. Albany PD, County Sheriff, Federal DEA, County DA and NY State Police involved in 3 month investigation

May 2006 (6)

May 24 2006

AM. 209 Second Avenue. Illegally possessed handgun seized. Not (yet) in media. Source. City of Albany elected Member of City Common Council receives report from Police Chief Tuffey

May 17 2006

CapitalNews9, 6:30 AM Wed, Ezra Prentice Homes, South Pearl St Male, 2 females believed to be involved in shooting. Couple approached in parking lot, male shot at, not hit/injured, but female with him was assaulted. Neighbors heard multiple gunshots

May 16 2006

12:40 AM 24 yr old shot to death by 17 yr old with .22 caliber Outside bar at Corner of Lexington and Sheridan. Taken to Albany Pronounce dead 3:30 AM. Victim, perp knew each other, each living In Colonie (Albany suburb), grew up in Albany

May 15 2006

Incident report provided by APD to Pine Hills Area Neighborhood Assoc. 7:30 PM, Quail and Warren. Four perps hooded, mid-teens, Handgun displayed, rob wallet from 25 yr old victim

May 15 2006

TV 13 News reports 12:40 AM, Sheridan and Lexington, reports Of shots fired, APD responds, finds no victims, no perps, later Receives call from Albany Med of male gunshot victim in surgery Brought over by car, investigation continuing.

May 14 2006

345 AM around 121 Madison, two perps, robbery at gunpoint Perps later sentenced to State Prison. Perps are males age 22 yrs

April 2006 (5)

April 24 2006 TU reports late Sun afternoon/April 23, two men with knives, gun rob and attack 23 year old City male walking alone on Sherman St under Henry Johnson Blvd viaduct. Cut twice in face, taken to Hospital

April 18 2006 News 13-31 year old lured from residence 10:30 PM. Four in custody on robbery, ages 20. 20. 21. and 21, one female three males. Female called, asking victim to meet her at Livingston Ave and Broadway. Upon arrival, two males with bandanas, one armed with handgun, one with knife attack and beat victim, pull him from his car. Victim ran for help.

April 11 2006 497 State Street, 5 PM, three perps (2 men, one juvenile) threaten victim with handgun, take off in car that crashes t N Lake and West, all in custody for this Robbery. This writer recalls that 497 State May have been the residence of Honorable Gerald Jennings at the Time he became Albany City Mayor during 1993.

April 6 2006 Police routine patrol interrupts armed home invasion 547 Hamilton After 9 PM. Two perpetrators apprehended, handgun recovered.

April 1 2006 3 AM outside Sneaky Pete's, 711 Central, behind OTB Tele-Theater Four or five shots fired, 22 yr old male hit in shoulder, lower back Police uncertain if driveby, older model Nissan seen leaving lot

March 2006 (10)

March 30 2006 Afternoon driveby shooting, male hit in leg, rushed to Hospital, Shooter on the loose, shooting at Morton and Elizabeth, South End

March 29 2006 Male 24 threatens girlfriend in her apartment with gun, 500 Block N Pearl Albany PD arrests suspect with safe, inside 2 illegally possessed 9 millimeter handguns

March 23 2006 3 AM, South End, Fourth and Green, shots fired/two down, two rushed to Albany Med, one down outside Twilight Lounge, one down a block away, no suspects yet in custody

March 16 2006 Trustco Bank, Northern Boulevard-Loudon Plaza, handgun displayed Perp leaves without money

March 16 2006 Male robbed in or near car, daytime, 1 PM, Quail and Benson Four in custody, handgun not retrieved. Suspects retrieved from Inside 139 Quail. Suspects ages 16 and 17. Weapon is pellet gun Shaped like handgun

March 13 2006 PM Elizabeth between Third and Fourth, South End, male shot WROW

- March 13 2006 8 PM, 333 First Street, 15 year old reports being shot in ankle in drive-by shooting
- March 10 2006 22 yr old suspect drives up to car on Lark Street, shoots male in arm
Victim calls police, suspect apprehended in home on First Street
- March 6 2006 16 yr old Albany High student from Yarborough Apartments,
Random check at front of Albany High School yields loaded .22
Caliber Ruger Semi-Automatic Pistol on grounds of School with
serial number scratched off.
- March 3 2006 Albany County Sheriff Dept arrests 27 Homestead Ave resident
On cocaine and weapons charges, 2 illegally possessed handguns
Reported in Schenectady Gazette dated March 9 2006
- Feb 2006 (11)
- Feb 28 2006 Reported in May 25 Times Union. Indictment tossed by Judge Breslin
Suspect had been searched on street, found with 38 packets of marijuana
And loaded 9 mm semiautomatic handgun. Livingston Avenue
- Feb 21 2006 Convenience store gunpoint robbery, 8 PM, Western and Quail
Reported by AM News Ten Television. Perpetrator on the loose
- Feb 21 2006 5 AM gunpoint armed home invasion, 334 Livingston Avenue
22 Elmira native in custody. Colonie PD stake-out yields perpetrators
at Cocca Inn/Suites in Latham
- Feb 19 2006 48 yr old male clerk shot 9 PM, Marathon Deli, 82 Ontario Street
Shooter tired to take money from cash register, clerk confronted him
- Feb 17 2006 301 Washington Ave, 3 AM, male perpetrator/shooter on loose, fires on
and hits two males, one in leg, one in buttocks, reported by News Ten
APD reports perpetrator is earlier victim of Feb 14 PM shooting.
- Feb 14 2006 Perpertrator/shooter on the loose, shot 20 yr old 6 PM, victim sitting
In car at Robin and Washington Avenues, victim uncooperative with police
- Feb 9 2006 APD Incident Number 06052314 provided by Council Member Calsolaro
APD observes bullet-hole in side of 12 South Dove Street. APD reports
Finding seven spent .380 bullet casings at NW corner Second Ave and
South Dove. Citizen calls into PD report hearing gunfire between 1-4 AM
Citizen finds her vehicle at 9 AM damaged by gunshot.
- Feb 9 2006 In Times Union (Feb 10) Chief Tuffey noted illegal handgun
seized Wed night/Feb 8. Is this the same incident as follows,

also in Times Union (Feb 10)

Early Thursday (Feb 9) 16 yr old Albany resident arrested for crim possession weapon, and firing handgun at Second and N Swan Streets, Also carrying heroin

Feb 5 2006 Report of 4:30 PM two gunshots a few blocks away from 247 First Street, No one appeared to be hurt

Feb 5 2006 Sunday afternoon, man in 30s found shot to death, 247 First Street

Weekend of Feb 6 In Times Union (Feb 10) Chief Tuffey noted illegal gun Seized over this weekend

Jan 2006 (9)

*Jan 18 2006 Male shot, rushed to Med Center, 4 AM, near Third Street, 14 Thornton Male is now dead at the Hospital from this gunfire. 18 yr old victim.

*Jan 14 2006 Sixteen year old accidentally shoots himself in leg, tells Medical Center That someone shot him. Police question him and learn he shot himself. This male is then charged with another in Jan 2 pistolwhipping/stabbing Of Albany cab driver. Also he is linked to a July robbery.

Jan 14 2006 Two Syracuse males in custody, Regency Inn/9W, mentally unstable males With loaded handgun and loaded long rifles, no shots fired.

Jan 12 2006 Reports that an off-duty NY State Correctional Services Officer fired his handgun to disperse a crowd on Orange St “where one kid was going after another with a baseball bat. “3 bullet holes were found in a garage door, which means the shots were fired straight across and not in the air as police originally thought.

*Jan 7 2006 Jan 7 afternoon, APD approach 16, 14 yr olds acting suspiciously, Park South (Morris and Knox), 16 yr old drops glove, inside loaded .380 caliber Handgun, 14 yr old has magazine for handgun, 16 yr old in Albany County Jail, 14 yr old before Family Court, released to parents custody

*Jan 5 2006 CBS-6 Reporter Marci Natale advises this writer that APD has taken into Custody 17 yr old male outside of Albany High-School after foot chase which he tosses a handgun

*Undated, Jan 2006 18 yr old Knox Street resident arrested re defaced .32 caliber Handgun. Was in car doubleparked on Lark Street, gun found by Officer after male moved his hand to his pocket

January 2 2006 28 yr old male pulls gun on another male during ongoing dispute, police Find defaced .380 caliber handgun inside his Parkwood Street Apartment

*Jan 2 2006 Early AM taxicab pickup. 449 Elk Street. Driver ambushed, pistolwhipped and stabbed. Two young males in darkhooded sweatshirts flee from scene without money. APD terms this "call-ahead crime". Later arrests (2) include one sixteen year old

Dec 2005 (7)

Dec 29 2005 5:30 PM, 711 Central OTB Parking Lot gunpoint carjacking. Women driving into lot robbed of \$1100 etc. Two men take off in SUV later recovered on Manning Boulevard

Dec 25 2005 19 yr old male "hanging" with friends at Judson and Second Streets Evening, argument breaks out, male shot in the foot after shots fired, he Was hit apparently by stray bullet. Several 9 mm shell casings recovered By Detectives near scene of shooting.

*Dec 21 2005 16 yr old Marquis Rowlett, Marshall St, Albany HS student, Drug activity Knox St, 4 males in vehicle, 3 drove off, Rowlett runs off .38 caliber handgun reportedly stolen in Maryland, 1/8 oz of crack cocaine

Dec 21 2005 182 North Allen Male arrested. In possession of AK47 Assault Rifle, .45 caliber handgun equipped with laser-sighting device, handgun reportedly stolen in Ohio, .40 caliber rifle, bulletproof vest. Chief Tuffey notes "they look just like a weapon but yet it is only a BB Gun" (Which firearm is he referring to?)

*Dec 17 2005 W/double-barreled shotgun, two 18 yr old males hit 19 yr old Pine Hills Male w/shotgun twice in face, rob him of cellphone, wallet And \$40 in cash. 11 PM behind victim's residence, 200 block of Ontario Street, perps have red bandannas over faces

Dec 10 2005 Two masked males, one with handgun, one with shotgun, Stewarts 470 Delaware Ave-4:30 AM, 52 yr old female beaten, money taken from safe, deliveryman entering store, robbed at gunpoint

Nov 2005 (13)

*Nov 30 2005 16 yr old Kream Russell and father attack police officers at Central/ "The Boulevard" (Henry Johnson), Russell also charged with menacing for allegedly pointing handgun at man at 25 Elk Street. Handgun not recovered in Elk Street incidents

Nov 30 2005 Gunpoint holdup bank Madison/South Pearl, suspect later apprehended

- Nov 25 2995 Female sitting in car outside of 125 Clinton St/South End, shot
Does not know where shots came from, hospitalized, 10 AM/daylight
- Nov 22 2005 8 PM Citgo Gas Station-Broadway, robbed of \$800 at gunpoint
- *Nov 21 2005 12 yr old reports finding loaded 9mm handgun in wooded area
Outside of Arbor Hill Elementary School, brings it to school,
Police arrest boy for Criminal Possession of Weapon
- Nov 21 2005 11 AM, Second Street, man is victim of armed gunpoint home
Invasion. Victim is pistolwhipped, one perp in custody
- Nov 19 2005 Stewarts, Morton at South Hawk/South End/Gunpoint Robbery
- Nov 18 2005 Elk Street just north of Central, shots fired at home, no reports
In the local media
- Nov 13 2005 3 males armed with handgun rob 22 year old male of cellphone 3:15 AM
early morning, State Street. Police believe trio is same group which
(below) attempted to rob St Rose students. Location-State and Quail
- Nov 13 2005 3 males, one displaying handgun, attempt to rob two 18 yr old women
from College of St Rose-women say they don't have money, perpetrators
run off, Location: State and Ontario
- *Nov 13 2005 14 year old male shot once in hand, handgun, several broken bones,
Front of Ida Yarbrough Homes at N Pearl and Livingston, 3PM, victim
describes male in blue sedan being involved, victim has not
fully cooperated with Police
- Nov 7 2005 315 South Pearl, evening robbery/business, man with handgun, Rite-Aid
- Nov 6 2005 Driveby shooting downtown Albany of Anthony Fenner, corner of First St
And Lexington Avenue. Citizens see Albany Police crime scene taping the
Scene and ambulance fleeing to Albany Med with victim. Victim wounded
In buttocks with small arms fire. Time of shooting 7:40 PM evening.
- Oct 2005 (10)
- *Oct 27 2005 Male 17 yr old Dominique Young shot to death 7 PM First Street, North
Albany, APD uncertain if driveby shooting or if perpetrator on foot
(WXXA Ten O'Clock News). Around Dec 2, 15 yr old Albany male
arrested in South Carolina and charged with murder.
- Oct 23 2005 2 AM 517 Washington Avenue, gunpoint armed home invasion by men,
\$800 taken, no report of injuries to five residents

- Oct 22 2005 Three Schenectady men, 2:30 AM, Ontario Street, 3 Schenectady men, Routine traffic stop, loaded .32 caliber handgun, ski masks found
- Oct 20 2005 9:15 PM, Two St Rose students robbed at gunpoint, masked male points gun at one of victim's heads
- Oct 17 2005 Midnight, 100 Block Western Ave, two perpetrators pull alongside Walking 21 yr old victim, one jumps out with handgun, forces victim To walk to yard behind a building, robbed of \$25, police later apprehend 21 yr old perp, .22 caliber handgun seized from their vehicle, other perp on the loose
- Oct 17 2005 Two female 21 yr old college students walking to their apartment on Hudson Avenue, held up at gunpoint by two perpetrators near Quail
- Oct 15 2005 CVS (Madison and North Main Ave), Sat evening robbery, two males, At least one with gun, hooded sweatshirts and masks, Fled on foot out back Door, Thousands of dollars in cash and 20 cartons of cigarettes taken
- Oct 13 2005 WROW Radio, Sheriff Dept arrests male on Kenosha St, Ward One/South End for drug dealing, illegal possession of loaded firearms, Sheriff's Chief Loaded Intratec .22 caliber handgun, three .12 gauge shotguns (one with barrel illegally cut shorter than 18 inches), two .22 caliber rifle) Criminal Investigator (John Burke, Albany PD, Retired) critical of City Court Judge Keefe for granting bail even though illegal loaded firearms found at the scene. CCI Burke notes on radio that bail is not usually granted when illegal firearms are involved. Sheriff's press release "usually the guns would not be illegal if you had a permit", but re arrestee Bullock, "he had served 20 years for Robbery 1st Degree in 1978..."
- *Oct 7-2005 8 PM, 15 yr old shot in leg by 13-15 year old African American perpetrator 250 Block of Elk Street, shooter unknown
- Sept 2005 (5)
- 9-30-2005 11:20 AM daytime shooting of male, twice in leg after altercation, on Grand St
- 9-25-2005 Male fires four shots into air and at vehicle in which girlfriend is sitting, No Manning Blvd, no one injured (first reported in Albany TU Feb 6 2006
- 9-18-05 10-26 Times Union reports 28 yr old male, from Quail St, indicted kicking in door of apt, threatening victim in front of his child, stealing cash, may (?) be same incident as noted blow at Quail and Yates
- 9-18-05 Quail and Yates, 3 males, 1 caught, home invasion, cash taken PD says may be drug related, uncertain if gun is involved

9-6-05 Midnight, 27 year old male shot in stomach, Colonie near Lark,
Critical condition after surgery, girlfriend says men on bikes opened fire
Reported September 7, day after incident, by TV News 13.

August 2005 (5)

8-05 No Date 10-26 Times Union reports sentencing of "Big Homie" Tafari Campbell
age 28, pleaded guilty in August, APD buy/bust, Campbell found with
Loaded T200 Talon 9mm handgun with serial number defaced, drugs etc

8-31-05 10 PM, 123 Grand, driveby shooting of male, car moving from Grant up Myrtle
Time Union reports the story for the first time a week later on September 7

8-22-05 Central Avenue, male arrested, shots fired at male at Waterworks bar
4 AM following argument

8-21-05 27 yr old woman walking, Spring and Lark, 7 AM, accosted by male with gun
after walking a few blocks, woman is raped in an alley on Jefferson Street

* 8-7-05 1:30 AM, shots fired, young male hit and rushed to Albany Med, Pennsylvania
off of Colonie. Male victim age 14 years shot in leg, beaten on head after
getting into an argument/fight with other teens, who shot/beat him

July 2005 (18)

Undated July 2005 34 yr old, Robert Clarke, 400 Central, search of apartment yields
Crack, 4 shotguns, 1 rifle, semiautomatic 9mm handgun, sentenced to DOCS
Sept 22 Albany County Court

7-31-05 Arbor Hill, 34 year old woman raped, pistol whipped during home invasion
Woman and 17 yr old son tied up by two perpetrators. 31 year old perpetrator
arrested August 25. Perps had been looking for money and drugs

*7-31-05 Evening, Livingston Avenue area, APD responds to 15 year old youth down
with gunshot wound to the leg, police believe self-inflicted, youth at Albany
Med without life-threatening injury

7-29//7-30-05 \$10,000 damage to Duffy's Taxi, windows of several cabs shot out
by BB or pellet guns

7-29-05 North Pine Avenue, armed home invasion, afternoon/broad daylight, one of
perps displayed handgun, resident claims no knowledge of perpetrators, APD
responded and investigating

*7-24-05 Evening, Morton and Delaware, shooting, 13 yr old male shot in shoulder
interviewed claims he was shot by four males, police investigating
(CapitalNews9)

- 7-24-05 Daytime, Second Street and North Lake, West Hill shots fired (WNYT phone call to this writer PM 7-24, Police search for shell casings, WNYT advises it will not be reporting incident on 11 PM News)
- 7-22-05 APD reports two in custody, 11 AM gunpoint holdup of ATM Customer broad daylight outside of Sunoco/Washington Avenue, near University at Albany. APD busts perps outside of Colonial Tower/Quad UAlbany, gun tossed outside of Sunoco. Victim not harmed.
- 7-20-05 Early 2:45 AM. Lark Street. Gunman on blue bike pulls gun, robs victim, no shots fired, gunman seen escaping down Lark Street
- 7-16-05 Sat/9 PM, 435 Third St residence off of Quail/Arbor Hill Section of City 43 yr old African-American male, Brian Tascoe, shot to death with gunshots to chest inside residence APD advises shooter is on the loose as of 11 PM, armed and dangerous
- 7-11-05 Third, between Grant and Watervliet, inside a home 2 shots fired
- 7-7-05 Times Union July 17 reports neighbors reported July 7, Third and Quail Sts 18 shots fired, 4 PM, no one injured.
- *7-7-05 Lark and Colonie Street, fight, afternoon, at least one gunshot fired, APD searching for 15 yr old involved in fight. Suspected shooter is juvenile
- 7-6-05 Mid Morning, Lexington Ave, shots fired in front of store, no injuries
- * 7-6-05 Third and Teunis, 6 AM shots fired, 18 yr old shot to death by Perp from inside of a vehicle, arrested, 23 yr old shooter is parolee from Bronx
- *7-6-05 Two hours before above 6 AM fatal shooting of 18 yr old, APD believes 18 yr old and his friends robbed 23 yr old parolee at gunpoint, take cellphone etc.
- *7-4-05 2:30 AM Front of Bleeker Terrace Apts, NJ male robbed of Nextel camera phone at gunpoint. Victim approached by three teens with two armed with pistols. They force him to empty pockets and flee One aged 15 with pistol, other with pistol aged 17, scarces on faces
- 7-3-2005 Before midnight Sunday, two masked men with shotguns, 1st floor apt 100 Block Colonie St, kick down front door, rummage through apt, leave by front door. Resident Caroline Terrell arrested, uncooperative, when asked if anything was taken. Police confiscate marijuana, illegal fireworks allegedly belonging to Terrell

June 2005 (8)

- 6-27-2005 Radio report of shots fired, Third Ave, between Clinton and Broad, in South End, broad daylight. Detectives arrive on scene. Police find a NYS Parolee Anthony Billups age 25 of NY City, with what appears to be self inflicted gunshot wounds to leg and groin, based on angle to shot. Billups Was not cooperative, and there were no witnesses. Billups is not charged At the scene, injuries from gunfire not life threatening. Released from hospital after three days and arrested on new charges and parole violation (parolees are prohibited from possessing firearms etc) including charge of assaulting parole officers who came to arrest him at Hospital (Information provided via email by Times Union Reporter, to this author)
- 6-27-2005 Prior to 3 PM, Hackett Blvd outside Lios Eye Institute, boyfriend pistol whips girlfriend with loaded .357 magnum, victim kicks gun under car, perpetrator takes off, later arrested by State Police in Bethlehem for seat belt car-stop when Trooper notices man had stabbed himself and was "wanted" by Albany PD. Perp not identified
- 6-22-2005 4:30 PM broad daylight. Albany PD chasing suspect Fields, who has handgun. First Street between Henry Johnson Blvd and Lexington Ave When Fields is tackled, gun goes off, shots fired. APD unsure of accident Or if Fields intentionally shot at the officers
- 6-18-2005 5 PM report of shooting, North Swan, no victim found, shell casing found, Times Union
- 6-17-05 Sheriff Campbell reports arrest of 23 year old male, Queens County/NYC, at Greyhound Bus Terminal upon arrival for crack cocaine possession, possession of loaded .22 caliber handgun
- 6-13-2005 14 year old shot along Delaware Avenue off of Whitehall general vicinity opposite Shopping Area beyond Keenans' Funeral or Nicole Restaurant/500 Block, shooter(s) and gun not retrieved, reported in WRGB, not in Times Union. NOTE. This case is being reviewed, a Common Council Member has noted on 6-20 that the Albany Police found no evidence at the scene of a shooting.
- 6-3-2005 Police arrest 19 yr old, Elk St apt, loaded revolver, semiautomatic handgun
Drugs
- 6-1-2005 Project Impact for three Capital Counties announces 50 illegal guns seized
And over 500 arrests which includes City of Albany
- May 2005 (13)
- 5-24-05 28 yr old Hamilton St resident, 9:45 PM, 3 males hit him several times in head with handgun, rob him of \$30 (Schenectady Gazette)

- 5-22-05 11 PM, six shots fired, Judson (TV News)
- 5-22-05 Three males fire on two teen aged males, 259 Sheridan, 3 PM
both in serious condition AMCH, one shot in back, other in neck
- 5-17-05 Early/1 AM armed home invasion, 645 Second Ave, perpetrators with
guns, money taken from resident, no injuries
- 5-13-05 Man shot, Quail and First, in Albany Med, police seeking suspect
- 5-13-05 Male 19, 800 Block of Myrtle Ave, shot to death before 5 AM, after midnight
- 5-12-05 Sheriff Campbell/two arrested, one from 38 Seminole Ave, in residence
Loaded handgun (.44 magnum) w/speed loaders, several ammo boxes
(Gazette-Schenectady)
- 5-12-05 Late day, partially blind man walking on Myrtle Ave near Price Chopper/
Delaware, two men in vehicle call him over by his first name, drive points
Handgun, says give me your money, pulls \$135 out of victim's pocket
(Gazette-Schenectady)
- 5-8-05 Woman taking groceries out of car, 616 Myrtle Ave, perpetrator with
Handgun demands money and wallet and takes off (TV Website)
- 5-6-09 26 Dana Ave, armed home invasion with shotgun, male and female
perpetrators (CapitalNews9)
- 5-5-05 Mobil at Watervliet Avenue and Central, 6:30 AM, three males in car
Ask direction to nonexistent street, one leaps out, sticks gun at head, demands
And receives \$100 from victim, who is not hurt (CapitalNews9, WROW)
- 5-5-05 Albany PD called to South End/Pastures, shots fired. 12:15 AM, Green and
Plum, evidence (shell casings?) in front of a bar and front of 230 Green
- 5-3-05 52 year old male, shot in back near 632 South Pearl, two of three in custody
possible armed robbery, in critical condition, medically induced coma-
Albany Med
- April 2005 (10)
- 4-27/4-26 Gateway Diner, mid/uptown (Colvin and Central), fight spills out of diner
into lot, perpetrator on roof, APD responds, arrest for illegal handgun(s)
(FOX 23 News TV report evening of 4-27)
- 4-25-05 Sheriff Campbell/Arrest of 29 yr old, Ida Yarborough, drug sale/possession
two .25 caliber auto handguns in coffecan, loaded and defaced
- 4-22-2005 40 year old male, Dove St, 4 PM, fight inside residence, male was convicted

felon, charges include criminal possession of weapon, loaded shotgun illegally possessed due to his convicted felon status

- 4-22-2005 Gun hold-up of male on bicycle downtown, 12:30 AM, reported on TV
- 4-20-2005 24 year old male, Second Street, suspected narcotics dealer, search of car yields crack cocaine and loaded handgun
- 4-17-2005 Two Albany students fight in residence, 467 Hudson, police Discover marijuana (10 pounds) \$4500 cash, 12 gauge shotgun
- 4-14 Project Impact, Albany reports 14 weapons seized past three weeks
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- 4-9-2005 2 14 yr olds, 1 15 yr old, mugged two males at gunpoint, BB gun seized
Week of 4-4 2 incidents 1 Male shot in ear with pellet gun
2 Male pistol-whipped
- March 2005 (7)
- 3-24-2005 AK-47 Assault Rifle found at scene of fire at 3-story bldg, Park Ave
- 3-23-05 10 PM, 346 Orange, 27 yr old male robbed of cash and gold chain, after being hit in head with gun, shot in leg when he tried to run away
- 3-20-2005 Two males arrested, armed home invasion, Arbor Hill, .22 caliber gun
- 3-16-2005 Shots fired, Second St between Judson and N Lake, Noon, Two 26 yr old males with gunshot wounds appear at Albany Medical Center
- 3-13-2005 143 Western, Campus Convenient Store, robbery pellet gun stuck to head of one of two clerks. 3 males arrested during traffic stop Monday.
- 3-9-2005 Drive by shooting, 255 Sheridan, 3 PM while students walking home from School, male hospitalized, semiautomatic shellcasings recovered
- 3-8-2005 Men arrested at 478 Clinton Ave on drug charges and illegal possession Of 9 mm handgun
- February (2005) (12)
- 2-28-05 1 AM, 22 year old SUNY Albany student, 1 AM, along Quail St forced into convenience store at gunpoint to withdraw \$100. 2 perpetrators
- 2-27-2005 PM Man in Whitehall Road home held at gunpoint by 4 men, burglarized, they took off in two separate cars
- 2-17-05 11 PM, 3 men with shotguns, home invasion 191 Colonie St
- 2-16-05 PM, Elk Street, Chinese food deliveryman robbed of cash and car in alley
- *2-15-05 Afterschool fight, Livingston Magnet Academy, adolescent boy handles sawed off unloaded 12-gauge shotgun in basement, 386 Livingston, boy escapes
- 2-15-05 Late PM, Sherman Street, 2 men with handguns rob Chinese food deliveryman of cash in alley
- 2-14-05 5:40 PM Clinton and Quail traffic stop, unidentified parolee flees vehicle Officers give chase, one reports gunshot heard, shell casing retrieved From semi-automatic, police do not reveal identity of parolee other than on parole till 2010 for drugs, suspect apprehended in Florida
- 2-10-05 7 PM gunpoint robbery in parking lot of Madison Ave Price Chopper

- across from rear side of Albany Police station as victim left store, credit cards taken, no injury to victim
- 2-10-06 2 AM, 23 and 24 year old males, Hudson Avenue, arrested for firing shots hitting three parked cars, 22 year old woman also arrested for hiding the handgun
- 2-10-05 morning evacuation of Clinton Ave. Domestic dispute call, woman said boyfriend threatened her and her son with handgun. Police get man to leave his nextdoor apartment, has history of weapons involvement
- 2-4-05 18 year old male of 536 First Street arrested, concealing .32 caliber (loaded) in jacket pocket
- *
- 2-3-05 15 year old arrested for participating in 2-2-05 armed home invasion involving four men with handgun who beat resident and looked for money, suspect being treated as adult

January (2005) (4)

- 1-29-05 Male enters Dunkin Donuts, displays handgun, demands to know from clerk where her boyfriend is, leaves when she provides no information
- 1-13-05 17 yr old 11th grader busted by Albany PD, tip from County Probation (he was on probation, illegal possession of .32 caliber, .45 caliber, 9 mm handguns 15 year old brother busted for pellet gun possession.
- 1-4-05 275 Colonie Street, shots fired 3 PM, 3 men run, police spot man digging into wasteband where silver gun is present, chase ensues, gun is tossed and later recovered, one male in custody
- 1-1-05 6:30 PM, handgun with serial number defaced, 20 year old male report of annoying male on Fourth Street

December (14)

- 12-31 100 Block Knox Street, two males, CPW, loaded Tec9mm handgun, inoperable .32 caliber, electronic stun gun, marijuana and menacing charges
- 12-25 4 PM Shooting of victim, Dana and Lark, victim from Dana Ave
- 12-24 Shooting of victim outside tavern, South Pearl and Third
- 12-23 Arrest S Payton, 29, Herkimer St, crack cocaine, illegal handgun First comes to public/news attention on 2-10-05 upon arraignment
- 12-23 Drive by Shooting Lexington/Henry Johnson, victim hospitalized
- 12-21 Two men armed along Livingstone, 19 yr old arrested, two officers injured
- 12-15 Armed home invasion. 400 block of Washington Avenue
- 12-13 Group carjacks vehicle, assaults driver, First and North Lake, 8 PM
- 12-8 Arbor Hill, First and Lexington, daytime shooting, two being questioned victim dies after being rushed to Albany Medical Center
- 12-7/12-8 Stewart's 1050 Western Avenue, Robbery, gun pointed at clerk's head (overnight, WXXA)
- 12-8 Early AM, Stewart's Henry Johnson Blvd, gunpoint, took money, holiday donation jar, unsuccessfully tried to get into safe, stole tape from video surveillance camera (CapitalNews9)

- 12-5 4 AM 24 year old male claims at Albany Med he was shot behind a Broadway tavern, no arrest
- 12-3 11 PM Hollywood Video, 818 Central, shotgun holdup
- 12-1 Stewart's robbery/gun displayed, holdup, clerk's driver license, film from surveillance videocamera taken, 1:30 AM 2205 Henry Johnson Blvd

November (12)

- 11-28 Mt Hope Drive/South Pearl, 9 month pregnant woman stopped at light, five men with guns attempt carjacking and robbery, scared off by other motorist
- 11-28 2 AM, gunpoint carjacking of Buzzys Taxi, 163 Central to 75 Van Rensselaer Blvd. \$100 stolen. Cab recovered.
- 11-24 Two overnight shootings, Clinton and Quail, Clinton and First, 3 civilians/teens hit by gunfire, WNYT TV 13 Report AM 11-25
- 11-23 Armed home invasion, five males, three armed with guns, ransack home while two women and baby look on, Sparkill Ave, First Ward
- 11-17 20 Central, Capital MiniMarket, armed robbery
- 11-15 Albany PD Community Response Unit "Sweep"-36 and 33 year old from Broad St and 29 yr old from Nutgrove Lane, arrested for illegal drug, 2 loaded Illegally possessed 9mm handguns
- 11-15 Convenience Store, 452 Madison, robbed at gunpoint, 1 AM
- 11-5 Sheriffs Department arrests of 26 and 33 year olds, cocaine at Clinton Ave apt Also .22 caliber handgun and 9mm semiautomatic handgun
- 11-5 Brazen 3:30 PM afternoon armed robbery of Trustoc Bank, New Scotland Ave Which share a building with an is inside of often busy Eckerd Drugstore Perpetrator had handgun tucked in pants and note to teller noted he had gun
- 11-5 Ronnie Spells age 26 of Brooklyn, arrested in Bronx by Downstate Fugitive Task Force, wanted in Albany for possession of leaded firearm
- 11-3 K Garland talks to ex girlfriend in front of 722 Central when 34 year old J Turner comes out front door, points gun at them, goes back inside. Police Officer hit by car while responding. Arrest for possession of weapon

11-1 7:30 PM. Home invasion. 57 Broad Street. 43 year old male shot in back perpetrators wearing masks stumbles to sister's house nearby, collapses, taken to hospital.

October (5)

- 10-31 Midnight, shots fired by male in 20s, North Pearl and Wilson, behind Palace Theater
- 10-29 1:30 PM shooting. Two brothers aged 18 and 19 arrested for attempted murder Dispute on Broad Street. Brothers returned with a gun to settle a dispute. Man in 20s hospitalized
- 10-15 Friday evening 11 PM, Alan Oliver shot in front of 8 Judson St In Fair Condition in Albany Medical Center
- 10-7 based on a tip, police stop after midnight a Toyota SUV, 35 yr old driver, the two 14 year olds each had a loaded handgun, masks, goggle gloves to disguise identity, were prepared to shoot someone in South End one handgun had serial number defaced, which is a crime. One of the two 14 year olds from 700 block of Central, the other from 300 block of Clinton Ave, driver is from Amsterdam
- 10-3 29 yr old South Lake Ave male breaks jaw of girlfriend during fight at Westgate Plaza. During search for suspect, police raid his apartment and seize illegal .22 caliber assault style pistol and bullet proof vest

September (13)

- 9-28 10:30 PM, Sheridan Avenue resident enters Albany Med Center Hospital, gunshot wound to neck, completely uncooperative with Detectives, claims he "knows nothing", 478 Clinton, report of gunfire in basement, evidence of shooting, this was just prior to Albany Med report of gunshot victim
- 9-25 Shots fired (6 reported), 3 AM, 718 Central, near Dino's Bakery, up from North Allen (Capitalnews9)
- 9-13 Unspecified incident at Park and Dove, referred to by Lt Carnevali, APD during interview with WRGB. This incident or the other noted below 9-13 by Lt Carnevali involved altercation in course of armed robbery
- 9-13 Unspecified incident at Ten Broeck, referred to by Lt Carnevali, APD, during interview with WRGB. This incident or the other noted above 9-13 involved altercation in course of armed robbery. Sheriff reported arrest at that location of 16 year old male who put on mask, pulled loaded handgun out and was about to rob two males when spotted by sheriffs' undercover and City Detectives on a narcotics operation.

- 9-11 10 AM, man with gun call to police, SWAT Team chases man into 400 block of First Street home, tear gas and storm home, man is not present, handgun and drugs are found and retrieved by police
- 9-10 8:30 PM, Loaded 9mm handgun tossed from vehicle, 27 and 28 yr old face weapons and other charges
- 9-10 6:30 PM, Loaded Colt .38 caliber handgun seized, 385 Elk Street, 17 and 24 year old face weapons charges
- 9-8 11 PM, Pine and State, home invasion involving robbery at gunpoint
- 9-8 Male shot in leg, Second Ave and Hampton Street, South End 1 AM
- 9-7 Male shot in Arbor Hill, after 8 PM, First and Judson, victim hospitalized
- 9-3 Albany Police raid Orange street residence seizing drugs and Tec-22 assault weapon
- 9-3 8 PM male shot four times while sitting in car at North First St and Jennings Drive
- 9-3 Outside Quail Street Market, shot time after North First shooting, 33 year old male shot in leg after taking a fight inside the store into the street.

August (9)

- 8-31 18 year old from Bronx Shot 200 Block Colonie St, 9:50 PM two guns used .45 caliber and 9 mm
- 8-30-04 21 year old Albany male arrested for attempted robbery of chain pistol whipped one of the victims in the head, gun is discharged, perpetrator flees towards North Pearl, arrested, incident occurred 1:30 PM, two victims are 15 and 17 year old males
- 8-28-04 6:30 PM, man with gun near Livingston Avenue barricaded in home later arrested, in home loaded .357 caliber handgun
- 8-27-04 11:20 PM, North Second and Broadway, male shot in back Teens seen in area shortly after shooting
- 8-25-04 40 year old Troy resident fires three shots from a .45 caliber semi auto handgun at 46 Lexington Avenue at 11 AM in daylight

- 8-23-04 Second Ave resident shot in multiple locations at 54 Clinton St, 11 PM
- 8-22-04 Man fires stun gun at three victims at 418 Broadway, afternoon
- 8-11-04 Albany County Sheriff arrests 30 yr old from Third Avenue
Charges include Loaded .357 Ruger Redhawk with 150 live rounds
In residence with six children in age from 1-12 years
- 8-7-04 18 year old clinging to life after surgery at Albany Med
following shooting 5:30 AM, Alexander Street/South End
- July (11)
- 7-27-04 Mobil Station, Lark and Madison, armed hold-up
- 7-25-04 Two people hit by BB pellets shot by apparent shooter
in Central Towers Apartment Building
- 7-23-04 Mobil Station, Whitehall and Delaware, armed hold-up
- 7-21-04 Early AM shooting, man shot in leg, Fourth Ave area
- 7-20-04 Blockbuster Video, Delaware Ave, armed hold-up
- 7-18-04 1 AM Clinton Street, male Ricky Durham shot
right side of abdomen
- 7-17-04 17 r old girl savagely beaten and pistol-whipped by male
w/handgun in vestibule of home across from Governor
Patak's Mansion Eagle Street 11:30 PM attempt robbery
- 7-15-04 12 year old on probation for assault and illegal weapon possession
arrested in Second Avenue home for illegal possession of
hidden (in the home) loaded .357 magnum handgun in his
mom's closet. Claims he found it across street from Livingston
Food Market
- 7-14-04 Women shot in possible crossfire involving four men, Third Avenue
Albany
- 7-12-04 Women abducted at gunpoint in own car to downtown, raped and
Sodomized, car was parked 1:30 AM on South Allen St block off of
Madison and Western Avenue
- 7-8-04 33 yr old victim fatally shot in chest during argument at
bar at 2-3 AM in Albany's South End

June (1)

- 6-2-04 Victim of shooting, male, stumbles into Judson Street residence then vanishes, 9:40 PM Police issue notice to Hospitals

May (8)

- 5-29-04 Serge Ocano age 50 shot at 2 AM on Clinton Ave
Accosted by two perpetrators who shoot him after he walks away
When they demand money
- 5-22-04 APD arrests three men on drug and weapons charges 12:30 AM along
Central Avenue. Vehicle parked nearby had a 9mm handgun.
Arrestees include 2 16 year olds and a 24 year old
- 5-20-04 APD arrests 29 yr old Rahssan Smith after car chase; subject
Was wanted for questioning, when approached, he had Tech-9 around
His neck with 44 rounds ammo, .38 caliber handgun with 6 rounds
Ammo in his waistband. Taken to Albany Medical Center Hospital.
Car driver charged with other charges, no weapons charges.
(CapitalNews 9 Website)
- 5-16-04 Five shots fired involving two cars (Schenectady Gazette)
2:40 PM Sherman Street, Sunday/May 16, behind 45 Central
- 5-14-04 Shabar Perkins, 91 Hunter Ave, arrested after foot chase
17 yr old defendant charged with tossing loaded handgun
and drugs into alleyway near North Lake Ave
- 5-13-04 187 Sherman St resident, arrested, Albany County Sheriff
Heroin, two illegal loaded handguns
- 5-7-04 Three men enter a South End apartment, shots fired
One person wounded, taken to hospital
- 5-2-04 382 Livingston, 7 shots fired, no injury, driver flees
in SUV, runs, taken in for questioning

April (5)

- 4-17-04 Henry Wilkins, 17 years of age, 288 Third Street, arrested for
criminal possession of .22 caliber loaded handgun.
- 4-16-04 Fifteen year old shot while sitting on front porch of Second Street
home at 10 PM with arm and leg wounds. Police suspect victim was

caught in shooting cross-fire.

4-10-2004 Albany Police charge two men with weapons charges after they are found shot at 4 AM. Two handguns are found hidden under two cars in a nearby parking lot (Henry Johnson Blvd near Washington Park) Police find 17 shell casings on the street.

April 2004 (continued)

4-6-2004 Sheriff Campbell arrests various people for drug crimes and possession of a handgun and two assault rifles (Times Union)

4-1-2004 Sheriff Campbell arrests various people for drug crimes and possession of a .22 caliber "long gun" (April 2 Gazette)

March (2 incidents)

3-28-2004 Paul Walter, 45 of Mercer Street shot in the back along Slingerlands Street Saturday evening

3-11-2004 Albany County Sheriff arrests four on drug charges and gun charge (loaded handgun)

February (1 incident)

2-5-2004 Man wanted for shootings in NY City shoots himself to death with 9 mm handgun when Albany Police close in on him

January (3 incidents)\

1-26-2004 68 year old Alexander St male found shot to death in his home shot in the head

1-13-2004 Firearms/ammunition Arsenal confiscated from South End resident's Home by Albany Police

1-1-04 3 AM. Albany police officers arrest three individuals
None of arrestees tied to shootings, stabbings Liquid Lounge 519 Central Av
100 people on the street, various brawls
2 people shot, one in the shoulder, another in the thigh, 3 people stabbed

December (10 incidents)

12-31-2003 Albany Police Officers open fire on suspect vehicle
Following initial vehicle stop after driver attempt to pin officer by
Backing up vehicle. One bystander injured, another bystander killed
By police gunfire. Suspect flees and is apprehended, 32 year old
Daniel Reed of Delmar charged with two counts of Reckless Endangerment

12-30-2003 Damanyia Coles, mother of six children,
found dead in backyard at 8 Teunis Street
Autopsy reveals multiple gunshot wounds-one to the head and two to
the Chest. Her 24 year old boyfriend Tyron Ware arrested and charged

12-24-2003 Nelson Arrington III, teacher's Aide-Arbor Hill Elementary,
in custody after robbery of South Pearl Market, 11 PM, December 23
December 24 police seized firearm at Arrington's apartment. Court
Records indicate Ruger semiautomatic handgun reported stolen in
North Carolina during 1996

12-23-2003 Albany PD Lt John Finn shot at Trinity Place 11 PM allegedly
by 26 year old Keshon Everett, Everett allegedly fired 12 shots at Lt Finn
using outlawed rapid-fire pistol, knockoff of the banned Tec-9 assault
pistol, weapon carries 20 rounds. Lt Finn returns fire wounding Everett
Shooting follows police response to gunpoint robbery of South Pearl Market
Lt Finn later dies during 2004 from his gunshot injuries.

12-23-2003 CVS Drugstore Western Avenue opposite University at Albany
robbed at gunpoint of almost \$500

12-14-03. 12:30 AM. Five masked men enter unlocked apartment,
750 State Street, 24 yr old male, 19 yr old female held at
gunpoint, demanded drugs

12-14-03 Re above incident, gunmen take 24 yr old male to another
apartment, demand drugs. Held people at gunpoint on floor
Return with male to first apartment, tie him and his girlfriend up,
Steal ATM card and video camera from first apartment and
Various games from second apartment

12-8-03 Two males on break from Price Chopper Delaware Ave
held up by three men at gunpoint, each hit on head with object,
\$45 taken, after midnight

12-3-03 8:30 PM, Dove and Jay, woman robbed of purse at
gunpoint

12-3-03 9:30 PM, South Swan and State, woman held up at
gunpoint, robbed of backpack and purse

12-2-03 1:30 PM, N. Pearl Express convenience store, Ida
Yarbrough Homes Tower Building, 2 bandits, rifle used,
At least \$200 taken

November (3 incidents)

1. 11-13-03 three fugitives arrested at 781 Livingston, 1 of 2 from Queens County arrested for .22 caliber assault rifle
2. 11-12-03 4 pm robbery of Fratelo Pizza, 215 Western, \$200 taken at gunpoint by two perpetrators
3. 11-7-03 8:30 AM, armed pair breaks into 104 Morton Ave apartment, Force two men and woman to lie down at gunpoint. Things taken from victims pockets. Loaded M-1 Rifle found in suspects car

October (5)

- 1 10-25-03 4 AM Two 25 yr olds arrested, Delaware Avenue, Loaded .22 caliber on floor of car
- 2 10-22-03 9 PM robbery, Grand Street, Two perpetrators, 17 yr old and 31 yr old, armed home invasion, Sawed-off shotgun, hit victim on head
- 3 10-16-03 11:30 PM, Henry Johnson and Orange, reports of two males shooting at each other
- 4 10-14-03 20 yr old from Delmar 16 yr old from Albany people being hit by paintballs. Arrested with paintball gun and Taser gun, which uses high voltage to stun target
- 5 10-4-03 8:05 PM, Shots fired at Elberon Place apartment 3 perpetrators and 3 shots

September (7)

1. 9-30-03, 5:30 PM, Lancaster and Dove, male robbed of \$16, gun retrieved from suspects car (2 perpetrators)
- 2 9-24-03, Midnight robbery, 3 men displayed pistol, 63 Irving, 17 yr old arrested
- 3 9-20-03, 17 yr old sprays 12 yr old girl with air gun pellets 6:45 PM, 275 Second Street, no apparent reason for shooting
- 4 9-18 to 9-28, four armed robberies admitted to by one of suspects in above 9-30 incident, Center Square

88 Gun-Related Cases Occuring Within City of Albany, NY Reported by Albany Times Union and by Schenectady Gazette Between September 19, 2002 and Sept 21 2003 Prepared by Leonard I Morgenbesser PhD Sept 21, 2003
2002

1. Sept 19 Brooklyn resident found shot at Dana Avenue in apartment, shot at 7:45 PM, 23 yr old victim
2. Sept 20 Vehicle stop at Lark St, 22 yr old Ravena resident arrested for tossing .357 caliber weapon. Shots fired report earlier on Orange St
3. Oct 5 Daytime, two armed men rob Westgate Shopping Area Jewelry Store filled with patrons in what Time Union calls "brazen robbery" Two masked gunmen escape, 11:45 AM
4. Oct 7 9 PM, vehicle stop, Frisbie and Second, 32 yr old arrested for gun Possession, motel room searched, second .25 caliber handgun seized 26 yr old driver staying at motel is also arrested. 32 yr old is resident of Dana Avenue
5. Oct 11, Early AM, fleeing burglar with gun wounds, 29 yr old Sherman Street resident
6. Oct 11, Afternoon, Gunpoint hold-up of grocery, 200 Block of Central Avenue, 48 yr old male arrested
7. Oct 13, Two men one with shotgun abduct 32 yr old male from parking Lot behind his 421 Central Avenue. Victim recovered bound and gagged On Livingston Avenue
8. Oct 13, Jefferson and Delaware, 11:30 PM, wounded 19 yr old Morris St Male victim. 9 mm handgun shell casing retrieved. No arrests
9. Oct 14, Third Street, 8:30 PM, 19 yr old Syracuse male shoots 22 yr old male and 24 yr old male with 9 mm. 19 yr old and two females (23, 21) arrested, male charged with attempted murder
10. Oct 21, midnight, cab driver robbed of \$65 at gunpoint (silver handgun) Two suspects escape
11. Oct 22, 7 PM Attempted armed robbery of 1215 Broadway, Sami Market Shot fired. Merchandise thrown at suspect, suspect escapes
12. Oct 25, Man robs convenience store, 25 Broadway, one shot from .22 caliber Rifle, to get Clerk's attention. Rifle jammed when he tried to load another Bullet in chamber. Suspect apprehended

13. Oct 26, 10:15 PM, Delaware Avenue apartment. Two males 21 yr old, another Arrested. 19 yr old male shot with .38 caliber handgun, gun serial number Had been filed off
14. Oct 30, Evening, 21 yr old male wounded by shotgun in South End, no Arrests, victim is Clifton Park resident
15. Oct 30, 2:30 AM, Three men try to force their way into Elk Street resident's Apartment, three shots fired, resident wounded, suspects escape, resident Arrested on drug charge, 26 yr old male
16. Oct 31, 9 PM, Burger King (1041 Central Avenue). Two men, one with gun, Rob \$300 from register, suspects escape, no arrests
17. Oct 31, 5 PM Armed hold-up of Dean's Foods-911 Central Ave/Westgate Gun displayed, no injuries, no arrests, one suspect, \$700 taken
18. Nov 4, Before 5 PM, Central and Robin, 27 yr old male and 38 yr old male Injured, semiautomatic firearm, four young men including shooter had Hassled young women beginning at Washington and Lark, continuing Onboard the bus. Women known to shooting victims, no arrests
- 19 Nov 6, 10:45 PM, Chestnut Street, Two males hit 20 yr old female on head With handgun, grab handgun and escape, no arrests, \$20 missing
- 20Nov 8, 5 PM, Lark and Orange. Man fires after argument at van with three Men, no injury, gun retrieved, no arrests
- 21Nov 9, 9:35 PM, Pine Hills Market, Ontario and Hudson, Robbery, suspect Escapes, no arrests
- 22Nov 11, 4 PM, Lexington and Orange, 19 yr old male shoots into vehicle While riding on bicycle, murders 24 yr old Syracuse female studying At Mildred Elley School, wounds 22 yr old male, also in vehicle, Six month old baby onboard not injured. Albany's 9th homicide victim During 2002. 9 mm firearm, Sunday afternoon
- 23 Nov 14 8:30 AM, 15 yr old student at Lincoln Park/Sunshine School runs Home after fistfight, gets .22 caliber handgun, fires at 14 yr old from Fistfight and misses, Family Court case, police trying to trace gun Origin, Delaware Avenue

- 24 Nov 18, 6:30 PM, Three males rob another male on Third St, \$500 taken
- 25 Nov 21 6 AM, 32 yr old drunken man shot by several young men, Quail And Sherman
- 26 Nov 24, evening, 37 yr old male, threatens female friend at her Livingston Ave home, with loaded .380 caliber handgun, while her four children Looked on, before he hits woman several times in the head. Male arrested At her apartment during evening hours. Note-charges listed in article do not Include CPW (Criminal Possession of Weapon)
- 27 Nov 26, 8:30 PM, 480 First Street, Male hit in head with handgun, half dozen Shots fired, no people hit, one car struck by shots, victim treated at hospital
- 28 Nov 30 Three males (20, 22, 27) home invasion at Orange Street residence, Display what appears to be shotgun but which actually was a pump action Pellet gun. Arrested 5 AM while driving and stopped for running stop sign. Crimes at residence include beating, robbery
- 29 Dec 3, 1 AM, shots fired report at 500 Block-Washington Avenue, 20 yr Old U/Albany male student arrested, jailed without bail. Besides drug Sale/possession charges, two violations of Albany City Ordinances, police Seize one SKS Assault Rifle with two 30-round magazines, one Bushmaster SM15 .223 caliber assault rifle (similar to assault rifle used in Washington DC Sniper Case). Note Albany City Ordinances require anyone owning such Assault rifles to first obtain a City permit. Note, charges listed in newspaper Article do not appear to include CPW (Criminal Possession of Weapon)
- 30 Dec 9, 1 PM, 15 yr old male student taken into custody at Harriet Gibbons High School, .25 caliber semiautomatic unloaded handgun found in his Locker in this alternative High School. Student also was carrying jackknife. Family Court, student charged with three counts Criminal Possession of Weapon
- 31 Dec 16, PM, 52 yr old male opens door of his Ten Broeck Place residence, Arbor Hills, shot in abdomen and hospitalized
- 32 Dec 18, 2:30 PM, Myrtle and Orange, daylight, taxi cab driver found bleeding From head and slumped over in vehicle, hospitalized and fighting for life, In critical condition, 23 yr old arrested and charged, other 35 yr old Passenger held on parole violation charges, ride from Schenectady to Albany. Later articles indicate police do not believe robbery was motive For shooting, and do not have a motive

33 Dec 24, Officer shoots and kills suspect who reportedly pointed a loaded hand-Gun at officer following afternoon foot pursuit, South End

34 Dec 29, Home invasion with pellet gun (victims claimed it was a revolver)
Two perpetrators ages 35 and 44. Victim beaten, kicked and hit on head
With firearm. Robbed of \$160 cash, Clinton Avenue residence, 2:30 AM

2003

35 Jan 3 Murder of Patrick Johnson, Age 25, by 21 yr old male with rifle, 4 AM
During argument over stolen vehicles, Judson Street

36 Jan 4 6 PM gun discharge in Quail St home. Sawed off rifle, 11 yr old boy not
Injured. Mother had told him to move and hide the firearm. Mother age 3
33 charged with various criminal charges. Rifle had been reported stolen
from New Lebanon (near NY-Mass border) to NY State Police

37 Jan 4 10 PM 110 Central Avenue. 23 year old female and accomplice
enter an apartment, threaten a person with semiautomatic pistol,
take \$398

38 Jan 6 Chinese food deliveryman, gunpoint robbery, State and Ontario, on
Street, 11 PM, \$150 taken, 25 yr old victim

39 Jan 12, Chinese food deliveryman, gunpoint robbery, VerPlanck St address
28 yr old victim, 12:55 AM, robbed of \$100 and his vehicle, a 1998
Mitsubishi, description of thieves match those in above incident #38

40 Jan 15, 21 yr old male charged with North Allen St robbery of male. Victim
Refused to empty pockets, then is punched and kicked to ground and
Pistol-whipped (Note, no weapons charges referred to in article,
Incident is included due to reference to "pistol whipping")

41 Jan 26, 8:45 PM, Niem Market, 213 South Pearl Street, \$150 taken,
Partially concealed rifle or long barreled shotgun. Weapon pointed
At clerk, clerk unharmed, robber escaped on foot

42 Jan 28 24 year old arrested behind Motel Six, Watervliet Ave
Extension, early AM. Drug charges and possessing gun
Stolen in Omaha, Nebraska

43 Feb 1 20 year old beating girlfriend while she holds their infant
Police seize drugs and AK-47 style rifle, charges include
City Ordinance Violation (possessing unlawfully Assault Weapon)
and police study whether other weapons charges can be filed

44. Feb 12 11 AM at Third Avenue, Two brothers charged with drugs and illegal weapons crimes. Weapons charges for .38 caliber revolver and assault rifle

- 45 Feb 28: 17 year old mugs male walking to Delaware Avenue Drugstore with child (11 years old) using a pellet gun

- 46 March 14. Ten people are arrested as police, acting on citizen Complaints, execute search warrants searching for drugs. Three people are arrested for criminal possession of weapons One of these three is arrested for possessing a firearm reported stolen in Houston, Texas

- 47 March 19. Times Union Business Reporter Kevin Hardin is shot in The face at 8:45 PM near Washington Park at Sprague and State Streets after a young man who appeared to be a teenager fired one shot

- 48 March 23. 6 AM. TS Mini Mart at South Pearl, gunpoint robbery. \$1900 and 20 cartons of cigarettes are taken

- 49 March 23. 10:40 AM 911 Central Avenue Mr Subb. Gunpoint Robbery. \$186 is taken

- 50 March 23. Evening. 55 year old male walking down his West Street neighborhood approached by young man with gun Demanding money. When victim refused, gunman hit victim Twice with gun saying "now give me your money or I will shoot you Wallet containing \$330 is taken after suspect checks victim's pockets Victim treated at Albany Med for broken nose and cuts above his eyes

- 51 March 24. Early morning attempted gunpoint robbery of cab driver. Cabdriver shot in leg by passengers when he refuses to give them money Treated at Albany Med for injury.

- 52 March 31 11:45 AM robbery of 818 Central Avenue Credit Union. Suspect Vehicle, chased by police, collides with State Trooper vehicle In Downtown Albany. In collision and in ensuing chase, two Police Officers are injured. Suspect apprehended

- 53 April 1 24 yr old motorist reports being shot in leg at 4:30 pm ALONG Third Avenue, treated and released from Albany Med, police Report shows two bullet holes in vehicle

54 April 4 45 year old resident of Henry Johnson Blvd. Home and florist shop raided. Loaded .380 caliber semiautomatic handgun with serial number defaced seized, 12-gauge shotgun and rifle seized, drugs and \$7,000 seized. Charges include Criminal Possession of Weapon 3rd, and Criminal Possession of Defaced Weapon. Prior convictions include weapons possession in 1982. Colonie Police joined with Albany Police in arrest, but Albany did not note reason for Colonie Involvement.

- 55 April 8 Home Invasion on Elizabeth Street. Three people including 11 year old girl, threatened with loaded .357 handgun to their heads 17 yr old and 22 yr old perpetrators. Cash and diamond earring stolen. Gun and cash retrieved, perpetrators arrested
- 56 April 9 3 AM, 380 Third Street, two men report being shot at by people in a Black SUV as they walked along the street, no injuries Police recover six empty shells, two live rounds, and 9 mm Handgun
- 57 April 15 33 year old female carrying her two year old son shot in the chest at 506 Second Street (Quail and Second Streets) at about 4:50 PM and dies at Albany Med forty minutes later
- Police arrest and charge 20 year old male “drifter” from Brooklyn, NY, in Albany to sell some marijuana. Victim unwittingly walked into “middle of shootout between two groups of young men who had been at each other for the past two days. Weapon used was .38 caliber revolver. Suspect arrested in Brooklyn, NY City.
58. April 22 Afternoon, 300 Block of First Street. 37 year old woman reported that three men wearing masks and armed with guns had forced their way into her second floor apartment and demanded money. Three suspects are arrested.
59. April 26 3 AM robbery, gun displayed, three perpetrators at corner of Western Avenue and Partridge Street (Capital News 9 TV)
- 60 April 28 11 AM armed holdup of Torian Insurance, 32 Ten Broeck Place Woman is hit in the head with a handgun, ordered to open safe, Tied up with duct tape, two perpetrators, \$340 taken
- 61 May 8 1 AM. Man shot and sent to hospital. Shot once in upper arm Corner of Second Street and North Lake Avenue (Capital News 9 TV)

- 62 May 10 Early Sat AM, Cab driver driving three teens from Schenectady to Albany. At the Colonie Street destination, one displays a gun and demands money. Cab driver grabs gun away but one of the teens stabs him in the back. He ran for help and is cared for at a hospital. Cab is stolen and found abandoned at Second St. (Capital News 9 TV and TV13)
- 63 May 15 One 19 year old and two 17 year olds rob Jeff's Pizzeria, 1038 Madison on May 15 (\$30 taken at 7 PM) and May 16 (\$20 taken at 4 PM). Waved gun and razor Demanded store profits in exchange for protection. Apprehended In Library
64. May 19 11 PM, Ida Yarbrough Homes/Arbor Hill, Male shot twice in back standing in courtyard near mailboxes, by someone at the top of the stairway. Police gather evidence in the rear of 44 Ida Yarbrough. Victim treated at Hospital.
65. May 22 Albany County Sheriff and City Detectives arrest three males after search of Cavallo Pizza (261 New Scotland Avenue) and apartment in 200 Block of New Scotland Ave yield loaded .357 magnum handgun, Cocaine and marijuana. All three are charged, only the Oldest, a 23 year old male living in apartment with 22 Year old, charged with felony weapons possession
- 66 May 24 WRGB reports on May 25 that patrons outside of Big House Brewery downtown robbed at gunpoint. This may be same Crime reported in Times Union as occurring early 3:50 AM/Sunday, May 25, Monroe Street. Two males, one displaying Handgun rob two males walking to cars of money and carkeys. Victims are ordered to the ground, when perpetrators try to Start car and fail, the perpetrators flee the scene.
- 67 May 28 24 year old Albany male, of Sheridan Avenue, arrested for marijuana, cocaine, and weapons charges in his apartment In possession of loaded .38 caliber handgun
- 68 May 28 18 year old male arrested at Second St apartment he was staying at. Had crack cocaine. During April, police responded to domestic violence call at North Pearl St. When they arrived, 18 year old (later arrested on May 28 in this incident #67) had already fled but police had found a sawed off 12-gauge shotgun and an SRL-95 assault rifle

- 69 May 31 21 year old male of Clinton Avenue arrested at 3 PM on CDTA bus at Ontario Street for having a loaded .38 caliber Handgun in his possession along with crack cocaine.
- 70 June 2 2:30 PM armed robbery of civilian on Monroe Street Niskayuna resident reports while entering his car in a parking Lot, he was robbed by two men, one with a gun. Six dollars, Car keys, and a cellphone were taken. Victim is 43 years old.
- 71 June 14 1:40 AM, 100 Block of Central Avenue. 30 year old woman 2002 Toyota with Georgia License Plates. Police found loaded .45 caliber handgun. Boyfriend told police about gun. Criminal Possession of Weapon. Woman tells judge gun is Legal in another State. Judge replies "You come in here with A gun, even if it is legal in another state, you cannot do it"
- 72 June 17 7 AM, two men hold up Kem Cleaners 1068 Madison Avenue money taken, store employee placed in back of store, across from Police Station
- 73 June 24 Three teen-agers rob male at gunpoint midnight June 24 \$100 taken in front of Van Vechten Street home
- 74 June 30 Periwinkle Sheep Yarns/Fine Crafts Store (540 Delaware) Evening, masked man with rifle or shotgun enters knitting Class. Demands cash, \$100 taken as class looks on in horror
- 75 July 1 5:30 AM, 338 New Scotland Ave at Norwood. In front of his residence, 30 yr old man is robbed of wallet, shot in chest, and his car is carjacked. Passing ambulance brings victim to Albany Med. Victim had been coming home from overnight Job.
- 76 July 1 Late afternoon/daytime. 44 yr old Federal employee mugged at gunpoint as she walks to her care on North Pearl near O'Brien Federal Building where she works. Male holds silver Plated handgun to her head while another takes her purse. Victim is shoved to the ground and left with cuts and bruises. Purse found nearby but money had been taken.
- 77 July 11 Just after midnight, start of July 11, Colonie Street, two males shot and injured. Police suspect either botched armed hold-up, or argument over dice game.

- 78 July 12 2 AM, July 12, following fight at night club between two groups of young women, shooting of four teens at Ida Yarbrough Apartments. Two 17 year old victims treated and released from Albany Med. Thirteen year old shot in chest still in Hospital. Fifteen year old shot in head and elsewhere on life support. Seventeen year old suspect from Ida Yarbrough Apts arrested at father's residence in Vermont
- 79 July 30 Albany County Sheriff coordinated raid with other law enforcement arrests 14 Albany and NY City residents on federal drugs and gun related crimes. Loaded 9 millimeter semiautomatic handgun is confiscated. Alleged drug kingpin residing at Clinton Avenue
80. August 6 Albany Police arrest two teens on drug and gun charges 19 year old charged with felony criminal possession of weapon, sawed off 12 gauge shotgun, residents of Clinton Avenue, firearm confiscated at 2 Quail Street
81. August 7 3:13 AM. 10 to 12 shots fired at 389 Third Street, at front of Dorton's Bar. From unknown firearms, causing damage to two vehicles. Nobody arrested or hurt.
- 82 August 17 2 AM. 157 Morton Avenue 14 shell casings recovered 26 yr old woman from Beach Avenue shot in front of #157 in leg and treated/released from Albany Med. 40 yr old Delmar woman sitting in vehicle barely missed being shot In the head. Bullet lodged in roof of her car
- 83 August 15 5 PM. 22 yr old male resident, Second Avenue, answers doorbell And four men barge in and pistol whip him with silver colored Handgun. Nothing is taken from apartment after beating.
84. August 22 1:45 AM, Lancaster Street, walking near Lark, two women and a man are robbed of \$18 by two males with a pellet pistol
85. August 23 Washington Avenue. AM. 28 year old male arrested. Loaded .22 caliber rifle concealed under clothing. Had sawed off Barrel and nine rounds. Charged with criminal possession of a Weapon

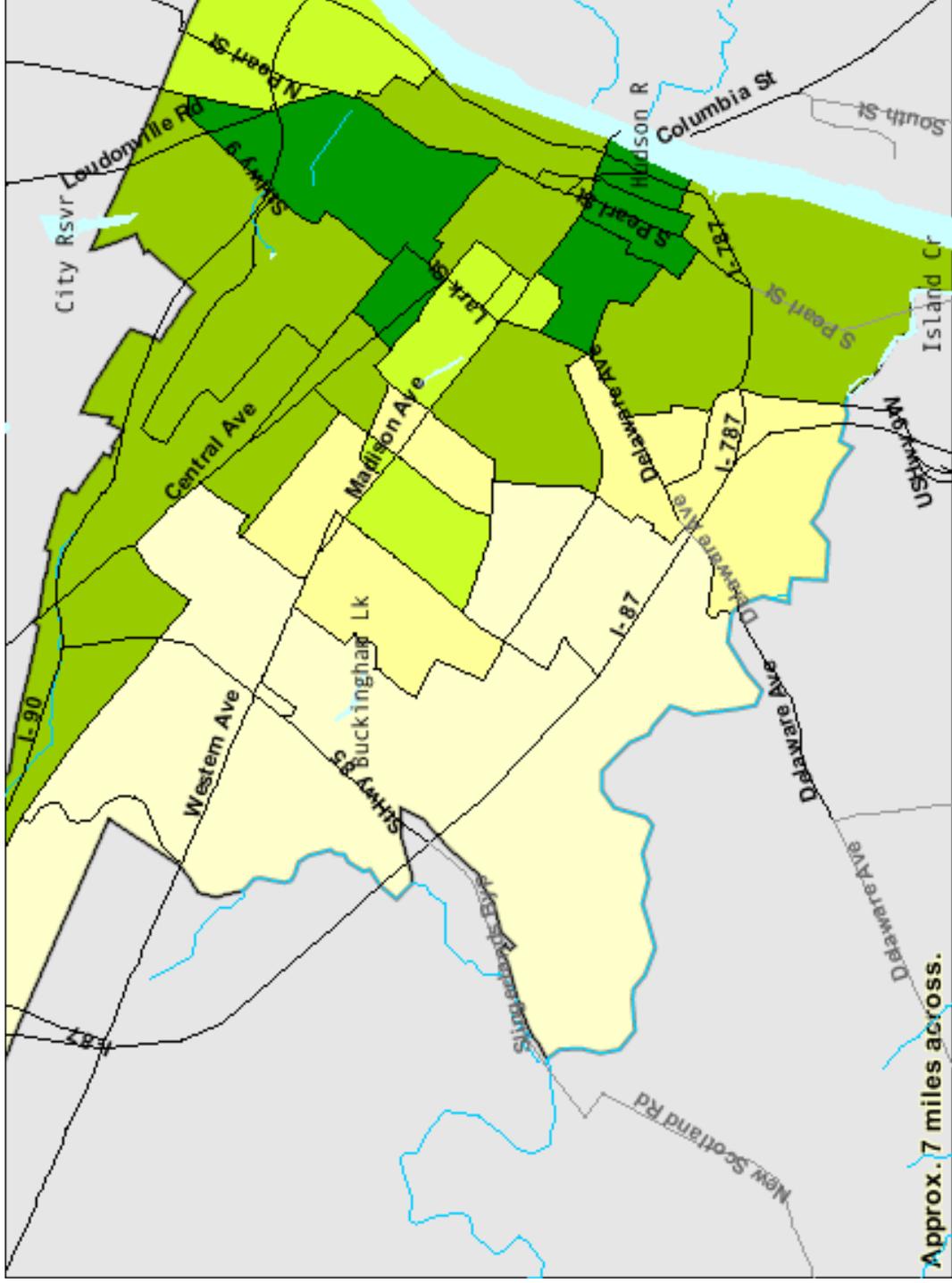
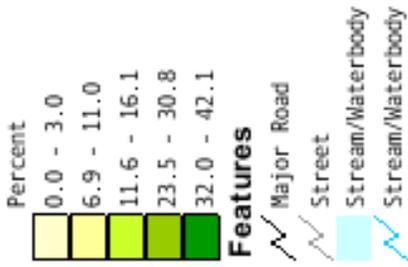
86. August 27 2 AM, Outside Cero's Club on Broadway near Menands Line. 18 year old woman shot in stomach and in leg. Victim and 2 friends in car, 25 year old male was standing outside car talking to women. Shooter came out of club and fired several rounds, missing the male but injuring the female. A loaded .22 caliber handgun was found on the 25 year old male, who is believed to have been the intended victim (following an argument inside the club). The 25 year old was charged with criminal possession of a weapon, and marijuana possession. The shooter was not apprehended.
- 87 August 31 7 AM Judson and Third Streets. Male with handgun attempted to abduct woman into a car as she was walking home from a club
- 88 Sept 1 5 AM, 200 Block of Hudson Avenue, 50 year old woman is bound, beaten and sexually abused by four males with handgun. They threatened to take her four year old grandson.

APPENDIX D

TM-P069. Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1999: 2000
 Universe: Families
 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
 Albany city, New York by Census Tract

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expfs3.htm>.

Data Classes



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrix P90.

APPENDIX E



THE JOHN F. FINN INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC SAFETY, INC.

Hospital-Based Violence Prevention Programs: An Overview

Prepared for
The City of Albany Gun Violence Task Force

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The Finn Institute is solely responsible for the contents of this report. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not represent the official position of the Gun Violence Task Force.

Introduction

Some violence prevention programs provide for interventions with victims of violence that commence at the point of their hospitalization. We might call these programs hospital-based, inasmuch as the hospital is the site at which would-be participants are identified and at which the intervention is initiated, even though many of the services that are provided are not delivered by or within the hospital. Research shows that patients admitted with intentionally inflicted injuries are at elevated risk of repeat violence, and one might speculate that they are also at elevated risk of perpetrating violence, in retaliation or more generally, and that in the immediate aftermath of a violent injury, victims would be especially receptive to behavioral change. Some programs that target this population for intervention have been effective in reducing their risk. Research also shows that such programs vary some in their components. Drawing on studies of several programs, we first describe the principal components of the programs, and we then summarize the evidence on program effectiveness.¹ The programs include these: Boston City Hospital's Violence Prevention Program; the Violence Intervention Program at the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore; a program at the Harborview Medical Center in Seattle; a program at a Chicago level 1 trauma center; and a program at an unnamed children's hospital.² In addition, a program of this kind currently operates at Golisano Children's Hospital at Strong in Rochester, about which the Task Force has already learned, and a hospital-based initiative is part of the CeaseFire program in Chicago; neither of these has been systematically studied, but some descriptive information is available, and some anecdotal evidence about outcomes is available about the latter.³ Finally we note estimates of the incidence of assault-related injuries in Albany, based on police records of incidents reported to them between 2000 and 2006.

Program Components

Hospital-based violence-prevention programs vary mainly with respect to two broad components: the target population; and the nature, intensity and duration of the services provided. We would note also that some target populations afford greater leverage on client participation and retention in the program, and insofar as program retention contributes to programmatic success, this leverage may enhance program effectiveness.

¹ We gratefully acknowledge the research assistance of Jennifer Owens.

² On Boston's program, see Edward De Vos, David A. Stone, Margaret A. Goetz, and Linda L. Dahlberg, "Evaluation of a Hospital-Based Youth Violence Intervention," *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 12:5 (suppl, 1996): 101-108. On Baltimore's program, see Carnell Cooper, Dawn M. Eslinger, and Paul D. Stolley, "Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Programs Work," *Journal of Trauma Injury, Infection, and Critical Care* 61:3 (2006), pp. 534-540. On Seattle's program, see Larry M. Gentilello, et al., "Alcohol Interventions in a Trauma Center as a Means of Reducing the Risk of Injury Recurrence," *Annals of Surgery* 230:4 (1999), pp. 473-480. On Chicago's program, see Leslie S. Zun, LaVonne Downey, and Jodi Rosen, "The Effectiveness of an ED-Based Violence Prevention Program," *American Journal of Emergency Medicine* 24 (2006), pp. 8-13. On the program in the unnamed children's hospital, see Tina L. Cheng, et al., "Randomized Trial of a Case Management Program for Assault-Injured Youth," *Pediatric Emergency Care* 24:3 (2008), pp. 130-136.

³ On CeaseFire's emergency room response initiative in Chicago, see http://www.ceasefirechicago.org/R_response.shtml and Advocate Christ Medical Center / CeaseFire Violence Prevention Outreach Program, *A Synopsis of Twelve Test Cases* (<http://www.ceasefirechicago.org/Hospital%20Pilot%20Proposal%202.htm>) (accessed July 2, 2008).

Target population

The target populations for hospital-based programs all include patients admitted for an injury related to a violent assault, but they vary in terms of subjects' age, substance abuse, criminal justice status, and histories of assault-related injuries. A program might serve both juveniles and adults, as Chicago's program does, or it might serve only juveniles or only adults. Boston's program, for example, treats adolescents aged 12 to 17, and Rochester's program treats juveniles. Baltimore's program, in contrast, treats only adults age 18 and over. In addition, Baltimore's program is limited to victims who are currently under criminal justice supervision, on probation or parole, and who were admitted at least once previously for such an injury. Seattle's program is limited to adult patients who are screened positively for alcohol abuse.

Services

These programs, in general, provide for moderately or more intensive case management with referrals as needed to a variety of services, including individual and family counseling, support groups, parenting education, tutoring and alternative education, employment training, youth mentoring, anger management, legal aid, recreational and after-school programs, crisis intervention, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, community-based violence prevention programs, outpatient child psychiatry, and medical services. Case managers assess the needs of the clients and plan and coordinate service delivery accordingly. The Baltimore program is particularly intensive, providing in addition for bi-weekly (or more frequent) meetings with a social worker or case worker, meetings with probation or parole officers, weekly group encounter sessions, and home visits by the program team. The duration of program involvement ranges from four months to over six months. The CeaseFire-Chicago program provides for responses by "CeaseFire violence interrupters and outreach workers, street-savvy individuals – many of them ex-offenders – who have strong ties in their communities and the ability to connect with the high-risk population"; the program seeks to mediate conflicts and prevent retaliation, as well as facilitate clients' access to needed services.

Outcomes

The effectiveness of these programs has been examined in terms of a number of outcomes, including the incidence of re-injury, arrest, conviction, and incarceration, as well as service utilization, substance use, employment, and (for Seattle's program) alcohol consumption. Only a few program evaluations have been conducted, however, so we can not capitalize on a broad base of research findings in order to draw inferences about the relative efficacy of different program structures and components or about the magnitude of program impacts, and we cannot with confidence estimate the ratio of benefits to costs.⁴

In general, the incidence of re-injury was lower among the patients in treatment groups, compared with that of control groups, in experimental studies with fairly strong research designs.

⁴ The report on Boston's program describes the design of an evaluation, and provides baseline data, but it does not include evaluation findings, and we have been unable to locate any other report on that program. The only outcome information on the CeaseFire hospital initiative of which we are aware is anecdotal in nature; the initiative was not examined as a part of the evaluation recently completed by Northwestern University (Wesley G. Skogan, et al., *Evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago* (Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University, 2008).

Clients in Baltimore’s program, for instance, were one sixth as likely to be hospitalized for a violent injury as the control group over a comparable follow-up period (ranging from less than one year to over two years). Chicago’s program was also effective, though somewhat less so: 8 percent of the treatment group, compared with 20 percent of the control group, sustained a (self-reported) assault-related injury (though no difference was found in the prevalence of return visits to the emergency department). The program in the unspecified children’s hospital also yielded a lower prevalence of assault-related injuries among the treatment group than among a control group, though with small samples, the difference was not statistically significant at a conventional level.

In addition, the incidence of violence perpetrated by patients in treatment groups was somewhat lower, compared with that of control group subjects, though the findings were not uniformly positive. Participants in Baltimore’s program were one third as likely as control group subjects to be arrested for a violent crime during the follow-up period, and one fourth as likely to be convicted of a violent offense. Youth who participated in the children’s hospital program were less likely than those in the control group to have been in a physical fight, though they were equally likely to have carried a weapon. And the evaluation of Chicago’s program showed no evidence of effects on post-intervention arrests, incarceration, or self-reported offending. In the pilot phase of the CeaseFire-Chicago hospital program, twelve “test cases” were tracked, from which staff surmised that four retaliations were prevented.

Most reported evaluations of programs of this nature have not included information on the costs of the programs, and of course the cost will hinge on the components that comprise the program. But most of these programs, it appears, are operated at a fairly low direct cost inasmuch as they make use of existing service delivery (and payment) mechanisms, e.g., for counseling, substance abuse treatment, youth mentoring, mental health treatment, and the like. The cost of a case manager who coordinates referrals for these services is fairly modest – in Chicago, approximately \$65,000 for a case manager with a caseload of 20.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, a non-fatal assault entails \$57,209 in lost productivity and \$24,353 in medical services.⁵ The cost of medical care is subject to variation across hospitals, of course, and so the health-care savings of prevented injuries in any one hospital could be more or less than the average. Cooper, et al., report that “the total cost of hospitalization for the three recidivists from the intervention group [of 56] was \$138,000, compared with \$736,000 for the 16 recidivists from the nonintervention group [of 44],” based on an average cost of \$46,000 for the management of an assault-related injury at that hospital.

⁵ Phaedra S. Corso, James A. Mercy, Thomas R. Simon, Eric A. Finkelstein, and Ted R. Miller, “Medical Costs and Productivity Losses Due to Interpersonal and Self-Directed Violence in the United States,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 32:6 (2007), pp. 474-482.

Assault-Related Injuries in Albany

Last year, in a report to the Albany Common Council, we provided estimates of injuries sustained by the victims of violent crime.⁶ Based on police records of criminal incidents, in which victims' injuries may be characterized as "major" or "minor," we found that nearly one quarter of the 137 victims of serious gun assaults, along with three percent of the more numerous victims of non-gun assaults, had suffered a major injury. More than one third of the gun assault victims, and almost two thirds of the non-gun assault victims, had what police recorded as a minor injury. Unfortunately, these data cannot tell us how many of these injuries eventuated in a visit to a hospital emergency department, nor can they tell us how many assault-related injuries were never reported to the police.⁷ We can surmise that the number of assault-related injuries originating in the City of Albany that are treated in hospital emergency departments is substantial. Estimates of "violence-related recidivism" – that is, the fraction of people once injured as a result of intentional violence who are injured by assault on a second or subsequent occasion – range from 6 percent to as high as 45 percent.⁸ If the rate of violence-related recidivism in Albany lies within that range, then a violence prevention program of moderate effectiveness might well save more than it costs in medical care alone.

Program Options

A hospital-based violence prevention program in Albany need not be modeled after any one of the programs reviewed above, but rather could and should be formed to suit the environment of Albany, including the contours of violence in this city. Youth are disproportionately represented among the victims of violent crime, but a program that focuses exclusively on juveniles would fail to reach many of those at the highest risk of violent victimization and offending. The law affords greater programmatic leverage on juvenile victims of violence, and on their parents or guardians, and conditions of probation or parole afford some leverage on victims who are under criminal justice supervision; a violence prevention intervention might be especially effective on these populations.

If the program will consist of the delivery of services to high-risk individuals, addressing identifiable risk factors, then the program would be appropriately staffed with professional caseworkers. If in addition the program will provide for an intervention that is designed to reduce the immediate potential for retaliation, then staffing might include, in addition or instead, the kind of "street-savvy" outreach workers employed by CeaseFire-Chicago, who have a natural rapport with the highest-risk youth – youth who disproportionately are economically disadvantaged, African-American, and gang-involved.

⁶ Robert E. Worden and Sarah J. McLean, *Violent Crime in Albany: A Preliminary Assessment*, A Report to the Albany Common Council (Albany: John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety, 2007), pp. 7-8.

⁷ Nationally, about 40 percent of serious (aggravated) assaults are not reported to police. See Michael Rand and Shannan Catalano, *Criminal Victimization, 2006* Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (Washington: Department of Justice, 2007).

⁸ Zun, et al., "The Effectiveness of an ED-Based Violence Prevention Program," p. 9.

APPENDIX F


F I N N

THE JOHN F. FINN INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC SAFETY, INC.

CeaseFire-Chicago: A Synopsis

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The John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety, Inc., is an independent, not-for-profit and non-partisan corporation, whose work is dedicated to the development of criminal justice strategies, programs, and practices that are effective, lawful, and procedurally fair, through the application of social science findings and methods. The Institute conducts social research on matters of public safety and security – crime, public disorder, and the management of criminal justice agencies and partnerships – in collaboration with municipal, county, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, and for their direct benefit. The findings of the Institute’s research are also disseminated through other media to criminal justice professionals, academicians, elected public officials, and other interested parties, so that those findings may contribute to a broader body of knowledge about criminal justice and to the practical application of those findings in other settings.

The Finn Institute was established in 2007, building on a set of collaborative projects and relationships with criminal justice agencies dating to 1998. The first of those projects, for which we partnered with the Albany Police Department (APD), was initiated by John Finn, who was at that time the sergeant who commanded the APD’s Juvenile Unit. Later promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the department’s Administrative Services Bureau, he spearheaded efforts to implement problem-oriented policing, and to develop an institutional capability for analysis that would support problem-solving. The APD’s capacity for applying social science methods and results thereupon expanded exponentially, based on Lt. Finn’s appreciation for the value of research, his keen aptitude for analysis, and his vision of policing, which entailed the formulation of proactive, data-driven, and – as needed – unconventional strategies to address problems of public safety. Lt. Finn was fatally shot in the line of duty in 2003. The Institute that bears his name honors his life and career by fostering the more effective use of research and analysis within criminal justice agencies, just as Lt. Finn did in the APD.

Introduction

The term “Ceasefire” is widely associated with Boston’s “Operation Ceasefire,” which was a focused deterrence initiative conceived and implemented in 1996, and replicated (with some variations) in a number of other cities since then. Focused deterrence initiatives target high-risk offenders for enhanced enforcement, and notify the offenders that continued violence will evoke extraordinary enforcement actions, in order to more effectively deter the violence in which the targeted offenders are prone to engage.¹ However, a number of other violence-reduction programs go by the name “Ceasefire,” and they are not focused deterrence initiatives. One of those, implemented by the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention (CPVP), differs from the Boston model in a number of respects, but it too has been favorably evaluated.² We briefly describe the philosophy and theory behind CeaseFire-Chicago, describe the program components, and discuss the findings on its effectiveness.

Chicago implemented the Project for Violence Prevention in 1995. Unlike the enforcement-focused, deterrence-based CeaseFire strategies favored by Boston and its progeny, Chicago’s program applies what it characterizes as a public health approach to violence prevention. That is, violence is viewed as a serious health threat in the same way as polio, smallpox, and HIV/AIDS. The disease metaphor implies that the spread of violence can be interrupted. According to CPVP Executive Director Gary Slutkin, “punishment doesn’t drive behavior. Copying and modeling and the social expectations of your peers is what drives your behavior.”³ A two-stage approach toward violence follows from this premise. First, Slutkin observes, as you would fight tuberculosis, “find those who are most infectious and stop the transmission. This means going after young men most likely to fire a gun and set off a spiral of further violence and try to stop them pulling the trigger. The longer-term aim, like treating AIDS, is to change the behavior of the whole group so that shooting (like unsafe sex) becomes unacceptable in the peer group, even gang communities.”⁴

We would note that if CeaseFire-Chicago represents the public health approach to gun violence,⁵ it does not differ dramatically from a contemporary criminal justice approach. Over the past twenty-five years, criminal justice has become more proactive and more preventative in its approach to public safety problems, more eclectic in the tactics that are designed and implemented, and more prone to partner with social service agencies and community institutions to reduce crime and disorder. The parallels between these approaches extend from strategic theory to strategic practice. Criminologists will recognize the proposition that peer influences shape the (delinquent) behavior of youth as social learning theory. Law enforcement will recognize the concentration on high-risk youth as the same strategic focus of focused deterrence initiatives.

CeaseFire’s program theory rests on three factors that contribute to violence – norms, decision-making, and risks – and the CeaseFire model addresses each in turn. First, to

¹ See Heidi S. Bonner, Robert E. Worden, and Sarah J. McLean, *Focused Deterrence Initiatives: A Synopsis* (Albany: John F. Finn Institute, 2008).

² For a comprehensive description and evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago, see Wesley G. Skogan, Susan M. Harnett, Natalie Bump, and Jill DuBois, *Evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago* (Chicago: Northwestern University Institute for Policy Research, 2008).

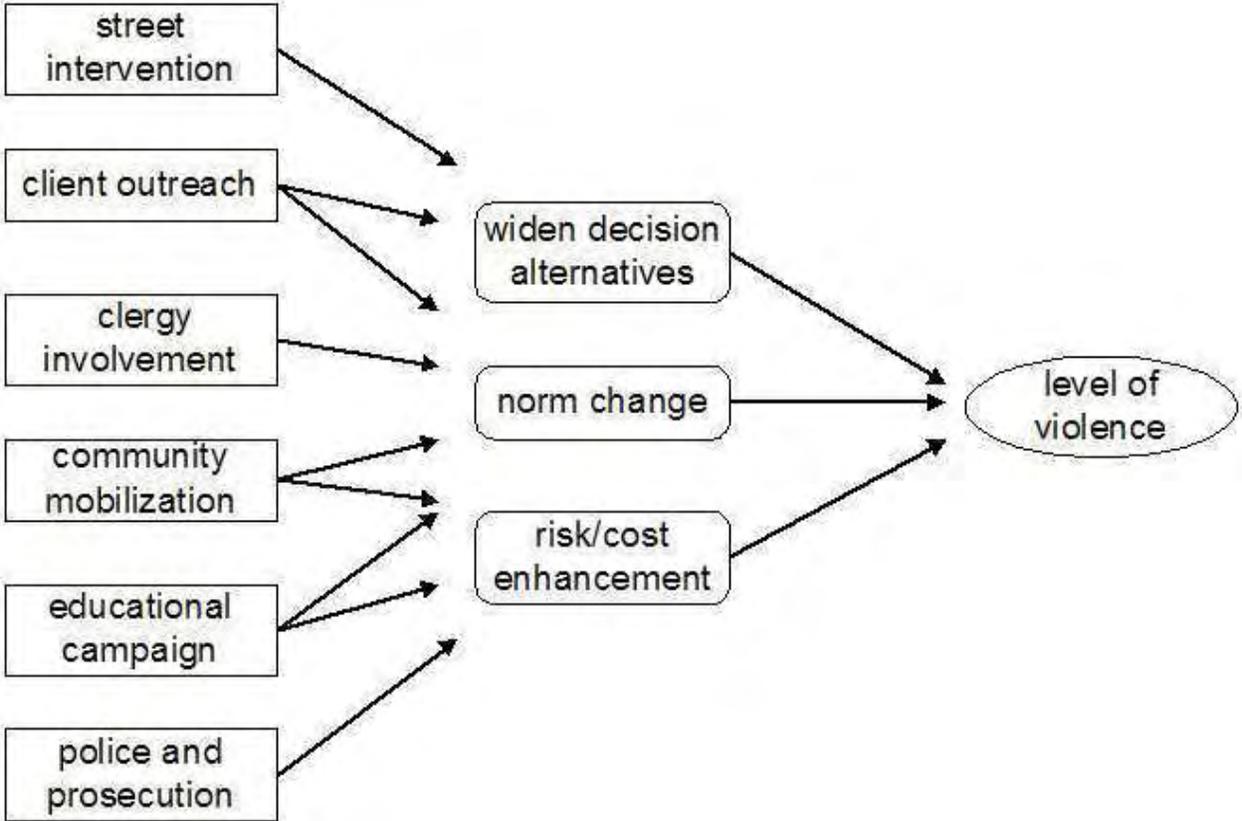
³ Alex Kotlowitz, “Blocking the transmission of violence,” *The New York Times Magazine* (May 4, 2008).

⁴ Damian Whitworth, “Street violence is an infection. I can cure it,” *The Times* (July 2, 2008). Available online at http://women.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/women/the_way_we_live/article4251027.ece.

⁵ Also see David Hemenway, *Private Guns, Public Health* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 2004), especially chap. 2.

influence community norms about the appropriateness of violence, CeaseFire-Chicago provides for community mobilization, public education, and mentoring via outreach workers (more on these components below). Second, to provide immediate alternatives to violence at the time when individuals are making decisions about retaliation, CeaseFire-Chicago uses “violence interrupters” to intervene. Finally, to heighten awareness of risks – incarceration, injury, or death – CeaseFire communicates a classic deterrence message.

CeaseFire-Chicago’s Program Theory⁶



To date, Baltimore, Maryland, Kansas City, Missouri, and a number of cities in New Jersey, including Newark, Irvington, and Camden, have adopted the CeaseFire-Chicago model. Rigorous evaluations have not been conducted in these other jurisdictions, and in some cases it is difficult to ascertain whether the jurisdiction is implementing the Boston model, the Chicago model, or some hybrid of the two.

⁶ Skogan, et al., *op cit.*, p. 1-4.

Program Components

The goal of CeaseFire is simple – prevent shootings. Although CeaseFire staff hopes for broader behavioral changes, there is no expectation that offenders will desist from offending altogether, only that they refrain from gun violence. Furthermore, the Chicago strategy focuses on *preventing* harm (in the form of shootings), though harm *reduction* is also seen as a worthwhile goal. Although CeaseFire staff frequently negotiate truces to prevent violence, they also occasionally negotiate a fistfight or payment of a fine in order to prevent a *shooting*. On-the-spot alternatives to gun violence are improvised. Because the CeaseFire goal is so tightly defined, the program focuses on behavior change among a small number of individuals in a community (most outreach workers have only ten clients at a time).

CeaseFire-Chicago puts community involvement, not law enforcement, at the forefront. Project members involve community-based organizations and focus on street-level outreach and conflict mediation to change community norms regarding violence (particularly gun violence). These CeaseFire activities are conducted in each of 25 sites across Chicago, and they are organized around five core components: outreach and violence interruption, public education, faith-based leader involvement, community mobilization, and criminal justice participation.⁷

Outreach and Violence Interruption

Outreach workers are street-smart individuals who maintain a client base of high-risk youth. Their goal is to establish a relationship with their clients so that they may attempt to steer them away from violence and toward education and employment opportunities. Outreach workers are trained to recruit as clients high-risk individuals, who meet at least four of the following criteria: between the ages of 16 and 25; have a prior offense and arrest history; a member of a gang; formerly in prison; the recent victim of a shooting; involved in high risk activity (in practice, this meant involvement in street drug markets).⁸ CeaseFire participants are recruited on the streets.

Violence interrupters, generally former gang members, represent a newer CeaseFire component, which dates to 2004. Violence interrupters were added to the CeaseFire program because outreach workers were unable to reach the most high-risk people. Interrupters have the necessary background – a familiarity with the players and an intimate understanding of gang culture – to navigate the street gang world. Under the program model, interrupters work at night to monitor impending conflicts; their focus is to reach out to high-level gang leaders to call for truces and to stop retaliations. In January 2005, two full-time violence interrupters were placed at a local hospital to mediate with victims of violence and their families.

Public Education

In addition to client-oriented outreach work and case-oriented conflict mediation, CeaseFire-Chicago employs a broad-based public education campaign to promote nonviolence. Following a public health approach that has been successful in targeting smoking, seat belt use, drunk driving and more, the public education campaign seeks to change community norms and increase awareness of the costs of violence. Neighborhoods are saturated with succinct nonviolence messages (“Stop the Killing,” “No More Shooting”) in a variety of formats (posters,

⁷ CeaseFire: Fiscal Year 2007, Report to the State of Illinois (August 2007). Available at: <http://www.ceasefirechicago.org>.

⁸ Skogan, et al, *op cit*.

flyers, yard signs, bumper stickers, etc) that point out the consequences of gun violence. CeaseFire staff believe that it is the volume of literature distributed rather than the details of the message that result in behavior change, which is why saturation is key to the public education component. The goal is “massive messaging.”⁹

Faith-Based Leader Involvement

CeaseFire also enlists the help of faith-based leaders in the community, whose work is intended to complement that of CeaseFire outreach workers and assist in community mobilization. Clergy are considered one of CeaseFire’s most important local partners both for outreach and for direct service provision. Eighty-seven percent of the churches collaborating with CeaseFire had separate not-for-profit arms that provided services.¹⁰ Clergy also operate safe havens, counsel high-risk youth, provide leadership in response to shootings, and preach nonviolence. Because many people turn to their place of worship for comfort and guidance, “faith-based leaders are in a unique position to influence the thinking and behavior of community members and those who are at risk of involvement in shootings and killings.”¹¹ Indeed, 72 percent of surveyed clergy had direct contact with CeaseFire clients.¹²

Community Mobilization

Community mobilization efforts are designed to build a base of support for CeaseFire activities, stop violence in the near term, and change the underlying conditions that lead to violence in the long term. According to the CeaseFire-Chicago website, the development of a violence prevention plan – which describes the violence in the community, efforts to respond, and identified the goals and activities directed at stopping the shootings – is central to mobilizing a community. Additionally, community organizations were often asked to provide citizen input (via local coalitions). Members served on hiring panels, and helped generate turnout for marches and responses to shootings. Additionally, when CeaseFire staff had to travel to the state capital to lobby for support, community organization members often help fill the buses.

Law Enforcement

Finally, CeaseFire is heavily dependent on partnerships with criminal justice, especially for information. CPVP basically “structured their entire initiative around the availability of timely information on shootings and killings from police.”¹³ However, the police were generally reluctant to share intelligence, and although police headquarters was aware that CeaseFire wanted access to information in the police districts, no policy guidance was given to local commanders on how to respond to information requests. Some sites managed to gather information in other ways (e.g. via a police scanner). But we might expect that such reluctance to share information with non-sworn personnel – especially people whose backgrounds afford them access to the street gang world – would be found in any city that implements a CeaseFire program. At the same time, CeaseFire staff had information that law enforcement wanted, but their credibility with clients and others would be compromised were they to share it. These

⁹ Skogan, et al., *op cit.*, p. 1-11

¹⁰ Skogan, et al., *op cit.*

¹¹ CeaseFire: Fiscal Year 2007, Report to the State of Illinois (August 2007), p. 4, available at <http://www.ceasefirechicago.org>.

¹² Skogan, et al., *op cit.*, based on survey results.

¹³ Skogan, et al., *op cit.*, pp. 6-12.

mutually unfulfilled expectations, along with histories of unpleasant contacts with the police, were the sources of tension between police and CeaseFire staff.

Police commanders also sat on hiring panels and officers frequently participated in CeaseFire directed community responses to shootings, providing security and traffic control at CeaseFire events. But plans for enhanced prosecution of perpetrators in shootings were never realized.

Costs

Original funding for CeaseFire-Chicago came from multiple sources; contributions from federal and state grants as well as from local foundations and corporations led to a budget of \$6.2 million for 2005 and \$9.4 million for 2006. However, in 2007 Illinois' governor discontinued funding for CeaseFire and the operating budget dropped to \$3.6 million.¹⁴ Interestingly, although the mayor was supportive of the program, the City of Chicago never provided any funding. Individual CeaseFire sites operate on budgets of about \$250,000 per year.¹⁵

The CeaseFire program currently operates in five areas in Chicago – only two of these sites remain under the CPVP umbrella. Due to the loss of state funding in 2007, CPVP operates a CeaseFire demonstration and training program on Chicago's West Side (with federal funding) and also has grant funding to provide training and technical assistance to other cities seeking to implement the CeaseFire model.

Outcomes

Skogan and his colleagues conducted an extensive process and outcome evaluation of CeaseFire-Chicago. For the process evaluation they conducted observations, interviews and surveys to examine how the program operated in the field, and for the outcome evaluation they utilized statistical models, hot spot maps and network analyses to assess CeaseFire's impact on shootings and murders.¹⁶ The authors caution that shortcomings of the data and the time series research design temper the conclusions that can be reached about the impact of CeaseFire on violent crime.¹⁷ However, an analysis of seven Chicago sites (of the twenty-five in which the program then operated) reveals that the introduction of CeaseFire was associated with significant declines in actual and attempted shootings in four areas. Additionally, four sites experienced declines in persons actually shot. Overall, six of the seven program areas became

¹⁴ Funding for CPVP staff was stable because it came from local foundations and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (which manages federal pass through money). Individual CeaseFire sites, however, were funded by yearly appropriations from the state legislature which made them vulnerable to political machinations. See Skogan, et al, *op cit*.

¹⁵ Skogan, et al., *op cit*.

¹⁶ Evaluation staff observed 63 headquarters meetings and 52 weekly meetings of violence interrupters and outreach workers, and conducted interviews with 10 headquarters staff. Multiple visits were made to 18 program sites and staff conducted 79 interviews, attended 31 meetings, and went on 15 ride-alongs with outreach workers. A total of 153 surveys were gathered from CeaseFire staff and evaluation staff conducted 230 interviews with potential CeaseFire collaborators (clergy, police, business, etc). Additionally, staff interviewed 297 CeaseFire clients.

¹⁷ These shortcomings include a lack of any measures of strength of the programs in the analysis, the use of crime rates (due to significant changes in beat populations over the time frame) and potential errors from projecting population figures forward from the 2000 Census, and a large degree of spillover in the geographical targeting of interventions.

safer and there is conclusive evidence in four of the six sites that a decrease in the intensity of shooting hot spots was due to the introduction of CeaseFire.¹⁸

Transplanting Ceasefire-Chicago

Chicago-CeaseFire is based on an explicit and plausible set of expectations – its program theory – and the evaluation conducted by Skogan, et al., was well-designed and executed, with fairly persuasive evidence of impacts on shootings and shooting related injuries. CeaseFire-Chicago is, then, a program that offers promise of some relief from gun violence in urban neighborhoods in which gun violence is rife. We would caution localities considering such a program, however, that the generalizability of the findings from Chicago are unknown. Programs that have sought to replicate the model are in the early stages, making it difficult to assess the success with which the program can be adapted and implemented in other settings. Nor do we know whether every component (e.g., outreach workers, violence interrupters, the faith community) is vital, or whether sites exploring the development of such a program might eliminate a component or alter the model without compromising its violence reduction benefits.

In making an informed decision to adopt a CeaseFire program, which is service intensive, localities should take stock of existing resources to ensure that offenders contacted by program staff have access to a broad array of services (e.g. social, educational, and vocational) and, where available, evidence-based services and programs.

Localities considering the adoption of such a program should acknowledge at the outset the importance of information sharing. The resistance of Chicago law enforcement to sharing information with CeaseFire staff is not surprising, given the entrenched resistance of law enforcement to sharing information, the background of many violence interrupters, and the multi-site scope of the program, which necessitates buy-in from multiple districts and levels within the police department. The resistance of CeaseFire staff to sharing their information with law enforcement is also unsurprising, as they must maintain the trust of their clients and other people on the street in order to be effective. Program planners should describe the nature of needed information and work with law enforcement to prescribe information sharing protocols.

Justice, service, and community-based agencies working together can interrupt the cycle of violence. With the shared commitment of a multi-agency partnership, violence prevention efforts benefit from the perspective and expertise of each agency, and the costs need not be borne by any single agency. Moreover, the sustainability of any program is bolstered by multiple streams of funding, as it becomes less likely that cuts in one source of funding will force the program to close its doors. Jurisdictions considering the adoption of a CeaseFire program should capitalize on the opportunity to tap blended funding streams.

¹⁸ The intensity of shooting hot spots declined in two other sites as well, but evidence linking the decline to CeaseFire was inconclusive.

APPENDIX G


F I N N

THE JOHN F. FINN INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC SAFETY, INC.

Focused Deterrence Initiatives: A Synopsis

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The John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety, Inc., is an independent, not-for-profit and non-partisan corporation, whose work is dedicated to the development of criminal justice strategies, programs, and practices that are effective, lawful, and procedurally fair, through the application of social science findings and methods. The Institute conducts social research on matters of public safety and security – crime, public disorder, and the management of criminal justice agencies and partnerships – in collaboration with municipal, county, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, and for their direct benefit. The findings of the Institute’s research are also disseminated through other media to criminal justice professionals, academicians, elected public officials, and other interested parties, so that those findings may contribute to a broader body of knowledge about criminal justice and to the practical application of those findings in other settings.

The Finn Institute was established in 2007, building on a set of collaborative projects and relationships with criminal justice agencies dating to 1998. The first of those projects, for which we partnered with the Albany Police Department (APD), was initiated by John Finn, who was at that time the sergeant who commanded the APD’s Juvenile Unit. Later promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the department’s Administrative Services Bureau, he spearheaded efforts to implement problem-oriented policing, and to develop an institutional capability for analysis that would support problem-solving. The APD’s capacity for applying social science methods and results thereupon expanded exponentially, based on Lt. Finn’s appreciation for the value of research, his keen aptitude for analysis, and his vision of policing, which entailed the formulation of proactive, data-driven, and – as needed – unconventional strategies to address problems of public safety. Lt. Finn was fatally shot in the line of duty in 2003. The Institute that bears his name honors his life and career by fostering the more effective use of research and analysis within criminal justice agencies, just as Lt. Finn did in the APD.

Introduction

Focused deterrence – also known as “lever-pulling” – is a matter of enhancing the threat of criminal sanctions for the highest-risk offenders and deliberately communicating that threat in order to maximize its impact on offenders’ behavior. Research has repeatedly shown that a small number of offenders account for a disproportionately large volume of violent crime.¹ Further, violence is often concentrated in specific neighborhoods. By focusing amplified enforcement efforts – pulling all of the available levers – on the individuals most likely to commit violent crimes (in the neighborhoods in which they are most active), and thereby increasing the threatened likelihood of their apprehension and/or the severity of the sanctions applied, law enforcement and other community actors can expect to deter criminal acts. It might also be possible to disrupt or reverse patterns of peer influence that draw youth into violence. A number of communities have implemented focused deterrence initiatives, and some of these interventions have been demonstrably effective in reducing levels of youth violence. Drawing on studies of several programs, we first describe their principal components and then summarize the evidence on program effectiveness. The programs described include: Boston’s Operation Ceasefire; the Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP) in Indianapolis; Chicago’s Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative; the PSN program in Lowell, Massachusetts; East Los Angeles’ Hollenbeck Operation Ceasefire; High Point, North Carolina’s West End Initiative; Minneapolis’ Hope, Education, Law and Safety (HEALS) Initiative; Winston-Salem’s Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) program; the SACSI program in Rochester; and the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence.²

¹ For example, research prior to the implementation of the Winston-Salem SACSI program revealed that only 0.4 percent of the total juvenile population had been charged with violent offenses, and that only 0.05 percent of the juvenile population was regarded as “serious” violent offenders; Doug Easterling, Lynn Harvey, Donald Mac-Thompson, and Marcus Allen, *Evaluation of SACSI in Winston-Salem: Engaging the Community in a Strategic Analysis of Youth Violence* (Washington: NCJRS, 2002). Additionally, a homicide review in Cincinnati revealed that less than 1 percent of the city’s total population was responsible for 74 percent of the homicides; Robin S. Engel, S. Gregory Baker, Marie S. Tillyer, John Eck, and Jessica Dunham, *The Implementation of the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV): Year 1 Report* (Cincinnati: University of Cincinnati Policing Institute, 2008).

² On Boston’s program, see Anthony A. Braga, David M. Kennedy, Elin J. Waring, and Anne M. Piehl, “Problem-Oriented Policing, Deterrence, and Youth Violence: An Evaluation of Boston’s Operation Ceasefire,” *Journal of Research on Crime and Delinquency*, 38 (2001), pp. 195-225; see also David M. Kennedy, Anthony A. Braga, and Anne M. Piehl, *Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project’s Operation Ceasefire* (Washington: NIJ, 2001). On Indianapolis’ program, see Edmund F. McGarrell, Steven Chermak, Jeremy M. Wilson, and Nicholas Corsaro, “Reducing Homicide through a ‘Lever-Pulling’ Strategy,” *Justice Quarterly*, 23 (2006), pp. 214-231. On Chicago’s program, see Andrew Papachristos, Tracey Meares, and Jeffrey Fagan, *Attention Felons: Evaluating Project Safe Neighborhoods in Chicago* (New York: Columbia University, 2006). On Lowell’s program, see Anthony A. Braga, Glenn L. Pierce, Jack McDevitt, Brenda J. Bond, and Shea Cronin, “The Strategic Prevention of Gun Violence Among Gang-Involved Offenders,” *Justice Quarterly*, 25 (2008), pp. 132-162. On East Los Angeles’ program, see George Tita, K. Jack Riley, Greg Ridgeway, Clifford Grammich, Allan F. Abrahamse, and Peter W. Greenwood, *Reducing Gun Violence: Results from an Intervention in East Los Angeles* (Santa Monica: RAND, 2003). On High Point’s program, see High Point, North Carolina Police Department, *High Point West End Initiative: A Data-Driven, Police & Community Partnership Strategy to Reduce Drug-related Crime and Violence*. On Minneapolis’ program, see David M. Kennedy and Anthony A. Braga, “Homicide in Minneapolis: Research for Problem Solving,” *Homicide Studies*, 2 (1998), pp.262-290. On Winston-Salem’s program, see Easterling, et al., *op. cit.* On Rochester’s program, see John M. Klofas, Christopher

Program Components

Focused deterrence strategies share a number of common components and follow the same general framework (although the ways that they may differ are detailed below). They rest on the fundamental assumptions that offenders are rational,³ and that confronting offenders directly is the first step toward altering their perceptions of risk. They further assume that such direct communications may also reverberate through the informal communication network of offenders, especially if they are gang-involved.⁴ Such strategies are implemented by a multi-agency consortium to ensure that a variety of sanctions can be used against these chronic offenders, and also that a variety of services are available to them to facilitate the choice to desist from crime. Once a particular crime problem (such as youth homicide) is selected, an interagency working group conducts research to identify offenders, gangs, and behavior patterns, and then the group frames a response designed to offer a range of sanctions to deter offenders. The threats that these sanctions represent are communicated directly to identified offenders, through media described below. At the same time that this deterrence message is being delivered, community resources are also focused on targeted offenders and groups to further induce a cessation of violent behavior. Cincinnati's program summarizes the pulling levers message succinctly: "We will help you if you let us, but we will stop you if you make us."⁵ During the intervention, working group members continue to communicate to offenders the purpose of the ongoing attention.⁶ The success of a pulling levers strategy depends on two factors: how well the response is tailored to the selected crime problem, and whether or not the promises that are made (regarding subsequent law enforcement crackdowns and access to social services) are kept. Offenders are able to quickly ascertain hollow threats and empty promises.

Focused deterrence strategies differ along a number of dimensions including the targeted population, preliminary enforcement actions, the medium for delivering the pulling-levers message, and how well the message is followed by action (see Table 1). All of these components differ according to the type of crime problem the intervention is designed to address: firearm homicide, gun violence more generally or, in the case of High Point, NC, drug-related crime and violence.

Target population

Many programs, including Boston, Lowell, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati, target gang members. In Lowell, 71 percent of the homicides had gang-related motives and gang members were identified as offenders in 74 percent of the homicides. Additionally, not all gangs

Delaney, and Tisha Smith, *Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) in Rochester, NY* (Washington: NCJRS, 2007). On Cincinnati's program see Engel, et al., *op. cit.*

³ As Easterling et al. note, a "rational" offender will understand the negative consequences of offending, will appreciate the positive consequences of pro-social behavior, and will then be able to make a choice that maximizes his or her welfare ("expected utility"). However, offenders often act impulsively rather than logically and notification sessions do not address other factors that may influence negative behavior such as peer pressure, mental illness, boredom, and lack of opportunity. Easterling, et al., *op. cit.*

⁴ McGarrell, et al., *op. cit.*

⁵ Engel, et al., *op. cit.*, p. 6

⁶ Adapted from Braga, et al., *op. cit.*; based on David Kennedy, "Pulling Levers: Chronic Offenders, High-Crime Settings, and a Theory of Prevention," *Valparaiso University Law Review* 31 (1997), pp. 449-484; and "Old Wine in New Bottles: Policing and the Lessons of Pulling Levers," in David Weisburd and Anthony Braga (eds.), *Police Innovations: Contrasting Perspectives* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

contributed to the violence equally – less than one half of the gangs in the city were responsible for the majority of the gang violence.⁷

Table 1. Programmatic Options

Target Population		Preliminary Enforcement Action	Medium for Delivering Message		
Offender type	Offender age range		Type of call-in	Type of attendance	Additional methods
All gang members	Open / no restriction	None	No call-in ^a	Compelled probationer/parolees	Individual police/probation contacts
Selected gang members	Youthful	Federal prosecution	Traditional call-in ^b	Voluntary ^c	Meetings with inmates
High-risk offenders	Juveniles only	Local crackdown	Enhanced call-in ^d		Gang outreach workers
Crime-specific offenders		Cases made against targeted offenders	Call-in combined with additional methods		Radio bulletins Home visits ^e Street outreach after violence Hospital-based intervention

^a. Only additional methods used.

^b. Law enforcement, social services, and community.

^c. In the case of juvenile offenders, parents may be invited.

^d. Law enforcement, social services, and other attendees such as local employers.

^e. By social service representatives.

Other programs, such as Indianapolis and Rochester, target high-risk probationers and parolees, while High Point’s program focuses on active street dealers. Most programs focus on

⁷ Interestingly, Lowell developed different strategies based on the type of gang. Task force members felt that a general lever-pulling strategy would work with Hispanic gangs, but not with Asian gangs who are more organized, more secretive, and less territorial and visible. Thus, when an Asian street gang was violent, LPD targeted the gambling businesses run by older gang members, relying on evidence that more social control is exerted by older Asian criminals over their younger counterparts.

youthful (but not juvenile) offenders, but Winston-Salem's program formally focuses on four separate age cohorts – 11 and under, 12-15, 16-17, and 18 and older. It is important to note that none of these decisions about the target population(s) occurs in a vacuum. Each site that has implemented a lever-pulling strategy began with a problem solving framework that included a collaborative effort to determine the exact nature of the violence problem (and, therefore, the offenders to target) in their jurisdiction.

Preliminary Enforcement Action

For some programs, notification meetings are the first public step in the focused deterrence initiative. For others, the initial message delivery is preceded by a federal prosecution or some other law enforcement initiative. For example, at a press conference in Minneapolis, officials pointed to a recent federal prosecution as the kind of consequences that violent gangs would face if their violent activities continued.⁸ High Point, with a focus on drug dealers, makes cases against offenders prior to the call-in meetings; during the notification session, law enforcement officials inform offenders that undercover purchases have already been made and all that is needed is a signature on the arrest warrant if offenders step out of line.

Medium for Delivering the Message

Boston's Operation Ceasefire, the first lever-pulling strategy, developed a concept for delivering a focused deterrence message dubbed "call-in" (or notification) meetings. Most of the lever-pulling programs that followed Boston use a similar method as their primary means of communicating a deterrence message to violent offenders. Groups of selected offenders are directed or invited to appear at a designated place – often a courtroom – at a designated time. Call-in meetings typically follow a specific format that begins with representatives of law enforcement detailing how violent behavior will evoke an immediate and intense response. The law enforcement segment is followed by social service speakers, who describe various program options for those who wish to change their behavior, as well as community members who speak about the impact that violence has on the community. In Chicago, local employers often attend call-in meetings and tell offenders the necessary steps to gain employment with their respective firms. A well-organized call-in meeting is theatrical, which may make the message more powerful and memorable, and the call-in meeting is generally considered to be a successful medium for delivering the focused deterrence message.

Offenders are typically compelled to attend meetings by virtue of their probation or parole status.⁹ However, some programs (such as Chicago's) merely invite offenders to attend, on the premise that compulsion would tend to erode offenders' sense of procedural fairness, and the corollary that their compliance with the law turns to a degree on their regard for the legal system.¹⁰ Programs that focus on juveniles will also invite parents to call-in meetings as well.

⁸ In Indianapolis, a long-term federal investigation (started during the initial formation of IVRP) resulted in the arrest of 16 violent gang members. Although this crackdown occurred after call-in meetings had begun, it helped working group members communicate a zero tolerance message towards violence in subsequent call-in meetings; it showed that the law enforcement threat made was credible.

⁹ Warrants may be ceremoniously issued for the arrest of no-shows, and made a part of the focused deterrence message during the call-in for those who do attend.

¹⁰ See Papachristos, et al., *op cit.*, pp. 5-6, and more generally Tom R. Tyler and Yuen J. Huo, *Trust in the Law: Encouraging Public Cooperation with the Police and Courts* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2002). Papachristos, et al., report that while voluntary, attendance was 98 percent (p. 15).

In addition to (or instead of) call-in meetings, focused deterrence initiatives get the message out to targeted offenders via secondary methods such as individual police and probation contacts, meetings with inmates, contacts with gang outreach workers, or radio bulletins. In Winston-Salem, notification sessions are followed by individual home visits by “Operation Reach” representatives who provide information on the services available to the offender and his or her family. Other forms of communication may be used: Lowell, for example, floods the street after gang violence to communicate that offenders are under scrutiny for continued violence and to reiterate offers for social services. One program – Minneapolis – takes the unique step of delivering a deterrence message to gang-involved victims of violence in the hospital.

Follow-up/Consequences

Follow-up concerns two components: law enforcement and social services. We might suppose that it is important to pair sanctions (or the promise of sanctions) with help and services, both in order to most effectively shape offenders’ choices and to promote the legitimacy of the initiative in the eyes of the community, though neither supposition has been empirically tested.

Working group members utilize a number of law enforcement “levers” to deter violence. These include: parole and probation checks, warrant enforcement, saturation patrol, increased prosecutorial attention (including federal), intensified disorder enforcement, disruption of street-level drug markets, and housing and property code enforcement. Lowell took the step of reserving federal enforcement efforts for “impact players” (those deemed particularly dangerous and resistant to any social intervention) because removing them from the street was the only means to protect other youth from their violent behavior. A wide variety of social services were offered to offenders as well. These included: substance abuse treatment, tattoo removal, counseling, job training and development, housing assistance, parenting assistance, mentoring, and union and vocational training. Other programs, like Winston-Salem, High Point and Cincinnati, utilize resource coordinators and/or a case management system to ensure offenders can get the help they need.

Although many evaluations provide information on the *intended* consequences for recurring violence following notification, they do not routinely describe the *actual* consequences, but some evaluations detailed both the successful and unsuccessful efforts to deliver on promises made during call-in sessions. In High Point, notified drug offenders were flagged in the police record management system and any subsequent drug dealing resulted in an immediate arrest. Cincinnati law enforcement conducted targeted crackdowns following a homicide, but information from gang members on the street suggested members did not believe law enforcement knew who they were and, further, that they would not focus on groups. This perception was refuted at the next call-in session through a display of surveillance photos and a group network analysis, as well as with the presence of 30 individuals currently in police custody. In East Los Angeles, however, although the law enforcement component was fully implemented, efforts focused almost exclusively on the two groups involved in the triggering incident, and this singular focus meant that the intervention “never created a constant perception that violent behavior would provoke an immediate response.”¹¹ Winston-Salem had difficulties enforcing promised consequences for subsequent violence, especially in the case of juveniles. Judges were often reluctant to impose harsh penalties for anything but the most serious cases, which meant prosecution efforts were not as successful.

¹¹ Tita, et al., *op cit.*, p. 18.

Service delivery was also hit or miss. For example, in East Los Angeles, the law enforcement intervention began before services were in place, which meant they were never widely available. The Operation Reach program in Winston-Salem offered only one-time contact and is quite time-intensive so promises of support were not always substantiated. In Cincinnati, however, 176 individuals have been engaged in the services program, 81 percent of whom had not attended a call-in session, but rather heard about it through some other means.

Costs

Focused deterrence initiatives, done properly, demand commitments of resources from multiple agencies. As with many innovations in law enforcement, the development of the early focused deterrence initiatives benefited from external financial support. For example, Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis received a substantial infusion of federal funds to underwrite the costs associated with the interventions. But even without generous funding from external grants, it may be possible to implement focused deterrence initiatives through the strategic management of agencies' existing resources. Drawing on lessons learned from the Indianapolis experiment, Chermak observes that applying levers should be viewed as a more strategic means of allocating current resources rather than conceived of as add-on responsibilities.¹² For example, social service providers need not presume they must expand current capacity, but rather they might tailor eligibility criteria. Law enforcement need not rely only on overtime to fund enforcement actions; it might more strategically direct units. Probation and parole could reduce costs by restructuring caseloads. Chermak also suggests that limiting the number of groups and/or individuals targeted, in lieu of a more broad-based strategy, could be a sound means of maximizing cost-effectiveness.

Even with multi-agency collaboration at the local level and strategic allocation of resources, focused deterrence is a significant undertaking that carries with it costs that may not be feasibly absorbed in normal operating budgets. Successful programs have capitalized on blended funding streams and diverse sponsor agencies. Costs should be spread across agencies, and drawn from local, state and federal sources as well as from private foundations and corporate sponsors.

Outcomes

A number of evaluations of focused deterrence strategies have been conducted, most of them on the "flagship" program in Boston, implemented in 1996. Operation Ceasefire in Boston is generally credited with a 63 percent reduction in the number of monthly homicides and, when compared to 39 other major cities, Boston had the largest statistically significant decline in youth homicide between 1991 and 1997.¹³ Other programs experienced similarly substantial

¹² Steven Chermak, *Reducing Violent Crime and Firearms Violence: The Indianapolis Lever-Pulling Experiment* (Washington: NIJ, 2008).

¹³ Braga, et al., "Problem-Oriented Policing, Deterrence, and Youth Violence." Other evaluations find evidence of a large youth homicide drop in Boston following Ceasefire, but suggest caution in the interpretation of findings based on data-driven limitations with statistical models, the complexity of analyzing city-wide trends, and the limitations of a non-randomized, non-controlled experiment that cannot fully consider all of the complex factors that may affect youth homicide. See Richard Rosenfeld, Robert Fornango, and Eric Baumer, "Did Ceasefire, Compstat, and Exile Reduce Homicide?" *Criminology & Public Policy* 4 (2005), pp. 195-225; Jens Ludwig, "Better Gun Enforcement, Less Crime," *Criminology & Public Policy* 4 (2005), pp. 677-716; and National Research Council, *Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review*, Committee to Improve Research Information and Data on Firearms, Charles F. Wellford, John V. Pepper, and Carol V. Petrie, eds. (Washington: National Academies Press, 2005).

reductions: High Point noted a 38 percent decline in violent crime one year post-notification; in Cincinnati, overall homicides declined 43 percent compared to the same period in the preceding year and homicides involving a group member declined 61 percent; and in Lowell, mean monthly counts of firearms violence decreased by 28 percent. A number of more rigorous quasi-experimental evaluations also found significant reductions. The lever-pulling strategy in Indianapolis was associated with a 34 percent drop in homicide (a decrease that was not matched in other comparable cities), and focused enforcement in East Los Angeles resulted in significant reductions in violent and gang crime in the target areas relative to matched comparison areas. Chicago experienced a 37 percent drop in quarterly homicide rates in treatment areas, and the evaluation further found that decreases in gang-related homicide were directly related to the percentage of offenders who attended a call-in session.

In Winston-Salem, however, where efforts were focused on juveniles (who did not believe they would be subject to harsher penalties, especially as long as they were juveniles), rates of re-offending among notified youth were the same as offending rates in a comparison group. However, in targeted neighborhoods, violent crime (especially robbery) declined. This “apparent paradox” between re-offending rates among targeted youth and neighborhood crime reductions “suggests that SACSI’s primary benefits occurred at the systems level – introducing new norms into the community and improving coordination among the various players who can influence violent behavior on the part of young persons.”¹⁴

¹⁴ Easterling et al., *op. cit.*, abstract.