



2006



Bloomington Police Department  
Roger J. Aikin, Chief of Police  
Annual Report



# Mission Statement

*The mission of the Bloomington Police Department is to work in partnership with the citizens of Bloomington to enforce the laws and enhance the quality of life in our community.*

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(\* indicates chart or graph)



**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

*305 South East Street  
P.O. Box 3157  
Bloomington, Illinois 61702*

Roger J. Aikin, Chief of Police, FBINAA 193rd  
Edward E. Moser, Assistant Chief  
Jeffrey D. Sanders, Assistant Chief

February 26, 2007

Thomas Hamilton  
City Manager  
109 East Olive Street  
P.O. Box 3157  
Bloomington, IL 61701

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

The Bloomington Police Department continued to improve public safety services to the community in 2006. Our strategy relied on providing appropriate new technology for efficient and effective operations, working in partnership with citizens and other agencies, and consistently providing quality training to our employees.

We completed several major technology projects in 2006. The Bloomington Communications Center opened in June, offering full service, state-of-the-art E-9-1-1 Fire-Police-EMS dispatching. The Communications Center includes a new computer-aided dispatch program (CAD) which provides automatic vehicle location (AVL) functionality through global positioning technology. AVL enhances the ability of telecommunicators and supervisors to monitor police officers' locations and movement.

In-car ticket writers with voice command software were installed in all marked squad cars to increase officer efficiency and safety, and to reduce inconvenience to the motoring public. Digital video systems were installed in marked squad cars to improve the quality and dependability of recorded traffic stop encounters. This equipment significantly improves the ability of supervisors to review officer conduct during citizen encounters and to more effectively respond to citizen complaints. Federal grant money was used to secure the police building from unauthorized intrusion through installation of automatic gates, and elevator and stairwell access control.

Bloomington Police Department remained a committed member of several law enforcement related organizations, including the Minority and Police Partnership (MAPP), the U.S. Marshal's Violent Fugitive Apprehension Task Force, Task Force 6, and the Proactive Unit, which works cooperatively with Normal Police Department's Proactive Unit.

We also trained, equipped, and assigned a second investigator to the FBI Cyber Crime Task Force.

In response to a suggestion from the Bloomington Human Relations Commission, responsibility for police officer recruitment was transferred to the City's Human Resources (HR) Department. We continued to work with HR to strengthen our minority recruitment efforts.

We continued to offer both core training and specialized training through Mobile Training Unit 8, and through independent training vendors. We strengthened our roll call training program, working closely with the Risk and Insurance Management Company (RIMCO) to periodically provide *Coaching the Emergency Vehicle Operator* training (CEVO II). CEVO II was implemented to promote our culture of safety and reduce at-fault traffic crashes. Furthermore, we worked closely with RIMCO to acquire a mobile driving simulator for complex or risky training simulations conducted in a physically safe environment.

Considerable time and effort was spent training our seventeen new telecommunicators in all aspects of emergency public safety dispatching. Several of the training vendors commented on how impressed they were with Bloomington's commitment to properly training our team of telecommunicators. As a testament to the effectiveness of the hiring and training processes, after seven months of operation there were only two complaints filed. One complaint actually pertained to policy, while the second was a training issue. Otherwise, the operations of the communications center went smoothly.

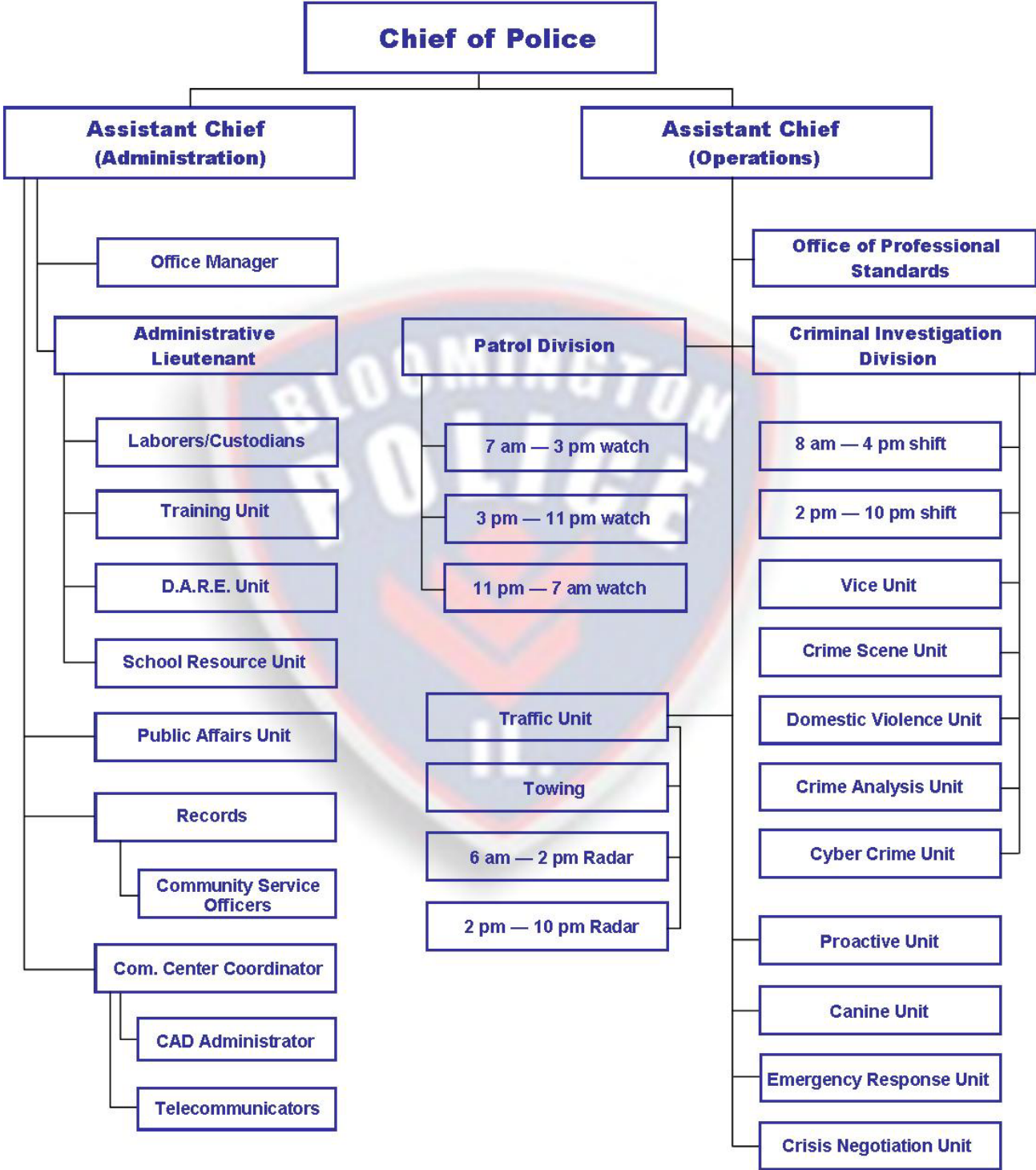
We will continually evaluate and improve our public safety service delivery to meet the expectations of City Administration and the community. We will meet these expectations through the judicious use of resources that have been provided to us and the talents of the professional men and women of the Bloomington Police Department.

Respectfully,

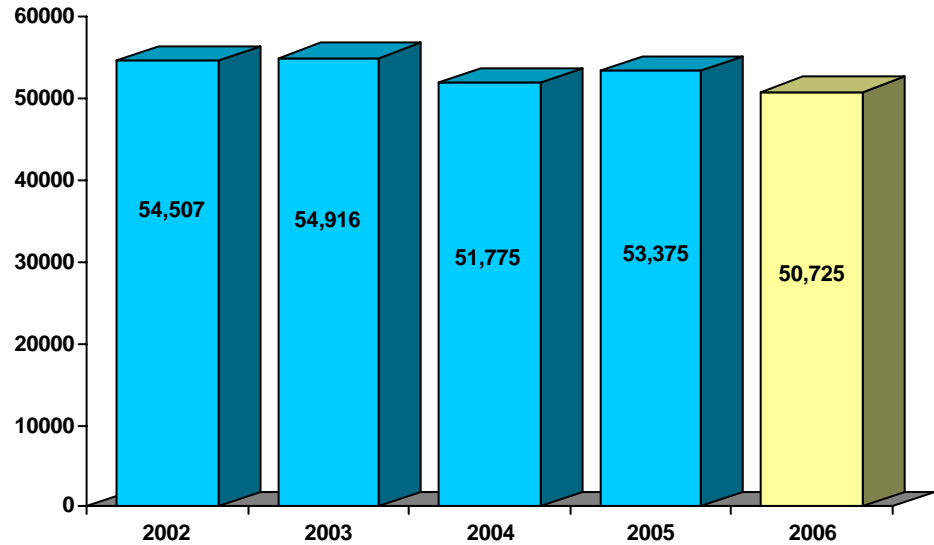
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger J. Aikin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roger J. Aikin  
Chief of Police

# Bloomington Police Department Organization Chart



# Calls for Service



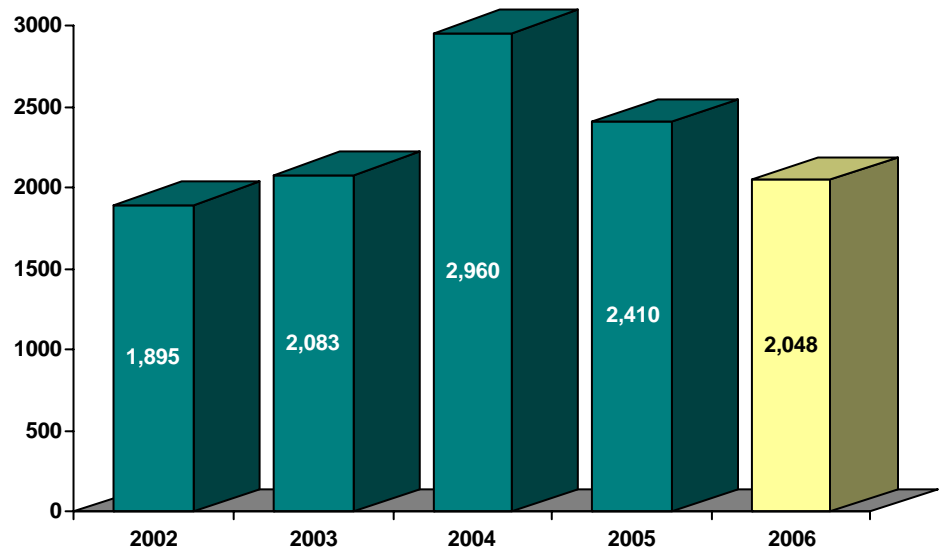
## 2006 "Calls for Service" Breakdown

Traffic Stop.....	10,179	Civil Dispute.....	368	Community Policing .....	73
Investigation/Follow-up .....	4,787	Accident/Personal Injury .....	346	Prowler.....	68
Accident/Property Damage .....	1,982	Battery .....	343	Papers/Process Service .....	67
Disorderly Conduct.....	1,834	Juvenile Complaint .....	342	Bar Check .....	62
Pedestrian Stop .....	1,650	Extra Patrol.....	325	Mental Subject .....	57
Alarm/Burglary .....	1,487	Drug Investigations.....	323	Court Witness.....	56
Loud Music/Party .....	1,364	Intoxicated Subject .....	298	Lockout .....	35
911 Hang-ups .....	1,339	Retail Theft/Shoplifting.....	294	Death Investigation .....	32
Domestic Dispute.....	1,286	Transport/Custody .....	285	Robbery .....	28
Motorist Assist.....	1,172	Foot Patrol.....	264	Found Person.....	23
Assist Other Agency.....	1,078	Found Property .....	251	Area Check .....	21
Other Public Complaint .....	1,052	Business Check.....	250	Breathalyzer .....	21
Animal Complaint.....	1,050	Fireworks .....	226	Home Invasion .....	19
Remove Subject.....	977	Officers Flagged Down .....	212	Littering/Illegal Dumping.....	13
Burglary/Not In Progress.....	922	Suicide Subjects/Attempts .....	204	Accident/Pedestrian .....	12
Suspicious Vehicle.....	916	D.U.I. ....	192	Accident/Entrapment/Rollover.....	12
Fights .....	902	Transport/Non-custody .....	187	Drag Racing .....	12
Theft.....	864	Trespassing .....	187	Hit and Run/Personal Injury.....	11
Suspicious Person .....	849	Funeral Escort .....	186	Armed Robbery .....	11
Check Well Being.....	830	Stolen Vehicle.....	182	Stabbing.....	11
Warrant Attempt.....	820	Radar.....	176	Lost/Stolen License Plate.....	9
Parking Complaint.....	783	Property Removal .....	173	Liquor Violations.....	9
Unknown Problem.....	710	Open Door/Window .....	170	Kidnapping .....	7
Criminal Damage to Property .....	658	Deceptive Practices/Fraud/Forgery.....	155	Person Shot .....	5
Missing Person .....	616	Armed Subject .....	133	School Crossing .....	5
Special Assignment.....	594	Battery/Just Occurred .....	122	Pursuit.....	4
Hit and Run/Property Damage .....	488	Message Delivery .....	88	Gambling.....	3
Traffic Control/Detail .....	480	School Resource Officer .....	84	Carjacking .....	3
Criminal Damage to Vehicle.....	477	Alarm/Hold Up .....	83	Bomb Threat .....	3
Reckless Driving .....	432	Shots Fired .....	82	Hostage/Barricaded Subject.....	1
Telephone Threats/Harassment.....	396	Alarm/Panic .....	77	Escape .....	1
Liquor Check.....	373	Sex Offenses .....	74		

**Special Note:** The statistics above do not represent a specific count of criminal or non-criminal activity. They account for call types initiated by officers or to which they responded.

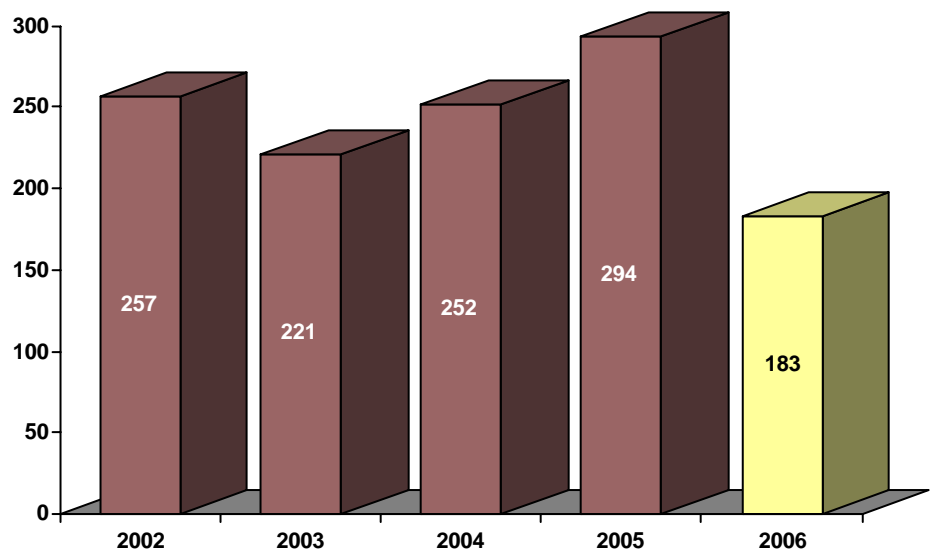
## Adult Arrests

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## Juvenile Arrests

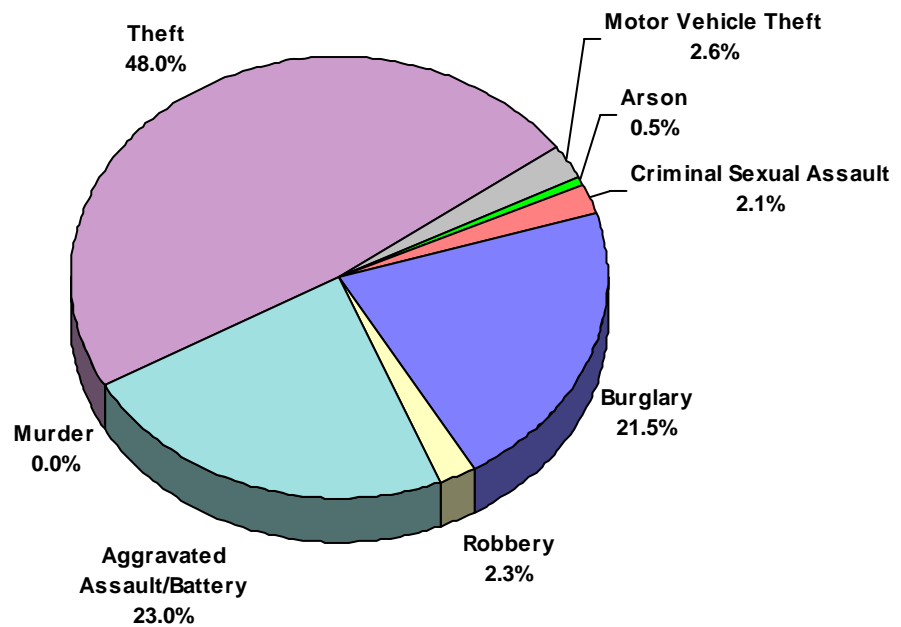
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## Index Crime Arrests

Year	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault / Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2002	3	8	12	186	82	246	12	0
2003	0	14	11	153	94	253	7	0
2004	2	14	11	142	76	271	10	0
2005	2	17	34	218	163	334	24	9
2006	0	12	13	132	123	275	15	3

### 2006 Index Crime Arrests



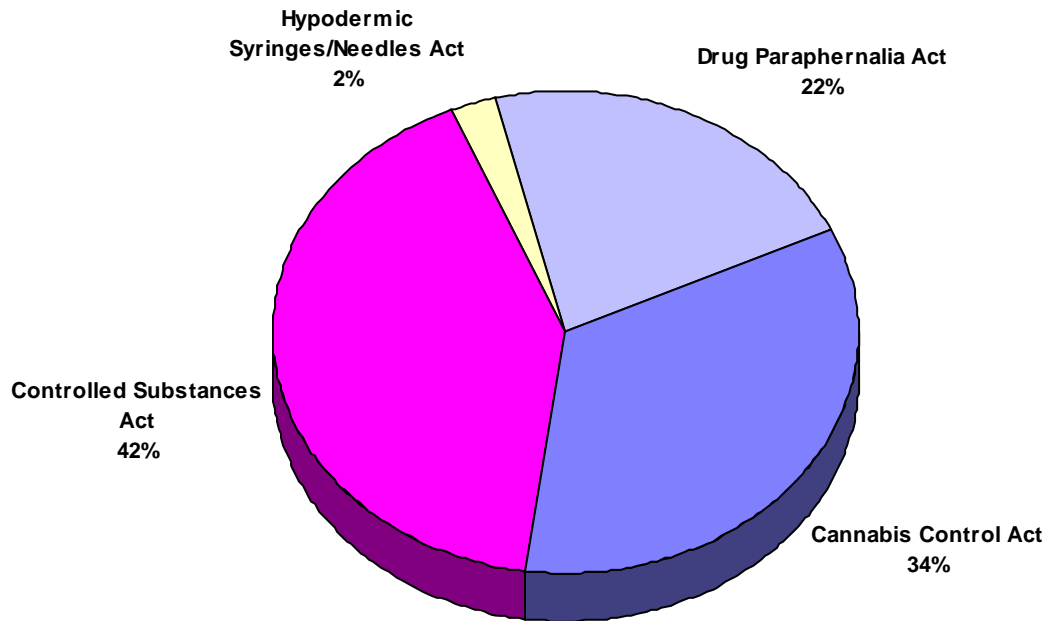
NOTE: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.



## Drug Offense Arrests

Year	Cannabis Control Act	Controlled Substances Act	Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act	Drug Paraphernalia Act
2002	144	204	7	86
2003	162	173	9	76
2004	169	179	2	94
2005	214	131	1	43
2006	168	204	12	108

### 2006 Drug Offense Arrests



**NOTE:** Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

# Index Crime Offenses

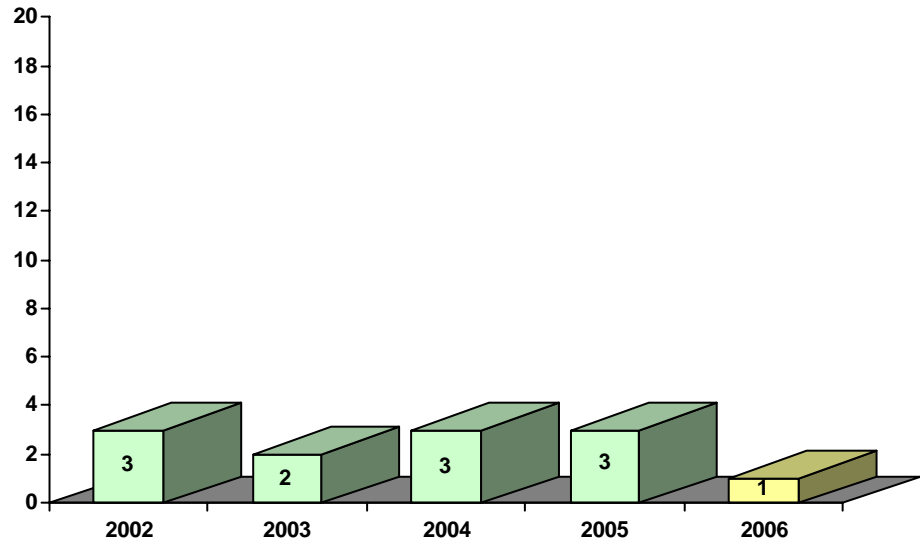
Index Offenses consist of the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. These serious crimes are defined as Crime Index Offenses by the International Association of Chiefs of Police Committee on Uniform Crime Reports.

Index crimes used by the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program and this Department translate into the following Crime Index Offenses, as nationally reported:

ILLINOIS CLASSIFICATION	NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Degree Murder</li> <li>Second Degree Murder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criminal Sexual Assault</li> <li>Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault</li> <li>Forcible Sodomy</li> <li>Criminal Sexual Assault with an Object</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forcible Rape</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armed Robbery</li> <li>Robbery</li> <li>Vehicular Hijacking</li> <li>Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking</li> <li>Aggravated Robbery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robbery</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attempted Murder</li> <li>Aggravated Battery</li> <li>Aggravated Assault</li> <li>Heinous Battery</li> <li>Aggravated Battery of a Child</li> <li>Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen</li> <li>Ritual Mutilation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggravated Assault</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burglary</li> <li>Residential Burglary</li> <li>Home Invasion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burglary</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theft Over \$300</li> <li>Theft \$300 and Under</li> <li>Retail Theft</li> <li>Theft/Burglary from Vehicle</li> <li>Theft/Burglary of Vehicle Parts or Accessories</li> <li>Pocket Picking</li> <li>Purse Snatching</li> <li>Theft from Building</li> <li>Theft from Coin Operated Device</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Larceny/Theft</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor Vehicle Theft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor Vehicle Theft</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arson</li> <li>Aggravated Arson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arson</li> </ul>

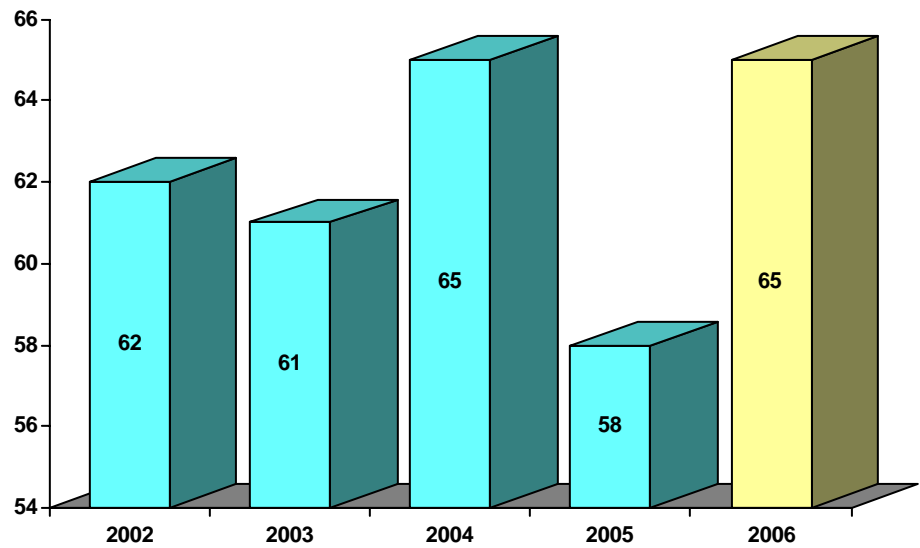
## Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

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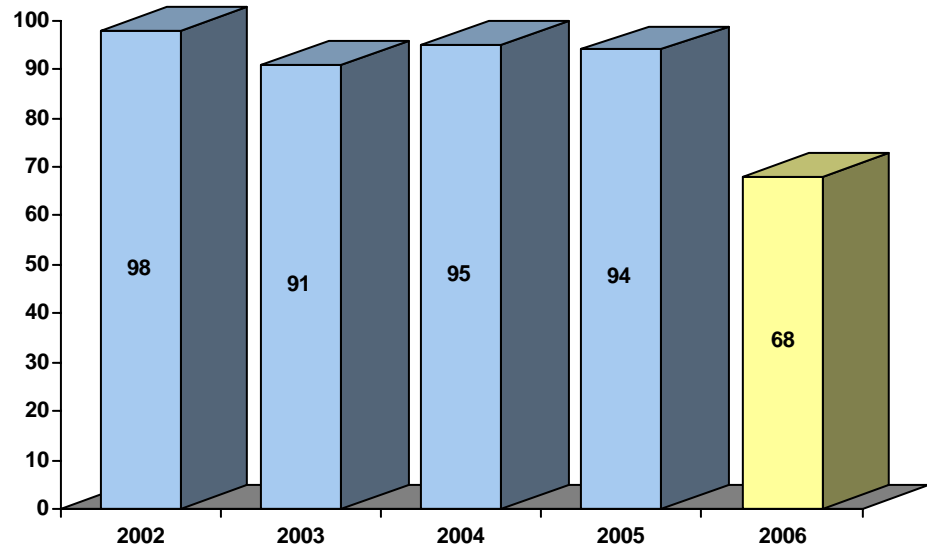
## Criminal Sexual Assault

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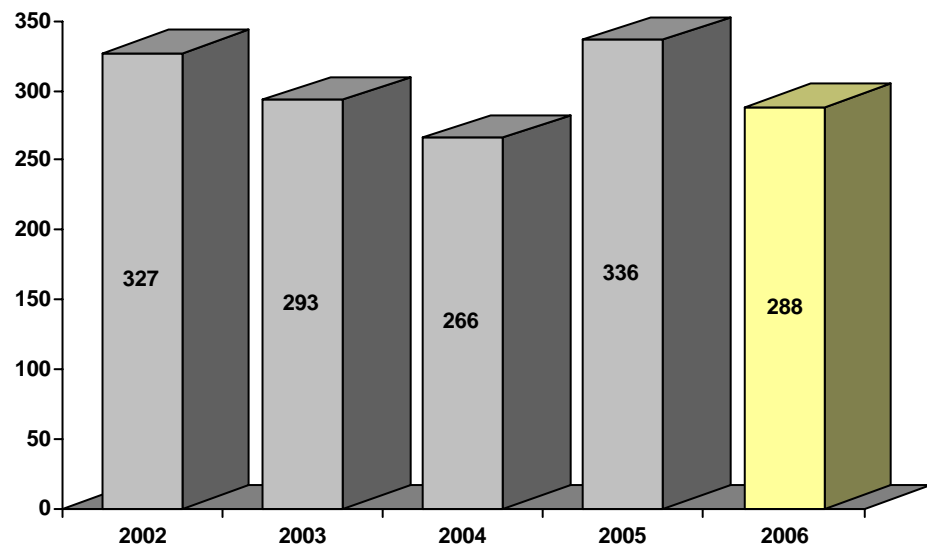
## Robbery

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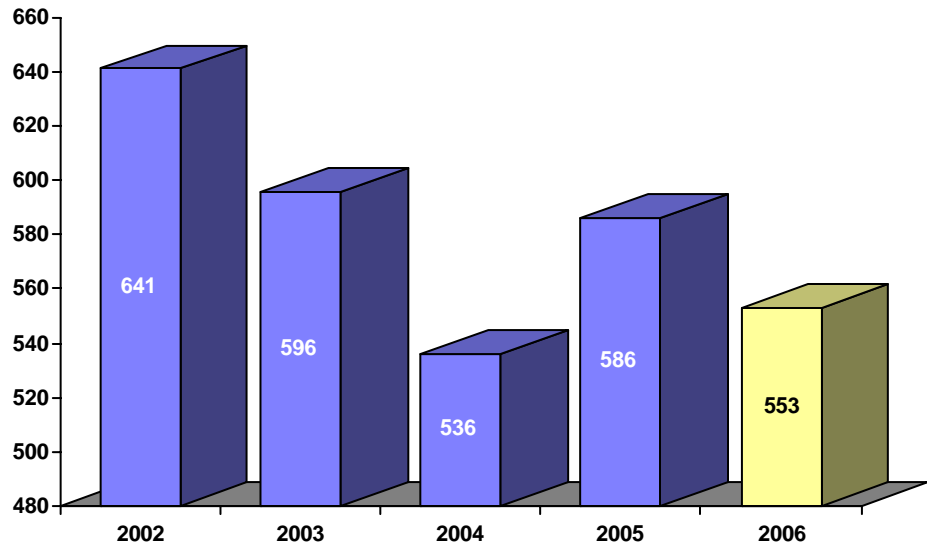
## Aggravated Assault/Battery

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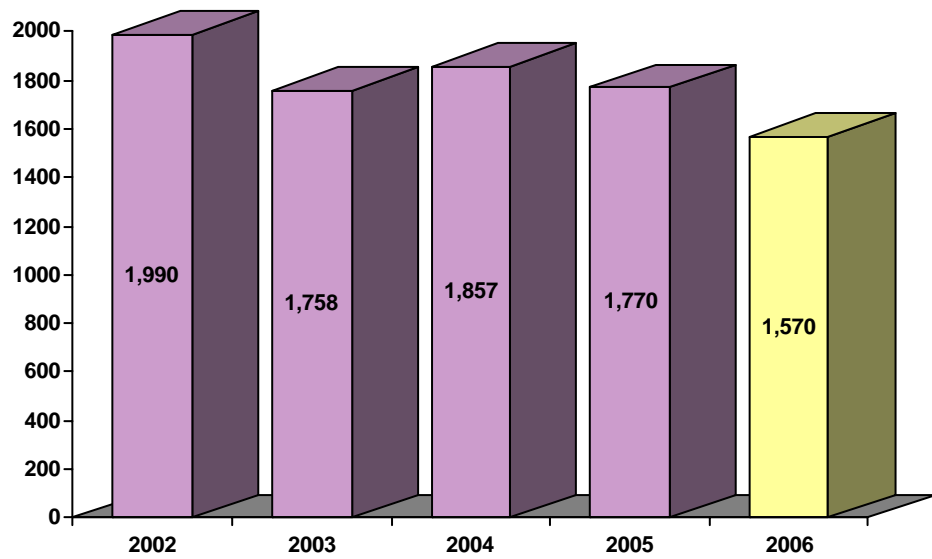
## Burglary

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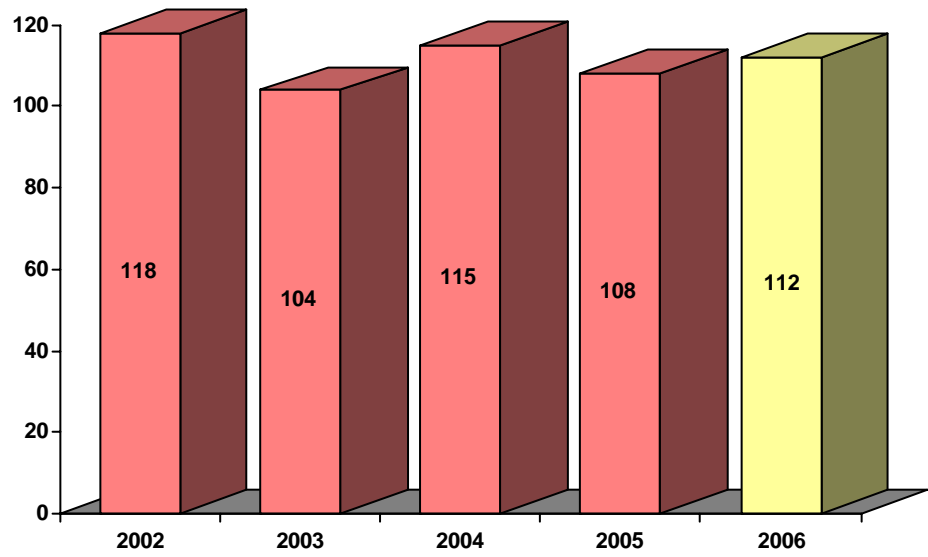
## Theft

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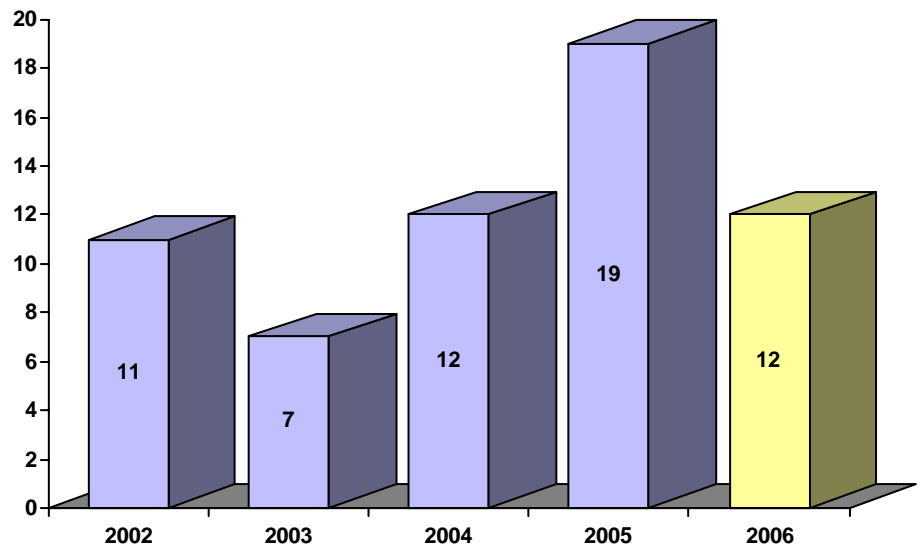
## Motor Vehicle Theft

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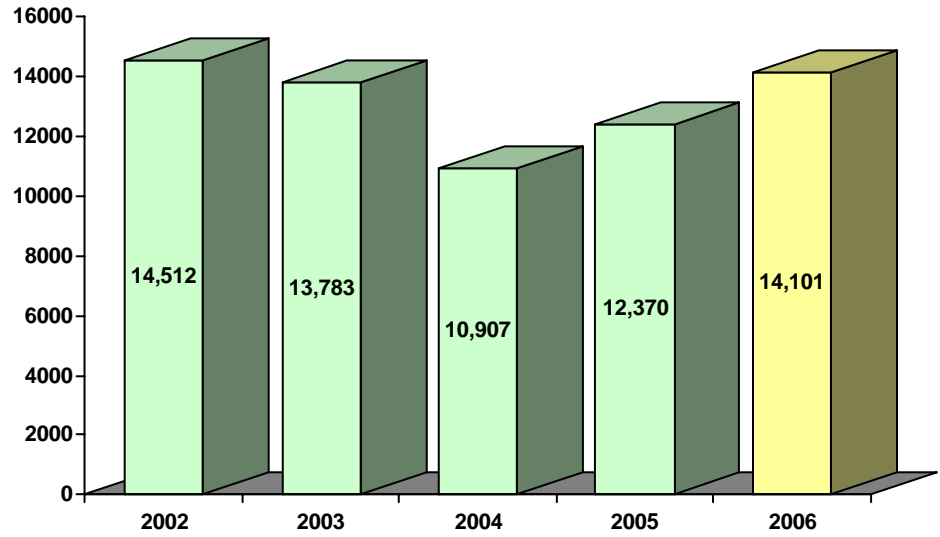
## Arson

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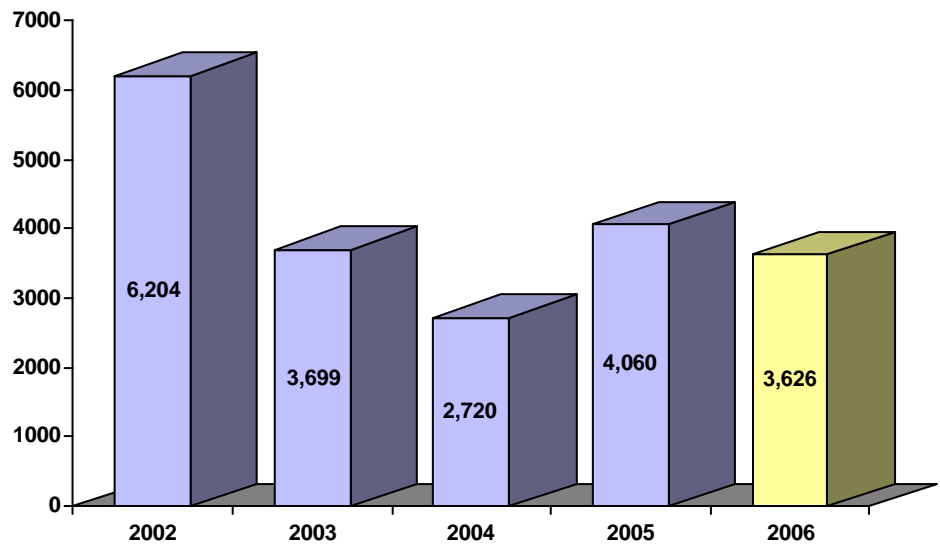
## Total Traffic Citations

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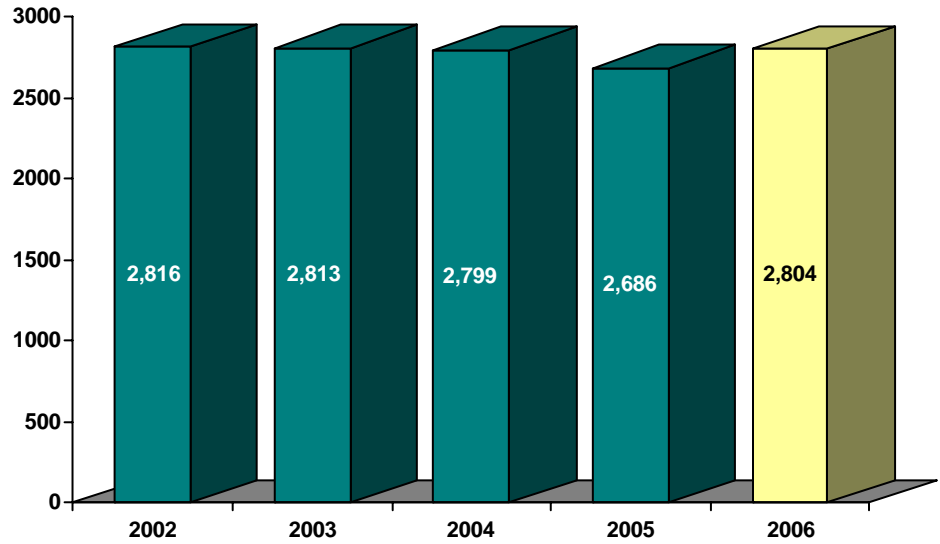
## Speeding Citations Only

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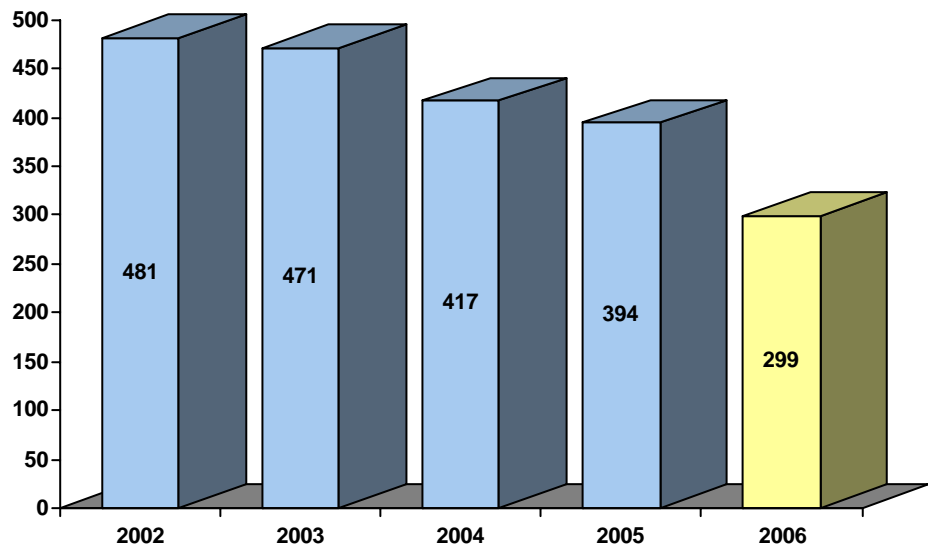
## Reported Traffic Accidents

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## Traffic Accidents with Injuries

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## CALL / ARREST ACTIVITY TREND ANALYSIS

Year	Calls for service	% Change	Year	Adult arrests	% Change	Year	Juvenile arrests	% Change
2002	54,507	—	2002	1,895	—	2002	257	—
2003	54,916	0.8	2003	2,083	9.9	2003	221	-14.0
2004	51,775	-5.7	2004	2,960	42.1	2004	252	14.0
2005	53,375	3.1	2005	2,410	-18.6	2005	294	16.7
2006	50,725	-5.0	2006	2,048	-15.0	2006	183	-37.8
5-year change		-0.9	5-year change		14.9	5-year change		-28.8

## TRAFFIC ACTIVITY TREND ANALYSIS

Year	Traffic accidents	% Change	Year	Traffic accidents/ injuries	% Change
2002	2,816	—	2002	481	—
2003	2,813	-0.1	2003	471	-2.1
2004	2,799	-0.5	2004	417	-11.5
2005	2,686	-4.0	2005	392	-6.0
2006	2,804	4.4	2006	299	-23.7
5-year change		-9.0	5-year change		-34.1

Year	Traffic citations	% Change	Year	Speeding tickets	% Change
2002	14,512	—	2002	6,204	—
2003	13,783	-5.0	2003	3,699	-40.4
2004	10,907	-20.9	2004	2,720	-26.5
2005	12,370	13.4	2005	4,060	49.3
2006	14,101	14.0	2006	3,626	-10.7
5-year change		-2.8	5-year change		-41.6

## INDEX CRIME REPORTS TREND ANALYSIS

Year	Murder	% Change	Year	Criminal Sexual Assault	% Change	Year	Robbery	% Change
2002	3	—	2002	62	—	2002	98	—
2003	2	-33.3	2003	61	-1.6	2003	91	-7.1
2004	3	50.0	2004	65	6.6	2004	95	4.4
2005	3	0.0	2005	58	-10.8	2005	94	-1.1
2006	1	-66.7	2006	65	12.1	2006	68	-27.7
5-year change		-66.7	5-year change		4.8	5-year change		-30.6

Year	Agg. assault/ battery	% Change	Year	Burglary	% Change	Year	Theft	% Change
2002	327	—	2002	641	—	2002	1,990	—
2003	293	-10.4	2003	596	-7.0	2003	1,758	-11.7
2004	266	-9.2	2004	536	-10.1	2004	1,857	5.6
2005	336	26.3	2005	586	9.3	2005	1,770	-4.7
2006	288	-14.3	2006	553	-5.6	2006	1,570	-11.3
5-year change		-11.9	5-year change		-13.7	5-year change		-21.1

Year	Motor Vehicle theft	% Change	Year	Arson	% Change
2002	118	—	2002	11	—
2003	104	-11.9	2003	7	-36.4
2004	115	10.6	2004	12	71.4
2005	108	-6.1	2005	19	58.3
2006	112	3.7	2006	12	-36.8
5-year change		-5.1	5-year change		9.1

## INDEX CRIME ARRESTS TREND ANALYSIS

Year	Murder arrests	% Change
2002	3	—
2003	0	-100.0
2004	2	—
2005	2	0.0
2006	0	-100.0
5-year change		-100.0

Year	Sexual Assault arrests	% Change
2002	8	—
2003	14	75.0
2004	14	0.0
2005	17	21.4
2006	12	-29.4
5-year change		50.0

Year	Robbery arrests	% Change
2002	12	—
2003	11	-8.3
2004	11	0.0
2005	34	209.1
2006	13	-61.8
5-year change		8.3

Year	Assault/Battery arrests	% Change
2002	186	—
2003	153	-17.7
2004	142	-7.2
2005	218	53.5
2006	132	-39.4
5-year change		-29.0

Year	Burglary arrests	% Change
2002	82	—
2003	94	14.6
2004	76	-19.1
2005	163	114.5
2006	123	-24.5
5-year change		50.0

Year	Theft arrests	% Change
2002	246	—
2003	253	2.8
2004	271	7.1
2005	334	23.2
2006	275	-17.7
5-year change		11.8

Year	Vehicle Theft arrests	% Change
2002	12	—
2003	7	-41.7
2004	10	42.9
2005	24	140.0
2006	15	-37.5
5-year change		25.0

Year	Arson arrests	% Change
2002	0	—
2003	0	—
2004	0	—
2005	9	—
2006	3	-66.7
5-year change		—

## DRUG CRIME ARRESTS TREND ANALYSIS

Year	Cannabis Control Act	% Change
2002	144	—
2003	162	12.5
2004	169	4.3
2005	214	26.6
2006	168	-21.5
5-year change		16.7

Year	Controlled Substance Act	% Change
2002	204	—
2003	173	-15.2
2004	179	3.5
2005	131	-26.8
2006	204	55.7
5-year change		0.0

Year	Hypo. Syringes/ Needles	% Change
2002	7	—
2003	9	28.6
2004	2	-77.8
2005	1	-50.0
2006	12	1100.0
5-year change		71.4

Year	Drug Paraphernalia	% Change
2002	86	—
2003	76	-11.6
2004	94	23.7
2005	43	-54.3
2006	108	151.2
5-year change		25.6

## Public Affairs Unit



The Media Relations Specialist and Public Affairs Officer strengthened the media-based posture of the Public Affairs Unit in 2006 by continuing to provide the broadcast and print media timely and reliable information, which was then relayed to the public. Working with the department's Crime Analyst, Public Affairs regularly updated an interactive crime mapping feature on the BPD web site. The Media Relations Specialist served as the "webmaster" for the police web site. Additionally, the unit published the BPD annual report and numerous informational pamphlets, updated the Officers' Field Directory, scheduled guests for a twice-monthly public service television program, and created print advertisements for various events.



The annual National Night Out Against Crime (NNO) was symbolic of residents' ability and willingness to work with police throughout the year to fight crime in their neighborhoods. It celebrated our successes and focused attention on continuing challenges. The 2006 event at Miller Park -- supported by the Mayor and City Council, local civic groups and businesses, city employees, police officers, and individual citizens -- once again showed our sense of community. Bloomington placed 4th nationwide in its population category (50,000 to 99,999) for its 2006 efforts. An estimated 5,000-7,000 people attended. The Public Affairs Unit continued to help the Bloomington NNO steering committee plan, organize, and coordinate activities for the annual event.



The Public Affairs Unit continued to work with the Financial Institutions Security Association (FISA) by providing armed robbery response training to local bank employees. Both the Media Relations Specialist and Public Affairs Officer possess Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) specialist certification from the American Crime Prevention Institute (ACPI).



Partnerships with 26 active Neighborhood Watch organizations fostered the cooperation necessary for our Patrol, Proactive, Vice and Criminal Investigation units to continue decreasing gang and drug related violence in 2006. A citizen patrol initiative continued to supplement ordinary crime suppression efforts of three Neighborhood Watch Associations.

## Public Affairs Unit



The Public Affairs Unit once again teamed up with the Bloomington Fire Department, Wal-Mart and its foundation, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and other area law enforcement agencies to conduct another successful “Shop With a Cop/Firefighter” program. More than 60 disadvantaged children were able to shop for Christmas presents during the 5th annual event.



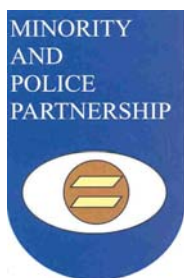
The 8th annual Badges for Life blood drive was conducted in cooperation with the Heartland Chapter of the American Red Cross and other area law enforcement agencies.

The Public Affairs Unit continued to distribute free cable-style gunlocks provided through a partnership with Operation Childsafe. Free DNA kits were also available from the Public Affairs Unit.



The unit also continued its role as “keepers and cultivators” of the historical archives of the Bloomington Police Department. In 2006, the unit planned and coordinated memorial services for the only two BPD officers killed in the line of duty — one on the 20th anniversary of his death, the other on the 75th anniversary.

Another ongoing function of the Public Affairs Unit involved providing public education and awareness training in a variety of crime prevention and homeland security topics, including gang and drug suppression, personal safety, armed robbery response, cons and frauds, and home and business security.



The Public Affairs Unit conducted tours of the police facility, represented the department at community events, and assisted in recruiting efforts of the department by arranging for representation at various job and career fairs throughout Illinois. The Media Relations Specialist and police administrators continued to serve as BPD representatives to the Minority and Police Partnership (MAPP). The Public Affairs Officer served on the Crime Detection Network board and on Bloomington’s Neighborhood Traffic Control Committee.



The Public Affairs Unit also worked with a local radio station and Eastland Mall to sponsor an alternative trick-or-treat event at Halloween. The unit arranged for appearances in the community by McGruff, the Crime Dog, and participated again in the McLean County Community Compact 6th Grade Business Partnership.

## **D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education )**

The Bloomington Police Department D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program continued to educate the community's youth about the dangers of drug use and violence. The program's main objectives were to:

- reduce drug usage among our youth,
- enhance the decision-making processes of the children,
- help youth consider the risks and consequences of all of their actions, and
- improve the police/community relationship by developing a positive rapport with today' children who are tomorrow's adults.



BPD D.A.R.E. officers followed the curriculum set by D.A.R.E. America, which is geared toward 5th graders. However, 2nd, 4th and 7th graders also received the D.A.R.E. message as continual reinforcement. The officers, when requested by a teacher, also went into other grade levels for special class appearances. Approximately 2,500 students in District #87 and Bloomington parochial schools participated in the D.A.R.E. program in 2006.

Officer Mark Ashmore taught at Sheridan Elementary, Bent Elementary, Trinity Lutheran, Oakland Elementary, St. Mary's, and Bloomington Junior High School. Officer Amy Keil taught at Washington Elementary, Irving Elementary, Stevenson Elementary, Holy Trinity Elementary, Holy Trinity Junior High School and Bloomington Junior High School. Graduations were held at each of the elementary schools for 5th graders and were often attended by prominent members of the community, including current Mayor Steve Stockton and former Mayor Judy Markowitz.



Along with classroom education, the Bloomington Police Department D.A.R.E. Program constantly looked for positive alternative activities for the students. In 2006, participants attended men's and women's basketball games, a volleyball game, a baseball game, and a football game at Illinois State University. Other activities included swimming at Illinois Wesleyan University, bowling at Pheasant Lanes, a Peoria Chiefs baseball game, monthly roller skating parties at Skate 'N' Place, a dance party, and a trip to Six Flags in St. Louis, Missouri. D.A.R.E. officers conducted a two-week D.A.R.E. day camp at Lake Bloomington in the summer. The annual D.A.R.E. free-throw contest at ISU was held during half-time of one of the men's basketball games. The team from Oakland School won the free throw contest in the finals and was awarded the traveling trophy.

## D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education)



Anna Prenzler from Washington School won the annual Katie Maguire Essay Contest for writing the best D.A.R.E. essay. The award is named for an outstanding D.A.R.E. student who was killed in a 1995 car/pedestrian crash. Anna's name was added to a plaque displayed in the lobby of the Police Department. All of the essay winners from each class were invited to a Peoria Chief's baseball game and to Pro Putt for an evening of miniature golf and video games. The top three winners were each given a baseball signed by Chiefs players. Anna had the honor of throwing out the ceremonial first pitch.



Fundraising continued to be an important part of the D.A.R.E. Program in 2006. D.A.R.E. again received financial support from Bloomington School District #87, McLean County Sportsmen's Club, Mitsubishi Motors, and numerous other businesses and individual citizens. The program also raised money by selling D.A.R.E. Supporter cards and by hosting the annual D.A.R.E. golf outing at The Den at Fox Creek. Proceeds from fundraising help offset transportation costs for trips, workbooks, day camp, and prizes for students.



D.A.R.E. officers also promoted the program by being involved in numerous community events, including Bloomington's downtown festival, the City of Bloomington fishing derby, ISU Homecoming parade, Family Fun Festival, Halloween events, McKids Day, National Night Out, Labor Day parade, Memorial Day Parade, Jaycees Christmas parade, various health fairs and the McLean County Fair.

The future goals of the D.A.R.E. program are to:

- expand and grow with any curriculum changes,
- continue involvement with alternative activities for students,
- keep abreast of student and school needs and make necessary changes,
- improve the relationships between the police, schools and the community,
- assist the school staff with any problems/concerns that may arise.





## School Resource Unit

### *Bloomington High School*

Officer Marvin Arnold completed his 6th year at Bloomington High School as the School Resource Officer. Although it was challenging at times, he enjoyed working with the BHS staff and students. An additional administrator was added at the beginning of the 2006-2007 school year. Lisa Martinez, who came to BHS after working in the Champaign School District, joined an already excellent administrative staff.



BHS School Resource  
Officer Marvin Arnold

As in years past, Marvin Arnold wore many hats as the School Resource Officer. He did a lot of informal intervention with students, and sometimes with parents and staff members. He talked to students about many issues, including gangs, drugs, alcohol, parenting, teen pregnancy, college, the criminal justice system, and the consequences associated with good and bad choices. He also did classroom presentations on topics related to law enforcement. Officer Arnold remained an active participant in the Operation Cool Program.

One of the biggest challenges faced this school year was dealing with aggressive, and sometimes violent, female students. Social service workers from community agencies such as Project Oz, Youth Impact and Chestnut Health Systems were in the building on a daily basis to help Officer Arnold address this growing problem.

There were approximately 1,540 students attending BHS in 2006. About 40% of the student population came from low-income families.

In 2006, Officer Arnold issued 492 ordinance tickets, took 57 reports, and made 42 arrests.

### *Bloomington Junior High School*

Since August 2003, the Bloomington Police Department has provided Bloomington Junior High School with a full-time School Resource Officer. Brian Evans continued his duties through the 2005-2006 school year. Due to a growing nationwide concern for safety in schools, BPD officers were involved in all Bloomington District 87 schools through the SRO program or the D.A.R.E. program.

## School Resource Unit

The primary duties of the School Resource Officer involved building positive relations with students, and addressing building safety and security concerns. As a result, Bloomington Junior High School installed security cameras, and teachers and staff received up-to-date school crisis training. Exchanging applicable information between the police department and the school was also an important role of the Resource Officer. This resulted in solving some incidents and preventing an unknown number from occurring.



BJHS School Resource Officer  
Brian Evans

Officer Evans involved McLean County State's Attorney Bill Yoder and some of his staff in meetings at BJHS, to assist in better dealing with some of the situations that arise in and around the school. Officer Evans also organized meetings with Bloomington city attorneys to help students better understand city ordinances and why they can be cited for violations. This proved to be a very effective tool in reducing fights, truancy and disorderly conduct in the school.

Officer Evans also made arrests in and around the school when necessary. Working with other officers and detectives proved to be efficient and effective in solving problems not just at the school, but throughout the city.

Officer Evans used tours of the school and extracurricular events to better train and equip other Bloomington officers when they were needed at BJHS for assistance. He gave in-depth tours to the BPD Emergency Response Unit and used BJHS for some of the unit's training. He introduced officers to important school contact personnel while they were in the building.

Officer Evans continued to be an active participant with Youth Impact, which worked with at-risk youth in the community. They provided positive role models and positive ways to deal with different situations. Being part of Youth Impact allowed Officer Evans to share information about at-risk students at BJHS with Youth Impact street outreach workers.

## **School Resource Unit**

Officer Evans' roles as counselor and law enforcer -- coupled with an open door policy to address general needs of students, their families and school staff -- was received in a very positive manner at BJHS. House calls occurred in special situations to ensure students were in school and to see that families received the extra help they needed. When deemed appropriate, the SRO also took an active role in discipline.

Promoting good behavior at school and at extracurricular events can also be cited as an accomplishment. Officer Evans attended many sporting events and other school-related activities throughout the school year to serve as a role model and to reinforce good behavior. Based on feedback from school administrators, faculty, sports officials, parents and students, this proved to be an effective tool of the SRO.

## **Field Training Unit**

In 2006, the Field Training Unit was commanded by a patrol lieutenant and also included six field training sergeants and twenty field training officers. The group trained ten new police officers during the year, eight of whom were released to regular patrol duties. The professionalism of highly-motivated field training officers was reflected in the successful performance of each new Bloomington Police Officer.

The field training process consisted of four structured phases. As new officers moved from one phase to the next, their workload was increased. New officers received intensive training ranging from how to handle a simple barking dog call to more serious calls involving felonies in progress. Each phase, except the final one, lasted a minimum of four weeks.

The three-week final phase had the field training officer in plain clothes and observing the uniformed recruit officer handling the entire workload.

## Office of Professional Standards

The Office of Professional Standards (OPS) was created by Chief Roger Aikin in July 2003. At that time, the growing department required additional Command Staff positions to focus on Quality Control while enhancing policy development. In its fourth year of service to the department and community, efforts were begun to expand the Office of Professional Standards. The goal for OPS was to serve officers and the public by taking "quality control" to a new level. The department was committed to ensuring both employees and the public that the laws and ordinances were enforced with a fair and just hand. One responsibility for the OPS was to carefully examine how certain tasks and functions were completed. Most general duties of employees were covered by specific Standard Operating Procedures, written directives guiding employees on how certain job functions were to be completed.

The Office of Professional Standards also reviewed all citizen complaints and held primary responsibility for all internal investigations as directed by the Chief of Police. With 165 employees, the Bloomington Police Department had transitioned from a medium-size agency to a large department. With such a large and diverse staff came the need to monitor, review, and correct any deficiencies that existed.

When a complaint was generated against an employee or a policy/procedure of the department, it was first reviewed by a Police Lieutenant or Sergeant. These staff officers gathered as much information as possible and made a determination if the complaint could be handled at the time it was generated. When a complaint required additional follow-up, the form was notarized and forwarded to the Chief of Police. The complaint was then entered into a data base and sent to the Office of Professional Standards. These complaints were assigned back to a shift or division commander, or investigated directly by the OPS. All formal complaints were investigated.

Complaints received by the department usually fit into one of four categories:

**Rudeness / Improper Action / Harassment**  
**Discrimination**  
**Excessive Force**  
**Other Misconduct**

## Office of Professional Standards

Findings of investigations take one of the following forms:

**Exonerated** — The employee was clearly above reproach in all actions.

**Unfounded** — There is no basis for the complaint (includes instances of false accusations).

**Sustained** — The accusation is supported by evidence; misbehavior or a violation of policy is clearly evident.

**Not Sustained** — The evidence and witness testimony proves neither misbehavior by employee nor clears the employee.

**Policy Failure** — The employee acted within reason and within policy, but a policy change would enhance the mission of the department and prevent future similar complaints.

**Administratively Cleared** — There is no compliance in the investigation from the complainant or the witnesses.

During 2006, there were 44 formal complaints generated.

**There were 21 complaints of Rudeness / Improper Action / Harassment:**

2 were Sustained  
5 were Not Sustained  
7 were Unfounded  
5 were Exonerated  
2 were pending at year's end

**There were 10 complaints of Discrimination:**

7 were Unfounded  
2 were Exonerated  
1 was pending at year's end

**There were 5 complaints of Excessive Force:**

3 were Exonerated  
1 was Administratively Cleared  
1 was pending at year's end

**There were 8 Other Misconduct complaints:**

3 were Exonerated  
3 were Unfounded  
2 were pending at year's end

**There were four Internal Investigations activated by the department in 2006:**

2 were Sustained  
1 was Exonerated  
1 was Unfounded

## Office of Professional Standards

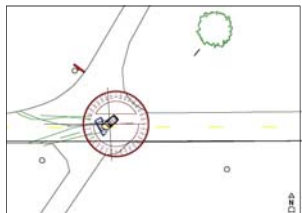
BPD completed installation of new digital recording cameras in all of our marked squad cars. This equipment was of great benefit to the Office of Professional Standards on several occasions to resolve citizen complaints. In each case, officers were exonerated of any violation of law or department policy. With this new equipment, there was no longer a question about the conduct of officers during those often dangerous and volatile situations. This new enhanced equipment was used for court, training, and review by supervisors.

The department closed the satellite office for the Office of Professional Standards at the township building. Use of this offsite facility was monitored closely for about two years. It was determined that persons filing complaints against BPD employees were comfortable doing so at our main facility at 305 South East Street.

## Accident Reconstruction



The Bloomington Police Department's Accident Reconstruction Unit consisted of five members of the police force who had received special training. The Unit investigated all fatal traffic accidents in the city and responded to serious injury vehicle accidents when requested.

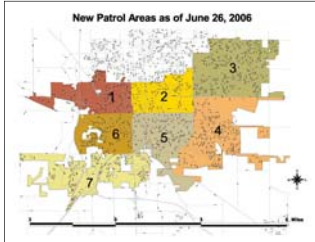


Accident Reconstructionists gathered evidence from the scene of an accident and from the vehicles involved. They used engineering equipment to accurately map the accident scene and produce drawings and animation related to the accident. The drawings and animation were then used to assist prosecutors and trial juries in understanding how an accident happened so they were better able to make accurate decisions.

In 2006, the unit investigated two fatal traffic accidents and responded to four serious injury vehicle accidents.

## Patrol Division

The uniformed Patrol Division was the backbone of the Police Department and the focal point for most police activity. Other police services were either supportive of, or supplemental to, the patrol operation. Officers not assigned to a specialized function, regardless of rank, were patrol officers.



Each patrol shift developed its own character because the nature of police service delivery varied according to the time of day, types of calls for service and characteristics of the population being served.

All shifts shared a commitment to preventive patrol, time during which an officer pro-actively patrolled an assigned area, looking for suspicious activity, issuing traffic citations or contacting individual citizens and/or groups to discuss policing in the area. Officers identified dangerous situations or problems and engaged citizens, other city resources, business leaders or fellow officers to assist in addressing concerns. Preventive patrol was a time for officers to build partnerships and focus on Community Policing.

### ***First Watch (7am - 3pm)***

In 2006, First Watch officers experienced contacts with a diverse array of citizens. Many of these contacts would be considered routine by experienced officers. Officer contacts with the public occurred in many ways. Officers were assigned to routine patrol duties, including making reports of traffic crashes, criminal offenses, and civil matters. Officers mediated disputes between people and helped them find resolution to problems. Officers were assigned directed patrol duties focusing on particular offenses, including criminal cases and traffic offenses. They devoted time to locating certain offenders, processing crime scenes, and making arrests.



Community Policing was a standard way for First Watch officers to perform their duties. This personal contact with the people living and working in an officer's assigned area was an excellent means of developing good relationships between police and the community. Officers continued to maintain relationships with the other social service agencies in the community. The needs of the mentally ill were addressed by police and other agencies such as the Center for Human Services. Officer's contacts with the Home Sweet Home Mission, the Compassion Center, and the Salvation Army aided in addressing the needs of the homeless in the community.

## Patrol Division



Officers regularly had contact with residents experiencing domestic violence problems. Providing police assistance in resolving the needs of the victims of domestic violence was a daily event for officers and the connections they had with the social service agencies were invaluable.

Some First Watch officers possessed specialized skills and were assigned, as needed, to specialized units such as ERU (Emergency Response Unit) and CNU (Crisis Negotiation Unit). These groups handled high risk incidents, arrests, and dealt with barricaded subjects or hostage situations. The officers assigned to these units trained regularly and were on call when an incident demanded their special skills. Other officers' special skills in crime scenes, photography, accident investigation, and other specialties were used as the need arose.

In 2006, directed patrol operations focused on neighborhood needs. One neighborhood was concerned about traffic problems and desired to proceed with traffic calming. This problem did not meet the requirements for traffic calming techniques, so their need was referred to the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (S.T.E.P.). Using S.T.E.P., officers were directed to focus enforcement on the perceived problems and they were decreased. Another neighborhood identified a problem with certain youth activities during specific times. Officers increased their efforts in that area, working with school transportation officials and the problem was abated. Officers directed their efforts to locating and arresting persons wanted on warrants and numerous arrests were made.



Officers responded to a shooting on Lincoln Street in 2006 and demonstrated excellent teamwork. The scene was secured and officers developed witnesses for detectives to interview.

A pursuit of a stolen vehicle in January of 2006 showed the alert actions of officers and the excellent coordination and teamwork of the Watch. In this event, the dangers presented caused the pursuing officer to terminate. Another officer saw the vehicle as it stopped at a location on West Front Street. The suspect entered a building, which was secured. The event ended with no injuries and the suspect in custody on several charges.



## Patrol Division

A developmentally disabled person was missing and a large part of the Watch focused on finding him and returning him to a safe environment. This was successful due to the coordination and teamwork of First Watch officers.



A call about a suspicious package at a local building caused some interagency cooperation in July 2006. The area was secured and the package isolated. The Secretary of State Bomb Squad was called and responded from Springfield. When the package was opened by them, electronic components were found inside and disposed of appropriately. It turned out to be appliance parts delivered to the wrong location.

In December 2006 there was a report of shots fired on West Market Street. Suspects were seen entering an apartment. The apartment was secured. ERU and CNU were called and a command post was set up nearby. This operation was a good example of teamwork and coordination among Bloomington Police resources and those from other agencies, including the McLean County Emergency Management Agency. The incident was resolved peacefully and no one was injured.



Blending veteran officers and those who recently completed Field Training allowed some tempering of the newer officers by the veterans and kept the enthusiasm of the veterans at a high level consistent with that of the newer officers. Beginning mid-year, two newly-promoted Sergeants began a training program. At a minimum, the first two months of the program were on First Watch. As they progressed through the training, they were reassigned to other watches, having had a basic course in supervision and how the Department operated from a supervisory perspective. The program continued for four more months of evaluation and mentoring. At the end of 2006, a third Sergeant was on First Watch and progressing.

Regardless of their level of experience, First Watch officers and supervisors performed their duties in the professional manner expected of them. They took pride in their work and their ability to help others. They were self-motivated to provide the best service possible to the community they serve. They possessed a devotion to duty that was exemplary. The Watch Lieutenant and Sergeants were proud of their association and the accomplishments in 2006.

## Patrol Division

### ***Second Watch (3pm - 11pm)***



Community Liaison Officers on Second Watch attended numerous neighborhood meetings in 2006. These meetings were often called by the Neighborhood Watch organizations so that they may interact with officers assigned to their neighborhoods. Officers made efforts to explain why and how they respond to specific types of calls. They attempted to answer questions on how the law can limit police actions. These meetings were excellent opportunities for police to get input on how we respond. This was also an excellent chance for individuals to get feedback on how the community can respond and have an influence on their own neighborhood.



Second Watch had several officers who were active in a number of skill areas. Second Watch had instructors certified in Emergency Vehicle Operations, Defensive Tactics, Firearms (patrol rifle and pistol) and Field Training. These instructors kept busy and enhanced their skills by teaching for the Bloomington Police Department and other agencies through the Law and Justice Commission based at Heartland Community College.



Many officers on Second Watch also had specialized training, including CNU (Crisis Response Unit), ERU (Emergency Response Unit), Police Cyclist, BAO (Breath Alcohol Operator), Certified Juvenile Officer, Crime Scene Technician, and Traffic Crash Reconstruction. The high volume of activity encountered during Second Watch allowed those officers to fine tune their skills and share them with co-workers.

May 2006 provided Second Watch an opportunity to provide escort for the "Ride of Silence". This ride has occurred since 2003 in an effort to raise community awareness of bicycles on the streets. It was important to remember that pedal cyclists had a legal right to share the roads. Motorists needed to keep their eyes open to help ensure the safety of all who use the roads.

The dedication and knowledge of Second Watch officers provided for safe and rapid response to police calls. The Second Watch command staff was proud of the efforts of these officers.

## Patrol Division

### *Third Watch (11pm - 7am)*

By all standards, 2006 was a successful year for the patrol division's Third Watch. During the year, manpower allotments for the shift were 17 patrol officers, 2 sergeants and a lieutenant.



Third Watch officers handled 11,369 calls for service — ranging from homicides to petty offenses — in 2006. The continued emphasis on the safety of the motoring public was again a priority, as exemplified by the arrest of over 100 individuals for impaired driving and DUI-related violations.



Third Watch officers issued nearly 600 city ordinance citations for minor violations. Additionally, officers made 1,869 traffic stops and issued 2,152 moving citations, 2,396 parking citations, and 247 compliance citations. Officers responded to 592 alarms and assisted other police agencies 181 times. Third Watch officers made 737 pedestrian stops, 314 stops of suspicious people, and 484 stops on suspicious vehicles. Officers responded 43 times to reports of shots fired and investigated three reports of people being shot.

The Field Training Officers assigned to Third Watch actively trained new recruit officers. The Bloomington Police Department hired 10 new officers during the year. Each new officer was assigned to the Third Watch for a significant period of time during the field training process.

### *Bicycle Patrol*



The Bike Patrol was used sparingly in 2006. High call loads and limited patrol manpower affected the use of Bike Patrols. The Patrol Division used bike officers a few times, with most of these opportunities occurring on Second Watch. Proactive used Bike Patrol at Miller Park on July 4th, and for several days at the McLean County Fair. Proactive Bike Officers also assisted with the 4-H Bicycle Rodeo in 2006.

Bike Patrol was an effective tool for surprising suspects who were not expecting police to be on bicycles. It also was a safe and quick way to get around in large crowds, such as those at Miller Park on July 4th and at the county fair.

The department had 4 bicycles available for patrol use in 2006.

## Criminal Investigation Division



The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigated and cleared 737 cases in 2006. 23% of the cases assigned to the division were cleared by an arrest. 20% were referred to the State's Attorney's office for warrants and 9% are still pending.

CID continued to investigate one homicide from 2005. In June 2006, an arrest was made in a series of sexual assaults spanning the past three years. At year's end, this case continued to be investigated and was expected to go to trial in 2007.

An increasing number of cases were screened to be prosecuted federally in 2006. Many of these cases involved drugs and/or firearms. With the increase in federal prosecutions came a much more cohesive relationship between the Bloomington Police Department and the federal investigative branches. An example of this was Operation Grasshopper, in which detectives from the Bloomington Police Department started a local investigation into the growth and sales of high grade marijuana. The investigation resulted in the formation of an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) case, partnered with the ATF and DEA. This investigation led to the arrests of 16 defendants, five of whom were being prosecuted federally. This investigation reached as far as San Diego, California, where the Bloomington Police Department helped execute a search warrant and arrest two suspects. Additionally, the investigation touched on criminal activity in Arizona and Massachusetts. The investigation continued into 2007.



### **Cyber Crimes**

In July 2006, the Cyber Crime Unit (CCU) was increased from one detective to two, doubling the effort in this emerging area of law enforcement. This unit was unparalleled in this area of the state.



The Cyber Crime Unit had several different functions. It was a member of the Central Illinois Cyber Crime Unit (CICU) of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Peoria. As a member of CICU, the detectives were assigned to the FBI Cyber Crime Task Force. The FBI Task Force covered 18 counties in the middle part of Illinois. The BPD Cyber Crime Unit performed advanced computer forensics for the Bloomington Police Department and other local departments that requested mutual assistance. In addition, it performed advanced computer forensics for the FBI on federal cases.

## Criminal Investigation Division

The BPD Cyber Crime Unit worked with area businesses to develop a local users group that would meet regularly to exchange information on new threats to area computer networks.

In 2006, the BPD Cyber Crime Unit experienced a 15% increase in computer analysis requests for investigations in which computer forensics were needed. Of those cases, a dozen of them handled by the CCU for the Bloomington Police Department generated investigative reports.



The CCU investigated 21 cases referred by the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), a joint effort of the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center.

Among the higher-profile cases investigated by the Cyber Crime Unit was a Bloomington-based child pornography ring that resulted in the convictions of six adults. The ringleader was sentenced to 30 years in prison. Another CCU investigation led to multiple wire fraud and mail fraud charges against a former Bloomington woman accused of using an Internet auction site to scam dozens of victims nationwide.

### ***Court Liaison Office***

2006 was a very productive year for the Court Liaison Office. Communication was at an unprecedented level. The Liaison Office was in constant communication with Victim/Witness services, the State's Attorney's office, and the Circuit Judges.

Highlights for 2006 included implementing a better procedure for officers to call in for court. An open line was created from officers to the Court Liaison Sergeant to the State's Attorney's office for questions and answers about charging decisions, plea bargaining, and sentencing.

The Court Liaison office also interacted with the Circuit Clerk's office to improve the quality of the uniform citations written by Bloomington Police officers. This area of joint cooperation led to an increase in the quality of tickets written and complaints from the Circuit Clerk's office were drastically reduced.

## **Criminal Investigation Division**

The Court Liaison office will strive in 2007 to maintain the positive professional relationship between the Bloomington Police Department and various offices in the Court Services area of law enforcement.

### ***Crime & Intelligence Analysis Unit***

The three analysts assigned to the Crime & Intelligence Analysis Unit (CIAU) collected, analyzed, and disseminated intelligence information on active criminal offenders and organized criminal groups. One of the primary goals of the unit was to identify crime patterns and link offenders and groups responsible for these crimes. The unit also prepared threat assessments, crime bulletins, and investigative summaries. These products were used by various units to target and suppress criminal activity, assist in short and long-term operational planning, and increase efficiency of investigations.

The CIAU also acted as the department's link to agencies throughout the United States. Analysts assigned to the unit maintained a large network of contacts to facilitate the flow of crime information among agencies.

During the course of 2006, the Crime & Intelligence Analysis Unit continued its support of general and specialized department missions. The Unit provided major case analysis on homicide cases, long term narcotics investigations, and cross-jurisdictional crimes.

The addition of a second Intelligence Analyst in late 2004 allowed the department to sharpen its focus on habitual offenders and large scale drug traffickers, providing several divisions with information regarding street level crime information. The unit also continued to collect and analyze data on departmental traffic stops in response to a state of Illinois mandate regarding racial profiling data collection.

## Forensic Sciences / Crime Scene Unit

Crime scenes in the City of Bloomington were processed by the Bloomington Police Department Crime Scene Unit. The unit was staffed by two full-time crime scene detectives. It was supported in-house by several patrol officers: Clayton Arnold, Scott Karstens, Marty Krylowicz, Joe Gibaszek, and Andrew Chambers. Further processing of evidence occurred at the Bloomington Police Department Crime Lab, including:



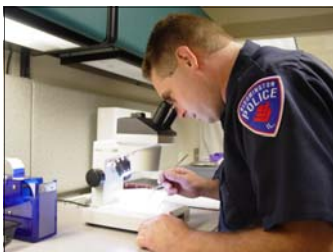
- Latent fingerprint development
- Forensic photography/imaging
- Marijuana Leaf Identification
- Crime scene investigation and analysis
- Computer assisted composite drawings

Additional processing of evidence was completed by the Illinois State Police Crime Labs, which offered:



- Latent print examination and comparison
- Operation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System
- Drug chemistry trace analysis
- Microscopy
- Firearms and tool mark examination
- Operation of the Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS) database
- Tire track and footwear examination and analysis
- Polygraph examination
- Questioned documents examination and analysis

2006 was another busy year in the Crime Scene Unit. The Unit responded to 268 crime scenes. Detective Mathewson worked 222 marijuana leaf identification cases and processed 522 exhibits involving 20,118.57 grams (44.3 pounds) of marijuana.



The Bloomington Police Department used the resources of the Illinois State Police Crime Labs. Submitted to those labs for analysis were 281 cases that included 509 exhibits.

The Crime Scene Unit hopes to increase its capabilities in 2007 due to the increased population. The Unit hopes to add a full-time detective. The Unit also hopes to shorten the time for latent print examination by adding an automated fingerprint identification system.

## Vice Unit



In 2006, the Bloomington Police Department placed a high priority on development and operation of its Vice Unit. The unit consisted of five highly-trained detectives and a sergeant with more than thirteen years of investigative narcotics experience. The unit's focus was on the arrest and conviction of street-level and mid-level narcotics dealers.

The Vice Unit also had a close working relationship with other local, state, and federal offices connected to law enforcement and to the prosecution of drug-related offenses. The Bloomington Police Department assigned a Vice Unit detective to the Illinois State Police Task Force 6, a local, multi-jurisdictional, covert drug unit.



The Bloomington Police Department Vice Unit also worked with the Normal Police Department Vice Unit on an almost daily basis. They worked together in the development of drug cases that crossed jurisdictional boundaries of each department. The Bloomington Police Department Vice Unit, the Normal Police Department Vice Unit, and Task Force 6 had reciprocal agreements regarding case assistance. They often shared information and provided tactical support to each other.

The Vice Unit also worked closely with federal agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Drug Enforcement Administration. In 2006, BPD Vice concluded a long term, multi-state investigation into the production and distribution of wholesale amounts of marijuana by an organization based in Bloomington. Operation Grasshopper produced a large number of defendants and involved a 100 kilogram marijuana operation. The operation reached as far as California and Arizona.



The Vice Unit also worked closely with the United States Attorney's Office in Peoria. High-level Vice Unit drug cases were routinely prosecuted at the federal level.

Internally, the Vice Unit worked with the Bloomington Police Department's Emergency Response Unit (ERU). In 2006, the Vice Unit executed 44 search warrants, the majority of which required the assistance of the ERU.



## Vice Unit

2006 was a record breaking year for the Vice Unit. Members opened 116 cases with 190 defendants. They served 44 search warrants, seizing over \$114,000 in U.S. currency, and other items, including eleven vehicles.



Eight guns were also taken off the street in 2006. The Vice Unit purchased or seized approximately three pounds of powder cocaine and approximately two pounds of crack cocaine with a total street value of more than \$215,000. That was an increase of more than 50% over the previous year.

The Vice Unit purchased or seized approximately 57 pounds of marijuana with a total street value of more than \$136,000. That was an increase of more than 60% over 2005 totals.

## Task Force 6

2006 marked the 23rd year of multi-jurisdictional cooperation between the Bloomington Police Department and Illinois State Police Task Force 6.

Even after forming its own Vice Unit, the Bloomington Police Department continued to assign an inspector to the Task Force. The unit operated in a three-county area and allowed member agencies to share intelligence and other resources, resulting in more effective investigations.

Task Force 6 opened 125 cases in 2006. There were 120 arrests made by task force members in 2006.



**DEAL TO THEM... DEAL WITH US!**

TIP LINE **Taskforce6.com** or **828-1111** Crimestoppers

Message made possible by Caterpillar

## Emergency Response Unit

In 1978, the Bloomington Police Department initiated a unit that focused on tactical resolutions to incidents. This unit was first used to assist in the Pontiac Prison Riots. In 2006, Assistant Chief Ed Moser was the only member of this original unit still employed by the Bloomington Police Department.



The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) -- comprised of officers from throughout the Bloomington Police Department -- was a part-time unit. All members had regular responsibilities and took time away from those duties to train and respond when the unit was activated. ERU had two teams. One was primarily an entry team. The second functioned as a sniper/observer team. Some members were cross-trained and worked in both venues.

There were 34 ERU activations in 2006, compared to 20 in 2005. The majority of ERU activations were to support the Vice Unit in the service of search warrants. In those instances, the use of the sniper/observer provided important information to the entry team so that unit safety was enhanced when the target was reached.



ERU members attended regular training oriented toward their team's specialty. The entry and sniper/observer teams also trained together to enhance their skills.

ERU also trained with the Bloomington Police Crisis Negotiation Unit, U.S. Army National Guard, and other agencies. In the past, members worked with the FBI, Illinois State Police Task Force 6, U. S. Marshals Task Force, Bloomington Police Vice Unit, Normal Police Vice Unit, and Bloomington Police Criminal Investigation Division.

## Records Unit

The Bloomington Police Department Records Unit was responsible for insuring control of police evidence and criminal history record files. The Records Unit was staffed by an office manager and two support staff people.



The office manager oversaw the duties of the support staff and maintained control of all evidence and lost and found property held at the Bloomington Police Department. In 2006, the Records Unit checked into evidence 9,250 pieces of property. Officers checked out 390 property items for use in court cases. The unit returned 235 property items to owners and properly disposed of 3,129 property items after cases were closed.

The Records Unit was in charge of conducting a public auction, at which abandoned, and lost and found property was sold. At the 2006 sale, 30 bicycles, 72 property items that were lost, stolen or abandoned, and 20 surplus city property items were sold.

Records Unit staff maintained files on each individual arrested by the Bloomington Police Department. In 2006, the office processed 2,056 adult male and female arrests.



The unit also maintained records on citations written by Bloomington officers. In 2006, staff entered information on 6,854 parking tickets, 14,112 traffic citations, 1,267 compliance tickets, and 2,283 ordinance violation citations. Staff also entered information on 2,804 crash reports submitted by members of the department in 2006.

Staff attended training on record keeping to insure accurate records were available to Bloomington officers and other criminal justice agencies.

In addition to inquiries from local citizens, the records staff fielded calls and contacts from many agencies outside the department and outside the area.

## Proactive Unit

The Proactive Unit consisted of officers from the Bloomington and Normal Police Departments. Commanded by sergeants from both agencies, the unit addressed a variety of street crimes, focusing on gang suppression. The unit also assisted Patrol, Vice, and Detective Divisions from both departments. Several Proactive officers helped train recruit officers for the Patrol Division, and instructed Pressure Point Control Tactics, Emergency Vehicle Operations, and Field Sobriety Testing.

Proactive Officers received additional specialized training. Some officers completed Criminal Street Gang Identification and Interdiction through the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center. Some also attended the Midwest Gang Investigators Association Conference.



The Proactive Unit participated in a wide variety of special details, including National Night Out, Cultural Festival, July 4th celebration at Miller Park, security for the McLean County Fair, and undercover prostitution details in Bloomington. An armed robbery detail in Normal led to the arrest of four robbery suspects. The unit conducted several burglary details in Bloomington, and assisted the U.S. Marshals with Operation Falcon II.

### Proactive in 2006

**113 felony arrests**  
**139 misdemeanor arrests**  
**27 DUI arrests**  
**151 drug arrests**  
**749 traffic tickets**  
**246 warrant arrests**  
**4 stolen vehicles recovered**  
**121.73 grams of cocaine seized**  
**4,963.68 grams of marijuana seized**  
**\$12,924 suspected drug money seized**

Proactive members received a total of eleven letters of commendation from the Bloomington and Normal police departments for their work in both communities.

Proactive Unit officers remained dedicated individuals who worked hard to remove drugs and criminals from the streets, to improve the quality of life in the Bloomington-Normal community.

## Crisis Negotiation Unit

The Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) was a team of officers drawn from other areas of the department to fill a need for a specialized unit that would respond to critical incidents requiring training and skills in negotiating with a person in crisis. The unit responded to incidents in which a person was thought to be suicidal, holding hostages, or barricaded and possibly armed. These situations arose from domestic violence incidents, or involved wanted subjects, mentally ill persons, or others who had given up hope and were acting in frustration. The goal of the unit was to make contact with those types of persons and negotiate a satisfactory solution to the incident. The ultimate objective was a peaceful surrender without injury to anyone.



The Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) was renamed from Crisis Response Team to avoid any confusion with the similarly-named Emergency Response Unit (ERU). Operations and tactics of the ERU were very different from those of the CNU.

In 2006, CNU responded to three incidents in Bloomington and one in Chatsworth (IL). CNU also participated in an inter-agency training involving a shooting and barricaded suspect at Normal West High School in Normal.

In the incident in Chatsworth, a barricaded subject armed with a shotgun was distraught over a domestic issue and was determined to commit "suicide by cop". CNU was called and responded, but while en route, unit members were informed that the suspect had peacefully surrendered.



In March, CNU was activated to respond to a suicidal subject threatening to jump from the ninth floor of his apartment building. Two CNU members were working the patrol shift at the time and responded immediately. While additional CNU members were responding, the suspect surrendered to an officer on scene and was taken to a local hospital for evaluation.

In December, CNU was activated to respond to West Olive Street for a barricaded and armed suspect in an apartment. It was believed that there were also several children in the apartment. The scene was secured by BPD, and CNU responded along with ERU. CNU members made contact with the suspect and made arrangements for his safe exit and surrender. The suspect came out as directed and surrendered to officers on the scene. There were no injuries.

## Crisis Negotiation Unit



Also in December, a report of shots fired on West Market Street was called in to BPD. A witness claimed two suspects had gone into an apartment at that location. Officers received no response from the apartment. The scene was secured and a perimeter was set up. ERU and CNU were called out. A command post was set up as the operation grew in scope. CNU personnel made contact with a person inside the apartment. She was directed to come out and did so, along with small children, and there were no injuries. The suspects had apparently entered the apartment, stayed a short time, and fled while officers were responding to the initial call.

CNU trained monthly. Twice during the year, that training also included ERU. The unit also trained with other law enforcement agencies in the area. New equipment purchased in 2006 improved the technical capabilities of CNU. Training on this equipment occurred so that all members were fully competent and cross-trained to meet all of the needs of a CNU callout.

The invaluable services offered by members of the BPD CNU were requested many times in past years by other police departments. In 2006, the Bloomington Police Department continued to offer the services of CNU to other agencies that needed the expertise of the unit.

## Canine Unit



Late in 2005, the expansion of the Bloomington Police Department Canine Unit was completed. 2006 marked the first full year of service after the unit had grown to four dogs. During the year, the Canine Unit responded to more than 4,000 calls for service. Those calls included traffic stops (narcotics investigations), suspicious subjects, suspicious vehicles, prowlers, burglar alarms, fights, armed subjects, and after-hours business checks.

As in prior years, numerous subjects were arrested for criminal offenses related to narcotics. Various articles of evidentiary value were recovered while performing article searches or while the dogs were tracking. Money, drug paraphernalia, and even vehicles were eventually seized during operations in which canines were used.

## Canine Unit

One key element that was virtually impossible to predict was the deterrent factor that occurred when police dogs were present during certain operations. Many of the people officers were dealing with were aware of a canine's presence. What's not known was how many of those people surrendered, decided against physical resistance, or opted not to flee from the scene of a crime because of the dog's presence.



The deterrent factor was perhaps best observed during operations in which the Canine Unit assisted BPD's Vice Unit and Emergency Response Unit as they served drug-related search warrants. Canines typically provided perimeter security. It was not unusual for suspects to attempt to flee out windows or back doors of targeted locations, only to surrender moments later because the dogs were spotted or heard barking.

During deployments of the department's canines, their handlers were always aware of the risks to themselves and to others, including suspects. In 2006, the Bloomington Police Department had a very low percentage of "apprehensions" that resulted in a suspect being bitten by a canine. Only two suspects continued to resist arrest or continued to flee after knowing a dog was being used to locate and apprehend them.



The Bloomington Police Canine Unit also provided assistance to other area law enforcement agencies. In 2006, the unit was called on more than a hundred times to work in other jurisdictions. In some cases, those agencies didn't have a canine unit. In other instances, their dogs weren't available when needed. Our canines assisted in finding illegal drugs or helping track suspects. Occasionally, the Bloomington canines were used in school searches outside McLean County.

The expansion of the Canine Unit brought an increase in the number of public demonstrations. Area school children, members of civic organizations and various clubs, and people attending events such as National Night Out were able to watch the dogs work and meet their handlers.

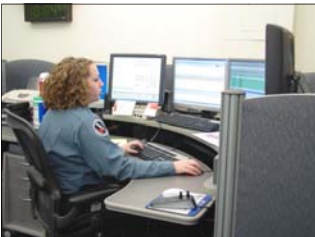
## Canine Unit



In order to maintain a high level of accuracy and performance, each of the four dogs went through an average of 40 hours of training each month. Various training locations throughout central Illinois were used to provide the dogs with a variety of scenarios. Much of the training, however, occurred in Bloomington through the assistance of NICOR, which provided an unused building and the surrounding property as a training ground. Because the BPD Canine Unit often worked closely with dog units from other agencies, training was also often a cooperative effort. The NICOR property became the hub of training operations for BPD, Pontiac Police, East Peoria Police, and other area agencies.

## Communications Center

On March 6, 2006 the City of Bloomington welcomed 17 full-time telecommunicators (dispatchers) to staff the new Bloomington Communications Center. Of the 17 new employees, seven brought prior dispatch experience to Bloomington, while the remaining ten were fresh to the field of emergency communications. The combination of experience and enthusiasm created an exciting atmosphere in the new Communications Center.



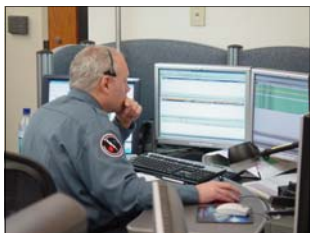
All of the dispatchers underwent several weeks of specific critical training in all areas of call-taking and dispatching procedures. Along with the classroom training, the new dispatchers were assigned to the police and fire departments for ride-a-longs in order to obtain first-hand exposure to the work of Police Officers and Firefighters. This field observation by the dispatchers was designed to give them a better understanding of what first responders are subjected to, and to show them what they would need from the Communications Center in order to do their jobs.

After the Bloomington Communications Center went “live” June 26, 2006, employees fielded numerous emergency and non-emergency calls. All of the telecommunicators (TCM's) were trained in Emergency Medical Dispatch, which is a protocol of structured questions and directions. TCM's determined the nature of the problem and coached the caller with medical instructions until emergency personnel arrived on the scene.



## Communications Center

Telecommunicators worked together as a team when taking and dispatching calls. The call-takers received the phone calls. Once the call-taker had determined the nature of an event, the information was forwarded to the dispatcher, who deployed the appropriate resources. All TCM's were cross-trained and certified in various job functions. For medical calls, telecommunicators launched the Emergency Medical Dispatch and started the routine questions to determine the problem and disseminate the appropriate instructions. Police calls for service and Fire Department calls were routed to the appropriate telecommunicator and units were promptly dispatched.



The Communications Center was an extremely busy part of operations within the police department in the later half of 2006. Though the center was located in the police facility, the fire department was equally involved in the daily operations. While dispatching police and fire department units to calls for service was an important part of operations, the call taker position was equally important. The Communications Center fielded 49,331 total calls for service from June 26, 2006 until the end of the year. 9-1-1 calls accounted for 14,596 of that total. The rest of the calls — 34,735 — were taken on the administrative non-emergency line. The Communications Center was also able to handle calls from non-English speaking callers.

The Bloomington Communications Center served as MetCom's back-up and vice-versa, in the event a situation arose in which capabilities were lost at a specific agency. As it turned out, the need arose when a winter storm that hit Bloomington in early December caused a power failure at MetCom. The Bloomington Communications Center handled calls for MetCom without any interruption of service until MetCom was able to regain communications functions.



The Bloomington Communications Center is a state-of-the-art operation with the most advanced dispatch and telephone equipment in the industry. As the City of Bloomington grows, the center will adjust, along with the police and fire departments, to continue serving the needs of the citizens of Bloomington.

## Great Lakes Regional Violent Fugitive Task Force

In 2002, the Bloomington Police Department joined the United States Marshal's Great Lakes Regional Violent Fugitive Task Force. The purpose of this joint venture was to expand local resources in an effort to more effectively arrest violent fugitives wanted on outstanding warrants, both locally and abroad.



In 2006, the task force consisted of Deputy U.S. Marshals from the United States Marshal's Service, and Special Deputy U. S. Marshals from the Bloomington Police Department, McLean County Sheriff's Department, and the Dewitt County Sheriff's Department. Through this combined effort, task force officers were able to draw from various other governmental resources throughout Illinois and the United States in an effort to more effectively and efficiently apprehend violent fugitives. The Bloomington Police Department continued to demonstrate its commitment to the task force by devoting two full-time officers to the organization.

In 2006, there were 1,222 cases opened in the Central District and 1,171 cases closed. In the Bloomington / Peoria region, 545 cases were opened and 510 cases closed. Of those cases, 165 were McLean County warrants. The Great Lakes Regional Violent Fugitive Task Force seized more than 25 guns, almost \$5,000 in cash and more than a kilo of cocaine in 2006.



The Task Force participated in two locally-organized joint street sweeps, including Operation Falcon II, which targeted overdue sex offenders. There were 236 arrests made in Bloomington and Peoria during the sweep. The second sweep targeted parolees who were in violation of their supervised release program.

The Bloomington Office of the Great Lakes Regional Violent Task Force, along with Bloomington Police, initiated a case on a local sex offender who allegedly raped three of his young stepchildren. The suspect fled the Bloomington area. After eluding capture for several months, the man was placed on the U. S. Marshal's top 15 cases list nationwide. The fugitive was scheduled to be profiled on Fox TV's "America's Most Wanted" in November 2006, but, based on information obtained locally, he was apprehended by the Marshal's Service in California shortly before the broadcast.

The task force also participated in the February arrests of local bank robbery suspects and the June arrest of an alleged serial rapist.

## Traffic Unit

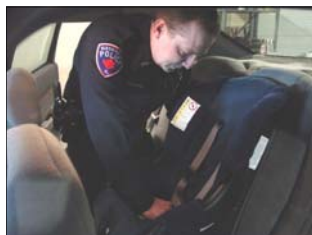
The mission of the Bloomington Police Department Traffic Unit in 2006 was to promote safe vehicular and pedestrian travel. Officers sought voluntary compliance through statutory and federal laws regulating traffic movement in order to reduce the number, and severity, of traffic crashes. Strict enforcement of traffic laws awaited those who choose not to comply.



New technology provided the Traffic Unit with the ability to more effectively interact with other law enforcement agencies, the public, and the media.

The unit was comprised of essential disciplines: Administrative, Education and Enforcement, Truck Enforcement, Towing, Investigative, and Records.

The Administrative section was comprised of a Sergeant, who directed and supervised the daily operations and personnel, as well as maintained the fiscal responsibility and accountability of the unit. The Sergeant administrated grant programs, special events, parking appeals, school crossing guards, the Volunteer Accessibility Parking Program, and fleet maintenance. Other responsibilities included membership on the Special Events Committee, Neighborhood Traffic Control Committee, Operation Cool Committee, and the Downtown Parking Enforcement Committee.



The Education and Enforcement field consisted of two speed enforcement officers and three officers who made up the aggressive driving enforcement team. In the enforcement component, the officers actively participated in the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program and Crash Reduction Details at intersections experiencing a high percentage of traffic crashes, and on street segments with high speeding violation rates. The officers were involved in seat belt enforcement programs, such as "Save our Students", and "Working to Save Lives". Officers also provided child safety seat education and inspections.

## Traffic Unit



Traffic officers were also involved in state and federally funded initiatives such as Seat Belt Enforcement Zone Details and DUI enforcement. They were also responsible for traffic direction and control for numerous parades, races, and other special events during the year, such as the Christmas Parade and the Jingle Bell Run for Arthritis.



Voluntary compliance with traffic laws and ordinances was gained by educating the community through media releases and public service announcements about crucial traffic safety issues, such as winter driving tips, holiday and vacation driving tips, and road rage prevention. Use of the speed trailer at specific locations experiencing moderate to high volumes of speeding complaints or traffic crashes caused by speed factors proved valuable.

One of the ways to measure long-term success in gaining compliance with traffic laws and ordinances was in the number of accidents that occurred within a specific time frame. As evidenced in the traffic activity trend analysis charts on page 17 of this document, the number of traffic accidents with injuries was down an impressive 34% from 2002 to 2006. The total number of traffic accidents in that same time frame was down 9%. Those declines coincided with a drop in the number of speeding citations issued by the department (down more than 41% from 2002 to 2006) and a reduction in the total number of traffic citations issued by the department (down almost 3%).

The Towing section was responsible for locating, identifying, and removing vehicles which were in violation of city code. This included inoperable, unregistered, abandoned, and nuisance vehicles. The Towing Officer disposed of all unclaimed vehicles through monthly junk vehicle sales. Additionally, he maintained the tow records for the entire department, and he inspected and certified all taxis and taxi drivers operating within the City.



Two officers were dedicated full-time to the Truck Enforcement team. In an ongoing partnership with the city's Traffic Engineering Department, officers wrote violations for overweight commercial vehicles, no valid safety inspections, violating truck routes, and not possessing required equipment, in an effort to reduce deterioration and unnecessary damage to roadways.

## Traffic Unit



The Investigative discipline included motor vehicles, boats, all associated essential vehicle parts, all-terrain vehicles, construction vehicles, trailer thefts, fatal and serious injury traffic crashes, and school bus stop-arm violations.

The Records section was responsible for the administration and dissemination of all data related to traffic enforcement, parking enforcement, traffic crashes, statistical data, towing fees, court notices, and traffic enforcement grants. This section worked closely with the Illinois Department of Transportation.

### Citations issued by Traffic Unit officers

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>DUI</b>	244	211	208	200	209
<b>Truck Overweight</b>	19	28	76	78	114
<b>Truck Safety</b>	22	92	47	45	161
<b>School Zones</b>	124	101	237	401	179
<b>Seat Belt</b>	562	567	365	635	1,117

## Training Unit



In 2006, the City of Bloomington was one of the most rapidly growing cities in the state of Illinois. The Bloomington Police Department Training Unit strived to provide the most up-to-date and diverse training that our community requires. With an authorized employment of 126 sworn and 36 non-sworn employees, training remained one of the department's highest priorities.

The Training Unit was responsible for coordinating and scheduling specialized training, meeting certification requirements, and maintaining accurate records. The Training Unit worked with Mobile Team 8, a multi-agency component of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and other providers to research and evaluate training curricula and meet mandated standards.

Members of the department attended 24,527 hours of training and re-certification in 2006.



To maintain high standards, the Training Unit provided ongoing internal training along with local and nationally-recognized professional trainers. The Bloomington Police Department drew from resources that include Northwestern University Center for Public Safety, Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy, International Association of Chiefs of Police, American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, Illinois State Police Academy, Indiana State Police Academy, University of Illinois Police Training Institute, National Intelligence Academy, International Association of Law Enforcement Planners, Public Agency Training Council, and Mobile Team 8.

Internal training was provided by specially-trained, highly-skilled and carefully-selected officers from the Bloomington Police Department and civilians from many different professional disciplines.

The Training Unit had an added role as Quartermaster for the department. The Training Unit oversaw the research, testing, selection, procurement, distribution, and maintenance and deployment of uniforms, equipment and technology.

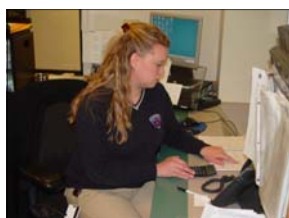
## Community Service Officers

The Bloomington Police Department public reception desk was operated by a unit of civilians known as Community Service Officers, or CSO's. The unit was created in 1997 with four employees. The intent of creating the CSO position was to allow patrol officers more time for community policing and other responsibilities. In 2006, the CSO unit consisted of six non-sworn employees.



CSO's were the first point of contact for hundreds of people who called or visited the Bloomington Police facility daily. They were responsible for assisting citizens in a variety of ways. CSO's wrote police reports ranging from disorderly conduct to domestic violence. The reports were often quite complicated, requiring strong knowledge of law and considerable patience. In 2006, 1,692 initial case and supplement reports were generated by the CSO's at the front desk.

During periods of bad weather, the CSO Unit was responsible for the completion of traffic crash reports. This was done in order to make patrol officers more readily available for higher priority calls for service.



CSO's were also expected to identify "wanted" persons who enter the Bloomington Police Department and determine the criminal status of persons requesting admission to local homeless shelters.

The Bloomington Police Department enforced a towing ordinance for specific offenses. It required CSO's to collect the appropriate tow fees and ensure the proper paperwork was completed for any refunds or court action that was taken. The CSO's were also charged with confirming proper ownership of vehicles to be released.



Other CSO responsibilities included collecting and logging evidence, releasing impounded vehicles, and registering local sex offenders.

The public reception desk was already a hub of activity within the Bloomington Police Department. Continuing growth of the city and the department will likely expand the size and scope of CSO operations in the future.

## Explorers

The Explorer program was part of the young adult division of the Boy Scouts of America. It was co-educational, developed and supervised by local community organizations, and provided members with the opportunities to explore particular career fields. The Bloomington Police Department Explorer program was composed of young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21 who were interested in law enforcement as a profession.



In 2006, members of the Metro 911 Post were involved in a variety of events in and around Bloomington. The biggest event for the Explorers was the McLean County Fair. Members of the post worked the entire run of the fair. Their duties included working security details at each grandstand event, helping with minor medical incidents, helping find lost or missing children, foot patrols, and recruiting.

Explorers also performed traffic details for many parades and helped BPD D.A.R.E. officers and the Public Affairs Unit with many of the events they coordinated throughout the year. Explorers also assisted with the annual Law Enforcement Torch Run, which helped kick off the Special Olympics weekend in Bloomington-Normal.



The Metro 911 Post Honor Guard also accompanied BPD officers to the ceremonies held at the Illinois Police Memorial in Springfield to mark National Peace Officers Memorial Week.

By the end of 2006, the Explorer post had logged more than 600 hours of service to the Bloomington Police Department and the community.

Also in 2006, the Explorers of Metro 911 experienced the loss of two veteran members, who retired after reaching the age of 21. The leadership and guidance of Captain Tanya Johnson and Lieutenant Thomas Boyden will be greatly missed.

The Explorer post plans to recruit heavily in 2007.