

Onondaga GIVE VIII PLAN

Scanning The Onondaga County GIVE Partnership developed a scanning plan in 2017 that has been utilized in the GIVE IV - VIII response plans. The plan utilizes the principles of Problem Oriented Policing (POP), specifically the SARA model, in creating a comprehensive assessment of gun crime in the City of Syracuse. The scanning and analysis is conducted by the Central New York Crime Analysis Center (CNYCAC). Through standardization of the scanning and analysis process, the partnership is better able to identify specific and recurring crime problems and ensure that the measures used to evaluate those problems are consistent from each analysis over various time periods. The scanning and analysis plan requires the examination of data for a minimum of a three year period, five and ten year periods are used in some instances. For the GIVE VIII response CNYCAC examined data sets from 2018 to 2020.

The first step in the scanning and analysis process involves a high-level review of gun and violent crime provided by DCJS in appendix A, B and C. The information reported by DCJS is compared with local databases to ensure they are consistent. CNYCAC then performs a detailed analysis of gun crime. Gun Crime is defined as any incident in which a shot was fired, any incident where a victim was injured by a gunshot, and any homicide by gun. Criminal Possession of a Weapon (CPW) is defined as criminal possession of a weapon (firearm).

The plan directs the scanning and analysis to determine who, which gun (if possible), where, and when gun crime occurs. A detailed analysis of the people involved in gun crime is performed using local databases that capture group/gang involvement. Local specialty databases that track Chronic Offender Recognition Enforcement (CORE - top offender lists), social media and Probation and Parole data are leveraged to measure, evaluate success, and aid in continuous problem solving efforts. Additionally, these are paired with state supported data sources to gather information, assist in the deployment of gun-violence reduction strategies with various partner agencies and analyze their performance. From these data sets, individuals and/or groups/gangs are identified as being the most prolific offenders of gun violence and/or those who may be victimized by gun violence.

CNYCAC collects data and tracks all known firearms based on weapon recoveries and ammunition components (projectiles and casings) recovered as evidence. From this data, a firearm can be identified as being a multiple use firearm and may be associated with a particular group/gang as a community gun. This data helps track gang and group-relatedness of gun crime.

The “where and when” questions are answered through place-based and temporal analysis of the gun crime data. Through this process, locations of high number gun crimes are determined as well as high-probability times and day of week. Based on this information, analysts create POP areas that are used for targeting enforcement activities at specific location(s), day(s) of week and time(s)

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of day. The effectiveness of the enforcement actions may be measured using pre and post enforcement data collected by CNYCAC.

The illegal trafficking of narcotics and possession and use of firearms by individuals and groups/gangs involved are related. The correlation between these two crime issues has remained consistent over several years. Using data from individuals arrested for narcotics sales and intelligence gathered by law enforcement partners a comparison is made with those individuals and groups/gangs involved in gun crimes to provide information for targeted enforcement of narcotics trafficking and firearms use. Place-based and temporal data may also be combined with the above to plan for enforcement operations within the POP areas.

The plan utilizes the partnership with outreach service providers to keep them abreast of known problems within a specific geographic area or with particular individuals or groups/gangs. A juvenile service-based initiative began in 2018 that aims specifically to prevent youth involvement in gun violence. An enhancement to this initiative, called Juvenile CORE was added in 2020, to focus on the most prolific juveniles in order to prevent further involvement in gun crime. Feedback obtained from outreach may be incorporated into the scanning process to better inform decision makers of the underlying cause of particular individual vendettas or rival group/gang activity.

The plan details many of the steps involved in problem identification and analysis as it relates to data sets maintained by the partner agencies. However, it should be noted that the process is not conducted within a vacuum. Reports from citizens within the community, observations made by officers and other government personnel in the field and issues identified by elected officials are incorporated into the process to identify and prioritize the most serious problems. Additional resources from other government and private agencies may be included within the dosage applied to a particular problem.

A summary of the analysis conducted by CNYCAC continues to indicate that gun crime and CPW are disproportionately driven by people involved in groups/gangs (shooters and victims); disproportionately concentrated in hotspots; disproportionately concentrated in the overnight and night-time hours (1700-0400hrs); overall on Friday through Sunday, concentrated heavily in the overnight hours (0000-0459hrs) and night-time hours (1700-2359hrs); disproportionately driven by Multiple Use Firearms which are largely responsible for the gun violence where casings/firearms are recovered; and highly related to drug trafficking and illicit markets as high-risk individuals are also enmeshed in illicit drug trade. Additionally, more recent analysis of gang/group violence shows an a gun violence pattern related to after-hours party and bar events throughout Onondaga County, partially contributing to a spike in weekend gun crime during overnight hours until 0500hrs.

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Analysis The analysis of gun crime demonstrates a drastic, 59% increase in the 2020 number of all gun crime incidents (N=1002) from the 2017-2019 average (N=632). In previous years, the number of shots fired without injury had increased disproportionately compared to gun crime with injury or fatality, due largely to implementation of ShotSpotter gunfire detection technology on Syracuse's southwest side. However, in 2020 shootings with injury or fatality increased 44%, with homicides by gun alone showing an increase of 31% (N=21/N=16). From 2018 to 2020 there were a total of 2349 gun crimes: 2010 shots fired; 339 shootings with injury and homicide by gun incidents (which include 50 homicides). Of the 2349 gun crimes, 29% (N=679) were gang/group related. Of the 339 shootings with injury and homicides, 60% (N=204) were gang/group related. Shots fired incidents without injury had only a rate of 24% gang/group relatedness. Anecdotally, this can be attributed to a lack of evidence and information able to be obtained through investigations. Similarly, the average rate of arrest for shots fired without injury is 5%. The large increase in gun crime incidents has resulted in the collection of more ballistic evidence overall; however the percentage of incidents in which casings are recovered has decreased. Coupled with a lack of witness cooperation, there is very little solvability for the large number of shots fired incidents. Contrastingly, the average arrest rate for homicides by gun from 2018-2020 is much higher, at 74% (Tables 1-3).

Group/Gang: A review of all gun crime incidents from 2018-2020 was conducted, using Multiple Use Firearm reports and other intelligence, to re-evaluate their gang/group relatedness. Based on the newest information over 60 incidents from 2018 and 2019 were able to be categorized. It is expected that similar explainable increases in gang/group relatedness will occur for 2020. From this review, it was determined that on average 72% of homicides by gun and 60% of shootings with injury are gang/group-related. Of those arrested for gun crime incidents 40% were gang/group related. Similarly 35% of gun crime victims were gang/group related. When comparing the total gun crime victims to those also arrested for a gun crime incident, 66% are gang/group related. Throughout the analysis time frame 39 shooting victims accounted for separate CPW arrests; 23 (59%) of whom were gang/group members. Similarly, gang/group members did comprise a large proportion of total CPW arrests. 695 individuals accounted for 797 CPW arrests; (35%) were gang/group members. 25 individuals arrested for CPW were under the age of 18 at the time of arrest. There were 81 people arrested for multiple CPW incidents between 2018 and 2020. Of those arrested 2 or more times, 11 (14%) were under the age of 18 and 100% were gang/group members. There were 46 individuals arrested for a gun crime and a separate CPW during the time frame, 11 (24%) were under the age of 18 and 43% (N=20) of them were gang/group members (Tables 1-7).

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Chronic Offender Recognition and Enforcement (CORE) & PerpStat: Since implementation, seven CORE lists were compiled with a total of 107 individuals. Of the 107 individuals, 85 were arrested while on CORE. From 2018-2020, six CORE lists (renewed bi-annually) were compiled; 96 gang/group members appeared on the lists. Of the 96, 60 were arrested during the time they were active on CORE and 47 were arrested multiple times. There were 201 total CORE arrests; the average number of arrests for the 47 repeat offenders is 4.23. 6 individuals were arrested for a gun crime; 11 were arrested for a separate CPW offense, 11 were the victim of a gun crime, and 1 was a victim more than once while on CORE. The bi-annual lists were updated 9 times. 15 individuals were removed from the list and 14 individuals were added prior to the lists being renewed; 2 individuals was murdered, 2 were arrested under Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and 3 were arrested for other Federal drug/weapons charges (Table 8).

Juvenile Chronic Offender Recognition and Enforcement (CORE) Juvenile CORE was implemented July 2020 with GIVE VI. Meetings are held monthly with multiple agencies in participation to include SPD, CNYCAC, Onondaga DA's Office, Onondaga Probation, NYS Parole, Finn Institute, Onondaga County Office of Children & Family Services (OCFS), Onondaga County Law Department, Salvation Army, and a variety of local service providers.

Since implementation, one Juvenile CORE list was compiled with a total of (10) juveniles (9 - gang/group) who were added. The list was updated two times; 2 juveniles were removed from the list as a result of long-term incarceration/placement. Of the 10 juveniles total, 80% (N=8) were arrested since the inception of Juvenile CORE. Of the 8 arrested, 87.5% (N=7) were arrested multiple times. These 7 repeat offenders were arrested an average of 3.4 times. Of the 8 arrested, 2 were arrested for a gun crime; 2 were arrested for a separate CPW offense; and 2 were the victim of a gun crime. There were 25 total CORE arrests. Since implementation of Juvenile CORE a total of (6) juveniles posted to social media with what appeared to be firearms in 51 separate postings; 1 CORE juvenile accounted for 28 of the social media postings. As of April 8, 2021 there are (8) current CORE juveniles and (3) are engaged in services.

Social Media: Operating under official policy, CNYCAC monitors social media to gather gun-related intelligence and gang or group-related activity. CNYCAC then generates weekly Social Media Reports (SMR) that contain the gun information as well as information on potentially problematic parties. Since January 2018, 286 individuals have been in SMR; 123 of them have been in SMR multiple times. There have been 86 individuals under the age of 18 in SMR; 38 of them posted multiple times. Of all the individuals in the SMR, 200 possessed a firearm in the post; 92 possessed

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a firearm more than once; and 65 individuals under 18 possessed a firearm in the post. Of all the individuals in SMR, 152 were gang/group members, 18 were CORE members, 30 were Probationers (including YO and Family Court), and 14 were Parolees. There were also 78 posts that included a firearm accessory such as a high capacity magazine, laser sight, flashlight etc. During this time-frame, of those who posted to social media with a gun, 50 were subsequently arrested for CPW, 20 of those were under the age of 18. The temporal gun crime analysis shows that the highest volume of incidents occur from midnight to 0500hrs on the weekend, which coincides with the times that “after-hour” parties are held and attended by large crowds to include gang and group members. There have been over 20 shootings and homicides at gang and group attended parties since 2017. Local law enforcement throughout Onondaga County actively monitors party locations, where the often encounter gang/group and CORE individuals and attempt to curb violence.

Parole/GPS Analysis: In 2020 there were 198 gang or group affiliated Parolees. There were 63 arrests of 41 Parolees (21%) for Part I Crimes, CPW, and drug-related incidents. Of the 198 group or gang affiliated parolees 34 are currently incarcerated. Of the 3,147 non-gang/group parolees, 5% were similarly arrested (Table 9 & 10).

From the beginning of the Parole analysis project in 2015 until 2020 there were 21 notable incidents involving 22 gang/group parolees who committed or were involved in major crimes. Of the 22 gang/group parolees, 8 were arrested for murder, 1 was arrested for conspiracy to commit murder, and 4 were killed. In 2020, 1 gang/group parolee was shot and killed by another gang/group parolee while leaving Destiny USA mall on New Year Eve, 31Dec20. In 2020, a large event, “Rye Day”, resulted in 9 injured and one dead, 6 parolees were in attendance and 1 was arrested for murder.

After the success of suggesting gang/group parolees for GPS placement from 2015 until 2019, it was decided moving forward gang/group members released to Parole will be placed on a high-risk caseload, then automatically placed on GPS. A monthly caseload conference was to be held where CNYCAC and Parole would evaluate soon-to-be-released inmates and Parolees using similar criteria used to designate CORE offenders. Due to COVID in-person conference restrictions, CNYCAC and Parole had weekly high-risk caseload conference emails. In 2020, CNYCAC also continued to assist Parole with GPS details by providing real-time GPS location and intelligence which resulted in the arrest of several Parolees for a variety of criminal charges and violations. Moving forward in 2021, gang/group members released to Parole will continue to be placed on a high-risk caseload, then automatically placed on GPS. Weekly high-risk caseload conferences will

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continue and CNYCAC will also continue to assist Parole with GPS details by providing real-time GPS location and intelligence.

Firearm Analysis: Between 2018 and 2020, there were 316 Multiple Use Firearms (MUF) used in gun crime incidents. 118 of the 316 MUF used were recovered during this timeframe. MUF are involved in 30% of all gun crimes. Casings or firearms were recovered in 45% of all crimes. Of the gun crime incidents where casings were recovered, the percentage of MUF increased to 68%. MUF statistics only account for a small percentage of revolvers as those weapons do not auto-eject casings. A correlation between MUF gun crime and gang/group involvement is shown in that 71% of MUF gun crime was gang/group-related. Since 2018, there have been 48 “Ghost Guns” (80% lower-frame firearms) recovered locally. Of the total, 12 (25%) have been identified as a MUF (Tables 11-14).

Over the last three years, there has been an increase in firearms being trafficked from southern states; particular Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. Many of these firearms are recovered in the City of Syracuse with a short time to crime (recovered shortly after purchased). Of the 118 MUFs recovered between 2018 and 2020, purchase information was available through ATF eTrace for 82 MUFs. Of these, 17 (21%) MUFs originated from GA, 10 (12%) from FL, 9 (11%) from NC, 8 (10%) from SC and 8 (10% from NY. Beginning in 2016, a 10 month long investigation involving the Syracuse Police Department, the Onondaga County District Attorney’s Office, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms (ATF) and the United States Attorney’s Office was conducted involving an individual suspected of illegally transporting handguns from Florida and selling them in the City of Syracuse. 18 firearms were recovered in the City of Syracuse that could be linked to this individual, all recovered with a short time to crime (as low as 6 days). Eight of the eighteen (44%) recovered were identified as a MUF. In 2017, the suspect was arrested in Florida and arraigned in Syracuse on numerous felony counts of criminal possession and sale of firearm charges. In 2018, the suspect was re-arraigned in Syracuse after additional firearms were recovered, was convicted at trial and sentenced to 15 years. Additionally, three other long-term investigations were developed and continued through 2020.

Hot Spots: The current POP areas were implemented in January 2020. In March 2018 the SNUG zone was expanded to include a 0.25 square mile area on the city’s eastside. This is in addition to a 2.25 square mile area on the city’s southwest side. Between 2018 and 2020 there were 2349 gun crimes in Syracuse, of which 43% (N=1014) occurred within the POP areas and 48% (N=1056) within the SNUG zone (MAP 1). Of the 2349 gun crimes, 711 involved Multiple Use Firearms 74%

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(N=528) occurred in the POP areas (MAP 2) and 47% (N=334) occurred in the SNUG zone. Of the 587 CPW incidents with arrests: 44% (N=258) occurred in POP areas and 34% (N=198) occurred in the SNUG zone (Map 2).

In 2018 the Syracuse Police Department conducted a SWEEP initiative on the James Geddes Syracuse Housing Authority property due to increased drug complaints and violence. The enforcement action associated to this SWEEP process resulted in (26) arrests. An additional CPTED effort was conducted in 110 gang territory, in the 200 block of Lincoln Ave. This area is in both a POP area and the SNUG zone and has historically experienced a high amount of gun crime. As a result of the CPTED efforts, an extensive list of gang members was trespassed from the area community center where they often congregated. Foliage was removed to decrease the ability to hide weapons and narcotics. Several local law enforcement agencies conducted enforcement in the area as well, which included the culmination a federal RICO investigation against the 110 gang. Over the course of 2018-2020 CPTED efforts have been conducted at various corner stores with a high volume of gun crime in three separate POP areas; Upstate Market, S & R Convenience Store, and Stop n' Shop. In addition to the gun crime, there were also robberies, other violent crime, gang and group-related disputes, and drug-related activity in each of these locations. As a result of the enforcement efforts, gang and group members from each respective area were issued trespass affidavits, prohibiting them from the property.

Temporal Analysis: Analysis of the times and days that gun crime occurs (2018 to 2020) indicates that on every day of the week, 77% of shots fired and shootings occur in the night to overnight time-frame (1700-0459hrs) when the time-frame is known. On average gun crime is highest from Saturday and Sunday midnight to 0500hrs comprising 58% of all gun crime during that five hour time-frame (Attachment 1).

Drugs: A distinct correlation between drugs and gun crime is noted over 2018 to 2020. Of the 242 individuals arrested for gun crimes over the three year period, 50% (N=121) were arrested for drug crimes during the same time frame. Furthermore, 40% (N=48) arrested for drug crimes were arrested for drugs multiple times during the analysis time frame. The correlation between drugs and CPW arrests was also analyzed. Of the 695 individuals arrested for CPW, 58% (N=403) were arrested for drug crimes during the same time frame; additionally, of the 403, 42% (N=168) were arrested multiple times for drug crimes during the analysis time frame.

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Outreach: CNYCAC provides Outreach partners a copy of each version of the CORE list detailing each individual's pedigree. CYNAC meets bi-weekly with Outreach partners from SNUG, a street outreach program operated by the Syracuse Model Neighborhood Facility. Discussions include a review of CORE individuals, recent gun crime incidents, gun and violence trends. Outreach has recently provided feedback regarding CPTED efforts, further supporting the collaborative mission.

Project Trinity: In October 2018 the Syracuse Police Department worked in partnership with Project Safe Neighborhoods and the John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety to initiate the Trinity Program. The Trinity program was created to identify gang-affiliated youth (17 and under) who are at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of gun violence in Onondaga County. The program seeks to reduce gun-involved violence among youth by developing and strengthening the support they receive from family, their community, and available services. A Trinity Program review meeting is held monthly to review current clients as well as new referrals. Since October 2018 there have been a total of 261 referrals made; as of April 2021 a total of 13 clients are enrolled. Since the inception of Trinity, 5 clients posted to social media with what appeared to be a firearm; 1 client was arrested for CPW 2nd after located in possession of a stolen handgun; 1 client was arrested for a shots fired incident; 2 clients were in the area of gun crime incidents; 1 client was shot and killed; 3 referrals were shot and killed; 1 former client was arrested for Murder; 10 referrals were arrested for Murder; 1 former client was arrested for CPW 2nd in relation to a homicide; and 1 referral was arrested for Manslaughter. According to the Salvation Army Trinity Program Supervisor, some clients appeared to have benefited from the program through improved attendance at school, engagement in pro-social activities, employment, and opposition to engagement negative peer groups.

Hot spots: Analysts have established a 'fishnet' or grid over 500 feet by 500 feet (250,000 square feet) sections of Syracuse. The grid was created regardless of street segments, intersections, gang boundaries, or topographical differences. All gun crimes are geo-located to a point in the City and then counted as they lie within the individual grids. This form of choropleth hotspot analysis is conducted on a weekly basis utilizing the past 365 days' worth of data for a consistent picture of year to date gun crimes. The grids with the highest number of gun crimes along with a selection of the bounding grids comprise the hot spots. This allows Analysts to refine the hotspots and make the most accurate recommendations for deployment taking into consideration the changing conditions.

Top Offender: CNYCAC develops a bi-annual gun violence "top offender" list C.O.R.E. (Chronic Offender Recognition and Enforcement) as well as a Juvenile CORE list. The Finn Institute

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completed a social network analysis of gangs/groups that identified key “linchpin” members who have extensive ties to multiple individuals in the entire group.

The CORE lists are comprised of individuals identified as “impact players” by law enforcement and “linchpin” members. In January 2019, the list of individuals was expanded to including gang/group members and all individuals arrested in Onondaga County over a three year period. This list of over 20,000 individuals is paired with existing data using a designated point system which weighs various factors determined to have an impact on gun crime and recidivism. Factors considered in refining the list include: identification as both, an “impact” and “linchpin” member, post release supervision status, current incarceration status, gang/group associations, prior gun arrest(s), involvement in shooting incidents, and high risk candidates for the Reentry Team etc. In 2020 the Juvenile CORE program was implemented. Juvenile CORE is a collaborative effort by both law enforcement and non-law enforcement partners aimed at reducing gun-involved violence among youth (17 and under) who are identified to be at the greatest risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of gun violence in Onondaga County. Efforts are made to identify and provide support needed by these CORE youth through a variety of services; however, efforts are also made to hold the youth accountable for any continued criminal behavior.