

# Consent Decree Public Hearing

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*10 March 2026*

# Investigatory Stops – Presentation Agenda

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- I. Policy Update
- II. Reporting Update
- III. Training Update
- IV. Community Engagement Feedback Loop
- V. Next Steps

# Historical Overview of Investigatory Stops Policy

**2016 - 2019**

- Retired Judge Arlander Keys (Consultant) 2017, 2018, 2019 Reports
- Identified concerns with data collection and supervisory reviews of stops and pat downs

**2022**

- CPD's internal Audit Division made a series of recommendations to revise practices related to the supervisory reviews
- Opportunity to further review practices with internal subject matter experts; overseen and guided by the newly appointed Consultant

**2022 - 2023**

- Approved Consultant's Request for Proposal: Co-Design Community Engagement for the CPD-ACLU Investigatory Stop Agreement
- Eight final recommendations presented in a meeting with CPD leadership to discuss the implementation options

**2023 - 2025**

- June 2023: Amended Stipulation Regarding Investigatory Stops, Protective Pat Downs, and Enforcement of Loitering Ordinances
- Solicited additional community feedback in August 2024; Finalized Policies in December 2024; Posted Revision in June & December of 2025

*\*Published 29 December 2025 w/ effective date of 03 February 2026 \**



# Investigatory Stops – Policy Update

The new policies governing CPD members' adherence to Fourth Amendment during police encounters and interactions with the public is a suite of the following topic-specific directives which became *effective on February 3, 2026*.

- **G03-08, Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment**—an overview of the *rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law* during police encounters.
- **G03-08-01, Investigatory Stops**—guidelines for *conducting Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs*.
- **G03-08-03, Reporting Temporary Detentions**—*reporting procedures* for Temporary Detentions, including Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs.
- **G03-08-04, Department Review of Temporary Detentions**—guidelines for *supervisory and Department-level review*

Chicago Police Department		General Order G03-08	
POLICE ENCOUNTERS AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT			
ISSUE DATE:	29 December 2025	EFFECTIVE DATE:	03 February 2026
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	03 - Field Operations		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

This parent directive provides a general overview regarding the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois during Temporary Detentions, including definitions, types of police encounters, and types of searches. It is informational in nature and does not provide procedural guidance on how to perform Temporary Detentions, Protective Pat Downs, or other searches. Please refer to the Department directive titled "Investigatory Stops" for procedures, requirements, and prohibitions regarding the performance of lawful Temporary Detentions, Protective Pat Downs, and other searches.

II. THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath and affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

III. POLICY

A. It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department to ensure that all interactions with the public are conducted in an unbiased, fair, and respectful manner and in accordance with the rights secured and protected by the United States Constitution, the Illinois Constitution, and state and federal laws.

B. Department members are responsible for ensuring public safety by deterring and responding to crime. Members are also responsible for conducting police encounters, including Temporary Detentions and Protective Pat Downs, in a manner consistent with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, the law, and this directive and its addenda.

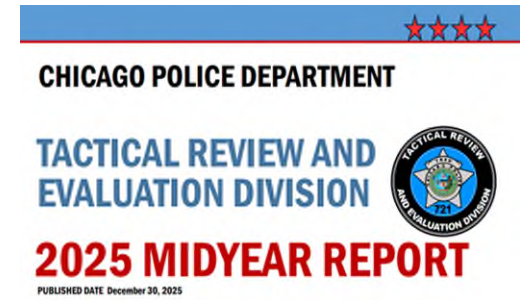
C. Safeguarding the liberties of the public and preventing crime are not mutually exclusive; each can be achieved by fostering trust and confidence between Department members and the public. Department members will comport with the policy and procedures of this directive and its addenda to ensure appropriate conduct when interacting with members of the public.

D. In conducting police encounters, including Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs, Department members will interact with all members of the public without bias and will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity which is inherently due every person as a human being without reference to stereotypes based on race, color, ethnicity, religion, homeless status, national



# Investigatory Stops – Reporting Update

## Data Transparency



- The Investigatory Stop website has been officially published and is now live and accessible.
- Investigatory Stop data is posted on ISRs website
- A semi-annual report on the reviewed Stop Reports, including an evaluation of the reviews and recommendations to modify policy, training, or tactics related to investigatory stops

## Investigatory Stops Website

<https://www.chicagopolice.org/investigatory-stops-protective-pat-downs-and-enforcement-of-loitering-ordinances/>



## Semi-Annual Reports

<https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>



# Investigatory Stops – Training Update

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- Prior to implementation of the new policy, all sworn Department members were enrolled in a “4<sup>th</sup> Amendment Suite” eLearning, and a “Stop Application” e-Learning. More than 95% of all sworn Department members completed this eLearning before implementation of the new policy on February 3, 2026.
- 4th Amendment concepts and foundations are included in **annual in-service trainings**, including a full day, in-person training completed in 2025 titled, “2025 Constitutional Policing Foundations: Conducting Vehicle and Pedestrian Stops to Pursue Justice and Protect Communities From Harm.”
- The Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU), in consultation with the Training Division, is currently developing **pre-service supervisor training** based on the new policy, application, and feedback from the field being compiled from the first several weeks of implementation. 4ASRU is scheduled to teach the first class to pre-service sergeants this month.

# Consultant Report: Community Engagement Results - Background

- CPD committed to improving investigatory stop and protective pat-down practices and approved a **robust community engagement approach** to inform policy improvements. This was facilitated by Maggie Hickey and her team at ArentFox Schiff (the Consultant Team).
- In 2022, three organizations were selected to co-design and lead engagement:
  - Lawndale Christian Legal Center
  - Center on Halsted
  - Equicity
- In 2023, more than 400 residents participated in engagement events, and recommendations were synthesized into 8 recommendations which were published in the “Consultant Report.”
- Then Acting Superintendent Fred Waller met with the community groups to present and discuss the synthesized recommendations.
- To close the feedback loop, CPD has updated responses to the recommendations based on work that has been done since October 2023.



# Recommendation 1 – Training

CPD should establish new or additional training/education for all officers with regard to the following topics: a. Training on the constitution and the law with regard to stop and frisk, and vehicle searches b. De-escalation tactics, such as acting in a respectful, reasonable manner and speaking in a tone that serves to de-escalate, reduce tension and precipitate a calm interaction c. Anti-bias/anti-racist educational awareness modules d. Interacting with persons with mental health challenges e. Interacting with the LGBTQ+ community f. Perspective taking/empathy, such as in workshops on engagement methods like Inter-Group Dialogue and conflict resolution g. Community service hours (as a cohort model) during their initial training in the academy

Topic	Year 2024	Year 2025
Training on the constitution and the law with regard to stop and frisk, and vehicle searches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 DRUCMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 DRTRUOF/HRVS</li> <li>2025 CPF</li> </ul>
De-escalation tactics, such as acting in a respectful, reasonable manner and speaking in a tone that serves to de-escalate, reduce tension and precipitate a calm interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 WellMART</li> <li>2024 DRUCMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 DRTRUOF/HRVS</li> <li>2025 CPF</li> <li>2025 CIW</li> <li>2025 Policy Refresher</li> </ul>
Anti-bias/anti-racist educational awareness modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 DRUCMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 DRTRUOF/HRVS</li> <li>2025 CPF</li> <li>2025 Policy Refresher</li> </ul>
Interacting with persons with mental health challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 DRUCMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 DRTRUOF/HRVS</li> <li>2025 CIW</li> </ul>
Interacting with the LGBTQ+ community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 Policy Refresher</li> </ul>
Perspective taking/empathy, such as in workshops on engagement methods like Inter-Group Dialogue and conflict resolution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2025 DRTRUOF/HRVS</li> <li>2025 CPF</li> <li>2025 CIW</li> </ul>
Community service hours (as a cohort model) during their initial training in the academy	During their time in the academic phase of basic training, recruits are often called upon to conduct community service projects. While there is no structured cohort model or curriculum, recruits will attend and participate in community events as scheduled by the TSG Community Engagement Team (e.g., Gifts with Santa) or other similar events intended to raise awareness for a specific cause (e.g., The Dunkin' Cop on a Rooftop). Additionally, recruits provide logistical support for events such as the Chicago Police memorial foundation or the Community Training Observation Day (CTOD).	

## TRAINING KEY:

DRUCMA = De-escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Coordinated Multiple Arrests

WellMART = Wellness and Law Enforcement Medical Rescue Training

DRTRUOF-U/HR-T-VS = De-escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Unknown/High Risk, Transitional Vehicle Stops

CPF = Constitutional Policing Foundations: Conducting Vehicle and Pedestrian Stops to Pursue Justice and Protect Communities from Harm

CIW = Crisis Intervention & Wellness

Policy Refresher = Active Bystander for Law Enforcement (ABLE), Policy Refresher, and CPR



# Recommendation 2 – Policy

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CPD should clarify its policies with regard to what officers are required to do when they interact with community members during a stop of any kind, including: a. Requiring officers to immediately identify themselves and explain reasons, including the specific “factor of suspicion” (see Recommendation 6a), for which a community member is being stopped. b. Requiring officers to explain what community members’ rights are during a stop in a respectful, reasonable manner and tone that serves to deescalate, reduce tension and precipitate a calm interaction. The explanation must include their rights related to consenting to a search, and being temporarily detained (i.e. stopped).

On February 3, 2026, CPD's G03-08 Policy Suite (Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment) went into effect. Policy requirements include:

- As soon as safe and feasible inform person of: name and rank, reason for the stop, the fact the person is being temporarily and lawfully detained, the person will be free to leave at the conclusion of the stop (unless probable cause for arrest is established), and the person is not required to answer questions.
- To request a consent to search, an officer must first have reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is involved in a crime or possesses evidence of a crime.
- When requesting a consent search, officers must ask for consent, establish and communicate the scope of the search, inform the person they may revoke consent at any time, and end the search upon the person revoking consent.
- Officers must record the entire consent-to-search incident on a body-worn camera, issue a Stop Receipt to the person, and document it on a Stop Report.
- Officer name plates, unit designators, and star numbers will be clearly visible. If not, announce identities and display credentials.
- Officers will act with professionalism and courtesy throughout the duration of the investigatory stop interaction.

*Note: CPD's 2025 in-service training incorporated a refresher on "Tactical 9-Step Communication" which includes, in part: Greeting, Identification, Explanation, and Asking for Justification.*

# Recommendation 3 – Community Education

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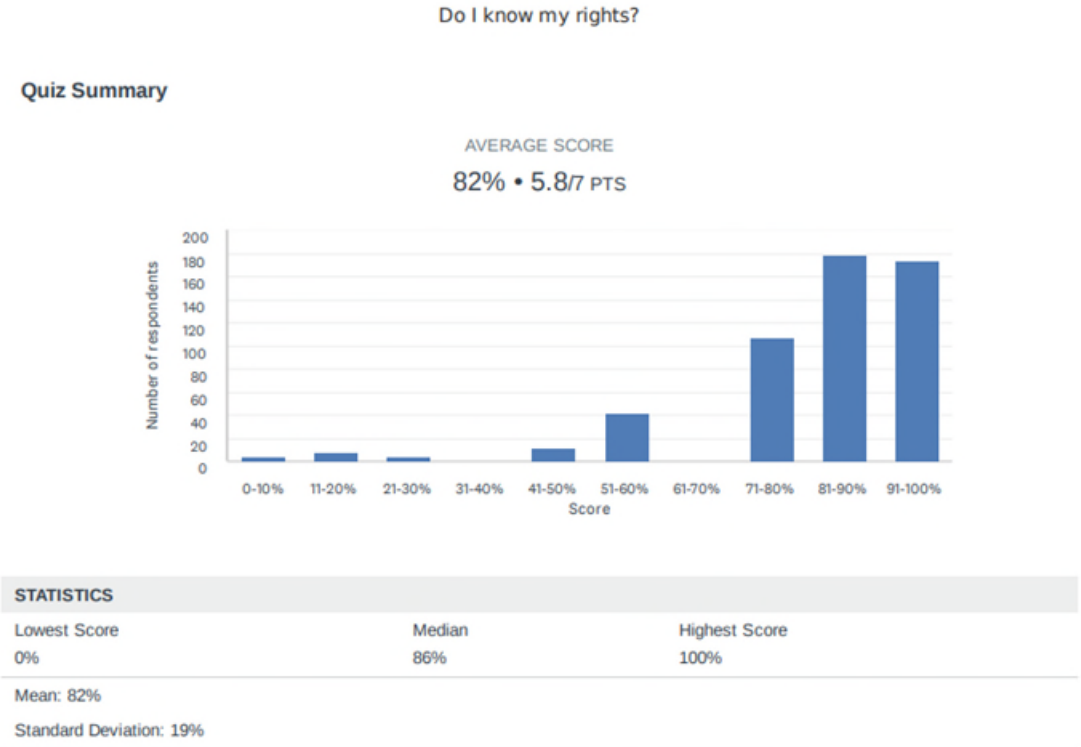
CPD and ACLU should designate third party organizations to provide constitutional rights education with regard to stops, searches, and seizures to community institutions such as, schools, churches, community centers, etc. These education efforts should be focused in communities with the highest 14 rates of police stops/interactions. CPD should regularly survey residents in these communities to gauge awareness and understanding of their rights with the goal of achieving 50% awareness of basic constitutional rights.

- In 2024, CPD partnered with national experts to develop the 2025 Constitutional Policing Foundations course which was attended by all sworn Department members. (Course Title: *Constitutional Policing Foundations: Conducting Vehicle and Pedestrian Stops to Pursue Justice and Protect Communities from Harm*)
  - The full day training was designed to enhance officers' understanding and application of constitutional policing principals with a focus on exercising strategic thinking aimed to effectively pursue justice and protect people from harm when conducting stops.
  - In 2025, an abbreviated version of this course was adapted for use during CPD's Community Training Observation Days. It was delivered with the intent to provide constitutional rights education on stops, searches, and seizures to attending community members.

# Recommendation 3 – Community Education (continued)

CPD and ACLU should designate third party organizations to provide constitutional rights education with regard to stops, searches, and seizures to community institutions such as, schools, churches, community centers, etc. These education efforts should be focused in communities with the highest 14 rates of police stops/interactions. CPD should regularly survey residents in these communities to gauge awareness and understanding of their rights with the goal of achieving 50% awareness of basic constitutional rights.

- CPD continues to promote its "Know Your Rights" campaign which was refreshed in 2024 with the assistance of a marketing firm. CPD has continued to utilize CTA advertising, as well as distributing brochures and flyers during public events and CPD community engagements. The campaign also remains active at <https://www.chicagopolice.org/know-your-rights/>. This web page includes a knowledge check (quiz) for visitors to utilize.



# Recommendation 4 – Officer Wellness

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CPD should mandate one annual visit with a mental health professional for all police officers.

- Although collective bargaining and contractual requirements do not allow CPD to mandate wellness visits, CPD is now one of, if not the only, large city police department that offers a structured voluntary annual wellness check-in program. This program is:
  - Formalized in CPD Policy (E07-07), which was last updated in March 2025.
  - Available to all Department members and allows each member to request one individual voluntary wellness session per calendar year with a licensed clinician assigned to the Professional Counseling Division or with an approved outside provider.
  - Protected by confidentiality.
  - Counted as the member's tour of duty once attendance is verified.
  - Not considered a replacement for confidential clinical counseling, Peer Support, substance abuse counseling, Chaplain Support, trauma and critical incident response, or stress management and resilience programming.
  - Experiencing a steady increase in annual participation since its inception (2023).

# Recommendation 5 – Positive Police-Community Interactions

CPD should institute activities that generate more opportunities for positive police-community interactions in a non-enforcement context. In addition, officers should be required to do a minimum number of community service hours (during which they are not also doing enforcement work) in their district each year.

- In 2025, CPD partnered with the Civic Consulting Alliance (CCA) to conduct a comprehensive assessment and review of CPD's community policing program.
  - The assessment will look at what is working and what can be improved, and it included extensive community involvement through partnerships with (8) community-based organizations who conducted dozens of public meetings.
  - CCA's report, with recommendations for CPD, is expected to be made public during the first half of 2026.
- Though collective bargaining agreements prevent CPD from *mandating* community service, the Department encourages community service through a variety of different community partnerships such as CPD-youth fishing, “Shop with a cop,” “National Night Out,” and “Cop on a Rooftop” to support Special Olympics. CPD also enlists recruits (on probationary status) for assistance with community service events during the Academy portion of their training.



# Recommendation 6 – Equal Treatment

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CPD should update its policing strategies to ensure that individuals in different communities are treated similarly during interactions by doing the following: a. Specify a limited number of “factors of ‘suspicion’” that officers may only use as a reason for a stop (This factor must also be explained to the person being stopped as per Recommendation 2.a.) b. Develop a method for documenting stops and police interactions that generates data that can be shared with the public. c. Reduce the amount of turnover or shifting around of officer assignments so that officers spend more time getting to know the communities they are policing, by making its workforce allocation strategies more efficient and consistent with industry standards. d. Support better supervision of officers by reducing the span of control - the ratio of officers to their supervisors within their districts.

- While CPD policy doesn’t specifically limit the number of “factors of suspicion,” CPD’s February 2026 G03-08 Policy Suite (Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment):
  - Requires investigatory stops be based on specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, give rise to reasonable articulable suspicion that criminal activity is afoot. The sole purpose of the temporary detention is to prove or disprove those suspicions.
  - Requires officers use reliable, credible, and reasonably trustworthy information in establishing reasonable articulable suspicion or probable cause to detain or search a person.
  - Prohibits stops based *solely* on race and other protected classes, the odor of cannabis without other specific and articulable facts of criminal activity, describing behavior as "suspicious" without further articulation, the geographic location of the stop, a person's response to the presence of officers, and a person's presence in the company of others suspected of criminal activity.
  - Requires all the facts that support reasonable articulable suspicion or probable cause to detain or search a person be documented on Stop Report.

# Recommendation 6 – Equal Treatment (continued)

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CPD should update its policing strategies to ensure that individuals in different communities are treated similarly during interactions by doing the following: a. Specify a limited number of “factors of ‘suspicion’” that officers may only use as a reason for a stop (This factor must also be explained to the person being stopped as per Recommendation 2.a.) b. Develop a method for documenting stops and police interactions that generates data that can be shared with the public. c. Reduce the amount of turnover or shifting around of officer assignments so that officers spend more time getting to know the communities they are policing, by making its workforce allocation strategies more efficient and consistent with industry standards. d. Support better supervision of officers by reducing the span of control - the ratio of officers to their supervisors within their districts.

- CPD posts Investigatory Stop data derived from Stop Reports on its website (currently, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/isr-data/>) on an annual basis, including fields for which information is collected on the Stop Report. The Department will also post on its website a data dictionary for Stop Report data.
- CPD continues to expand its Unity of Command and Span of Control Schedule Pilot Program," last updated and expanded on January 8, 2026. This program:
  - Serves to enable more effective and efficient quality supervision
  - Strives to maintain and monitor a span of control for each participating district that will be not greater than, on average, ten police officers per sergeant who are assigned to patrol duties.
  - Establishes geographic familiarity by ensuring Department members operate in an acquainted community.

# Recommendation 7 – Officer Standards of Conduct

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CPD should conduct regular performance reviews with regard to stops and generate more disciplinary options, (including removal/firing) for officers who behave unethically, repeatedly violate community members' rights, behave aggressively, and generate repeated complaints. As a way to hold officers to a high standard of ethics, behavior, and impartiality, CPD should consider revising its oath to include language similar to what the Illinois State Police (ISP) requires, specifically the phrase in the ISP oath5: "I pledge to be honest in thought, word, and deed; to maintain unimpeachable integrity; to be just, fair, and impartial; to be steadfast against evil and its temptations; and to give my utmost to protect the rights, property, and lives of our citizens."

- On February 3, 2026, CPD's G03-08 Policy Suite (Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment) went into effect. The new policy suite requires:
  - Supervisory reviews of all investigatory stops as required by paragraphs 828-833 of the Amended Stipulation of the Consent Decree.
  - The 4th Amendment Stop Review Unit review a representative sample of investigatory stops and Stop Reports completed for enforcement of the Loitering Ordinances to ensure CPD completely and thoroughly reported all factors that established justification for stops and patdowns and to ensure supervisory reviews were timely, thorough, complete, objective, and consistent with CPD policies.
- CPD is currently finishing development of an incident debriefing application specifically for this process. CPD will utilize this application to review stops that occurred starting on February 3, 2026.
- CPD's complaint and disciplinary policy (updated December 29, 2023) continues to recognize the "resolution of complaints through a fair and prompt investigative process supports the Department's legitimacy and effectiveness by fostering community trust and promoting Department and community member confidence in the accountability structure."

# Recommendation 7 – Officer Standards of Conduct (continued)

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CPD should conduct regular performance reviews with regard to stops and generate more disciplinary options, (including removal/firing) for officers who behave unethically, repeatedly violate community members' rights, behave aggressively, and generate repeated complaints. As a way to hold officers to a high standard of ethics, behavior, and impartiality, CPD should consider revising its oath to include language similar to what the Illinois State Police (ISP) requires, specifically the phrase in the ISP oath<sup>5</sup>: "I pledge to be honest in thought, word, and deed; to maintain unimpeachable integrity; to be just, fair, and impartial; to be steadfast against evil and its temptations; and to give my utmost to protect the rights, property, and lives of our citizens."

- On February 10, 2026, a new Performance Evaluation System went into effect designed to enable "CPD to identify, support, and recognize members who perform their duties lawfully, safely, and effectively, as well as to identify and respond to members who perform poorly, demonstrate adverse behaviors, or engage in inappropriate conduct or conduct that otherwise undermines member or public safety and community trust."
- Finally all elements referenced in ISP's oath can be found in CPD's "standards of conduct" as dictated by the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago police Department: Language includes:
  - "to safeguard lives and property....and to respect....Constitutional rights.." (Section 3(a))
  - "Honest in thought and deed..." (Section 3(b))
  - "I will never....permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions." (Section 3(c))
  - "The public demands that the integrity of its law enforcement officers be above reproach...Succumbing to even minor temptation can...destroy an individual's effectiveness and contribute to the corruption of countless others." (Section 4)

# Recommendation 8 – CPD as a Learning Organization

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If current CPD practices already exist or provide for anything included in these recommendations, then CPD should review current practices for effectiveness to revise and update current practices accordingly.

- The Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit and Research and Development Division will be critical to evaluating the effectiveness of the new Fourth Amendment Stop policy published in early February.
- CPD continues to build the technology and infrastructure to collect data on investigatory stops, analyze that data, and utilize the analysis to enhance CPD's continued efforts as a learning, self-correcting organization.
- CPD will rely upon future community engagement for continued input.

# Community Feedback – Next Steps

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## Opening the Next Feedback Loop

- CPD is planning the next phase of community engagement on investigatory stops.
- Engagement will include CPD updates and soliciting feedback from the community.
- Engagement is expected to be completed in 2026.

**QUESTIONS?**

# POLICY IMPLEMENTATION & SEARCH WARRANT TRAINING

Chicago Police Department

Commander Joshua Wallace and Lieutenant Michael Kapustianyk, Criminal Network Group/Research and  
Development | March 2026

# CPD Search Warrants

CPD's Community-Informed Search Warrant Policy Revisions

**2021**

CPD Posted Final Draft Search Warrant Policy

**2025**

Delivery of Required Comprehensive Training

**2026**



**2022-2025**

Revised Policies to Implement Additional Community Feedback and Consent Decree Requirements

**2025**

Development of the Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

**2026**

Full Implementation of Revised Policy and ESW. Continuing Systematic Improvement and Feedback

*Mission: Constitutional policing with community trust through accountability, transparency, and minimizing trauma*

# CPD Search Warrants

**1**

## Community-Informed Policy Revisions

Key Changes & Implementation

**2**

## Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

Electronic Documentation System

**3**

## Comprehensive Training Requirements

In-Person & eLearning

**4**

## Community Engagement and Transparency

Building Trust & Transparency

*Mission: Constitutional policing with community trust through accountability, transparency, and minimizing trauma*

# CPD Search Warrant Community-Informed Policies: 2021

## S04-19: Search Warrants

- INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS are conducted to VERIFY AND CORROBORATE information
- CPD DEPUTY CHIEF or above MUST APPROVE residential search warrants where occupants are present
- “No-Knock” search warrants ARE LIMITED: DANGER TO LIFE OR SAFETY; APPROVED by a CPD BUREAU CHIEF
- Efforts are made to IDENTIFY AND PLAN FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS (e.g., children) present
- A LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE and a FEMALE OFFICER are ON THE SCENE for all residential search warrants
- ALL OFFICERS serving a search warrant:
  - are COURTEOUS, RESPECTFUL, AND PROFESSIONAL.
  - WEAR AND ACTIVATE A BODY-WORN CAMERA.
- ALL “WRONG RAIDS” are subject to a MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATION and a CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW.

# CPD Search Warrant Community-Informed Policies: 2021

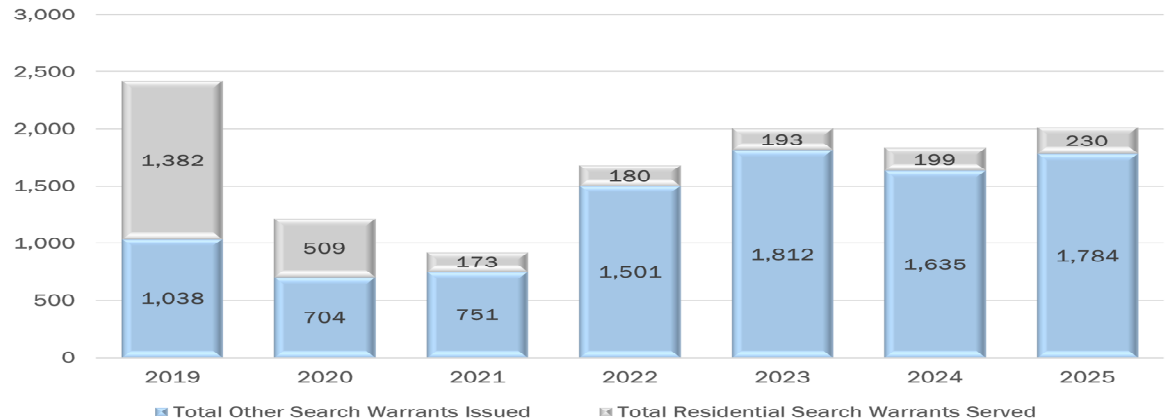
The table identifies CPD's reported search warrant activity:

<sup>1</sup> CPD has 96 hours to serve a search warrant once it is issued.

<sup>2</sup> Residential is based on the warrant location type in the CLEAR Search Warrant application.

CPD Search Warrants by Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Search Warrants Issued	2,420	1,213	924	1,681	2,005	1,834	2,014
Total Residential Search Warrants Served <sup>1</sup>	1,382	509	173	180	193	199	230
Percentage of Total Search Warrants Served as <b>Residential</b> <sup>2</sup>	57%	42%	19%	11%	10%	11%	11%

Residential vs. Other Search Warrants  
2019 - 2025



## CPD Search Warrant Community-Informed Policies: 2021

The table identifies the frequency in which evidence is recovered or arrests are made during CPD's service of residential search warrants:

<sup>1</sup> Evidence Recovered and Associated Arrest are based on the Evidence Recovered and Arrest Made fields in the CLEAR Search Warrant application. The value represents the number of search warrants associated with at least one arrest or recovered evidence, not the number of arrestees or how much evidence was recovered

CPD Search Warrants by Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total <b>Residential</b> Search Warrants Served	1,382	509	173	180	193	199	230
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with <b>Evidence Recovered</b> <sup>1</sup>	1,251	477	163	165	179	186	216
Percentage of Residential Search Warrants Served with <b>Evidence Recovered</b>	91%	94%	94%	92%	93%	93%	94%
Number of Residential Search Warrants Served with <b>Associated Arrest(s)</b> <sup>1</sup>	834	337	105	79	94	96	134
Percentage of Residential Search Warrant Served with <b>Associated Arrest(s)</b>	60%	66%	61%	44%	49%	48%	58%



# 2022-2026: Consent Decree Inclusion

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## 2022-26 Consent Decree Inclusion

Revised policies were drafted being reflective of community engagement feedback and national best practices.

- S04-19: *Search Warrants*
- S04-19-01: *Search Warrant Development, Review, and Approval*
- S04-19-02: *Search Warrant Service*
- S04-19-03: *Search Warrant Post-Service Documentation and Review*

### Requires Increased Documentation

- Development
- Risk Assessment
- Pre-Service
- Post-Service

# 2022-2026: Consent Decree Inclusion

- Final policies are included in CPD's Department Directives System (DDS) – Pre-Implementation

[www.directives.chicagopolice.org](http://www.directives.chicagopolice.org)

Chicago Police Department  
Directives Search Links

Chicago Police Department  
Department Directives System

Welcome to the Chicago Police Department  
As part of the CPD's ongoing process to update its Departmental Directives System, we are pleased to announce that we have published the following directives and policies. CPD will continue to update this page as new directives and policies are published.

- General Order
- Special Order
- City Charter Provisions
- Departmental Policy
- Resources
- Training Publications
- Public Exclusion and Restriction
- Agency

Chicago Police Department  
SEARCH WARRANTS  
ISSUE DATE: 07 May 2025  
APPROVAL DATE: 07 May 2025  
REVISIONS: Pending Publications  
MEDIA CATEGORY: Pending Publications

Table 10 - Search Warrant Guide - 07 May 2025 Version (Just You in Charge) which includes:  
Table 10 - Search Warrant  
Table 10-1 - Search Warrant Development, Review, and Approval  
Table 10-2 - Search Warrant Service  
Table 10-3 - Search Warrant Post-Service Documentation and Review

The revised suite of directives will be published and made effective in 2026, implementing these new provisions upon the completion of training for CPD members on the Search Warrant Guide and the development and implementation of a new Director's Search Warrant Reporting Application.

As part of the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Community Engagement in Policy Development process, each section of CPD's Search Warrant Guide of directives also posted on CPD's website for public review and public comment. Also undergoing the required policy review process as prescribed by the Consent Decree (2020) of Illinois v. City of Chicago, Case No. 17-10020. The required public hearing application (CPD Search Warrant Guide, 10-1-2025) provides a summary and updates on the Search Warrant Guide of directives. Community engagement efforts.

Larry Stralick  
Supervisor of Training

- CPD Search Warrant Reform Website  
[www.chicagopolice.org/search-warrant-reform/](http://www.chicagopolice.org/search-warrant-reform/)



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
News & Media Get Service Community Policing Inside CPD Explore CPD

We serve and protect.

Join CPD  
Make a difference within your community and help the people of Chicago.  
Answer the call to serve those in need and begin building a better tomorrow today.

Search Warrant Reform

Chicago Police Department Search Warrant Reforms - What You Need to Know

View/Download  
Current Search Warrant Policy  
Search Warrant Reform Timeline  
Summary of Policy Engagement  
Proposed Search Warrant Policy Side

Overview  
The Chicago Police Department's CPD search warrant policy is described in its Special Order 104-18, "Search Warrants." This website is designed to provide an update on CPD's program to continue to review and revise its search warrant policy and practices, respond to external community feedback on the search warrant policy, and identify revisions to be implemented with the new draft search warrant Special Orders. In addition, the website provides access to information on the nature and extent of the current use of search warrants by CPD along with the

# 2022-2026: Consent Decree Inclusion

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## Strengthens the Protection of Human Rights, Accountability, and Transparency

- Emphasis on Respectful, Courteous, and Professional Treatment
- Acknowledgment of Search Warrants as a Traumatic Experience
- Promoting the Sanctity of Life, Accommodating Religious Beliefs, Respecting Gender Identities
- Requiring Comprehensive Training
- Assessing the reliability of informants and achieving a Law Enforcement objective
- Documented Pre-Service Planning, paying special attention to and account for potentially vulnerable persons
- “Wrong raids” notifications and investigations (COPA, Search Warrant Review Board)
- Publish annual search warrant data and conduct audits of CPD’s search warrant practices.

# 2022-2026: Consent Decree Inclusion

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## Minimize Trauma from Search Warrants when Serving Residential Search Warrants

- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Officer to be present on the scene of a search warrant
- Search warrants will only be served between the hours of 6:00 am and 9:00 pm
- All CPD officers will be recognizable as police officers (uniform or specialized garments)
- Requires “knock and announce” requirements to delay entry and provide a reasonable opportunity to comply
- CPD officers will avoid handcuffing, questioning, or intentionally pointing firearm at children
- CPD officers will minimize impact on children when arresting a parent or caregiver
- Continually assessing the changing circumstances
- Mandated Supervisory Review of Residential Search Warrants

# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

## WHAT IS ESW?

Centralized digital platform for all search warrant documentation, from development to review — replacing paper-based Search Warrant Data form

## WHY ESW?

- Standardized documentation
- Increased data collection
- Efficient supervisory review
- Enhanced accountability

## FOUR INTEGRATED FORMS

1

### Development

Investigation & Probable Cause

2

### Risk Assessment

Safety evaluation for all persons

3

### Pre-Service Planning

Assignments and Resources

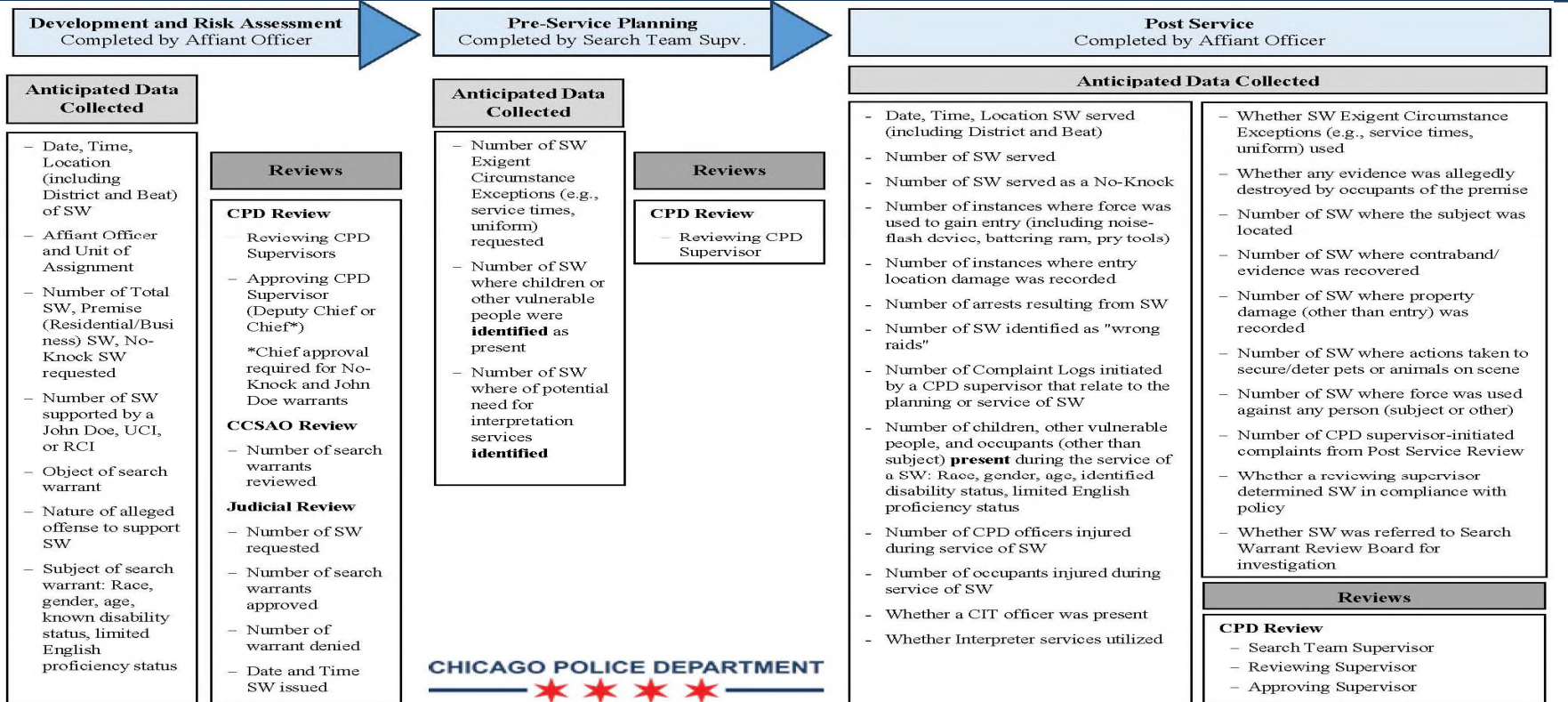
4

### Post-Service

Results and Supervisory Review



# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application



# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

**Development and Risk Assessment**  
Completed by Affiant Officer

## Anticipated Data Collected

- Date, Time, Location (including District and Beat) of SW
- Affiant Officer and Unit of Assignment
- Number of Total SW, Premise (Residential/Business) SW, No-Knock SW requested
- Number of SW supported by a John Doe, UCI, or RCI
- Object of search warrant
- Nature of alleged offense to support SW
- Subject of search warrant: Race, gender, age, known disability status, limited English proficiency status

## Reviews

### CPD Review

- Reviewing CPD Supervisors
- Approving CPD Supervisor (Deputy Chief or Chief\*)

\*Chief approval required for No-Knock and John Doe warrants

### CCSAO Review

- Number of search warrants reviewed

### Judicial Review

- Number of SW requested
- Number of search warrants approved
- Number of warrant denied
- Date and Time SW issued

- Object of search warrant, Premise Type (residential, business, other real property)

**Development**

Search Warrant Development

Type Of Search Warrant: Premise (dropdown)    Premise Type: Residential (dropdown)

Object(s) of Search Warrant:  Person  Narcotics  Firearm

Describe: Describe person, narcotics, firearm here

- Search Warrant Source - John Doe, RCI, UCI, Investigative, Other

Search Warrant Jurisdiction: ILCS CHARGES (dropdown)    Source: UCI (dropdown)

- Subject: race, gender, age, known disability status, limited English proficiency status

Subject

Subject Unknown?

Last Name: Smith    First Name: John    Middle Initial: L    Gender: M (dropdown)    Race: UNKNOWN (dropdown)

Date Of Birth: 05-AUG-1955    Known Nicknames or Aliases:

Limited English Proficiency: YES  NO  UNKNOWN     Identified Disability: YES  NO  UNKNOWN



# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

**Pre-Service Planning**  
Completed by Search Team Supv.



**Anticipated Data Collected**

- Number of SW Exigent Circumstance Exceptions (e.g., service times, uniform) requested
- Number of SW where children or other vulnerable people were **identified** as present
- Number of SW where of potential need for interpretation services **identified**

**Reviews**

- CPD Review**
- Reviewing CPD Supervisor

• **Exceptions Requested or Approved identified during pre-service planning**

Announcement Rule Exception (I.e. No-Knock Warrant)?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
Service Time Exception (Outside 0600-2100)?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
Uniform Exception?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO
Marked Vehicle Exception?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NO

• **Children or other vulnerable persons identified during pre-service planning**

Potential additional occupants?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> N/A	<input type="text"/>
Vulnerable persons identified?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> N/A	<input type="text"/>
Additional designated CIT officers requested?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> N/A	<input type="text"/>

• **Need for CPD support units (including interpretation services) included during pre-service planning session**

CPD support units requested?	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> N/A	<input type="text"/>
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# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

**Post Service**  
Completed by Affiant Officer

## Anticipated Data Collected

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Date, Time, Location SW served (including District and Beat)</li> <li>- Number of SW served</li> <li>- Number of SW served as a No-Knock</li> <li>- Number of instances where force was used to gain entry (including noise-flash device, battering ram, pry tools)</li> <li>- Number of instances where entry location damage was recorded</li> <li>- Number of arrests resulting from SW</li> <li>- Number of SW identified as "wrong raids"</li> <li>- Number of Complaint Logs initiated by a CPD supervisor that relate to the planning or service of SW</li> <li>- Number of children, other vulnerable people, and occupants (other than subject) <b>present</b> during the service of a SW: Race, gender, age, identified disability status, limited English proficiency status</li> <li>- Number of CPD officers injured during service of SW</li> <li>- Number of occupants injured during service of SW</li> <li>- Whether a CIT officer was present</li> <li>- Whether Interpreter services utilized</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether SW Exigent Circumstance Exceptions (e.g., service times, uniform) used</li> <li>- Whether any evidence was allegedly destroyed by occupants of the premise</li> <li>- Number of SW where the subject was located</li> <li>- Number of SW where contraband/evidence was recovered</li> <li>- Number of SW where property damage (other than entry) was recorded</li> <li>- Number of SW where actions taken to secure/deter pets or animals on scene</li> <li>- Number of SW where force was used against any person (subject or other)</li> <li>- Number of CPD supervisor-initiated complaints from Post Service Review</li> <li>- Whether a reviewing supervisor determined SW in compliance with policy</li> <li>- Whether SW was referred to Search Warrant Review Board for investigation</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## Reviews

### CPD Review

- Search Team Supervisor
- Reviewing Supervisor
- Approving Supervisor

- Number of Search Warrants Served - including exceptions and served as a "no-knock"

## Search Warrant Service

Warrant Served? YES	Date Served 15-FEB-2026	Time Served 0945	Serving Unit 189
Associated RD #'s	Associated Event #'s		
Service Time Exception (Outside 0600-2100) approved?	YES	NO	Utilized? YES NO
Uniform Exception approved?	YES	NO	Utilized? YES NO
Marked Vehicle Exception approved?	YES	NO	Utilized? YES NO
Announcement Rule Exception (No-Knock) approved?	YES	NO	Utilized? YES NO

- Whether interpreter services were utilized

Interpreter Utilized YES	Select all that apply <input type="checkbox"/> CPD <input type="checkbox"/> LANGUAGE LINE <input type="checkbox"/> NON-CPD
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- Were actions taken to secure/deter pets or animals on scene

Animals at Location YES	Were actions taken to deter animals? YES	Describe Leash
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# Electronic Search Warrant (ESW) Application

**Post Service**  
Completed by Affiant Officer

## Anticipated Data Collected

- Date, Time, Location SW served (including District and Beat)
- Number of SW served
- Number of SW served as a No-Knock
- Number of instances where force was used to gain entry (including noise-flash device, battering ram, pry tools)
- Number of instances where entry location damage was recorded
- Number of arrests resulting from SW
- Number of SW identified as "wrong raids"
- Number of Complaint Logs initiated by a CPD supervisor that relate to the planning or service of SW
- Number of children, other vulnerable people, and occupants (other than subject) **present** during the service of a SW: Race, gender, age, identified disability status, limited English proficiency status
- Number of CPD officers injured during service of SW
- Number of occupants injured during service of SW
- Whether a CIT officer was present
- Whether Interpreter services utilized
- Whether SW Exigent Circumstance Exceptions (e.g., service times, uniform) used
- Whether any evidence was allegedly destroyed by occupants of the premise
- Number of SW where the subject was located
- Number of SW where contraband/evidence was recovered
- Number of SW where property damage (other than entry) was recorded
- Number of SW where actions taken to secure/deter pets or animals on scene
- Number of SW where force was used against any person (subject or other)
- Number of CPD supervisor-initiated complaints from Post Service Review
- Whether a reviewing supervisor determined SW in compliance with policy
- Whether SW was referred to Search Warrant Review Board for investigation

## Reviews

### CPD Review

- Search Team Supervisor
- Reviewing Supervisor
- Approving Supervisor

- Number of search warrants where evidence was recovered, including if evidence was allegedly destroyed or removed

Evidence

Evidence not found  Indication evidence removed or destroyed

Traps Found

Evidence recovered?  
YES

Inventory

Add Inventory

Inventory Type	Location Found
GUN: Firearm	LIVING ROOM

- Number of occupants during service of search warrant, including injury and vulnerability

Add

Last Name: Smith, First Name: Jamie, Middle Initial: , Gender: F, Race: WHITE

Date Of Birth: 12-AUG-1985, Age: 40

Injured?

Vulnerable?

Select all that apply

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY  CHILD  ELDERLY

MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION  LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

PHYSICAL/DEVELOPMENTAL/INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY  PREGNANT

Vulnerability Comments

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial	DOB	Age	Race	Gender	Vulnerable?	Vulnerable Code	Vulnerability Comments	Injured?
Smith	Jamie		12-AUG-1985	40	WHITE	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>



# SEARCH WARRANT TRAINING

## 1 Training Requirements

In-Person & eLearning

## 2 Community Engagement

An Informed Public

## 3 Accountability Mechanisms

Building Trust & Transparency

## 4 Risk Assessments

Identification Strategy

*Mission: Constitutional policing with community trust through accountability, transparency, and minimizing trauma*

# COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING REQUIREMENT

**Policy Requirement:** *"Prior to applying for, approving, planning for, serving, or supervising... Department members must complete comprehensive search warrant training."*

## WHO MUST COMPLETE TRAINING

- Anyone developing, reviewing, approving, or serving search warrants:
- Bureau of Patrol: (Tactical Teams, Priority Response Teams)
- Bureau of Counterterrorism
- Bureau of Detectives
- SWAT
- All supervisors in these units (Sergeant – Chief)

## TRAINING DELIVERY

### eLearning

**1 hour (self-paced) Required for ALL Department Members**

Policy modules, constitutional law, refreshers

### In-Person

**16 hours (2 days) Required for Identified Department Members Only**

Policy familiarization, Complete ESW overview, scenarios, simulations, role-play, case studies

✓ Policy improvements • ✓ Practical exercises • ✓ ESW proficiency •

# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & TRANSPARENCY

*Search warrants represent significant government intrusion. Building community trust requires transparency, accountability, and demonstrated commitment to minimizing trauma.*

## Public Data

Annual publication of search warrant statistics, wrong raids, vulnerable persons present, accountability measures



## Education

Community presentations, 'Know Your Rights' materials (multiple languages), video explanations, FAQ resources

**Commitment: Demonstrate responsiveness to community concerns through action, not just words**

# ADDRESSING COMMUNITY CONCERNS

*"Search warrants traumatize children and families"*



✓ CIT officers at ALL warrants ✓ Assess vulnerable persons during planning ✓ Minimize children's presence ✓ Restrict questioning/handcuffing children ✓ Post-service support

*"Police damage property unnecessarily"*



✓ Training on minimizing damage ✓ Use only force necessary ✓ Return items to placement ✓ Request keys/codes ✓ City Claims process ✓ Residents & Occupant follow-up for support services

*"Wrong raids happen with no accountability"*



✓ Mandatory independent investigation ✓ Multi-level supervisory review ✓ Immediate Log Number ✓ Search Warrant Review Board ✓ Disciplinary consequences ✓ Public transparency

# ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS:



ESW Application  
Audit Trail



Professional  
Standards Audits



Search Warrant  
Review Board



Disciplinary  
Consequences



Public Annual  
Reporting

# RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Objective scoring determines appropriate resources and tactics

## Risk Factors Evaluated:

Subject's offense & history • Weapon possession/use • Location fortification • Vulnerable persons • Time of day • Intelligence quality

17-24

Between 17 and 24 points. If the risk assessment score is seventeen points or above, a recommended consultation with a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team supervisor via the 24-hour SWAT desk will be conducted on whether SWAT will assist in serving the search warrant consistent with the Department directives titled "Search Warrant Service" and "Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Incidents."

25+

Greater than 24 points. The search team supervisor will notify a SWAT team supervisor to request SWAT assistance in serving the search warrant, consistent with the Department directive titled "Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Incidents." **25+ risk assessment will trigger a mandatory consultation.**

# SIX CORE TRAINING MODULES (Day 1)

**1**

## Constitutional & Legal

Fourth Amendment • Probable cause •  
Knock & Announce

**2**

## Warrant Development

Investigation • Verification • Informant  
assessment

**3**

## Pre-Service Planning

Tactics • Vulnerable persons • Resources

**4**

## Service Procedures

Entry • De-escalation • Evidence collection

**5**

## Post-Service

Documentation • Reviews • Return  
procedures

**6**

## Accountability & Ethics

False statements • Duty to report •  
Discipline

# IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Constitutional policing • Community trust • Sanctity of human life • Continuous improvement

## Training Development & Delivery

Curriculum finalization, train-the-trainer, eLearning modules

## ESW Application Deployment

System testing, user training, parallel operations

## Policy Finalization & Rollout

Final review, publication, resource distribution

## Full Implementation

All warrants via ESW, compliance monitoring begins

## Continuous Improvement

Quarterly refreshers, annual review, community feedback

# SWAT SEARCH WARRANT TACTICS

Chicago Police Department · Special Weapons and Tactics

*Constitutional Policing · Sanctity of Human Life · Minimizing Trauma*

# Module 1: Goals & Objectives

- E-Learning Completion Required
- SWAT has participated in SW Reform Policy discussions since January 2024

1

## Instructional Goal

Basic fundamental tactics and principles needed to be successful throughout the service of a search warrant.

2

## Performance Objectives

Criteria that needs to be demonstrated by the end of the course.

3

## Safety Rules

Strict policy on safety procedures. Handling of weapons, safety areas, and expectations.

4

## Introduction

Overview of the course.

# Module 2: Planning Process

Part 1 of 2

⚠ SWAT identifies vulnerable persons present and prioritizes minimizing any potential trauma

## Introduction

Mission overview and purpose of the operation.

## Commanding Officer's Intention

Defined tactical objectives and end state.

## Person(s) Named

Subject identification and relevant biographical data.

## Person(s) Intelligence

Criminal history, known associates, weapon access.

## Warrant Location

Address, building type, floor plan, points of entry and exit.

## Location Intelligence

Surveillance results, occupant patterns, security features.

# Module 2: Planning Process

Part 2 of 2 Respect rights of all individuals • Avoid handcuffing family members in front of children when feasible

## Load Plans & Order of Movement

Personnel positions, equipment staging, vehicle order.

## Route to Hospital

Medical evacuation route briefed for all team members.

## Medical Brief

CID injuries, self-aid, buddy-aid, and medevac procedures.

## Sanctity of Human Life

Department's highest priority — all decisions guided by this principle.

## Route to Location

Primary and alternate approach routes confirmed.

## Communication

Radio channels, call signs, and signals established.

## Dept. Use of Force Policy

Members briefed on applicable policy requirements.

## Contingencies & Questions

All what-ifs addressed; team confirms understanding.

# Module 3: Team Leader Brief

Minimize potential trauma or harm to people involved • Minimize intrusion and damage to homes and property

1

## Primary & Alternate Tasks

Assignments confirmed for all positions.

3

## Primary & Alternate Breach Points

Entry options planned and communicated.

5

## Post-Service Procedures

Responsibilities, documentation, and notifications.

7

## Special Weapons & Equipment

Specialty tools, shields, breaching devices.

2

## Last Cover & Concealment

Staging positions identified prior to entry.

4

## Coordination Points

Actions on signal, timing, and synchronization.

6

## Contingencies

Individual team responses to unexpected situations.

8

## Other Pertinent Info

Any additional intelligence or safety considerations.

# Module 4: Immediate Clearing

Speed is driven by the threat level — not tactical preference

## SAFETY PRIORITIES DETERMINE CLEARING SPEED

1

Hostages / Victims

2

Innocent Bystanders /  
Public

3

Police Officers

4

SWAT

5

Hostage Taker /  
Suspect

### THE REASON TO GO IMMEDIATE

When exigency exists to prevent death or great bodily harm to a member of the community or a police officer.

Examples: Active threat situation • Hostage rescue • Imminent danger to innocent persons

# Module 5: Deliberate Clearing

Deliberate approach protects officers while maintaining control — patience is a tactical advantage

**WHEN:** When the threat of death or great bodily harm does NOT exist toward a member of the public or another police officer.

## Minimize Exposure

Officers minimize their exposure to a possible threat at all times throughout the clearing process.

## Last Contact & Cover

Stay behind last contact and cover until needed to actively help clear a threat area.

## Hallway Discipline

Stay out of the hallway unless actively clearing a confirmed threat area — avoid unnecessary exposure.

# Module 6: Isolation Drills

Identified SWAT officers with breacher / ballistic shield specialties will instruct isolation drills • Rehearsals focus on fundamental tactics

1

## Weapons Handling

Proper technique and safe handling of weapons — core to all exercises.

2

## Basic Room Entry

Demonstration and practical exercises — different room types, weapon safety, points of domination.

3

## Breaching Ram

Practical application on breaching doors — proper technique and different styles of entry.

4

## Ballistic Shield

Nomenclature, capabilities, and various methods of utilization across different tactical situations.

Weapon Handling • Room Entry • Planning Process • Clearing Speeds

# Module 7: Practical Exercise of Servicing a Warrant

1

## Safe Weapons Handling

All members confirm safe weapons condition prior to exercise.

2

## Initial Approach

Secure approach to breach point — maintain element of surprise.

3

## Breach & Call Out

Knock and Announce from the threshold; wait reasonable opportunity for compliance.

4

## Take Surrenders

Accept surrenders at whatever position is safest for the situation.

5

## No Contact — Begin Clear

Limited penetration; begin systematic, deliberate clearing of the location.

6

## Contingencies

Shots fired during approach, knock and announce, or at breach — immediate action drills.

## DE-ESCALATION EMPHASIS

Continually assess and modify use of force as circumstances change — consistent with officer safety. Stop use of force when no longer necessary. Continual communication. Time as a tactic.

# Module 8: Scenarios

## Scenario A

### Accepting Surrender(s) & Clearing the Structure

Deliberate clearing methodology — safely securing occupants and systematically clearing all areas.

## Scenario B

### Shots Fired On Approach

Immediate response protocols — immediate action drills when lethal threat is encountered during approach.

## CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

Instructors will continuously evaluate participants' comprehension and training effectiveness throughout the course — based on active classroom participation and feedback from group discussions.

## VULNERABLE POPULATION INTEGRATION

SWAT training incorporates encounters with vulnerable populations to minimize potential trauma. SWAT invites members of our vulnerable population to attend squad training days — as observers or role players.

# QUESTIONS?

## SWAT Search Warrant Course

M1  
Goals &  
Objectives

M2  
Planning  
Process

M3  
Team Leader  
Brief

M4  
Immediate  
Clearing

M5  
Deliberate  
Clearing

M6  
Isolation  
Drills

M7  
Practical  
Exercise

M8  
Scenarios

*Constitutional Policing · Sanctity of Human Life · De-escalation · Minimizing Trauma*

# Public Hearing

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*March 10, 2026*

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



# Upcoming Engagements

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## Community Training Observation Days

Saturday, April 11<sup>th</sup>

Session 1: 8:00AM - 12:00PM

Session 2: 12:30PM - 4:30PM

