

Chicago Police Department



Force Review Division

Quarterly Report

2020 Q1



Executive Summary

Purpose

The purpose of the Force Review Division 2020 Quarter 1 Summary is to provide an overview of FRD accomplishments as well as recommendations related to Tactical Response Reports and Firearm Pointing Incidents.

Beginning with this document, Quarterly Reports will now mirror the FRD Year-End Summary Report in format; this will allow for consistency among all documents and will enable the FRD to identify, track and analyze patterns more easily. It will also provide a place to document the status of recommendations made for identified patterns.

Note on Information Reported:

The information contained in this report is based on reviews conducted by the Force Review Division during 2020 Quarter 1. It is not a summary of findings of all Tactical Response Reports and Firearm Pointing Incidents that were submitted and reported by Department members during that timeframe.

SECTION ONE:

I. FRD Personnel Professional Development

During 2020 Quarter 1, all Force Review Division personnel completed 41 hours of in-service training specifically related to their function as review officers. Newly assigned personnel to the FRD received an additional 24 hours of in-service training to bring their skill level up to that of veteran review officers. The in-service training referenced is in addition to the 32 hours of mandatory in-service training required for the calendar year 2020.

II. Force Review Division Resources

At the end of 2020 Quarter 1, the Force Review Division was operating below personnel strength. Assigned personnel included 1 Commander, 0/1 Lieutenants, 4/6 Sergeants and 32/48 Police Officers. A Notice of Job Opportunity was posted that yielded 38 new applicants to the Force Review Division.

SECTION TWO:

I. Tactical Response Report Recommendations

During 2020 Quarter 1, the Force Review Division completed 469 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, the FRD made a total of 305 recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. Two referrals were made to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for alleged misconduct. The highest number of Involved Member debriefing points were made for narrative deficiencies; Reviewing Supervisors were most often debriefed for making policy determinations; Approving/ Investigating Supervisors were most often debriefed for issues related to comprehensive review of the Tactical Response report.

The Force Review Division completed a review of 60 Tactical Response Reports in which the Involved Member reported a foot pursuit. Of the 60 reviews, the FRD made recommendations in 6 incidents for issues including poor radio communication, partner separation and failure to check the foot pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report as required.

SECTION THREE:**I. Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews**

At the end of 2020 Quarter 1, 963 Firearm Pointing Incident event numbers had been generated by OEMC. Of the 963 event numbers, 949 resulted in Firearm Pointing Incident Reports being generated automatically in CLEARNET for the FRD to review. The discrepancy was due to a software issue that was identified and reported by the FRD and which was corrected approximately 30 days later by the Information Services Division. The most frequently reported event type for Firearm Pointing Incidents was traffic stops, followed by person with a gun events.

The Force Review Division completed 93% of all Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews within 30 days as required by the consent decree. The remaining 7% of reviews were completed within 35 days. Sixty-five percent of all Firearm Pointing Reviews completed during 2020 Quarter 1 resulted in no recommendations or advisements.

SECTION FOUR:**I. Pattern Identification**

During 2020 Quarter 1, a pattern involving body worn camera usage in the 011th District was identified through the use of Tableau dashboards. Although the 011th District generated more TRRs than any other unit in the city, the average non-compliance rate for 011th District body worn camera usage during 2020 Q1 was approximately 28.8 percent compared to 17.2 percent for all other units city-wide during the same time period. In addition, it was determined that the 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164 and 1165 Tactical Teams accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 011th District's total body worn camera debriefings.

A report outlining the findings was completed by the Commander of the Force Review Division and submitted through the chain of command that identified the pattern and made the following recommendations:

- 1) The 011th District Commander should formulate a specific plan, with a firm deadline, and accountable parties clearly identified, to address the issues within the tactical unit.
- 2) The plan should be detailed in writing to OOSCO Chief Fred L. Waller within 7 days of receipt of the notification of the pattern.
- 3) Upon approval by Chief Waller, the tactical unit should comply with the provisions of the plan within twenty one (21) days.
- 4) A copy of the approved plan, and a roster of all trained personnel, including the date of training should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Force Review Division for retention and reference regarding future debriefings.

The results of the recommendations will be discussed in the FRD 2020 Quarter 2 report.

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SECTION ONE:

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

All FRD members attended **41** hours of in-service training. The training schedule is listed below, and training attendance sheets are electronically stored.

<i>08 & 10 Jan 20</i>	1 Hour Subpoena Training	<i>FRD Staff</i>
<i>23 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour Taser Certification	<i>Tactical Training Unit</i>
<i>28 & 30 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour Tactical Room Entry Training	<i>Tactical Training Unit</i>
<i>29 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour Use of Force Refresher	<i>Lt. Snelling</i>
<i>03 Feb 20</i>	8 Hour Law Review, 4th Amendment, Terry Stops, Stop and Frisk, Warrantless Search and Arrest, Use of Force and Deadly Force	<i>ETD</i>
<i>04-05 Feb 20</i>	2 Hour Control Tactics	<i>ETD</i>
<i>04-05 Feb 20</i>	3 Hour Vehicle Traffic Stops	<i>ETD</i>
<i>04-05 Feb 20</i>	3 Hour VIRTRA Simulation	<i>ETD</i>

In addition to the training listed above, *new* FRD personnel received **24** hours of TRR review training. New personnel also shadowed veteran FRD Officers for 2-4 weeks to familiarize themselves with the TRR review process.

<i>21 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour TRR Review Process	<i>FRD Staff</i>
<i>21 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour TRR Form, Narratives and Supervisory Responsibilities	<i>FRD Staff</i>
<i>24 Jan 20</i>	8 Hour Genetec, Axon and Evidence.com Video Access	<i>FRD Staff</i>

The in-service training referenced above is IN ADDITION to the **32** hours of mandatory in-service training required for calendar year 2020.

II. DIVISION RESOURCES

On 31Jan20, the FRD posted a Notice of Job Opportunity on the Department’s homepage. When the NOJO was completed, the FRD had received a total of **38** *new* applications.

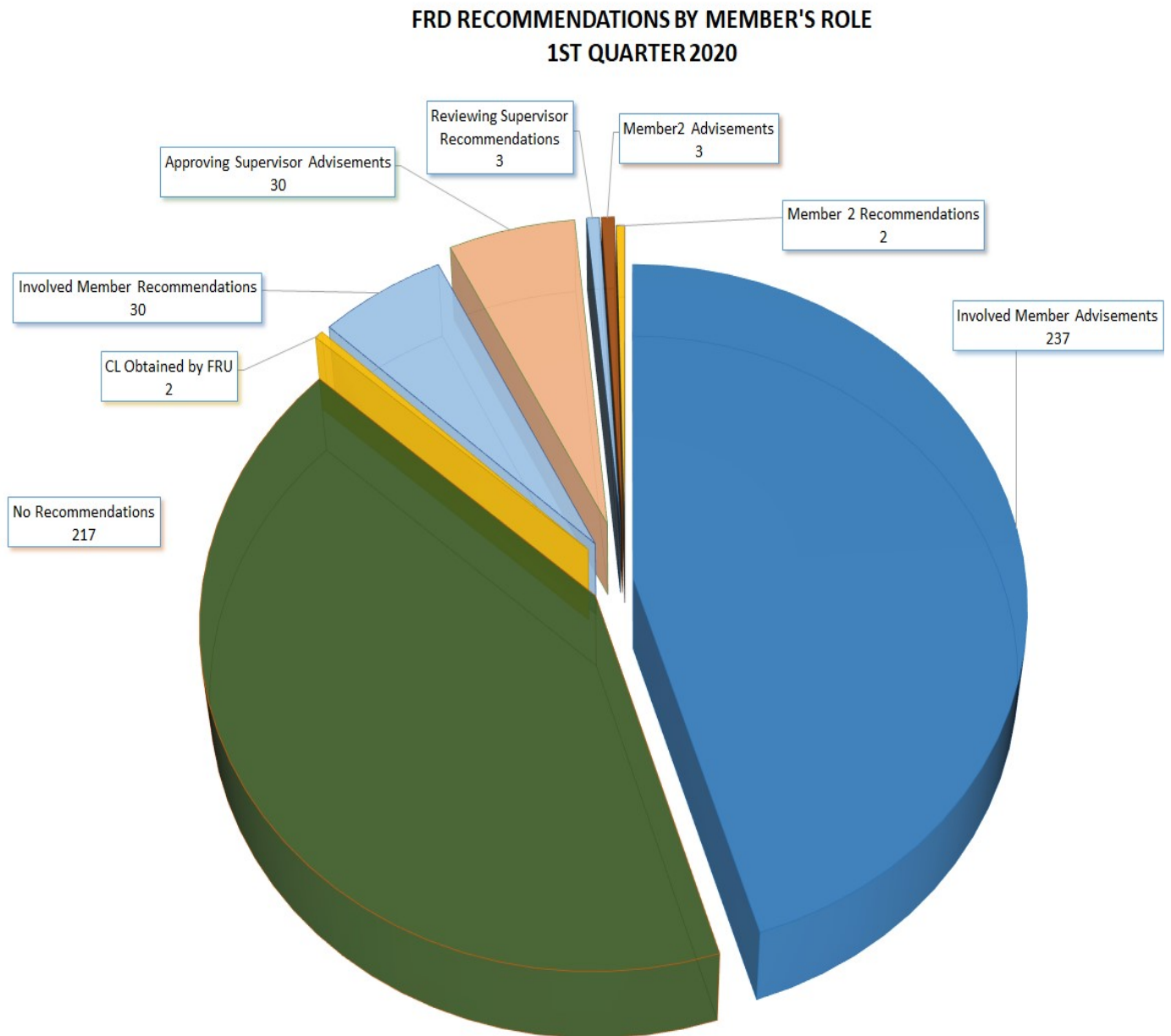
At the end of the 1st Quarter 2020 the Force Review Division had the following personnel:

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>
<i>Commander</i>	1	1
<i>Lieutenant</i>	0	1
<i>Sergeants</i>	4	6
<i>Review Officers</i>	32	48

SECTION TWO:

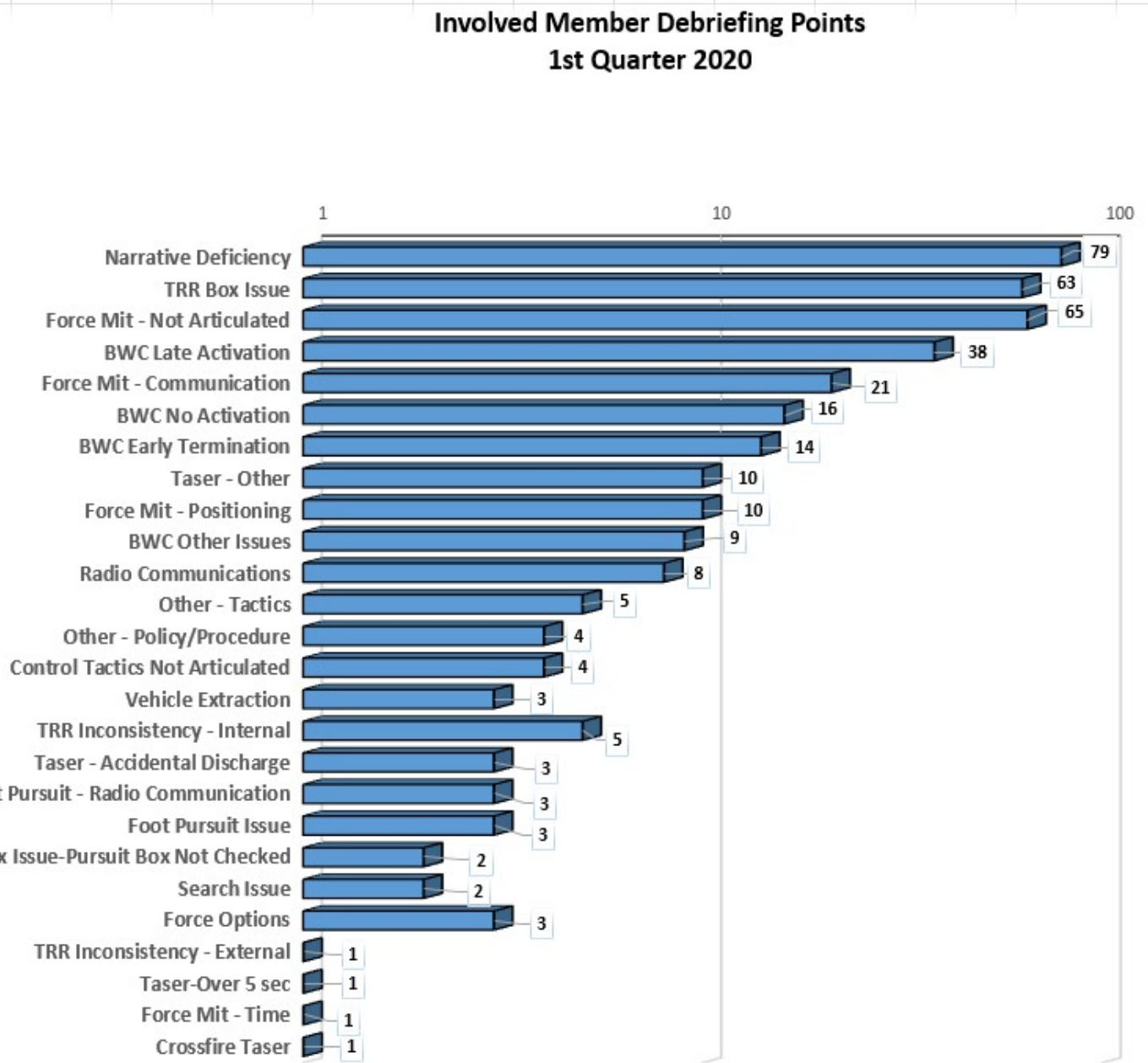
I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

During the first quarter of 2020, the Force Review Division completed **469** Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, the FRD made a total of **305** recommendations and or advisements to involved members or supervisors. **Two** referrals were made to COPA. It should be noted that in some instances multiple recommendations or advisements were made during the course of a single Tactical Response Report Review. The recommendations and advisements made on all TRRs reviewed in 2020 Q1 were as follows:



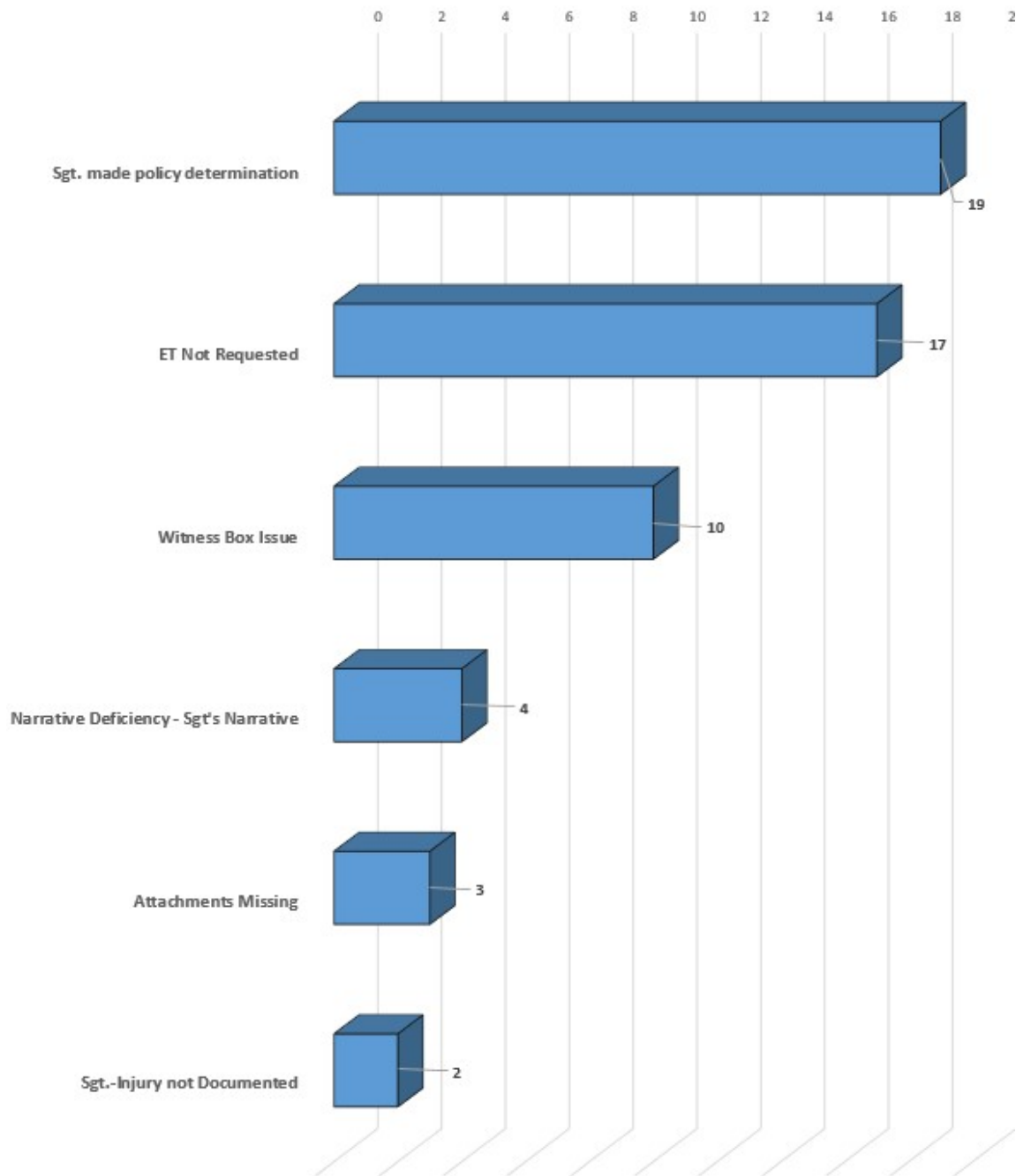
Data reflects those TRRs Reviewed from 01 January 2020 through 31 March 2020 and not necessarily generated during that time period.

The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Involved Members** during 2020 Q1:



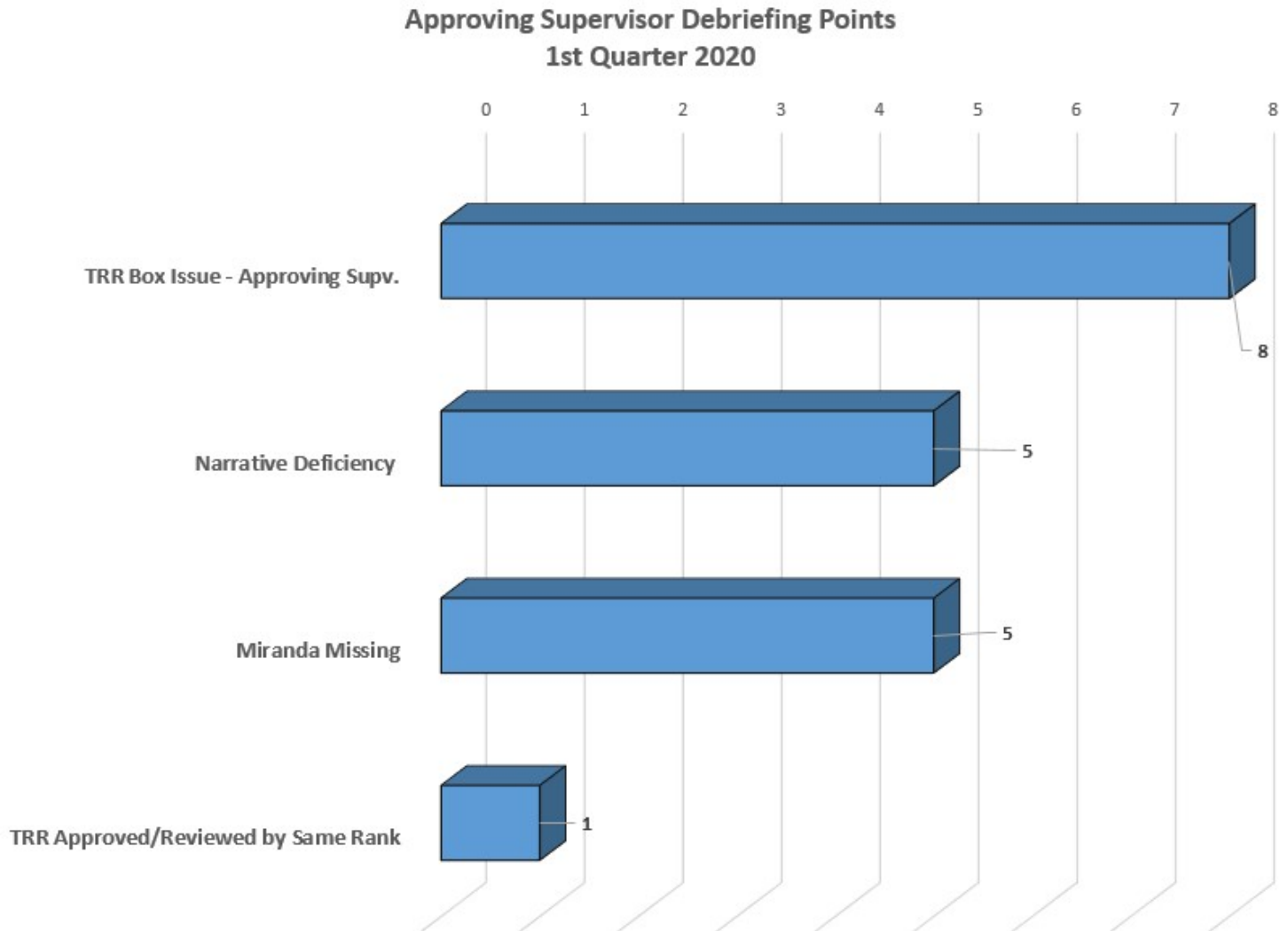
Data reflects those TRRs Reviewed from 01 January 2020 through 31 March 2020 and not necessarily generated during that time period.

The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Reviewing Supervisors** during 2020 Q1:

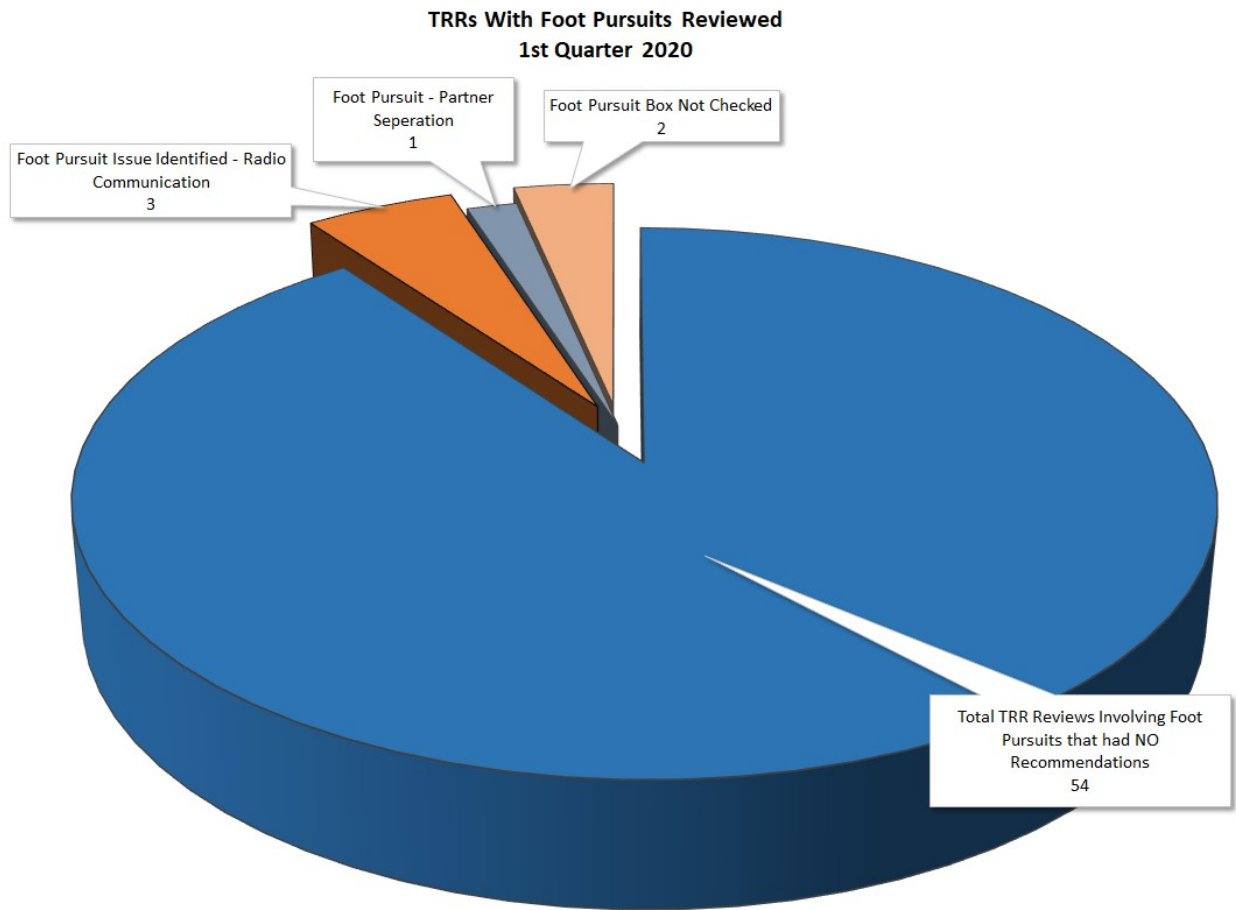


Data reflects those TRRs Reviewed from 01 January 2020 through 31 March 2020 and not necessarily generated during that time period.

The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Approving/Investigating Supervisors** during 2020 Q1:



*Data reflects those TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January 2020 through 31 March 2020 and not necessarily generated during that time period.*



In the 1st Quarter 2020 the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 60 Tactical Response Reports in which the Involved Member reported a foot pursuit. Of the 60 reviews, the Force Review Division made recommendations in 6 of the incidents.

SECTION THREE: FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS

Firearm Pointing Incident Events (PNT) are created when a Beat notifies OEMC that they pointed their firearm at a person. The OEMC dispatcher then creates a PNT event number which is cross-referenced to the original event number of the call that the Beat is assigned to. The CLEARNET reporting system automatically finds these PNT events and creates a Firearm Pointing Incident Report for each PNT event number. If a dispatcher erroneously creates more than one PNT event for the same Beat during an incident, then the CLEARNET system will automatically create FPIRs for each PNT event. These FPIRs are identified by the Force Review Division as duplicate reports that account for approximately **10.4%** of all PNT events and FPIRs in 2020 Q1.

At the end of 2020 Q1 there were a total of **963** Firearm Pointing Incident event numbers generated by OEMC. Of those **963** event numbers, **949** resulted in Firearm Pointing Incident Reports being generated automatically in CLEARNET for the Force Review Division to review. This discrepancy was due to a software issue which was reported on 01 January 2020 and 21 January 2020. This issue was reported to and fixed by ISD on 30 January 20.

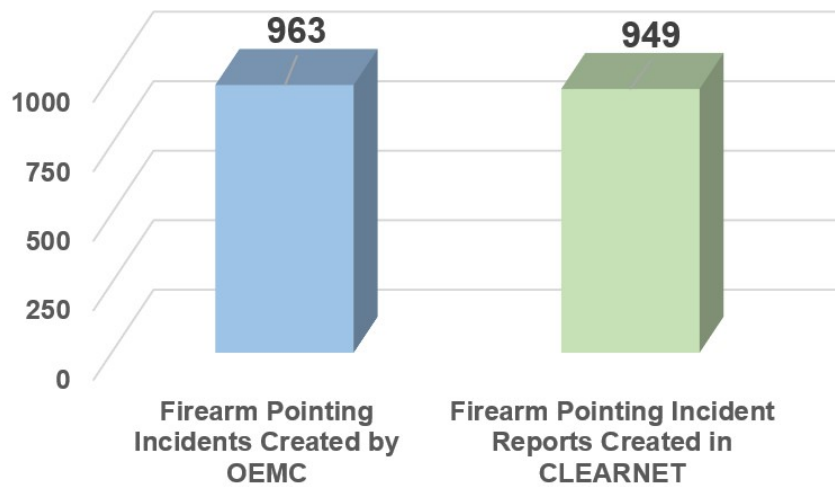
The FRD reviewed **949** FPIRs in this timeframe, some of which occurred in 2019. The FRD is mandated to review Firearm Pointing Incidents within thirty days of an incident. At the beginning of 2020, the FRD was still reviewing incidents that occurred in December of 2019.

The FRD is mandated by the Consent Decree, paragraph 192, to “routinely review and audit documentation and information collected from all *investigatory stop* and *arrest* occurrences in which a CPD officer pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting a seizure.” The FRD in accordance with the Consent Decree and Department Notice D19-01 does not review any Firearm Pointing Incident that does not have either an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) or Arrest Report associated with the event. These instances accounted for approximately **13%** of all PNT events and FPIRs. Of these instances, the FRD identified six instances where an ISR may have been needed and the FRD made a notification to the Integrity Unit. These account for **0.6%** of all reviews or **5%** of the FPIRs not reviewed because they did not have an ISR and Arrest associated.

The FRD is currently working very closely with the Information Services Division on an update to the FPIR CLEARNET form which will capture these data point so that they can be accurately extracted and published to these dashboards. These updates were requested on 17 March 2020 and made available for FRD testing on 31 March 2020. It is anticipated that these modifications should be published for use in Q2.

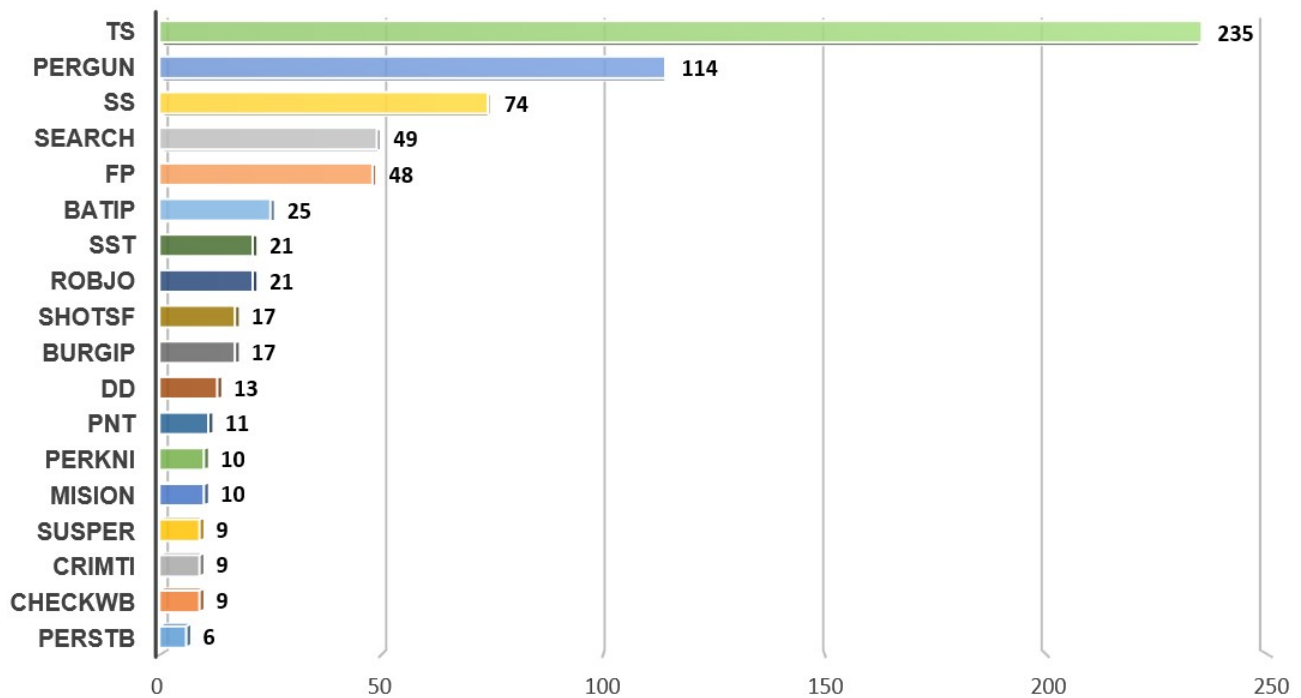
Of all the FPIRs that the FRD has reviewed in Q1, the most common recommendation was made for **Late Activation** of the **Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat. When recommendations for training are made, the FRD sends an email to the Involved Beat’s unit Commander and Executive Officer. The Involved Beat is then debriefed and trained by the appropriate supervisor. That supervisor then enters debriefing comments into the FPIR and the Unit Commander or Executive Officer approves the debriefing and closes the FPIR.

Firearm Pointing Incident Totals 1st Quarter 2020



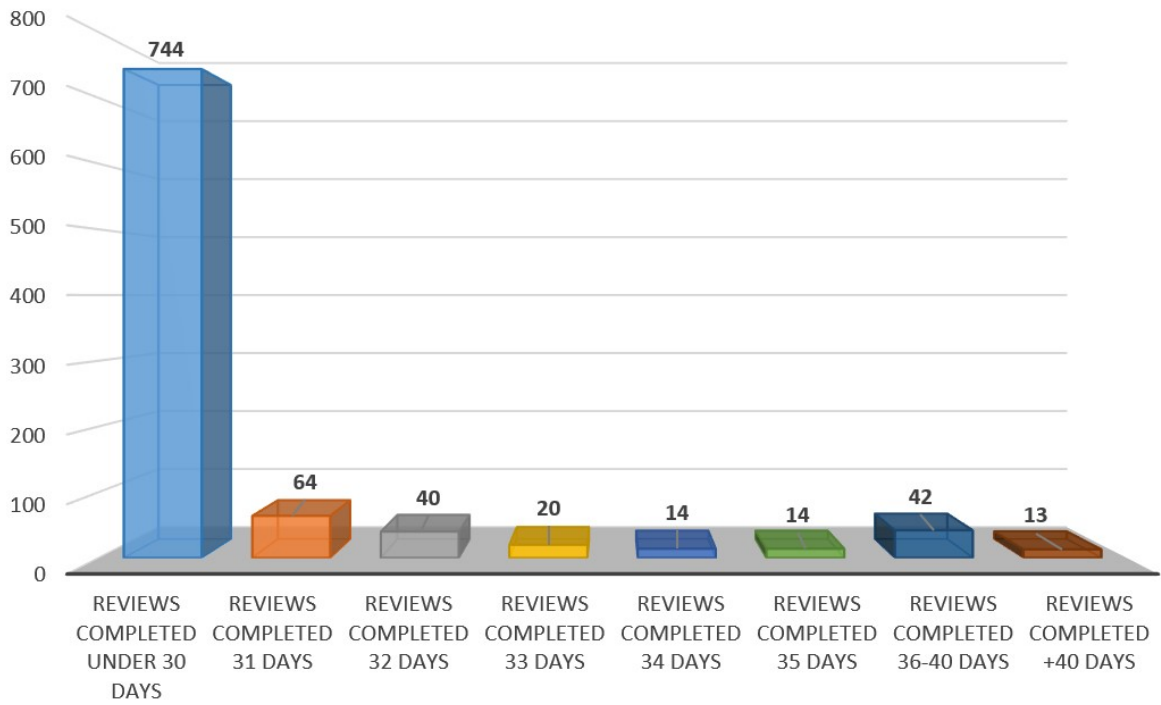
The discrepancy between FPI created by OEMC and FPIRs created in CLEARNET was due to two days when the reports were not automatically generated. The issue was reported to and fixed by ISD.

Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type (Most Frequent) 1st Quarter 2020

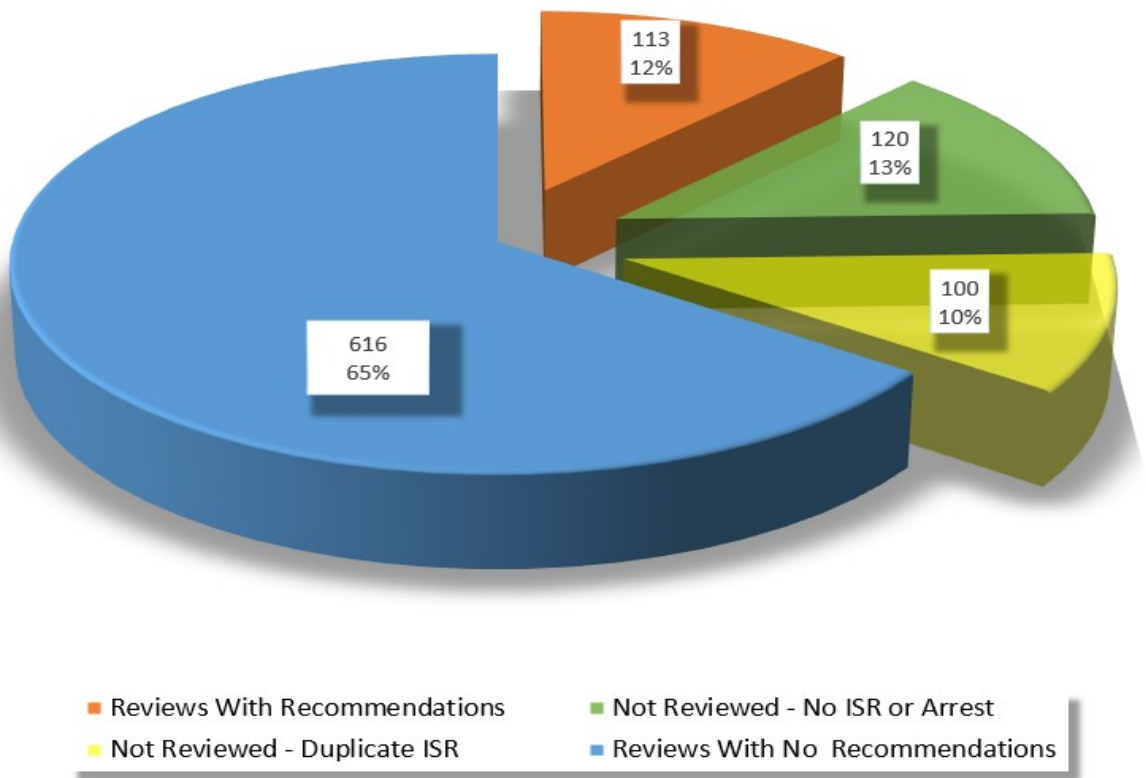


These are the most frequent event types associated with Firearm Pointing Incidents. The FRD currently tracks over 75 different event types. These are the initial event types coded by OEMC dispatchers when the beat is assigned a call or informs OEMC of an event.

Reviews Completed - 30 Day Timeframe

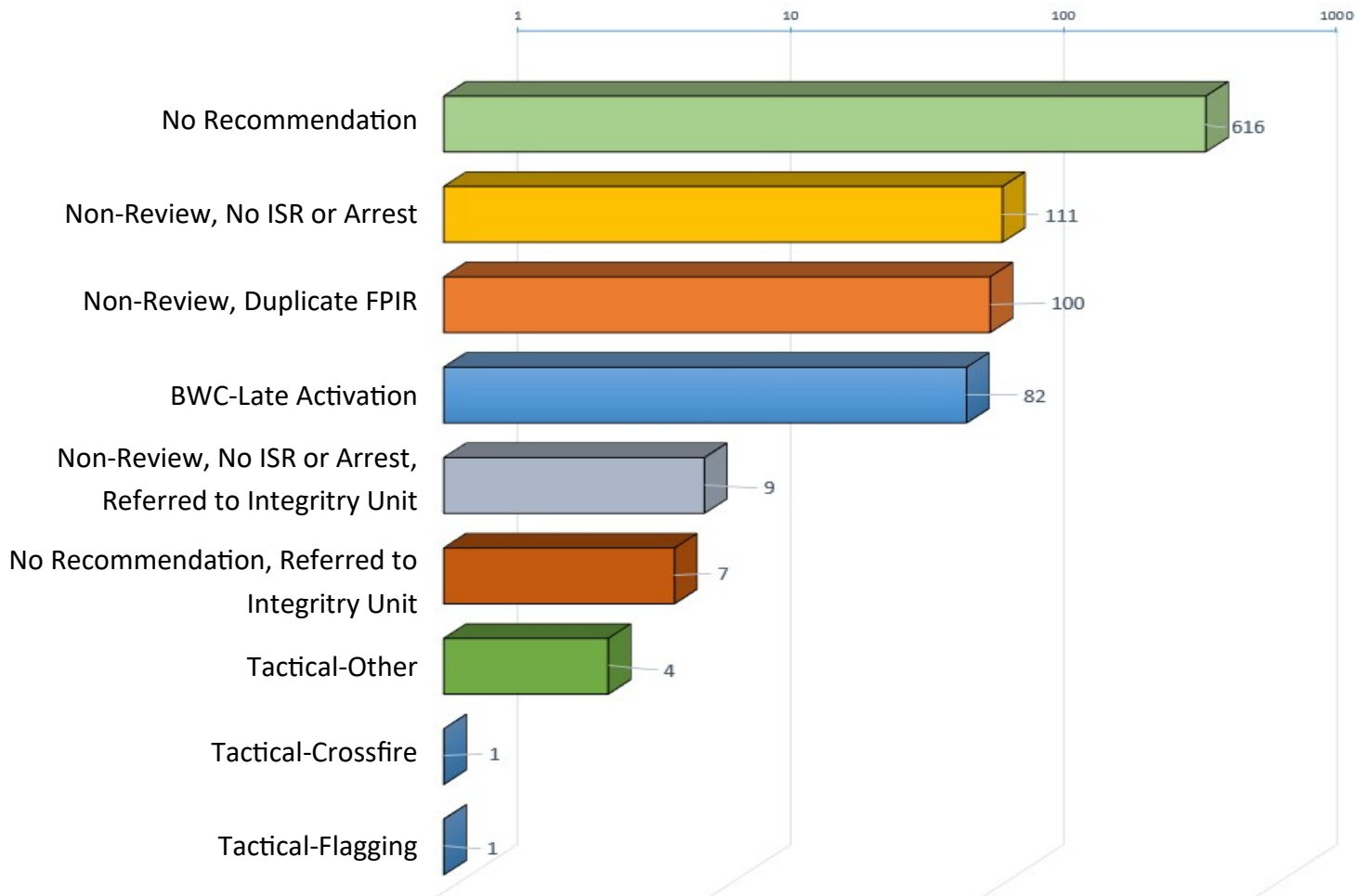


FPIR Review Totals 1st Quarter 2020



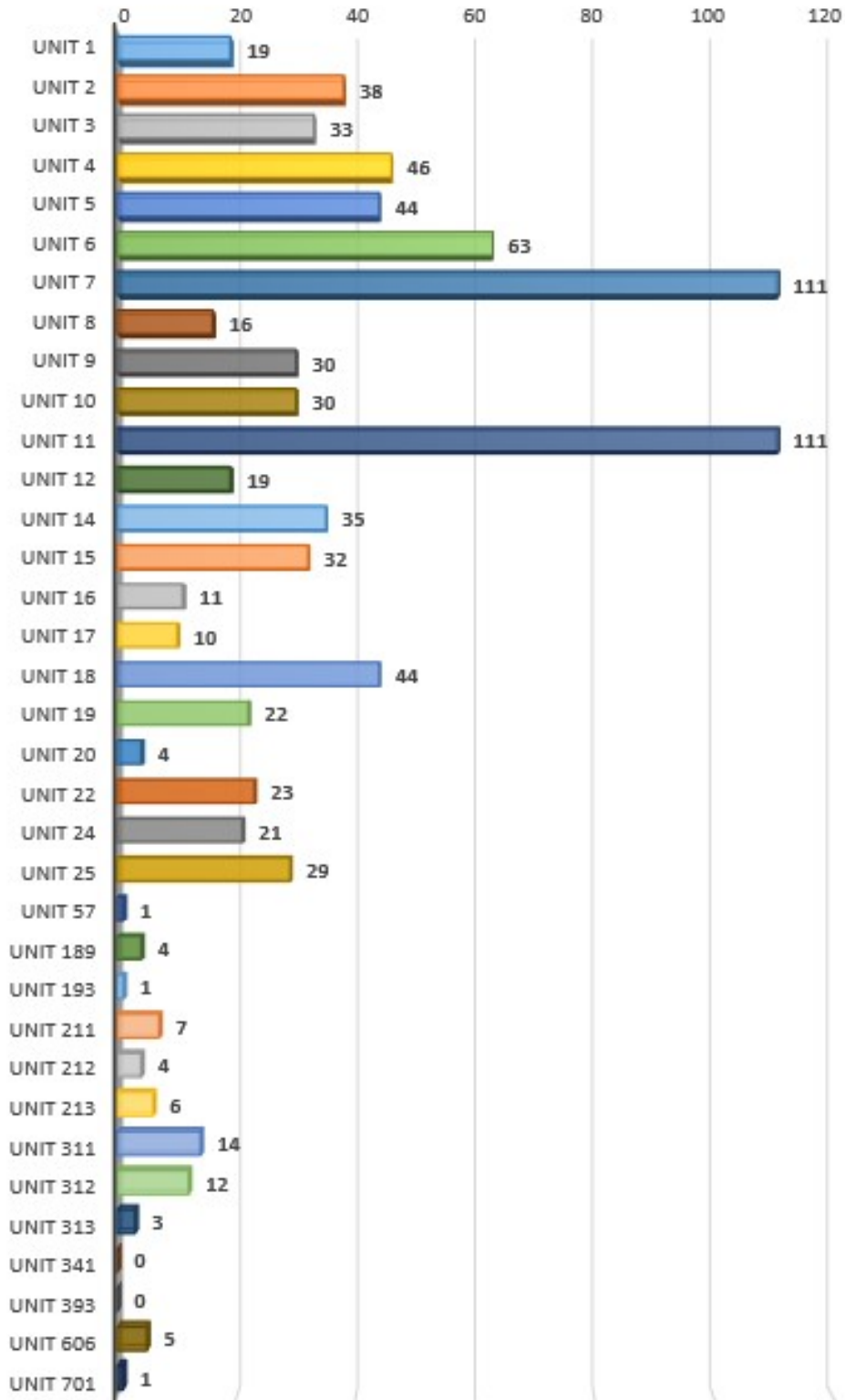
FPIR Recommendation Totals

1st Quarter 2020

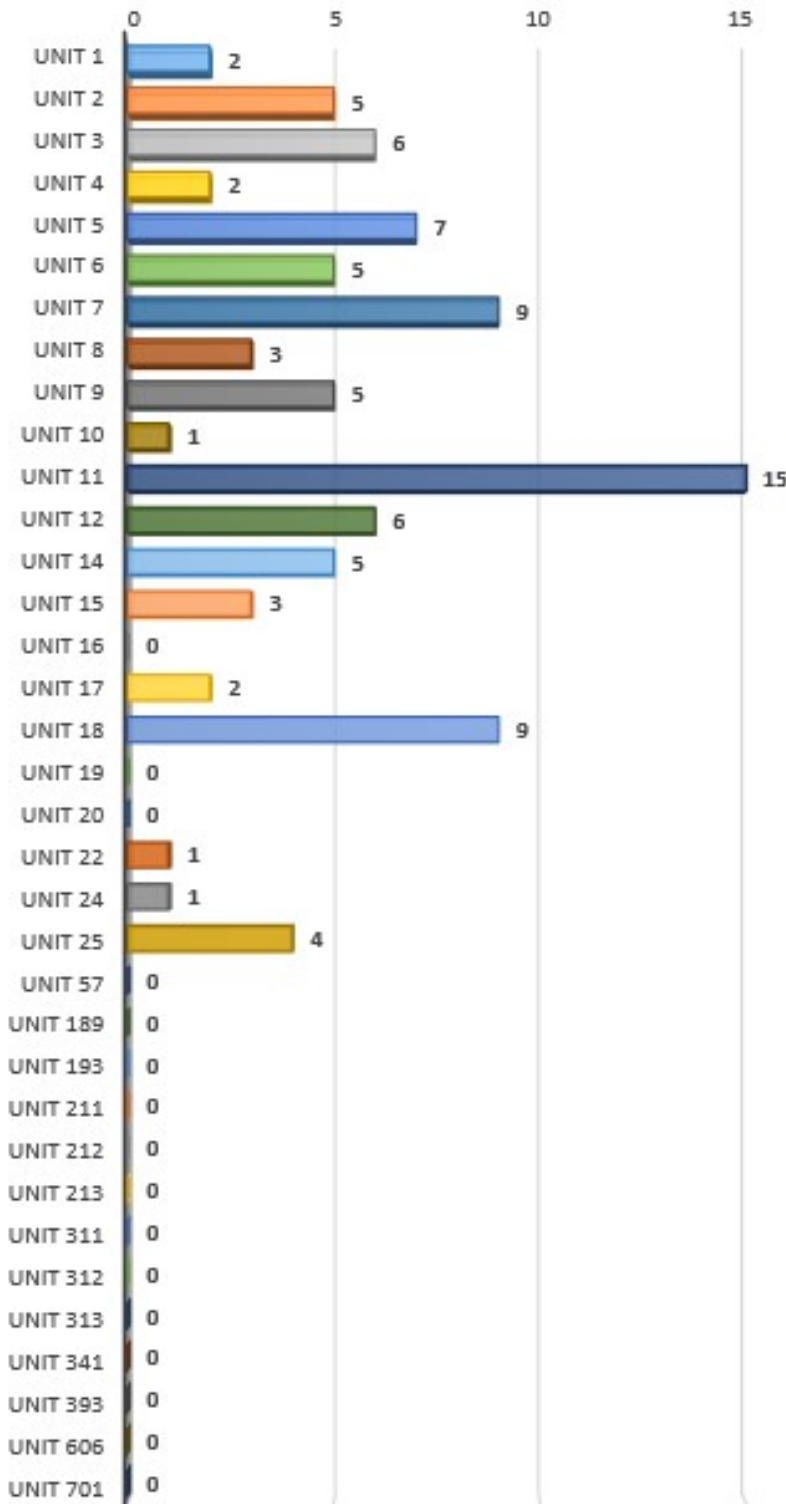


Some FPIRs result in multiple recommendations for the beat.

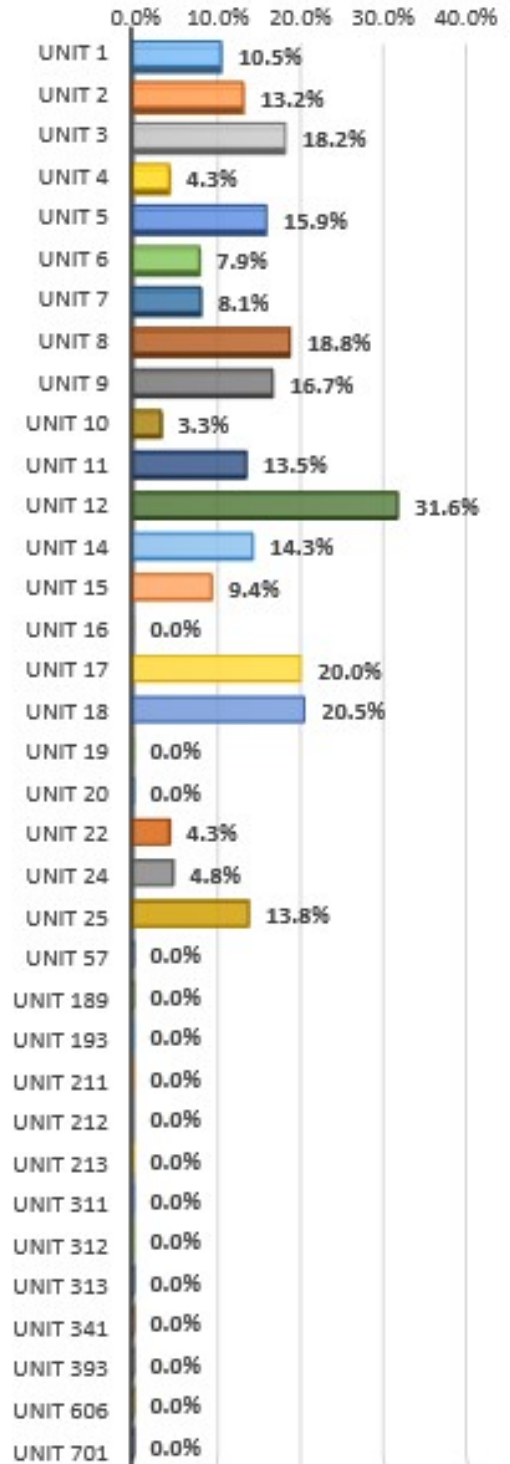
Pointing Incidents by Unit
1st Quarter 2020



Recommendations by Unit
1st Quarter 2020



Recommendation % of FPIR
per Unit
1st Quarter 2020



SECTION FOUR: PATTERN IDENTIFICATION

Pursuant to paragraph 575 of the consent decree, during 2020 Q1 the Force Review Division identified a pattern in the 011th District. Although the 011th District generated more Tactical Response Reports than any other unit in the city, the average non-compliance rate for 001th District BWC usage during Force Review Division review of use of force incidents in 2019 was approximately 28.8 percent. The city-wide average for the same time period was 17.2 percent.

The FRD identified a second pattern within the 001th District regarding BWC compliance. The 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164 and 1165 Tactical Teams accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 011th District's total BWC debriefings, suggesting that increased monitoring by 011th District supervisory personnel, particularly among tactical teams, is needed.

The FRD made recommendations through the chain of command that included having the 011th District Commander formulate a specific plan, with a firm deadline, and accountable parties clearly identified, to address the issue within the tactical unit. The plan should be submitted in writing and approved by OOSCO Chief Fred L. Waller within 7 days of notification. It was also recommended that the tactical unit comply with the provisions of the plan within 21 days.

A copy of the approved plan, along with a roster of all trained personnel, including the date of training, is to be forwarded through the chain of command to the Force Review Division for retention and reference regarding future debriefings.

The results of the recommendations will be discussed in the Force Review Division Quarter 2 Report.

APPENDIX A:

Acronyms and Terms

The following is a listing of acronyms and terms utilized by the Force Review Division.

Advisements and Recommendations	The Force Review Division training recommendations are classified as either <u>Advisements</u> or <u>Recommendations</u> . <u>Advisements</u> are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor from observations made in the course of a TRR review. <u>Recommendations</u> are formal training advisements made to the involved member and or involved supervisors requiring documentation in the <i>Performance Recognition System</i> .
AXON	Company that provides the Body Worn Camera system worn by CPD officers.
BATIP	Battery in progress call
BURGIP	Burglary in progress call
BWC	Body-Worn Camera
BWC Early Termination	Indicates that the Involved Member deactivated his <i>BWC</i> before the conclusion of an incident.
BWC Late Activation	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his <i>BWC</i> at the beginning of an incident.
BWC No Activation	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his <i>BWC</i> at any point during an incident.
BWC Other Issues	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to <i>BWC</i> usage.
CHECKWB	Check the well-being call
Control Tactics Not Articulated	The Involved Member indicated that they used control tactics by checking the action on their TRR but did not articulate how or when they were used.
CRIMTI	Criminal trespass in-progress call
DD	Domestic disturbance call
ET	Evidence Technician
Foot Pursuit Issue	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to a foot pursuit.

Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified that the Involved Member did not follow the guidelines outlined in Training Bulletin 18-01 as it relates to radio communications during foot pursuit incidents.
Force Mit – Communication	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of communication as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Not Articulated	The Involved Member indicated that they used the principals of Force Mitigation by checking it on the <i>TRR</i> but failed to articulate the actions in their narrative portion of their <i>TRR</i> .
Force Mit. – Positioning	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of positioning as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Time	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of time as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Options	Indicates that the Involved Member incorrectly identified subject’s actions or member’s response in relation to the <i>CPD Force Options Model</i>
FP	Foot Pursuit.
FPIR	Firearm Pointing Incident Report.
MISION	Mission (seat belt, narcotics, etc...)
Narrative Deficiency:	Refers to various issues identified by Force Review Division reviewers regarding an Involved Member’s narrative or that of a Reviewing or Approving Supervisor. Typically this involves the member failing to adequately articulate, in writing, portion(s) of the incident.
OEMC	Office of Emergency Management & Communications
Other – Policy Procedure	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous policy or procedure issue.
Other – Tactics	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified miscellaneous tactical issues.
Performance Recognition System	The Performance Recognition System is an assessment tool for assisting Department supervisors in recognizing exceptional or adverse behavior related to the job performance of members under their command.
PERGUN	Person with a gun call

PERKNI	Person with a knife call
PERSTB	Person stabbed call
PNT	Pointing notification
Radio Communications	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue relating to the involved member’s use of radio to communicate with dispatchers or other officers.
ROBJO	Robbery just occurred call
SUSPER	Suspicious person call
Search Issue	Indicates an issue was identified by FRD reviewers relating to the Involved Member’s search of a subject.
SHOTSF	Shots fired call
SS	Street Stop
Taser – Accidental Discharge	The Involved Member reported accidentally discharging a Taser device.
Taser – Crossfire	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a crossfire situation involving a Taser.
Taser – Other	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding Taser handling, use or reporting.
Taser – Over 5 Seconds	Involved Member utilized a Taser cycle that exceeded 5 seconds.
TRR	Tactical Response Report
TRR-I	Tactical Response Report Investigation
TRR Box Issue	One or more boxes on the Tactical Response Report were either omitted or incorrectly checked.
TRR Box Issue – Pursuit Box Not Checked	Foot or vehicle pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report was either omitted or incorrectly checked.
TRR Inconsistency – External	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency between the TRR or TRR-I and other reports (e.g. Arrest Report or Case Incident Report).

TRR Inconsistency – Internal

Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency within the TRR or TRR-I.

TS

Traffic Stop

Vehicle Extraction

Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding the Involved Member’s actions while extracting (removing) a subject from a motor vehicle.

VIRTRA

A 300-degree small arms judgmental use of force and decision-making simulator for law enforcement training. This intense, immersive training environment takes into account every detail from the smallest pre-attack indicators to the most cognitive overload stimuli situations imaginable.