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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION



2022 YEAR-END REPORT

PUBLISHED JUNE 21, 2023



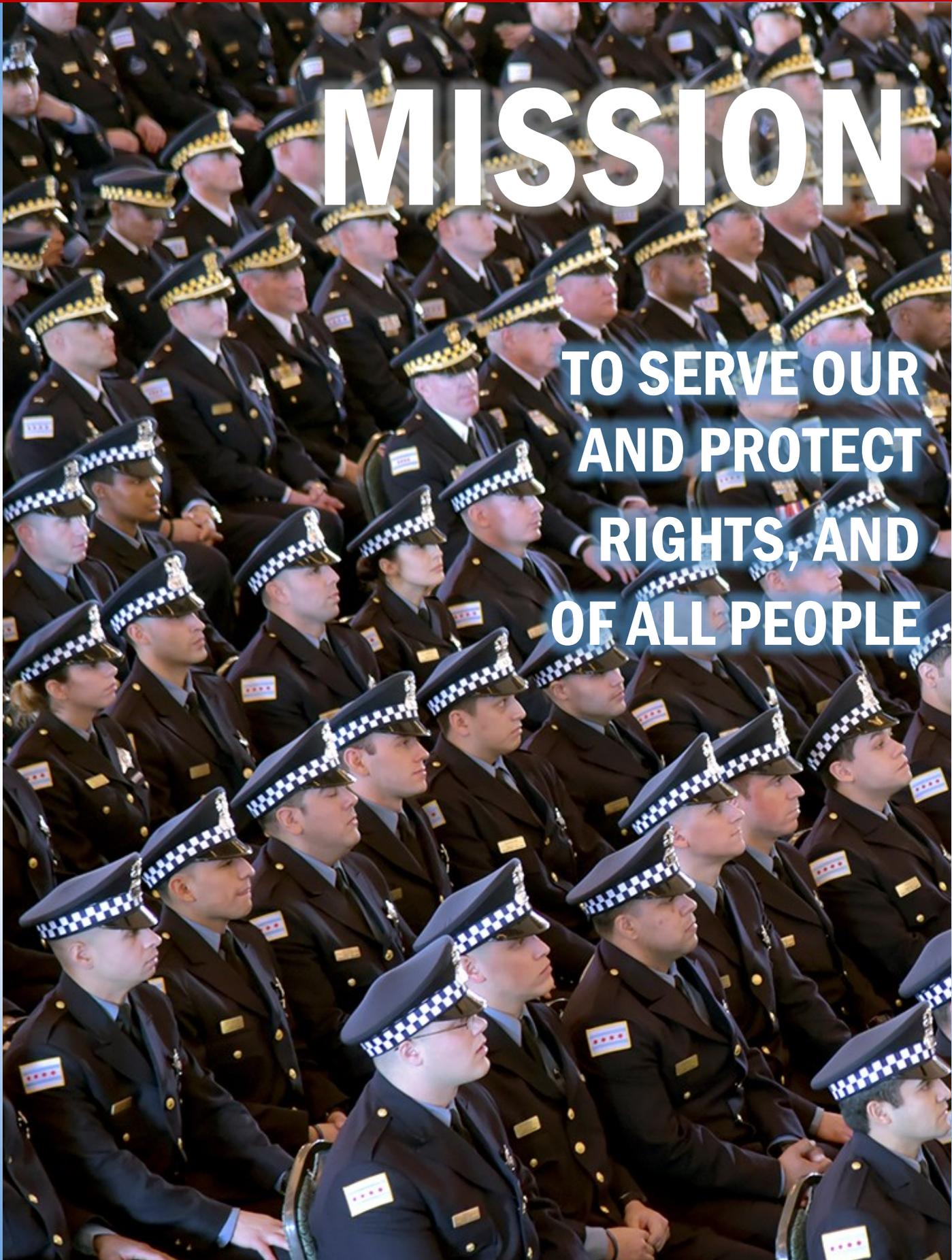


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MISSION

TO SERVE OUR
AND PROTECT
RIGHTS, AND
OF ALL PEOPLE



STATEMENT

COMMUNITIES
THE LIVES,
PROPERTY
IN CHICAGO.



Effective Date: 21 May 2019



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor.

In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as planning and implementing the Community Policing Strategy, facilitating and coordinating law enforcement services, planning police coverage at public gatherings, addressing legal and legislative matters, administering labor agreements and providing a liaison to the news media.



Interim Superintendent of Police

Fred Waller

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM

The Office of Constitutional Policing & Reform is commanded by an Executive Director who reports directly to the Superintendent of Police. The office consists of the following division and groups: Administrative Support, Reform Management, Training & Support.

The office is responsible for administrative operations, including the management of records, compliance, reform, and training.



Executive Director

Tina Skahill



Chief

Angel L. Novalez



Deputy Chief

Stephen Chung

TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is overseen by a Commander and Lieutenant who report directly to a Bureau Chief.

The mission of the Chicago Police Department's Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is to review and analyze information that arises from Use of Force incidents in order to enhance Department Members' skills and ultimately make the City of Chicago safer for its Officers and citizens. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is non-disciplinary in nature.



Commander

Melinda M. Linas



Lieutenant

Gregory E. Hoffman



DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

PROFESSIONALISM

As members of a highly trained profession, we will conduct ourselves in a manner that is consistent with professional standards for performance, both on duty and off duty. These standards include adherence to our Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We perform our roles ethically and knowledgeably, and we represent the values of the Chicago Police Department regardless of the circumstances. We hold ourselves and each other accountable to these standards.

DEDICATION

As police officers, we are charged to serve and protect all people of the City of Chicago, to preserve order, and to uphold the law. However, our calling extends above and beyond the obligations of professionalism or the law. Dedication means that we are driven by a sense of personal duty to our work and the Department's Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We demonstrate our dedication by striving to give our best effort in every interaction and task, no matter how small. Every day, we seek creative and effective solutions to public safety and aspire to be a symbol for excellence in the policing profession.

INTEGRITY

Integrity, the adherence to moral and ethical principles and the consistency of value-based actions, is our standard. We strive to earn the trust and respect of those whom we serve. We are of strong character, possessing the personal values and mental and emotional attributes that enable us to make ethical decisions and empathize with others. We do what is right because it is the right thing to do.

RESPECT

Respect means that we treat each other and the communities we serve as we would like to be treated: with compassion and dignity. Within the Department, we strive to ensure all members are supported and empowered, regardless of rank or position. Outside of the Department, we strive to partner with the communities we serve through transparency, accountability, and building mutual trust. We recognize that the respect we owe to our communities is not conditional, and we recognize that respect as a value must permeate every police action we undertake.

COURAGE

Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather its mastery. We will remain courageous in our actions. We recognize that there are two types of courage, physical and moral. Physical courage is recognizing danger to oneself or to others, but persisting in our duty regardless. Moral courage is the adherence to principle, integrity, and dedication no matter how easy it may be to do otherwise. It is putting character ahead of expediency; putting what is right ahead of what may be popular.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The Chicago Police Department established the Department's Force Review Division (FRD) in 2017 with the mission of reviewing and analyzing information that arises from use of force incidents. After establishing review procedures and an electronic use of force reporting application, the FRD began conducting reviews on May 29, 2018.

On November 1, 2019, the Department issued its first-ever Firearm Pointing Incident (FPI) policy which requires a Department member to make a notification any time that a member points a firearm at a person while in the performance of their duties. In conjunction with this policy, the FRD created a new team that began to specifically review and analyze FPIs.

Although there are separate review teams for use of force and FPIs, the review processes are similar. These processes include reviewing Department reports and any associated video, including body-worn camera and in-car camera video. The reviews compare the facts of each incident with protocols which have been established by Department policy and training standards in order to identify opportunities for improvement. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary in nature. The FRD utilizes these reviews to make both individual and Department-wide recommendations related to training, policy, and equipment.

At the beginning of 2022, The Force Review Division absorbed the 4th Amendment Stop Review Unit. These two units together are now named the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. (TRED).

PURPOSE

The purpose of the TRED 2022 Year-End Report is to provide an overview of findings and recommendations related to Use of Force and FPIs. An analysis of these findings is critical to enhancing community member safety, officer safety, and to reducing the risk of civil liability to department members.

Note on information reported:

The information and data contained in this document is indicative of Tactical Response Reports generated in 2022. TRED started producing reports based on the date of occurrence rather than date of TRED review beginning with the 2021 Q4 report. This change will allow TRED to report on the activities of

the Department within a specified timeframe. This will also allow TRED reports to align with published data dashboards as well as reports produced by other Department bureaus.

There are references to Consent Decree paragraphs throughout this report. These specific paragraphs are included in the appendix at the end of the report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The TRED Supervisory Dashboard was fully implemented in 2022. This Supervisory Dashboard was used to monitor debriefing points which were issued to Department members by TRED. Exempt members within the Department were then trained on how to access and properly use the dashboard. This would allow exempt members to closely monitor common debriefing points of Department members under their command, issued by TRED. After exempt members have identified these debriefing points, they can then begin to develop solutions in order to address these issues at the district level.

TRED made vital revisions to the Tactical Response Report – Review (TRR-R) application in 2022. These revisions were made with the help of both the Research and Development and Information Services Divisions and were made as a result of observations TRED has made throughout the course of the reviews conducted over the previous few years. TRED was able to add debriefing points to the TRR-R. This has improved the process of how TRED captures data. The primary change with this revision in the application is that TRED will be able to track recommendations and advisements directly within the TRR-R and the TRED Supervisory Dashboard. This new application eliminates the need for double entry of this data, thereby increasing the reliability of review data and improving operational efficiency.

TRAINING

TRED staff completed 40 hours of additional in-service training during 2022. This is incremental to the 40-hour required minimum for Department Members in 2022. Topics included, but were not limited to, use of force, Taser, control tactics, tactical room entry, 4th Amendment, vehicle stops & occupant control, foot pursuits, crisis intervention, and VirTra (simulator) training.

New TRR Reviewers received 24 hours of TRR review training



(specific to the TRR review process). These new members also spent 2-4 weeks job shadowing veteran reviewers to familiarize themselves with the TRR review process.

New FPI reviewers received 7-10 hours of FPIR training (specific to the FPI review process). These new members also spent 6 hours job-shadowing veteran reviewers to familiarize themselves with the FPI review process.

TRED staff developed a lesson plan for the Foot Pursuit review process. TRED will now review all Foot Pursuits. This lesson plan was developed in conjunction with Department policy that was implemented in August of 2022. This will aid current and future TRED reviewers with the review process that comes along with Foot/Bicycle reports.

STAFFING

At the beginning of 2022, TRED was staffed with one Lieutenant, six Sergeants, and 35 Review Officers. In the third quarter, the Department added a Commander to TRED's staffing. By the end of 2022, TRED had lost personnel due to promotions, transfer, and attrition. TRED finished 2022 with a Commander, a Lieutenant, six Sergeants, and 31 Review Officers.

TRR OBSERVATIONS

After reviewing a use of force incident, TRED may issue a recommendation or an advisement. A recommendation is more formal in nature and requires that either the member's immediate supervisor or the Department's Training and Support Group conduct a debriefing and/or training session.

In comparison to a recommendation, an advisement is more informal in nature. These advisements are written debriefing points that provide involved members and supervisors with information that could potentially benefit them when engaged in or documenting a future use of force incident. Unlike recommendations, advisements do not require a formally documented debriefing or training session.

TRED issues recommendations and advisements for involved members (members who use force or assist during the incident), reviewing supervisors (generally the rank of sergeant) and investigating/approving supervisors (generally the rank of lieutenant).

TRED conducted 2,575 TRR Reviews in 2022. A total of 1,034

(40%) of the TRR reviews completed in 2022 led to recommendations and/or advisements to involved members. This represents a fairly large decline from 2020, when 58.9% of reviews yielded a recommendation and/or advisement, and a fall of 4% from 2021. It is significant to remember that each TRR review may yield a number of recommendations or advisements. 343 TRRs had recommendations in 2022, and 691 TRRs had advisements.

In order to thoroughly review an incident, TRED reviews not only the involved member who completed the TRR but also, at times, other members on scene who may not have used force or completed a TRR. This is because an assisting member's performance potentially has an important effect on the outcome of an incident. Therefore, TRED distinguishes between "Involved Member 1" (the member who completed a TRR) and "Involved Member 2" (a member involved in the incident but who did not complete a TRR).

In 2022, TRED issued recommendations and/or advisements to "Involved Member 1" in 48% of TRR reviews (343 recommendations, 691 advisements, 199 appropriate district /unit action) and "Involved Member 2" in 5% of TRR reviews (100 recommendations and 38 advisements). Over the past few years, the most common debriefing point for involved members who used force was "Force Mitigation-Not Articulated." This is no longer the case due to the fact that this year saw an 8% decline in that debriefing point from 2021 and an 11% decline from 2020. This debriefing point accounted for 305 debriefings and was debriefed in 12% of all TRR reviews.

The most commonly debriefed issue for Department members who used force was body-worn camera compliance. Body-worn camera compliance accounted for a total of 473 debriefing points and was debriefed in 20% of all reviews. In 2021, these same body-worn camera compliance issues accounted for 18%. This included late camera activation, no activation, early deactivation, and other BWC issues.

528 reviewed TRRs had a foot pursuit associated in 2022. These reviews led to 45 debriefings specifically addressing foot pursuits, including partner splitting during the foot pursuit (24), radio communication during the foot pursuit (18).

TRED issued recommendations and/or advisements to reviewing supervisors in 12% of its 2022 reviews (25 recom-



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

mentations and 283 advisements). According to Department policy and on the TRR, the reviewing supervisor is responsible for responding to the scene of all Level 2 and Level 3 use of force incidents and required to complete the reviewing supervisor section of the TRR. This supervisor is referred to as the “Responding Supervisor” in the consent decree. The most common debriefing point for reviewing supervisors still remains failure to request an evidence technician. This accounted for **110** debriefings and was debriefed in **4%** of all reviews. This is the same percentage from 2021, in which this accounted for **114** debriefings and **4%** of all reviews. This was followed by “Attachments Missing,” which TRED uses to debrief when the appropriate district-level reports are not attached to the TRR (**50** debriefings resulted in **2%** of all TRR reviews. This accounted for **44** debriefings and **1%** of all TRR reviews.)

TRED issued recommendations and/or advisements to approving supervisors in 11% of its 2022 reviews (21 recommendations and 250 advisements). In Department policy and on the TRR, the approving supervisor is responsible for investigating use of force incidents and is required to complete the approving supervisor section of the TRR, the TRR-I. This supervisor is referred to as the “Reviewing Supervisor” in the consent decree. The most common debriefing point for approving supervisors was for “Investigating Supervisor-BWC Issue Not Addressed.” This is a recently added debriefing point by TRED and is utilized in instances of a recommendation being made to an involved member for BWC-Late Activation and the investigating supervisor did not address this particular issue with the member during the course of their TRR investigation. This accounted for **57** debriefings and was debriefed in **3%** of all reviews.

Of the **2,575** TRR reviews completed by TRED, there were zero referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA).

FPIR OBSERVATIONS

In total, TRED reviewed **3,540 Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs)** in 2022. This represents a significant increase (**22%**) over the incidents reviewed in 2021. Of the reviews conducted in 2022, **1,168 (33%) resulted in recommendations.** Body-worn camera compliance issues made up the vast majority (**1,042**) of these recommendations.

In 2022, “Traffic Stop” continued to be the most common event type associated with a firearm pointing. There were **835** traffic

stops which resulted in a firearm pointing, and this accounted for **24%** of associated event types.

In 2022, **1,031** incidents involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle or foot & vehicle), **497 or 48%** led to the recovery of a weapon. During this time period, FPIs (both pursuit and non-pursuit related) led to the recovery of **883** weapons.

Reviews conducted in this timeframe included **1,003 FPIRs associated with a foot pursuit.** These reviews resulted in **47 debriefings directly related to foot pursuits.** This number is a **49%** reduction in debriefings from 2021. These majority of debriefings were for partner splitting during the foot pursuit (**42**).

PATTERNS & TRENDS

The 2,575 TRR reviews of 2022 incidents is an increase over the 2,363 reviews conducted of 2021 incidents. There was a 10% increase in total TRRs submitted in 2022, and TRED reviewed 71%, which was the same percentage as 2021.

Overall, in 2022, body-worn camera compliance issues continue to be the main debriefing points issued by TRED. BWC-Late Activation has now become the most frequent debriefing point issued by TRED. This accounts for **19.7%** of all Involved Member 1 debriefings for TRRs. In 2021 this accounted for **10.8%** of all Involved Member 1 debriefings for TRRs. In FPIs BWC-Late Activation accounted for **29%** of debriefings in 2022 compared to **25%** in 2021.

There was a significant increase in TRRs reviewed by TRED this year. TRRs also saw a **3%** increase in the percentage of TRRs reviewed with BWC indicated. This is a positive trend. TRED also saw an increase in FPI reviews. A **2%** reduction in FPI reviews which had body worn camera video available came along with these. TRED will continue to monitor body-worn compliance moving forward into 2023.

In addition to TRED tracking their own recommendations and advisements, TRED also tracks how often supervisors in the field address deficiencies and training issues prior to a TRED review. If TRED identifies a training concern that has been proactively identified, addressed, and documented by the reviewing or investigating supervisor, TRED tracks this debriefing point as being “Appropriate District/Unit Action Occurred.” TRED places



great value on this practice because it demonstrates front-line supervisor accountability and the use of teachable moments which improve Department members' knowledge and skills. TRED identified 199 such instances in 2022 when a supervisor addressed a deficiency or training issue directly with a member and documented what they did. This is a 55% increase when compared to 2021.

2022 GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS

At the beginning of 2022, TRED was facing a significant backlog in both TRRs and FPIRs which were in "Flagged for Review" status. In order to help alleviate this backlog, TRED created a Notice of Job Opportunity in an attempt to replenish and increase TRED personnel.

TRED has observed continued success in reducing the number of *De-escalation/Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* debriefing points in 2022. TRED attributes this to the training and continued emphasis during Training and Support Group's 2022 in-service training. TRED will continue this feedback loop with TSG to address other deficiencies.

The TRR Supervisory Dashboard was released by TRED. This dashboard includes all of the TRR debriefing points covered in this report. The Department supervisors using this dashboard can see up-to-date information about the personnel under their supervision. In addition to being able to analyze patterns at the unit or district level, it also gives supervisors the ability to look at individual department members who have used force, from the involved member to the supervisor who responds to the scene and completes the TRR review to the approving supervisor who conducts the TRR investigation.

TRED has performed training with the Department's exempt staff in order to help train them in how to correctly utilize the TRR Supervisory Dashboard. Using the data in this dashboard, Department supervisors should be able to correct individual members' actions and recommend particular training for their districts or units based on identified needs.

TRED also worked in conjunction with the Training and Support Group in order to create a lesson plan on how to correctly utilize the Debriefing Point Dashboard for the Department Exempt members. TRED will continue to monitor its use moving for-

ward.

TRED and the Training and Support Group also worked together in order to address issues with the Department's Public Safety Investigation Instructions. TRED was able to identify a pattern on how supervisors responding to Level 3 use of force incidents were conducting the Public Safety Questions with involved members. The Training and Support Group was then able to develop an e-learning module for supervisors to make an immediate assessment following an incident to ensure public safety, preserve evidence, and secure the incident scene.

In 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division began developing the Incident Debriefing Report (IDR). The development of the IDR was prompted by TRED's requirement to review all foot pursuits beginning in 2023. Prior to 2023, TRED reviewed use of force incidents and documented these reviews in the Tactical Response Report Review (TRR-R). TRED also reviewed firearm pointing incidents and documented these reviews in the Firearm Pointing Incident Review (FPIR). Many incidents that TRED reviews involved both a use of force as well as a firearm pointing incident. These reviews were documented in two separate forms even though the incident involved the same officer and the same event. The introduction of foot pursuit reviews and its additional review form would have further complicated the review and resulting debriefing process. The IDR application allows TRED to review an incident as a whole, addressing the use of force, firearm pointing, and foot pursuit in one review document and provides each involved member a singular debriefing session for an incident. The IDR also creates a targeted review for each involved member, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor of an incident. TRED believes that the IDR will have the additional benefits of a more efficient review process and better data collection. TRED began designing the IDR in June, 2022 and making the appropriate recommendations for changes to policy and standard-operating-procedures. TRED began beta-testing the IDR in December, 2022 and anticipated using the IDR beginning in February 2023 to review all use of force, firearm pointing, and foot pursuit incidents from January 1st, 2023 onward.



FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

The Chicago Police Department established the Department's Force Review Division (FRD) in 2017. The mission of the Chicago Police Department's Force Review Division is to review and analyze information and tactics utilized in Use of Force incidents in order to provide enhancements to Department members' skills, which will ultimately make officers' physical interactions with the public safer for both entities. The purpose is to review officers' force techniques and identify skills needing improvement as an individual and/or organization, as well as highlight positive skills and techniques as models for emulation. Additionally, the Force Review Division reviews Firearm Pointing Incidents and all Foot Pursuit incidents. After establishing review procedures and an electronic use of force reporting application, the FRD began conducting reviews on May 29, 2018.

On November 1, 2019, the Department issued its first-ever Firearm Pointing Incident (FPI) policy, which requires a Department member to make a notification any time that member points a firearm at a person while performing their duties. In conjunction with this policy, the FRD created a new team that began to specifically review and analyze FPIs.

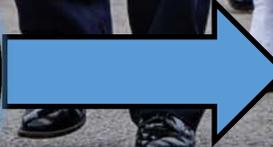
Although there are separate review teams for Use of Force and FPIs, the review processes are similar. These processes include reviewing Department reports and any associated video, including body-worn camera and in-car camera video. The reviews compare the facts of each incident with protocols, which have been established by Department policy and training standards, in order to identify opportunities for improvement. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary in nature. The FRD utilizes these reviews to make both individual and Department-wide recommendations related to training, policy and equipment.

Beginning in 2022, the Force Review Division will be renamed the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED). This name change was enacted to reflect the additional duties performed by the FRD. TRED will encompass the Force Review Unit, Firearm Pointing Review Unit, Foot Pursuit Review Unit, Search Warrant Review Unit, and the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- ★ To serve members of this organization and the community through objective and consistent review and analysis of use of force incidents, foot pursuit incidents and firearm pointing incidents that are associated with an Investigatory Stop Report or a physical arrest.
- ★ To remain proactive and forward thinking and to continuously develop the use of force review process and communicate changes to all Department members.
- ★ To highlight training or policy deficiencies and recommend changes or modifications, if needed, based on valuable lessons learned from past incidents in order to identify and instill best practices in use of force, foot pursuits, firearm pointing incidents and other officer tactics.
- ★ To identify patterns that suggest a need for policy or enhanced training.
- ★ To ensure individual and Department-wide professional development through debriefing, training, and fostering a genuine culture of learning and improvement.





TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION

Tactical Review and Evaluation Division Staff



At the beginning of 2022, the TRED was staffed with **1** Commander, **1** Lieutenant, **7** Sergeants, and **35** Review Officers.

In the first quarter, TRED’s staffing levels included **1** Lieutenant, **8** Sergeants, and **43** Review Officers. During the first quarter, Lieutenant Hoffman was assigned as the Commanding Officer of TRED. While in the third quarter, Commander Linas was assigned as the Commander of TRED, amongst other units under her command within the Bureau of Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform.

Throughout 2022, the TRED lost personnel through transfers, promotions, and attrition. The most serious loss has been at the rank of police officer (review officer), where the TRED has lost **18%** of its manpower since the end of last year. Since the Department is dealing with personnel issues across every Bureau, this situation is not specific to TRED.

At the end of 2022 the TRED was staffed with **1** Commander, **1** Lieutenant, **6** Sergeants, and **31** Review Officers.

Staff Requirements

TRED staff is selected through a Notice of Job Opportunity (NOJO) process. Department members are encouraged to apply to the unit using a process delineated by the Human Resources Division.

TRED members are required to have a minimum of **5** years of experience. Officers must demonstrate a thorough working knowledge of Department Policy and Directives as they relate to use of force. Additionally, members must have an established working knowledge of the applications and informational databases related to such. These applicants must also have an acceptable disciplinary record, no outstanding debt to the City of Chicago, meet acceptable guidelines for medical usage, and meet acceptable attendance guidelines.

Once applicants are detailed to the TRED they are trained by TRED staff to perform the functions of a TRR or FPIR review officer. This training includes Department policy refresher sessions regarding how policy and procedure as well as Department training materials relate and apply to TRED reviews.

Reviewers are then trained on using Department resources to gather and review all the information that is associated with an incident. This includes systems used to view body-worn camera and in-car camera video.

TRED reviewers then shadow veteran TRED reviewers to complete their training.



TRED Training

All sworn Department members were required to attend **40** hours of in-service training during 2022. TRED makes recommendations based on tactics, equipment, and training after reviewing different types of incidents. In order to make sure that TRED reviewers have the foundations necessary for critical review, TRED reviewers are required to attend additional in-service training.

In 2022, TRED reviewers attended an additional **40** hours of training with the Training and Support Group. This training is detailed in the 2022 Q1 report and consisted of:

-  **3** hours Control Tactics
-  **3** hours Vehicle Stops & Occupant Control
-  **3** hours VirTra Simulator Training
-  **4** hours Law Review (4th Amendment, Terry Stops, Stop and Frisk, Warrantless Search and Arrest, Use of Force and Deadly Force)
-  **8** hours Taser Training
-  **8** hours Tactical Room Entry Training
-  **8** Hours Crisis Intervention Training

Continuous Training

TRED conducts weekly staff meetings on Wednesdays where Department-required training is presented. TRED also uses this as an opportunity to analyze and discuss policy changes that may impact the TRED review process.

Incidents that have training value are also presented. These incidents allow TRED staff to ensure that there is consistency in both the review process and training recommendations that are being made to Department members.



DEPARTMENT POLICY

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE

The Department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. The concept of the sanctity of human life is the belief that all human beings are to be perceived and treated as persons of inherent worth and dignity, regardless of race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, immigration status, homeless status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, criminal history, or incarceration status. Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life

DE-ESCALATION

Department members are required to use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force, unless doing so would place a person or a Department member in immediate risk of harm, or de-escalation techniques would be clearly ineffective under the circumstances at the time.

WHEN FORCE IS AUTHORIZED

Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, in order to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.

Source: *G03-02 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*

Effective Date: *April 15th, 2021*



PRINCIPLES OF FORCE MITIGATION

CONTINUAL COMMUNICATION

When it is safe and feasible, members will use continual communication, including exercising **PERSUASION**, **ADVICE** and **INSTRUCTION** prior to the use of physical force.

- When practical, establish and maintain one-on-one communication where only one member speaks at a time.

TACTICAL POSITIONING

When it is safe and reasonable to do so, members should make advantageous use of **POSITIONING**, **DISTANCE** and **COVER** by isolating and containing a person, creating distance between the member and a potential threat, or utilizing barriers or cover.

- Members should attempt to establish a *zone of safety* for the security of the responding members and the public.

TIME AS A TACTIC

When it is safe and reasonable to do so, members should use time as a tactic by **SLOWING DOWN THE PACE OF THE INCIDENT**.

Using time as a tactic may:

- Permit the de-escalation of the person's emotions and allow the person an opportunity to comply with the lawful verbal direction;
- Allow for continued communication with the person and the adjustment of verbal techniques employed by the members; and
- Allow for the arrival of additional members, special units and equipment, and other tactical resources.

Source: *G03-02-01 Response to Resistance and Force Options*

Effective Date: *April 15th, 2021*



LEVELS OF RESISTANCE

COOPERATIVE SUBJECT

A person who is **COMPLIANT** without the need for physical force.

RESISTER

A person who is **UNCOOPERATIVE**. Resisters are further divided into two categories:

1. **PASSIVE RESISTER** - A person who fails to comply (non-movement) with verbal or other direction.
2. **ACTIVE RESISTER** - A person who attempts to create distance between himself or herself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control and/or defeat the arrest.

ASSAILANT

A person who is **USING OR THREATENING THE USE OF FORCE** against another person or himself/ herself which is likely to cause physical injury. Assailants are further subdivided into two categories:

1. The person's actions are **AGGRESIVELY OFFENSIVE WITH OR WITHOUT WEAPONS**. This category may include an assailant who is armed with a deadly weapon but whose actions do not constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.
2. The person's actions constitute an **IMMINENT THREAT OF DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM** to a Department member or to another person.

Source: G03-02-01 Response to Resistance and Force Options

Effective Date: April 15th, 2021



CONTROL DEVICES & INSTRUMENTS

O.C. SPRAY

The prescribed personal OC device is a hand-held, canister type device containing a non-lethal, active ingredient of oleoresin capsicum solution. The personal OC device will use a nonflammable propellant and contain a ten percent solution of oleoresin capsicum (pepper agent) only. The rating will not exceed 500,000 Scoville Heat Units.

A Personal OC device is an authorized force option against passive resisters only under the following conditions:

- A. Occupants of a motor vehicle who are passively resisting arrest only after obtaining authorization from an on-scene supervisor the rank of sergeant or above.
- B. Noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd and only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

A Personal OC device is an authorized force option against active resisters. If an active resister is part of a group or crowd, a Personal OC device is authorized only after obtaining approval from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

Source: *U06-01-25 OC Chemical-Spray and Holder*

Effective Date: *August 26th, 2019*

Source: *G03-02-05 Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*

Effective Date: *April 15th, 2021*



BATONS

Batons are authorized force options against passive and active resisters only as a control instrument placed mainly on the sensors of the skin covering bone or applied to joints and pressure sensitive areas of the body with non-impact pressure.

Batons are authorized force options against an assailant as an impact weapon.

Source: *G03-02-07 Baton Use Incidents*

Effective Date: *April 15th, 2021*





TASER X2

The Taser is a device used to control and subdue an active resister through the application of electrical impulses that override the central nervous system and cause uncontrollable muscle contractions.

Two probes attached by thin wires are fired from a cartridge attached to the handheld device. When both probes attach to the subject, a timed energy cycle is applied to the subject at the control of the operator. The Taser contains a computerized function which retains data of all discharges of the device.

Department members are authorized to use a Taser only for the purpose of gaining control of and restraining the following Subjects:*

ACTIVE RESISTERS

The use of a Taser as a force option against an active resister is limited to when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of ANY of the following:

- A subject that is armed.
- A subject that is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior.
- A subject that has committed a felony.
- A subject that has committed a misdemeanor offense that is not property-related, a quality of life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense.

ASSAILANTS

Source: G03-02-01 Response to Resistance and Force Options

Effective Date: April 15th, 2021

Source: G03-02-04 Taser Use Incidents

Effective Date: April 15th, 2021

2





DEPARTMENT TECHNOLOGY

Body Worn Cameras

The AXON Body Worn Camera is capable of recording audio and high definition video in regular and low-light conditions.

When activated to event mode, the camera begins recording audio and video. It also captures two minutes of pre-event video.

When the camera is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. The camera is activated to event mode by a double press of the large button on the front of the camera. It is deactivated by pressing and holding the same button.

This video is automatically uploaded to a cloud-based storage system when the camera is docked at the end of the tour or at the conclusion of an incident.

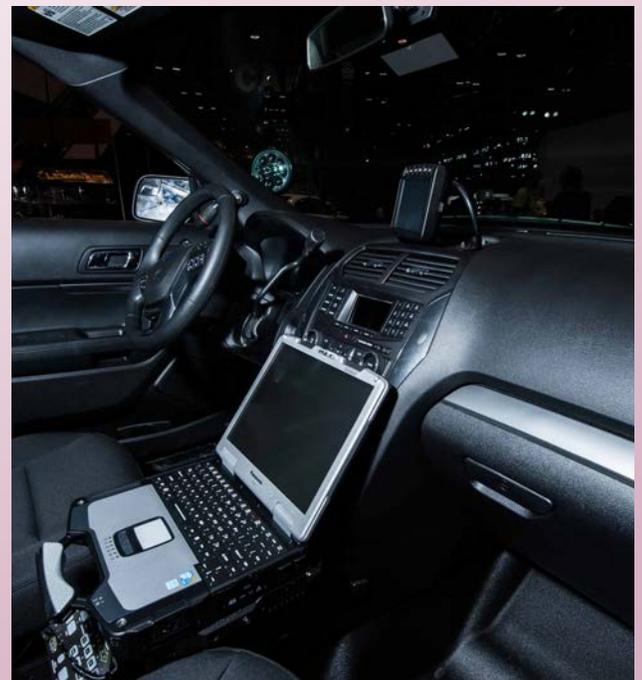


In Car Video System

The COBAN in-car video system records high definition video through a forward facing camera as well as a camera directed at the prisoner compartment of the police vehicle. The system also captures audio from a microphone worn by the officer.

When the system is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. When a Department member activates the system, it simultaneously begins capturing audio and video. It also captures two minutes of pre-event video. Department members can manually activate the system, or the system is automatically activated when a Department member turns on the vehicle's emergency lights.

In-car video is automatically uploaded to a storage system when the police vehicle is within wireless range of a police facility.





Body Worn Camera Video Access

Once the AXON Body Worn Camera is docked in its cradle, video stored on the camera is automatically uploaded and stored in a cloud based server.

This video is then immediately available for viewing. The server can be searched using a variety of criteria including: date, time, officer involved. If multiple videos of an incident exist, they are automatically linked together.

TRED reviewers are able to view multiple videos simultaneously that are synchronized. This provides TRED multiple viewing angles and a better clarity when analyzing most incidents.

The screenshot displays the AXON Evidence platform interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for EVIDENCE, CASES, INVENTORY, REPORTS, ADMIN, and HELP. Below this is a sub-navigation bar with options: ALL EVIDENCE, MY EVIDENCE, SHARED EVIDENCE, EVIDENCE MAP, and CITIZEN EVIDENCE. The main content area shows the details for a video titled "AXON Body 2 Video 2019-09-21 1628". The video player is currently at 01:18 / 05:28. To the right of the video player is a metadata panel with the following information:

- ASSIGNED TO: [Redacted]
- RECORDED ON: Sep 21, 2019 4:28 PM -05:00
- UPLOADED ON: Sep 21, 2019 10:05 PM -05:00
- UPLOADED BY: [Redacted]
- DELETION SCHEDULED FOR: Unscheduled
- FILE FORMAT: video/mp4
- FILE SIZE: 114.7 MB
- EVIDENCE GROUP: [Redacted]
- CUSTOM METADATA: [Redacted]
- SOURCE: [Redacted]
- Serial: [Redacted]
- Model: Axon Body 2

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "ADD MARKER" and "ADD CLIP".



TRR TIMELINE

1

USE OF FORCE INCIDENT OCCURS

A Tactical Response Report (TRR) is required for reportable use of force incidents involving a sworn member or detention aide in the performance of their duties.

2

USE OF FORCE INCIDENT IS DOCUMENTED ON A TRR

The involved member documents the use of force incident in detail, including the subject's actions and Department member's response to those actions. The involved member completes the TRR using an electronic application which requires completing fillable boxes and a narrative of the incident.

3

SUPERVISORY REVIEW OF THE TRR

A supervisor (typically a sergeant) will respond to the scene when appropriate to identify and interview witnesses and ensure that evidence is collected according to Department policy. This supervisor must complete the "Reviewing Supervisor" portion of the TRR to document their actions.

4

USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATION— COMPLETION OF THE TRR-I

Following completion of the supervisor review, a supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above will conduct an investigation into the use of force incident. The investigation includes a visual inspection and interview of the subject, as well as a review of Department video and reports. The investigating supervisor documents the investigation on the automated TRR - Investigation (TRR-I) Report. Based on this investigation, the investigating supervisor will determine whether the member's response was in compliance with Department policy and directives. If the investigating supervisor determines that the use of force requires a notification to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), they will obtain a complaint log number.

5

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS ARE FLAGGED FOR REVIEW

The TRR application automatically flags for review all Level 2 TRRs, all TRRs involving a foot pursuit, and a random sample of all Level 1 TRRs. Once flagged for review, these TRRs automatically appear in the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's automated work queue. The TRR application automatically sends all Level 3 TRRs to the Force Review Board.

6

TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION REVIEWS THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) conducts a full review of TRRs that have been flagged for review, as well as any Level 1 TRRs associated with those flagged TRRs. TRED reviews all of the reports and videos that are associated with the incident to ensure that the involved member's actions, the supervisory review, and the use of force investigation complied with Department policy and training standards. Based on these reviews, the TRED makes both individual and Department-wide training, equipment, and policy recommendations. In the event that the TRED discovers significant deviations from policy, without justification, the TRED will obtain a complaint log number as required by Department Policy.

7

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

When the TRED makes individual recommendations based on a review, either a supervisor from the affected member's unit or an instructor from the Training and Support Group is responsible for completing the required action.



TRED REPORTING

TRR Data Reporting Change

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is tasked with producing quarterly and annual reports which include data from Tactical Response Reports. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2021, these reports were produced based on the date when the TRED reviewed the incident. For example, if a use of force incident happened in the first quarter but was not reviewed by the TRED until the second quarter, it was reported on in TRED's second quarter report. This process makes review and auditing of TRED reports difficult as reports contains data from incidents which can span several different quarters.

The TRED's analysis and reporting procedure was created at a time when there was a significant number of TRRs which were pending review by the TRED. TRED has reduced this backlog of TRRs and currently working on completing the reviews within (approximately) thirty days of their occurrence. This has provided TRED with an opportunity to begin producing reports which are based on the date when an incident occurs rather than when the TRED reviews the incident.

Reporting data based on the date of incident provides several benefits to the department. This makes it easier for other Department bureaus to audit TRED reports. This also provides a more accurate reflection of Department activities ,as it is an accounting of use of force incidents that happen during a specific timeframe. This change allows for TRED reports to synchronize with the data that is will presented in the Use of Force Dashboard as well as the upcoming Use of Force Annual Report.

Beginning in 2022, TRED moved from producing a quarterly and year-end report to producing a semi-annual report. This change now allows TRED to close out all reviews from a reporting period before analyzing the data and producing future reports.

ALL DATA IN THIS REPORT IS BASED ON THE "DATE OF INCIDENT." DATA PRESENTED HERE MAY NOT MATCH DATA PRESENTED IN 2021 QUARTERLY REPORTS WHICH WERE BASED ON A "DATE OF REVIEW". DATA PRESENTED HERE WILL INCLUDE ALL REVISED 2021 DATA BASED ON THE "DATE OF INCIDENT." ALL FUTURE REPORTS WILL BE BASED ON "DATE OF INCIDENT."



TRR LEVELS

LEVEL

1

LEVEL 1 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE is the use of any force by a department member to overcome the active resistance of a subject that does not rise to a level 2 or level 3 reportable use of force. Level 1 reportable uses of force includes force that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does not result in injury or complaint of injury. Reportable uses of force include the use of the following in response to active resistance of a subject:

- Pressure point compliance and joint manipulation techniques;
- Wristlocks, armbars and other firm grips;
- Leg sweeps, takedowns, stunning techniques, weaponless direct mechanical action or techniques (including kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes, or punches) that **do not result** in injury or complaint of injury.

LEVEL

2

LEVEL 2 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE is the use of any force by a department member that includes use of a less-lethal weapon or that causes an injury or results in a complaint of injury but does not rise to a level 3 reportable use of force. Level 2 reportable use of force includes the use of:

- Reportable force against a subject who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained;
- Impact weapons strikes (baton, asp or other impact weapons) to the body other than the head or neck;
- Any leg sweep, takedown, stunning technique, weaponless direct mechanical action or techniques (including kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes, or punches) that **results** in an injury or complaint of injury;
- OC spray or other chemical munitions;
- A Taser;
- Impact munitions;
- Canines as a force option;
- Long Range Acoustic Device; (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique
- An unintentional firearms discharge or firearm discharge solely to destroy/deter an animal that did not involve a firearm discharged at a person and did not result in injury to any person.

LEVEL

3

LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE is when a department member does any of the following:

- Uses any force that constitutes deadly force including:
- Discharges a firearm **that does not include** an unintentional firearms discharge or firearm discharge solely to destroy/ deter an animal that did not involve a firearm discharged at a person and did not result in injury to any person;
- Uses an impact weapon to **intentionally** strike a person's head or neck;
- Uses a chokehold, carotid artery restraints, or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on a windpipe or airway;
- Uses any force that causes injury to any person resulting in **admission** to a hospital;
- Uses any force that causes the death of a person.



TRED REVIEW

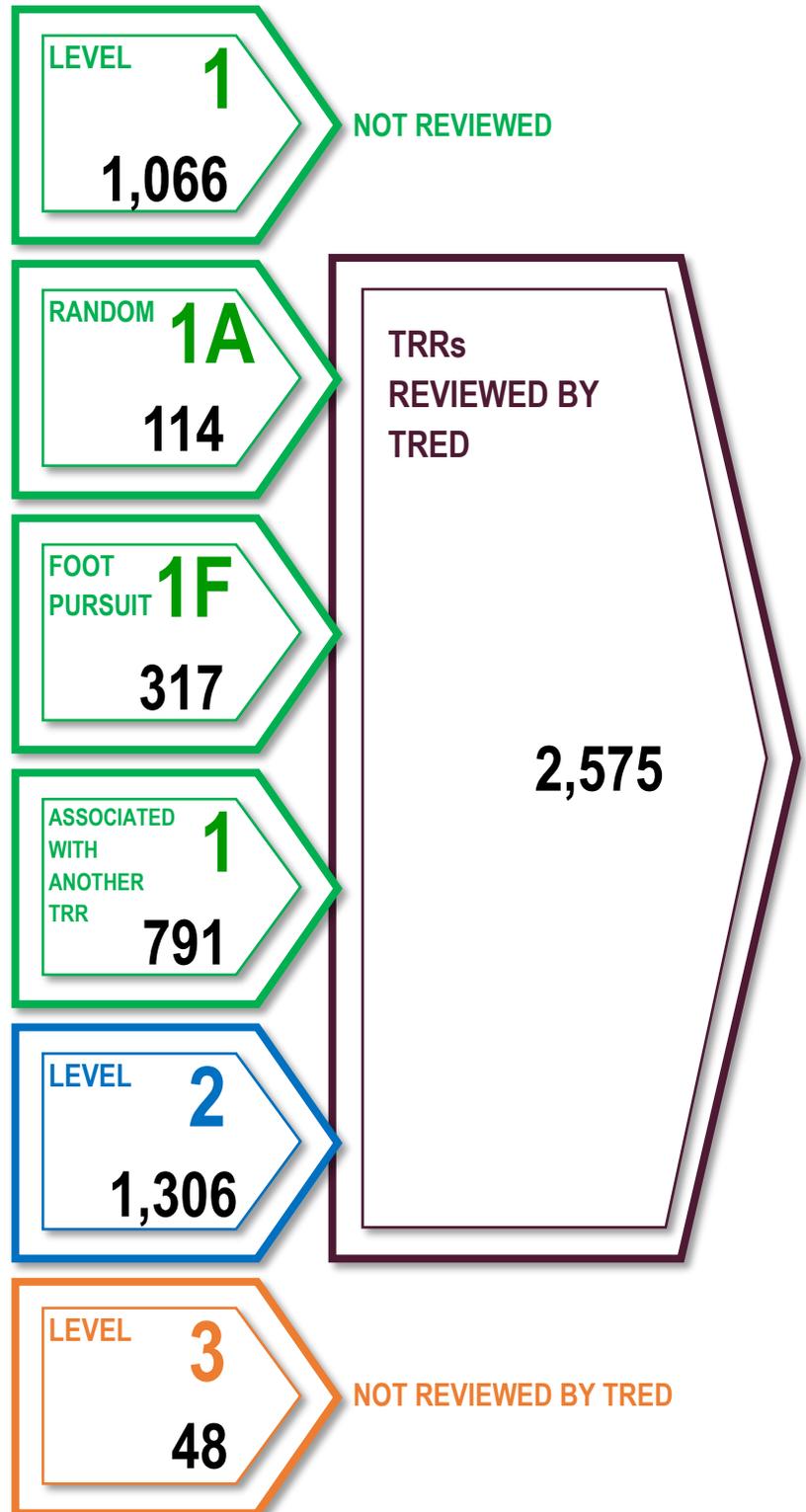
TRED TRR Reviews by TRR Level

The level of a TRR is determined by a combination of different factors including the force options used by the Department member or injuries to a person.

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews all level 2 TRRs. In 2022, there were **1,306** level 2 TRRs, which accounted for **36%** of all the TRRs generated. This happens to be the same percentage of level 2 TRRs reviewed in 2021.

TRED also reviewed a randomly selected amount of level 1 TRRs, which are classified as level 1A. In 2021, the FRD reviewed **114** level 1A TRRs. TRED also reviews all level 1 TRRs that are associated with a foot pursuit. These are classified as level 1F. In 2022, the TRED reviewed **317** level 1F TRRs. When reviewing any incident, whether it is a level 1 or level 2 TRR, the TRED also reviews any associated TRRs related to the incident. In 2022, the TRED reviewed an additional **791** level 1 TRRs that were associated with another TRR. In total, the TRED reviewed **1,221** level 1 TRRs, or **53%** of all level 1 TRRs. This percentage also happens to be the same percentage of level 1 TRRs reviewed in 2021.

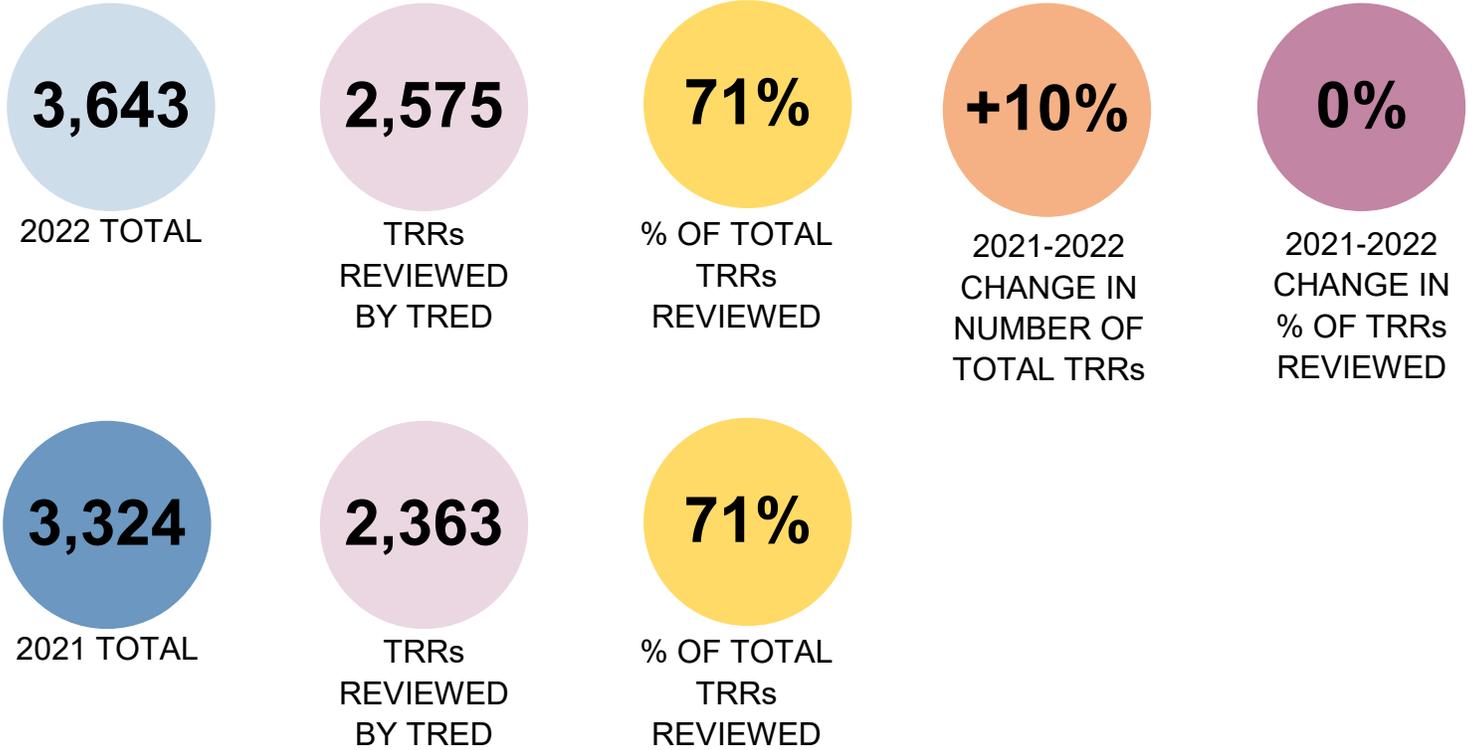
Altogether TRED reviewed **2,575** TRRs, or **71%** of all the TRRs that were generated in 2022.





TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT TOTALS

Tactical Response Report Totals

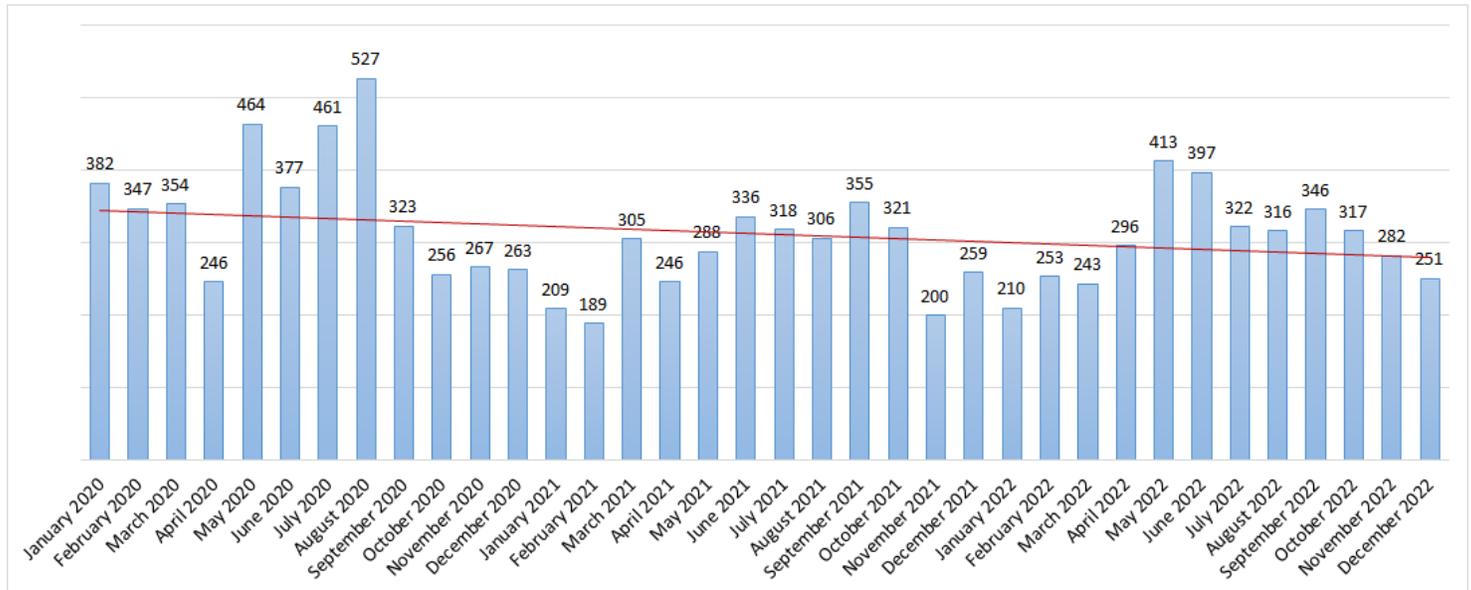


In 2022, there were **3,643** Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) created due to use of force incidents. TRED reviewed **2,575** or **71%** of all TRRs because they were either flagged for review based on level or a random sample, or they were associated with an incident that was flagged for review. In 2021, there were **3,324** TRRs generated with TRED reviewing **2,363** (**71%**).

TRRs were submitted in 2022 at a **10%** increase than in 2021, and TRED reviewed **9%** more TRRs overall in 2022.



Tactical Response Reports Generated 2020-2022



In 2022, there were an average of **304** TRRs generated each month. In 2020, this average was **356** and in 2021, this average was **278**. 2020 saw a large number of TRRs partially attributed to incidents of civil unrest that occurred from May through August of 2020. Overall, the number of TRRs documenting use of force by Department members is trending slightly downward since the beginning of 2020.



TRRs SUBMITTED BY UNIT & QUARTER

TRRs Submitted By Unit and Quarter 2020-2022

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	Total
001	20	54	47	21	23	37	46	23	34	60	42	31	438
002	42	32	27	34	10	14	39	27	26	31	28	28	338
003	47	40	46	18	21	20	43	22	15	46	49	20	387
004	47	38	49	44	39	30	40	37	29	49	39	43	484
005	38	56	62	28	30	28	57	28	28	47	42	50	494
006	76	50	66	70	55	53	46	43	60	60	71	67	717
007	96	107	81	29	21	41	48	67	29	59	43	38	659
008	22	32	20	15	17	32	28	15	28	34	18	25	286
009	50	37	38	30	46	16	46	30	28	41	49	31	442
010	65	80	82	46	61	80	60	32	45	63	48	83	745
011	121	120	117	69	26	48	40	50	54	64	64	51	824
012	26	11	25	7	10	18	18	38	18	24	27	42	264
014	30	34	24	15	9	25	11	17	8	21	12	10	216
015	38	55	64	27	34	44	55	44	47	71	78	28	585
016	17	26	25	16	22	19	32	16	22	30	22	15	262
017	15	22	13	8	4	11	7	12	3	14	23	27	159
018	43	17	37	32	20	39	39	52	22	56	48	47	452
019	30	19	40	29	24	32	36	16	30	35	21	24	336
020	21	8	17	8	8	9	11	7	19	21	12	19	160
022	24	31	45	32	40	35	25	38	8	50	31	20	379
024	35	24	51	52	21	39	36	30	37	30	23	20	398
025	54	41	56	41	32	43	53	33	22	40	50	24	489
044					1				1		1		3
045			1										1
050	8	6	5	5	8	8	3	11	18	6	13	5	96
051	4	2	3	5		4	2	3	3	3	1		30
057			9			1	2			2	4		18
059										1			1
079	1							1		3			5
102						1				1			2
114							1						1
116			1			2							3
124				1	1					4	1		7
140								3			10		13
142			2										2
143					4		5			3	1		13
145	2		7		1			2	1			2	15
150			2										2
166										1			1
171			3		3	11	3	2		3	2	5	32
172		1											1
177				1									1
181			1										1



TRRs Submitted By Unit and Quarter 2020-2022

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	Total
184	1												1
187				1								1	2
189	3	1		2	22	5	13	1	7	9	6	5	74
191	1	2	2								2		7
192								1			2		3
193	1			3	1		5	7	11	5		2	35
196			1										1
211	4	22	7					5	10	31	18	11	108
212	4	4							2	4			14
213	7		37							10			54
214		3					1	8	3	6	17	1	39
215								6		1			7
216										1	1	5	7
241			1										1
277					2		1			2	1		6
311	23	18	2										43
312	11	22	1										34
313	14	10	11										35
314		29	5										34
315		3	6										9
341		1	1										2
353		7	15	3	4	7		1		2	6	4	49
376							1						1
384		2		1				2					5
441										1			1
442										1			1
542											1	2	3
543										1		1	2
544											2		2
603	1												1
608											2		2
606	13	7	9	4	6	7	7	2	14	7	6	5	87
610	2	1	3	3		9	5	1	4	5	4	3	40
620		2	3	2	4	2	2	4			1	1	21
630	8	4	3	4	2		6	1	2	6		6	42
640		1	2	3		4	2	7	2	11	7	8	47
650			1	6		1	9			1	2	1	21
701	14	5	16	8	1		5	2		5	9	15	80
704	3		4	5	6	4	6	4	6	7	4	6	55
712			1										1
714			16	1		8	4	3					32
715			49	1		1	10	9	2		5	9	86
716			48	56	64	78	67	16	9	15	12	7	372
721			1										1



TRRs REVIEWED BY UNIT & QUARTER

TRRs Reviewed by Unit and Quarter 2020-2022

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
001	7	47	24	9	17	28	32	9	27	38	24	17
002	26	16	20	25	8	8	27	24	17	29	17	22
003	30	30	36	14	15	16	35	20	9	35	43	14
004	25	24	31	25	28	17	36	21	20	29	24	30
005	13	44	40	22	24	16	43	17	23	40	25	26
006	48	34	36	48	44	46	35	31	43	43	59	54
007	69	84	72	22	15	32	36	52	20	39	27	21
008	18	14	7	10	5	26	22	9	17	24	13	21
009	39	24	15	22	28	9	32	17	14	30	27	8
010	36	54	36	36	49	56	53	17	37	43	25	50
011	87	81	69	46	16	37	32	36	43	53	46	41
012	10	9	12	3	7	9	9	33	17	18	18	31
014	17	32	19	11	4	17	5	13	4	14	5	8
015	25	33	40	21	27	34	40	36	34	63	63	20
016	13	23	19	7	20	12	20	10	13	25	17	15
017	10	12	11	2	2	11	3	5	0	10	12	21
018	30	12	24	28	15	33	32	30	14	39	31	32
019	20	10	29	21	15	22	21	9	21	27	13	15
020	8	6	9	6	5	8	7	4	9	5	8	7
022	10	22	32	24	25	17	17	27	8	42	25	12
024	20	22	30	47	14	32	22	25	29	20	16	12
025	33	24	30	27	24	34	42	25	17	26	39	17
044					1				1		1	
045			1									
050	6	6	4	3	3	7	2	10	12	2	12	4
051	1	2	2	3		0	2	1	3	3	0	
057			9			1	2			2	4	
059										1		
079	0							1		3		
102						0				1		
114							0					
116			1			1						
124				0	1					2	0	
140								0			9	
142			0									
143					0		4			2	0	
145	1		7		0			0	1			2
150			0							0		
171			0		3	3	0	1		1	2	5
172		1										
177				0								
181			0					0				
184	0											



TRRs Reviewed by Unit and Quarter 2020-2022

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
187				0								1
189	2	1		1	12	4	7	1	7	7	4	5
191	0	2	0								0	
192								1			0	
193	1			2	1		3	4	9	3		2
196			0									
211	2	16	7					5	7	23	15	7
212	2	4							2	4		
213	7		18							7		
214		1					0	7	1	3	17	1
215								6		0		
216										1	0	1
241			1									
277					1		0			1	0	
311	12	15	2									
312	6	20	1									
313	13	7	10									
314		17	3									
315		1	4									
341		0	0									
353		0	15	3	4	7		1		2	5	4
376							0					
384		2		0				0				
441										1		
442										1		
542											0	2
543										1		1
544											2	
603	1											
606	10	5	8	3	4	6	5	2	11	7	4	2
608											2	
610	2	1	0	0		9	5	0	4	2	2	3
620		1	3	1	0	2	1	3			1	0
630	3	0	3	4	2		6	1	2	2		5
640		0	1	3		1	2	7	2	11	7	7
650			1	2		0	7			0	2	0
701	7	5	12	7	1		4	0		2	7	11
704	0		2	0	3	4	4	4	0	3	4	5
712			0									
714			6	0		5	2	1				
715			30	1		0	9	2	2		5	6
716			25	31	47	51	50	10	7	12	8	4
721			1				0					



TRRs BY FORCE LEVEL & UNIT

TRRs Submitted by Force Level and Unit in 2022

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
001	121	45	166
002	57	55	112
003	79	52	131
004	101	58	159
005	103	56	159
006	155	102	257
007	119	47	166
008	62	42	104
009	110	39	149
010	159	78	237
011	154	75	229
012	62	48	110
014	40	14	54
015	127	105	232
016	46	40	86
017	48	19	67
018	105	64	169
019	77	33	110
020	63	8	71
022	73	36	109
024	64	46	110
025	68	66	134
044		2	2
050	24	18	42
051	7		7
057	2	4	6
059			0
079		3	3
102		1	1
124	4	1	5
140	5	5	10
143	3	1	4

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
145		3	3
166	1		1
171	10		10
187	1		1
189	20	7	27
191	2		2
192	2		2
193	13	5	18
211	44	24	68
212	4	2	6
213	6	4	10
214	13	13	26
215	1		1
216	6	1	7
277	2	1	3
353	6	4	10
441	1		1
442	1		1
542	1		1
543	1	1	2
544	2		2
606	18	13	31
608			0
610	12	4	16
620	2		2
630	10	3	13
640	8	19	27
650	2	2	4
701	17	12	29
704	18	5	23
715	15	1	16
716	19	24	43



TRRs Reviewed By Force Level and Unit in 2022

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
001	60	45	105
002	29	55	84
003	50	52	102
004	44	58	102
005	51	55	106
006	96	102	198
007	57	47	104
008	32	42	74
009	40	39	79
010	75	78	153
011	104	75	179
012	35	48	83
014	20	14	34
015	81	105	186
016	27	40	67
017	24	19	43
018	48	64	112
019	43	33	76
020	21	8	29
022	51	36	87
024	31	46	77
025	31	66	97
044		2	2
050	12	18	30
051	6		6
057	2	4	6
059			0
079		3	3
102		1	1
124	1	1	2
140	5	4	9
143	1	1	2

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
145		3	3
166	0		0
171	8		8
187	1		1
189	16	7	23
191	0		0
192	0		0
193	9	5	14
211	26	24	50
212	4	2	6
213	3	4	7
214	8	13	21
215	0		0
216	1	1	2
277	0	1	1
353	5	4	9
441	1		1
442	1		1
542	0		0
543	1	1	2
544	2		2
606	10	13	23
608			0
610	7	4	11
620	1		1
630	5	3	8
640	7	19	26
650	0	2	2
701	8	12	20
704	7	5	12
715	12	1	13
716	7	24	31



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS

% of TRRs Reviewed by District

Unit	Total TRRs	TRRs Reviewed	% of TRRs Reviewed
001	167	106	63%
002	113	85	75%
003	130	101	78%
004	160	103	64%
005	167	114	68%
006	258	199	77%
007	169	107	63%
008	105	75	71%
009	149	79	53%
010	240	156	65%
011	233	184	79%
012	111	84	76%
014	51	31	61%
015	226	182	81%
016	89	70	79%
017	67	43	64%
018	173	112	65%
019	110	76	69%
020	71	29	41%
022	109	87	80%
024	110	77	70%
025	136	99	73%

On average, TRED reviewed **69%** of TRRs generated by each district in 2022. The 020th District had the lowest percentage of TRRs (**41%**) while the 015th District had the highest percentage of TRRs reviewed (**81%**). Overall, TRED reviewed **70%** of the TRRs generated by the city's police districts.

TRR Reviews by Force Level by Quarter

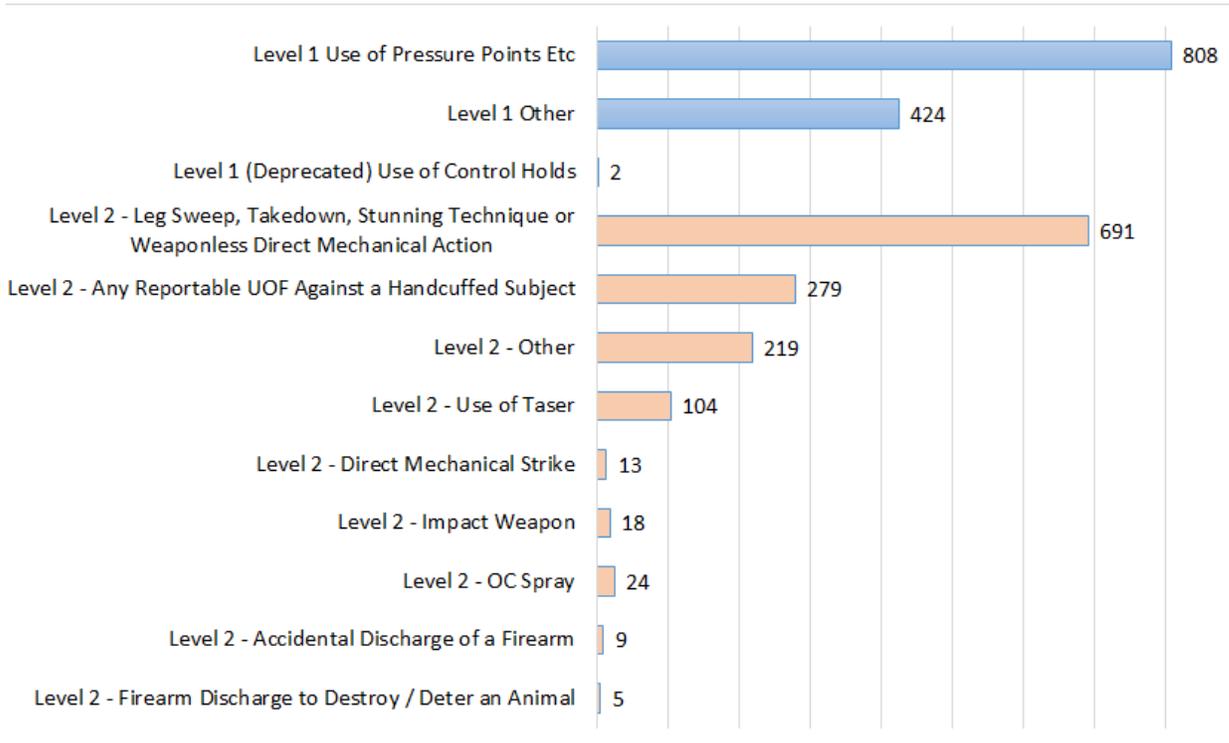


In 2020, the level classifications for use of force incidents was changed from a four level system to a three level system. When this change took effect, a larger percentage of incidents began to be classified as level 2 uses of force.

Since that change took effect, the distribution of use of force incidents as either level one or level two has leveled and remains fairly consistent over the past couple of years.



Reviewed TRR Levels by Force Options



In 2021, **51%** of the TRRs that were reviewed indicated a level 2 use of force. The majority of these (**51%**) indicated a leg sweep, takedown, stunning technique or weaponless direct mechanical action. **49%** of the TRRs reviewed indicated a level 1 use of force by the involved member. The majority of level 1 incidents that were reviewed indicated the use of pressure points compliance, joint manipulation, armbars, leg sweeps, weaponless defense techniques or takedowns that do not result in injury.

The second most common level one use of force was for OTHER (**33%**). This generally indicates that there is a battery to a Department member and there is no reportable use of force by the Department member, or a physical technique that does not specifically fit into the other level 1 categories.

Of the level 2 TRRs that were reviewed, **21%** were classified as level 2 because of force used against a handcuffed or otherwise physically restrained subject, **8%** for Taser discharge, **1%** for a direct mechanical strike, **1%** for impact weapon use, **1%** for OC spray discharge, **0.7%** for an accidental firearm discharge, and **0.4%** for a firearm discharge solely to deter or destroy and animal.

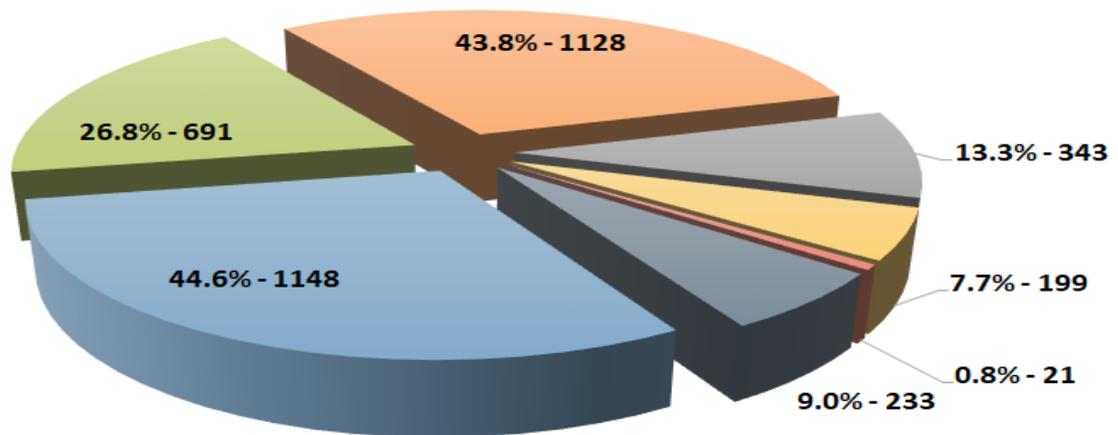
The third most common level two use of force was for OTHER (**16%**). This generally indicates that there is a physical technique used that does not specifically fit into the other level 2 categories in combination with an injury/ allegation of injury.

Some of the TRRs that were reviewed indicated more than one level 1 or level 2 use of force type, accounting for a total larger than the 2,575 TRRs that were reviewed.



TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

TRR Recommendations



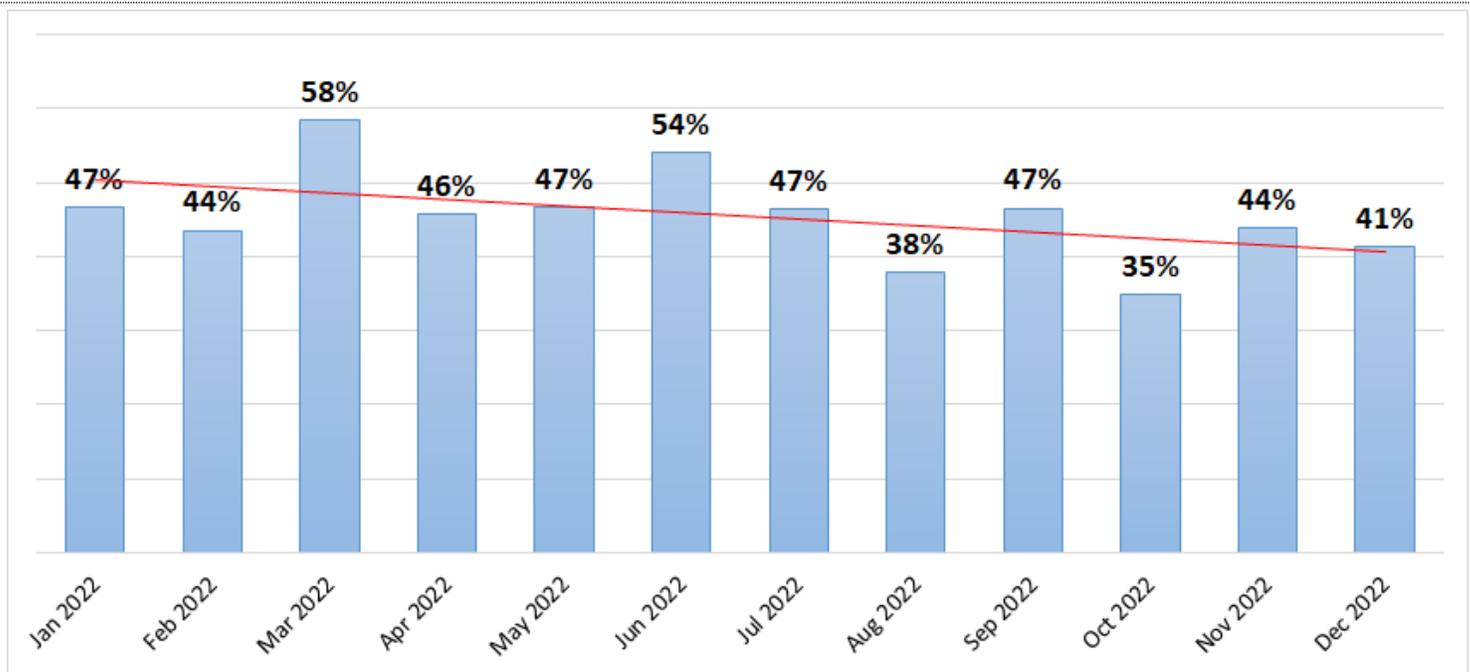
- No Recommendations
- Additional Training
- Subject to Current COPA Investigation
- Advisement
- Appropriate District/Unit Action Occured
- No Additional Training
- Referred To Force Review Board

In 2022, Department members submitted a total of **3,643** Tactical Response Reports. Of those, **1,148** were not reviewed and thus had no recommendations. Of the reports reviewed by TRED, **1,128** had no debriefing points. This means that TRED did not recommend any additional training.

When TRED reviews a TRR and a training opportunity presents itself, an “ADVISEMENT” or a “RECOMMENDATION” is made to the involved members, reviewing supervisor, and investigating supervisor. An Advisement is recommended training that is detailed in the TRED review and issued directly to the involved Department member. These are issued for minor policy and procedure infractions. A Recommendation is recommended training that is conducted by the involved member’s immediate supervisor or the Training and Support Group (training academy). These are made for involved members who have repeated debriefings for the same policy issue, or debriefings that have officer safety implications. In **691** cases TRED made an advisement for training. This represents **18%** of all TRRs submitted, or **27%** of TRRs reviewed. In comparison to 2021, **27%** of all TRRs submitted and **38%** of all TRRs reviewed had an advisement for training. Advisement debriefings had decreased percentagewise in 2022 from 2021. In **343** incidents, a recommendation for training was made. This represents **9%** of all TRRs submitted and **13%** of TRRs reviewed. In 2021, **5%** of all TRRs submitted and **7%** of all TRRs reviewed had a recommendation. Recommendation debriefings had increased percentagewise in 2022 from 2021. When comparing 2022 to 2021, advisements and recommendations debriefings made by TRED has remained similar (**.01%** decrease in 2022 from 2021).



% Of TRRs Reviewed With Debriefing Points



Over the course of 2022, there has been a downward trend in the percentage of Tactical Response Reports that included debriefing points from the TRED. It is possible that this is a direct result of the Department's implementation of the 2021 8-hour Force Communications and 8-hour Use of Force Procedures in-service training which is required for every Department member. Also, the Department implemented an Annual In-Service Supervisor Class. These trainings were created by the Training and Support Group in collaboration with the TRED. These trainings highlight many of the most common debriefing points that are issued by the TRED. TRED will continue to monitor and report on this trend.



TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

% Of TRRs Reviewed With Training Recommendations By Unit

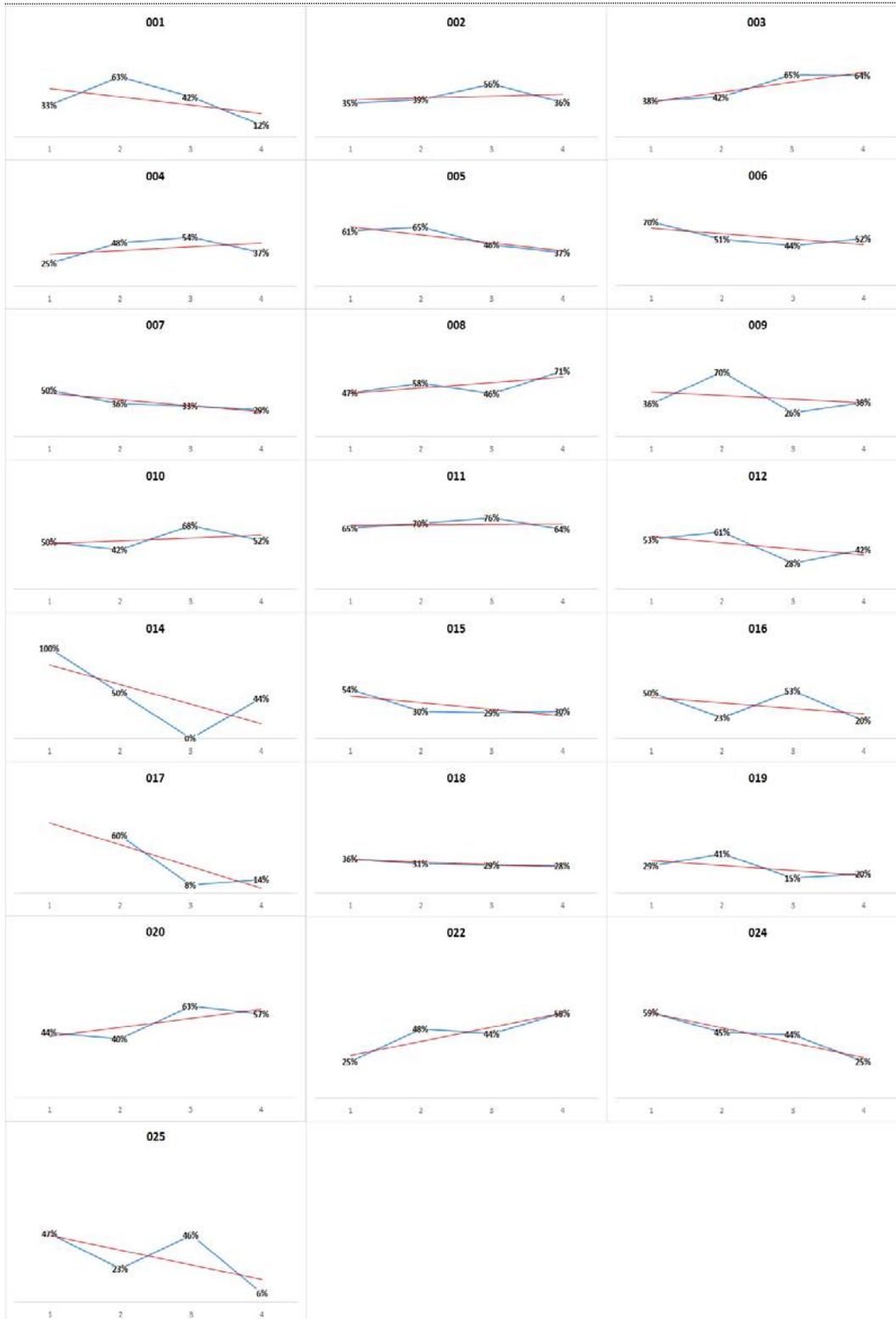
The percentage of a District/Unit's TRRs that have training recommendations (advisements and recommendations combined) can illustrate the gains that are made in documenting use of force incidents thoroughly and accurately. The expectation is that districts and units make gradual increases in these percentages as they respond to both the Department required in-service training and the training recommendations that are received from the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

Even in the districts/ units that have the most TRRs/use of force incidents, use of force incidents are low-frequency events. Patterns and trends within units/districts should be analyzed on a long term basis. Districts/units with the lowest-reported TRRs tend to have the highest percentage of TRRs with training recommendations. One example illustrated here is the 014th District in 2022 Q1. In 2022 Q1, the TRED reviewed **four** TRRs with all four having a training recommendations. This resulted in **100%** of the TRRs having training recommendations. The 014th District also had **four** TRRs reviewed by TRED in 2022 Q3. There were zero training recommendations issued by TRED which resulted in **0%**.

Unit	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
001	33.3%	63.2%	41.7%	11.8%
002	35.3%	39.3%	55.6%	36.4%
003	37.5%	41.7%	65.1%	64.3%
004	25.0%	48.3%	54.2%	36.7%
005	60.9%	65.0%	45.8%	37.0%
006	69.8%	51.2%	44.1%	51.9%
007	50.0%	35.9%	33.3%	28.6%
008	47.1%	58.3%	46.2%	71.4%
009	35.7%	70.0%	25.9%	37.5%
010	50.0%	41.9%	68.0%	52.0%
011	65.1%	69.8%	76.1%	64.3%
012	52.9%	61.1%	27.8%	41.9%
014	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	44.4%
015	54.3%	29.7%	28.6%	30.0%
016	50.0%	23.1%	52.9%	20.0%
017		60.0%	8.3%	14.3%
018	35.7%	30.8%	29.0%	28.1%
019	28.6%	40.7%	15.4%	20.0%
020	44.4%	40.0%	62.5%	57.1%
022	25.0%	47.6%	44.0%	58.3%
024	58.6%	45.0%	43.8%	25.0%
025	47.1%	23.1%	46.2%	5.9%
044	100.0%		100.0%	
050	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
051	0.0%	100.0%		
057		100.0%	75.0%	
059		100.0%		
079		100.0%		
102		100.0%		
124		100.0%		
140			77.8%	
143		50.0%		
145	0.0%			0.0%
166				
171		0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
187				0.0%
189	71.4%	71.4%	75.0%	40.0%
191				
192				
193	66.7%	100.0%		50.0%
211	28.6%	70.0%	38.9%	71.4%
212	100.0%	50.0%		
213		100.0%		
214	100.0%	100.0%	41.2%	0.0%
215				
216		0.0%		0.0%
277		0.0%		
353		50.0%	0.0%	25.0%
441		0.0%		
442		0.0%		
542				0.0%
543		0.0%		0.0%
544			0.0%	
606	45.5%	42.9%	25.0%	100.0%
608			100.0%	
610	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	33.3%
620			100.0%	
630	0.0%	50.0%		60.0%
640	50.0%	18.2%	42.9%	0.0%
650			100.0%	
701		100.0%	28.6%	36.4%
704		100.0%	0.0%	60.0%
715	50.0%		60.0%	16.7%
716	85.7%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%



% Of TRRs Reviewed With Training Recommendations By Unit Trends



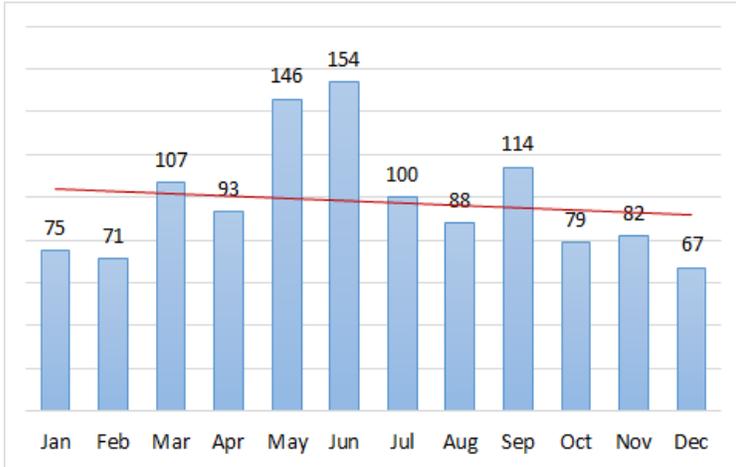
In 2022, the majority of districts/units that have the highest frequency of use of force incidents are trending downward when looking at the percentage of TRRs reviewed that have debriefing points.

Some districts are trending slightly upwards such as 002, 003, 008, 010, and 022. Units with the largest increase in the percentage of reviewed TRRs with training recommendations are 003 and 008.



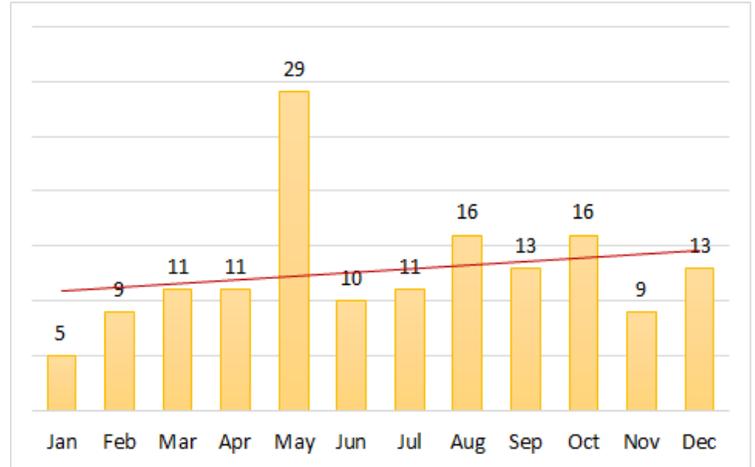
TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

TRRs With Involved Member 1 Debriefing Points



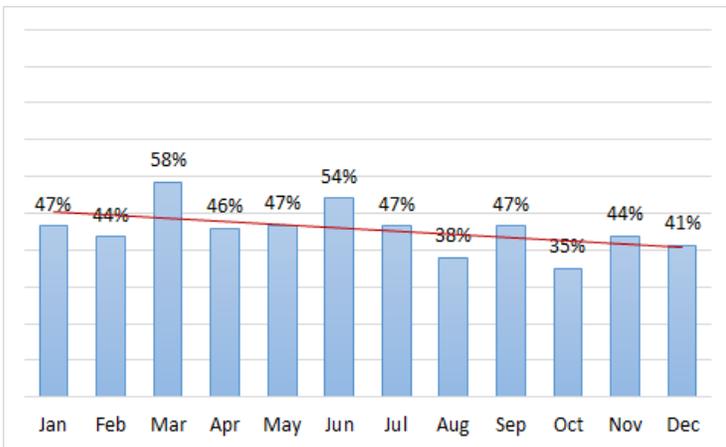
Involved Member 1 refers to the member who uses force and is responsible for completing their individual Tactical Response Report.

TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points



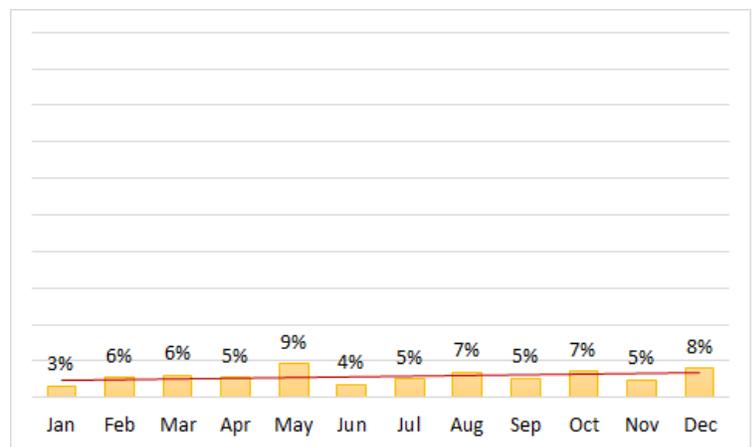
Involved Member 2 normally refers to another member who is part of the use of force incident but who does not use force and is not required to complete a TRR.

TRRs With IM1 DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2022, TRRs with Involved Member 1 (IM1) debriefing points are trending downward.

TRRs With IM2 DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed

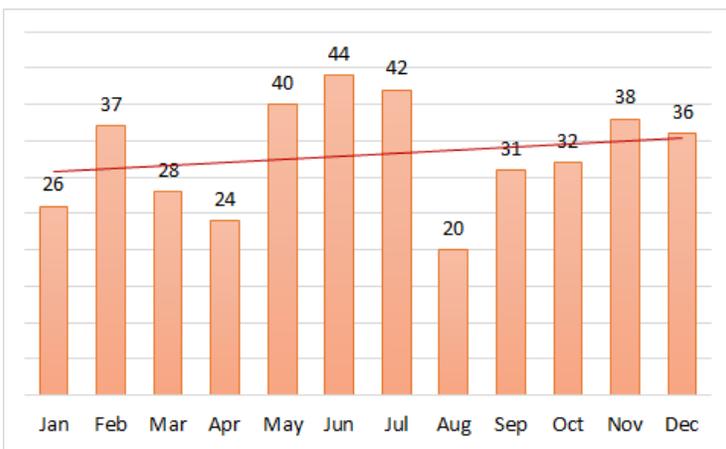


In 2022, TRRs with Involved Member 2 (IM2) debriefing points are trending slightly upward. IM2 debriefings are infrequent.

¹Language in the consent decree refers to "Reviewing Supervisor" whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as "Investigating Supervisor". The data included on these pages is for the "Reviewing Supervisor" as defined in the consent decree.

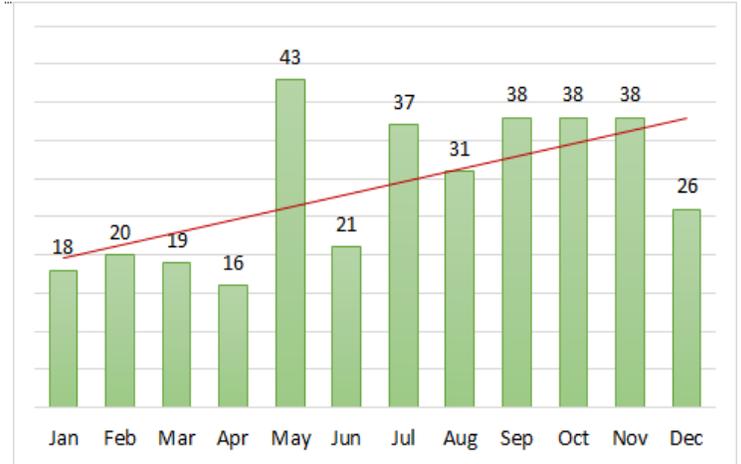


TRRs With Reviewing Supervisor¹ Debriefing Points



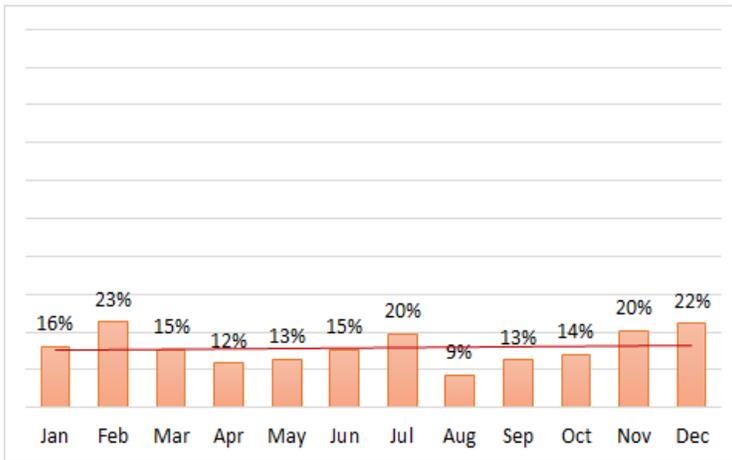
Reviewing Supervisor refers to supervisor who is responsible for completing the reviewing supervisor section of the TRR.

TRRs With Approving Supervisor² Debriefing Points



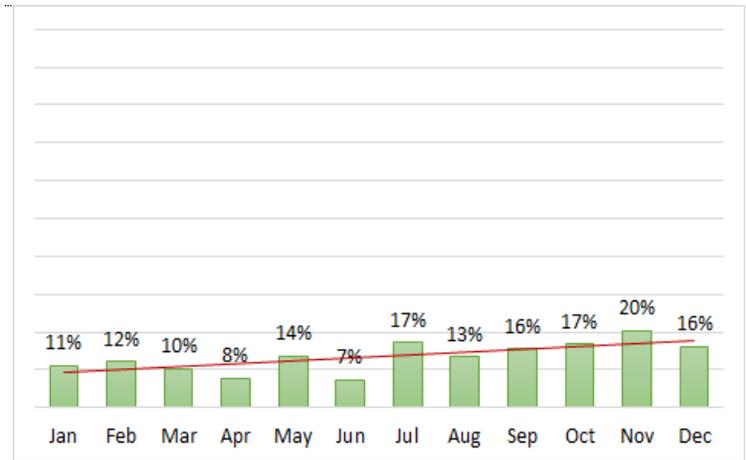
Approving Supervisor refers to the supervisor who is responsible for investigating the use of force incident, approving the TRR, and completing the Tactical Response Report-Investigation (TRR-I).

TRRs With RS¹ DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2022, TRRs with Reviewing Supervisor (RS) debriefing points are trending equally.

TRRs With AS² DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2022, TRRs with Approving Supervisor (AS) debriefing points are trending upward.

¹Language in the consent decree refers to "Reviewing Supervisor" whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as "Investigating Supervisor". The data included on these pages is for the "Reviewing Supervisor" as defined in the consent decree.



INVOLVED MEMBER RECOMMENDATIONS

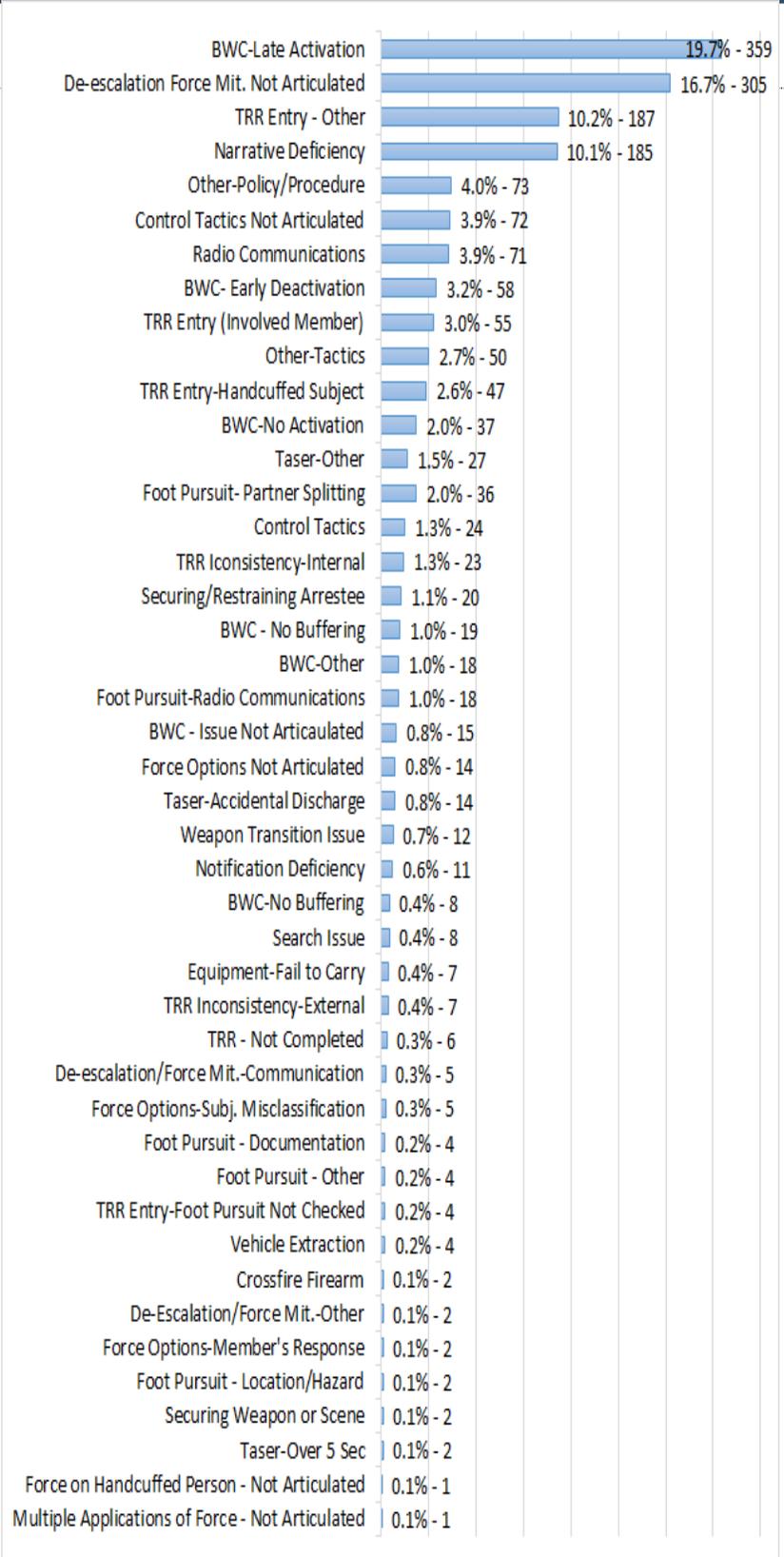
TRRs With Involved Member 1 Debriefing Points

TRED reviews every part of the Tactical Response Report to identify tactical, equipment, and safety concerns.

The most common debriefing point is for *BWC-Late Activation*. This accounted for **19.7%** of all debriefing points. This is a **five** percentage point increase from 2021 (**14.7%**). Although most incidents are captured on BWC video, Department policy requires the BWC to be activated at the beginning of an incident. TRED stresses this issue because of the importance of memorializing word and actions of both the Department member and citizen that occur prior to the use of force itself.

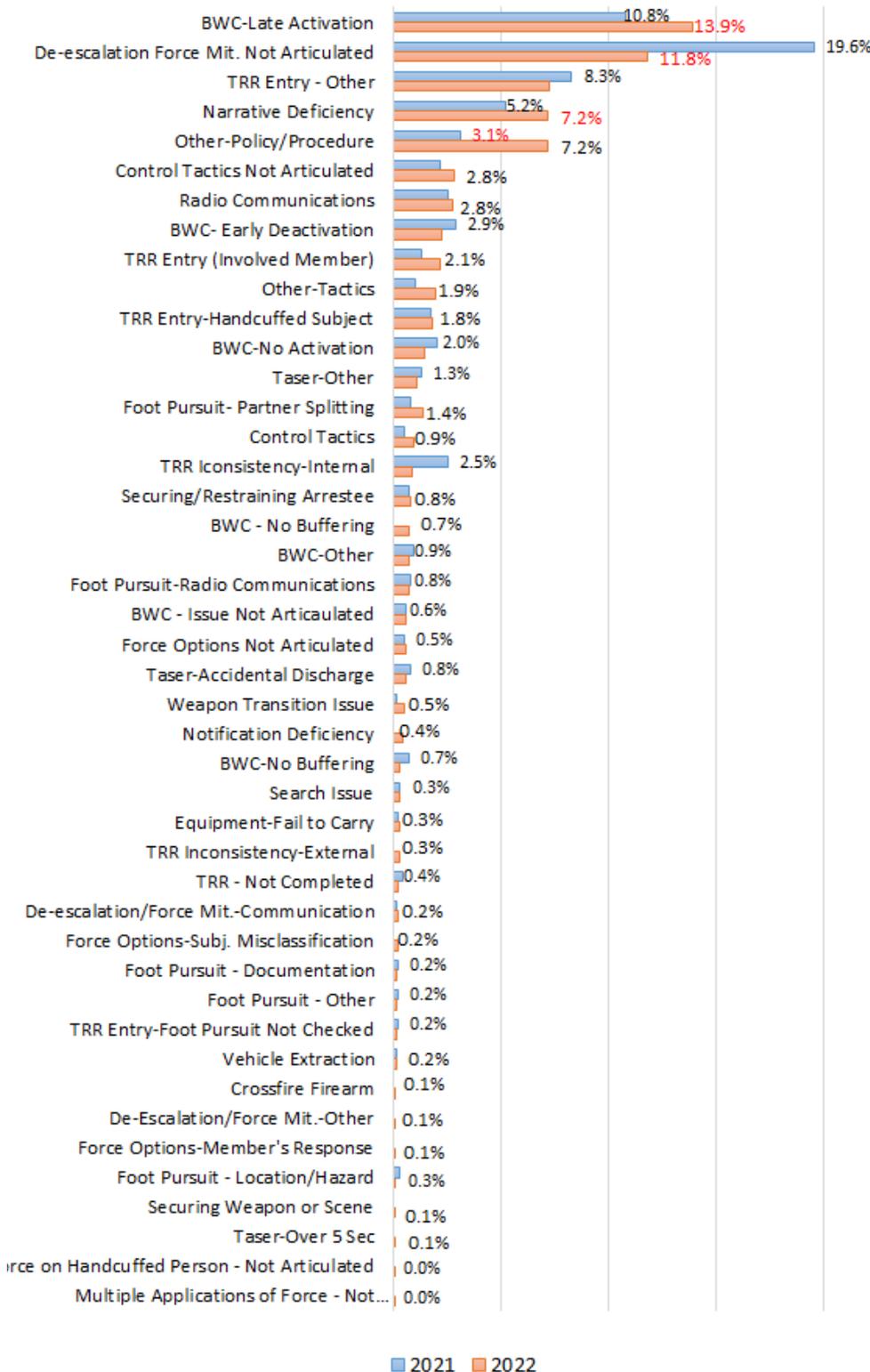
De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated continues to be a frequently addressed deficiency. In 2022, this accounted for **16.7%** of all debriefing points for Involved Member 1. This is down **ten** percentage points from 2021 (**26.7%**). When members check boxes on the TRR indicating that certain de-escalation/force mitigation techniques are used, the FRD looks to ensure that all of the techniques are fully articulated in the narrative of the report.

De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated and *BWC-Late Activation* are analyzed more thoroughly later in this report.





TRRs With IM1 DPs 2021 and 2022 as % of TRRs Reviewed



From the beginning of 2020 through the end of 2022, there remains consistency in the frequency of debriefing points as a percentage of TRRs reviewed.

BWC-Late Activation has now become the most common debriefing point being issued by TRED. There was a **3.1%** increase in debriefings for *BWC-Late Activation*.

De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated is now the second most frequent debriefing point being issued. This may be due to the **7.8%** decrease in these debriefings from 2021 to 2022. *TRR Entry-Other* also saw a slight decrease in the percentage of reviewed TRRs with this debriefing point.

De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated and *BWC-Late Activation* are analyzed more thoroughly later in this report.



TRRs WITH BODY WORN CAMERA RECOMMENDATIONS

2,575

TRRs
REVIEWED
BY TRED

2,258

BWC VIDEO
INDICATED

88%

% OF TRRs
WITH BWC
INDICATED

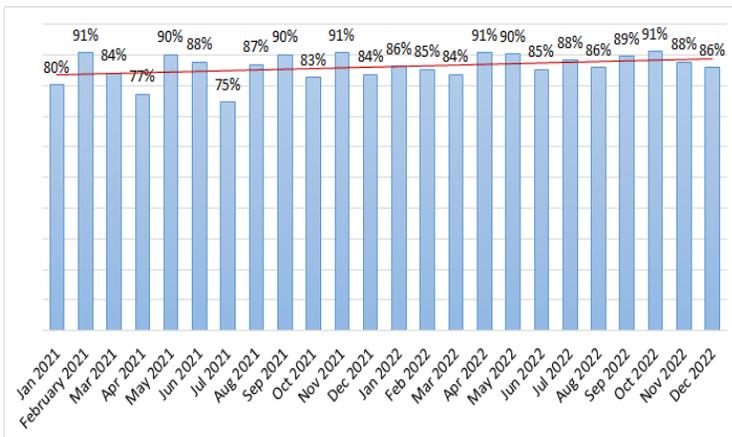
12%

% OF TRRs
WITH NO BWC
INDICATED

TRRs With Body Worn Camera Video

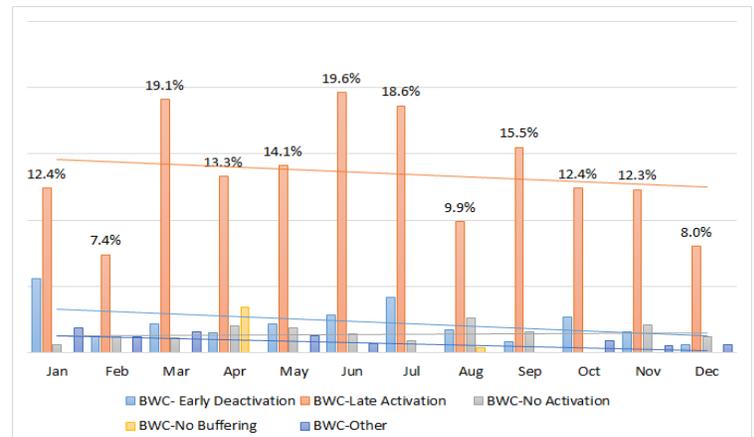
In 2022, TRED reviewed 2,575 TRRs where the involved member indicated that their body worn camera (BWC) video of the incident existed in 2,258 instances. In 2022, 88% of all TRRs reviewed by the TRED had BWC video.

TRRs Reviewed With BWC Video 2021-2022



In 2022, 88% of all the TRRs reviewed by the TRED had BWC video. This is a 3% increase from 2021 where 85% of all TRRs reviewed by TRED had BWC video. Also, this is a 12% increase from 2020 which saw 76% of all TRRs reviewed by TRED to have BWC video. Towards the end of 2020, the Department completed its roll-out of BWC devices to virtually every unit.

BWC Debriefing Points



The BWC debriefing points have been trending downward in BWC debriefing points associated with TRRs in 2022. The debriefing point *BWC-No buffering*, was added to the TRR-R mid year in 2022. TRED will continue to monitor these trends.



TRRs With IM1 BWC Late Activation and BWC No Activation DPs by Unit

Unit	TRRs With 'BWC Late Activation as % of Unit's TRRs Reviewed	TRRs Reviewed With BWC Late Activation DPs	TRRs Reviewed	Total TRRs with Debriefing Points	TRRs With BWC No Activation as % of Unit's TRRs Reviewed	TRRs Reviewed With BWC No Activation DPs	TRRs Reviewed	Total TRRs with Debriefing Points
001	14.2%	15	106	45	0.9%	1	106	45
002	11.8%	10	85	35	1.2%	1	85	35
003	13.9%	14	101	55	1.0%	1	101	55
004	16.5%	17	103	43	2.9%	3	103	43
005	12.3%	14	114	61	0.9%	1	114	61
006	14.1%	28	199	106	2.0%	4	199	106
007	10.3%	11	107	39	0.0%		107	39
008	14.7%	11	75	43	4.0%	3	75	43
009	7.6%	6	79	36	3.8%	3	79	36
010	10.9%	17	156	80	0.0%		156	80
011	35.3%	65	184	127	0.5%	1	184	127
012	8.3%	7	84	38	0.0%		84	38
014	9.7%	3	31	15	0.0%		31	15
015	9.9%	18	182	62	0.5%	1	182	62
016	11.4%	8	70	24	0.0%		70	24
017	0.0%	0	43	10	0.0%	0	43	10
018	16.4%	19	116	35	2.6%	3	116	35
019	3.9%	3	76	22	0.0%		76	22
020	17.2%	5	29	15	0.0%		29	15
022	13.8%	12	87	40	2.3%	2	87	40
024	5.2%	4	77	36	1.3%	1	77	36
025	9.1%	9	99	33	0.0%		99	33
057	33.3%	2	6	5	16.7%	1	6	5
079	66.7%	2	3	3	33.3%	1	3	3
124	50.0%	1	2	2	0.0%		2	2
140	22.2%	2	9	7	11.1%	1	9	7
143	50.0%	1	2	1	0.0%		2	1
189	17.4%	4	23	15	8.7%	2	23	15
193	21.4%	3	14	10	14.3%	2	14	10
211	19.2%	10	52	28	5.8%	3	52	28
212	50.0%	3	6	4	0.0%		6	4
213	71.4%	5	7	7	0.0%		7	7
214	27.3%	6	22	11	0.0%		22	11
353	0.0%		11	2	9.1%	1	11	2
606	29.2%	7	24	11	0.0%		24	11
610	27.3%	3	11	6	0.0%		11	6
620	100.0%	1	1	1	0.0%		1	1
640	14.8%	4	27	6	0.0%		27	6
650	50.0%	1	2	2	0.0%		2	2
701	5.0%	1	20	8	0.0%		20	8
704	33.3%	4	12	6	0.0%		12	6
715	23.1%	3	13	5	7.7%	1	13	5

Debriefing points for *BWC-No Activation* and *BWC-Late Activation* are the most concerning for TRED. BWC video is crucial for the review of a use of force incident. It is also vital for the involved member and the Department to memorialize the events leading up to and including the use of force incident.

In some cases of *BWC-Late Activation*, the words and actions of both the involved member and the citizen leading up to the use of force incident are missing audio, video, or both.

The 011th district has a higher frequency of use of force incidents and also has a high percentage of *BWC-Late Activation* debriefing points observed.

As noted earlier, debriefing points for *BWC-No Activation* are trending downward this year .



DE-ESCALATION AND FORCE MITIGATION

TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs



2,575

TRRs
REVIEWED
BY FRD



305

RECOMMENDATIONS



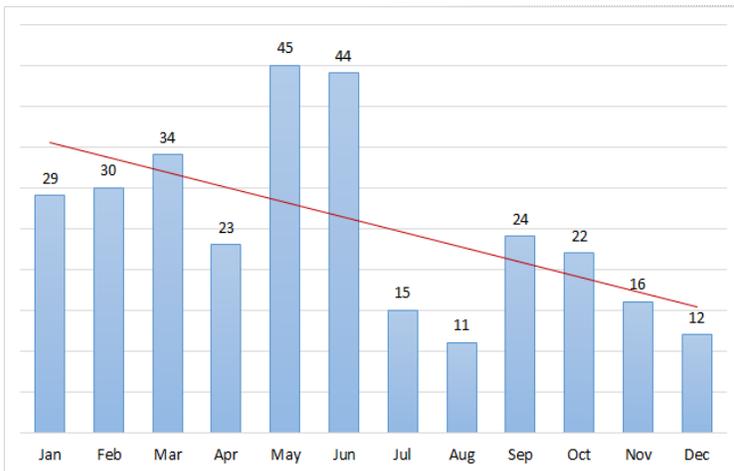
12%

% OF TRRs WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS

The debriefing point for *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* was added to the Tactical Response Report Review (TRR-R) after TRED identified a common issue in which a member would check force mitigation boxes on the TRR but neglect to describe these efforts with specificity in the narrative of their report.

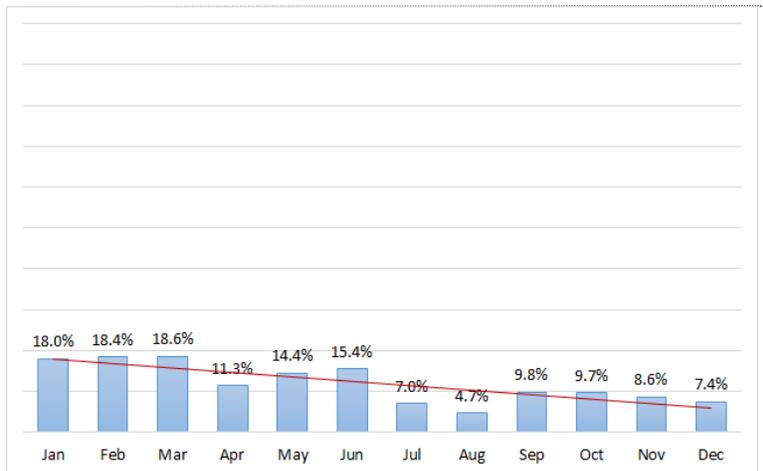
The TRED holds members to a high standard with respect to this debriefing point in that if members fail to describe even one force mitigation effort (but describe others), that member still receives a debriefing. In addition, the TRED requires members to describe force mitigation efforts in detail, not simply provide a list. In 2022, **12%** of TRRs reviewed received a debriefing for *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated*. This is a **8%** decrease from 2021, where **20%** of TRRs received this debriefing.

TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs



There has been a downward trend in the number of *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* debriefing points issued by TRED in 2022.

TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation as % of TRRs Reviewed



In 2022, Department members attended an 8-hour Force Communications and 8-hour Use of Force Procedures in-service training. These courses emphasized the need for the articulation of de-escalation/force mitigation techniques in TRR narrative. TRED believes there is correlation between this training and the downward trend in these debriefing points.



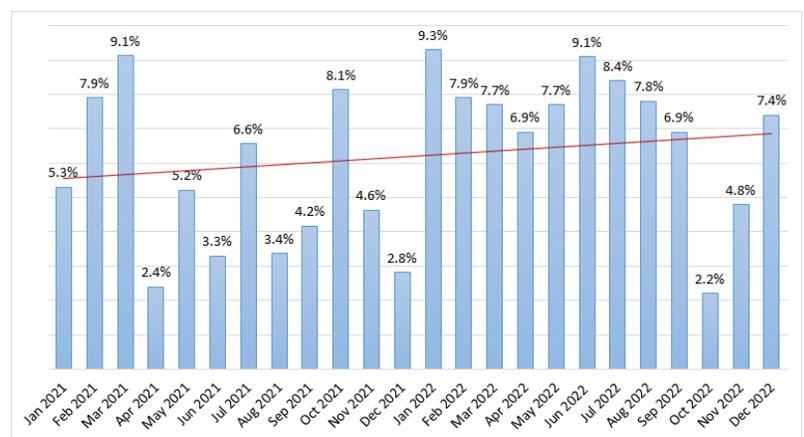
TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs by Unit

Unit	TRRs With De-escalation Force Mit. Not Articulated as % of Unit's TRRs	TRRs Reviewed With De-escalation Force Mit. Not Articulated DPs	TRRs Reviewed	Total TRRs with Debriefing Points
001	9.4%	10	106	45
002	4.7%	4	85	35
003	16.8%	17	101	55
004	7.8%	8	103	43
005	14.0%	16	114	61
006	13.1%	26	199	106
007	13.1%	14	107	39
008	17.3%	13	75	43
009	11.4%	9	79	36
010	14.1%	22	156	80
011	16.3%	30	184	127
012	15.5%	13	84	38
014	22.6%	7	31	15
015	8.2%	15	182	62
016	7.1%	5	70	24
017	0.0%	0	43	10
018	2.6%	3	116	35
019	11.8%	9	76	22
020	20.7%	6	29	15
022	9.2%	8	87	40
024	23.4%	18	77	36
025	4.0%	4	99	33
050	20.0%	6	30	7
051	33.3%	2	6	3
057	50.0%	3	6	5
140	55.6%	5	9	7
189	26.1%	6	23	15
193	28.6%	4	14	10
211	9.6%	5	52	28
212	16.7%	1	6	4
606	4.2%	1	24	11
630	11.1%	1	9	4
640	3.7%	1	27	6
701	15.0%	3	20	8
704	16.7%	2	12	6
716	25.8%	8	31	15

Overall, there has been a decrease in the percentage of Department-wide debriefings for *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* over the course of 2022.

As the Training and Support Group continues to emphasize this in the 2022 in-service training curriculum, TRED will continue to monitor the impact that it has on specific units.

TRRs With IM1 Narrative Deficiency DPs



The debriefings that TRED recommended for *Narrative Deficiencies* by the involved member have begun to trend upward in 2022. TRED will continue to monitor this trend.



INVOLVED MEMBER TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points

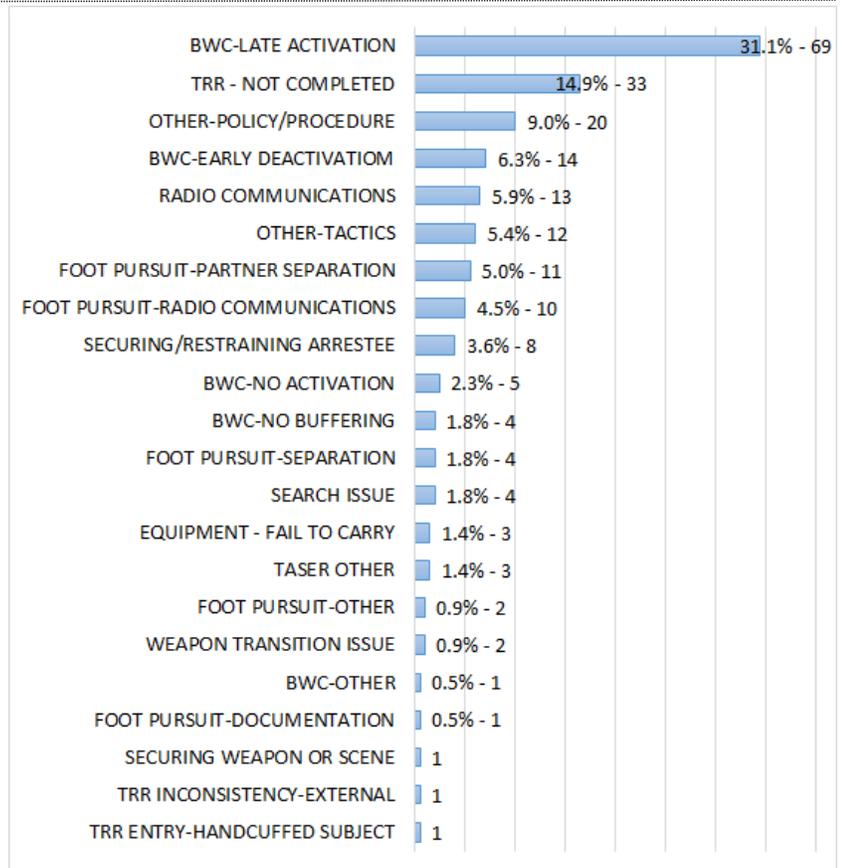
“Involved Member 2” refers to a second member, usually the partner of the member who uses force in an incident. These second members generally do not use force in the incident.

TRED makes training recommendations for these members when tactical, training, or equipment issues are observed.

Debriefing points for Involved Member 2(IM2) are not frequently made.

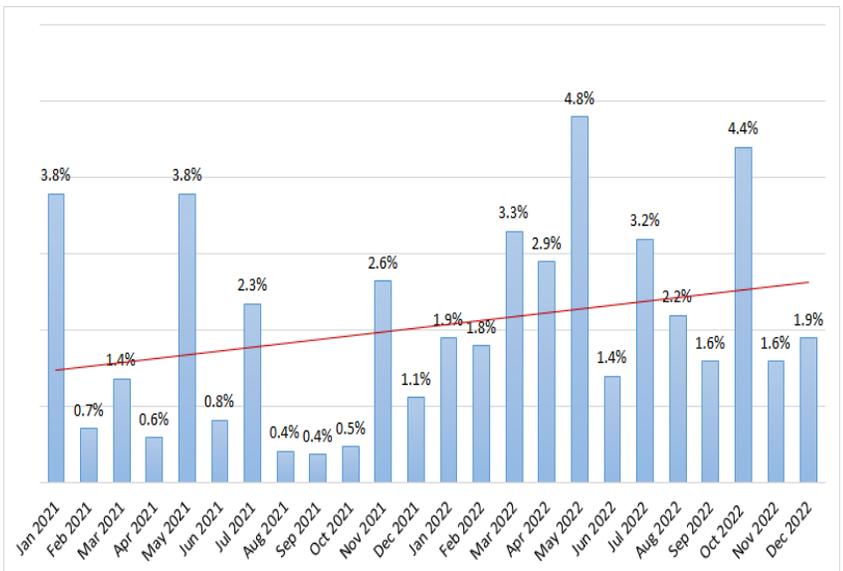
The most common debriefing point is for *BWC-Late Activation* totaling **31.1%** of recommendations made for IM2.

A *TRR-Not Completed* is the second most Involved Member 2 debriefing point with **14.9%** of recommendations. This debriefing point was added to the TRR-R mid-year due to observations TRED has made during its reviews.



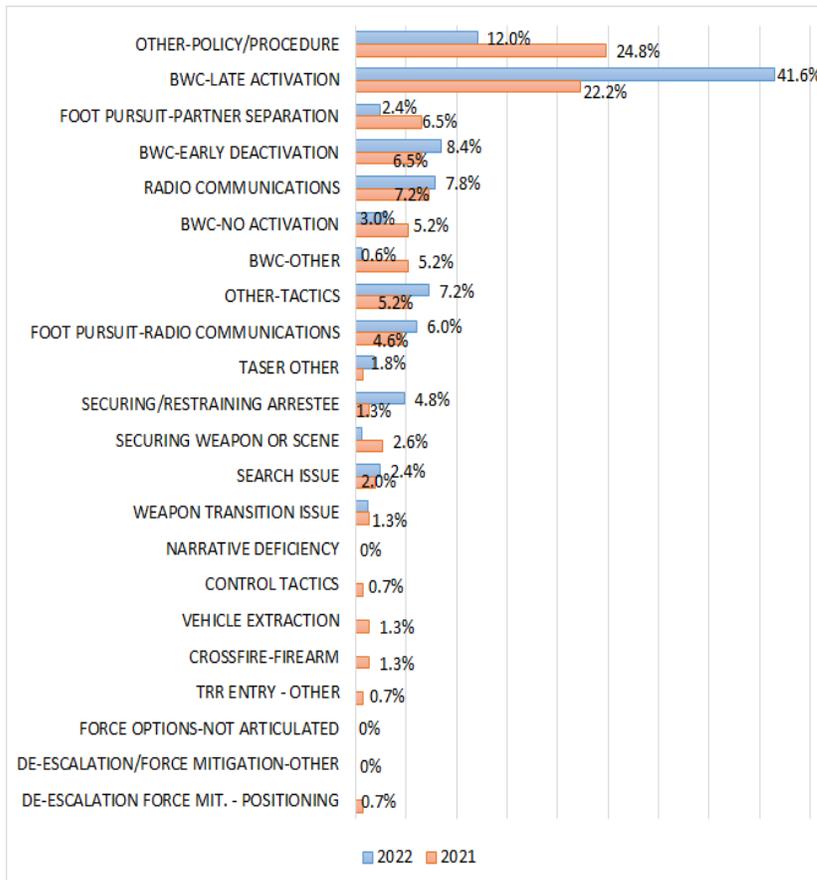
TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points for BWC-Late Activation

BWC-Late Activation debriefings account for the highest percentage of debriefing points for Involved Member 2. Throughout 2022, this debriefing point has been trending upward.





TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points 2021 Vs. 2022 as Percentage of TRRs Reviewed



Recommendations for Involved Member 2 tend to be much lower in frequency than those made for the Department member who used force in an incident and completed the TRR.

The percentages of recommendations made for Involved Member 2 remain fairly consistent from 2021 to 2022.

There was a notable increase in the amount of recommendations for *BWC-Late Activation* with Involved Member 2.

Other debriefing points occur with extremely low frequency, making year-over-year analysis impractical.



SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY

TRRs With Complaint Log Numbers

9%

% 2022 TRRs
FLAGGED
FOR REVIEW
WITH CL#

12.4%

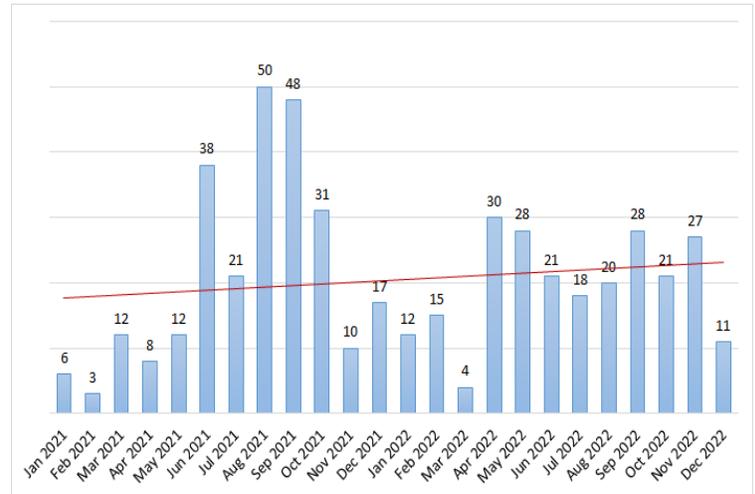
% 2021 TRRs
FLAGGED
FOR REVIEW
WITH CL#

When misconduct is observed or an allegation of misconduct is made, a Complaint Log (CL) number is obtained from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), which initiates the investigatory process.

Although TRED does not have access to COPA's records regarding the total of CL numbers which are initiated regarding use of force incidents, reviewing and investigating supervisors are required to enter a CL number into the TRR whenever they are obtained for observed misconduct or an allegation of misconduct.

In 2022, **233 (9%)** of TRRs that were flagged for review had a CL number associated. This is a decrease from 2021 where **256 (10.8%)** CL numbers were obtained.

TRRs With Complaint Log Numbers 2021-2022

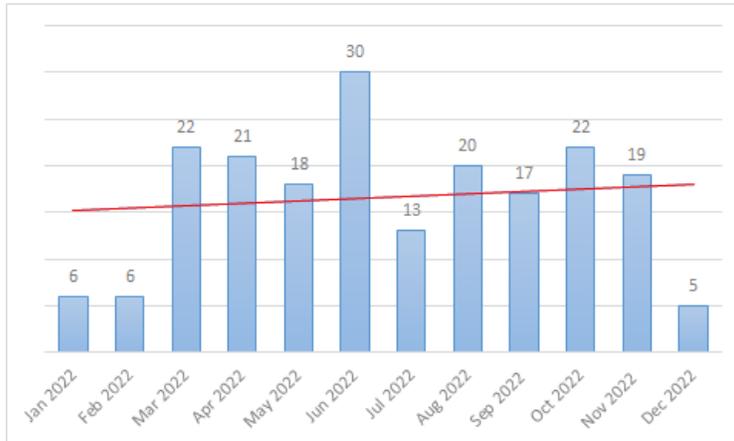


In 2021, TRED observed a noticeable increase in CL numbers obtained at the district/unit level. This increase began in June and continued through October.

CL numbers obtained at the district/unit level have been trending upward. This may be attributed to annual Department-wide training for supervisors that has been implemented.



Appropriate District /Unit Action Occurred at Time of Incident

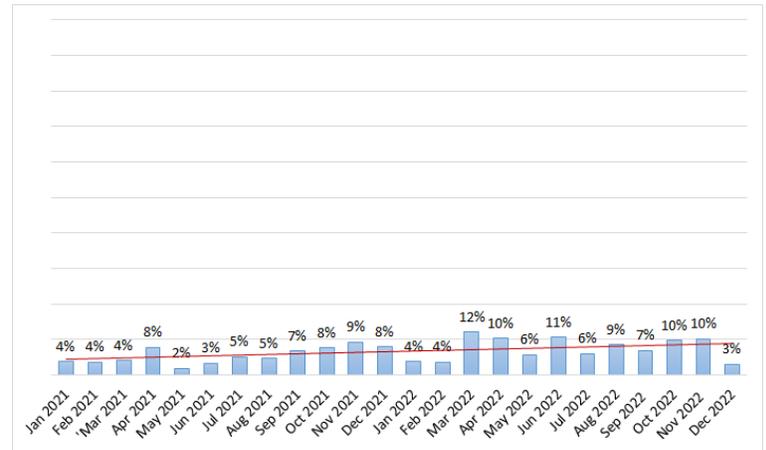


In 2020, TRED began tracking how often an involved member’s immediate supervisor takes and documents corrective action at the time (or shortly after) an incident occurs.

In 2022, supervisors documented corrective action **199** times, or in **7.7%** of reviewed TRRs. There is an upward trend in the number of times TRED is observing this corrective action documented in the narrative of TRRs. This coincides with the Department’s implementation of a revised use of force in-service training which includes an 8-hour “Use of Force Communications” and an 8-hour “Use of Force Procedures” class required for every Department member.

TRED has also had the opportunity to train pre-service promotional classes for Sergeants and Lieutenants, where the importance of identifying, addressing, and documenting training issues is stressed.

Appropriate District /Unit Action Occurred at Time of Incident 2021-2022 as % of Reviewed TRRs



The Department began collecting information on corrective action taken at the time of occurrence in the beginning of 2020.

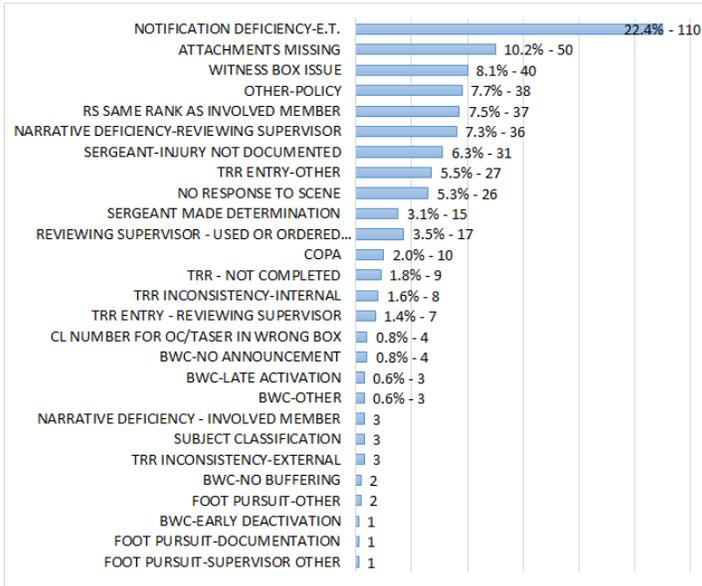
From January 2021, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of TRRs where there has been corrective action taken at the unit level and documented in a reviewed TRR. This trend in combination with a downward trend in the number of TRRs with debriefing points (reported on page 40) is positive.

When these two trends are looked at together, they demonstrate that persistent problems with accurately and thoroughly completing TRRs are being addressed at the district/unit level.



REVIEWING SUPERVISOR¹ RECOMMENDATIONS

TRRs With Reviewing Supervisor* Debriefing Points



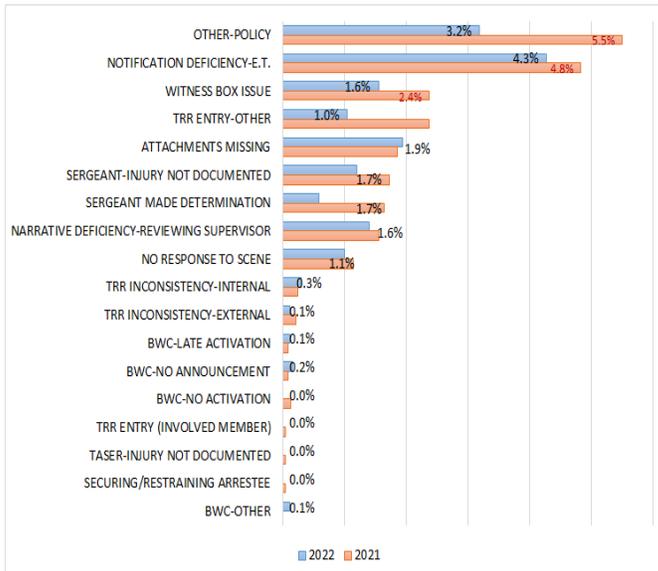
CPD policy mandates that the reviewing supervisor (Sergeant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order *G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. TRED reviews reports and Department video in order to determine if reviewing supervisors completed the responsibilities required of them following a use of force incident.

The most common debriefing point for reviewing supervisor (RS) in 2022 was *Notification Deficiency-E.T.* (22.4%). Typically, TRED makes a recommendation for this issue if a reviewing supervisor does not request the assignment of an evidence technician to take photographs of subjects and Department members who have been involved in a use of force incident and are injured, allege injury, or when otherwise deemed appropriate by the supervisor. Notifying an evidence technician is a requirement any time a subject is injured during a use of force incident.

The second most common debriefing for reviewing supervisor is for *Attachments Missing*. (10.2%). This issue is debriefed by TRED when the appropriate district-level reports associated with the incident are not attached to the TRR within Clearnet.

The third most common (8.1%) debriefing point is for *Witness Box Issue*. TRED commonly debriefs this issue when a reviewing supervisor fails to fully articulate their actions taken in order to locate and identify witnesses to a use of force incident.

Reviewing Supervisor* Debriefing Points as % of TRRs Reviewed 2021-2022



In the past, the most frequent debriefing point for reviewing supervisors was for *“Other-Policy.”* It is now the fourth most frequently debriefing point amongst reviewing supervisors. This is to explained on the following page.

Other recommendations that TRED makes for reviewing supervisors appear to be trending downward from 2021 through 2022.

This may be attributable to the Department’s implementation of a revised use of force in-service training which includes an 8-hour *“Use of Force Communications”* and an 8-hour *“Use of Force Procedures”* class required for every Department member.

During this training course, some of the more common TRED debriefing points are discussed in further detail .

¹Language in the consent decree refers to *“Responding Supervisor”* whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as *“Reviewing Supervisor”*. The data included on these pages is for the *“Responding Supervisor”* as

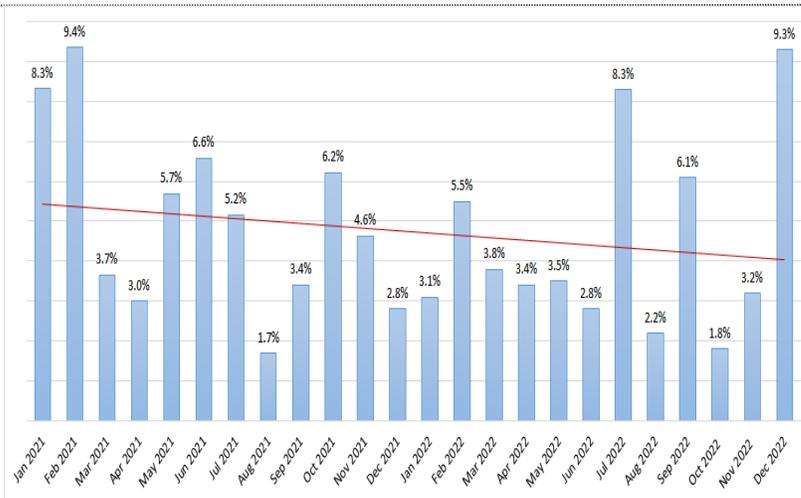


TRRs With RS* Other Policy/Procedure DPs

In the past, TRED had utilized the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point as a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive G03-02-02. For this reason, the “Other -Policy / Procedure” debriefing point was the most debriefed for the past couple of years. During Q3 of 2022, some of the more common issues that were being debriefed by utilizing “Other -Policy/Procedure” were added to the TRR-R. TRED anticipates that the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point usage will begin to trend downward and be more appropriately used for the less frequently addressed debriefing points.

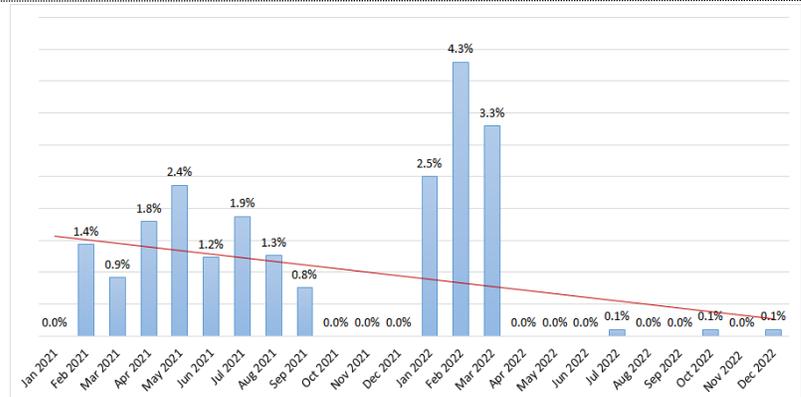
Some of the debriefing points being captured within “Other-Policy/Procedure” that were added to the TRR-R are “Reviewing Supervisor-Same Rank as Involved Member (37), Reviewing Supervisor-Used or Ordered Force (17), and CL number for OC/Taser documented in the wrong section. (4). The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for improper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.

TRRs With RS * Notification Deficiency E.T DPs 2021 and 2022 as % of TRRs Reviewed



The highest amount of recommendations that TRED made for reviewing supervisors is for *Notification Deficiency-E.T.* This debriefing point has been trending downward since January of 2021. TRED will continue to monitor this trend.

TRRs With RS* Response to Scene DPs 2021 and 2022 as % of TRRs Reviewed



This specific debriefing point was added to the TRR-R in 2020. This issue became more relevant as the revised Department directives mandated that supervisors respond to scenes of many use of force incidents. In the time period since, this issue appeared to have peaked and is trending downward.

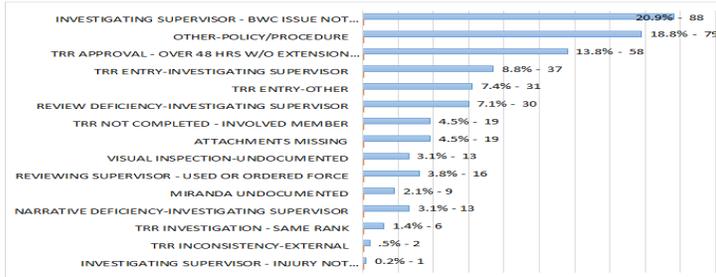
This may be attributed to both the Department’s revised in-service training as well as this topic being stressed in the pre-service supervisor’s training conducted by TRED.



APPROVING SUPERVISOR* RECOMMENDATIONS

¶ 225, 230, 231, 234, 235

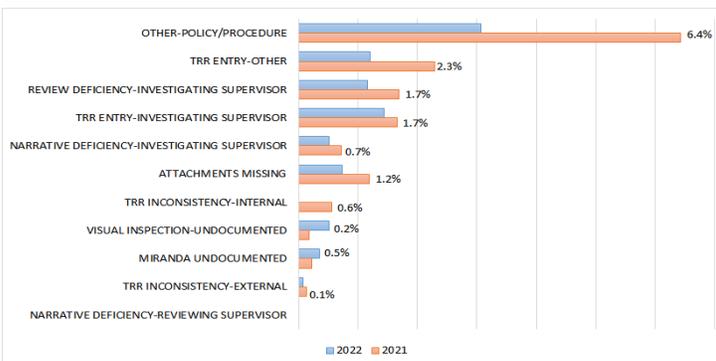
TRRs With Approving Supervisor* Debriefing Points



CPD policy mandates that the approving supervisor (Lieutenant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order *G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. TRED reviews reports and Department video in order to determine if approving supervisors completed the responsibilities required of them following a use of force incident.

The most common debriefing point for approving supervisors was “Investigating Supervisor-BWC Issue Not Addressed.” This was a debriefing point which was added to the TRR-R during 2022 Q3. This debriefing point is typically debriefed when TRED issues a recommendation to an involved member for BWC-Late Activation and the investigating supervisor did not address this issue with the member during the course of their TRR investigation.

TRRs With Approving Supervisor * Debriefing Points 2021-2022



The debriefings for “Other Policy/Procedure” have decreased notably from 2021 through the end of 2022. Throughout 2021 there was a decrease in this Debriefing point.

Overall reviewing supervisor debriefing points are trending downward.

TRRs With Approving Supervisor * Other -Policy/Procedure DPs

The “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point was manually sub-categorized in preparation of past reports. Due to this, TRED added the most common debriefing points that were sub-categorized to the TRR-R in order to more accurately capture that data. Some of these debriefing points added to the TRR-R in Q3 were; *Investigating Supervisor-BWC Issue Not Addressed (88)*, *TRR Approval Over 48 hours without an Extension Request (58)*, *Reviewing Supervisor-Used or Ordered Force (16)* and *TRR Investigation-Same Rank (6)*.

The remainder were for miscellaneous advisements and recommendations related to policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02. The debriefing point *Review/Approval by Same Rank* has been used to document when a Lieutenant reviews and approves (two separate roles) a TRR completed by another Lieutenant. **TRED has never reviewed a TRR where a Sergeant has approved the TRR of another Sergeant**, the TRR application itself prohibits this type of approval.

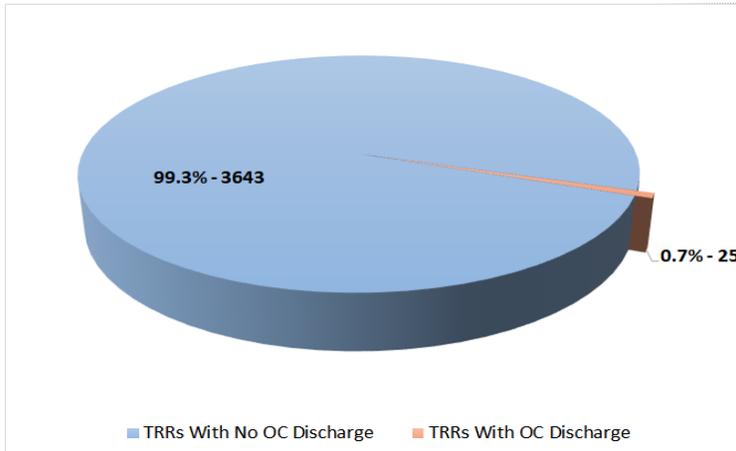
*Language in the consent decree refers to “Reviewing Supervisor” whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as “Investigating Supervisor”. The data included on these pages is for the “Reviewing Supervisor” as defined in the consent decree.



TRRs With OC DISCHARGE

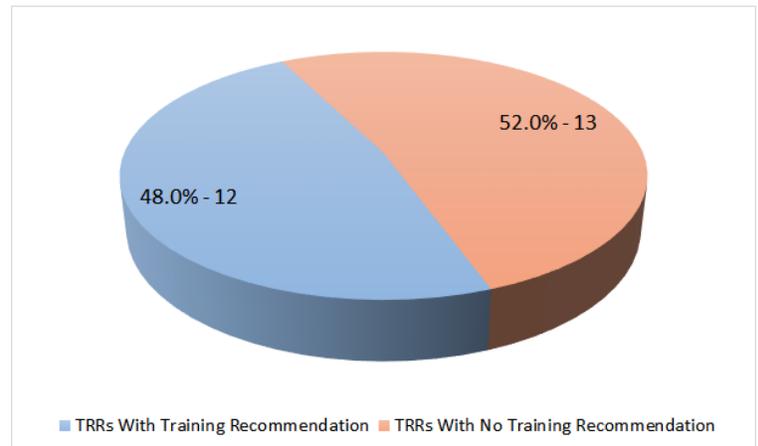
¶ 173, 207, 209, 210, 211, 235

TRRs With Oleresin Capsicum (OC) Discharge



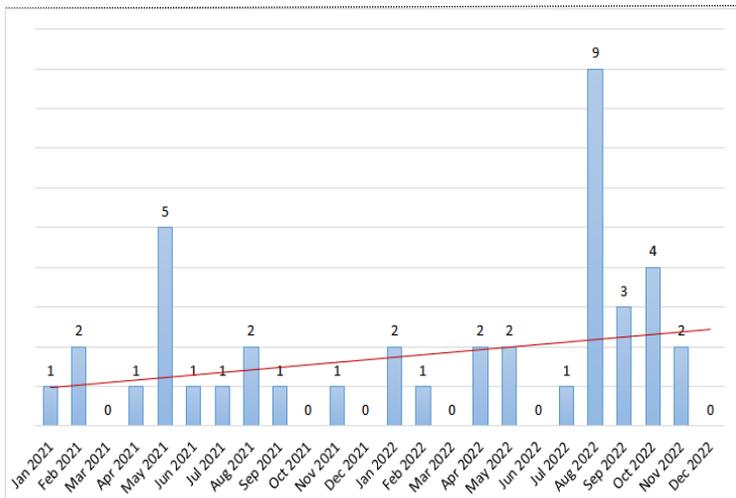
There were **25** TRRs created in 2022 where the involved member indicated an OC discharge. This represents **0.7%** of all the TRRs generated. TRED reviews all instances where an OC device is discharged.

TRRs (OC) Discharge and Recommendations



Of the **25** OC discharges reported in 2022, **48%** of them had a training recommendation. In **52%**, TRED did not make any training recommendations based on the involved member's OC discharge incident.

TRRs With Oleresin Capsicum (OC) Discharge 2021-2022



The use of OC spray during use of force incidents has begun to trend upward; however OC spray discharges still occur with low frequency.

TRRs (OC) Discharge Summary

In **three** of the OC discharge incidents, the involved member indicated multiple applications of an OC device. All **three** were determined to be in compliance with Department policy by the investigating supervisor.

There were **four** instances of OC discharge that were reviewed by an investigating supervisor (the rank of Lieutenant or above) to determine if the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy, and the investigating supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were not in compliance with Department policy. All **four** of these instances were part of a level 3 incident which was reviewed by the Force Review Board.

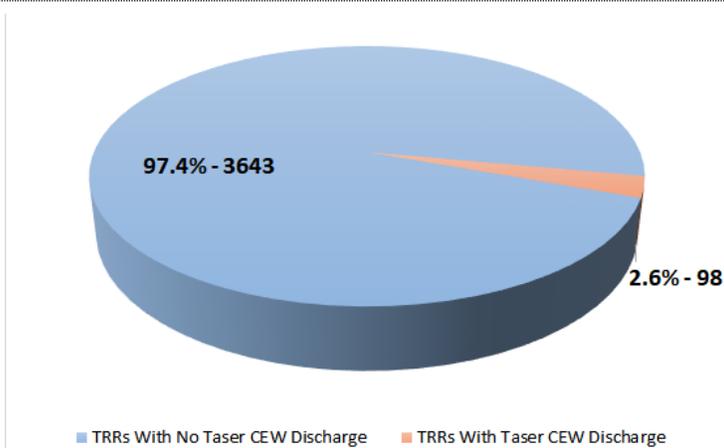
In **seven** instances of OC discharge, the subject fled the scene after the OC discharge and medical aid was unable to be provided.

In every other instance the involved subject was given medical aid by CFD EMS and/or taken to the hospital for decontamination.



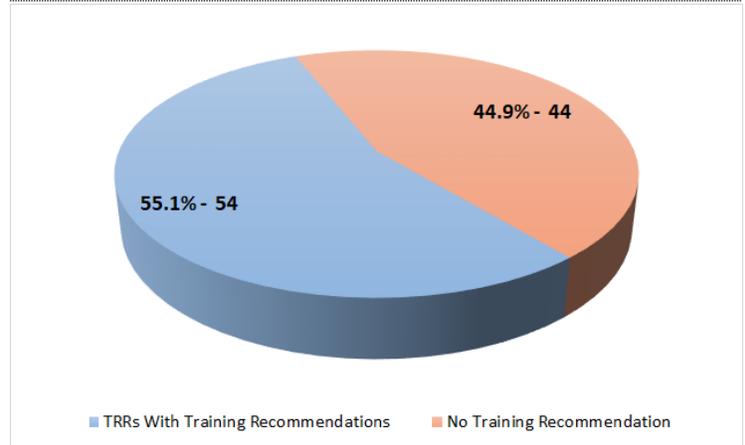
TRRs WITH TASER DISCHARGE

TRRs With Taser CEW Discharge



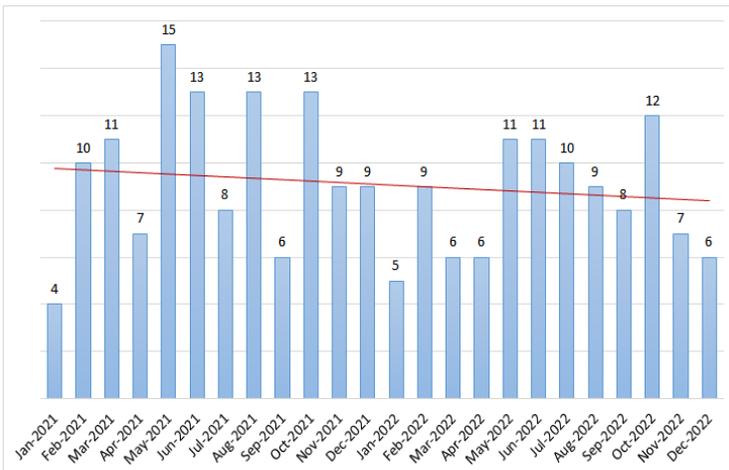
In 2022, Department members reported **98** incidents where a Taser CEW was discharged. This represents **2.6%** of all the TRRs generated. TRED reviews all incidents of a Taser discharge.

Taser Discharge and Recommendations



Of the **98** reported Taser discharges, **54 (54%)** received a training recommendation from TRED.

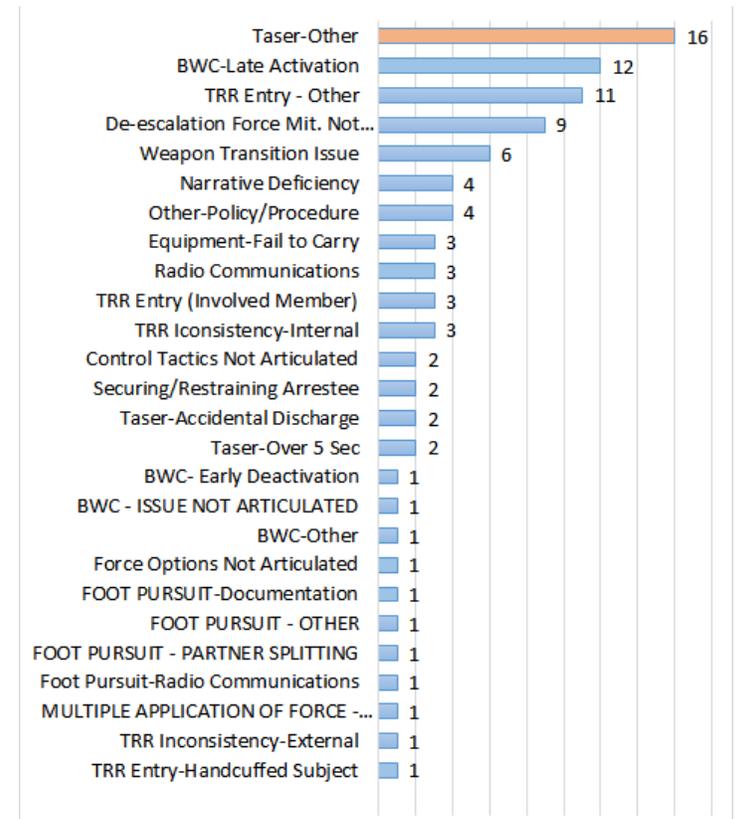
TRRs With Taser CEW Discharge 2021-2022



In 2022, Department members reported **98** incidents where a Taser was discharged. This is a substantial decrease from 2021 where **116** incidents where a of a Taser discharging were reported.

The use of the Taser during use of force incidents is in a downward trend.

Taser Related Discharge Debriefing Points





Taser Discharge Debriefing Points (Cont.)

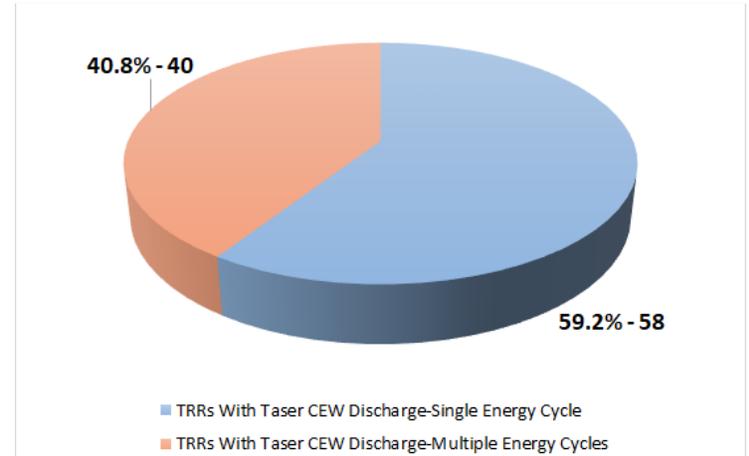
In 2022, TRED made **16** recommendations for *Taser-Other*. **Six** of these debriefings were for the involved member incorrectly documenting the number of energy cycles.

TRED made **five** recommendations because the involved member placed the Taser on the ground after the Taser was deployed.

In **one** instance the involved member only displayed the Taser and did not discharge it.

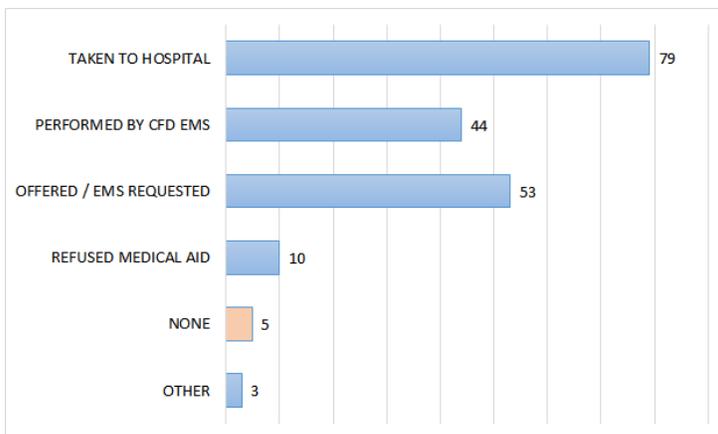
In **one** instance the involved member discharged the Taser without giving sufficient warning to other Department members on scene before discharging the Taser.

Taser Energy Cycles Discharged



In 2022, of the **98** TRRs where the involved member indicated a discharge of a Taser, **40 (40.8%)** indicated that multiple energy cycles were discharged. This can indicate a deployment of one or two cartridges and/or a combination of using the Arc button to re-energize an already deployed cartridge.

Taser Discharge and Medical Aid

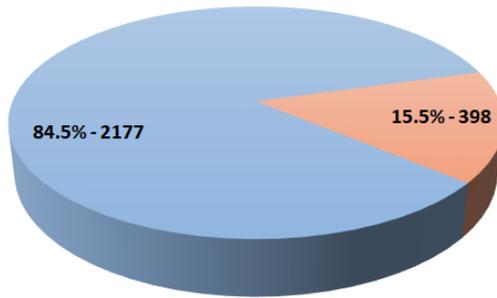


Of the **98** TRRs where the involved member indicated a Taser discharge, medical aid was rendered in all but **five** incidents. In **two** of these incidents the Taser was deployed at a dog. In another two, the Taser discharge was accidental and in **one** instance the Taser did not make contact with the subject. In **10** incidents, the subject refused any medical aid. In many instances medical aid is requested, performed by CFD on scene, and then also at a hospital.



TRRs WITH FORCE AGAINST A HANDCUFFED SUBJECT

Reviewed TRRs With Force Used Against a Subject Who was Handcuffed or Otherwise Physically Restrained



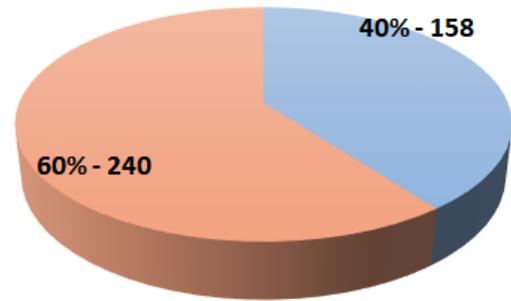
■ TRRs No Force Used Against a Subject While Handcuffed or Otherwise in Physical Restraints
■ TRRs Indicating Force Used Against a Subject While Handcuffed or Otherwise in Physical Restraints

TRED reviews all TRRs that involve the indication of reportable use of force was used against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints. In most instances, the involved member indicates more than one force option being used on a subject. The involved member is responsible for justifying these uses of force in the narrative portion of the TRR.

In 2022, there were **398** TRRs where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints. This represents **11%** of the TRRs generated.

CPD policy states that officers must generally not use force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained, absent circumstances such as when the person's actions must be immediately stopped to prevent injury or escape or when compelled by other law enforcement objectives.

Reviewed TRRs With Force Used Against Handcuffed Subject Recommendations



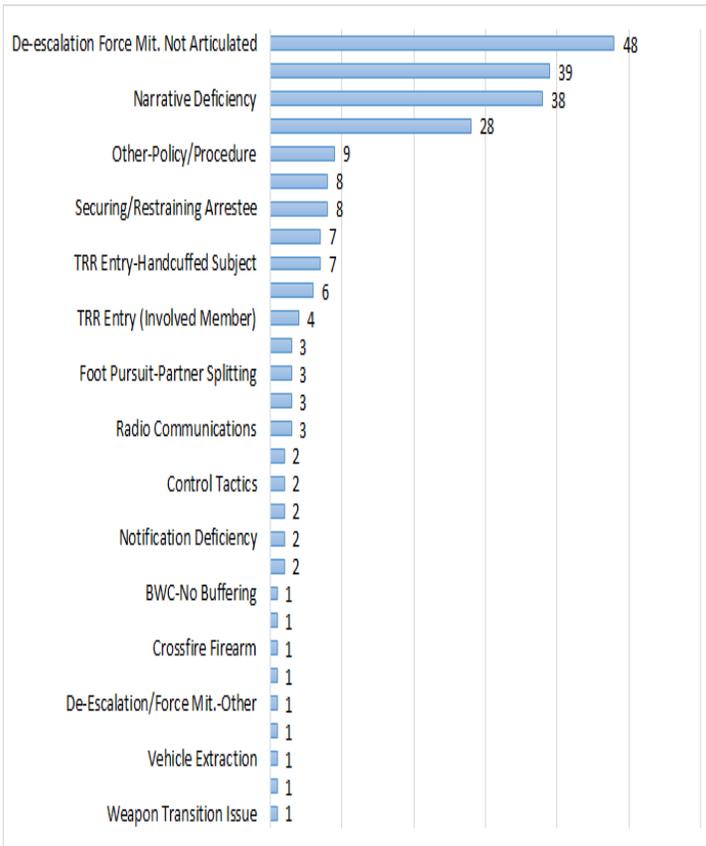
■ Involvement Member 1 Recommendations ■ No Recommendations

In 2022, TRED made training recommendations in **40%** of the incidents where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints.

All **398** instances were reviewed by an investigating supervisor (the rank of Lieutenant or above) to determine if the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy. In **35 (8.8%)** of these instances, the investigating supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were not in compliance with Department policy and a complaint log number was obtained.



Reviewed TRRs With Force Used Against Handcuffed Subject Debriefing Points



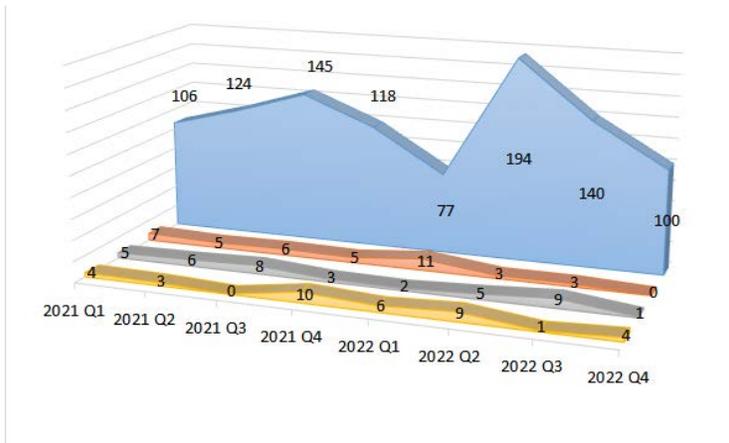
Of the **398** TRRs reviewed that the TRED reviewed in 2022 where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints, TRED made training recommendations in **158** TRR-Rs. This included a total of **233** debriefing points. Of these **233** debriefing points, TRED made **seven** recommendations in 2022 for *TRR Entry-Handcuffed Subject*. A closer in-depth look into these **seven** debriefings included **six** instances where a review by TRED determined that the subject of the use of force incident was not fully handcuffed with both hands in handcuffs. In **one** instance the involved member did not fully articulate what force was used after the subject was in handcuffs.



TRRs AND FOOT PURSUITS

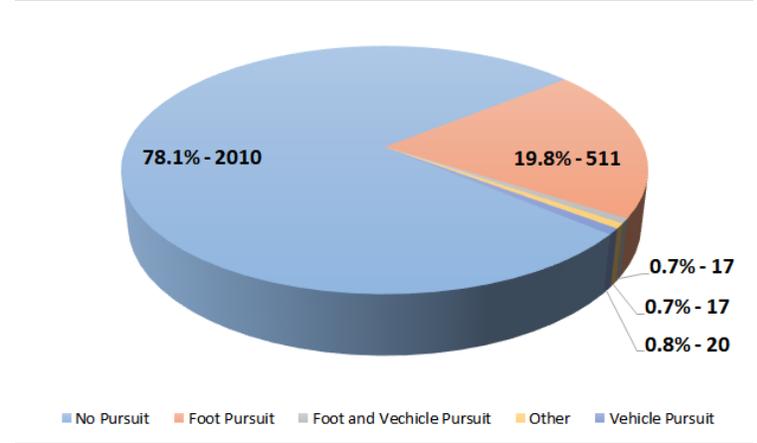
¶ 168, 169, 170

TRRs With Pursuits 2021-2022



TRED reviews every Tactical Response Report that is associated with a foot pursuit. In 2021, 555 TRRs that TRED reviewed indicated a pursuit (foot, foot and vehicle, other, and vehicle.) This amounted to 24% of reviewed TRRs. In 2022 TRED reviewed 565 TRRs that indicated a pursuit, or 22% of reviewed TRRs. Although there has been a year-over-year decrease in the number of TRRs generated by Department members, the percentage of use of force incidents that involved a pursuit remains relatively unchanged.

TRRs With Pursuits

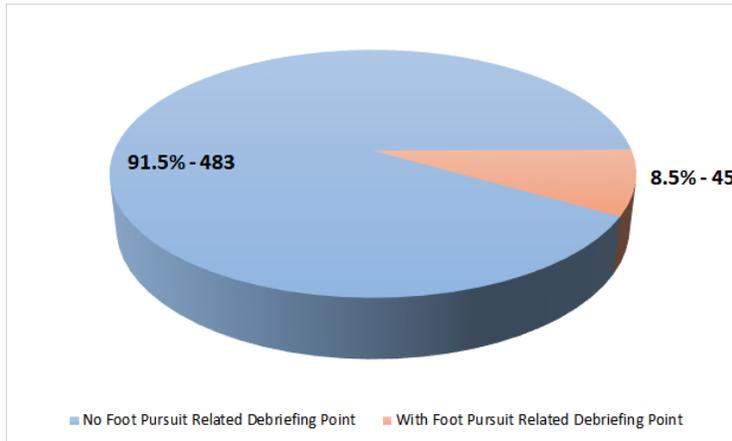


Of the 3,643 TRRs that were generated in 2022, 2,010 (78.1%) did not indicate any type of pursuit. There were 511 TRRs where the involved member indicated a foot pursuit, 17 foot and vehicle pursuit, 17 other pursuit, and 20 vehicle pursuit.

Incidents that involve a foot pursuit make up the majority of these pursuit incidents. Combined foot pursuit and foot and vehicle pursuits (528) were 14.4% of all the TRRs generated.



TRRs With Pursuits and Foot Pursuit Related DPs



Of the **528** TRRs where a pursuit was indicated, TRED made training recommendations related to the foot pursuit in **45** instances. TRED made recommendations for *Foot Pursuit-Partner Splitting* **24** times. These are instances where there is separation of sight and sound between partners which may prevent one partner from assisting the other and thus creating a safety hazard. The second most common of these foot pursuit related recommendations was for *Foot Pursuit-Radio Communications* (**18**). This recommendation is generally made when the involved members fail to notify OEMC of the nature of their traffic/street stop and/or their location prior to engaging in a pursuit.

The majority of pursuits (**91.5%**) received no pursuit-related recommendations from TRED.



FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS

1

FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT OCCURS

Whenever a Department member points a firearm at a person while in the performance of his or her duties, the member is required to make the appropriate notification to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).

2

OEMC IS NOTIFIED

OEMC takes the notification of the involved member's beat. OEMC generates an event for Firearm Pointing (PNT) which is tied to the original incident that the member responded to.

3

OEMC NOTIFIES THE BEAT'S SUPERVISOR

The member's supervisor is notified of the beat number that was involved in a Firearm Pointing Incident. The supervisor will document the incident on their Supervisor's Management Log and ensure that appropriate documentation of the incident is completed. They will also ensure that ICC and BWC video is appropriately retained.

4

TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION REVIEWS THE FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT

A Firearm Pointing Incident Report (FPIR) is automatically generated in Clearnet. TRED gathers documentation related to the incident. If no Arrest Report or Investigatory Stop Report was completed for the incident, TRED does not continue reviewing the incident. TRED then reviews available video of the incident in conjunction with written documentation. TRED identifies any tactical, equipment, or training concerns. TRED also identifies whether the pointing of a firearm at a person allegedly violated department policy. TRED will ensure that appropriate complaint and disciplinary procedures are followed involving obvious policy violations. FPIRs that do not result in a training recommendation are closed.

5

TRED SENDS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

TRED issues written notifications of its findings and, if applicable, any other appropriate actions taken or required to address any tactical, equipment, or training concerns to the notifying beat's executive officer and unit commanding officer.

6

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

The notifying beat's unit commanding officer ensures that the written communication (FPIR) has been received by the notifying beat's immediate supervisor and informs the notifying beat's chain of command of the written notification of recommendations. They ensure that recommendations are appropriately implemented and documented in the debriefing section of the FPIR. Debriefings are approved by the notifying beat's chain of command and the FPIR is closed.



Officers are only required to make a notification when they point their firearm at an individual

Notification IS NOT required

UNHOLSTER-

LOW READY

SUL



FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT TOTALS

Firearm Pointing Incident Totals¹



2022 TOTAL



2021 TOTAL

In 2022, Department members reported **3,584** individual Firearm Pointing Incidents Reports (FPIRs). This is a **19%** increase in the number of FPIRs reported compared to the **3,005** FPIRs reported in 2021.

Firearm Pointing Incidents



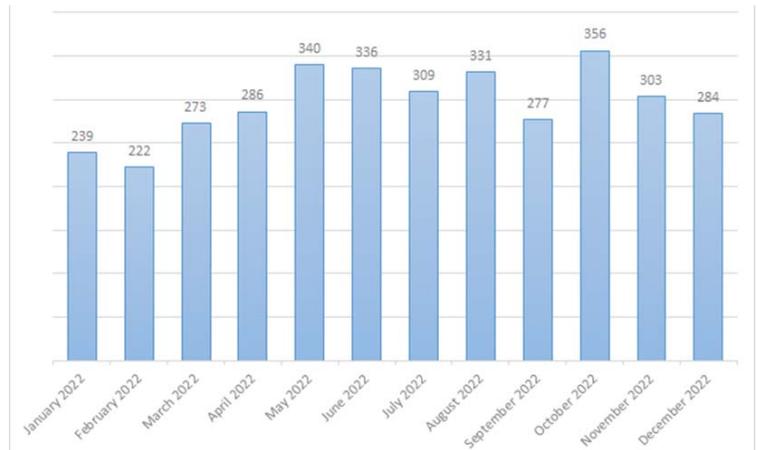
2022 TOTAL



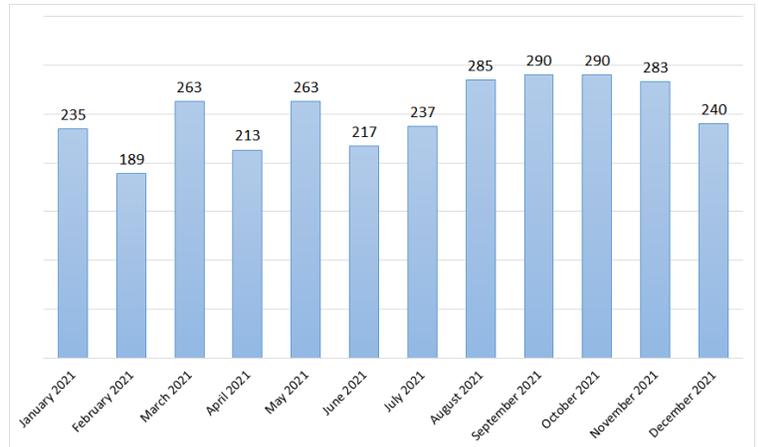
2021 TOTAL

In 2022, there were **2,925** incidents where a FPI was reported. This is different than the total number of FPIRs reported. One incident may involve multiple beats reporting a FPI. In 2021, there were **2,562** incidents. There was a **14%** increase in FPI incidents from 2021 to 2022.

Reported Firearm Pointing Incidents by Month



Department members reported an average of **296** individual firearm pointing incidents per month in 2022.

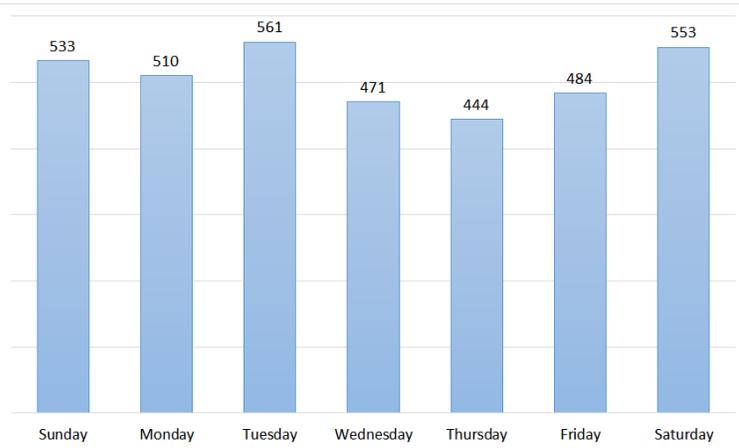


In comparison, Department members reported an average of **250** individual firearm pointing incidents per month in 2021.

¹These numbers do not include FPIs that were automatically excluded in the Clearnet system as duplicate reports or found by TRED reviewers to be duplicate reports. In 2022 there were 28 FPIRs that were found by TRED reviewers to be duplicate reports.

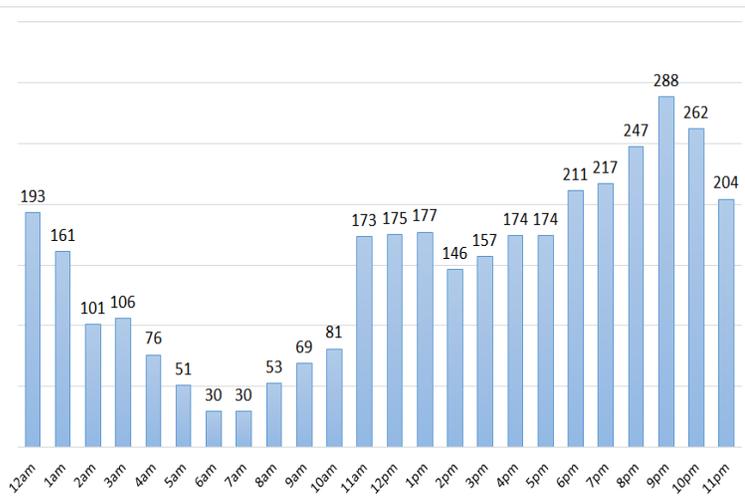


Firearm Pointing Incidents by Day of Week



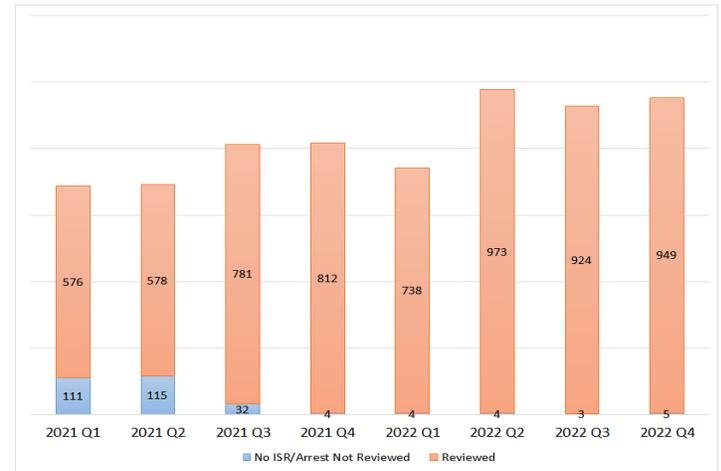
In 2022, Tuesday had the most firearm pointing incidents reported. TRED will continue to monitor this trend.

Firearm Pointing Incidents by Hour



In 2022, the majority of firearm pointing incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews



TRED now has begun to review all Firearm Pointing Incidents. During 2022, there were only 16 total FPIR that were not reviewed by TRED.

During the 3rd quarter of 2021, TRED began reviewing all FPIRs. In 2022 TRED, reviewed 3,540 of 3,584 FPIRs. This amounts to 98.7% of all FPIRs. A total of 16 FPIRs were not reviewed because they did not have an associated arrest or investigatory stop report.

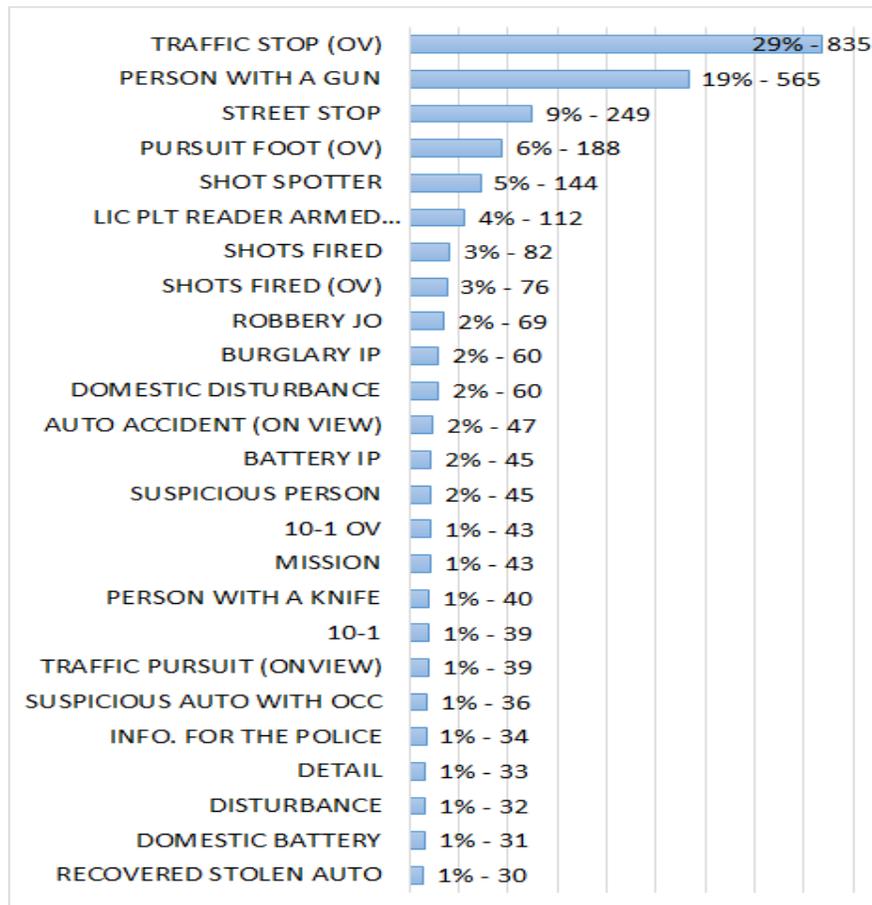
COPA and Unit/District Notifications

In 2022, The TRED did not obtain any complaint log numbers from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.



FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS

FPIs Initial Event Type (Top 25)



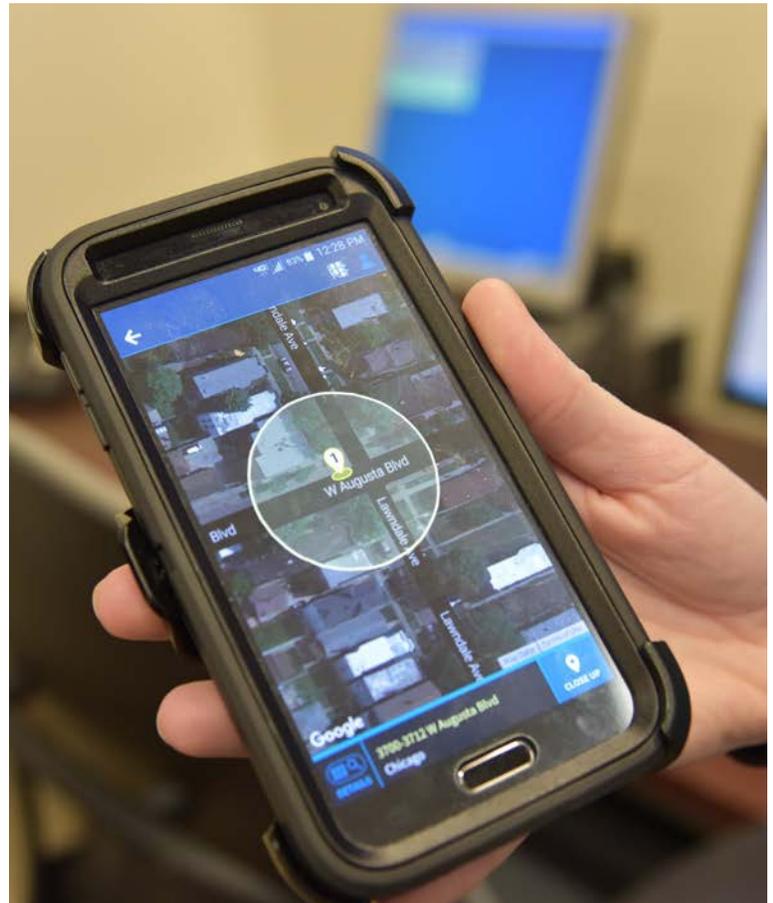
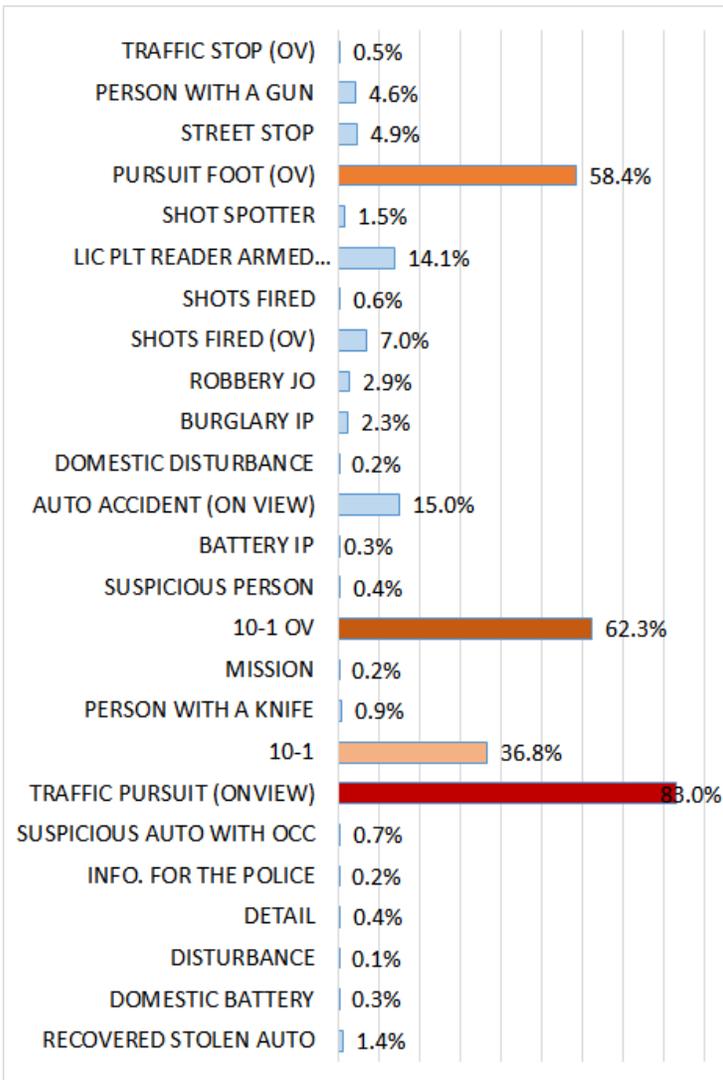
Police activity most often results in response to a “call-for-service” which is given to a department member by an Office of Emergency Communications and Management (OEMC) dispatcher, or as the result of something the department member encounters, “on-view”, during their patrol duties. “Initial Event Type” is the first entry created by an OEMC dispatcher when any incident occurs. This is important because it is typically the very first information that an officer receives relating to an incident.

In 2022, Department members reported **2,925** individual Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs). Traffic stops remain the largest percentage (**29%**) of all firearm pointing incidents, followed by “Person With a Gun” calls (**19%**).



FPIs as a % OEMC Event Types

Although traffic stops account for the largest percent of firearm pointing incidents, only a small fraction of traffic stops (**0.5%**) result in an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Incidents that begin as a traffic pursuit have the highest percentage (**88%**) of officers who report a FPI. Foot pursuits (**58.4%**), 10-1 event types also have high percentages of officers who report a firearm pointing incident.



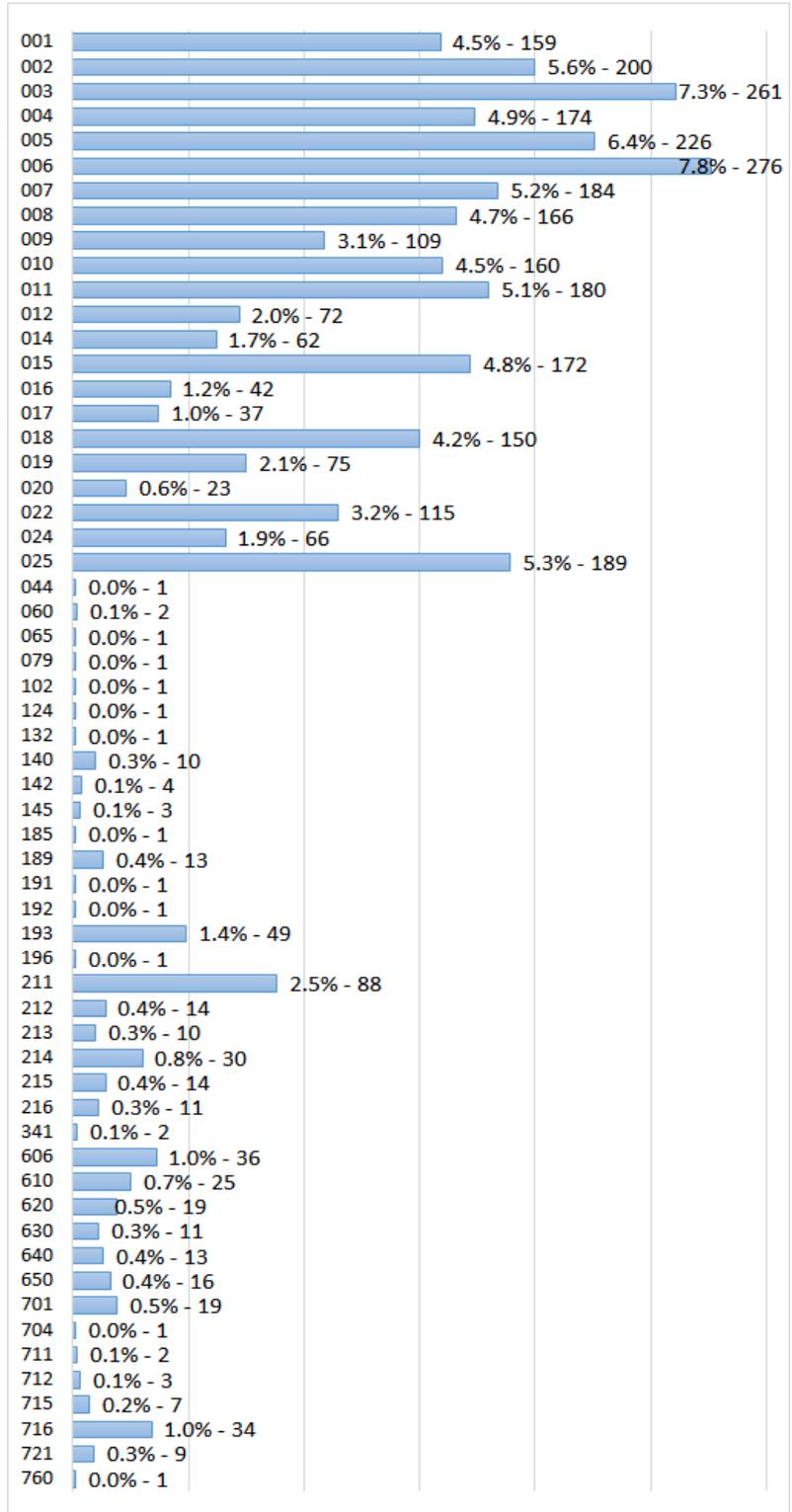


FPIRs BY UNIT INVOLVED

FPIs by Unit Involved

Although the City of Chicago is divided into 22 separate police districts, there are many different units within the Chicago Police Department. Units 001 through 025 represent the 22 geographic police districts. Department members within these units traditionally operate within the geographic boundaries of their same police district. The other listed units operate on a “Citywide” basis and are not typically constrained to a specific geographical area.

The 003rd District (7.3%) and the 006th District (7.8%) had the highest percentages of FPIs amongst the districts in 2022.





UNIT	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4
001	38	36	43	42
002	36	44	48	72
003	42	75	72	72
004	38	43	51	42
005	59	46	65	56
006	53	57	73	93
007	33	43	61	47
008	35	35	37	59
009	23	40	27	19
010	44	39	39	38
011	36	62	42	40
012	16	19	27	10
014	17	20	12	13
015	42	55	34	41
016	5	21	6	10
017	3	17	8	9
018	31	45	30	44
019	11	22	20	22
020	2	7	6	8
022	19	26	42	28
024	16	16	13	21
025	34	62	57	36
044				1
060		1		1
065		1		
079	1			
102				1
124		1		
132		1		
140			7	3
142		2	1	1
145	2		1	
185		1		
189	2	3	5	3
191			1	
192		1		
193	17	23	3	6
196	1			
211	15	28	20	25
212	2	8	1	3
213		2	6	2
214	6	10	9	5
215		8	2	4
216			1	10
341	1		1	
606	6	2	19	9
610	10	8	4	3
620	3	5	5	6
630	4	3	2	2
640	6	3	1	3
650	5	3	2	6
701		5	3	11
704				1
711		1		1
712	1			2
715		1	4	2
716	18	6	3	7
760			1	
Total	733	957	915	940

FPIs by Unit Involved by Quarter

In 2022, the District units had the majority of all reported FPIs in the city. During the course of 2022, there was a large reduction in the number of personnel assigned to all citywide units. Personnel was reorganized and returned back to the District units.



FPIRs BY BEAT INVOLVED

FPIs by Beat Involved

In 2022, **1,161** different beat numbers reported a FPI, **515** of those only reported **one** FPI and are not listed in the following tables.

Department members are not necessarily assigned to the same beat on a day-to-day basis. Most beats operate on a 24-hour-a-day basis manned by different Department members across three separate watches. The following tables are not representative of any one Department member's actions.

Knowing that each beat operates on a 24-hour basis over a 365-day year, the beat with the highest number of FPIs presented here, 1163A reported a FPI an average of once every **265** hours of service.

1163A	33	1024	10	933	9	221	7
2263B	20	1163D	10	1022	8	2222	7
362E	20	1511	10	1062E	8	224	7
762B	20	162C	10	1162D	8	234	7
262A	19	1833	10	122	8	2406A	7
362A	19	263A	10	1513	8	2515	7
362C	19	500D	10	1522	8	2534	7
661C	19	533	10	1561C	8	2535	7
1531	18	562A	10	167D	8	263E	7
421	18	622	10	1824	8	4161B	7
825	18	661D	10	1831	8	461E	7
2531	17	663B	10	1832	8	463B	7
621	17	712	10	1863A	8	613	7
631	17	723	10	2262D	8	663C	7
1006A	16	725	10	2422	8	814	7
1563C	16	861B	10	2533	8	832	7
363B	16	861D	10	2563D	8	863B	7
323	15	862A	10	262C	8	924	7
231	14	863A	10	324	8	1034	6
263D	14	1124	9	331	8	1063D	6
321	13	1533	9	361A	8	1112	6
1006B	12	1562B	9	422	8	112	6
1163E	12	1563B	9	424	8	113	6
1532	12	1563E	9	431	8	121	6
162B	12	1861B	9	462D	8	1233	6
361B	12	212	9	506A	8	1262B	6
4463D	12	225	9	533H	8	1481A	6
1014	11	2262B	9	561A	8	1512	6
1021	11	2262C	9	612	8	1864D	6
1063C	11	2532	9	713	8	2213	6
1132	11	262B	9	726	8	2551	6
312	11	263B	9	931	8	262D	6
4161A	11	334	9	1114	7	263C	6
4164C	11	4165E	9	1122	7	313	6
623	11	423	9	1163C	7	322	6
634	11	523	9	124	7	361	6
661E	11	561C	9	133	7	363C	6
711	11	624	9	1834	7	4163A	6
714	11	724	9	1961C	7	4163B	6



4164A	6	332	5	1062C	4	2521	4	7662C	4	163A	3
4165C	6	4162B	5	1161C	4	2561C	4	823	4	163E	3
4562C	6	4261B	5	1164A	4	2562B	4	824	4	1662E	3
561E	6	432	5	1164B	4	2562C	4	831	4	1806	3
562C	6	4462D	5	1164C	4	2563A	4	861C	4	1812	3
563E	6	461B	5	1214	4	314	4	862E	4	1813	3
663D	6	461C	5	1225	4	362	4	863C	4	1814	3
663E	6	462A	5	123	4	363A	4	863E	4	1823	3
694	6	462B	5	130	4	363D	4	925	4	1861A	3
722	6	463E	5	131	4	363E	4	943	4	1861C	3
834	6	506B	5	1463B	4	412	4	961B	4	1861D	3
911	6	513	5	1463C	4	414	4	961D	4	1862D	3
922	6	522	5	1562C	4	4164B	4	1006C	3	1913	3
932	6	551	5	1563A	4	4165A	4	1023	3	1962	3
1012	5	561D	5	1633	4	4261D	4	1063A	3	1962A	3
1062B	5	562B	5	163D	4	441	4	1106B	3	1963A	3
1062D	5	562D	5	1663E	4	4462E	4	111	3	2061B	3
114	5	563	5	167C	4	511	4	1111	3	213	3
1142	5	563A	5	1724	4	511R	4	1121	3	214	3
1162E	5	563B	5	1731	4	552	4	1162C	3	215	3
120	5	5707F	5	1733	4	561	4	1261A	3	2210	3
1222	5	6020A	5	1762A	4	561B	4	1262E	3	2220	3
1523	5	606B	5	1861E	4	563C	4	132	3	2223	3
1524	5	611	5	1863D	4	5757A	4	1412	3	2234	3
1595	5	641	5	1863E	4	5757B	4	1413	3	2263D	3
161D	5	663A	5	1864C	4	6015H	4	1422	3	2432	3
1821	5	664A	5	1920	4	6020C	4	1423	3	2444	3
2061D	5	664C	5	1922	4	6036E	4	144	3	2461A	3
222	5	706A	5	1924	4	606D	4	1463A	3	2461E	3
2232	5	732	5	1925	4	614	4	1463E	3	2462B	3
2263C	5	7391E	5	1962B	4	630	4	1481B	3	2506A	3
2406C	5	761A	5	1962E	4	632	4	1562E	3	2507H	3
2512	5	763A	5	220	4	662A	4	161	3	2510	3
2541	5	833	5	2262A	4	662D	4	161B	3	2514	3
2561B	5	862D	5	232	4	715	4	1623	3	2523	3
2561E	5	863D	5	233	4	7391A	4	1624	3	2524	3
2563B	5	934	5	2406D	4	7612C	4	162D	3	2525	3
300D	5	961A	5	241	4	761B	4	162E	3	2562E	3
311	5	1011	4	2463A	4	763B	4	1634	3	2563C	3



FPIS BY BEAT INVOLVED

196

FPIS by Beat Involved

2564C	3	6594	3	1224	2	1884	2	2563E	2	5413	2
343	3	661A	3	1231	2	1911	2	2564	2	554	2
361C	3	661B	3	1260	2	1921	2	2564B	2	562E	2
361D	3	662C	3	1261B	2	1933	2	2564D	2	564	2
361E	3	671	3	1262A	2	1961	2	262E	2	5705C	2
371	3	731	3	1263D	2	1961A	2	282A	2	5707D	2
400D	3	7391	3	1424	2	1962C	2	310	2	5757C	2
402S4	3	7396B	3	1461A	2	1963D	2	320	2	5D11	2
411	3	761D	3	1461B	2	2006	2	333	2	60015	2
4163C	3	761E	3	1461C	2	2006A	2	341	2	6010B	2
4164E	3	762C	3	1461E	2	2010	2	354	2	6020	2
430	3	7643D	3	1463D	2	2023	2	362B	2	6020I	2
433	3	771	3	1484	2	210	2	363	2	6036	2
434	3	822	3	1506C	2	2211	2	395	2	6040	2
463D	3	862B	3	1506G	2	2212	2	413	2	6040A	2
46C1	3	910	3	1553	2	2221	2	4161D	2	6055	2
46C2	3	914	3	1561A	2	223	2	4161E	2	6200B	2
4B	3	923	3	1561B	2	2233	2	4163D	2	6246G	2
506	3	935	3	1562A	2	2241	2	4165B	2	644	2
5369	3	1031	2	1562D	2	2243	2	4165D	2	6510G	2
564B	3	1061A	2	1563D	2	2261B	2	4264A	2	655	2
564C	3	1061B	2	161A	2	2263A	2	4361E	2	6573E	2
564E	3	1064A	2	161C	2	2263E	2	4561C	2	6578A	2
5707A	3	1064B	2	162A	2	235	2	4562A	2	6578D	2
5707E	3	1064D	2	163	2	2406	2	461A	2	6591	2
571	3	1086A	2	1661C	2	2411	2	461D	2	6591B	2
573	3	1106A	2	1662A	2	2431	2	462	2	6591I	2
5757D	3	1113	2	1662B	2	2433	2	462C	2	6592E	2
6015A	3	1120	2	167B	2	2461B	2	463A	2	662B	2
6015D	3	1123	2	1713	2	2462E	2	46C	2	662E	2
6015G	3	1134	2	1732	2	2511	2	46C5	2	686	2
6015I	3	1143	2	1763A	2	252	2	4712	2	700D	2
6046A	3	1163B	2	1763B	2	2530	2	495	2	710	2
6055A	3	1181	2	1763D	2	2552	2	500C	2	730	2
6055B	3	1210	2	1811	2	2553	2	512	2	734	2
633	3	1212	2	1822	2	2557	2	513R	2	7395B	2
640	3	1215	2	1862B	2	2561A	2	522A	2	751	2
643	3	1220	2	1863C	2	2561D	2	524	2	7551C	2
6577C	3	1223	2	1882Z	2	2562D	2	532	2	761	2



FPIS BY BEAT INVOLVED

196

FPIS by Beat Involved

761	2
762	2
7622A	2
762A	2
763C	2
7642D	2
800D	2
810	2
812	2
813	2
821	2
835	2
842	2
861E	2
862C	2
865A	2
915	2
920	2
921	2
961E	2
H121	2
H174	2
X624	2



FPI REPORTING ERROR

¶ 194.195

FPIs Reported in Error

Whenever a Department member points a firearm at a person while performing his or her duties, the member is required to make the appropriate notification to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).

The exceptions to this notification requirement included:

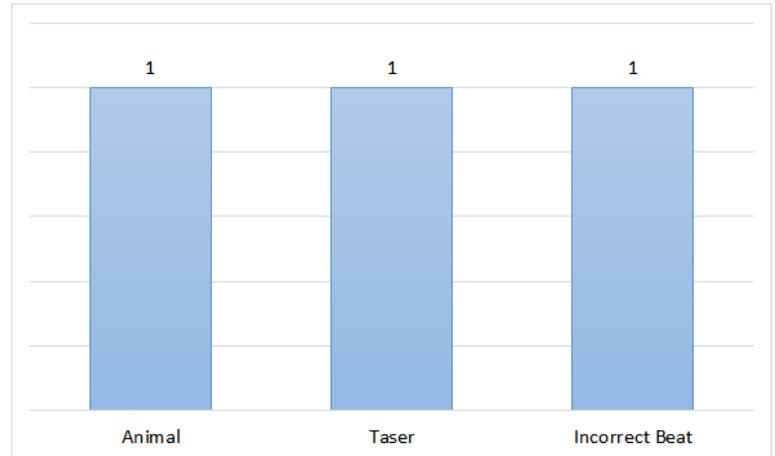
Department members assigned as a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team members, who point a firearm at a person during the course of a designated SWAT incident.

Department members assigned to a federal task force, who point a firearm at a person during the execution of the federal task force duties.

Department members un-holstering or displaying their firearm or having the firearm in a “ready” position (e.g. low ready, position “SUL”) or any other position during the course of an incident , unless the firearm is pointed at a person.

In 2022, there was **one** instance where Department members reported a firearm pointing incident when the TRED only observed the firearm being pointed at an animal. There was **one** instance where the member reported a FPI after pointing a Taser at a person. There was **one** instance where the Department member notified OEMC of the incorrect beat they were assigned. There were **no** instances of a member assigned to a federal task force reporting a FPI.

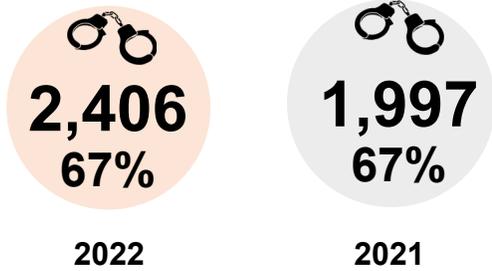
These instances combined amount to less than **0.1%** of all FPIs reported in 2022.





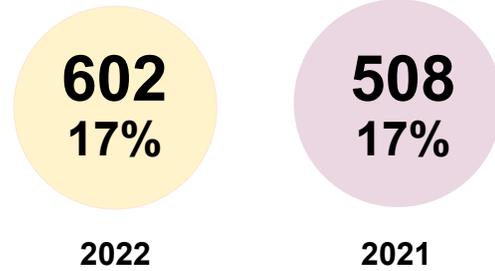
FPIRs, ARRESTS AND ISRs

FPIRs With an Arrest Associated



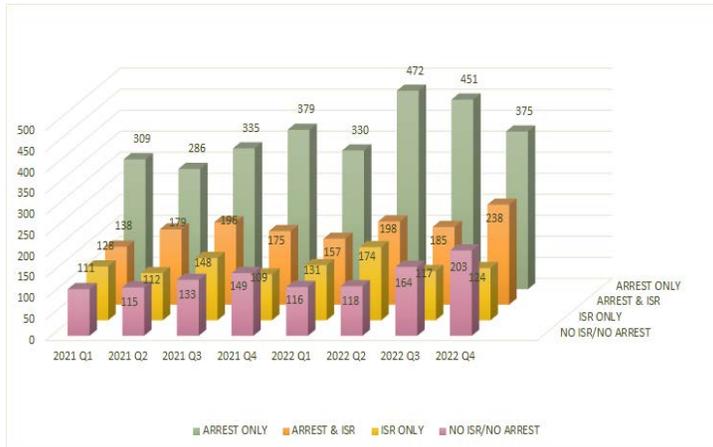
In 2022, **2,406** FPIRs were associated with an arrest. This is equal to the percentage in 2021 where **1,997** FPIRs were associated with an arrest.

FPIs No Associated Arrest or ISR

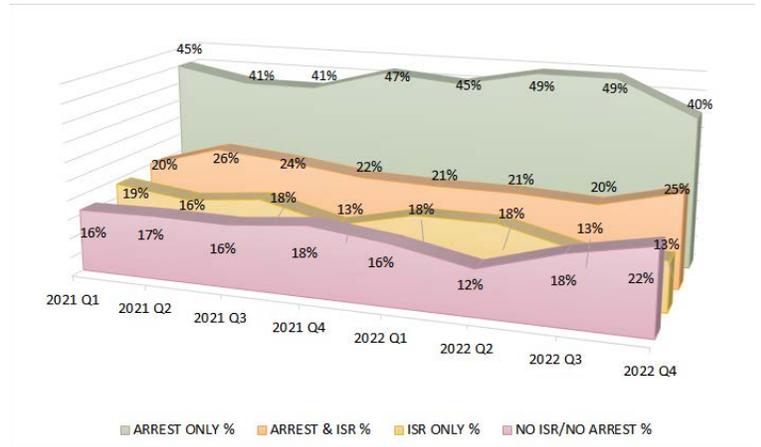


In 2022, **17%** of FPIs did not have an associated ISR or arrest report. This percentage reported is equal to what was reported in 2021.

FPIRs, Investigatory Stop Reports, and Arrests



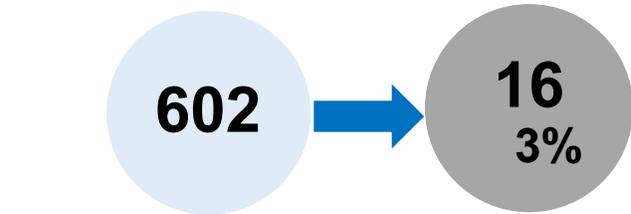
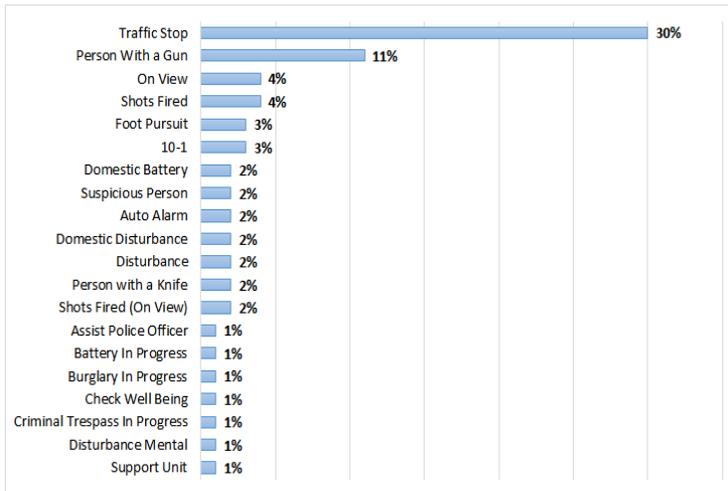
In 2022, there were **2,406** FPIRs with an associated arrest report. This includes **1,628** FPIRs that had only an arrest report and **778** FPIRs that included both an arrest report and an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR). There were **602** FPIRs that were not associated with either an ISR or an arrest report. There were an additional **546** FPIRs that only had an ISR associated to it.



In March 2021, in response to comments from the IMT and OAG, TRED began reviewing all FPIRs. FPIRs with no ISR/no arrests saw a slight increase in 2022 Q3 and Q4. TRED will continue to monitor this trend.



FPIs No Associated Arrest or ISR by Event Type *Referrals to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit*



Of the **602** FPIs that did not have an associated ISR or arrest report, **180 (30%)** were identified as having an initial event type of Traffic Stop. The second highest percentage of these incidents had an initial event type of Person with a Gun (**11%**).

In most of these cases, the incident was documented on another appropriate department form such as a Traffic Stop Statistical Card (blue card) or on a General Offense Case Report.

TRED makes every attempt to locate all reports and videos associated with an incident.

Typically, in all incidents, there is body-worn-camera video or a written report which TRED reviews in order to make training recommendations.

During TRED reviews of firearm pointing incidents, reviewers attempt to locate all reports and videos that are associated with an incident. When an incident does not include an Investigatory Stop Report, TRED makes an initial determination as to whether an ISR should have been completed for an incident.

In 2022, **602** incidents did not have an associated ISR or arrest report. TRED reviewers identified **16** incidents where they could not find an ISR and made a referral to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU). This amounts to **3%** of the **602** FPIs without an associate ISR or Arrest Report.

4ASRU makes the final determination through an auditing process if there was a reporting deficiency.



FPIRs AND WEAPON RECOVERIES

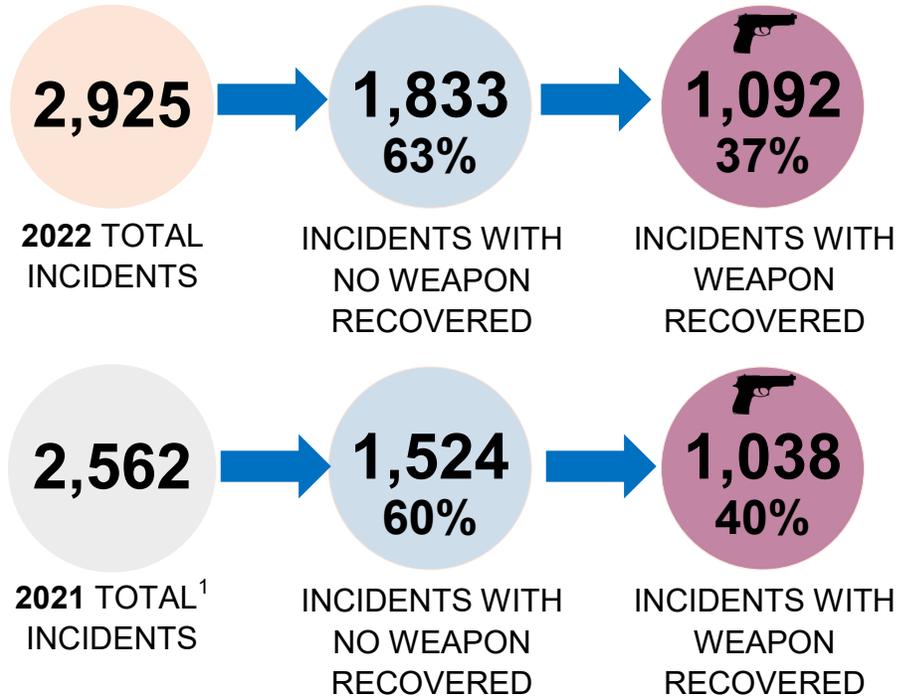
FPIs and Weapon Recoveries

On March 12, 2020, TRED began using an updated version of the FPIR. This was based on input from TRED review officers who were seeing a large number of firearm pointing incidents where a weapon was recovered.

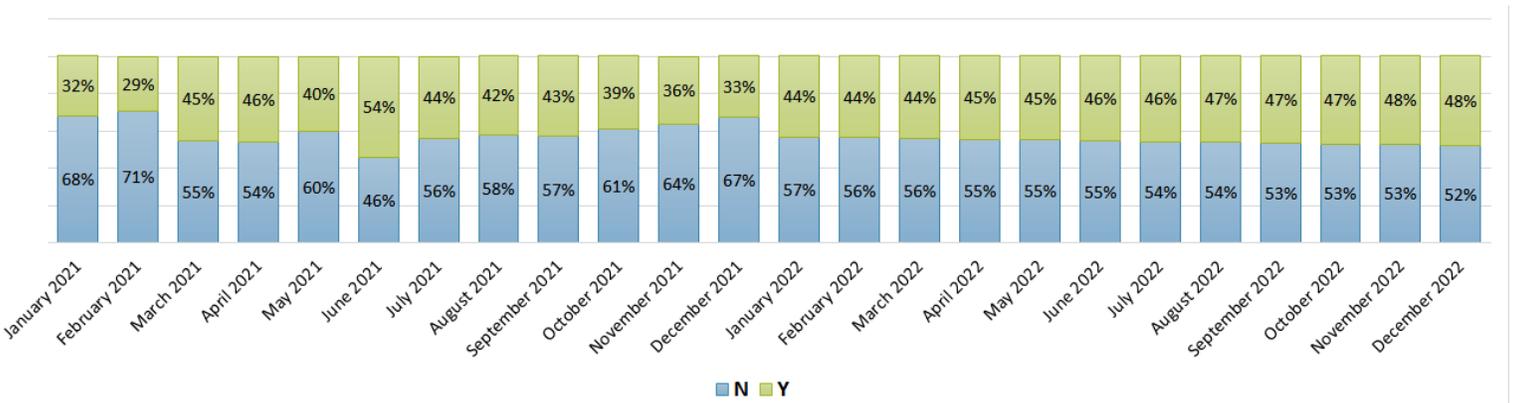
In 2022, there were **2,925** unique incidents where officers reported a FPI. Data reflecting weapon recoveries is based on the unique incident, rather than the total number of officers who report a FPI.

In 2022, there were **1,092** incidents where at least one weapon was recovered from a person. In **1,833** incidents no weapon was recovered.

There was a **3%** percent decrease in weapon recoveries in 2022 versus 2021.



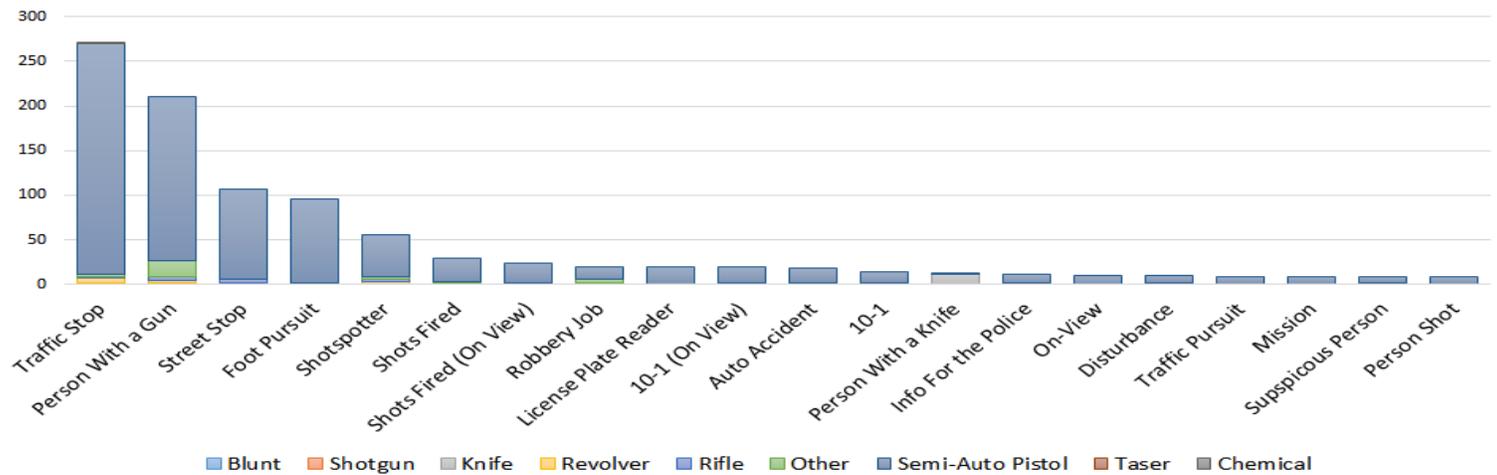
FPIs and Weapon Recoveries by Month



¹March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior.



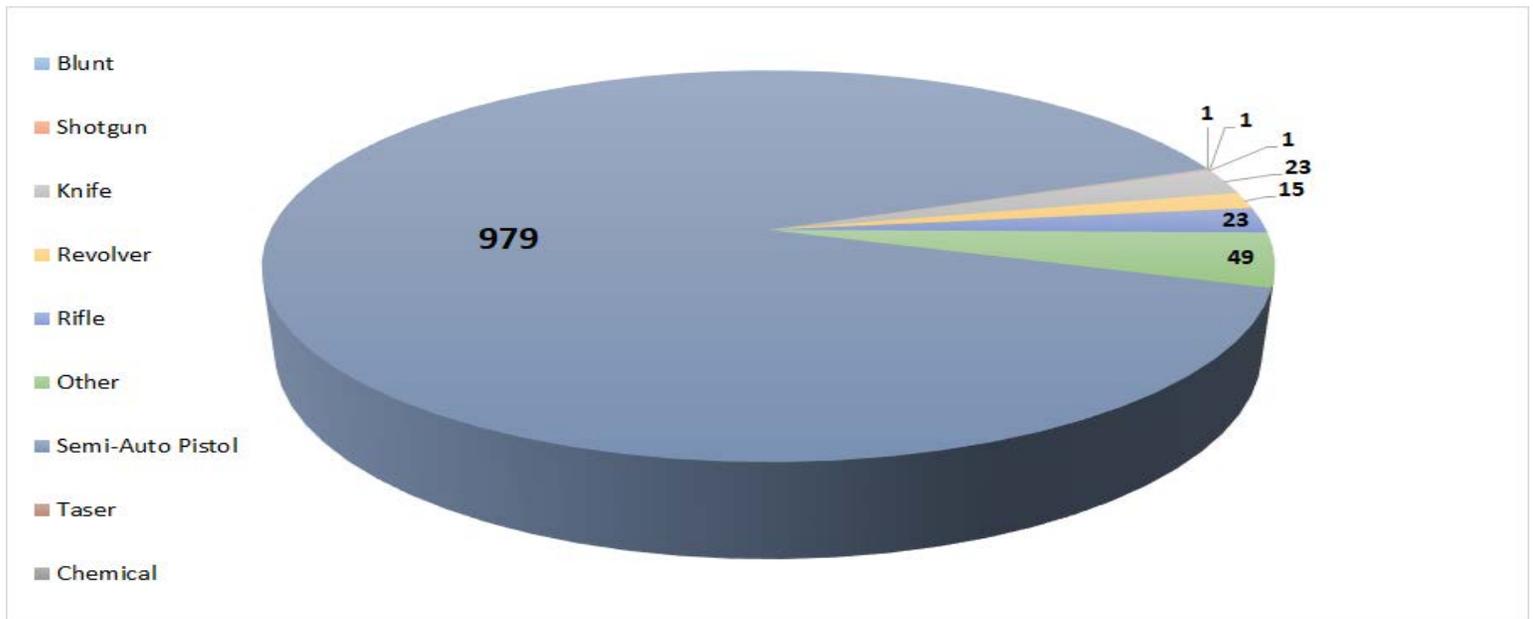
FPI Event Types and Weapon Recoveries Top 20



In 2022, the majority of FPIs began as traffic stops (24%). There were 271 weapons recovered during initial event types of traffic stops when a FPI is reported. Weapons recovered during Traffic Stops when a FPI is reported accounted for 25.2% of all weapons recovered during FPIs. Event types of Person with a Gun (211), Street Stop (106), Foot Pursuit (96), and Shotspotter (56) also resulted in the highest weapon recoveries.

FPI Weapon Recoveries by Type

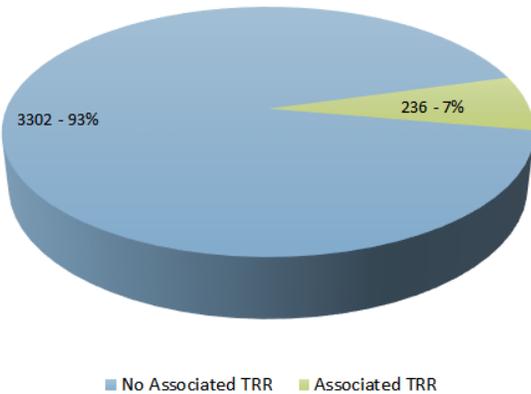
Semi-Automatic Pistols account for greatest percentage (90%) of weapons recovered.





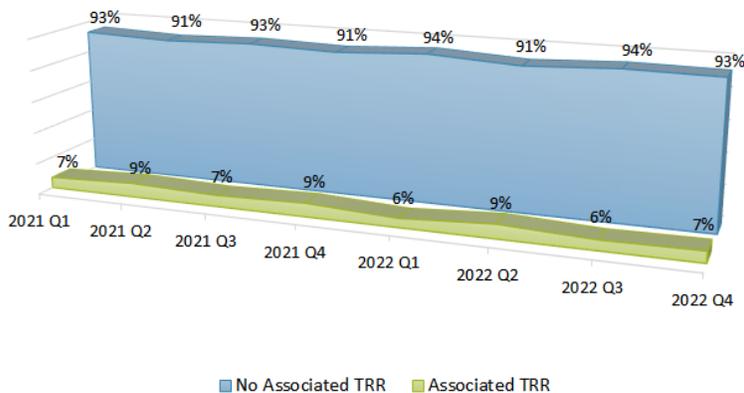
FPIs AND TRRs

FPIs and Tactical Response Reports



In 2022, there were **3,584** reported FPIs. Of those FPIs, **7%** were associated with a Tactical Response Report (TRR), which is completed for a use of force incident, member injury, or injury to a citizen resulting from a use of force. Most FPIs, **93%**, were not associated with a use of force incident.

FPIs and TRRs by Quarter



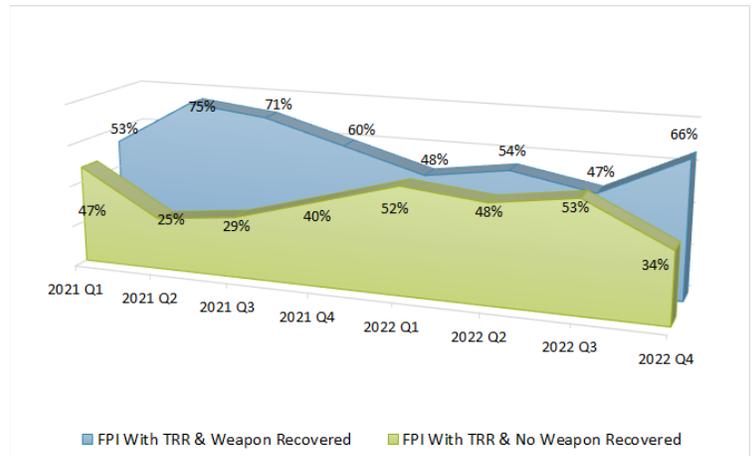
In 2022, an average of **7%** of FPIs were associated with a TRR. This is a **1%** decrease from 2021, where an average of **8%** of FPIs were associated with a TRR.

FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery



Of the **2,925** unique incidents where an FPI (or more than one FPI) were reported, **9%** had an associated use of force. Of those incidents where a FPI and a TRR were reported together, **41%** involved the recovery of a weapon. Of the **103** weapons recovered, **92** were semi-automatic pistols.

FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery by Quarter¹



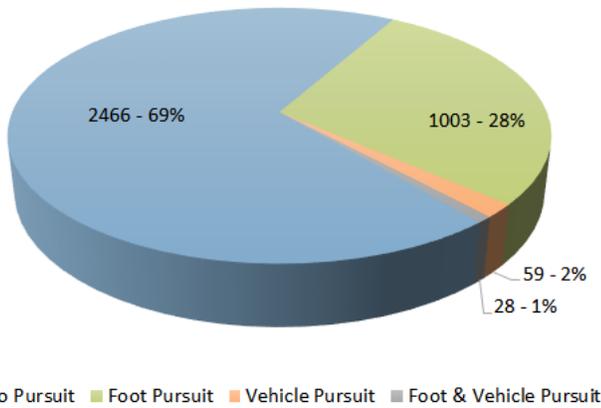
In 2022, an average of **54%** of FPIs associated with a TRR were associated with a weapon recovery. This is a **10%** decrease from 2021(**64%**).



FPIs AND FOOT PURSUITS

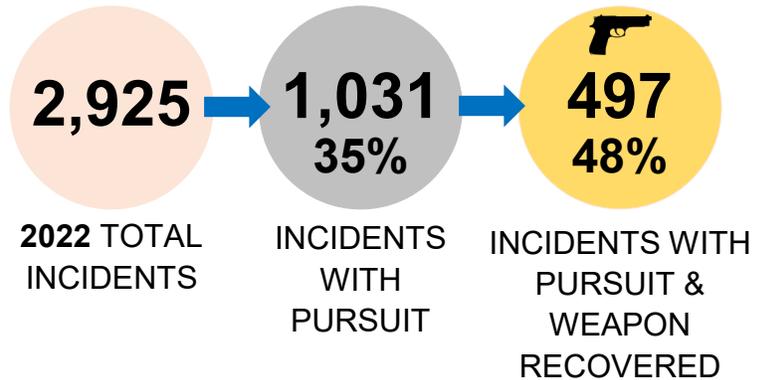
¶ 170, 190, 192, 193

FPIRs and Pursuits



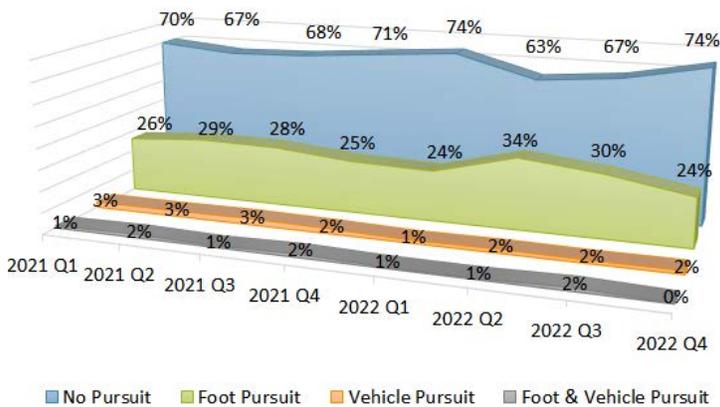
In 2021, there were **2,466** reported FPIs that were not associated with any form of pursuit. TRED reviewers identified **1,031 (42%)** FPIRs that were associated with a foot pursuit.

FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery



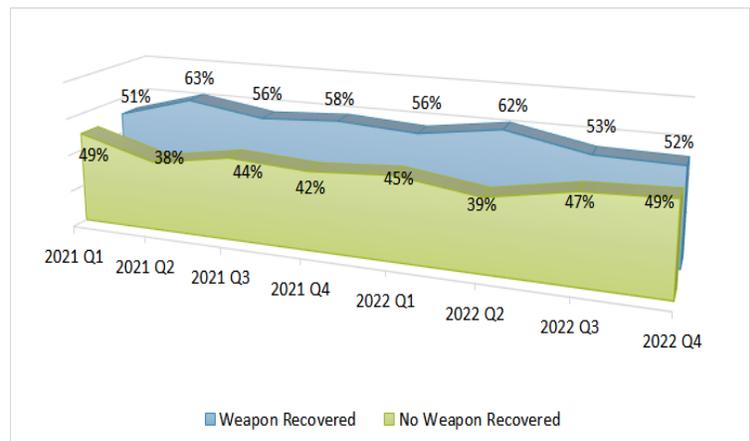
Of the **2,925** unique incidents where an FPI (or more than one FPI) were reported, **1,031 (35%)** were identified by TRED as being involved with some type of pursuit. Of those **1,031** incidents with a pursuit, a weapon was recovered in **497 (48%)** incidents. Of the **497** weapons recovered, **467** were semi-automatic pistols.

FPIs and Pursuits by Quarter²



In 2022, an average of **29%** of reported FPIs involved a foot pursuit. This is a **1%** increase from the **28%** of FPIs that involved a foot pursuit in 2021.

FPIs, Pursuits and Weapon Recovery by Quarter³



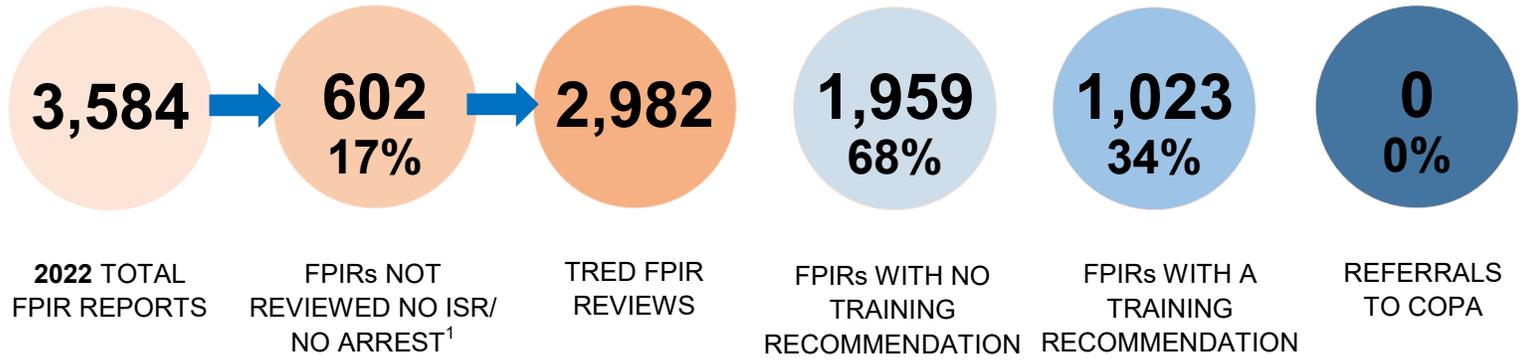
In 2022, an average of **56%** of FPIs with a pursuit involved the recovery of a weapon. This is a **1%** decrease from 2021.

^{1,2,3} March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior.



FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT REVIEWS

TRED Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews

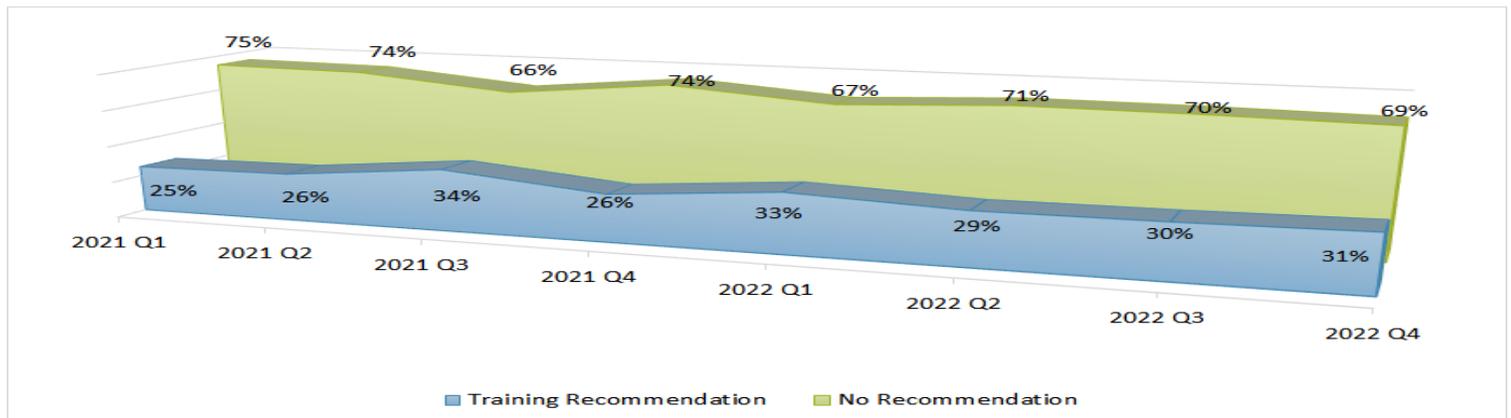


TRED reviews all firearm pointing incidents to see if a Department member’s actions are in compliance with Department policy and training. TRED is not a disciplinary unit but instead makes recommendations regarding Department members’ tactics, training and equipment.

The **34%** of 2022 reviews where TRED made a training recommendation is an **3%** increase from 2021, where the TRED made training recommendations in **31%**, of reviews.

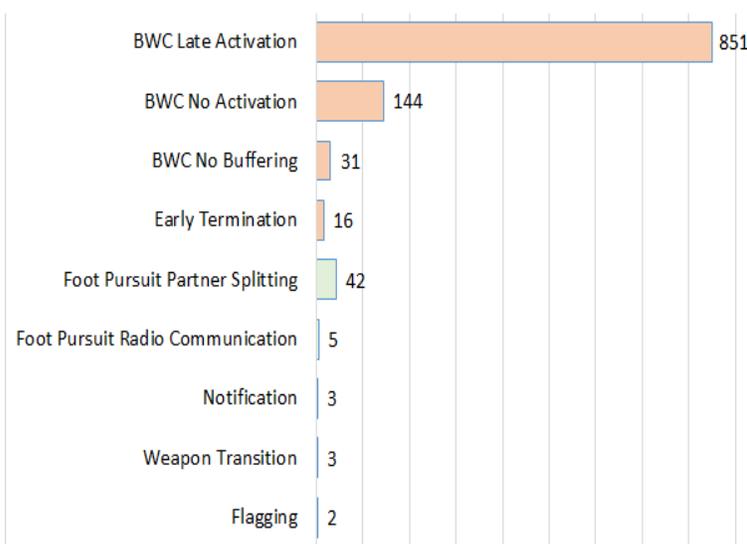
In 2022, there were **3,584** reported Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews (FPIRs). TRED did not make any referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

TRED reviewed **1,959** reports and made no recommendations for training. In **1,023 (34%)** of reviews, TRED made a recommendation for some type of training.





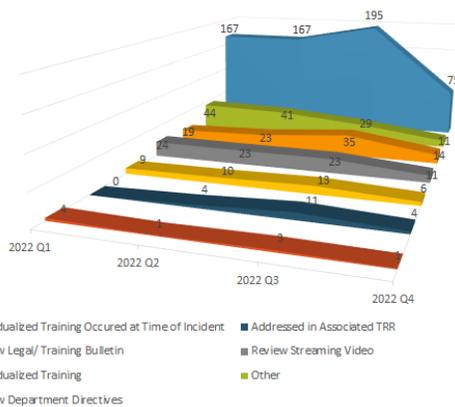
FPIR Training Recommendations



In 2022, TRED made **851** recommendations for *BWC-Late Activation*. This continues to make up the largest percentage of TRED debriefings quarter over quarter. *BWC-No Activation* is the second most common debriefing point with **144** recommendations. Body-worn camera debriefing points consist of the majority of TRED recommendations in firearm pointing incidents.

Apart from BWC-related debriefing points, the most common debriefing point was for *Foot Pursuit-Partner Splitting*. TRED made **42** training recommendations for this officer-safety issue in 2022. **83** training recommendations were made for Partner Splitting in 2021. All other debriefing points from firearm pointing incident reviews have a very low frequency of occurrence.

FPIR Training Recommendations



When TRED sends a debriefing to a district/unit for corrective action, it includes a suggested training. In many cases it requires that the immediate supervisor review a specific Department policy or training bulletin with the involved member. Supervisors also have the option to indicate that corrective action/individualized training occurred at the time of the incident.

In 2021, **81%** of all debriefings were a review of Department directives. Immediate supervisors indicated other training **17%**, individualized training **12%**, review legal/training bulletin **5%**, and review training video **11%** of incidents. Supervisors indicated that they had already taken corrective action at the time of incident in **1%** of debriefings. As this course of action is the most beneficial in terms of training Department members, TSG and the TRED continue to emphasize the importance of this in training.

legal/training bulletin **5%**, and review training video **11%** of incidents. Supervisors indicated that they had already taken corrective action at the time of incident in **1%** of debriefings. As this course of action is the most beneficial in terms of training Department members, TSG and the TRED continue to emphasize the importance of this in training.



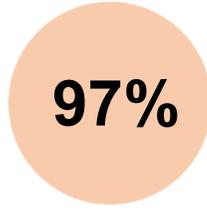
FPIRS & BWC RECOMMENDATIONS

190

FPIRs Reviewed With Body Worn Camera Video



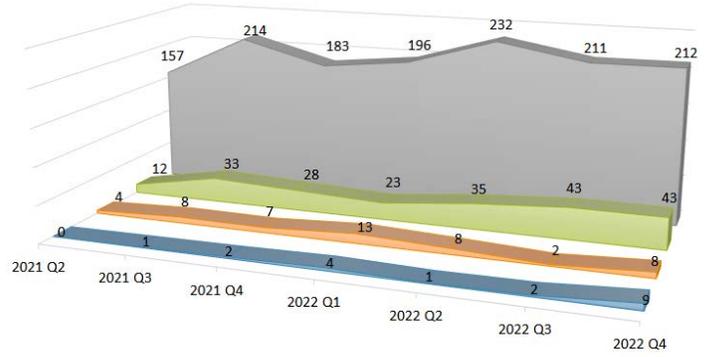
2022
% FPI REVIEWS
WITH BWC
VIDEO



2021
% FPI REVIEWS
WITH BWC
VIDEO

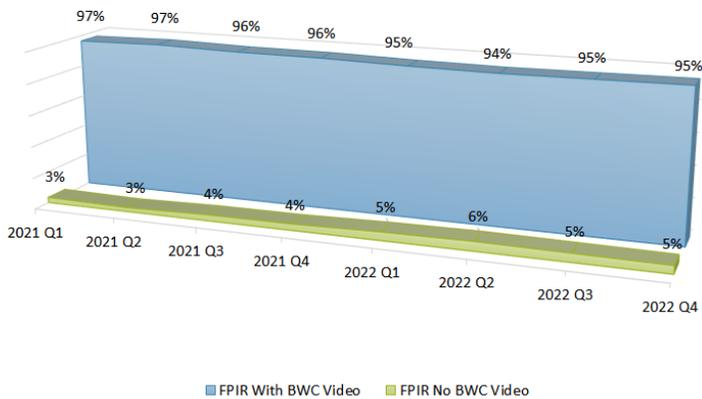
In 2021, an average of **97%** of all FPIRs reviewed by the TRED had available BWC video. 2022 saw a **two** percent decline in reviews which had available BWC video. TRED will continue to monitor this trend.

FPIRs Reviewed With BWC Recommendations



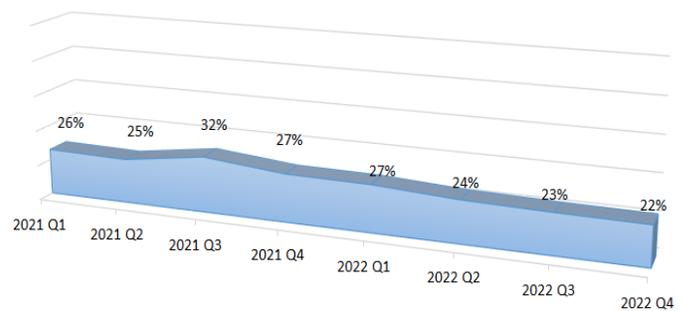
The majority of training recommendations that TRED makes are for BWC usage issues. Late activation of the BWC is the single most prevalent debriefing recommendation. In 2022, there were **851** BWC-Late Activation debriefings.

FPIRs Reviewed With BWC Video by Quarter



Incidents reviewed by TRED that have available BWC video has remained fairly consistent since the beginning of 2021.

FPIRs With BWC-Late Activation Recs



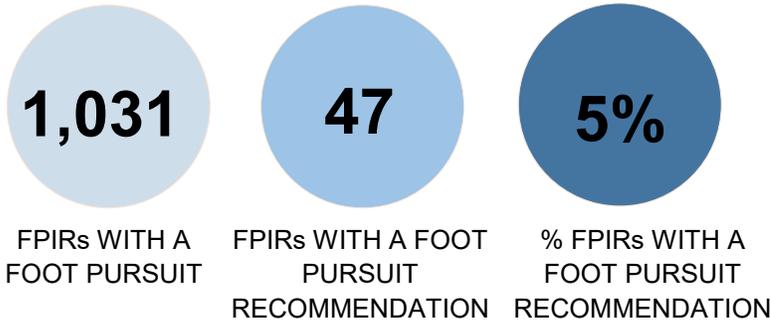
Recommendations for BWC late activation reached a high of **44%** in the fourth quarter of 2020. There rates have steadied since the beginning of 2021 and have been trending slightly downward in 2022.



FPIRS & FOOT PURSUIT

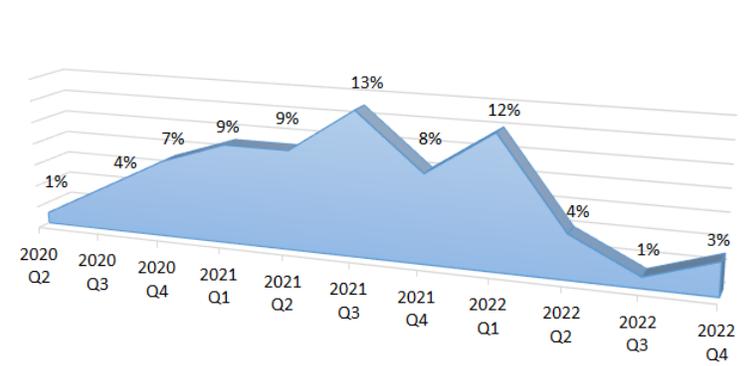
¶ 170, 190, 192, 193

FPIR Foot Pursuits and Recommendations



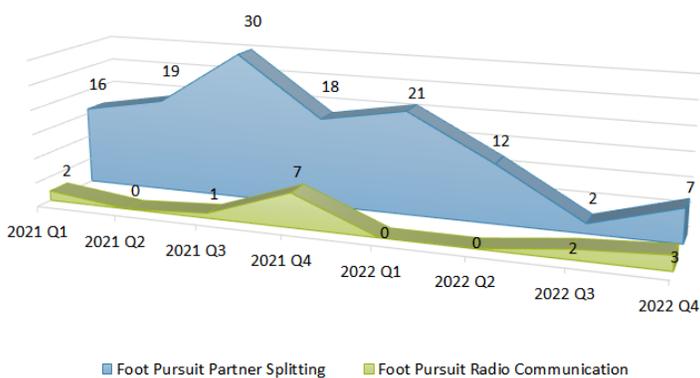
In 2022, TRED reviewed **1,031** reported firearm pointing incidents. TRED made **47** training recommendations for issues such as Partner Splitting or Radio Communication during a foot pursuit. This amounts to **5%** of foot pursuits where TRED made a training recommendation.

FPIR Foot Pursuit Recs % by Quarter²



TRED began debriefing deficiencies related to foot pursuits in the second quarter of 2020. There was a steady increase in the percentage of foot pursuits associated with FPIRs where TRED has made a training recommendation. In 2022, that percentage of FPIRs with a foot pursuit, received a training recommendation is now decreasing.

FPIR Foot Pursuit Recs by Quarter¹



It should be noted that because of the inherent risks to Department members associated with foot pursuits, TRED makes training recommendations any time partner splitting is observed during a foot pursuit.

In 2022, TRED made a combined **47** recommendations for training for foot pursuit related issues. The majority (**42**) of these were for partner separation during a foot pursuit.

^{1,2} March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior .



FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS BY UNIT

Firearm Pointing Incidents by Unit

UNIT	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	Total
001	29	45	25	35	32	34	48	35	38	36	43	42	442
002	50	36	25	20	17	16	33	41	36	44	48	72	438
003	30	30	33	37	51	41	40	41	42	75	72	72	564
004	52	26	30	23	37	17	28	36	38	43	51	42	423
005	45	43	24	29	37	43	52	43	59	46	65	56	542
006	71	78	60	44	51	39	43	57	53	57	73	93	719
007	137	109	93	46	37	27	42	39	33	43	61	47	714
008	22	23	20	7	15	25	14	26	35	35	37	59	318
009	30	39	27	26	26	20	27	49	23	40	27	19	353
010	46	46	32	29	47	37	49	36	44	39	39	38	482
011	102	61	47	36	38	41	52	41	36	62	42	40	598
012	22	16	19	8	9	13	14	20	16	19	27	10	193
014	44	67	22	13	22	13	10	13	17	20	12	13	266
015	38	65	74	52	48	62	71	55	42	55	34	41	637
016	5	19	17	7	9	5	14	11	5	21	6	10	129
017	13	19	8	6	7	8	6	8	3	17	8	9	112
018	55	32	34	26	23	21	32	47	31	45	30	44	420
019	26	28	12	14	14	14	20	17	11	22	20	22	220
020	8	10	1	5	4	4	4	6	2	7	6	8	65
022	25	50	24	19	31	32	35	38	19	26	42	28	369
024	39	15	11	17	12	26	17	21	16	16	13	21	224
025	34	43	26	24	22	24	29	34	34	62	57	36	425
044												1	1
054	1												1
057		2											2
060										1		1	2
062							1						1
065										1			1
076							1						1
079									1				1
092					1								1
102						1						1	2
124							1			1			2
132										1			1
140											7	3	10

The highest number of firearm pointing incidents occurred in the 006th, 007th, and 015th districts respectively. Historically, these districts are high crime districts.



UNIT	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	Total
142										2	1	1	4
145						1			2		1		4
156		2	1					1					4
185								1		1			2
188	1						1						2
189	1	2	1	3	5	2	10	1	2	3	5	3	38
191				1							1		2
192								1		1			2
193		1		2		4	3	8	17	23	3	6	67
196									1				1
211	4				1	9	3	21	15	28	20	25	126
212	4	1	1					8	2	8	1	3	28
213	6	1								2	6	2	17
214		1						5	6	10	9	5	36
215								2		8	2	4	16
216											1	10	11
311	5	9											14
312	15	5											20
313	2	2											4
314	1	4	1										6
341		3					1	1	1		1		7
606	3	1			4	2		2	6	2	19	9	48
610								6	10	8	4	3	31
620			1		3	1	1	1	3	5	5	6	26
630		1			1		1	2	4	3	2	2	16
640	1						1	5	6	3	1	3	20
650	2						1		5	3	2	6	19
701		1		2		1		1		5	3	11	24
704												1	1
711										1		1	2
712									1			2	3
714		4	6	9		5	3	3					30
715			3	2	2	2	3	1		1	4	2	20
716			9	58	81	103	101	29	18	6	3	7	415
760	1										1		2



FPIR RECOMMENDATIONS BY UNIT

Firearm Pointing Incident Recommendations by Unit

UNIT	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	Total
001	2	2	3	13	8	12	19	12	12	11	17	15	71
002	2		5	7	5	4	3	9	13	15	12	16	35
003	5	5	8	11	14	9	11	11	9	23	17	22	74
004	1		5	3	2	1	5	9	9	8	10	13	26
005	6	6	6	6	9	16	23	13	18	15	20	18	85
006	5	9	5	11	12	12	13	14	15	18	19	38	81
007	8	10	18	18	7	5	14	5	6	9	13	12	85
008	2	6	3	2	6	9	6	6	7	12	12	14	40
009	2	9	11	17	6	5	7	10	6	10	10	6	67
010	4	4	6	10	12	5	15	13	15	12	18	8	69
011	10	11	5	10	10	12	23	13	12	21	6	13	94
012	4	1	5	5	1	5	5	5	3	4	5	1	31
014	5	5	5	8	3	2	6	4	9	5	2	3	38
015	2	7	19	17	11	18	27	9	14	10	9	6	110
016		3	3	2	5		5	1		5	1	2	19
017	2	3		3	2	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	16
018	7	7	3	5	4	9	11	18	7	10	14	14	64
019	5	3	1	3	3	3	15	8	2	2	8	10	41
020				1			1	2		2	1	1	4
022	2	7	8	5	6	11	13	11	7	8	12	7	63
024	1	2	1	2		5	3	6	6	5	9	5	20
025	5	4	10	7	7	4	10	3	13	24	13	9	50
076							1						1
140											1		0
145						1							1
189									2	1	3	1	0
192								1		1			1
193								4	5	4	1	1	4
211						3		8	9	10	4	11	11
212								4	2	4		3	4
213										1	1	1	0
214								2	4	4	2	2	2
215								1		2		1	1
216											1	5	0
311		3											3
606									1		7	1	0
610									3	2	2	2	0
620								1	3		1	4	1
630								2	1	1		1	2
640								1	3				1
650									4			1	0
701										1	1	2	0
704												1	0
712												1	0
714			2	3		1	0	1					7
715						1					2	1	1
716			2	26	32	26	42	8	9	4	2	5	136



Firearm Pointing Incident Recommendations as a % of Unit's FPIRs

Earlier in this report, it was noted that there was a **three** percent increase in the recommendations from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, an average of **32%** of a unit's FPIs resulted in a training recommendation. The units with the greatest increase in their percentage of FPIRs with a training recommendation are units that have a relatively low frequency of firearm pointing incidents.

UNIT	2021 FPI Total	2021 FPI Recs	2021 Recs % of FPIs	2022 FPI Total	2022 FPI Recs	2022 Recs % of FPIs	% Change
001	149	51	34.23%	159	55	34.59%	0.4%
002	107	21	19.63%	200	56	28.00%	8.4%
003	173	45	26.01%	261	71	27.20%	1.2%
004	118	17	14.41%	174	40	22.99%	8.6%
005	175	61	34.86%	226	71	31.42%	-3.4%
006	190	51	26.84%	276	90	32.61%	5.8%
007	145	31	21.38%	184	40	21.74%	0.4%
008	80	27	33.75%	166	45	27.11%	-6.6%
009	122	28	22.95%	109	32	29.36%	6.4%
010	169	45	26.63%	160	53	33.13%	6.5%
011	172	58	33.72%	180	52	28.89%	-4.8%
012	56	16	28.57%	72	13	18.06%	-10.5%
014	58	15	25.86%	62	19	30.65%	4.8%
015	236	65	27.54%	172	39	22.67%	-4.9%
016	39	11	28.21%	42	8	19.05%	-9.2%
017	29	8	27.59%	37	10	27.03%	-0.6%
018	123	42	34.15%	150	45	30.00%	-4.1%
019	65	29	44.62%	75	22	29.33%	-15.3%
020	18	3	16.67%	23	4	17.39%	0.7%
022	136	41	30.15%	115	34	29.57%	-0.6%
024	76	14	18.42%	66	25	37.88%	19.5%
025	109	24	22.02%	189	59	31.22%	9.2%
076	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0.00%	-100.0%
140	0	0	0.00%	10	1	10.00%	10.0%
145	1	1	100.00%	3	0	0.00%	-100.0%
189	18	0	0.00%	13	7	53.85%	53.8%
192	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%	0.0%
193	15	4	26.67%	49	11	22.45%	-4.2%
211	34	11	32.35%	88	34	38.64%	6.3%
212	8	4	50.00%	14	9	64.29%	14.3%
213	5	0	0.00%	10	3	30.00%	30.0%
214	2	2	100.00%	30	12	40.00%	-60.0%
215	2	1	50.00%	14	3	21.43%	-28.6%
216	0	0	0.00%	11	6	54.55%	54.5%
311	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0.0%
606	8	0	0.00%	36	9	25.00%	25.0%
610	6	0	0.00%	25	9	36.00%	36.0%
620	6	1	16.67%	19	8	42.11%	25.4%
630	4	2	50.00%	11	3	27.27%	-22.7%
640	6	1	16.67%	13	3	23.08%	6.4%
650	1	0	0.00%	16	6	37.50%	37.5%
701	2	0	0.00%	19	4	21.05%	21.1%
704	0	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%	100.0%
712	0	0	0.00%	3	1	33.33%	33.3%
714	11	2	18.18%	0	0	0.00%	-18.2%
715	8	1	12.50%	7	3	42.86%	30.4%
716	314	108	34.39%	34	20	58.82%	24.4%



SEARCH WARRANT REVIEW

Search Warrant Review

Department policy dictates that the Department will conduct a critical incident after-action review for search warrants identified as wrong raids or in other circumstances identified by the Superintendent.

Department policy defines a wrong raid as a search warrant that is served at a location that is different than the location listed or an incident where a Department member serving a search warrant encounters, identifies, or should reasonably have become aware of circumstances or facts that are inconsistent with the factual basis for the probable cause documented and used to obtain the search warrant.

The Search Warrant Review Board (SWRB) was tasked with conducting this review of wrong raids and other search warrants identified by the Superintendent.

During 2022, Department members served approximately **183** residential search warrants. Of those search warrants, **none** were identified as being a wrong raid, and no search warrants were referred to the SWRB.





YEAR END EVALUATION

Year End Evaluation

A. *De-Escalation/Force Mitigation* ***Articulation Pattern***

TRED has noticed a positive trend regarding Department members' capacity to communicate their attempts at de-escalation/force mitigation, as was mentioned previously in this report. This is significant because it has historically been the most commonly debriefed debriefing point issued by TRED. 2022 saw a 7.8% decrease in these debriefings. Following input from TRED, the Training and Support Group has emphasized this topic in its curriculum for in-service training in 2022. This accomplishment emphasizes how crucial departmental cooperation is.

B. *Body Worn Cameras Pattern*

Body-worn camera video is a crucial element in documenting use of force incidents. Even though body-worn camera video does not paint the complete picture of an incident, member's perceptions and reasoning as described in the TRR is also essential; it can document the words and actions of both the citizen and the Department member. When a Department member has late activation of the body-worn camera, this crucial interaction prior to the use of force incident can be missed.

In 2022, TRED also observed that the percentage of TRRs reviewed with BWC indicated had increased by 3%. Also, the percentage of TRRs with no BWC indicated had decreased by 3%.

Body-Worn Camera-Late Activation was the most frequent debriefing point issued by TRED in 2022. TRED has now begun to utilize re-enrollment into e-learning as a recommendation for involved members when this debriefing point is observed.

When a Department member is required to participate in the scenario based in-service training, the Training and Support Group now includes instruction on body-worn camera activation. Training and Support Group is attempting to address this Department issue by incorporating activities that develop muscle memory through repetition.

TRED will continue working with the Training and Support Group, Research and Development, and other Department bureaus to find ways to address this training issue.

C. *TRR Supervisory Dashboard*

The TRR Supervisory Dashboard was published in 2022. This dashboard is inclusive of all the TRR debriefing points addressed in this report. This dashboard provides real-time data to Department supervisors regarding members under their command. It not only allows supervisors to analyze patterns at a unit/district level, it also allows them to analyze involved department members from the involved member who uses force to the supervisor who responds to the scene and completes the review of the TRR to the approving supervisor who investigates and approves the TRR.

The information included in this dashboard should allow Department supervisors to correct the action of individual members and also recommend specific training for their districts/units based on documented need.

TRED staff has also provided exempt members with training in order to utilize this dashboard effectively, document its use, and analyze its effectiveness.

D. *Incident Debriefing Report Development*

TRED staff began the development of the Incident Debriefing Report in 2022. TRED is currently set up in a



way in which each report that is sent to TRED for review is kept in its own work queue. For example, all TRRs that are sent to TRED for review are organized within a separate work queue from all the Firearm Pointing Incidents that are sent to TRED.

The Incident Debriefing Report will now keep all reports that TRED reviews within one Department computer application. This will streamline TRED reviews and will keep the incident reviewed as a whole.



RELEVANT CONSENT DECREE PARAGRAPHS

Relevant Consent Decree Paragraphs

The following consent decree paragraphs are referenced at the top of some pages by the symbol ¶.

- ¶153 CPD’s use of force policies, as well as its training, supervision, and accountability systems, must ensure that: CPD officers use force in accordance with federal law, state law, and the requirements of this Agreement; CPD officers apply de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible; when using force, CPD officers only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances; and any use of unreasonable or unnecessary force is promptly identified and responded to appropriately.
- ¶156 CPD’s use of force policies and training, supervision, and accountability systems will be designed, implemented, and maintained so that CPD members:
- a. act at all times in a manner consistent with the sanctity of human life;
 - b. act at all times with a high degree of ethics, professionalism, and respect for the public;
 - c. use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible;
 - d. use sound tactics to eliminate the need to use force or reduce the amount of force that is needed;
 - e. only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances;
 - f. only use force for a lawful purpose and not to punish or retaliate;
 - g. continually assess the situation and modify the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety, including stopping the use of force when it is no longer necessary;
 - h. truthfully and completely report all reportable instances of force used;
 - i. promptly report any use of force that is excessive or otherwise in violation of policy;
 - j. are held accountable, consistent with complaint and disciplinary policies, for use of force that is not objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances, or that otherwise violates law or policy; and
 - k. act in a manner that promotes trust between CPD and the communities it serves.
- ¶157 CPD will collect and analyze information on the use of force by CPD members, including whether and to what extent CPD members use de-escalation techniques in connection with use of force incidents. CPD will use this information to assess whether its policies, training, tactics, and practices meet the goals of this Agreement, reflect best practices, and prevent or reduce the need to use force.
- ¶161 CPD recently adopted de-escalation as a core principle. CPD officers must use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever safe and feasible. CPD officers are required to de-escalate potential and ongoing use of force incidents whenever safe and feasible through the use of techniques that may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. using time as a tactic by slowing down the pace of an incident;
 - b. employing tactical positioning and re-positioning to isolate and contain a subject, to create distance between an officer and a potential threat, or to utilize barriers or cover;
 - c. continual communication, including exercising persuasion and advice, and providing a warning prior to the use of force;
 - d. requesting assistance from other officers, mental health personnel, or specialized units, as necessary and appropriate; and
 - e. where appropriate, use trauma-informed communication techniques, including acknowledging confusion or mistrust, or using a respectful tone.



- ¶165 CPD officers are prohibited from using deadly force except in circumstances where there is an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to an officer or another person. CPD officers are not permitted to use deadly force against a person who is a threat only to himself or herself or to property. CPD officers may only use deadly force as a last resort.
- ¶166 CPD officers are prohibited from using deadly force against fleeing subjects who do not pose an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to an officer or another person.
- ¶167 CPD officers will operate their vehicles in a manner that is consistent with CPD policy and training and with the foremost regard for the safety of all persons involved. CPD will periodically include instruction regarding sound vehicle maneuvers in its in-service training regarding use of force. As appropriate, CPD will provide supplemental training guidance regarding dangerous vehicle maneuvers that should be avoided.
- ¶169 For foot pursuits associated with reportable use of force incidents, by January 1, 2020, CPD will review all associated foot pursuits at the headquarters level to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns.
- ¶173 Following a use of force, once the scene is safe and as soon as practicable, CPD officers must immediately request appropriate medical aid for injured persons or persons who claim they are injured.
- ¶177 Consistent with CPD policy that force must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, CPD officers must generally not use force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained absent circumstances such as when the person's actions must be immediately stopped to prevent injury or escape or when compelled by other law enforcement objectives.
- ¶178 CPD officers are prohibited from using carotid artery restraints or chokeholds (or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on a windpipe or airway, i.e., the front of the neck, with the intention of reducing the intake of air) unless deadly force is authorized. CPD officers must not use chokeholds or other maneuvers for intentionally putting pressure on a person's airway or carotid artery restraints as take-down techniques.
- ¶182 CPD will require officers to consider their surroundings before discharging their firearms and take reasonable precautions to ensure that people other than the target will not be struck.
- ¶184 When CPD officers discharge firearms, they must continually assess the circumstances that necessitated the discharge and modify their use of force accordingly, including ceasing to use their firearm when the circumstances no longer require it (e.g., when a subject is no longer a threat).
- ¶185 CPD will continue to prohibit officers from firing warning shots.
- ¶186 CPD officers must not fire at moving vehicles when the vehicle is the only force used against the officer or another person, except in extreme circumstances when it is a last resort to preserve human life or prevent great bodily harm to a person, such as when a vehicle is intentionally being used to attack a person or group of people. CPD will continue to instruct officers to avoid positioning themselves or remaining in the path of a moving vehicle, and will provide officers with adequate training to ensure compliance with this instruction.
- ¶187 CPD will prohibit officers from firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the officer or another person.
- ¶188 By January 1, 2019, CPD will develop a training bulletin that provides guidance on weapons discipline, including circumstances in which officers should and should not point a firearm at a person. CPD will incorporate training regarding pointing of a firearm in the annual use of force training required by this Agreement in 2019.
- ¶189 CPD will clarify in policy that when a CPD officer points a firearm at a person to detain the person, an investigatory stop or an arrest has occurred, which must be documented. CPD will also clarify in policy that officers will only point a firearm at a person when objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.
- ¶190 Beginning July 1, 2019, CPD officers will, at a minimum, promptly after the incident is concluded, notify OEMC of investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer points a firearm at a person in the course of effecting the seizure. The notification will identify which CPD beat(s) pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting the seizure. The City will ensure that OEMC data recording each such notification is electronically linked with CPD reports and body-



RELEVANT CONSENT DECREE PARAGRAPHS

worn camera recordings associated with the incident, and all are retained and readily accessible to the supervisor of each CPD beat(s) identified in the notification.

- ¶191 OEMC will notify an immediate supervisor of the identified beat(s) each time the pointing of a firearm is reported. Notified CPD supervisors will ensure that the investigatory stop or arrest documentation and the OEMC recordation of the pointing of a firearm are promptly reviewed in accordance with CPD policy. CPD supervisors will effectively supervise the CPD members under their command consistent with their obligations set forth in the Supervision section of this Agreement.
- ¶192 A designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will 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 review and audit will be completed within 30 days of each such occurrence. This review and audit will:
- identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person allegedly violated CPD policy;
 - identify any patterns in such occurrences and, to the extent necessary, ensure that any concerns are addressed; and
 - identify any tactical, equipment, training, or policy concerns and, to the extent necessary, ensure that the concerns are addressed.
- The designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will, where applicable, make appropriate referrals for misconduct investigations or other corrective actions for alleged violations of CPD policy. At the completion of each review and audit, the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will issue a written notification of its findings and, if applicable, any other appropriate actions taken or required to an immediate supervisor as described above.
- ¶193 CPD will ensure that the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level responsible for performing the duties required by this Part has sufficient resources to perform them, including staff with sufficient experience, rank, knowledge, and expertise.
- ¶194 CPD officers will not be required to notify OEMC of the pointing of a firearm at a person when the CPD officer is a SWAT Team Officer responding to a designated SWAT incident, as defined in CPD Special Order S05-05, or an officer assigned to a federal task force during the execution of federal task force duties.
- ¶195 CPD officers will not be required to notify OEMC of any unholstering or display of a firearm or having a firearm in a “low ready” position during the course of an investigation, unless the firearm is pointed at a person
- ¶196 The City will ensure that all documentation and recordation of investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a CPD member points a firearm at a person, including OEMC data, is maintained in a manner that allows the Monitor, CPD, and OAG to review and analyze such occurrences. Beginning January 1, 2020, the Monitor will analyze these occurrences on an annual basis to assess whether changes to CPD policy, training, practice, or supervision are necessary, and to recommend any changes to the process of documenting, reviewing, and analyzing these occurrences. CPD will either adopt the Monitor’s recommendations or respond in writing within 30 days. Any dispute regarding the whether the Monitor’s recommendations should be implemented will be resolved by the Court.
- ¶200 When safe and feasible to do so, CPD officers must give verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after deployment of a Taser. When safe and feasible to do so, CPD officers will allow a subject a reasonable amount of time to comply with a warning prior to using or continuing to use a Taser, unless doing so would compromise the safety of an officer or another person.
- ¶202 CPD officers will treat each application or standard cycle (five seconds) of a Taser as a separate use of force that officers must separately justify as objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. CPD will continue to require officers to, when possible, use only one five-second energy cycle and reassess the situation before any additional cycles are given or cartridges are discharged. In determining whether any additional application is necessary, CPD officers will consider whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply prior to applying another cycle.
- ¶203 CPD will require that if the subject has been exposed to three, five-second energy cycles (or has been exposed to a cumulative 15 total seconds of energy) and the officer has not gained control, officers switch to other force options unless



the officer can reasonably justify that continued Taser use was necessary to ensure the safety of the officer or another person, recognizing that prolonged Taser exposure may increase the risk of death or serious injury.

- ¶207 CPD officers may use OC devices only when such force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances, and consistent with the objectives above.
- ¶209 When safe and feasible to do so, CPD officers must issue verbal commands and warnings to the subject prior to, during, and after the discharge of an OC device. When safe and feasible to do so, CPD will require officers to allow a subject a reasonable amount of time to comply with a warning prior to using or continuing to use an OC device, unless doing so would compromise the safety of an officer or another person.
- ¶210 Each individual application of an OC device (e.g., each spray of an officer's personal OC device) by a CPD officer must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances, and consistent with the objectives above.
- ¶211 CPD officers must assist subjects exposed to application of an OC device with decontamination and flushing when it is safe and feasible to do so. CPD officers must request the appropriate medical aid for a subject after the discharge of an OC device if the subject appears to be in any physical distress, or complains of injury or aggravation of a pre-existing medical condition (e.g., asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, or a heart ailment).
- ¶213 CPD officers must not use impact weapons (e.g., baton, asp, improvised impact weapons) to intentionally strike a subject in the head or neck, except when deadly force is justified
- ¶216 CPD officers must request appropriate medical aid for a subject who experiences an impact weapon strike when the subject appears to be in any physical distress or complains of injury, or when the subject sustained a strike to the head from an impact weapon or a hard, fixed object. CPD officers must render life-saving aid to the subject consistent with the officers' training until medical professionals arrive on scene.
- ¶219 Whenever a CPD member engages in a reportable use of force, the member must complete a TRR, or any similar form of documentation CPD may implement, prior to the end of his or her tour of duty. In addition to completing the TRR, officers must also document the reason for the initial stop, arrest, or other enforcement action per CPD policy. CPD may allow members requiring medical attention a reasonable amount of additional time to complete the required documentation. CPD may allow supervisors to complete the TRR for members who are unable to complete the report due to injury or in other extraordinary circumstances.
- ¶220 In completing the TRR, or whatever similar documentation CPD may implement, CPD members must include a narrative that describes with specificity the use of force incident, the subject's actions, or other circumstances necessitating the level of force used; and the involved member's response, including de-escalation efforts attempted and the specific types and amounts of force used. The narrative requirement does not apply to CPD members who discharged a firearm in the performance of duty or participated in an officer-involved death in the performance of duty. Any CPD member who observes or is present when another CPD member discharges a firearm or uses other deadly force must complete a written witness statement prior to the end of his or her tour of duty. CPD members will note in their TRRs the existence of any body-worn camera or in-car camera audio or video footage, and whether any such footage was viewed in advance of completing the TRR or any other incident reports. CPD members must complete TRRs, or whatever similar documentation CPD may implement, and other reports related to the incident, truthfully and thoroughly.
- ¶224 In addition, for level 2 and level 3 reportable use of force incidents involving an injury or complaint of injury for which COPA does not have jurisdiction, the responding supervisor will undertake reasonable efforts to identify and interview additional witnesses beyond those that are known and available.
- ¶225 A supervisor who used force or ordered force to be used during a reportable use of force incident will not perform the duties assigned to the responding supervisor for that incident
- ¶226 CPD will continue to require the responding supervisor to document information collected and actions taken in performing his or her investigatory duties in the supervisor's portion of the TRR, or in any other similar form of documentation CPD may implement.



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- ¶227 Any CPD member who becomes aware of information indicating that a reportable use of force occurred but was not reported must immediately notify his or her supervisor.
- ¶228 Supervisors play a critical role in ensuring that force is used legally, consistent with CPD policy, and in a manner that will promote community confidence in the Department. Supervisor reviews and investigations of uses of force are essential to identify necessary individual and departmental corrective action.
- ¶230 After a reportable use of force has occurred, required TRRs have been completed, and, in the case of level 2 and level 3 incidents, a responding supervisor has documented any investigatory information collected, the incident will be reviewed and evaluated by a CPD supervisor at least the rank of Lieutenant, and in all instances at least one rank level above that of the highest-ranking member who engaged in the reportable use of force, or by a command staff member, when designated (“reviewing supervisor”).
- ¶231 The reviewing supervisor will conduct an investigation into the reportable use of force incident by reviewing all information reasonably available regarding the incident, including written reports, video or audio recordings, and, in the case of level 2 and level 3 reportable use of force incidents, witness statements, photographs (if available), and other evidence or information collected by the responding supervisor. After advising the subject of his or her right not to answer questions and other applicable rights, and only if the subject voluntarily consents to an interview, the reviewing supervisor will interview the subject solely about the reportable use of force. In addition, the reviewing supervisor will visually inspect the subject and document any injuries observed.
- ¶232 For all reportable uses of force, the reviewing supervisor will determine, based on the information reviewed, if the use of force requires a notification to COPA and will assess whether the use of force was in compliance with CPD policy (except for incidents involving deadly force or an officer-involved death). The reviewing supervisor will also review the TRR, or any similar form of documentation CPD may implement, for sufficiency and completeness.
- ¶233 For all reportable use of force incidents, the reviewing supervisor will: provide timely, constructive feedback, where appropriate, to the officer who engaged in the reportable use of force, the officer’s supervisor, or both; recommend additional training and/or support as Case: 1:17-cv-06260 Document #: 703-1 Filed: 01/31/19 Page 73 of 236 PageID #:5066 67 necessary based on the incident; take appropriate action, including referring uses of force that may violate law or CPD policy to COPA.
- ¶234 CPD will continue to require the reviewing supervisor to document in a Tactical Response Report – Investigation (“TRR-I”), or in any other similar form of documentation CPD may implement, his or her detailed assessment of compliance with CPD policy, any constructive feedback, and any required or recommended action. In addition, the reviewing supervisor will include in the TRR-I or in any other similar form of documentation CPD may implement, the identities of CPD members on scene during the incident who are reasonably believed to have relevant knowledge or information regarding the reportable use of force
- ¶235 All district-level supervisory review documentation regarding a reportable use of force incident must be completed within 48 hours of the incident, unless an extension is approved by a command staff member.
- ¶236 CPD will continue to develop, implement, and maintain a system of video recording officers’ encounters with the public with body-worn cameras. The use of body-worn cameras will be designed to increase officer accountability, improve trust and CPD legitimacy in the community, and augment CPD’s records of law enforcement-related activities.
- ¶237 CPD will continue to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and microphones with which to record law-enforcement related activities as outlined in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act (50 ILCS 706/10-1 et seq.), with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, when requested by a victim or witness of a crime, or interacting with a confidential informant. CPD will develop and implement a written policy delineating the circumstances when officers will not be equipped with body worn cameras.
- ¶238 CPD will continue to maintain a policy regarding body-worn camera video and audio recording that will require officers to record their law-enforcement related activities, and that will ensure the recordings are retained in compliance with the Department’s Forms Retention Schedule (CPD-11.717) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. At a minimum, CPD’s body-worn camera policy will:



- a. clearly state which officers are required to use body-worn cameras and under which circumstances;
- b. require officers, subject to limited exceptions specified in writing, to activate their cameras when responding to calls for service and during all law enforcement-related activities that occur while on duty, and to continue recording until the conclusion of the incident(s);
- c. require officers to articulate in writing or on camera their reason(s) for failing to record an activity that CPD policy otherwise requires to be recorded;
- d. require officers to inform subjects that they are being recorded unless doing so would be unsafe, impractical, or impossible;
- e. address relevant privacy considerations, including restrictions on recording inside a home, and the need to protect witnesses, victims, and children;
- f. establish a download and retention protocol;
- g. require periodic random review of officers' videos for compliance with CPD policy and training purposes;
- h. require that the reviewing supervisor review videos of incidents involving reportable uses of force by a subordinate; and Case: 1:17-cv-06260 Document #: 703-1 Filed: 01/31/19 Page 75 of 236 PageID #:5068 69
- i. specify that officers who knowingly fail to comply with the policy may be subject to progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action.

¶239 CPD officers must comply with the body-worn camera policy. CPD will impose progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action on officers who do not comply with the body-worn camera policy, as permitted by applicable law.

¶574 A designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will routinely review and audit documentation and information collected regarding each level 2 reportable use of force incident, a representative sample of level 1 reportable use of force, and incidents involving accidental firearms discharges and animal destructions with no human injuries to ensure:

- a. CPD members completely and thoroughly reported the reason for the initial stop, arrest, or other enforcement action, the type and amount of force used, the subject's actions or other circumstances necessitating the level of force used, and all efforts to de-escalate the situation;
- b. the district-level supervisory review, investigation, and policy compliance determinations regarding the incident were thorough, complete, objective, and consistent with CPD policy;
- c. any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified and, to the extent necessary, addressed; and
- d. any patterns related to use of force incidents are identified and, to the extent necessary, addressed.

¶575 CPD recently established a Force Review Unit ("FRU") and tasked the FRU with certain responsibilities described in the preceding paragraph. CPD will ensure that the FRU or any other unit tasked with these responsibilities has sufficient resources to perform them. CPD will ensure that the FRU or any other unit tasked with these responsibilities is staffed with CPD members, whether sworn or civilian, with sufficient experience, rank, knowledge, and expertise to: effectively analyze and assess CPD's use of force practices and related reporting and review procedures; conduct trend analysis based on use of force data; identify tactical, equipment, training, or policy concerns based on analysis of use of force incidents and data; and develop recommendations regarding modifications to tactics, equipment, training, or policy as necessary to address identified practices or trends relating to the use of force.



ACRONYMS AND TERMS

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

Advisements and Recommendations

TRED debriefings are classified as either Advisements or Recommendations. Advisements are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor(s) from observations made during the course of a TRR review. By comparison, recommendations are more formal in nature. Recommendations require specific follow-up training which, once complete, must be documented by a supervisor in the TRR.

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 BWC before the conclusion of an incident.
BWC Late Activation	Indicates that the involved member did not activate his BWC at the beginning of an incident.
BWC No Activation	Indicates that the involved member did not activate his BWC at any point during an incident.
BWC Other Issues	Indicates that TRED reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to BWC 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 TRED reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to a foot pursuit.
Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications	Indicates that TRED reviewers identified that the involved member did not follow the guidelines laid out in Training Bulletin 18-01 as
Force Mit – Communication	Indicates that TRED 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 TRR but failed to articulate the actions in their narrative portion of their TRR.



Force Mit. – Positioning	Indicates that TRED reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of positioning as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Time	Indicates that TRED 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 CPD Force Options Model
FP	Foot Pursuit.
FPIR	Firearm Pointing Incident Report.
ISR	Investigatory Stop Report
MISION	Mission (seat belt, narcotics, etc...)
Narrative Deficiency	Refers to various issues identified by TRED 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 TRED reviewers identified a miscellaneous policy or procedure issue.
Other – Tactics	Indicates that TRED 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
Pursuit Box Not Checked	Foot or vehicle pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report was either omitted or incorrectly checked.
PNT	Pointing notification
Radio Communications	Indicates TRED reviewers identified an issue relating to the involved member’s use of radio to communicate with dispatchers or other officers.
Recommendations and Advisements	TRED debriefings are classified as either Advisements or Recommendations. Advisements are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor(s) from observations made during the course of a TRR review. By comparison, recommendations are more formal in nature. Recommendations require specific follow-up training
ROBJO	Robbery just occurred call



ACRONYMS AND TERMS

SUSPER	Suspicious person call
Search Issue	Indicates an issue was identified by TRED reviewers relating to the involved member's search of a subject.
SHOTSF	Shots fired call
SS	Street Stop
SS(ov)	Street Stop (on-view)
Taser – Accidental Discharge	The involved member reported accidentally discharging a Taser device.
Taser – Crossfire	Indicates that TRED reviewers identified a crossfire situation involving a Taser.
Taser – Other	Indicates TRED 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
TRED	Tactical Review and Evaluation Division
TRR Box Issue	One or more boxes on the Tactical Response Report were either omitted or incorrectly checked.
TRR Inconsistency – External	Indicates that TRED 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 TRED reviewers identified an inconsistency within the TRR or TRR-I.
TS	Traffic Stop
Vehicle Extraction	Indicates TRED 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.



CPD UNIT ROSTER

001	1st District-Central	132	Counterterrorism Division
002	2nd District-Wentworth	140	Office of Operations-First Deputy Supt
003	3rd District-Grand Crossing	142	Office of Operations-Patrol
004	4th District-South Chicago	145	Traffic Section
005	5th District-Calumet	189	Narcotics Division
006	6th District-Gresham	191	Intelligence Section
007	7th District-Englewood	192	Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division
008	8th District-Chicago Lawn	193	Gang Investigation Division
009	9th District-Deering	196	Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section
010	10th District-Marquette	211	Bureau of Patrol, Area 1
011	11th District-Harrison	212	Bureau of Patrol, Area 2
012	12th District-Near West	213	Bureau of Patrol, Area 3
014	14th District-Shakespeare	214	Bureau of Patrol, Area 4
015	15th District-Austin	216	Bureau of Patrol, Central Control Group
016	16th District-Jefferson Park	341	Canine Unit
017	17th District-Albany Park	606	Investigative Field Unit
018	18th District-Near North	610	Detectives-Area 1
019	19th District-Town Hall	620	Detectives-Area 2
020	20th District-Lincoln	630	Detectives-Area 3
022	22nd District-Morgan Park	640	Detectives-Area 4
024	24th District-Rogers Park	650	Detectives-Area 5
025	25th District-Grand Central	701	Public Transportation Section
044	Recruit Training Section	704	Transit Security Section
050	Airport Law Enforcement Section-North	711	Strategic Deployment Initiative
051	Airport Law Enforcement Section-South	712	Violence Reduction Initiative
057	Detail Unit	715	Critical Incident Response Team
060	Helicopter Operations Unit	716	Community Safety Team
079	Special Investigations Unit	721	Tactical Review and Evaluation Division
102	Communications Division		
124	Training Division		



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