CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT
FORCE REVIEW DIVISION
2020 YEAR-END REPORT

PUBLISHED APRIL 28, 2021

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent of Police

David O'Neal Brown

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.

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM

Executive Director

Robert Boik

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.

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND REFORM

Deputy Chief

Eve M. Gushes

The Force Review Division is overseen by a Deputy Chief and a Commanding Officer who report directly to an Executive Director.

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

FORCE REVIEW DIVSION

Commanding Officer

Thomas P. Stack

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 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.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the FRD 2020 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 contained in this document is indicative of the work performed by the FRD during the 2020 calendar year; due to various circumstances discussed in the report, it is not a summary of findings of all Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) that were submitted by Department members in 2020.

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

In March 2020, the FRD launched a dashboard designed for command staff members to monitor the status of TRRs within their unit. Following a significant strain on resources caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and civil unrest, the number of open TRRs had grown to 98 by the end of August 2020. This included TRRs that were not yet in a final approved status within the originating unit. By the end of 2020, the Department reduced this number to 52, which was a 46.9% reduction.

At the close of 2019, the FRD faced a significant backlog of FPI Reports that reached approximately 250. By the end of 2020, the FRD had eliminated the backlog and was in fact conducting FPI reviews within 30 days of the original incident, as required.

In partnership and collaboration with both the Research and Development and Information Services Divisions, the FRD submitted formal recommendations which were used to design a revised Tactical Response Report – Review (TRR-R) application. The primary change to this new application is that the FRD will be able to track recommendations and advisements directly within the TRR-R. As of 2020, the FRD stored debriefing data in a separate database. This required FRD personnel to read a TRR-R and then manually enter data into the debriefing database so that the FRD could track and analyze that data. The revised TRR-R contains a series of checkboxes that will allow FRD to track debriefing points directly in the TRR-R, without relying on a second database. With the launch of this new application in 2021, the FRD will eliminate the need for double entry of this data, thereby increasing the reliability of review data and improving operational efficiency.

The FRD began beta testing the new TRR-R application during the Fourth Quarter of 2020. Although the TRR-R was ready for launch prior to the close of 2020, the FRD and Research and Development Division recommended it be delayed until 2021. The reason for this decision was to ensure that the Department clearly delineated between data collection methods in 2020 and those of 2021 after the production of the new TRR-R application. The Department launched this new application on January 1, 2021.

In 2020, the FRD also formalized the process of documenting in-service training conducted specifically for FRD reviewers. Throughout the course of the year, the FRD utilized official training attendance sheets for all in-service training conducted either by the Training Division or in-house by the FRD. The FRD maintains these records centrally within the unit so that they are available for production as required by the consent decree.

TRAINING

FRD staff completed 42 hours of additional in-service training during 2020. This is in addition to the 32-hour required minimum for Department Members in 2020. Topics included, but were not limited to, use of force, Taser, control tactics, room entry, 4th Amendment, vehicle stops & occupant control, foot pursuits 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.

STAFFING

The FRD made significant progress with regard to supervisor staffing during 2020. By the end of the year, FRD staff included one Commander, one Lieutenant, seven Sergeants and 35 Review Officers. By filling all vacant supervisor positions in 2020, this placed the FRD in a significantly better position to address the backlog of TRRs while simultaneously managing other FRD projects such as the launch of the revised TRR-R application.

TRR OBSERVATIONS

After reviewing a use of force incident, the FRD 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 Division conduct a debriefing and/or training session. A designated supervisor must then document the debriefing/training in the Performance Recognition System which is a general assessment tool for tracking Department members' job performance.

Note: With the launch of the newly revised TRR-R on January 1, 2021, the designated supervisor will now document the debriefing/training directly in the TRR application instead of the Performance Recognition System.

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.

The FRD 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).

During 2020, the FRD **completed 2,563 TRR Reviews.** Of the TRR reviews conducted during 2020, a total of **1,510 (58.9%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements** to involved members or supervisors. This is a slight increase over 2019 when 56.0% of reviews resulted in a recommendation and/or advisement. It is important to note that each TRR review may result in multiple recommendations and/or advisements. In 2020, the **FRD issued a total of 244 recommendations and 1,728 advisements.**

In order to thoroughly review an incident, the FRD reviews non only the involved member who completed the TRR but also 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, the FRD 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 2020, the FRD issued recommendations and/or advisements to "Involved Member 1" in 52.1% of TRR reviews (180 recommendations and 1,156 advisements) and "Involved Member 2" in 1.8% of TRR reviews (13 recommendations and 32 advisements). The most common debriefing point for Involved Members who used force was "Force Mitigation – Not Articulated." It accounted for 585 debriefings and was debriefed in 22.8% of all reviews. The second most commonly debriefed topic for members who used force was body-worn camera compliance. Body-worn camera compliance accounted for a total of 416 debriefing points and was debriefed in 16.2% of all reviews. This included late camera activation, no activation, and early deactivation.

Reviews conducted during 2020 included **425 TRRs associated with a foot pursuit**. These reviews resulted in **31 debriefings directly related to foot pursuits**, including failure to check the foot pursuit box (13), radio communication during the foot pursuit (9), and partner separation during the foot pursuit (7).

The FRD **issued recommendations and/or advisements to Reviewing Supervisors in 16.2% of its 2020 reviews (43 recommendations and 372 advisements)**. The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors was for failure to request an evidence technician. This accounted for 141 debriefings and was debriefed in 5.5% of all reviews. This was followed by issues related to identifying or documenting witnesses, which accounted for 92 debriefings and was debriefed in 3.59% of reviews.

The FRD **issued recommendations and/or advisements to Approving Supervisors in 6.9% of its 2020 reviews (8 recommendations and 168 advisements)**. The most common debriefing point for Approving Supervisors was for issues related to filling out boxes or fields on the TRR-Investigation form. This accounted for 66 debriefings and was debriefed in 2.6% of all reviews.

During the 2020 calendar year, the FRD **referred seven incidents to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) for alleged misconduct**. This **equated to 0.27% of all reviews**, or 2.7 out of every 1000 reviews. It should be noted that a single incident may result in multiple allegations against multiple members. The seven incidents referred to COPA included four allegations of *Excessive Force*, four allegations of *Failure to Report*, four allegations of *Inattention to Duty,* seven allegations of *Failure to Intervene,* six allegations of *Failure to Re-port any Violation of Rules and Regulations,* and one allegation of *Failure to Notify.*

FPIR OBSERVATIONS

In total, the FRD **reviewed 2,528 Firearm Pointing Incident Reports** (FPIRs) in 2020. The Chicago Police Department did not begin tracking these incidents until November 1, 2019, so this represents a significant increase over the 342 incidents reviewed in 2019. Of the reviews conducted in 2020, **521 (20.6%) resulted in recommendations**. Body-worn camera compliance issues made up the vast majority (501) of these recommendations.

In 2020, "traffic stop" was the most common event type associated with a firearm pointing. There were 699 traffic stops which resulted in a firearm pointing, and this accounted for 23% of associated event types.

Since March 12, 2020 (the date on which FRD began tracking pursuits and weapon recoveries), 592 FPIs involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle or foot & vehicle), over half of which (323 or 54.6%) led to the recovery of a weapon. During this time period, FPIs (both pursuit and non-pursuit related) led to the recovery of 726 weapons.

Reviews conducted in this timeframe included **654 FPIRs associated with a foot pursuit**. These reviews resulted in **26 debriefings directly related to foot pursuits**. These debriefings were for partner separation during the foot pursuit (26).

CHALLENGES

During 2020, the FRD experienced significant impacts from both the Covid-19 pandemic and civil unrest. From April 10th to May 21st, 2020, the FRD deployed more than half of its personnel to Chicago's Emergency Alternate Care Facility constructed at McCormick Place. From May 30th to June 14th, 2020, the FRD deployed almost its entire staff in response to civil unrest which affected the entire city. Although these deployments were necessary as part of the City's overall response to these unprecedented events, this led to a significant backlog in two ways. First, FRD personnel were often deployed to street operations and were unable to review use of force and FPIs. Second, the period of civil unrest led to a significant increase in both use of force and FPI incidents. Therefore, there were more incidents to review and fewer personnel to conduct those reviews. The FRD was able to begin reversing this trend during the fall of 2020.

As of the close of 2020, the FRD did not yet have an analyst dedicated exclusively to data analysis and pattern identification.

PATTERNS & TRENDS

The 2,563 TRR reviews conducted in 2020 represents a 94.7% increase over the 1,316 reviews conducted in 2019. This is largely due to increased average staffing in 2020 when compared to 2019.

During 2020, the most common debriefing point was related to the articulation of force mitigation / de-escalation efforts. Paragraph 220 of the consent decree and General Order G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report,* require CPD members to document with specificity the subject's actions and member's response, including de-escalation efforts. Members must document these details in the TRR narrative. This also provides members with an opportunity to explain why force may have been necessary despite efforts to de-escalate the incident. During 2020, the FRD focused heavily on this topic during reviews and provided a guide to members who neglected to describe one or more force mitigation / de-escalation efforts on their TRR. The FRD expected this debriefing point to

peak in 2020 and the first half of 2021 and then decrease during the second half of 2021 into 2022 as the FRD debriefs more members on this topic and the Training Division addresses it in training. The FRD will continue to monitor these trends moving forward.

Following a review of 2020 data, body-worn camera compliance continues to be another area of focus. Based on TRR reviews conducted in 2020, the FRD debriefed body-worn camera issues in 16.2% of all reviews. This includes debriefings for no activation, late activation, and early deactivation. This is a slight improvement from 2019 when the rate was 17.1%. The FRD also specifically tracks body-worn camera debriefings as part of the FPI review process. In 2020, FPI reviews resulted in a body-worn camera debriefing 19.8% of the time. Based on this data, there has been a fairly consistent trend in body-worn camera debriefing percentages, both year-to-year and between TRR and FPI reviews.

During the 1st Quarter of 2020, the FRD identified a trend within the 11th District in which the FRD debriefed 011th District members at a significantly higher rate than the rest of the Department. At the time of the 1st Quarter analysis, the rate of BWC debriefings for the 11th District reached 38.6%. The FRD devised a plan and made recommendations which 11th District personnel implemented. This led to a reduction in debriefings over the next six months, but the rate began to climb again at the end of 2020. A year-end analysis showed that the 11th District tactical teams were the subject of a majority of those BWC debriefings. The FRD forwarded these findings to the 11th District Commander.

During 2020, 99% of the Department completed an e-Learning training module on body-worn camera policy. The FRD will continue to monitor body-worn compliance moving forward into 2021.

In addition to the FRD tracking their own recommendations and advisements, the FRD also tracks how often supervisors in the field address deficiencies and training issues prior to a FRD review. For example, if a supervisor documents a debriefing on a specific officer safety issue following a use of force incident, the FRD tracks the debriefing point as being "addressed by unit." The FRD places great value on this practice because it demon-strates accountability and an attempt to improve members' knowledge and skills. **The FRD identified 137 such instances in 2020 when a supervisor addressed a deficiency or training issue directly with a member and documented what they did. This is nearly a 108% increase over 2019 when there were 66 such instances**.

2021 GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS

On February 29, 2020, the Department revised its policy on use of force review and investigations. The revised policy specified that supervisors who either utilized reportable force or ordered the use of reportable force during an incident would not review and/or investigate the incident. Although only a small percentage of reviews resulted in debriefings on this topic (1.4%) during 2020, the FRD identified this as an extremely important policy for ensuring objectivity, transparency and gaining Community trust. Therefore, the Department added a requirement for supervisors to attest in the TRR to the fact that they did not either use reportable force or order the use of reportable force. In addition, the FRD made a recommendation to the Training Division to prioritize this policy within both in-service and pre-service promotional training.

The CPD launched the revised TRR-R application on January 1, 2021. The FRD expects that this will allow for improved analysis utilizing Tableau dashboards because there will only be one TRR data source instead of two. The FRD will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this new application.

During the second half of 2020, the FRD made multiple recommendations to the Training Division regarding 2021 training. These included inclusion of training on reporting requirements and the proper documentation of a subject's actions and member's response, including force mitigation efforts. In addition, the FRD recommended specific inclusion of training on Department policy related to supervisor responsibilities for documenting and investigating a use of force incident (*as detailed in G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*). Since 2018 the FRD conducted pre-service supervisor training on this policy which included hands-on exercises. By the close of 2021, the FRD aims to assist the Training Division in designing a more formalized pre-service supervisor training program focused on reporting and investigation of use of force.

Traditionally, the Department has relied on one person to conduct pre-service sergeant training and one person to conduct pre-service lieutenant and captain training. However, by formalizing pre-service promotional training, additional personnel will be able to deliver training with accurate and consistent information. Finally, the FRD will continue to share Quarterly and Annual Reports with the Training Division to ensure that trainers are up to date on the latest patterns and trends as they relate to use of force and policy compliance.

Finally, the FRD has also seen instances where unit-level supervisors have addressed compliance issues regarding FPIRs at the time of the incident. The FRD intends to update the FPIR in 2021 so that these instances can be reliably quantified, similar to how this is done utilizing the TRR-R. The FRD will also address the number of FPIR debriefings where recommended training has not been completed through direct unit-level follow up.

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SECTION ONE:

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

All FRD members attended **42** hours of in-service training. The training schedule is listed below, and training attendance sheets are electronically stored.

08 & 10 January 2020	**1** Hour Subpoena Training	*FRD Staff*
23 January 20 20	**8** Hour Taser Certification	*Tactical Training Unit*
28 & 30 January 2020	**8** Hour Tactical Room Entry Training	*Tactical Training Unit*
29 January 20 20	**8** Hour Use of Force Refresher	*Lt. Snelling*
03 February 2020	**8** Hour Law Review, 4th Amendment, Terry Stops, Stop and Frisk, Warrantless Search and Arrest, Use of Force and Deadly Force	*ETD*
04-05 February 2020	**2** Hour Control Tactics	*ETD*
04-05 February 2020	**3** Hour Vehicle Traffic Stops	*ETD*
04-05 February 2020	**3** Hour VIRTRA Simulation	*ETD*

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

21 January 2020	**8** Hour TRR Review Process	*FRD Staff*
21 January 2020	**8** Hour TRR Form, Narratives and Supervisory Responsibilities	*FRD Staff*
24 January 20 20	**8** Hour Genetec, Axon and Evidence.com Video Access	*FRD Staff*

28 May 2020

1 Hours Firearm Pointing Incident Reference Guide Review

1 Hour Review of Firearm Pointing S.O.P. Related Special and General Orders, Training Bulletins,

1 Hour OEMC/PCAD access instruction

2 Hour Axon and Evidence.com Video access

2 Hours – Clear system accessing Case Reports, Investigatory Stop Reports, Arrest Reports

29 May 2020

1 Hour CLEARNET Firearm Pointing Incident Reports Form, Narratives and Supervisory Responsibilities

6 Hours shadowing a veteran FRD Officer assigned to review Firearm Pointing Incidents to familiarize

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

23 July 2020

1 Hour Firearm Pointing Incident Reference Guide Review

1 Hour Review of Firearm Pointing S.O.P., Related Special and General Orders, Training Bulletins

1 Hour OEMC/PCAD access instruction

1 Hours Axon and Evidence.com video access

6 Hours shadowing a veteran FRD Officer assigned to review Firearm Pointing Incidents to familiarize themselves with the FPI review process

24 August 2020

1 Hour Firearm Pointing Incident Reference Guide Review

1 Hour Review of Firearm Pointing S.O.P., Related Special and General Orders, Training Bulletins

1 Hour OEMC/PCAD access instruction

1 Hours Axon and Evidence.com video access

6 Hours shadowing a veteran FRD Officer assigned to review Firearm Pointing Incidents to familiarize themselves with the FPI review process

Some FPIR training was conducted on an individualized basis to accommodate newly assigned personnel.

The training outlined above is in addition to the 32-hour mandatory in-service training required of all Department members for 2020.

II. FORCE REVIEW DIVISION RESOURCES

The Force Review Division is budgeted for **1** Commander, **1** Lieutenant, **7** Sergeants, and **48** Review Officers.

At the beginning of 2020 the FRD was comprised of **1** Commander, **4** Sergeants, and **32** Review Officers.

On January 31st, 2020 the FRD posted a Notice of Job Opportunity. This resulted in **38** applicants for the position of Review Officer. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, interviews of new applicants were not completed until September 15th, 2020. On September 29th, 2020 the FRD submitted a Request for Detail of Personnel for **13** candidates who successfully completed the NOJO process. The request for detail of personnel remained under consideration at the end of the fourth quarter.

	ACTUAL		BUDGETED	
Commander	1		1	
Lieutenant	1		1	
Sergeants	7		7	
Review Officers	35		48	

Table 1— Fourth Quarter Actual manpower vs. budgeted

SECTION TWO:

I. COVID-19 AND CIVIL UNREST

In 2020 the Chicago Police Department was faced with responding to unprecedented crises. Both of these issues affected the entire Department and required frequent deployment of all its resources.

On April 10th, 2020 the FRD deployed more than half of its personnel to Chicago's Emergency Alternate Care Facility that was constructed at McCormick Place. This deployment lasted through May 21st, 2020.

Beginning May 30th, 2020 the FRD deployed almost its entire staff in response to the civil unrest which affected the entire city. This deployment lasted through June 14th, 2020.

These events had a significant impact on the entire department and led to large backlogs in both TRR and FPI reviews by the FRD.

When the normal Department operations resumed, the FRD staff allocated to FPI review was doubled leading to an elimination of the FPIR backlog. Once this was accomplished, half of the FPI Review Officers were assigned to TRR review teams to assist in reducing the TRR backlog.

Figure 2— Tactical Response Report Review Backlog
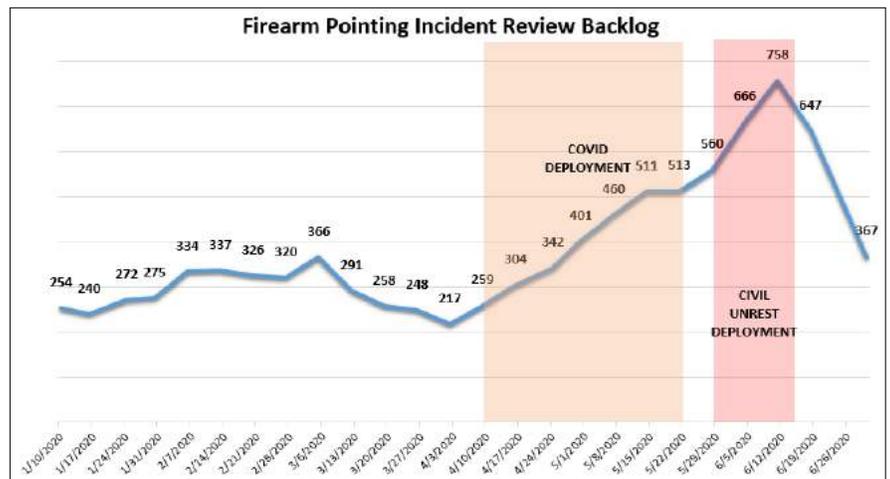
Figure 3— Firearm Pointing Incident Review Backlog

SECTION THREE:
I. USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS IN RELATION TO CALLS FOR SERVICE AND ARRESTS

The Chicago Police Department responded to **2,583,496** calls for service in 2020.

This resulted in **52,326** arrests.

There were **1,403** use of force incidents.

47 of them involved a Level 3 use of force.

 = 10,000 Calls for Service

Calls for Service

Arrests

Use of Force Incidents

Level 3 Use of Force Incidents
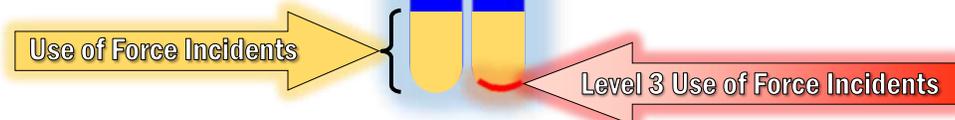
SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE

It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department that all incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.

DE-ESCALATION

Department members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying 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.

WHEN FORCE IS AUTHORIZED

Department member's use of force must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to the threat, actions and level of resistance offered by a subject, under the totality of the circumstances.
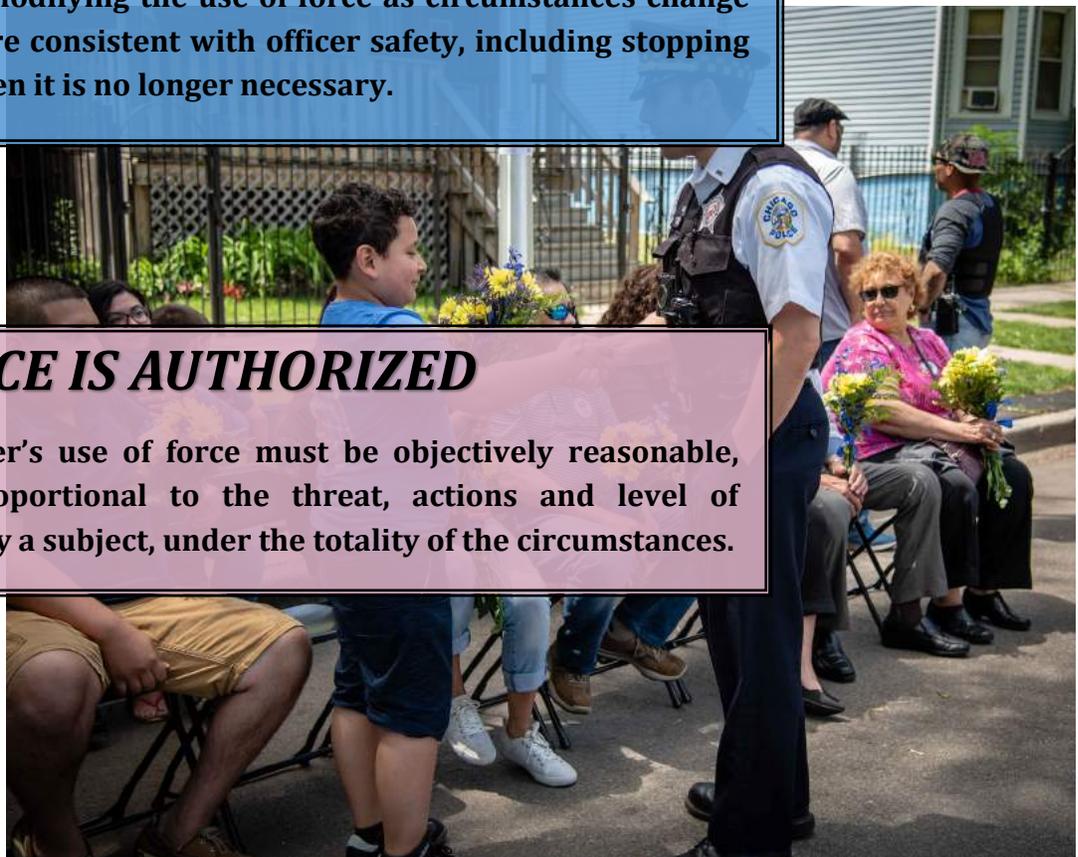
Source: G03-02 *Use of Force*

A. *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.
- Vary the level of assertiveness.

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 subject, 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 subject's emotions and allow the subject an opportunity to comply with the lawful verbal direction;
- Allow for continued communication with the subject and the adjustment of verbal technique employed by the members

Source: G03-02-01 *Force Options*

B. *Force 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. This includes force that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does not result in 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. This 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;

- 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:

- Discharging 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;

- Using an impact weapon to **intentionally** strike a person's head or neck;

- Using 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.

Source: G03-02-02 *INCIDENTS REQUIRING THE COMPLETION OF A TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT*

FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

COPA & FORCE REVIEW BOARD

C. *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 themself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control and/or defeat the arrest.

ASSAILANT

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

1. The subject's actions are *AGGRESIVELY OFFENSIVE WITH OR WITHOUT WEAPONS.* This category of assailant may include a subject who is armed with a deadly weapon but whose actions do not constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.

2. The subject's actions constitute an *IMMINENT THREAT OF DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM* to a Department member or to another person.

Source: G03-02-01 *Force Options*

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D. *Force Options Model*

Force Options Model
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT'S ACTIONS

ESCALATION

DE-ESCALATION

VARIABLE BEHAVIOR

ASSAILANT DEADLY FORCE

COOPERATIVE

PASSIVE RESISTER

ACTIVE RESISTER

ASSAILANT

Compliant without direction

Compliant only in response to verbal direction

Non-movement in response to verbal direction

Movement to avoid physical control

Using or threatening the use of force without weapons

Actions likely to cause physical injury

Aggressively offensive with weapons

(Actions **not** immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm)

Actions immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm

MEMBER'S PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE

ESCALATION

DE-ESCALATION

ADAPTABILITY

DIRECT MECHANICAL

LETHAL FORCE

SOCIAL CONTROL

VERBAL DIRECTION

HOLDING

STUNNING

◊ Member's Presence

◊ Communication
  Persuasion
  Advice
  Warning
  Direction

• Member's Presence

◊ Holding Techniques

◊ Compliance Techniques

◊ Control Instruments

◊ OC Spray
  Supervisory Approval Required

◊ LRAD
  Supervisory Approval Required

• Communication

• Member's Presence

◊ Taser

◊ Diffused Pressure Strikes

◊ Emergency Takedowns

• Control Instruments

• OC Spray

• Canine

• LRAD

• Communication

• Member's Presence

◊ Focused Pressure Strikes

◊ Impact Weapons

◊ Impact Munitions

• Diffused Pressure Strikes

• Emergency Takedowns

• Control Instruments

• OC Spray

• Taser

• Canine

• LRAD

• Communication

• Member's Presence

◊ Firearms

◊ Other Deadly Force Options

• Communication

• Member's Presence

Note: Last Resort

FORCE MITIGATION PRINCIPLES

CONTINUAL COMMUNICATION   TIME AS A TACTIC   TACTICAL POSITIONING

SCAN WHOLE PERSON   **A**SSESS SITUATION   **F**ORMULATE PLAN   **E**MPLOY PLAN OF ACTION   **R**EASSESS

CPD-11.960 (11/17)

10

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.

Personal OC devices are authorized against an assailant.

BATONS

The wooden baton and expandable baton are impact weapons used for striking and establishing control of a subject by applying mechanical impact.

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.

Sources: U04-02-02 *CONTROL DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS*, G03-02-05 *OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) DEVICE AND OTHER CHEMICAL AGENT USE INCIDENT*, G47-02-07 *BATON USE INCIDENTS*

F. *Control Devices and Instruments/ Taser X2*

TASER X2

The Taser is a device used to control and subdue a subject 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

Sources:

U04-02-02 *CONTROL DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS*

G03-02-04 *TASER USE INCIDENTS* (*Policy effective date 29 February 2020)*

See G03-02-04 TASER USE INCIDENTS for further restrictions on Taser usage

G. 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.

H. 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 .
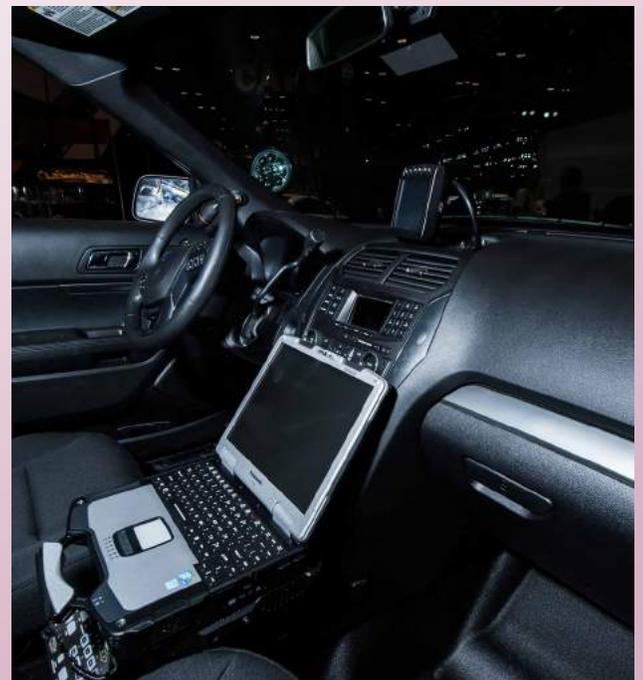
I. *Use of Force Incidents—Review Timeline*

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 Force Review Division's automated work queue. The TRR application automatically sends all Level 3 TRRs to the Force Review Board.

6

THE FORCE REVIEW DIVISION REVIEWS THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT

The Force Review Division (FRD) conducts a full review of TRRs that have been flagged for review, as well as any Level 1 TRRs associated with those flagged TRRs. The FRD 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 FRD makes both individual and Department-wide training, equipment, and policy recommendations. In the event that the FRD discovers significant deviations from policy, without justification, the FRD will obtain a complaint log number as required by Department Policy.

7

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

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

SECTION FOUR:

I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT REVIEWS BY THE NUMBERS

A. *Use of Force Reviews by Level*

Per the Consent Decree paragraph 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." This is stated in Department policy *G03-02 -02 Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*.

The total number of level 1 uses of force reported in **Figure 1** includes a 5% random sampling of level 1 uses of force as well as level 1 uses of force associated with a foot pursuit or a level 2 or level 3* use of force.

*On 29 February 2020, the Chicago Police Department revised its use of force policy to the current three level system. The Level 3 incidents identified in **Figure 1** are those that occurred prior to the change in policy.
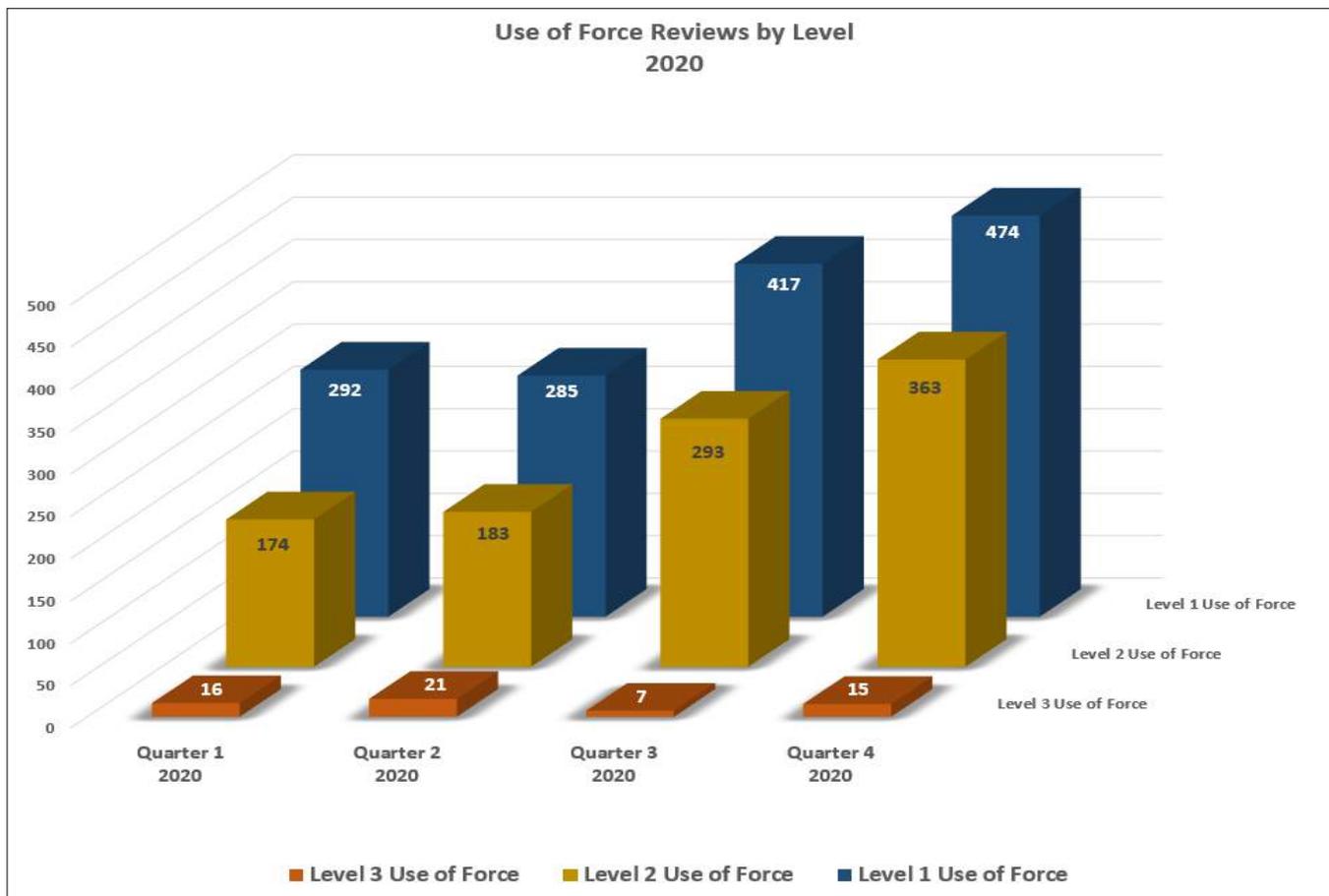
Figure 1— Tactical Response Report reviews by level. Totals are those TRR reviews that were completed in 2020.

B. *TRRs Submitted, Assigned and Reviewed*
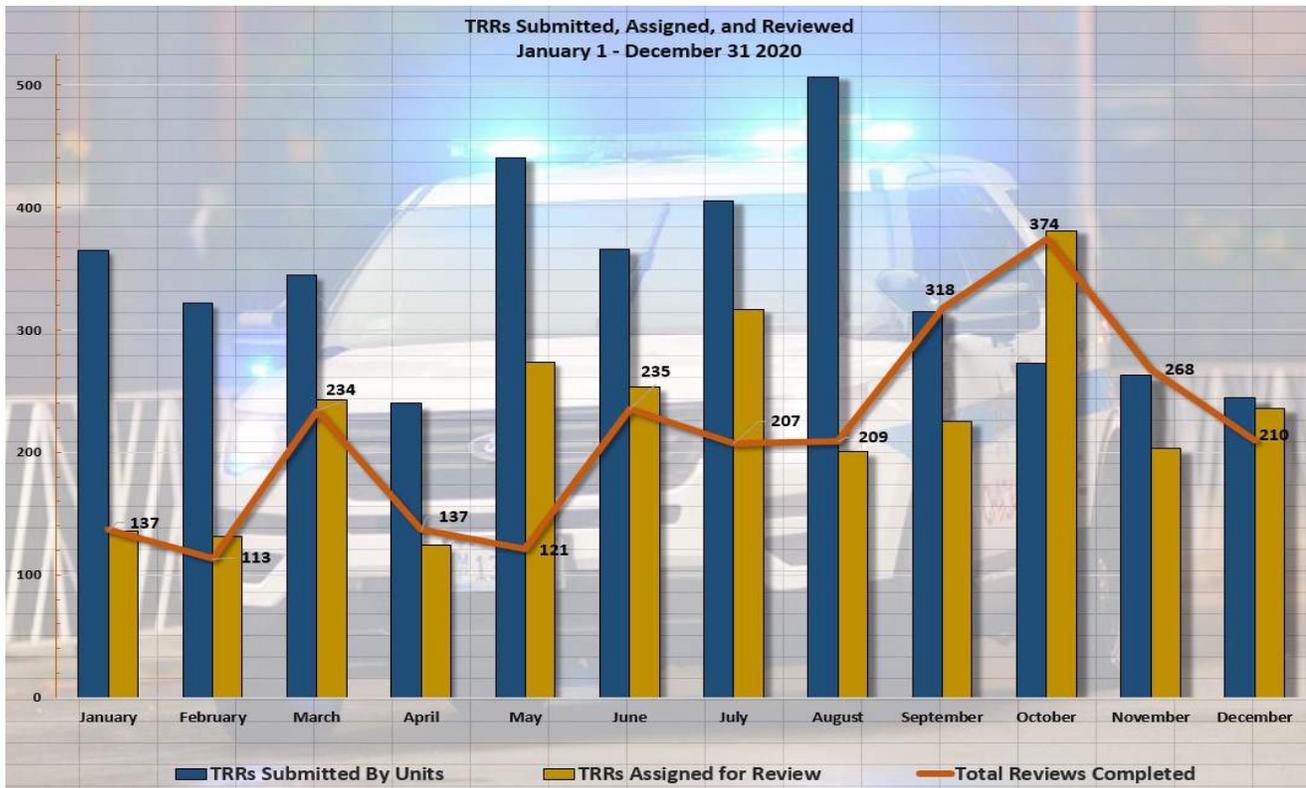
Figure 2— *TRRs submitted, assigned and reviewed 01 January—31 December 2020.*

C. *TRRs Submitted by Level*
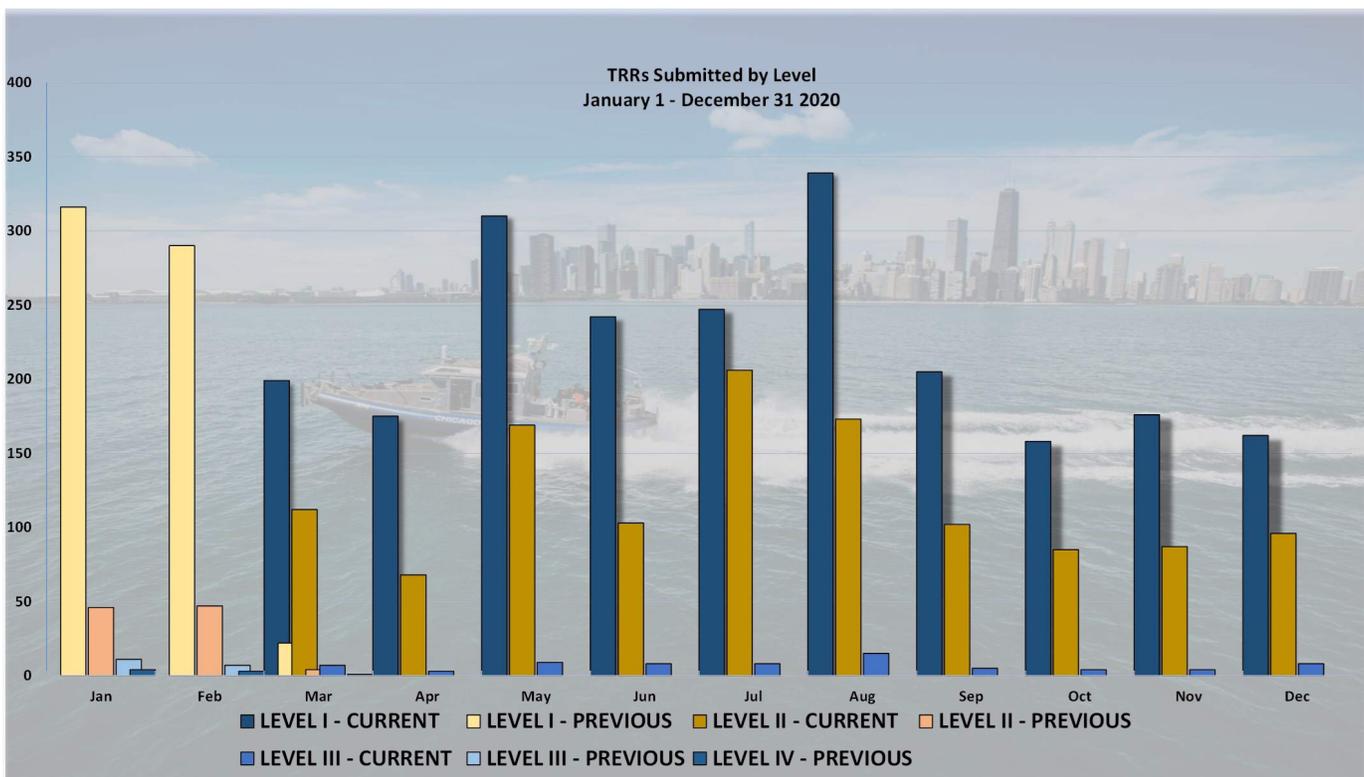
Figure 3— *TRRs submitted by level 01 January—31 December 2020.*

D. Net TRRs by Month and Year
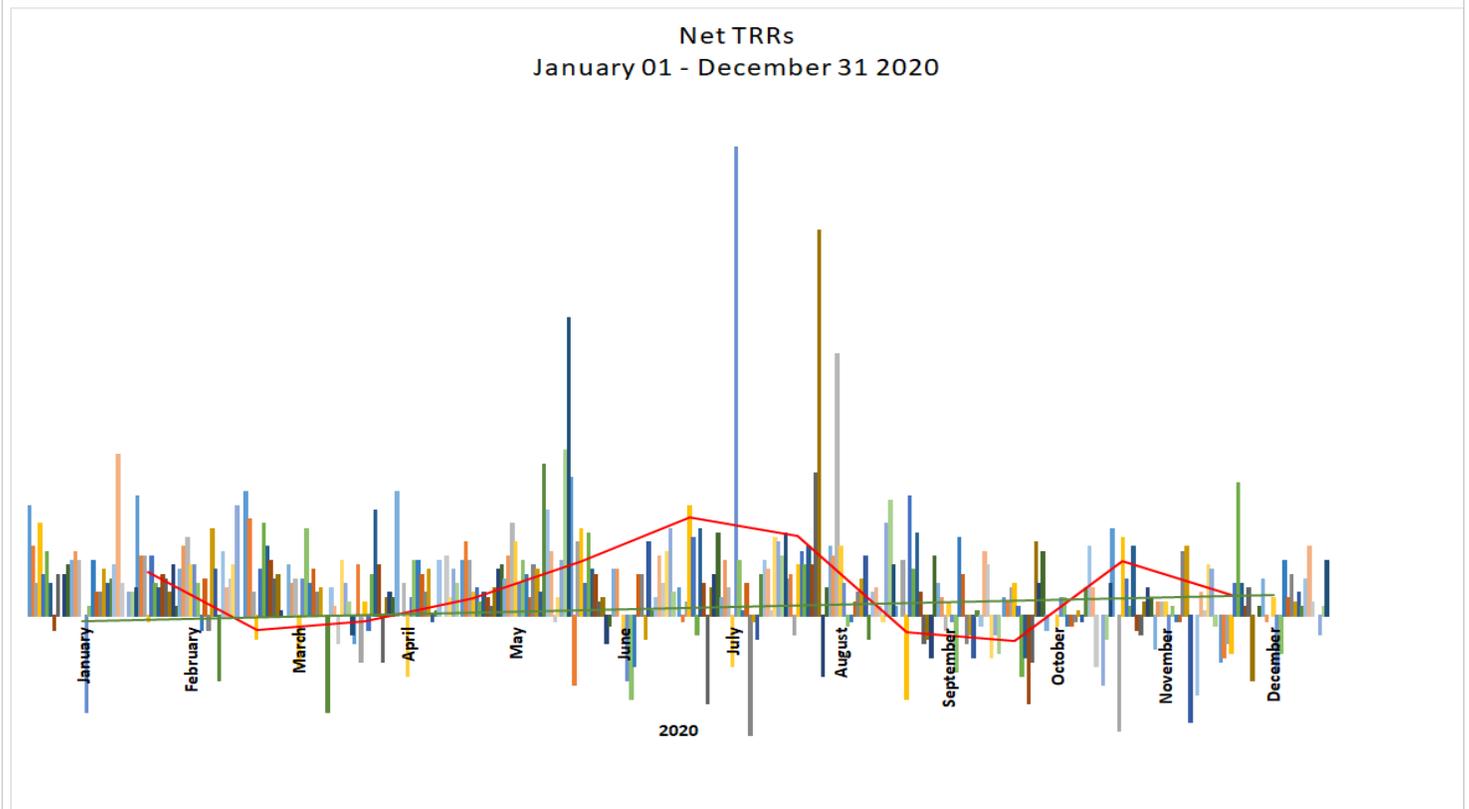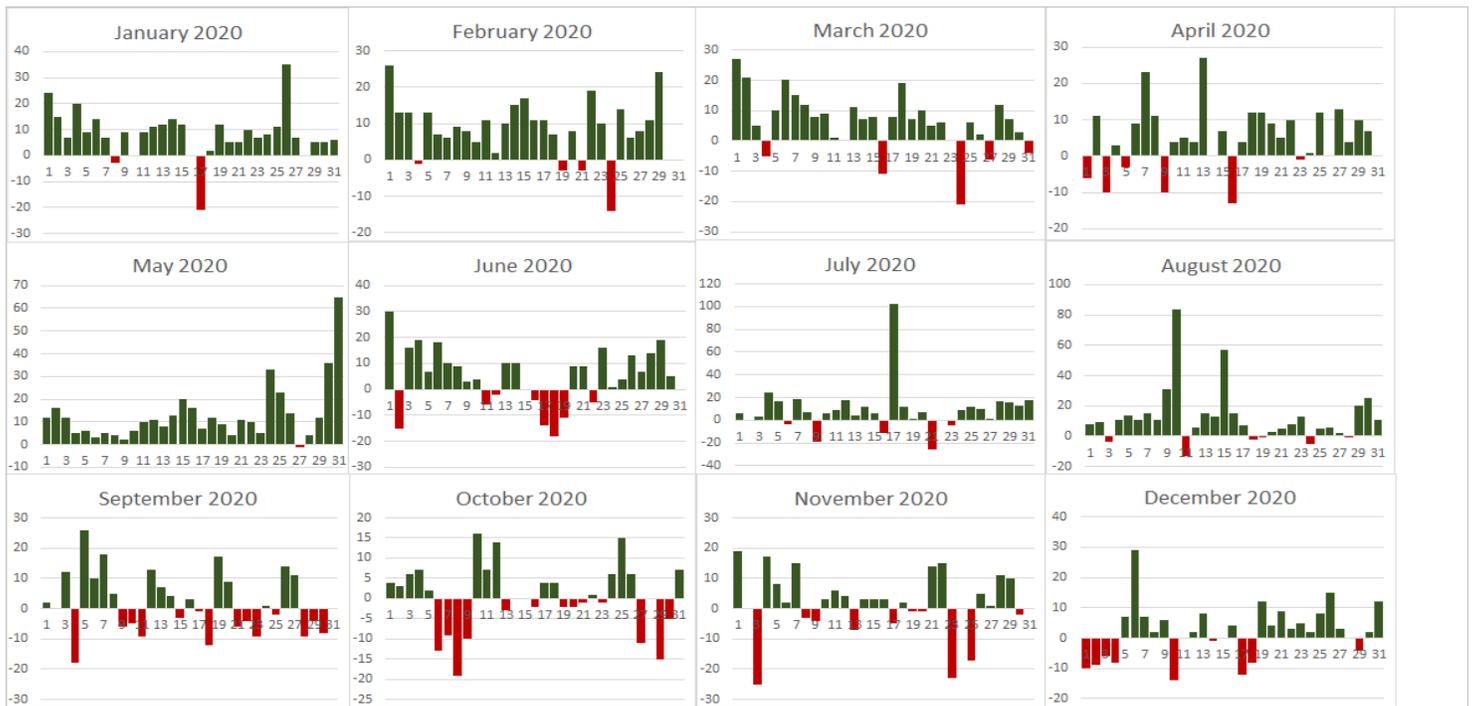
Figure 4— Net Tactical Response Reports (TRRs Submitted—TRRs Reviewed January 1—December 31, 2020.

E. TRRs Generated by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total	Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
001	108	34	1		143	187	1				1
002	105	27	2		134	189	5		1		6
003	102	48	1		151	191	4		1		5
004	133	42	1	2	178	193	3		1		4
005	113	66	4		183	196	1				1
006	166	95	1		262	211	26	4	3		33
007	187	120	5		312	212	6	1			7
008	54	31	2		87	213	29	15			44
009	105	49	1		155	214	2	1			3
010	189	80	2	1	272	241	1				1
011	302	118	7		427	277			1		1
012	58	10	1		69	311	35	7			42
014	51	50	1		102	312	19	14	1		34
015	122	60	1		183	313	19	14			33
016	52	31	1		84	314	30	5			35
017	43	10	5		58	315	4	5			9
018	81	48			129	341	2				2
019	69	45	2	1	117	353	1	18	6		25
020	41	12	4		57	384	3				3
022	89	39	2	1	131	603	1				1
024	103	47	9		159	606	24	10			34
025	132	53	5	1	191	610	8				8
045		1			1	620	6	1			7
050	24		1		25	630	12	7			19
051	13	1			14	640	5	1			6
057		9			9	650	5	2			7
079	1				1	701	24	17		2	43
116	1				1	704	8	3	1		12
124			2		2	712	1				1
142	1	1			2	714	11	4	2		17
145	2	6	1		9	715	28	19	3		50
150	2				2	716	72	31	4		107
171	2		1		3	721	1				1
172	1				1						
181	1				1						
184	1				1	Total	2851	1312	87	8	4258

Table 2 — TRRs Generated by Unit and Level

F. TRR Reviews by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
001	17	30	4	22			73
002	28	25	7	32	2		94
003	39	36	2	46	6		129
004	32	31	8	41	3	1	116
005	28	25	4	51	2		110
006	48	60	8	93	2		211
007	61	70	22	124	6		283
008	15	15	1	24			55
009	30	15	1	45	3		94
010	29	31	3	48	4	1	116
011	61	80	21	118	7		287
012	9	20		6	1		36
014	13	4	1	42			60
015	28	20	4	34	1		87
016	8	11	3	16	1		39
017	4	15		2	5		26
018	20	22	4	23			69
019	9	10	4	24	2		49
020	2	7	1	6			16
022	20	26	2	26			74
024	34	30	3	29	9		105
025	19	25	1	36	1		82
050	4	10		2			16
051	4	4		2			10
055				1			1
116		1					1
124					1		1
145				2	1		3
171	2	1		1			4
172		1					1

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
187	2			1			3
189	2	5		3	2		12
191		2					2
192	1						1
193	2				1		3
211	10	15	7	8	2		42
212	1	2	1	2			6
213	5	6	3	2			16
214				1	1		2
241	1						1
311	6	6	5	14			31
312	10	9	2	28			49
313	9	12		13			34
314	2	5	5	5			17
315				1			1
353	1			10			11
384		2		2			4
603		1					1
606	8	4	3	9			24
608		1					1
610		1	1				2
620				1			1
630		1					1
640	1						1
701	3	8	1	3			15
714	6		1	6			13
715	3	1	2	15			21
Total	637	706	135	1020	63	2	2563

Table 3— TRR Reviews by Unit and Level

II. FRD REFERRALS TO COPA

A. *Complaint Log Numbers Obtained by FRD by Allegation*

The FRD is non-disciplinary in nature, however FRD personnel have the same "duty to report" as all Department members. When possible misconduct is observed, the Commanding Officer of the FRD initiated the disciplinary process by obtaining a Complaint Log Number.

In 2020, seven incidents resulted in Complaint Log numbers being obtained by the Force Review Division.

Of the seven log numbers, there were four allegations of *Excessive Force*, four allegations of *Failure to Report*, four allegations of *Inattention to Duty,* seven allegations of *Failure to Intervene,* six allegations of *Failure to Report any Violation of Rules and Regulations,* and one allegation of *Failure to Notify* **Figure 11.**

These seven incidents equate to **0.27%** of reviews conducted by the Force Review Division in 2020. The seven referrals actually resulted in a fractional decrease from 2019 when four incidents were referred to COPA which equated to **0.30%** of FRU reviews in 2019.
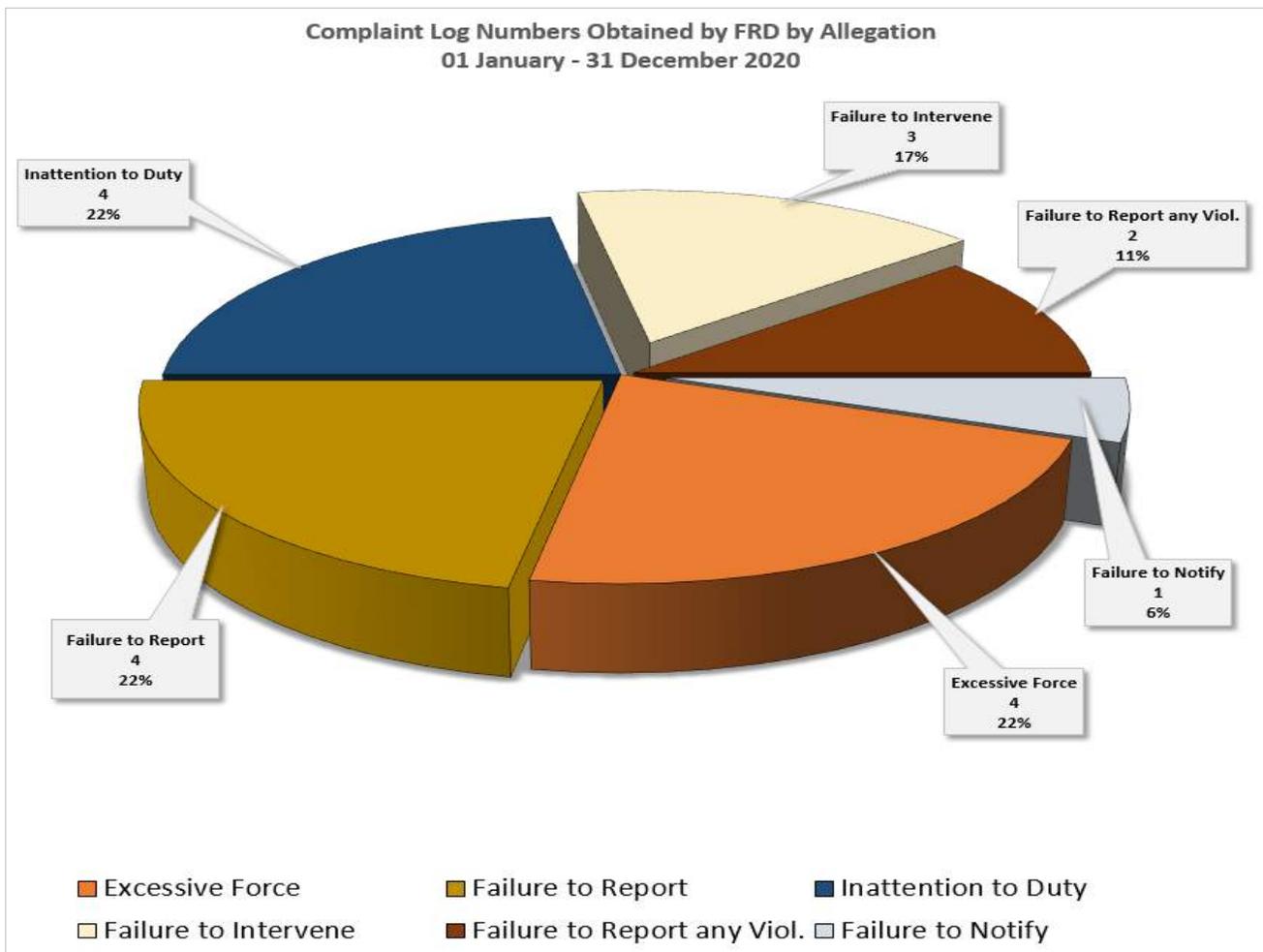
Figure 11— Complaint Log numbers obtained by allegation 01 January—31 December 2020

III. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ¶157 ¶169

A. *Recommendations by Member's Role 2020*

During 2020, the Force Review Division completed 2,563 Tactical Response Report Reviews which was a 94.7% increase in reviews from 2019 when 1,316 reviews were completed. Of the reviews conducted in 2020, 58.9%, or 1,510, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. This is in contrast to 2019 when a total of 738 reviews or 56% of the reviews resulted in advisements or recommendations being made. Seven referrals were made to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for alleged misconduct during this period **Figure 5**. A further breakdown of the referrals made by FRD to COPA is addressed on page 20.

In some instances multiple recommendations or advisements were made concerning a single Tactical Response Report.

FRD RECOMMENDATIONS BY MEMBER'S ROLE
01 January - 31 December 2020

- Involved Member Advisements 1156
- Involved Member Recommendations 180
- Reviewing Supervisor Advisements 372
- Reviewing Supervisor Recommendation Count 43
- Involved Member 2 Advisement Count 32
- Involved Member 2 Recommendation Count 13
- CL Numbers Obtained by Units 67
- CL #'s Obtained by FRD 7
- Approving Supervisor Advisement Count 168
- Approving Supervisor Recommendations 8

*Figure 5— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

B. *Recommendations by Member's Role - Quarters 1 and 2, 2020*
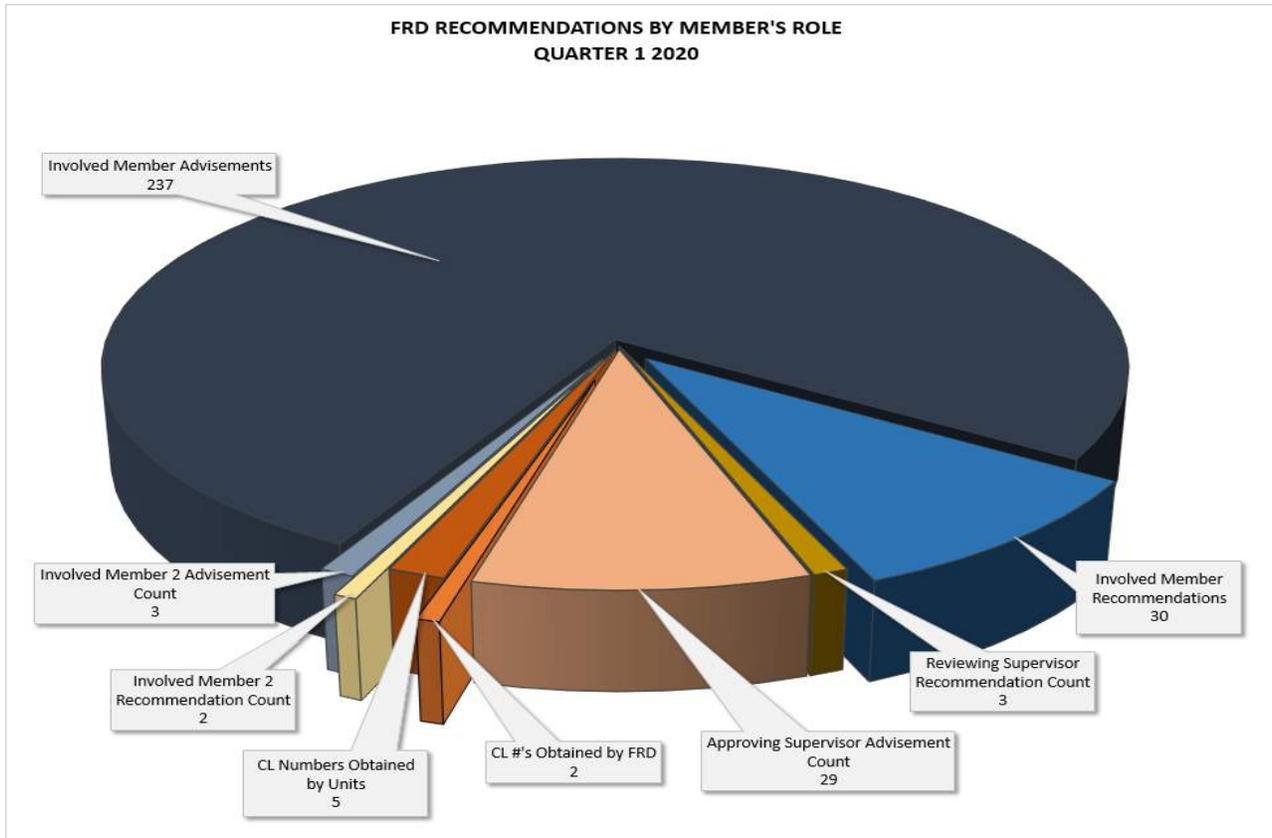
*Figure 6— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role Quarter 1, 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*
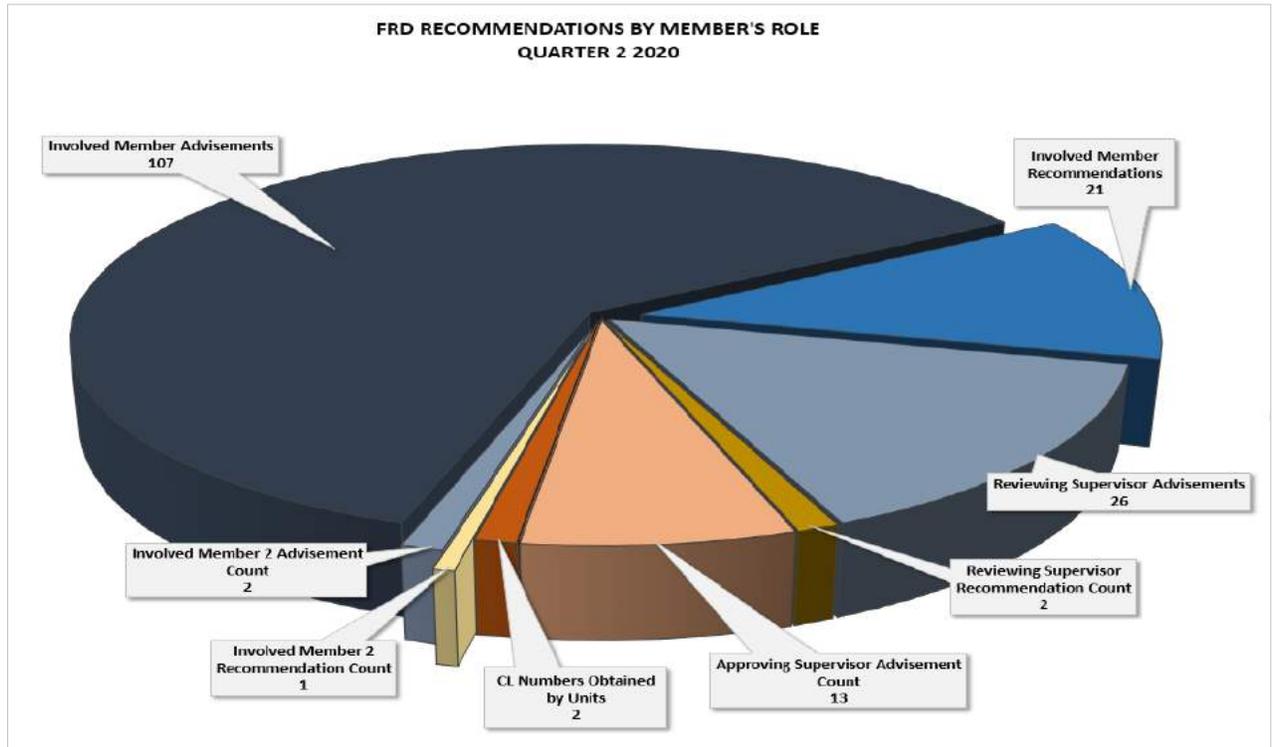
*Figure 7— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role Quarter 2, 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

C. Recommendations by Member's Role - Quarters 2 and 4, 2020
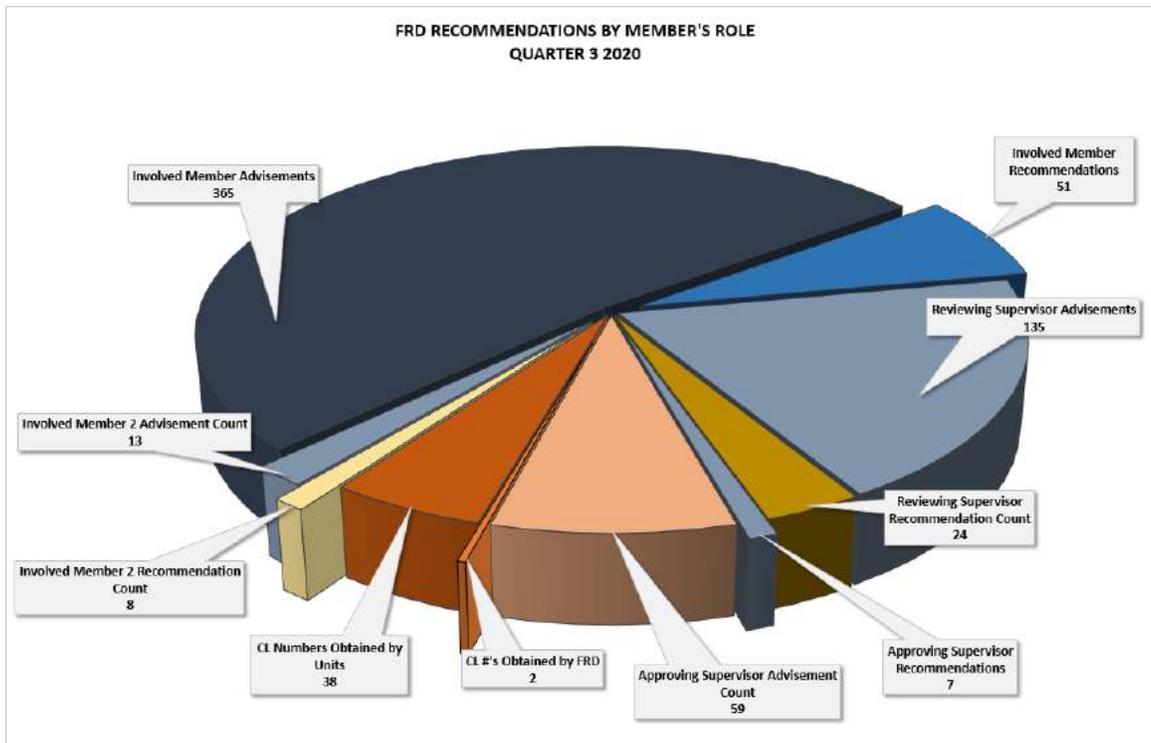
*Figure 8— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role Quarter 3, 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*
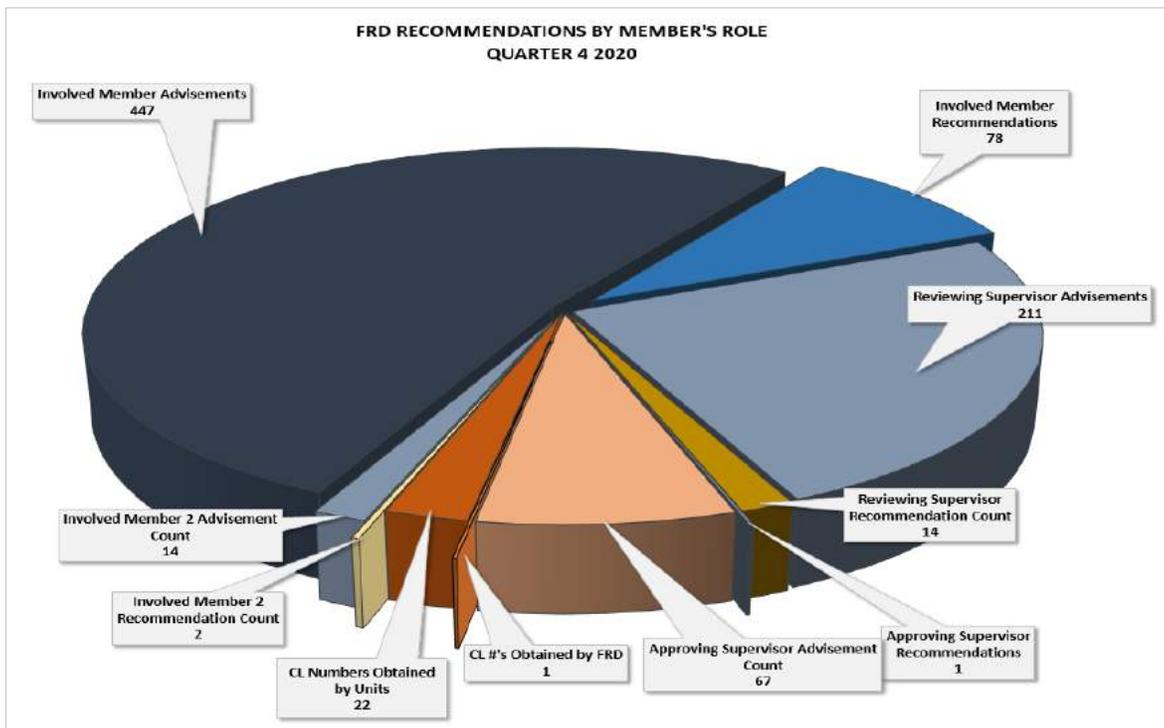

*Figure 9— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role Quarter 3, 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

D. Involved Member Recommendations by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Total
001				5		5
002		1	1	5		7
003	2	6		6	1	15
004	1	1		4		6
005	2	1	1	4		8
006	1	1	1	2		5
007				4		4
008		2		3		5
009				1		1
010	1	4	1	4		10
011	4	14	4	10		32
012	1					1
014				2		2
015	2	1	1	7		11
016			2	1		3
018		1		3		4
019			2			2
020		1				1
022	3	3		4		10
024	2	1				3
025	1			6		7
050				1		1
051		2				2
312		2	1			3

Table 4— Involved Member Recommendations by Unit and Level

E. Involved Member Recommendations by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Total
001				23.81%		7.14%
002		4.17%	14.29%	15.15%		8.33%
003	9.52%	24.00%		16.67%	33.33%	17.24%
004	3.33%	3.23%		10.53%		5.45%
005	8.70%	4.00%	25.00%	9.09%		8.33%
006	3.33%	2.33%	12.50%	2.56%		3.13%
007				11.43%		5.63%
008		13.33%		12.50%		9.09%
009				5.56%		2.94%
010	3.57%	12.90%	33.33%	8.70%		8.93%
011	7.41%	17.95%	21.05%	8.93%		11.81%
012	50.00%					8.33%
014				5.13%		3.64%
015	7.14%	5.00%	25.00%	20.59%		12.64%
016			66.67%	6.67%		8.11%
018		5.00%		14.29%		6.15%
019			100.00%			9.52%
020		14.29%				6.25%
022	15.00%	11.54%		16.00%		13.70%
024	9.09%	6.25%				4.84%
025	7.14%			16.67%		9.21%
050				50.00%		6.67%
051		50.00%				20.00%
312		22.22%	50.00%			6.52%

Table 5— Involved Member Recommendations by Unit and Level as a Percentage of reviews

F. Involved Member Advisements by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	10	18	1	10		39
002	12	11	6	12		41
003	13	10	1	18	2	44
004	13	17	4	15	2	51
005	7	15	3	24		49
006	10	14	5	38	1	68
007	7	3	1	22		33
008	2	2	1	9		14
009	4	1		9	1	15
010	15	9	1	22	1	48
011	21	33	7	49	2	112
012	1	5		2		8
014	1	2	1	19		23
015	12	7	2	14		35
016	5	6		9		20
017	2	5		1	4	12
018	6	6	1	10		23
019	3	2		3		8
020		2	1	3		6
022	5	10	2	12		29
024	14	9	3	11	2	39
025	6	12		25	1	44
050	3	6				9
051	1	1		1		3
116		1				1
171	2	1		1		4
172		1				1
187	2					2
189	1	2		2		5
191		2				2
193	2					2
211	6	4	5	3	1	19
212	1	1		1		3
213	2	1		2		5
311	1	1	5	8		15
312	2	4	1	12		19
313	4	3		2		9
314	1	4	2	4		11
315				1		1
606	2		2	4		8
610		1				1
640	1					1
701	2	2	1	1		6
714	2		1	4		7
715				2		2

Table 6— Involved Member Advisements by Unit and Level

G. Involved Member Advisements by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	58.82%	64.29%	25.00%	47.62%		55.71%
002	60.00%	45.83%	85.71%	36.36%		48.81%
003	61.90%	40.00%	50.00%	50.00%	66.67%	50.57%
004	43.33%	54.84%	50.00%	39.47%	66.67%	46.36%
005	30.43%	60.00%	75.00%	54.55%		51.04%
006	33.33%	32.56%	62.50%	48.72%	100.00%	42.50%
007	43.75%	21.43%	25.00%	62.86%		46.48%
008	13.33%	13.33%	100.00%	37.50%		25.45%
009	40.00%	25.00%		50.00%	50.00%	44.12%
010	53.57%	29.03%	33.33%	47.83%	25.00%	42.86%
011	38.89%	42.31%	36.84%	43.75%	28.57%	41.33%
012	50.00%	71.43%		66.67%		66.67%
014	9.09%	50.00%	100.00%	48.72%		41.82%
015	42.86%	35.00%	50.00%	41.18%		40.23%
016	62.50%	54.55%		60.00%		54.05%
017	66.67%	33.33%		50.00%	80.00%	48.00%
018	30.00%	30.00%	25.00%	47.62%		35.38%
019	75.00%	66.67%		30.00%		38.10%
020		28.57%	100.00%	50.00%		37.50%
022	25.00%	38.46%	100.00%	48.00%		39.73%
024	63.64%	56.25%	100.00%	68.75%	40.00%	62.90%
025	42.86%	50.00%		69.44%	100.00%	57.89%
050	100.00%	60.00%				60.00%
051	25.00%	25.00%		50.00%		30.00%
116		100.00%				100.00%
171	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%
172		100.00%				100.00%
187	100.00%					66.67%
189	50.00%	40.00%		66.67%		41.67%
191		100.00%				100.00%
193	100.00%					66.67%
211	60.00%	26.67%	71.43%	42.86%	50.00%	46.34%
212	100.00%	50.00%		50.00%		50.00%
213	50.00%	25.00%		100.00%		50.00%
311	20.00%	16.67%	100.00%	57.14%		50.00%
312	20.00%	44.44%	50.00%	48.00%		41.30%
313	66.67%	50.00%		22.22%		42.86%
314	50.00%	80.00%	40.00%	80.00%		64.71%
315				100.00%		100.00%
606	28.57%		66.67%	44.44%		38.10%
610		100.00%				50.00%
640	100.00%					100.00%
701	100.00%	28.57%	100.00%	33.33%		46.15%
714	33.33%		100.00%	66.67%		53.85%
715				50.00%		20.00%

Table 7— Involved Member Advisements by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

H. Reviewing Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
002			1	1		2
003	2	2		2		6
004	1	2	1			4
005	1			1		2
006		1		1		2
007				4		4
008		2				2
009				1		1
010		1		2		3
011		1				1
012	1					1
015				3		3
019				1		1
020		1				1
022				1		1
025				2		2
051		2				2
214				1		1
311		1				1
312		1		1		2
313				1		1

Table 8— Reviewing Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level

I. Reviewing Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
002			14.29%	3.03%		2.38%
003	9.52%	8.00%		5.56%		6.90%
004	3.33%	6.45%	12.50%			3.60%
005	4.35%			2.27%		2.08%
006		2.33%		1.28%		1.25%
007				11.43%		5.63%
008		13.33%				3.64%
009				5.56%		2.94%
010		3.23%		4.35%		2.65%
011		1.28%				0.37%
012	50.00%					8.33%
015				8.82%		3.45%
019				10.00%		4.76%
020		14.29%				6.25%
022				4.00%		1.37%
025				5.56%		2.63%
051		50.00%				20.00%
214				100.00%		50.00%
311		16.67%				3.33%
312		11.11%		4.00%		4.35%
313				11.11%		4.76%

Table 9— Reviewing Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

J. Reviewing Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	4	4		4		12
002	5	3		4		12
003	5	3		16		24
004	5	9	4	17		35
005	4	5	4	17		30
006	2	2	2	21		27
007		4		6		10
008		1		4		5
009				4		4
010	4	4		5	1	14
011	3	6	1	20	1	31
012	1	2		1		4
014	1	2	1	7		11
015	3	2	3	5	1	14
016	3	1		4		8
017		2		1	3	6
018	2			3		5
019	3	1	2	3	1	10
020		2		1		3
022		4		7		11
024	9	5		6		20
025	1	4		6		11
050		1		1		2
051				1		1
124					1	1
171	1	1				2
172		1				1
189		2			1	3
211	1	2	1	3	1	8
213	1					1
214					1	1
311	1	1	2	2		6
312	1	2	1	5		9
313	2	1		1		4
314			1	1		2
606				3		3
610		1	1			2
701		2	1			3
714			1	5		6
715				1		1

Table 10— Reviewing Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level

K. Reviewing Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level as a Percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	23.53%	14.29%		19.05%		17.14%
002	25.00%	12.50%		12.12%		14.29%
003	23.81%	12.00%		44.44%		27.59%
004	16.67%	29.03%	50.00%	44.74%		31.53%
005	17.39%	20.00%	100.00%	38.64%		31.25%
006	6.67%	4.65%	25.00%	26.92%		16.88%
007		28.57%		17.14%		14.08%
008		6.67%		16.67%		9.09%
009				22.22%		11.76%
010	14.29%	12.90%		10.87%	25.00%	12.39%
011	5.56%	7.69%	5.26%	17.86%	14.29%	11.44%
012	50.00%	28.57%		33.33%		33.33%
014	9.09%	50.00%	100.00%	17.95%		20.00%
015	10.71%	10.00%	75.00%	14.71%	100.00%	16.09%
016	37.50%	9.09%		26.67%		21.62%
017		13.33%		50.00%	60.00%	24.00%
018	10.00%			14.29%		7.69%
019	75.00%	33.33%	100.00%	30.00%	50.00%	47.62%
020		28.57%		16.67%		18.75%
022		15.38%		28.00%		15.07%
024	40.91%	31.25%		37.50%		32.26%
025	7.14%	16.67%		16.67%		14.47%
050		10.00%		50.00%		13.33%
051				50.00%		10.00%
124						100.00%
171						50.00%
172						100.00%
189	50.00%	200.00%		300.00%		25.00%
211	50.00%	20.00%		66.67%		19.51%
213						10.00%
214					100.00%	50.00%
311						20.00%
312				42.86%		19.57%
313						19.05%
314		50.00%				11.76%
606				7.14%		14.29%
610						100.00%
701						23.08%
714						46.15%
715						10.00%

Table 11— Reviewing Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

L. Approving Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	4			2		6
002		1		1		2
003	2	2		8		12
004	1	1	1	9		12
005	2		3	10		15
006		1		10	1	12
007		2		4		6
008				2		2
009				2		2
010	3	1		1	1	6
011	1	3		7	1	12
012		1				1
014			1	2		3
015	1			3		4
016	2			2		4
017		2				2
018	2					2
019			1		1	2
020		2		1		3
022		2		8		10
024	2	1		4		7
025				3		3
050		1				1
051				1		1
171	1					1
189	1	1				2
211	1		1		1	3
311	1	1	2	3		7
312			1	4		5
313				1		1
314				2		2
606				1		1
701	1	1	1			3
714	1			2		3
715				1		1

Table 12— Approving Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level

M. Approving Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level as a Percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
001	23.53%			9.52%		8.57%
002		4.17%		3.03%		2.38%
003	9.52%	8.00%		22.22%		13.79%
004	3.33%	3.23%	12.50%	23.68%		10.81%
005	8.70%		75.00%	22.73%		15.63%
006			12.50%	12.82%	100.00%	7.50%
007		14.29%		11.43%		8.45%
008				8.33%		3.64%
009				11.11%		5.88%
010	10.71%	3.23%		2.17%	25.00%	5.31%
011	1.85%	3.85%		6.25%	14.29%	4.43%
012		14.29%				8.33%
014			100.00%	5.13%		5.45%
015	3.57%			8.82%		4.60%
016	25.00%			13.33%		10.81%
017		13.33%				8.00%
018	10.00%					3.08%
019			50.00%		50.00%	9.52%
020		28.57%		16.67%		18.75%
022		7.69%		32.00%		13.70%
024	9.09%	6.25%		25.00%		11.29%
025				8.33%		3.95%
050		10.00%				6.67%
051				50.00%		10.00%
171	50.00%					25.00%
189	50.00%	20.00%				16.67%
211	10.00%		14.29%		50.00%	7.32%
311	20.00%	16.67%	40.00%	21.43%		23.33%
312			50.00%	16.00%		10.87%
313				11.11%		4.76%
314				40.00%		11.76%
606				11.11%		4.76%
701	50.00%	14.29%	100.00%			23.08%
714	16.67%			33.33%		23.08%
715				25.00%		10.00%

Table 13— Approving Supervisor Advisements by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

N. Approving Supervisor Recommendations by Level and Unit

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
002		2		2		4
003			1	1		2
011	1			1		2
051	2			2		4
312	1			1		2
313	1			1		2

Table 14— Approving Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level

O. Approving Supervisor Recommendations by Level and Unit as a Percentage of reviews

Unit	Level 1	Level 1A	Level 1F	Level 2	Level 3	Grand Total
002		8.33%		6.06%		4.76%
003			50.00%	2.78%		2.30%
011	1.85%			0.89%		0.74%
051	50.00%			100.00%		40.00%
312	10.00%			4.00%		4.35%
313	16.67%			11.11%		9.52%

Table 15— Approving Supervisor Recommendations by Unit and Level as a percentage of reviews

P. Advisements/ Recommendations by Member's Role Quarter by Quarter Comparison
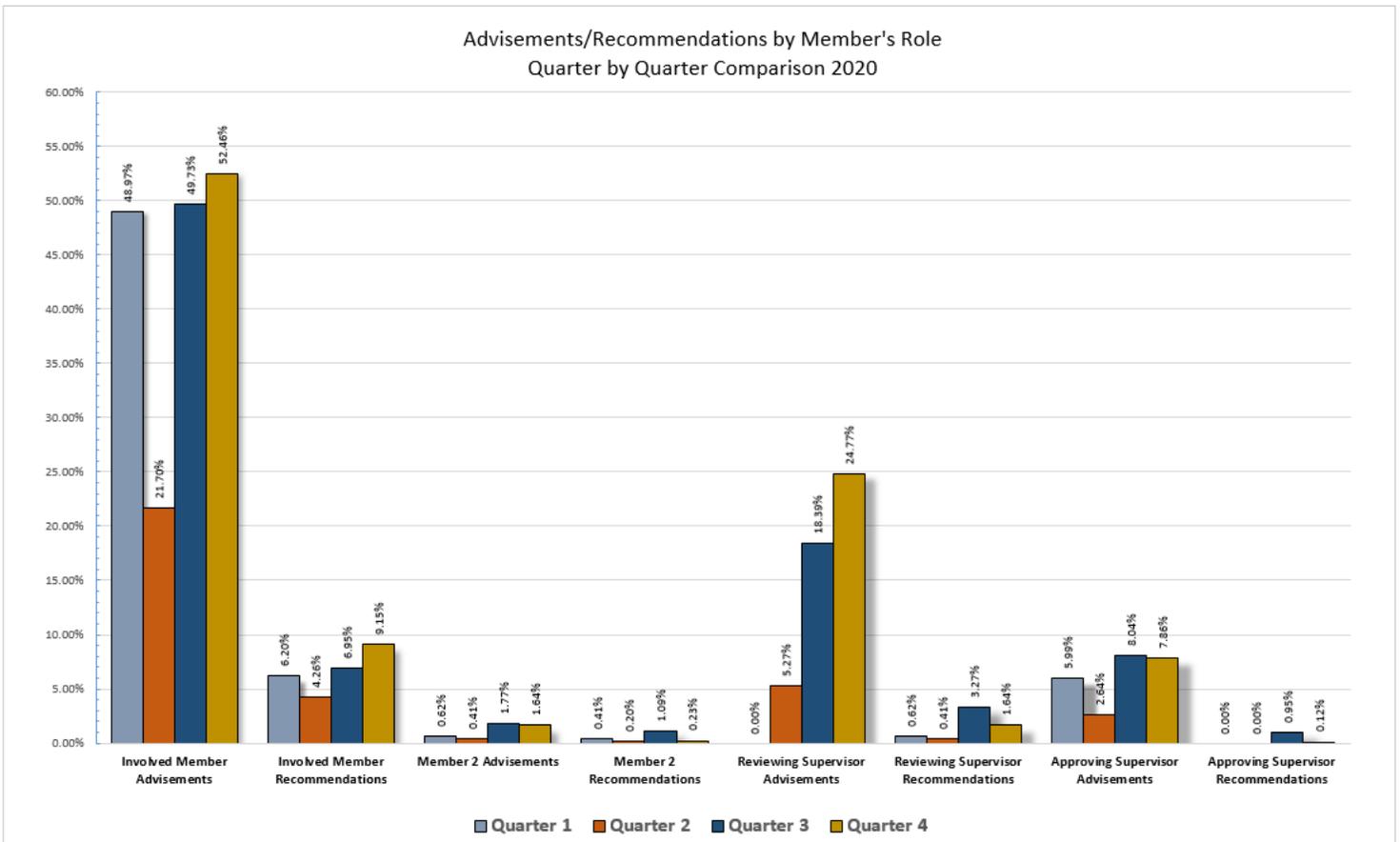
Figure 10— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role 01 January—31 December 2020 Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.

IV. DEBRIEFING POINTS IDENTIFIED BY THE FRD

A. *Involved Member Debriefing Points*

Involved Member Debriefing Points
01 January – 31 December 2020

- Force Mit - Not Articulated 585
- TRR Box Issue 296
- BWC Late Activation 229
- Narrative Deficiency 227
- BWC No Activation 119
- Taser - Other 50
- Force Mit - Communication 49
- BWC Early Termination 43
- Control Tactics Not Articulated 34
- Other – Policy/Procedure 33
- BWC Other Issues 25
- Other – Tactics 24
- Force Options 22
- Force Mit - Positioning 21
- Search Issue 20
- Weapon Transition Issue 18
- Taser - Accidental Discharge 15
- TRR Box Issue-Foot Pursuit Box Not Checked 15
- Securing Weapon or Scene 14
- Radio Communications 13
- Securing/Restraining Arrestee 13
- Foot Pursuit – Radio Communication 11
- Control Tactics 10
- TRR Inconsistency - Internal 8
- TRR Box Issue-Veh. Pursuit Box Not Checked 7
- Force Mit - Time 6
- TRR Inconsistency - External 6
- Vehicle Extraction 6
- Crossfire Taser 4
- Foot Pursuit - Seperation 4
- Foot Pursuit Issue 4
- Crossfire Firearm 2

*Figure 22— Involved Member Debriefing Points 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

As illustrated in **Figure 13**, there was a significant increase in "Force Mitigation – Not Articulated" debriefing points from 2019 to 2020 and a significant decrease in "Narrative Deficiency" debriefing points over that same time period. The reason for this trend is the fact that the Force Review Division did not begin tracking "Force Mitigation – Not Articulated" as a specific debriefing point until late June of 2019 after identifying a common issue in which Members would check force mitigation boxes on the TRR but neglect to describe these efforts with specificity in the narrative.

Prior to June 2019, the Force Review Division tracked force mitigation articulation deficiencies as general "Narrative Deficiencies." Throughout the course of the second half of 2019 and all of 2020, the Force Review Division significantly increased the focus on force mitigation articulation after separating this out as a specific debriefing point. The Force Review Division 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 the others), that Member still receives a debriefing. In addition, the Force Review Division requires Members to describe force mitigation in detail, not simply provide a list. These efforts coincided with Force Review Division recommendations to the Training Division to focus on force mitigation articulation in use of force training.

Because of these changes in tracking and emphasis, the Force Review Division expected the number of force mitigation debriefing points to peak in 2020 and into the first half of 2021. However, as the Force Review Division continues to provide feedback to the field, and the Training Division places increased emphasis on this topic, these numbers are expected to slowly decrease during the second half of 2021 and into 2022.

Involved Member Debriefing Points as % of Reviews
2019 vs 2020 Comparison

- Force Mit - Not Articulated, 22.82%
- TRR Box Issue, 11.55%
- BWC Late Activation, 8.93%
- Narrative Deficiency, 8.86%
- Narrative Deficiency, 16.26%
- BWC No Activation, 4.64%
- Taser - Other, 1.95%
- Force Mit - Communication, 1.91%
- BWC Early Termination, 1.68%
- Control Tactics Not Articulated, 1.33%
- Other - Policy/Procedure, 1.29%
- BWC Other Issues, 0.98%
- Other - Tactics, 0.94%
- Force Options, 0.86%
- Force Mit - Positioning, 0.82%
- Search Issue, 0.78%
- Weapon Transition Issue, 0.70%
- Taser - Accidental Discharge, 0.59%
- TRR Box Issue-Foot Pursuit Box Not Checked, 0.59%
- Securing Weapon or Scene, 0.55%
- Radio Communications, 0.51%
- Securing/Restraining Arrestee, 0.51%
- Foot Pursuit - Radio Communication, 0.43%
- Control Tactics, 0.39%
- TRR Inconsistency - Internal, 0.31%
- TRR Box Issue-Veh. Pursuit Box Not Checked, 0.27%
- Force Mit - Time, 0.23%
- TRR Inconsistency - External, 0.23%
- Vehicle Extraction, 0.23%
- Crossfire Taser, 0.16%
- Foot Pursuit - Seperation, 0.16%
- Foot Pursuit Issue, 0.16%
- Crossfire Firearm, 0.08%

■ 2020 ☐ 2019

*Figure 13— Involved Member Debriefing Points as a % of Reviews 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

C. *Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points*

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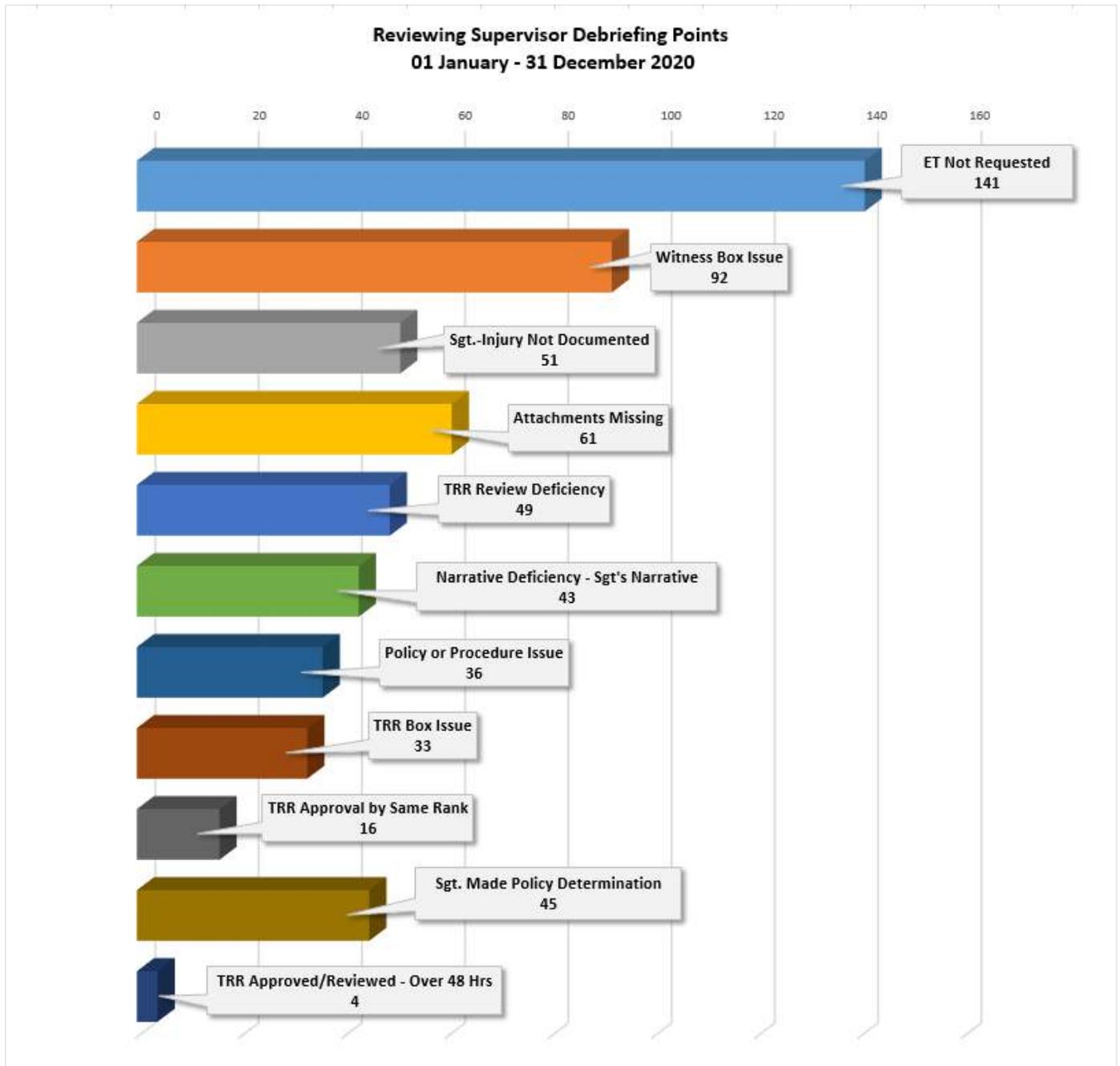

*Figure 14— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

## D. *Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points as a % of Reviews*

Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points as % of Reviews
2019 vs 2020 Comparison

- ET Not Requested, 5.50%
- Witness Box Issue, 3.59%
- Attachments Missing, 2.38%
- Sgt.-Injury Not Documented, 1.99%
- TRR Review Deficiency, 1.91%
- Sgt. Made Policy Determination, 1.76%
- Narrative Deficiency - Sgt's Narrative, 1.68%
- Policy or Procedure Issue, 1.40%
- RS TRR Approved/Reviewed by Member Involved, 1.37%
- TRR Box Issue, 1.29%
- TRR Approval by Same Rank, 0.62%

■ 2020 ■ 2019

Figure 15— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points as a % of Reviews 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** *and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

Note: The "TRR Review Deficiency", "TRR Approval by Same Rank" and "TRR Approved/Reviewed - Over 48 Hours" debriefing points were added in 2020 and were not tracked in 2019.

E. *Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points*

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

Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points
01 January - 31 December 2020

- TRR Box Issue - Approving Supv. — 66
- Other - Policy/Procedure — 25
- Narrative Deficiency — 32
- TRR Approved/Reviewed Over 48 Hrs
- TRR Approval Deficiency — 27
- Attachments Missing — 15
- No Visual Inspection — 21
- ET Not Requested — 7
- TRR Inconsistency — 6
- Miranda Missing — 14
- TRR Approved/Reviewed by Same Rank — 4
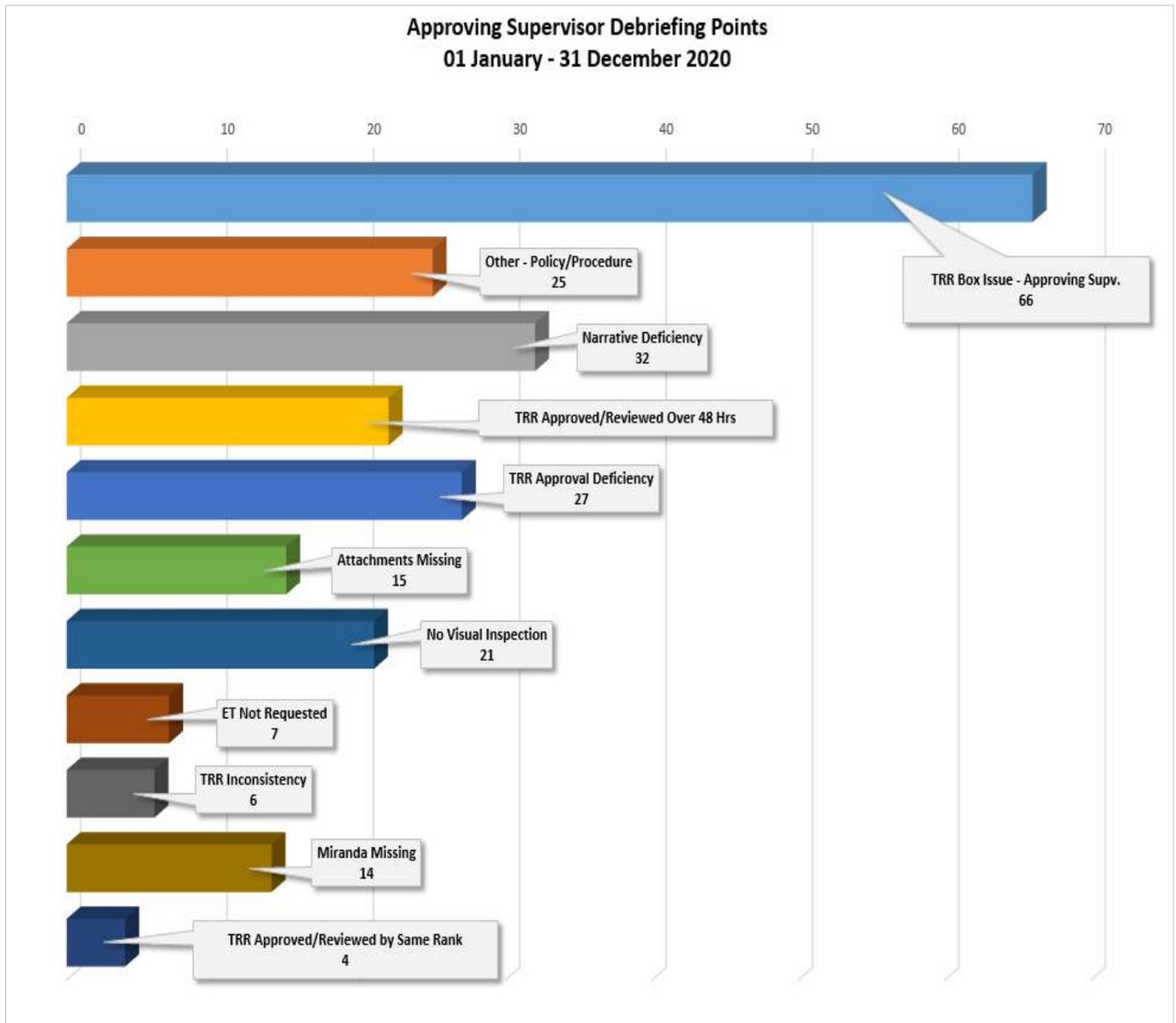
*Figure 16— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

F. Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points as a % of Reviews
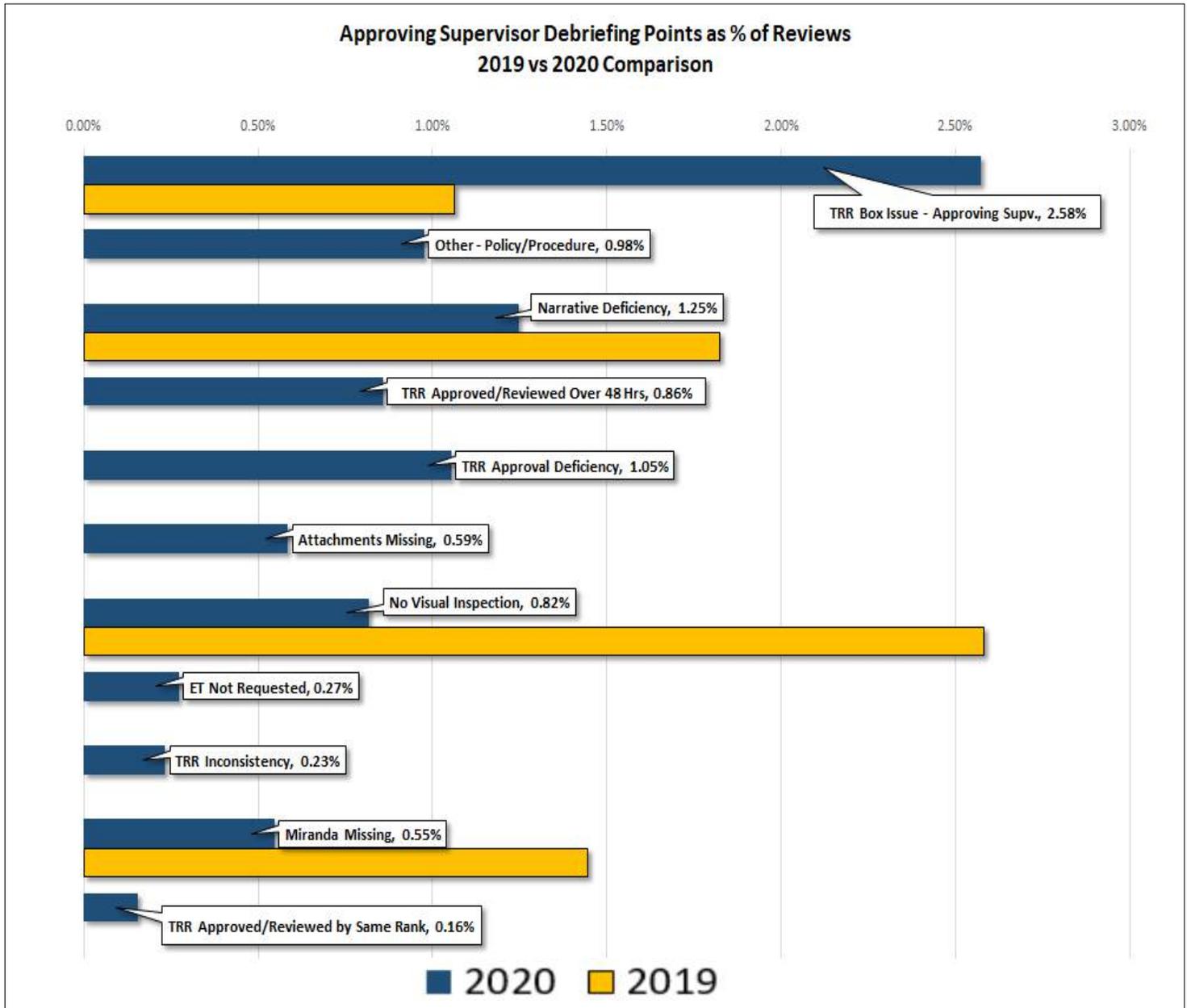
Figure 17— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points as a % of Reviews 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.

Note: The TRR Approved/Reviewed - Over 48 Hours", "TRR Approval Deficiency" and "TRR Approved/Reviewed by Same Rank" debriefing points were added in 2020 and were not tracked in 2019.

G. *Debriefing Actions by Unit at Time of Incident*

The FRD tracks how often supervisors address compliance issues prior to a FRD review. For example, if a supervisor documents a debriefing on a specific officer safety issue following a use of force incident, the FRD tracks the debriefing point as being "addressed by unit." The FRD places great value on this practice because it demonstrates accountability and an attempt to improve members' knowledge and skills. The FRD identified 137 such instances in 2020. This is nearly a 108% increase over 2019 when there were 66 such instances **Figure 18**.
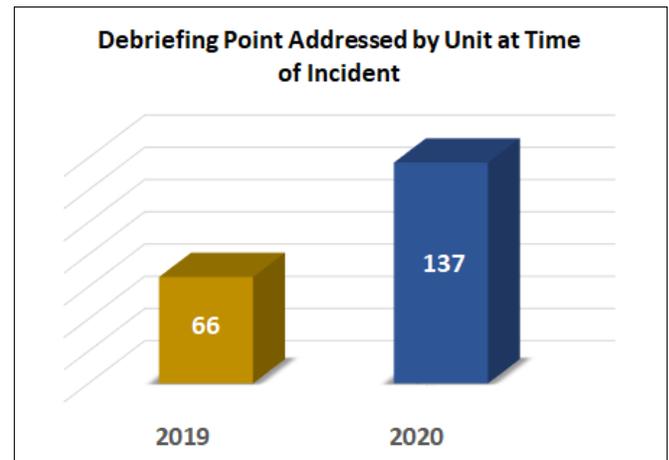
Figure 18-Debriefing Point Addressed by Unit at Time of Incident 2019 Versus 2020

H. *Supervisor Role-Compliance Evaluation and Plan Implementation*

As of February 29, 2020, CPD policy specified that *a supervisor who used reportable force or ordered a use of reportable force during a use of force incident will not perform the functions and responsibilities of the reviewing supervisor or investigating supervisor for the incident* (see Department General Order G03-02-02, Section II. E.). During 2020, the FRD issued 39 debriefings to supervisors for compliance issues related to this policy. Although 39 debriefings is a relatively small prevalence rate (1.37% of 2020 reviews), the Force Review Division recognizes the importance of this policy to ensuring objectivity, transparency and ultimately gaining Community trust.

Following informal conversations with supervisors in the field, it appeared that the primary reason for non-compliance with this policy was a lack of knowledge that it had been added to the February 29th policy revision. In addition, the Force Review Division recognized that this policy became effective just prior to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and civil unrest which led to a pause in Department in-service training.

In response to this issue, the Force Review Division made three recommendations. First, the FRD recommended that an "Administrative Message Center" (AMC) message be issued to the entire Department. AMC messages are located on the Department's internal home screen on all Department computers. The Chief of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform issued an AMC message on July 31, 2020 that included

information on this revision, along with information about requirements to locate witnesses. (*Note: The FRD debriefed witness-related issues 92 times with Reviewing Supervisors in 2020*.) The second recommendation was that the Training Division highlight this policy revision during future in-service training. The third and final recommendation was to include a "validator" on the TRR. This validator would require a supervisor to attest to the fact that they did *NOT* either use reportable force or order the use of reportable force during the incident prior to conducting a review and/or investigation. The Department added this validator to the TRR Application at the end of December 2020.

The FRD will continue to monitor compliance with this policy every 90 days and will issue findings in Quarterly Reports.

V. FOOT PURSUITS AND TRRS

A. *TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed*

During 2020, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 425 Tactical Response Reports that involved a foot pursuit. Of the 425 reviews, the Force Review Division identified 31 instances where debriefing points were required as they relate to foot pursuits. The specific debriefing points are displayed below **Figure 18**.
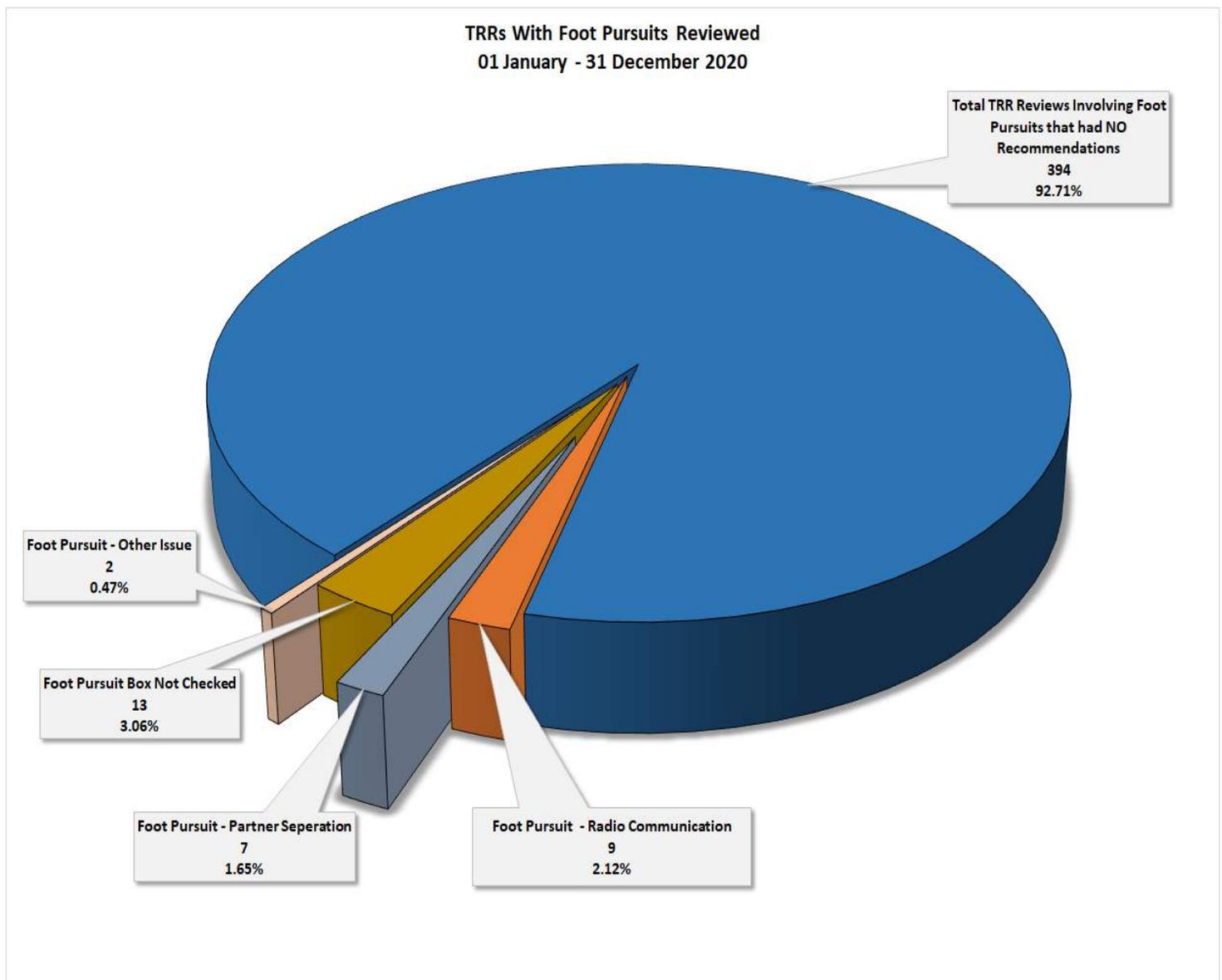
TRRs With Foot Pursuits Reviewed
01 January - 31 December 2020

Total TRR Reviews Involving Foot Pursuits that had NO Recommendations
394
92.71%

Foot Pursuit - Other Issue
2
0.47%

Foot Pursuit Box Not Checked
13
3.06%

Foot Pursuit - Partner Seperation
7
1.65%

Foot Pursuit - Radio Communication
9
2.12%

*Figure 18— TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed 01 January—31 December 2020. Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** and not all TRRs generated during that time period.*

I. FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS SUMMARY ¶190 ¶192
A. *Summary*

Firearm Pointing Incident Events (PNT) are created when a Beat notifies OEMC that they pointed their firearm at a person. The OEMC dispatcher then creates a PNT event number which is cross-referenced to the original event number of the call that the Beat is assigned to. The CLEARNET reporting system automatically finds these PNT events and creates a Firearm Pointing Incident Report for each PNT event number. If a dispatcher erroneously creates more than one PNT event for the same Beat during an incident, the CLEARNET system will automatically filter out the duplicate record.

On March 12, 2020 the Firearm Pointing Incident Report (FPIR) was revised based on recommendations from FRD staff. The form was revised to capture specific data on training recommendations, pursuits, and weapon recoveries. This new data has allowed the FRD to produce a contextual analysis of Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs).

In 2020, the Force Review Division closed **3,141** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs). The FRD identified **103** of these as duplicate events that were not automatically filtered by CLEARNET. These **3,308** FPIRs represent **2,567** unique events that beats responded to. Multiple beats may respond to the same incident and point their firearm(s). A further **510** FPIRs did not meet the requirements of ¶192 and were not reviewed. In total the FRD reviewed **2,528** FPIRs during 2020. In this report, some analysis is based on total firearm pointing incidents and other analysis is based on the total reviews completed by the FRD.

The FRD is mandated by the Consent Decree, paragraph 192, to "routinely review and audit documentation and information collected from all investigatory stop and arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting a seizure." The FRD in accordance with the Consent Decree and Department Notice D19-01 does not review any Firearm Pointing Incident that does not have either an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) or Arrest Report associated with the event. Examples of when a firearm pointing incident may occur but an Investigatory Stop Report or an Arrest Report is not required to be completed include: 1) Domestic disturbances or disturbances inside of a private residence, 2) Traffic stops when an officer issues a Personal Service Citation and completes and affixes a Traffic Stop Statistical Study sticker to the appropriate copy of the citation, and 3) Mental health calls for service that require the completion of a Miscellaneous Incident Exception Report.

For Firearm Pointing Incidents in which an arrest or ISR was not completed, the FRD conducts a preliminary review to determine if an ISR may have been required but was not completed. In 2020, there were **510** such instances that accounted for approximately **17%** of all FPIRs. Of these instances, the FRD identified **54** instances where an ISR may have been required and the FRD made a notification to the Integrity Unit. This accounted for **1.7%** of all reviews or **10.5%** of the FPIRs not subject to FRD review due to the lack of an ISR and Arrest associated.

Of the FPIRs that the FRD has reviewed in 2020, the most common recommendation was for **Late Activation** of the **Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**356** or **59.2%** of recommendations for training). Recommendations for training regarding all BWC deficiencies make up the bulk of recommendations (**501** or **83.3%**). When recommendations for training are made, the FRD sends an email to the Involved Beat's unit Commander and Executive Officer. A designated supervisor conducts a debriefing and training with the involved beat. That supervisor then enters debriefing comments into the FPIR, and the Unit Commander or Executive Officer approves the debriefing and closes the FPIR.

It should be noted that some Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews may result in multiple recommendations for the same pointing incident. It also is important to note that the total number of recommendations should not be compared to the total number of FPIRs as it would be misleading. For this reason, FPIRs with recommendations and training recommendation totals are compared in separate figures.

Since March 12, 2020, a total of **726** weapons were recovered in association with a CPD member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident. This represented **36.2%** of the unique events that beats responded to.

A. Summary (Continued)

Since March 12th, 2020, **592** FPIRs involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle, foot & vehicle). Of these pursuit-related incidents, **54.6%** (323) involved the recovery of a weapon. In addition, **5%** (159) of all FPIRs involved a Use of Force.

B. *Firearm Pointing Incidents Review Timeline*

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

THE FORCE REVIEW DIVISION REVIEWS THE FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT

A Firearm Pointing Incident Report (FPIR) is automatically generated in Clearnet. The FRD gathers documentation related to the incident. If no Arrest Report or Investigatory Stop Report was completed for the incident, the FRD does not continue reviewing the incident. The FRD then reviews available video of the incident in conjunction with written documentation. The FRD identifies any tactical, equipment, or training concerns. The FRD also identifies whether the pointing of a firearm at a person allegedly violated department policy. The FRD 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

THE FORCE REVIEW DIVISION SENDS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

The FRD issues written notifications of it's 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.

C. *Firearm Pointing Incidents Notification Requirements*

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

Notification IS NOT required

SUL

LOW READY

UNHOLSTER-

II. FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT REVIEWS

A. *Firearm Pointing Incident Totals*

In 2020, OEMC generated **3,549** FPI events. Of these events, **408** were automatically identified by Clearnet as duplicate events. This resulted in **3,141** FPIR reports being generated by Clearnet. The Tableau data tables that the FRD uses for analysis automatically eliminated **62** duplicate reports from the data presented here. The analysis in this summary is based upon the resulting **3,079** FPIRs. The FRD manually identified an additional **41** duplicate reports which are included in the data in this report.

During 2020 the number of firearm pointing incidents reported by department members decreased steadily during the first four months **Figure 29** .

This number dramatically increased during May and June. This can be partially attributed to May 31st and June 1st. These were the first two days of civil unrest in the city and an abnormal number of firearm pointing incidents were reported **Figure 30.**

Firearm pointing incidents occur more frequently on weekend days **Figure 31.**

They also occur more frequently between the nighttime hours of 8:00 p.m and 1:00 a.m. **Figure 32.**
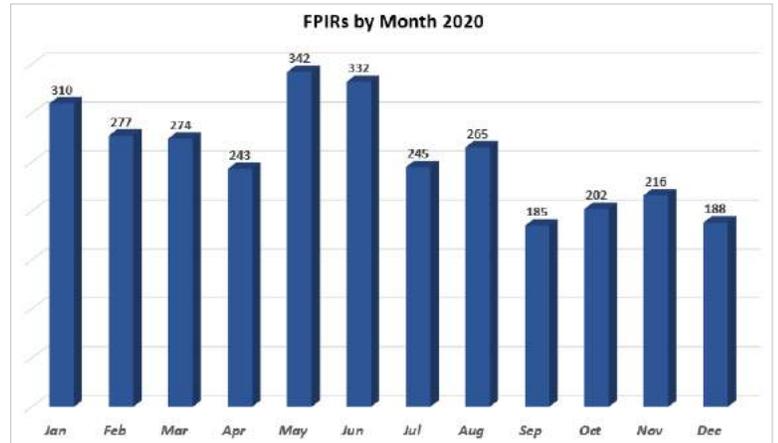
Figure 29— Firearm Pointing incidents by Month 2020
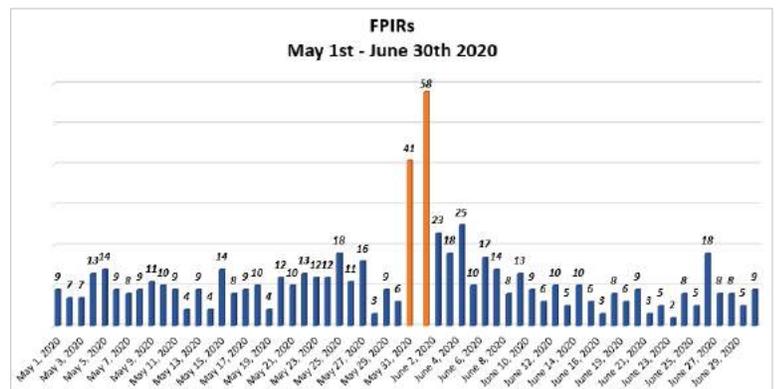
Figure 30— Firearm Pointing incidents May 1st – June 30th 2020
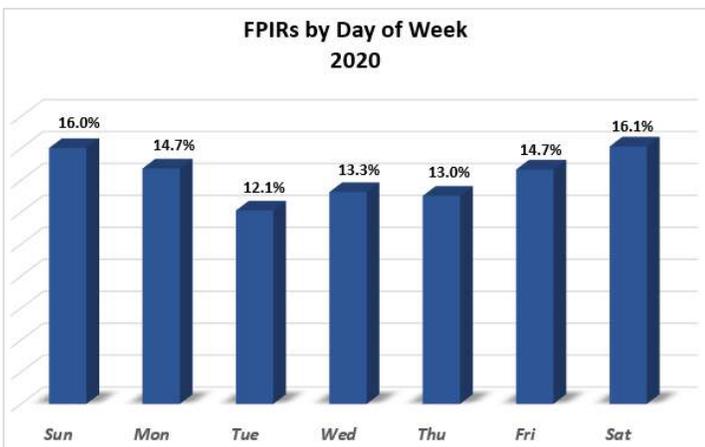
Figure 31— Firearm Pointing incidents by Day of Week 2020
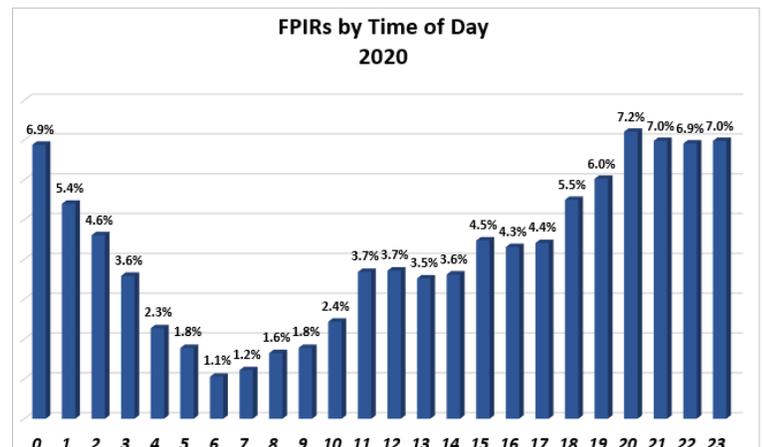
Figure 32— Firearm Pointing incidents by Time of Day 2020

A. *Firearm Pointing Incident Totals (Continued)*

Of the **3,141** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports, the Force Review Division reviewed **2,528**. Per **¶190 ¶192**, the FRD will review "investigatory stop and arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting a seizure." The FRD did not review **510** reports because they did not meet this requirement. Another **41** reports were identified as duplicate reports which were not automatically filtered and the FRD closed these reports without review **Figure 33.**

The first and second quarter had the greatest number of FPIRs reported. The second quarter also had the greatest number and percentage of FPIRs that did not meet the Arrest/ISR requirement, **171** and **19%** respectively. This was higher than the 2020 average of **17% Figure 34.**
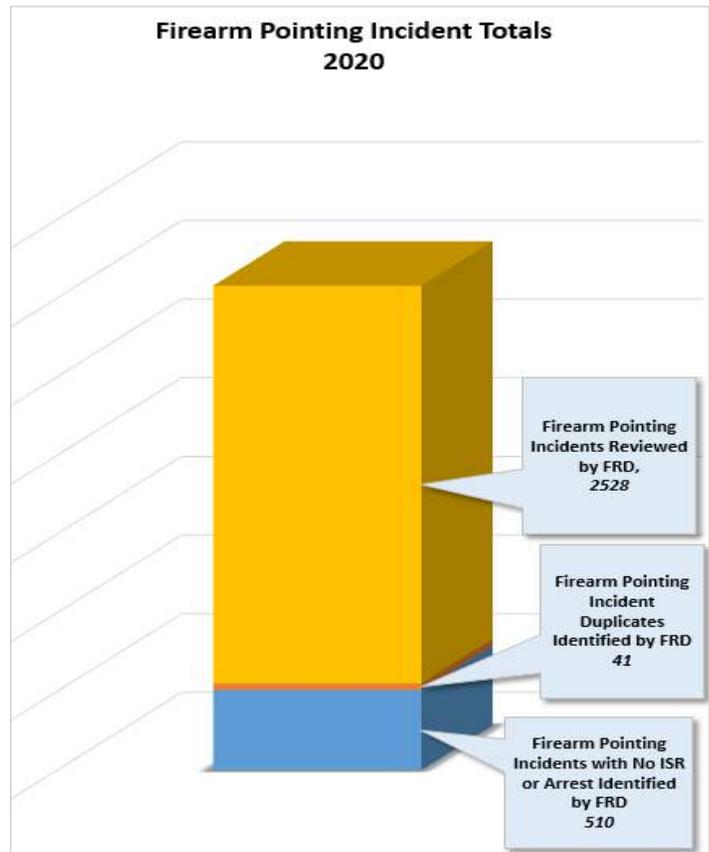
Figure 33— Firearm Pointing incident Totals 2020
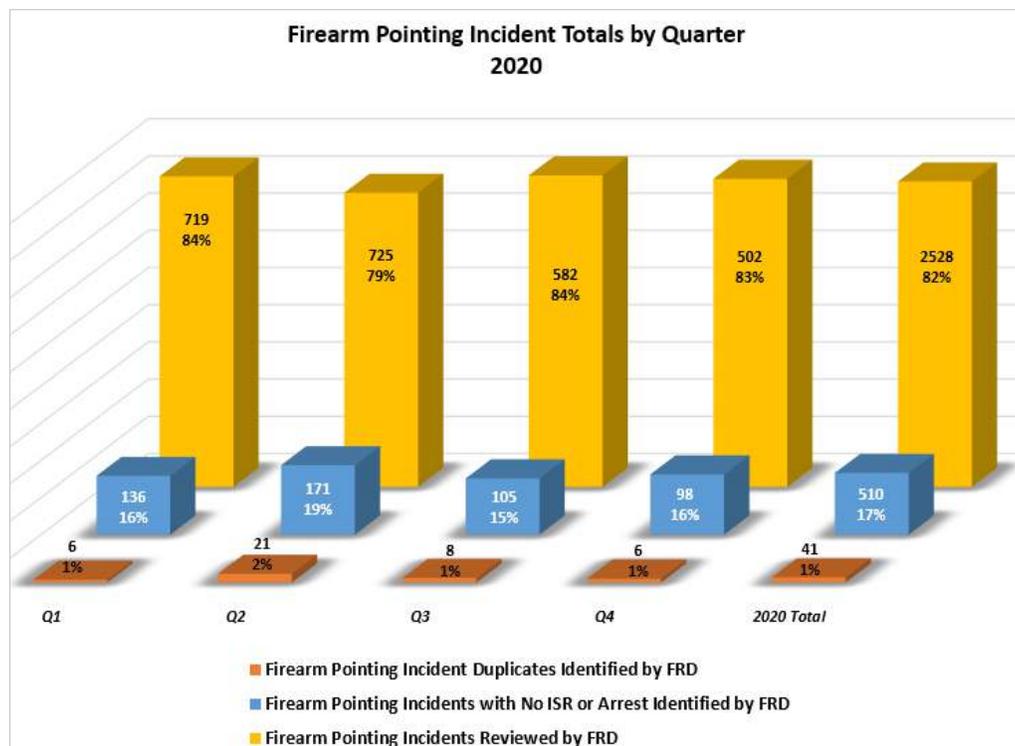
Figure 34— Firearm Pointing incident Totals by Quarter 2020

B. *FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video*

Of the **2,528** FPIRs that were reviewed in 2020, **2,311** or **91.4%** had reviewable body worn camera video **Figure 35**.

These numbers only reflect FPIRs that were reviewed by the FRD. These do not include FPIRs which do not have an associate ISR or arrest report and do not meet the review requirements of **¶190 ¶192**.

By the end of 2020 the Chicago Police Department had equipped virtually all patrol units with body worn cameras. Certain investigative units such as 189, 191, and 193 as well as detective units 630, 640, and 650 are not equipped with body worn cameras **Figure 36.**
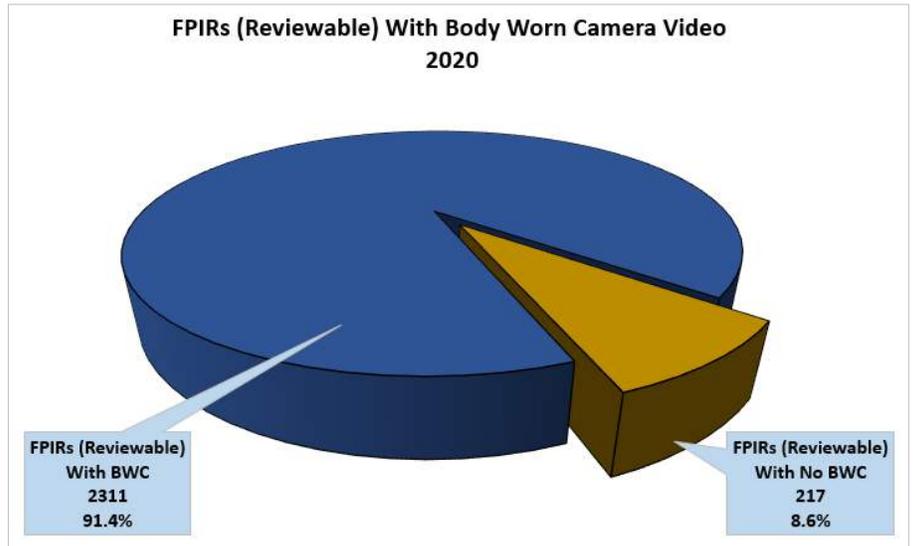
Figure 35— FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video 2020
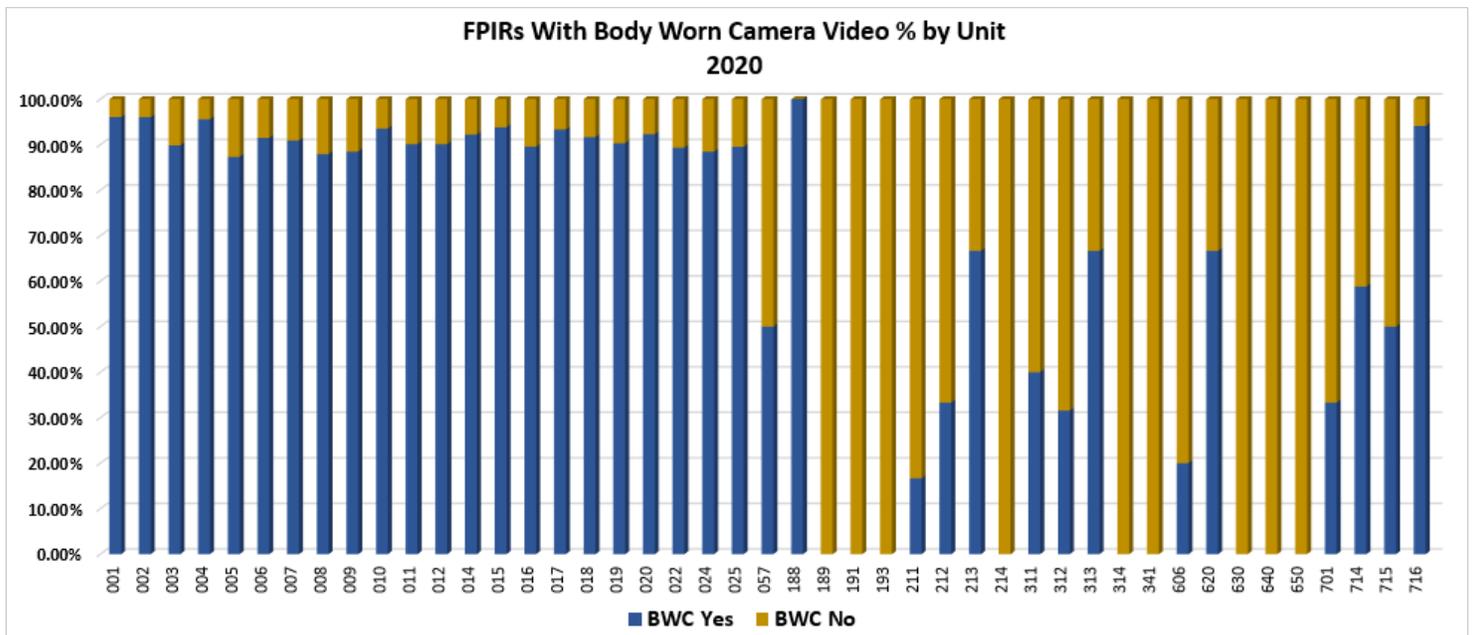
Figure 36— FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video 2020

B. *FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video (Continued)*

In 2020, **91.4%** of FPIRs reviewed by the FRD had body worn camera video. In the second quarter, only **82.4%** of FPIRs had reviewable body worn camera video **Figure 37**.

This is partially attributable to the first few days of civil unrest (May 31st through June 3rd) when many units reported to deployment sites. These deployment sites were not necessarily the member's normal unit of assignment and thus were not equipped with the member's assigned body worn cameras. This in turn led to many firearm pointing incident not being captured on video **Figure 38.**
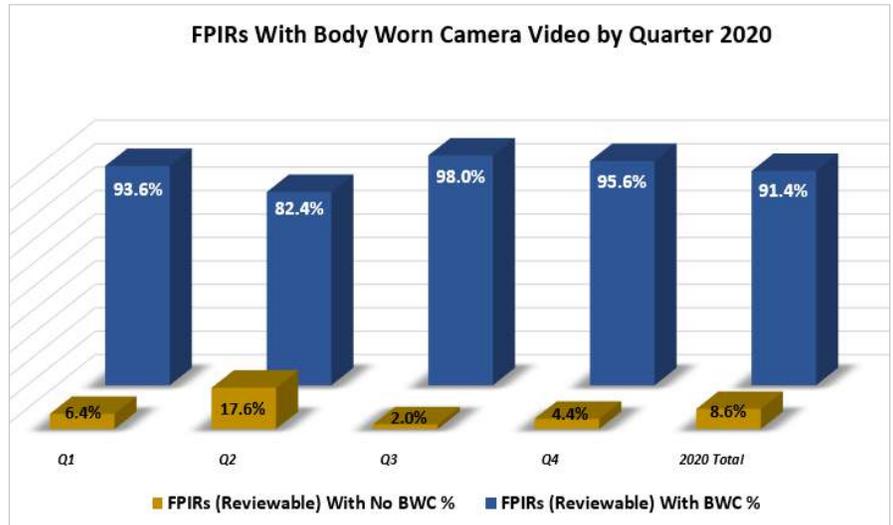
Figure 37— FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video by Quarter 2020
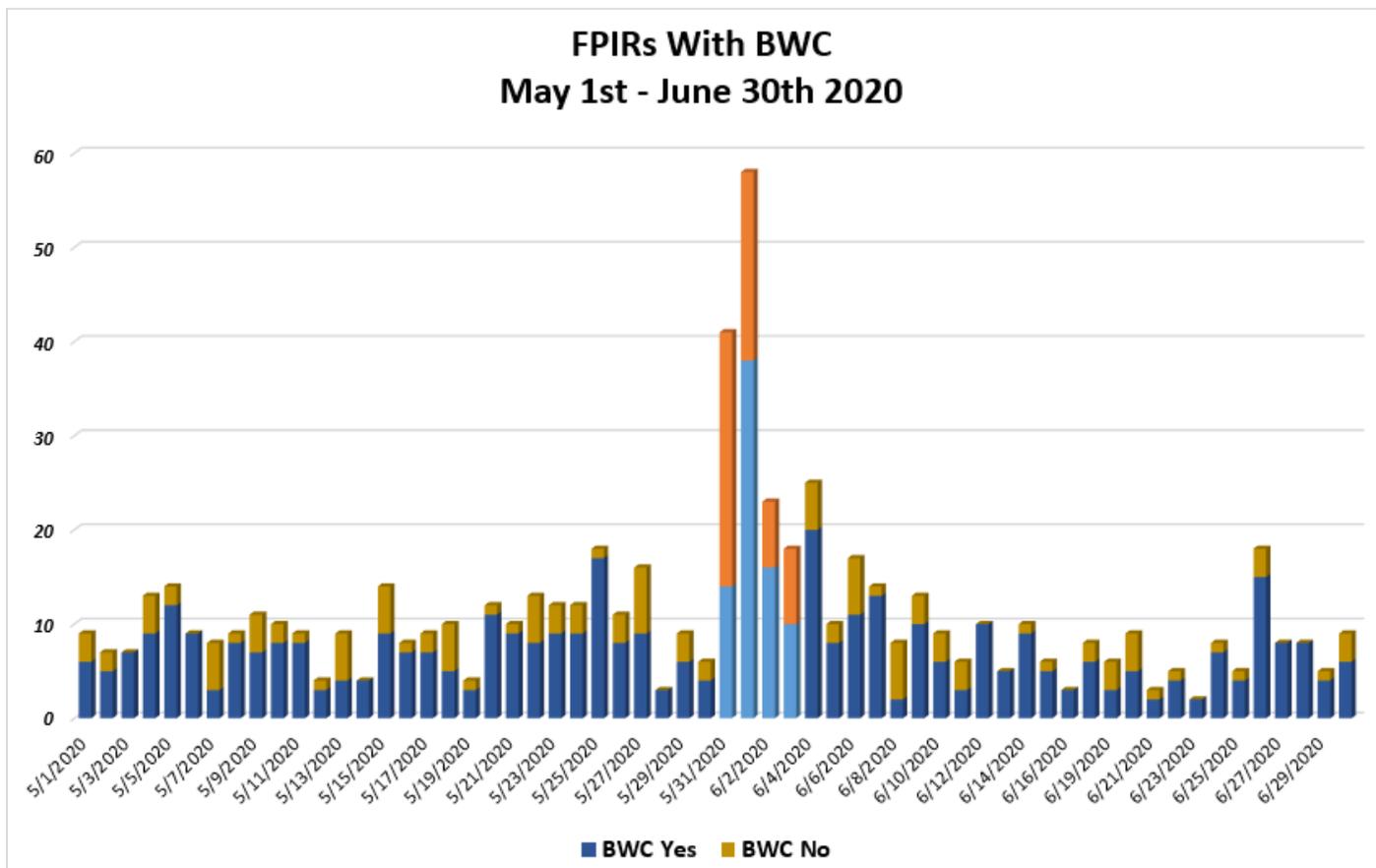
Figure 38— FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video May 31st—June 30th 2020

C. *Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type*

When a beat is assigned or responds to an incident, it receives an initial event type as a label from OEMC. Traffic stops account for the largest percent of all FPIRs, **23%** **Figure 17**. OEMC recorded **492,659** traffic stops citywide during 2020. Of these traffic stops, **0.1%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 39**.

There were **1,598** incidents with an initial event type of "foot pursuit" citywide. Of these foot pursuit events, **188** or **11.8%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 39**.

Incidents with an initial event type of "foot pursuit" accounted for only **6.2%** of all FPIRs whereas "traffic stops" accounted for **23%** **Figure 40**.

Although traffic stops account for the larger percent of firearm pointing incidents, only a small fraction of traffic stops result in an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Incidents that involve a foot pursuit have the highest percentage of officers who point their firearm at a person.
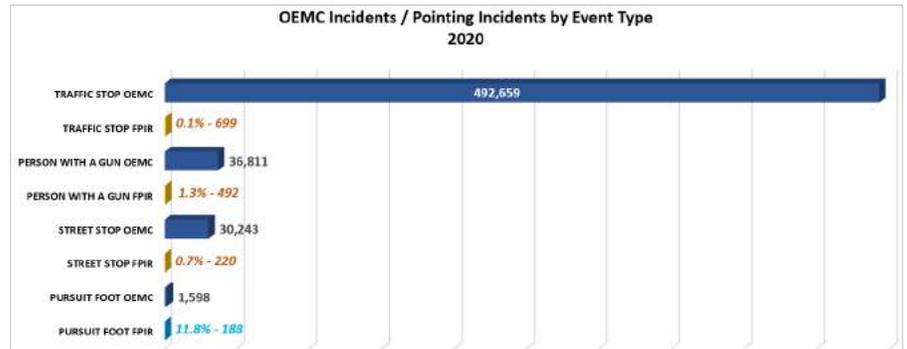
Figure 39— OEMC Incidents / Pointing Incidents by Event Type 2020
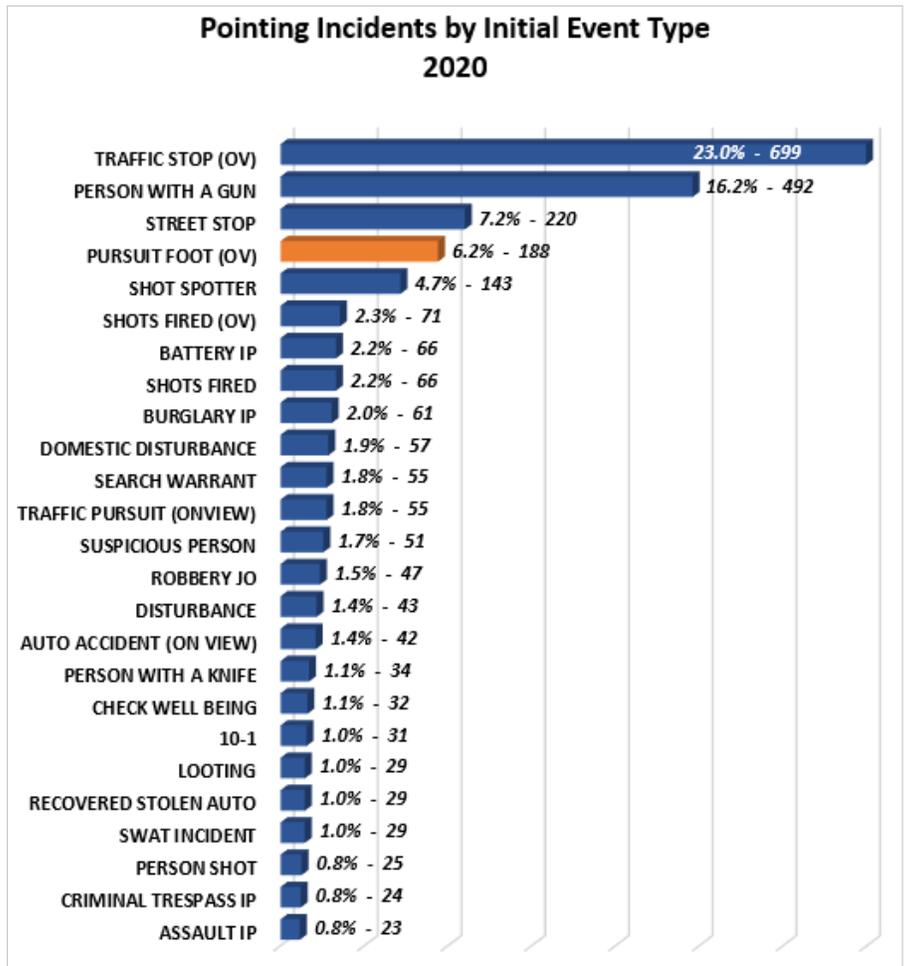
Figure 40— Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type 2020

D. *Weapons Recovered in Association with FPIRs*

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

Weapon recoveries are based upon the number of actual incidents involving a firearm pointing. Multiple beats may respond to the same incident and report a firearm pointing. Of the **2,338** FPIRs created from March 12th through December 31st, there were **330** incidents in which multiple pointings were reported. This amounts to **2,008** unique incidents. Of the **2,008** incidents, weapons were recovered in **726**, or **36.2%** of the time. Of those recovered weapons, **638** or **31.8%** were semi-automatic handguns **Figure 42.**

The most common event type which led to both a firearm pointing and the recovery of a weapon was "Traffic Stop" **Figure 41.** Weapons were recovered in **179** traffic stop incidents which amounts to **8.9%** of firearm pointing incidents from March 12th through December 31st.
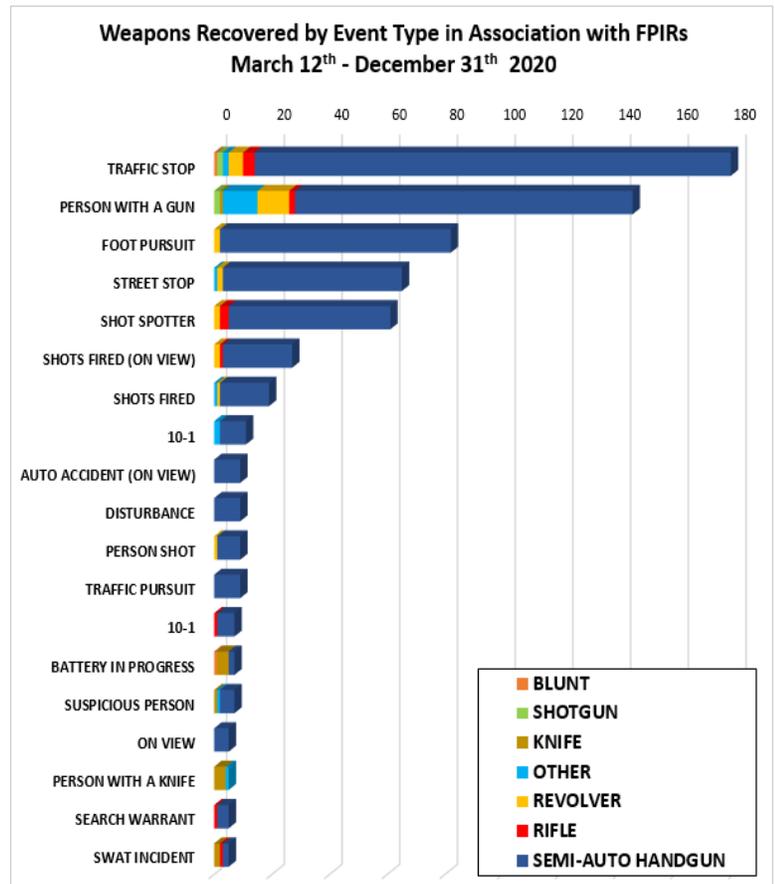
Figure 41— Weapon Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR 2020
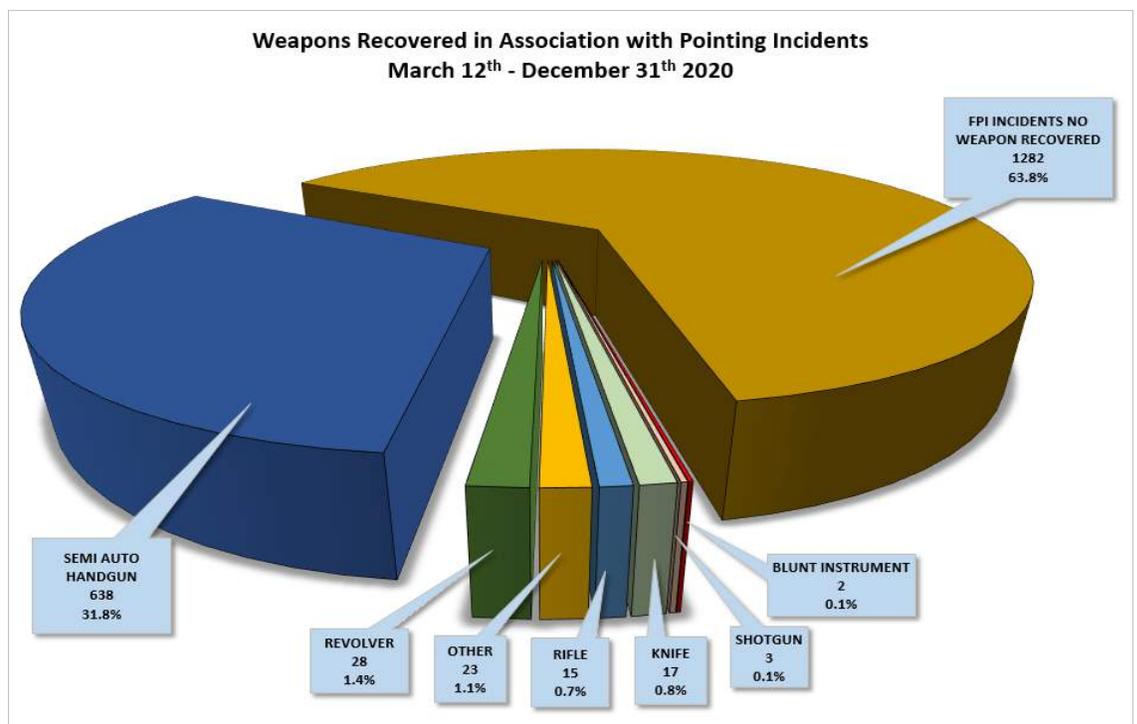
Figure 42— Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents 2020

D. *Weapons Recovered in Association with FPIR s (Continued)*

The week which started May 31, 2020 saw the greatest number of firearms (**36**) recovered in conjunction with a firearm pointing incident **Figure 43**. This coincides with the civil unrest which occurred city wide.
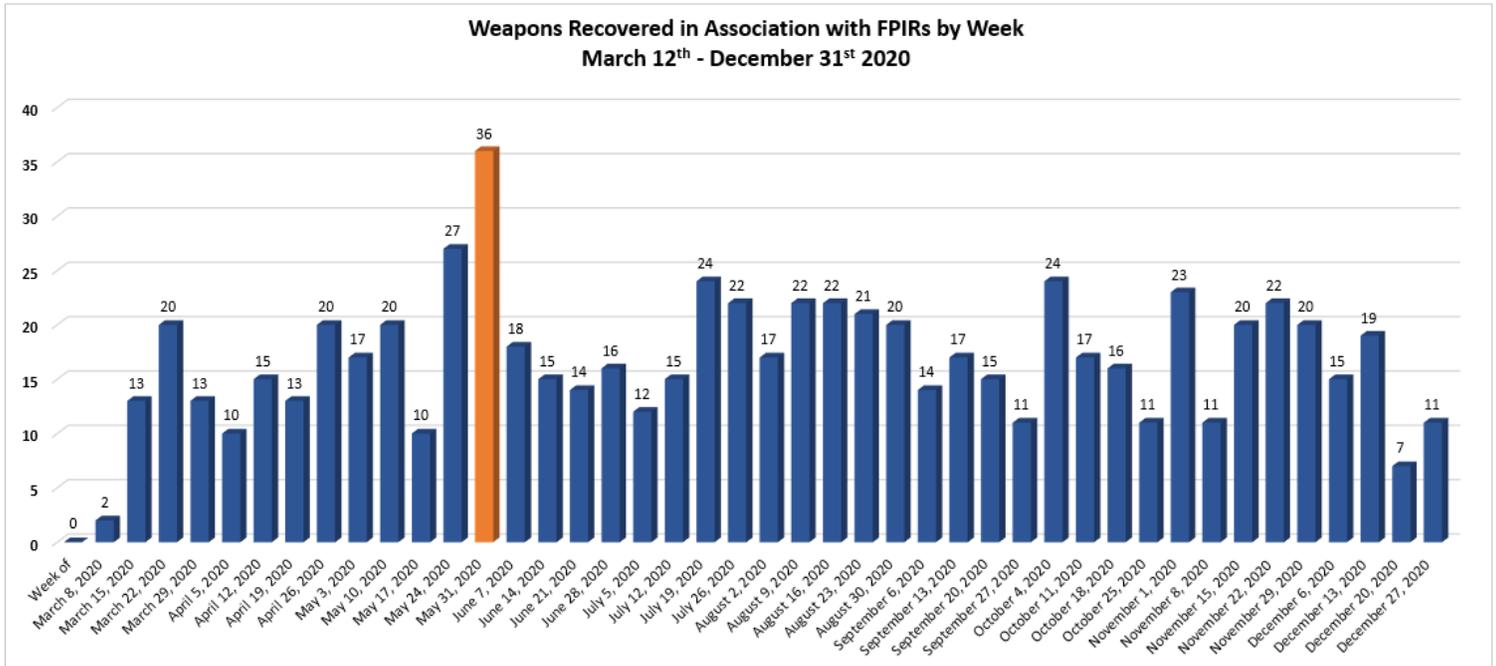
Figure 43— Weapon Recovered in Association with FPIRs by Week March 12th—December 31st 2020

E. *FPIRs With Pursuits*

On March 12, 2020, the FRD began using an updated version of the FPIR. One improvement was made in order to begin tracking foot pursuits.

Of the **2338** beats that reported pointing their firearm at a person during this timeframe, **713** or **31%** were identified by the FRD as being associated with a foot or vehicle pursuit by the reporting beat .

The majority of these incidents (654) involved a foot pursuit **Figure 44**.
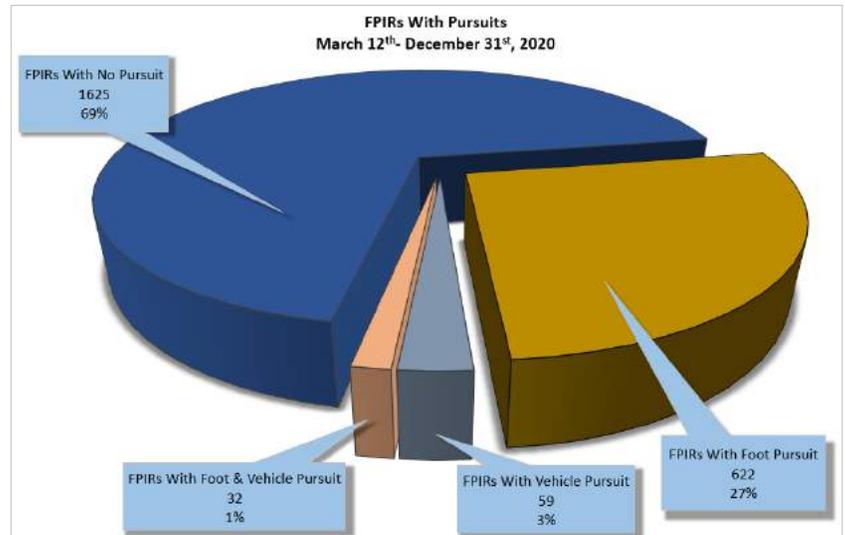
Figure 44— FPIRs with Pursuit March 12th-December 31st, 2020

F. *FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries*

There were **2008** incidents that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, **592** involved a pursuit. Officer(s) recovered weapons in **323** (54.6%) of the pursuit-related incidents **Figure 45.**

Foot Pursuits accounted for the majority of these weapon recoveries, **96.9%** **Figure 46.**
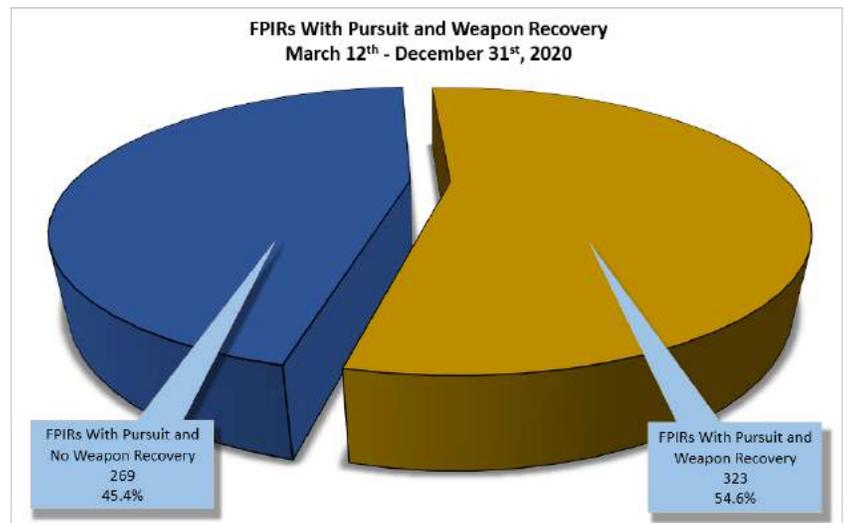
Figure 45— FPIRs with Pursuit and Weapon Recovery March 12th-December 31st, 2020
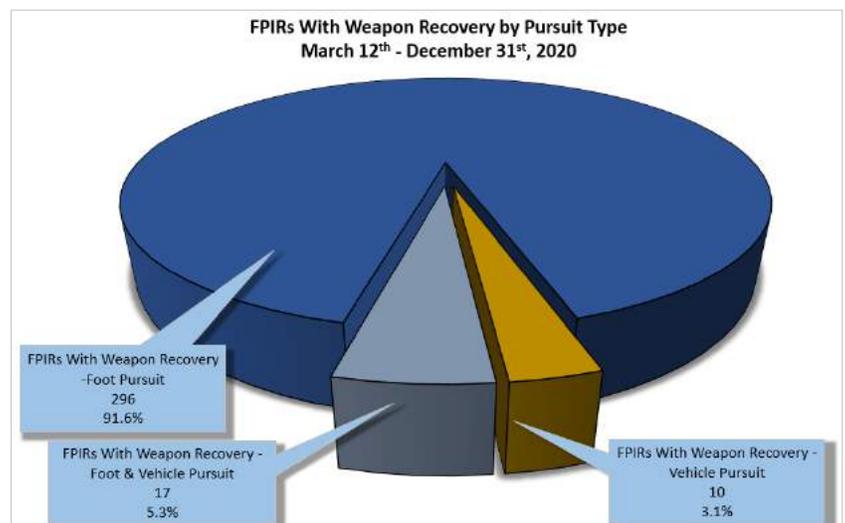
Figure 46— FPIRs with Weapon Recovery by Pursuit Type March 12th-December 31st, 2020

G. *FPIRs With Associated TRRs*

In incidents where a beat reports a firearm pointing, only a small percentage incidents result in the beat engaging in a reportable use of force.

Of the **3038** <u>beats</u> that reported pointing their firearm at a person in 2020, **159** or **5%** were identified by the FRD as having an associated Tactical Response Report (reportable use of force) **Figure 47**.

From March 12th through December 31st, there were **2,008** <u>incidents</u> that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, **120** involved an associated TRR **Figure 48**.

These **120** incidents involved weapons being recovered in **45** or **47%** of the instances **Figure 25.**

In almost half of the cases where a beat engaged in a reportable use of force in conjunction with a firearm pointing incident, a weapon was recovered **Figure 49**.
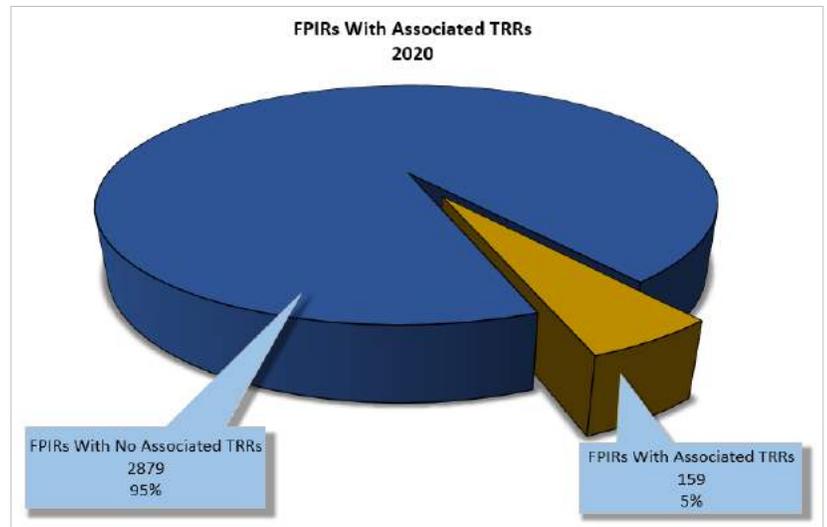
Figure 47— FPIRs with associated TRRs 2020
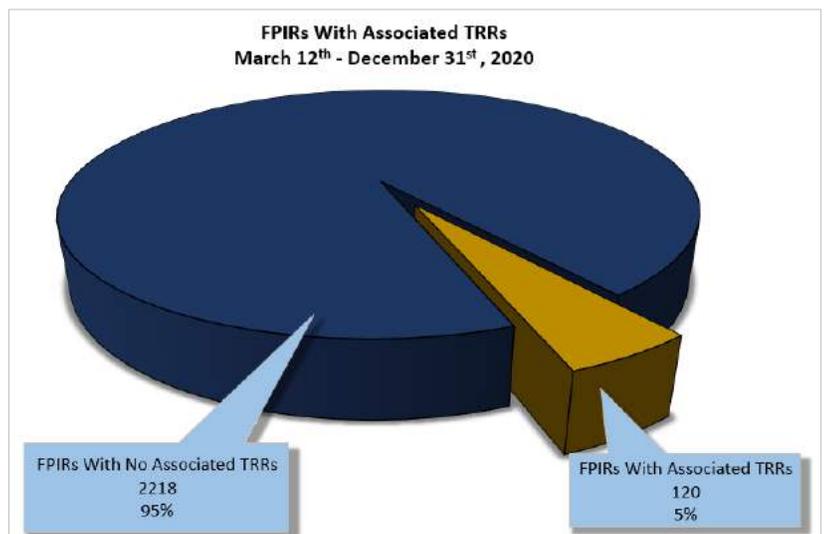
Figure 48— FPIRs with associated TRRs March 12th-December 31st, 2020
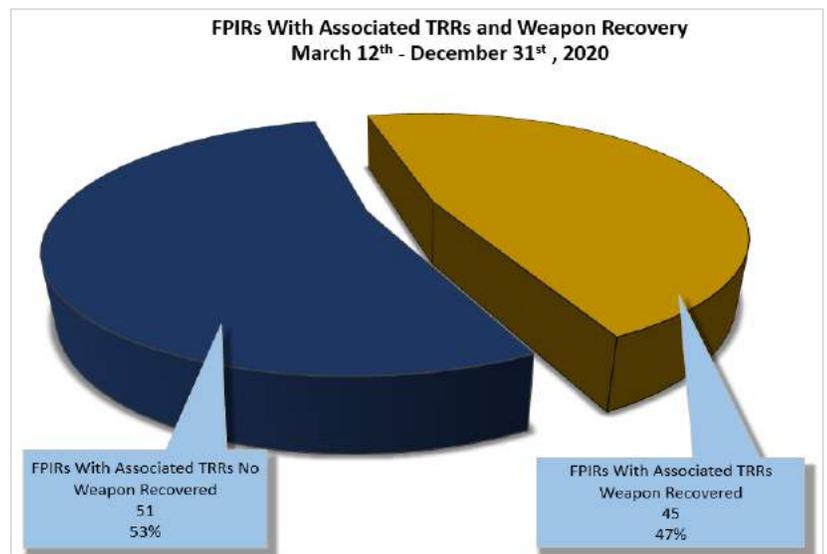
Figure 49— FPIRs with associated TRRs and Weapon Recovery
March 12th-December 31st, 2020

H. *FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals*

At the close of 2020, the FRD was reviewing all FPIRs within 30 days of the incident.

Of the **3,079** FPIRs generated and completed by the FRD, **41** were duplicate FPIRs and **510** had no ISR or associated arrest. The FRD reviewed **2,528** FPIRs.

Of these **2,528** FPIRs, the FRD submitted **521** with recommendations for training **Figure 50.**

This amounts to **16.9%** of all FPIRs generated and **21%** of all FPIRs reviewed **Figure 51**.

The percentage of recommendations that the FRD has made increased every quarter in 2020 **Figure 52**.

This is partly attributable to the FRD beginning to address foot pursuit related issues in the second quarter .

It should be noted that in the fourth quarter the FRD changed the way it analyzed and reported FPIR data. It is now being reported based on when the incident occurred rather than when the FRD reviewed the incident. This gives a more accurate picture of the Department's activities rather than just the FRD's. As a result of this, recommendation totals do not include incidents that occurred in 2019 but were reviewed in 2020. Recommendation totals will differ from those previously reported in the Q1, Q2 and Q3 reports as they were re-categorized based on date of incident.
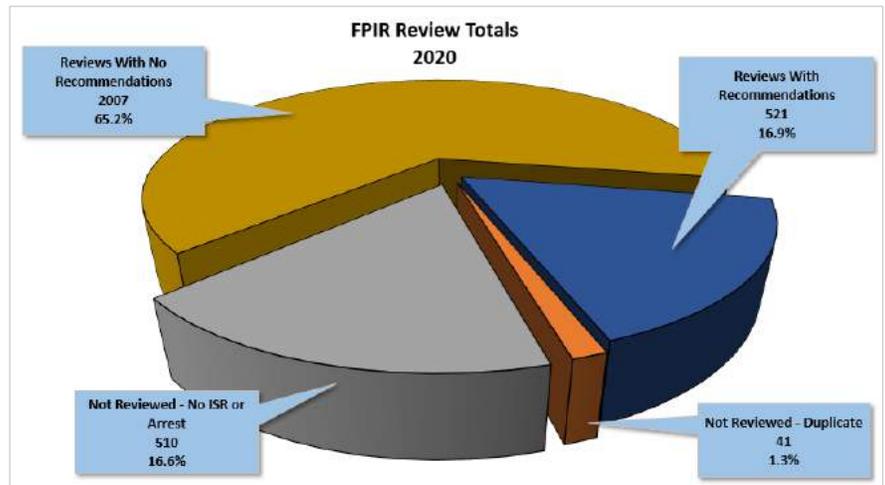

Figure 50— FPIR Review Totals 2020
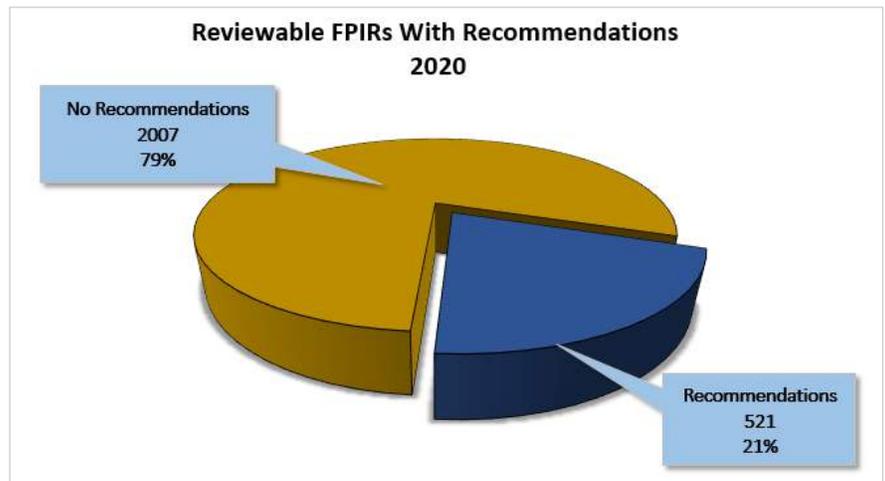
*Figure 51— Reviewable FPIRs with Recommendations 2020*
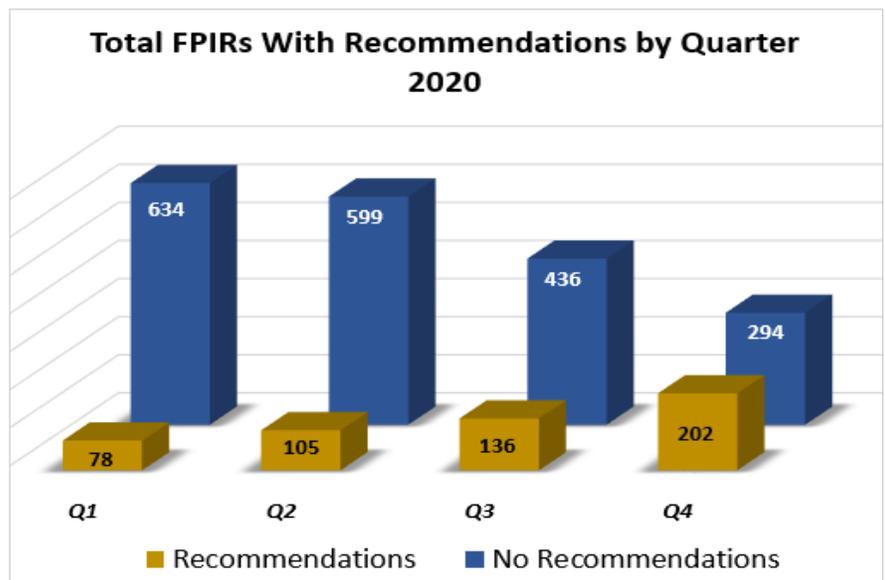
Figure 52— Reviewable FPIRs with Recommendations 2020

The FRD submitted **521** FPIRs with recommendations. These included a total of **601** recommendations for training, with some FPIRs having multiple recommendations.

Body worn camera usage recommendations account for **501** or **83.3%** of all the recommendations that were made during the 2020.

Late Activation of the body worn camera alone makes up **356** or **59.2%** of all recommendations **Figure 53.**

In the majority of incidents, late activation of the body worn camera does not prohibit the FRD from completing a comprehensive review. The two minute buffering period of the body worn camera captures most incidents.

In many instances when the FRD makes a recommendation for BWC-no activation, the incident is captured on another member's BWC, and this video is reviewed by the FRD.
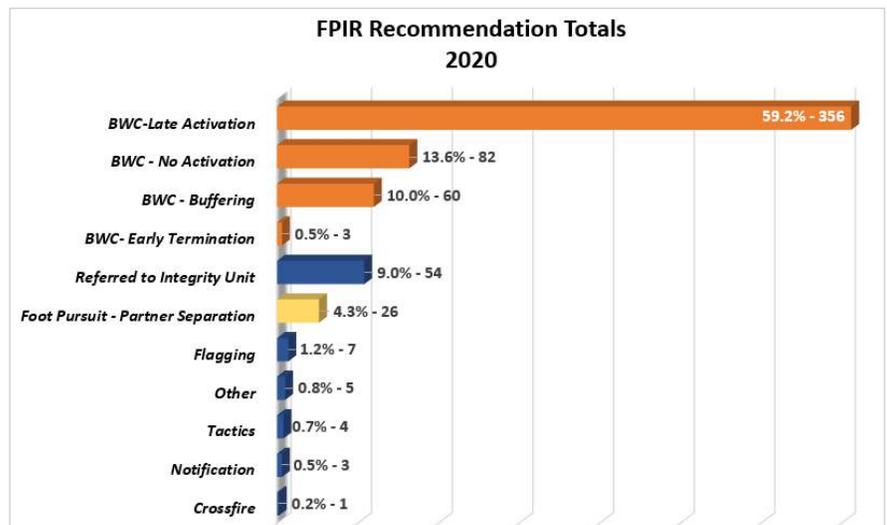


Figure 53— FPIR Recommendation Totals 2020
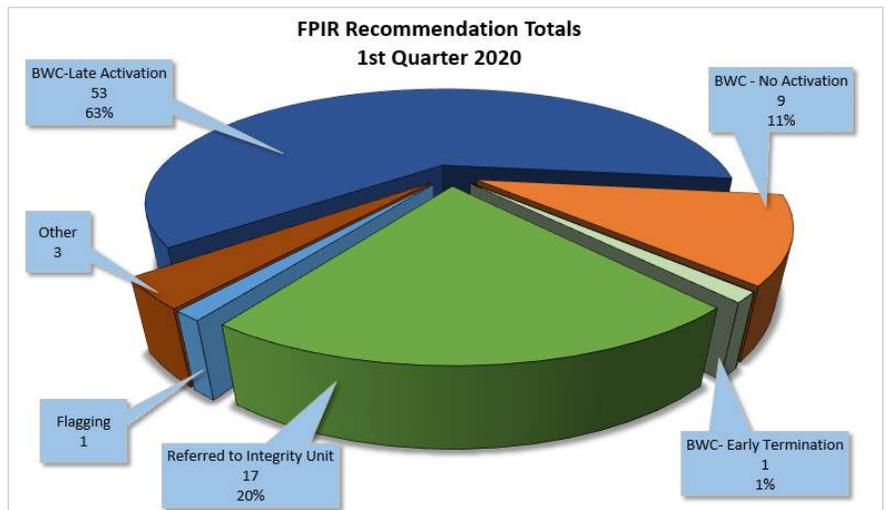
*Figure 54— FPIR Recommendation Totals 1st Quarter 2020*
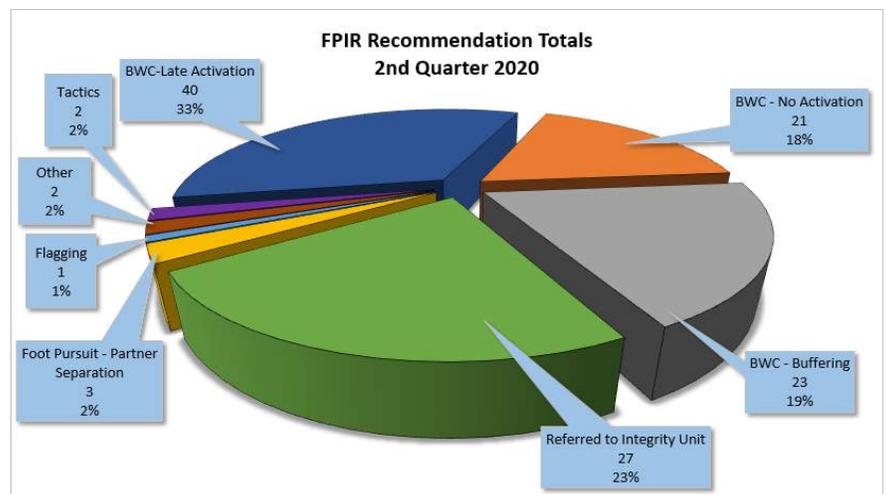
*Figure 55— FPIR Recommendation Totals 2nd Quarter 2020*
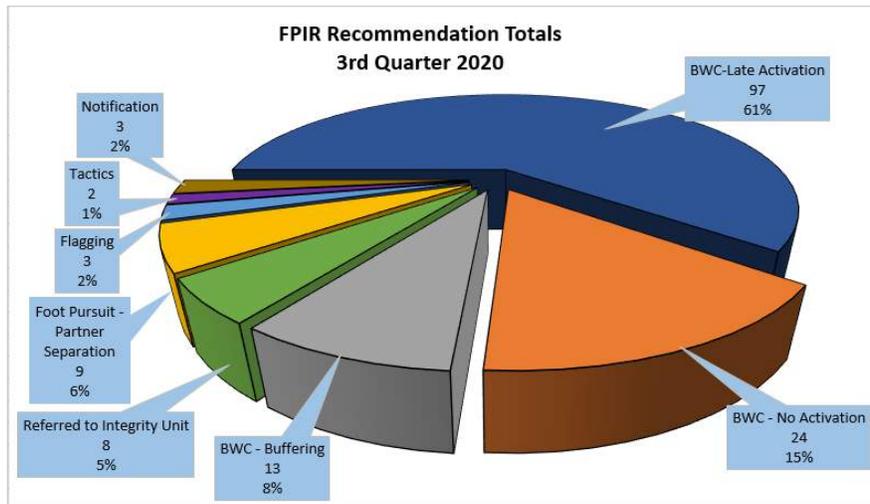
*Figure 56— FPIR Recommendation Totals 3rd Quarter 2020*
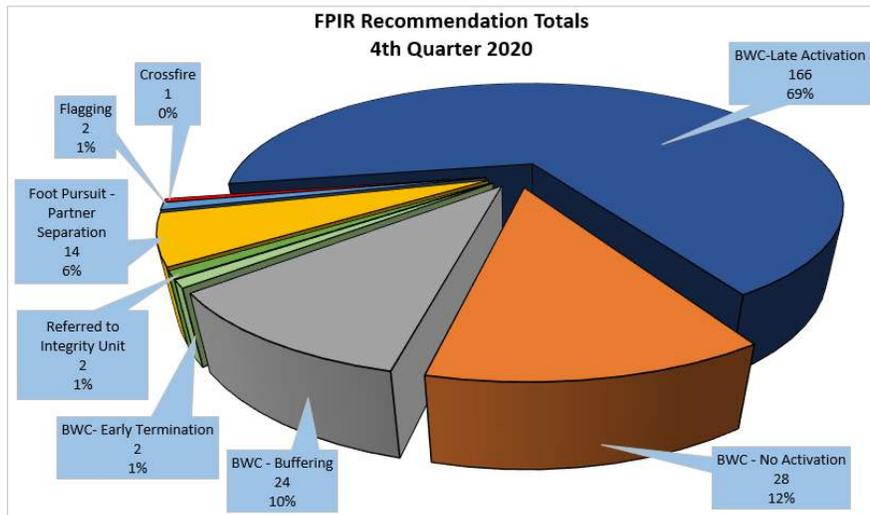
*Figure 57— FPIR Recommendation Totals 4th Quarter 2020*
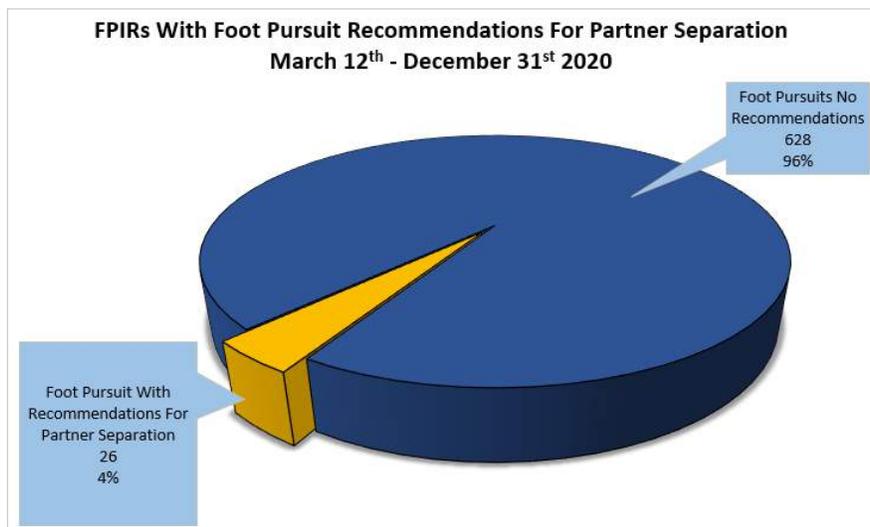
*Figure 58— FPIR With Foot Pursuit Recommendations for Partner Separation
March 12th-Deccember 31st, 2020*

I. *Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit*

In 2020 the 007th district reported the most firearm pointing incidents (370). The least amount of FPIs were reported by specialized units and investigative units. The 020th district had the least amount of FPIs reported for district law enforcement (18).

The 007th district also had the most recommendations for training (54). Many units had no recommendations for training. The 20th district had the least amount of training recommendations for district law enforcement (1).

When the number of training recommendations is looked at as a percentage of total FPIs for a unit, Unit 716 has the highest percentage (41.8%). They are followed by the 009th district (32.8%). Although the 007th district had the most FPIs and recommendations for training, only **14.6%** of their FPIs resulted in a FRD recommendation **Figure 59.**

Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit

	Firearm Pointing Incidents						Firearm Pointing Incidents With Training Recommendations					
Unit	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	Unit	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	Recommendation as % of Unit's FPIRs
001	27	41	25	35	128	001	2	2	3	13	20	15.6%
002	46	36	25	20	127	002	2		5	7	14	11.0%
003	27	29	33	37	126	003	5	5	8	11	29	23.0%
004	47	26	30	23	126	004	1		7	9	17	13.5%
005	39	40	24	29	132	005	6	6	6	6	24	18.2%
006	67	72	60	44	243	006	5	9	5	11	30	12.3%
007	124	107	93	46	370	007	8	10	18	18	54	14.6%
008	19	23	20	7	69	008	1	6	3	2	12	17.4%
009	27	39	27	26	119	009	2	9	11	17	39	32.8%
010	40	42	32	29	143	010	4	4	6	10	24	16.8%
011	91	58	47	36	232	011	10	10	5	10	35	15.1%
012	20	15	19	8	62	012	4	1	5	5	15	24.2%
014	33	63	22	13	131	014	5	5	5	8	23	17.6%
015	33	61	74	52	220	015	2	7	19	17	45	20.5%
016	5	18	17	7	47	016		3	3	2	8	17.0%
017	12	15	8	6	41	017	2	2		3	7	17.1%
018	41	31	34	26	132	018	6	7	3	5	21	15.9%
019	26	28	12	14	80	019	5	3	1	3	12	15.0%
020	4	8	1	5	18	020				1	1	5.6%
022	23	49	24	19	115	022	1	7	8	5	21	18.3%
024	32	15	11	17	75	024	2	2	1	3	8	10.7%
025	27	42	26	24	119	025	5	4	10	7	26	21.8%
057		2			2	057						
156		2	1		3	156						
188	1				1	188						
189	1	2	1	3	7	189						
191			1		1	191						
193		1		2	3	193						
211	4				4	211						
212	4	1	1		6	212						
213	5	1			6	213						
214		1			1	214						
311	5	8			13	311		3			3	15.8%
312	14	5			19	312						
313	1	2			3	313						
314	1	4	1		6	314						
341		2			2	341						
606	3	1			4	606						
620			1		1	620						
630		1			1	630						
640	1				1	640						
650	2				2	650						
701		1		2	3	701						
714		4	6	9	19	714			2	3	5	26.3%
715			3	2	5	715						
716			9	58	67	716			2	26	28	41.8%

Figure 59— Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 2020

J. FPIRs, Investigatory Stop Reports, and Arrests

There were a total of **3039** firearm pointing incidents created for review in the 2020. In **48.8%** of the incidents there was an associated arrest. Incidents that included both an arrest in conjunction with an investigatory stop report account for **17%** of FPIRs. Only **17.4%** of incidents had an investigatory stop report with no associated arrest. The remaining **16.8%** of incidents had neither an arrest or investigatory stop report and were not reviewed by the FRD **Figure 60.**

The number of FPIRs that FRD did not review because they did not have an associated ISR or arrest was **16%**, **19%**, **15%**, and **16%** in the first through fourth quarters respectively **Figure 61.**
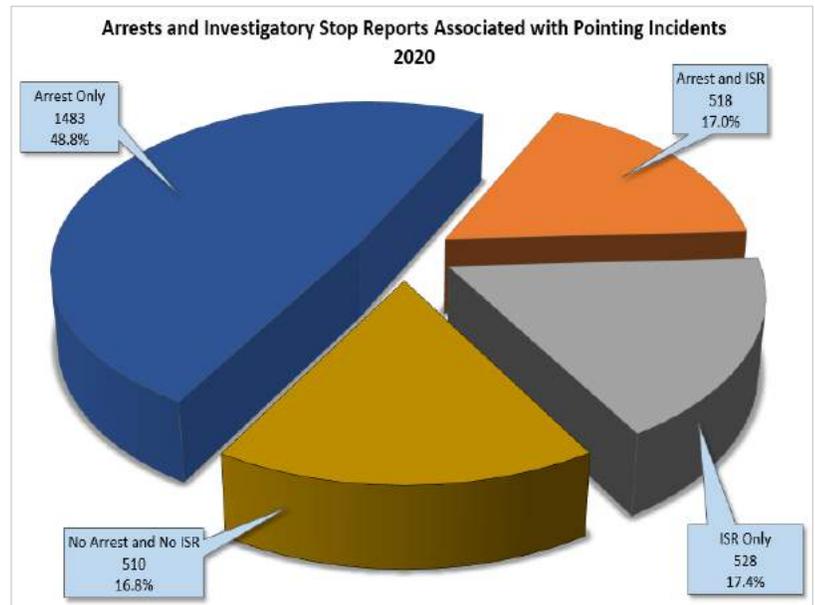

*Figure 60— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents 2020*
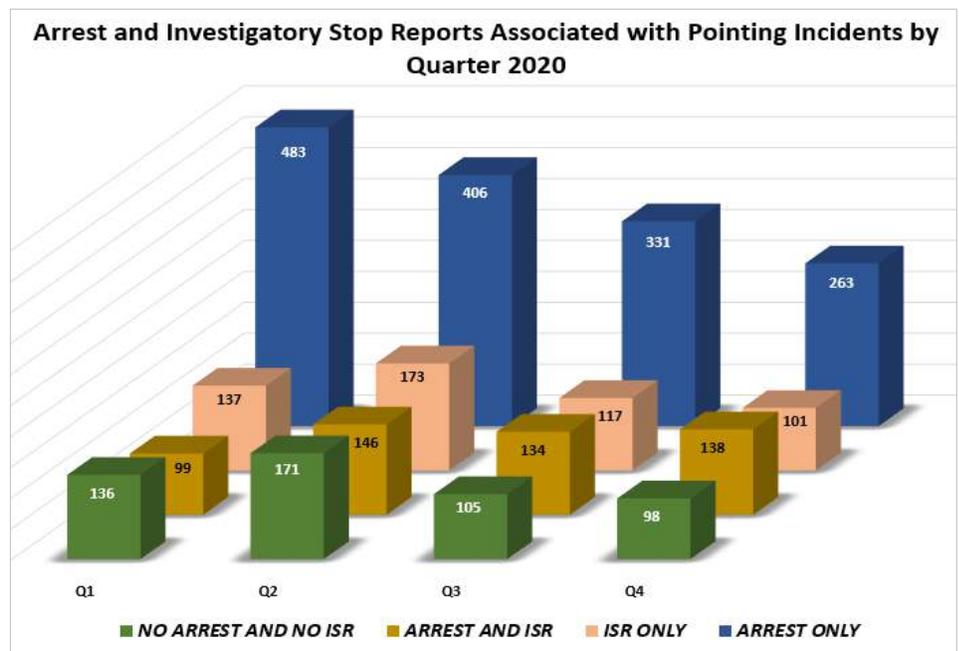
Figure 61— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents by Quarter 2020

J. *FPIRs, Investigatory Stop Reports, and Arrests (Continued)*

The FRD conducts a preliminary review of all FPIRs generated. This preliminary review is conducted to discover all documentation associated with an incident. There were a total of **510** firearm pointing incidents that the FRD was not mandated per policy to review because they did not have an associated ISR or arrest. These **510** FPIRs represent **475** incidents. In many of the incidents the member who reports a firearm pointing is acting in an "assisting" capacity and not necessarily responsible for arrest, case, ISR reporting, etc.

When conducting the preliminary review and the FRD does not find an arrest or investigatory stop report, the FRD makes a determination if an ISR may have been required. In order to accomplish this, the FRD reviews OEMC data and BWC video when available.

In **18%** of the **510** FPIRs without an ISR or arrest, PCAD data led the FRD to conduct a further review to determine if an ISR was necessary to document the incident. Of those reviews, **54** referrals were made to the integrity unit.

The majority of FPIRs that did not have an ISR or arrest had an initial event type of traffic stop (102) or person with a gun (66) **Figure 62.**

In instances where there is no ISR/arrest report involving a pursuit, the subject often evaded members and these reports are not required **Figure 62.**
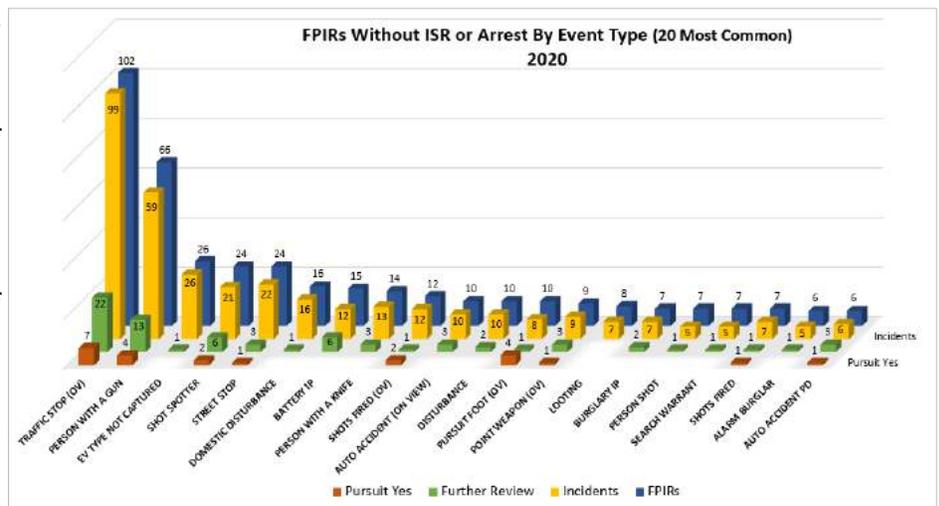

Figure 62— *FPIRs Without ISR or Arrest by Event Type (20 Most Common) 2020*

K. *FPIR Reviews With Completed Recommendations*

When FPIRs are submitted with recommendations, the involved beat's unit of assignment is notified of the training recommendation.   The beat's unit of assign- ment then assigns a supervisor to debrief the involved beat on the training recommendation.

Of the recommendations made by the FRD for 2020 inci- dents, **394** incidents have been debriefed and closed by the unit of assignment. A total of **127** are still pending the completion of recommended training,   debrief- ing, or the approval thereof by the involved beat's unit of assignment **Figure 63.**
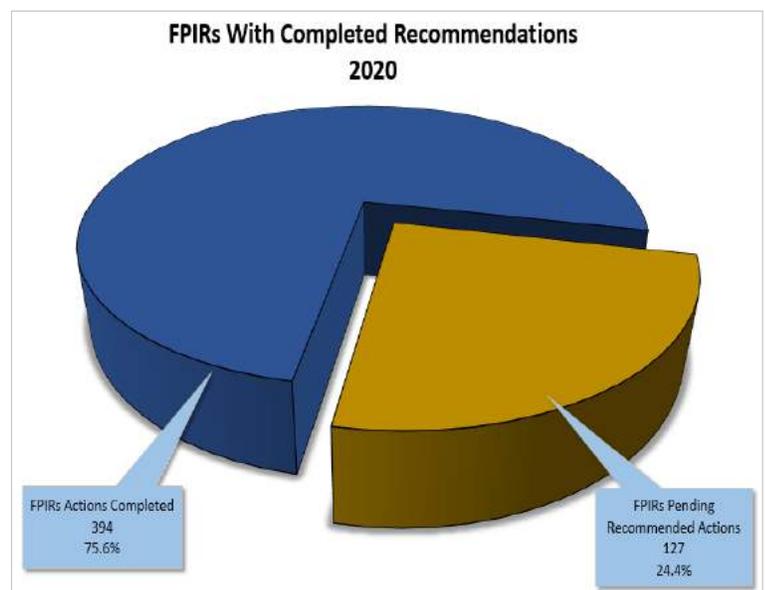

Figure 63— *FPIRs With Completed Recommendations 4th Quarter 2020*

I. Combined TRRs and FPIRs

A. *BWC Deficiencies*

The FRD reviewed combined 5,091 TRRs and FPIRs in 2020. The FRD recommended debriefings based on BWC deficiencies in 416 or 16.2% of TRRs and in 501 or 19.8% of FPIRs. In combined TRR and FPIR reviews, 18% or 917 of all reviews included a debriefing based on a BWC deficiency **Figure 64**.
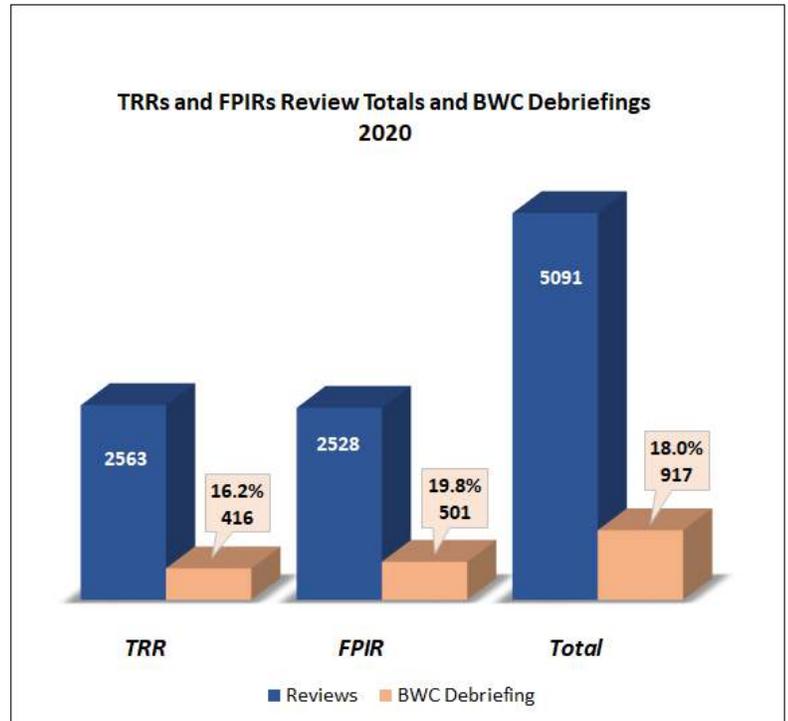

Figure 64— TRRs and FPIRs Review Totals and BWC Debriefings 2020

B. *Foot Pursuit Debriefings*

The FRD reviewed combined 4,901 TRRs and FPIRs in 2020 in which Foot Pursuits were tracked. In 1,079 or 22.0% of reviews, a foot pursuit was indicated by the involved member or identified by the FRD. The FRD recommended debriefings based on foot pursuit deficiencies in 5.3% or 57 of all reviews that involved a foot pursuit **Figure 64**.
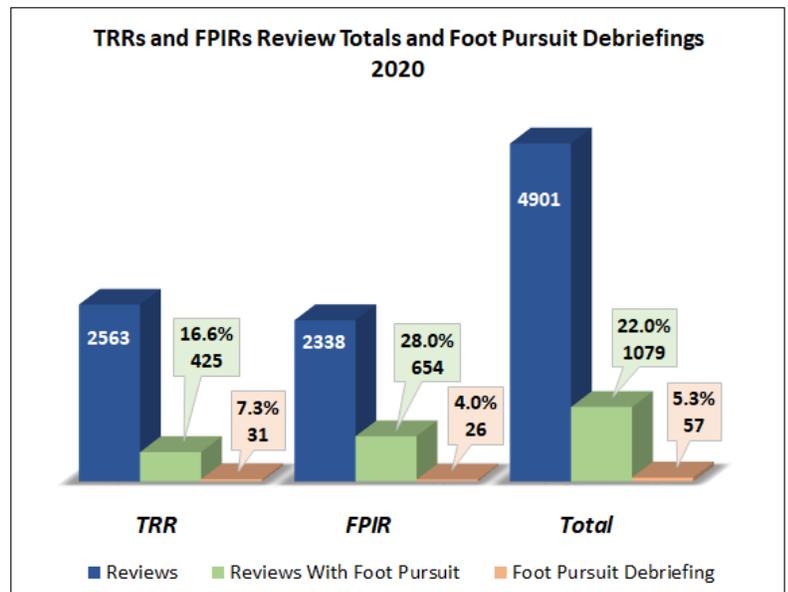

Figure 65— TRRs and FPIRs Review Totals and Foot Pursuit Debriefings 2020

I. PATTERN IDENTIFICATION ¶157, ¶190, ¶192, ¶220, ¶237, ¶238, ¶574.

A. *Summary*

One of the responsibilities of the Force Review Division (FRD) is to identify patterns that the Department needs to address. One such pattern that the FRD identified in March of 2020 within the 011th District was related to compliance with the Department's body-worn camera (BWC) policy (Special Order S03-14).

B. *Plan History*

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

1) The 011th District Commander should formulate a specific plan, with a firm deadline, and accountable parties clearly identified, to address the issues within the tactical unit.

2) The plan should be detailed in writing to OOSCO Chief Fred L. Waller within 7 days of receipt of the notification of the pattern.

3) Upon approval by Chief Waller, the tactical unit should comply with the provisions of the plan within twenty one (21) days.

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

In response to these recommendations, on April 24, 2020, the 011th District Executive Officer, submitted through his chain of command a Body Worn Camera Compliance Plan. The plan consisted of the following action items:

1) Conduct Roll Call Training [for all tactical teams] emphasizing the proper use of BWC.
2) Issue each member of the Tactical Team a copy of Special Order S03-14.
3) Discuss the Special Order.
4) Review the E-Learning module regarding BWC.
5) Direct each Tactical Sergeant to ensure his personnel are in compliance when responding to jobs in the field by inspecting the camera.
6) Direct the Tactical Sergeants to run the BWC report for his team weekly.
7) The Tactical Lieutenant when working will view a random BWC video daily.

8) The Tactical Lieutenant will run the BWC report after 30 days to check for improvement in BWC usage.

The Executive Officer's action plan was approved and he was directed to submit reports to show compliance with the plan to document any improvements or areas of continued concern.

He indicated that the Tactical Lieutenant will submit a report to him by the end of his tour on May 15,

2020. A report was submitted by the Tactical Lieutenant on May 18, 2020 outlining the steps he had taken to comply with the plan.

Compliance reports were submitted by the Commander of the 11th District through his chain of command to the Deputy Superintendent, Office

C. *Year-End Evaluation*

The FRD issued findings on this pattern during the 1st Quarter, and 011th District supervisory personnel began taking action during the 2nd Quarter.

As indicated in Figure 64, the 011th District showed a 17 point decline in BWC debriefings between the 1st and 3rd Quarters of 2020, dropping from 38.6% of all reviews to 21.4% of all reviews by the end of the 3rd Quarter. Although this was a marked improvement, the percentage of BWC debriefings began to rise again during the 4th Quarter.
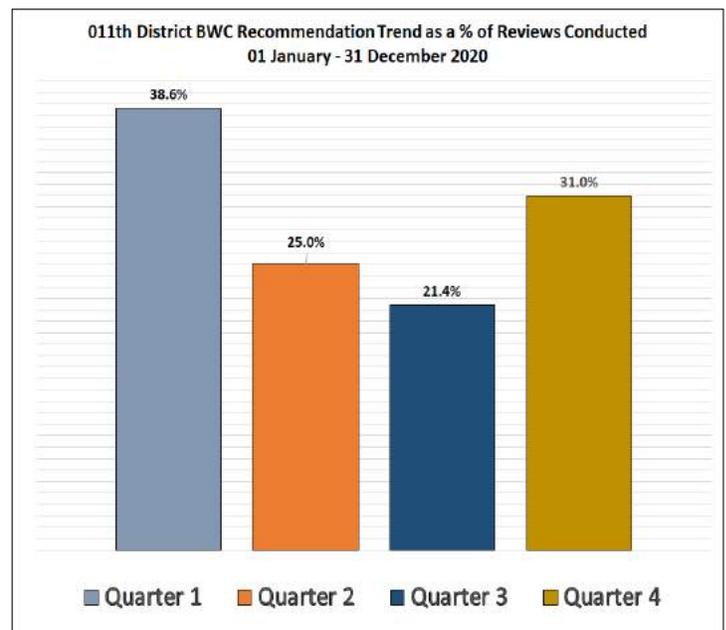

Figure 66— 011th District BWC Recommendation Trend 2020

It should be noted that due to the fact review data is based on date of review completion and not date of incident, the FRD may not formally identify trends until several months later. An analysis of 2020 data revealed that approximately 63.4% of BWC debriefings in the 011th District were for members of six 011th District tactical teams. Furthermore, a majority of these debriefings were isolated to two of these tactical teams. These two teams accounted for 65.4% of 011th District Tactical Team BWC debriefings and 41.5% of all 011th District BWC debriefings.

In order to better understand these numbers, the FRD further analyzed 2020 data and discovered that tactical teams accounted for approximately 34.9% of the 011th District TRRs *submitted* in 2021. Therefore the 011th District tactical teams' 63.4% share of BWC debriefings is higher than expected if that percentage were proportional to their (34.9%) share of 011th District TRRs. Finally, the 011th District BWC debriefing rate for each quarter in 2020 was higher than the 2020 city-wide average of 16.2%.

The FRD continues to monitor this pattern and will communicate its findings with the 011th District Commander. These communications will include, but are not limited to, findings from each 90-day analysis reported in FRD Quarterly Reports.

A. *Acronyms and Terms*

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

Advisements and Recommendations	Force Review Division 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 for mal 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 FRD 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 FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to a foot pursuit.
Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified that the Involved Member did not follow the guidelines laid out in Training Bulletin 18-01 as
Force Mit – Communication	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of communication as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Not Articulated	The Involved Member indicated that they used the principals of Force Mitigation by checking it on the TRR but failed to articulate the actions in their

narrative portion of their TRR.

Force Mit. – Positioning	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of positioning as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Time	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of time as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Options	Indicates that the Involved Member incorrectly identified subject's actions or member's response in relation to the 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 Force Review Division reviewers regarding an Involved Member's narrative or that of a Reviewing or Approving Supervisor. Typically this involves the member failing to adequately articulate, in writing, portion(s) of the incident.
OEMC	Office of Emergency Management & Communications
Other – Policy Procedure	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous policy or procedure issue.
Other – Tactics	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified miscellaneous tactical issues.
Performance Recognition System	The Performance Recognition System is an assessment tool for assisting Department supervisors in recognizing exceptional or adverse behavior related to the job performance of members under their command.
PERGUN	Person with a gun call
PERKNI	Person with a knife call
PERSTB	Person stabbed call
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 FRD reviewers identified an issue relating to the involved member's use of radio to communicate with dispatchers or other officers.
Recommendations and Advisements	Force Review Division 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
SUSPER	Suspicious person call

Search Issue	Indicates an issue was identified by FRD reviewers relating to the Involved Member's search of a subject.
SHOTSF	Shots fired call
SS	Street Stop
SS	Street Stop
Taser – Accidental Discharge	The Involved Member reported accidentally discharging a Taser device.
Taser – Crossfire	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a crossfire situation involving a Taser.
Taser – Other	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding Taser handling, use or reporting.
Taser – Over 5 Seconds	Involved Member utlized a Taser cycle that exceeded 5 seconds.
TRR	Tactical Response Report
TRR-I	Tactical Response Report Investigation
TRR Box Issue	One or more boxes on the Tactical Response Report were either omitted or incorrectly checked.
TRR Inconsistency – External	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency between the TRR or TRR-I and other reports (e.g. Arrest Report or Case Incident Report).
TRR Inconsistency – Internal	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency within the TRR or TRR-I.
TS	Traffic Stop
Vehicle Extraction	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding the Involved Member's actions while extracting (removing) a subject from a motor vehicle.
VIRTRA	A 300-degree small arms judgmental use of force and decision-making simulator for law enforcement training. This intense, immersive training environment takes into account every detail from the smallest pre-attack indicators to the most cognitive overload stimuli situations imaginable.

B. *Consent Decree Paragraphs*

¶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.

¶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.

¶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-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.

¶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:

a. identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person allegedly violated CPD policy;

b. identify any patterns in such occurrences and, to the extent necessary, ensure that any concerns are addressed; and

c. 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.

¶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 Case: 1:17-cv-06260 Document #: 703-1 Filed: 01/31/19 Page 70 of 236 PageID #:5063 64 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.

¶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 bodyworn 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 im possible;

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.

¶574   A designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will routinely review and audit documentation and information col lected 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 ac tion, 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: effective ly analyze and assess CPD's use of force practices and related reporting and review Case: 1:17-cv-06260 Document #: 703-1 Filed: 01/31/19 Page 181 of 236 PageID #:5174 175 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.

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