



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT FORCE REVIEW DIVISION



2021 Q1 REPORT

PUBLISHED MAY 11, 2021





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The purpose of the Force Review Division (FRD) First Quarter 2021 Report is to provide an overview of FRD's review and analysis of Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) and Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs) during the period.

Notes on Information Reported:

The information contained in this report on use of force reviews is based on reviews conducted by the FRD during the period of January 1 through March 31, 2021. It is NOT a summary of findings of the Tactical Response Reports that were submitted and reported by Department members during that timeframe. The information on Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs) is based on FPIRs that were generated by the Department from January 1 through March 31, 2021.

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

SECTION ONE:

I. Personnel Professional Development

FRD staff completed 40 hours of FRD-specific in-service training during the first quarter of 2021. This is in addition to the 40-hour yearly required minimum for all Department Members. Topics included, but were not limited to, use of force, Taser, control tactics, room entry, 4th Amendment, vehicle stops and occupant control, and VIRTRA (simulator) training.

II. Force Review Division Resources ¶193 ¶575

At the end of the First Quarter 2021, the FRD operated with the following personnel: 1 Lieutenant, 8 Sergeants and 43 Police Officers.

SECTION TWO:

I. Tactical Response Report Reviews and Recommendations ¶157 ¶169

At the beginning of the first quarter, the FRD began using the Clearnet TRR application to track all of the debriefing points that the FRD issues subsequent to a TRR review. Previously, the FRD relied upon a separate database in order to track debriefing points. The advantage of using a single data source is

that the FRD is able to more efficiently and reliably track and analyze data and information. After the launch of this application, the FRD discovered several technical challenges. These challenges are largely related to how the FRD is able to collect data about the TRR review and approval process, and they are highlighted in Section II. D. and E. (*Reviewing & Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points, Pages 5 & 6*). The FRD has been able to pose potential solutions to these challenges so the Department has the detailed information it needs to understand and address trends. These solutions include creating validators within the TRR application as well as adding additional debriefing points to the TRR-Review form.

During the first quarter, the FRD began working on a dashboard that will compile TRR review data for the FRD and supervisors in the field. This dashboard will allow Department personnel to gain better understanding of deficiencies and training opportunities, make comparisons with other units and analyze trends so supervisors can address them. The FRD hopes to complete the first version of this dashboard by the end of the second quarter in order for the FRD and command staff to begin using the dashboard in the third quarter.

During the First Quarter, the FRD completed 824 TRR Reviews. Of those reviews, 554 (67.2%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. This is a decline of 2.4 percentage points over the previous quarter (69.6%). The FRD made two referrals involving Department members to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigations involving *inattention to duty*, *failure to report use of excessive force*, *excessive force*, *retaliation*, and *false written reports*.

First quarter debriefing point trends for Involved Members, Reviewing Supervisors and Approving/Investigating Supervisors remained fairly consistent with those trends reported during the previous quarter. The most common debriefing point issued by the FRD to Involved Members during the First Quarter was for not specifically articulating all de-escalation/force mitigation efforts used prior to the reportable use of force (334 debriefings), followed by body-worn camera activation issues (184 combined debriefings for late activation, no activation, and early termination) and issues related to the proper completion of TRR boxes (75 debriefings).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Continued)

The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors is not requesting the assignment of an evidence technician when necessary (93 debriefings). Approving/Investigating Supervisors were debriefed mostly for issues related to “Other Policy/Procedure” on the TRR-Investigation Report (90 Debriefings). The largest percentage of these “other” policy debriefings was for approving a TRR which was reviewed by a supervisor (typically a sergeant) of equal rank to the involved member (28 debriefings).

During the First Quarter, the FRD reviewed a total of 198 TRRs that involved a foot pursuit. This resulted in 14 foot pursuit-related debriefings (7% of reviews), the most common of which was partner separation during the foot pursuit (9 debriefings).

Finally, the FRD identified 44 instances during the first quarter in which field supervisors addressed at least one deficiency or training opportunity prior to the TRR being flagged for review by the FRD. This calculates to a rate of 5.3% of reviewed TRRs. This is the same rate observed in 2020.

SECTION THREE:

I. Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews ¶190 ¶192

During the First Quarter of 2021, there were a total of 581 Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs), which resulted in the generation of 694 unique FPI Reports (FPIRs). Of these 694 FPIRs, the FRD reviewed 576 FPIRs because the associated FPI occurred during the course of effecting a seizure.

Of these 576 FPIRs, the FRD made 172 recommendations for training, accounting for 24.8% of all FPIRs generated and 29.9% of all FPIRs reviewed. The FRD made two referrals involving Department members to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigations concerning *failure to perform any duty* and *disrespect or maltreatment of any person*.

The most common initial event type for a FPI was “Traffic Stop” (197 FPIs), followed by “Person with a Gun” (105 FPIs). During the First Quarter, 17.4% of all foot pursuits resulted in a firearm pointing incident.

During the course of 581 Firearm Pointing *Incidents*, Depart-

ment Members recovered weapons 36.3% of the time. This included the recovery of 185 semi-automatic handguns, 5 revolvers, 8 “other” weapons, 10 knives, 2 rifles and 1 shotgun.



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SECTION ONE:

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FRD members attended **40** hours of in-service training. The training schedule is listed below, and training attendance sheets are electronically stored.

<u>09 February 2021</u>	2 Hour Control Tactics	<i>Training & Support Group</i>
<u>09 February 2021</u>	3 Hour Vehicle Stops & Occupant Control	<i>Training & Support Group</i>
<u>09 February 2021</u>	3 Hour VirTra Simulator Training	<i>Training & Support Group</i>
<u>10 February 2021</u>	8 Hour Law Review (4th Amendment, Terry Stops, Stop and Frisk, Warrantless Search and Arrest, Use of Force and Deadly Force)	<i>Training & Support Group</i>
<u>16-19 February 2021</u>	8 Hour Taser Training	<i>Tactical Training Unit</i>
<u>16-19 February 2021</u>	8 Hour Tactical Room Entry Training	<i>Tactical Training Unit</i>
<u>25 & 30 March 2021</u>	8 Hour Crisis Intervention Training	<i>Training & Support Group</i>

The training outlined above is in addition to the 40-hour mandatory in-service training required of all Department members for 2021.

II. FORCE REVIEW DIVISION RESOURCES

At the end of the first quarter 2021, the Force Review Division was comprised of **1** Lieutenant, **8** Sergeants, and **43** Review Officers **Table 1**.

Lieutenant	1
Sergeants	8
Review Officers	43

Table 1— 1st Quarter 2021 Personnel Resources



SECTION TWO:

I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT 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, incidents involving accidental firearms discharges and animal destructions with no human injuries.”

The total number of level 1 uses of force shown in **Figure 1** includes a 5% random sampling of level 1 uses of force and

Level 1 uses of force associated with a foot pursuit or associated with a level 2 use of force.

The FRD reviewed 824 TRRs in Q1 2021; 442 (54%) were a level 2 use of force and 382 (46%) were a level 1 use of force.

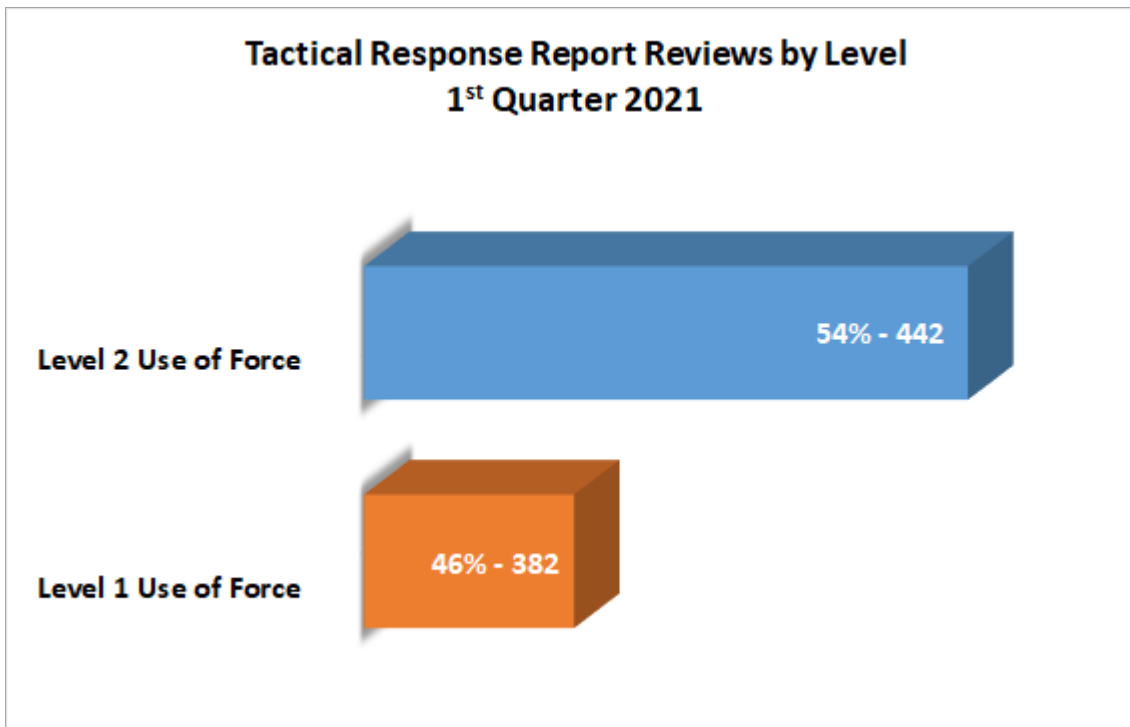


Figure 1— Tactical Response Report Reviews by Level, 1st Quarter 2021. Totals are those TRR reviews that were completed during the 1st Quarter 2021



II. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ¶157 ¶169

A. Recommendations by Member's Role

During the First Quarter, the Force Review Division completed 824 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, 67.2%, or 554, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors.

The FRD made two referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for *allegations of excessive force, failure to report excessive force, retaliation, inattention to duty, and false written reports*. These referrals include one allegation of *failure to report* and *inattention to duty* by a supervisor,

one allegation of *excessive force* and *retaliation* by a police officer, one allegation of *excessive force* and *false written reports* by an officer, and one allegation of *false written reports* by an officer.

In many instances, the FRD made multiple recommendations and/or advisements concerning a single Tactical Response Report. First quarter TRR recommendations and advisements by member's role are depicted in **Figure 2**.

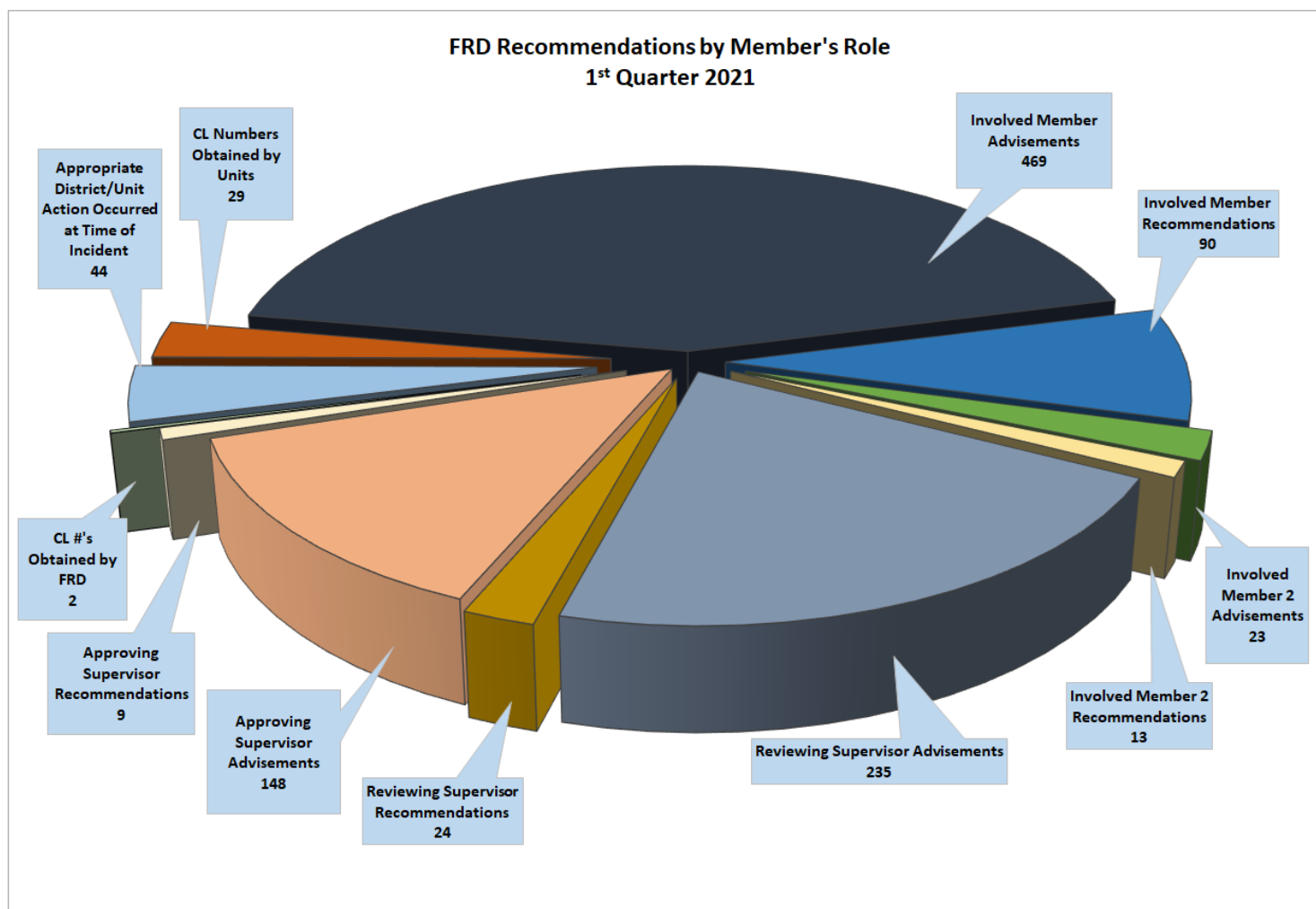


Figure 2— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role. First Quarter 2021 Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period.



B. Involved Member Debriefing

An “Involved Member” is defined as a member who utilized reportable force during an incident. The most common debriefing point made by the Force Review Division for Involved Members during the First Quarter was “Force Mitigation – Not Articulated.”

Figure 3. This means that the involved member checked at least one force mitigation box for which they did not provide a detailed explanation in the narrative. For example, if a member checks boxes for both “verbal direction” and “tactical positioning,” but only describes verbal direction (and not tactical positioning), then the Force Review Division debriefs the member on force mitigation articulation. As part of this debriefing, the Force Review Division provides members with guidance on how to better articulate force mitigation efforts on future reports (see Force Mitigation Articulation Guide [Section C](#)).

C. Force Mitigation Articulation

The following are some general considerations given to involved members when completing a TRR:

Though force mitigation efforts are not always safe or feasible, they must be employed whenever possible. Examples of questions to consider when documenting force mitigation on the TRR include the following: (1) Verbal Direction/Control Techniques – Did you attempt to warn or persuade the subject before using force? (2) Tactical Positioning – Did you use a Tactical V or L, or did you utilize cover while attempting to speak with the subject? (3) Zone of Safety – Did you attempt to create space between either yourself or others and the subject? (4) Movement to Avoid Attack – Did you backpedal or side-step in an effort to avoid being attacked? (5) Additional Unit Members – Did you request the assistance of a supervisor, CIT or SWAT officers? (6) Other – Did you use time as tactic in order to permit de-escalation of the subject’s emotions in order to give the subject time to comply with commands and give you the time to wait for additional resources?

When describing what you did, be specific. For example, if you checked “Verbal Direction,” describe in as much detail as possible in the narrative what you specifically told the subject. Again, these are just examples. The above listed “force mitigation effort” options may NOT always apply to your unique situation. Do not check any corresponding force mitigation technique boxes that you did not utilize. You must be accurate in your documentation.

Documentation of force mitigation and de-escalation tactics is not only required by policy, but it is also in Department Members’ best interest. These details serve to describe the totality of circumstances, including why force may have been necessary despite your best efforts.

Involved Member Debriefing Points 1st Quarter 2021

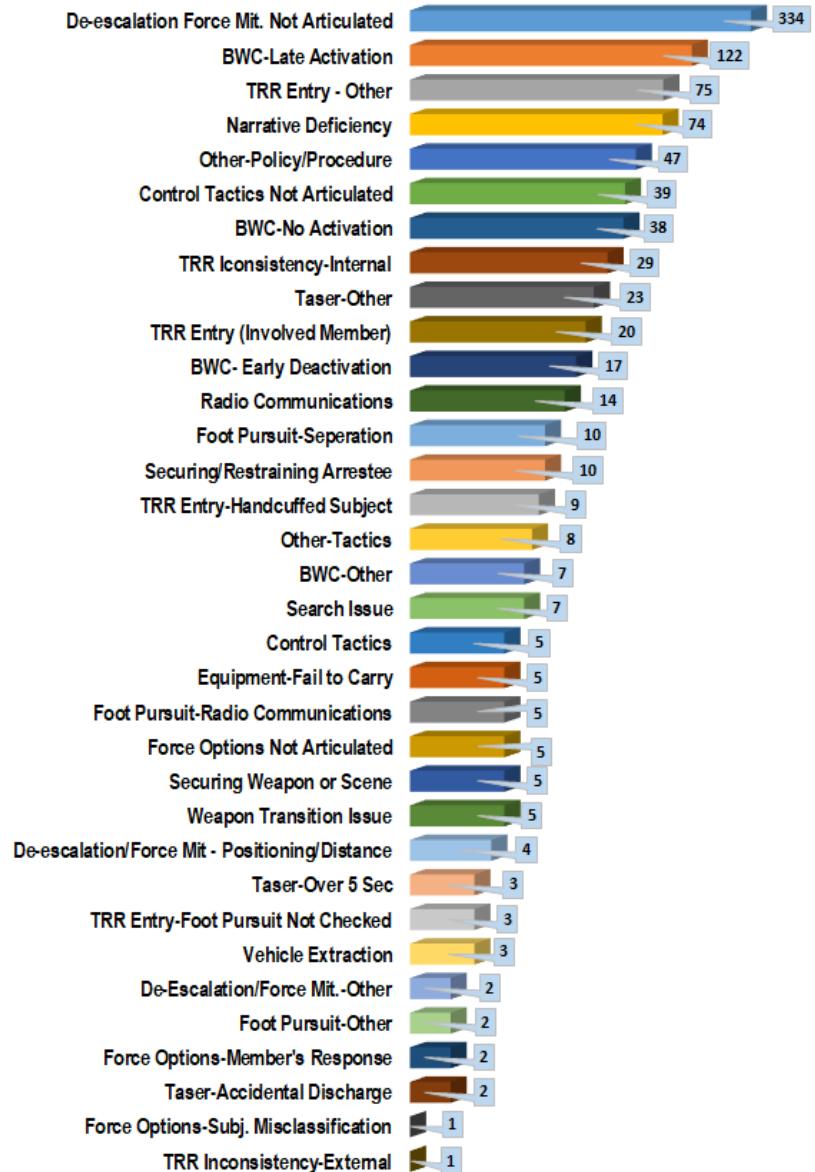


Figure 3— Involved Member Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period). See [Appendix A](#) for a description of each Debriefing Point.



D. Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points

Figure 4 identifies Debriefing Points made for **Reviewing Supervisors** during the first quarter. CPD policy mandates that the Reviewing Supervisor (Sergeant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. The Force Review Division reviews reports and Department video in order to determine if Reviewing Supervisors completed the responsibilities required of them following a use of force incident.

The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors (typically sergeants) continues to be “ET not requested” in the First Quarter (93 debriefings). Reviewing supervisors are required to notify an evidence technician (ET) any time a subject is injured, or alleges injury, and whenever a Department Member is injured during a use of force incident. The FRD most commonly debriefs this issue because the supervisor failed to notify an ET to photograph an injured Department Member or a subject that reportedly did not have a visible injury. The next most common debriefing points during the first quarter were “Other-Policy/Procedure (77 debriefings) and issues related to identifying and documenting witnesses (59 debriefings).

One of the challenges with the rollout of the new TRR review application on January 1, 2021 is certain validators are not yet working. One such validator would prevent a supervisor from being able to

review or approve the TRR of another supervisor of equal rank, and another would create a reminder message if the supervisor did not attest to the fact that they did not use or order reportable force. The FRD continued to capture this data via the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point, which is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive G03-02-02.

**Note: In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 77 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category related to the reviewing supervisor completing a review for a member of the same rank (25 debriefings). Debriefings related to the reviewing supervisor either using or ordering the use of reportable force (17 debriefings) and entering a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the wrong section of the TRR (17 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for proper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.*

Based on first quarter trends using the new TRR review application, the FRD is in the process of making recommendations to add some of these specific debriefing points to the new TRR review application and improve the validation process. This will allow the FRD and the Department to more efficiently understand trends related to the TRR review process. Based on this report, the FRD will submit these recommendations during the second quarter.

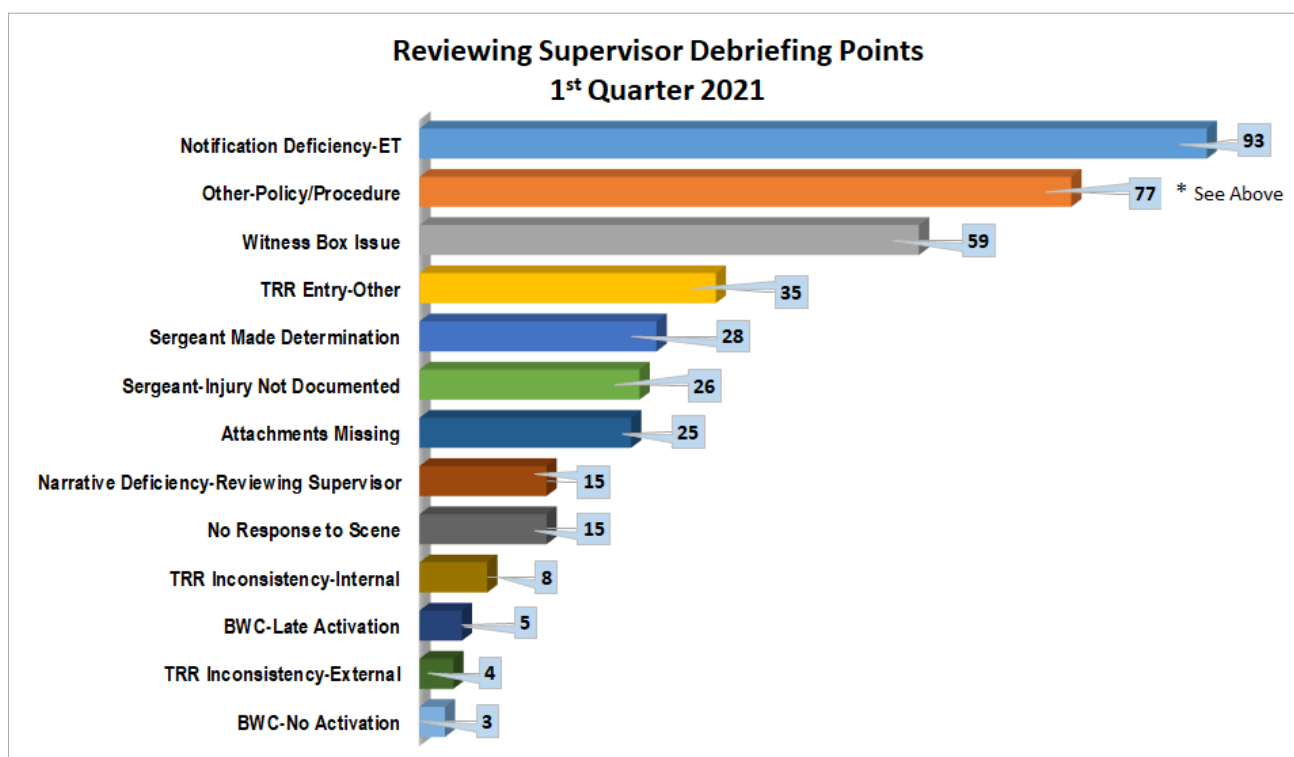


Figure 4— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



E. Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points

Figure 5 identifies the Debriefing Points made for **Approving Supervisors** during the First Quarter. CPD policy mandates that the Approving Supervisor (Lieutenant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. The Force Review Division reviews reports and Department video in order to determine if Approving Supervisors completed the responsibilities required of them following a use of force incident.

The most common debriefing point for approving supervisors during the first quarter was “Other Policy/Procedure.” This debriefing point is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive.

As reported in Section D (Page 5), the FRD determined that certain validators were not yet working which would help prevent supervisors from reviewing or investigating a supervisor of equal rank. In addition, the FRD determined that there may be a need to improve the electronic process that helps ensure a TRR investigation does not go over 48 hours without approval. In the meantime, the FRD continued to capture this data via the “Other Policy/Procedure” debriefing point.

**Note: In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 90 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category was for the approving supervisor approving a TRR in which the reviewing supervisor (typically a sergeant) was of equal rank to the involved member (28 debriefings). Debriefings for investigations going over 48 hours without documented approval (16 debriefings), failure to document a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the designated location on the TRR-Investigation form (9 debriefings), TRR review by a supervisor who either used or ordered force (7 debriefings), failure to notify an evidence technician (7 debriefings) and failure to document additional units that were on scene and may have knowledge of the incident (7 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for proper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.*

As reported in Section D (Page 5), the FRD is using these trends to make recommendations to add more specific debriefing points to the TRR review application and improve the TRR validation process. Based on this report, the FRD will submit these recommendations during the second quarter.

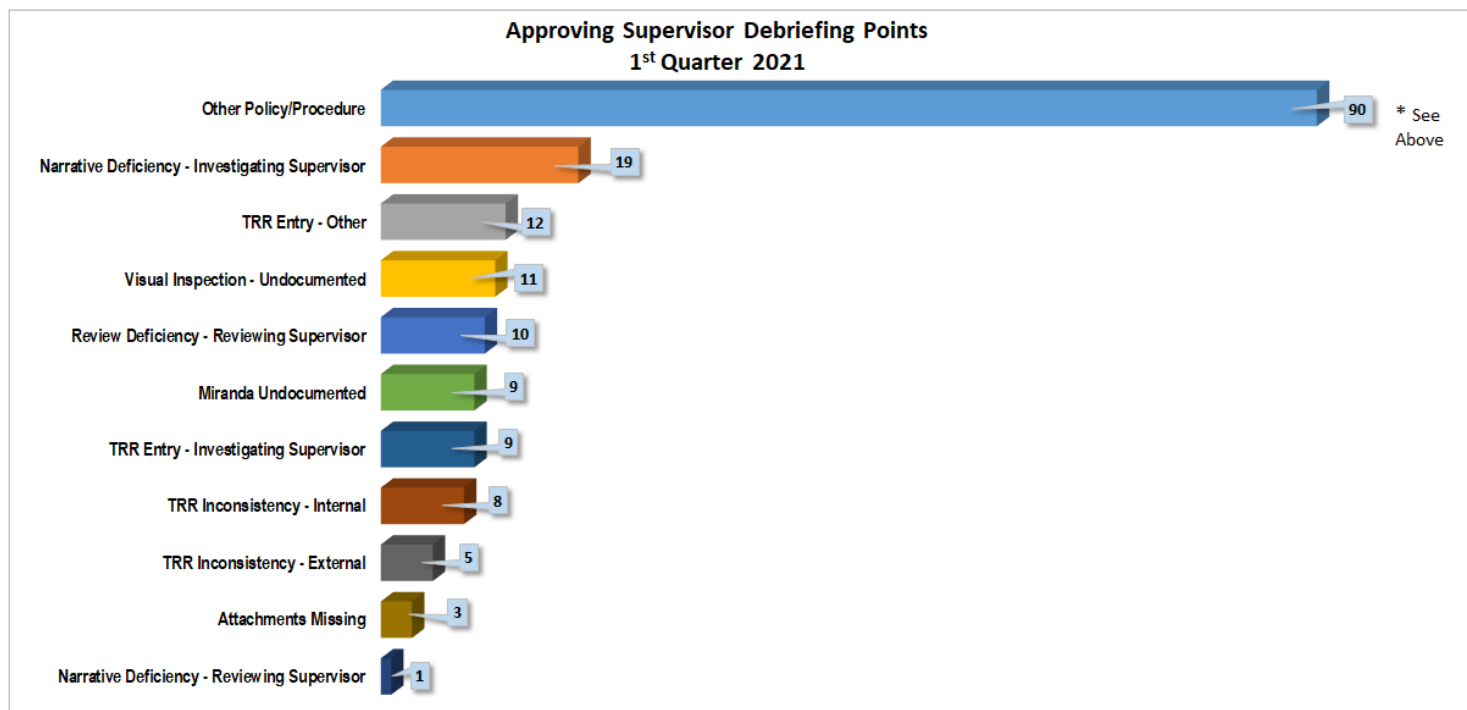


Figure 5— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs gen-



F. TRRs—Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit

TRRs - Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 1st Quarter 2021				
Unit	TRRs	TRRs as % of Department Total	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations	Advisements and Recommendations as % of Unit's TRRs
001	23	2.8%	15	65.2%
002	14	1.7%	10	71.4%
003	28	3.4%	18	64.3%
004	19	2.3%	12	63.2%
005	27	3.3%	15	55.6%
006	29	3.5%	17	58.6%
007	31	3.8%	22	71.0%
008	10	1.2%	9	90.0%
009	30	3.6%	23	76.7%
010	76	9.2%	51	67.1%
011	69	8.4%	47	68.1%
012	8	1.0%	7	87.5%
014	25	3.0%	18	72.0%
015	60	7.3%	46	76.7%
016	27	3.3%	18	66.7%
017	10	1.2%	8	80.0%
018	46	5.6%	22	47.8%
019	18	2.2%	16	88.9%
020	17	2.1%	12	70.6%
022	50	6.1%	29	58.0%
024	38	4.6%	29	76.3%
025	45	5.5%	30	66.7%
050	3	0.4%	3	100.0%
051	4	0.5%	2	50.0%
145	2	0.2%	2	100.0%
171	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
189	2	0.2%	1	50.0%
193	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
312	1	0.1%	1	100.0%
313	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
315	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
353	10	1.2%	7	70.0%
606	8	1.0%	4	50.0%
620	4	0.5%	3	75.0%
630	8	1.0%	4	50.0%
640	2	0.2%	2	100.0%
650	3	0.4%	3	100.0%
701	12	1.5%	8	66.7%
704	3	0.4%	2	66.7%
715	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
716	57	6.9%	38	66.7%
TOTAL	825		554	67.2%

Figure 6— TRRs Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 1st Quarter 2021 (Data reflects TRRs *Reviewed* from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



G. TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed

During the First Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 198 Tactical Response Reports that involved a foot pursuit. These 198 TRRs account for 7% of all TRRs reviewed. Of these 198 reviews, 122 or 62% involved a Level 1 use of force and 76 or 38% involved a Level 2 use of force **Figure 7**.

Of the 198 TRRs that involve a foot pursuit, **139** or 70% involved no injury to the subject. In **32** or 16% of foot pursuits the subject alleged injury and in **27** or 14% there was a minor injury. There were no instances of major injury reported **Figure 8**.

The Force Review Division identified 14 debriefing points as they relate to foot pursuits. **Figure 9** shows the specific debriefing points identified regarding foot pursuit issues.

The Force Review Division found that the majority of officers involved in a foot pursuit which resulted in a use of force followed the guidelines outlined in the Foot Pursuit Training Bulletin.

The most common issue identified by the Force Review Division continues to be partner separation (9 debriefing points). Although there may always be some degree of partner separation due to the nature of a foot pursuit, there were four instances in which there was reasonable belief that the separation posed a significant safety risk as described in the Training Bulletin.

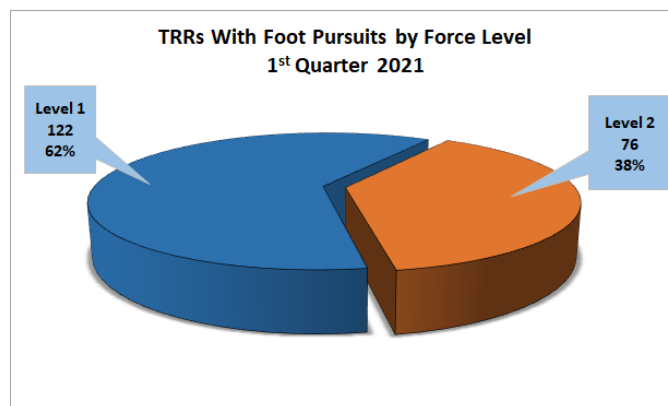


Figure 7— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Force Level (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

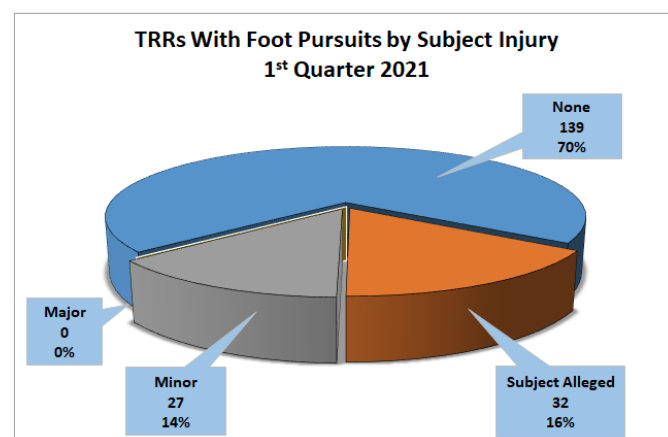


Figure 8— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Subject Injury (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

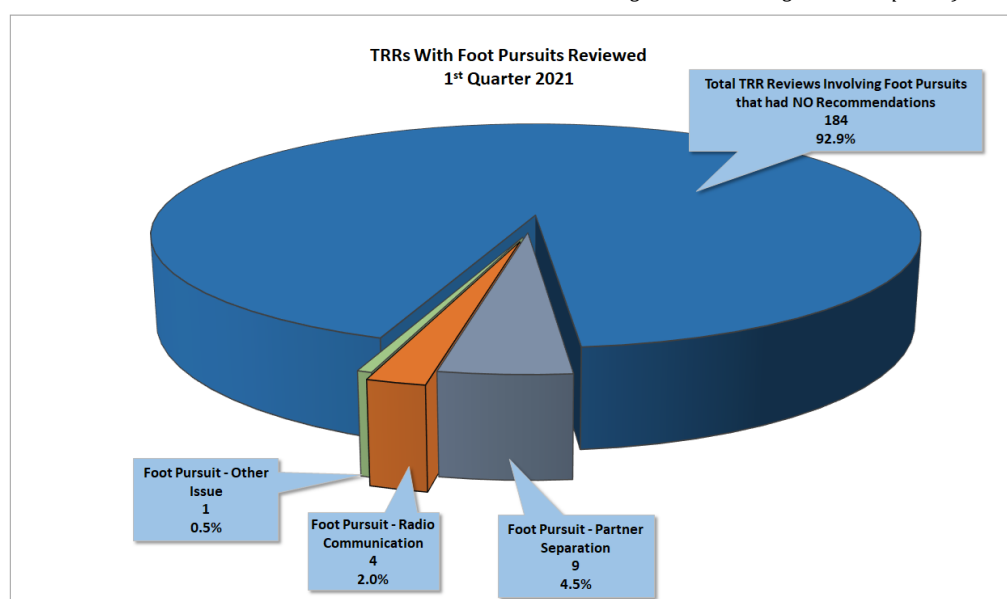


Figure 9— TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 January through 31 March 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



SECTION THREE:

I. FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS ¶190 ¶192

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 the Beat was assigned. 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.

The FRD reviews all FPIRs within thirty days of occurrence. This allows the FRD to analyze and report on *incidents* that occurred during the first quarter, as opposed to reporting on *reviews* completed in the first quarter. This presents a picture of the actions of the Department, and not the FRD, during the first quarter.

During the first quarter of 2021, the Force Review Division closed **694** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs). **Seven** of these were duplicate events that were not automatically filtered by CLEARNET. Multiple beats may respond to the same incident and point their firearm(s). These **687** FPIRs represent **581** unique events beats responded to.

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 the fourth quarter there were **111** such instances that accounted for approximately **16.2%** of all PNT events and FPIRs. Of these instances, the FRD identified three instances where an ISR may have been required, which resulted in the FRD notifying the Integrity Unit. This accounted for **0.4%** of all reviews or **3%** of the FPIRs not subject to FRD review due to the lack of an ISR or associated Arrest.

Of the FPIRs that the FRD reviewed in the fourth quarter, the most common recommendation was **Late Activation of the Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**141** or **69%** of recommendations for training). 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.

The FRD made two referrals involving Department members to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigation of *failure to perform any duty* and *disrespect or maltreatment of any person*. This included allegations of *failure to perform any duty* for two officers, one allegation of any *action or conduct which impeded the Department’s efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the department* and *disrespect to or maltreatment of any person while on or off duty* for one officer.

During the first quarter, CPD members recovered a total of **211** weapons in association with a member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident. This represented **36.3%** of the total Firearm Pointing Incidents.

During the first quarter, **206 (30%)** of all FPIRs involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle, foot & vehicle incidents) across **169 incidents**. Of these pursuit-related incidents, **83 (49%)** involved the recovery of a weapon.

A total of **47 (7%)** of all FPIRs involved a use of force during the first quarter. Of these force-related incidents, **53% (19)** resulted in the recovery of a weapon.



A. Firearm Pointing Incident Totals

In the first quarter, OEMC generated 938 FPI events, 244 of which Clearnet identified as duplicate events. This resulted in 694 FPIR reports being generated by Clearnet. The FRD further identified an additional 7 of these as duplicate reports.

Per ¶190 and ¶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.” Of the 687 unique FPIRs, the FRD did not review 111 or 16.2% of reports because they did not meet this requirement. Therefore, the FRD reviewed 576 FPIRs [Figure 10](#).

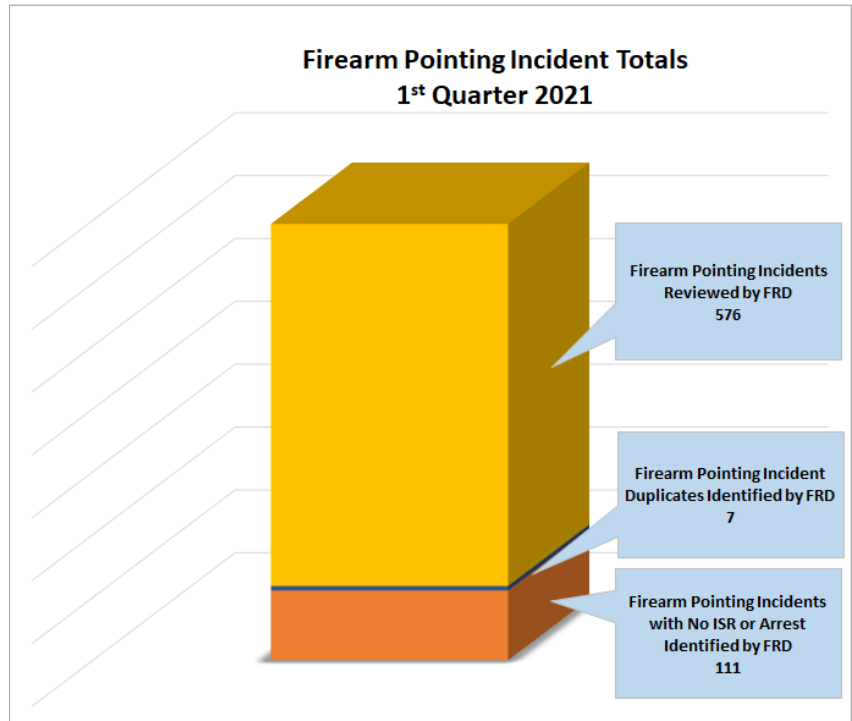


Figure 10— Firearm Pointing incidents 1st Quarter 2021

B. FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video

In the first quarter, 98.8% of FPIRs had reviewable body worn camera video [Figure 11](#).

These numbers only reflect FPIRs that were reviewed by the FRD. These do not include FPIRs which have no associated ISR or arrest report and do not meet the review requirements of ¶190 ¶192.

FRD recommendations regarding body worn camera use is addressed on page 15, [Figure 21](#).

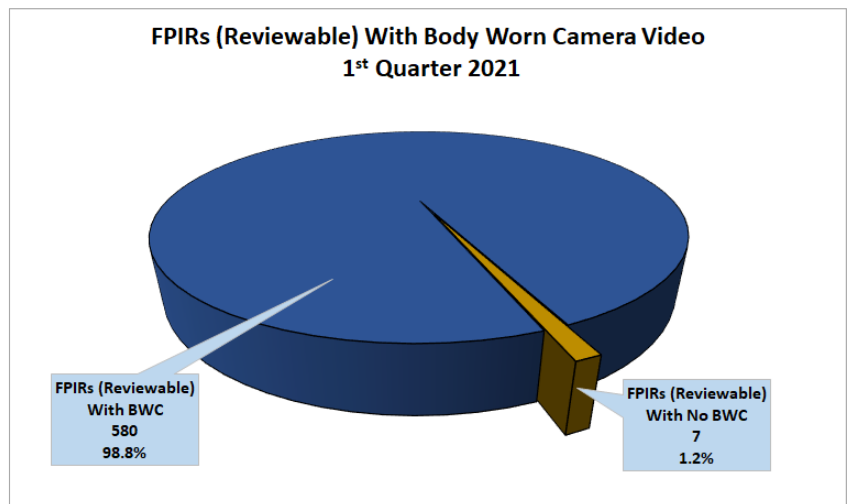


Figure 11— FPIRs with body worn camera video by % 1st Quarter 2021



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 percentage of all FPIRs (28.7%) **Figure 9**. OEMC recorded **153,517** traffic stops citywide during the 4th quarter. Approximately **0.1%** of these traffic stops resulted in a FPIR **Figure 12**.

There were **242** incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” citywide. Of these foot pursuit events, **17.4%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 8**.

Incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” account for only **6.1%** of all FPIRs whereas “traffic stops” account for **28.7%** **Figure 13**.

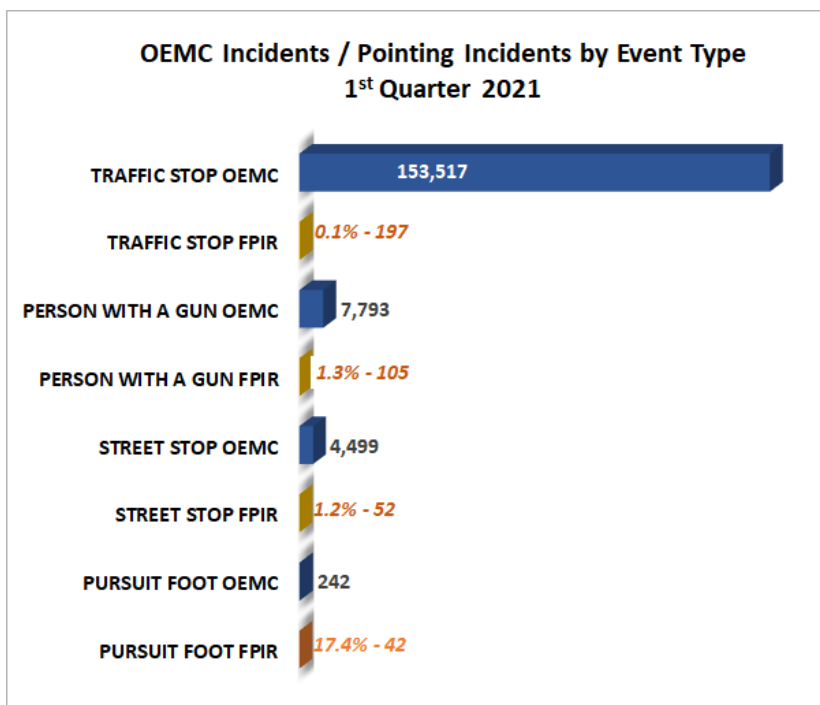


Figure 12— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Event Type 1st Quarter 2021

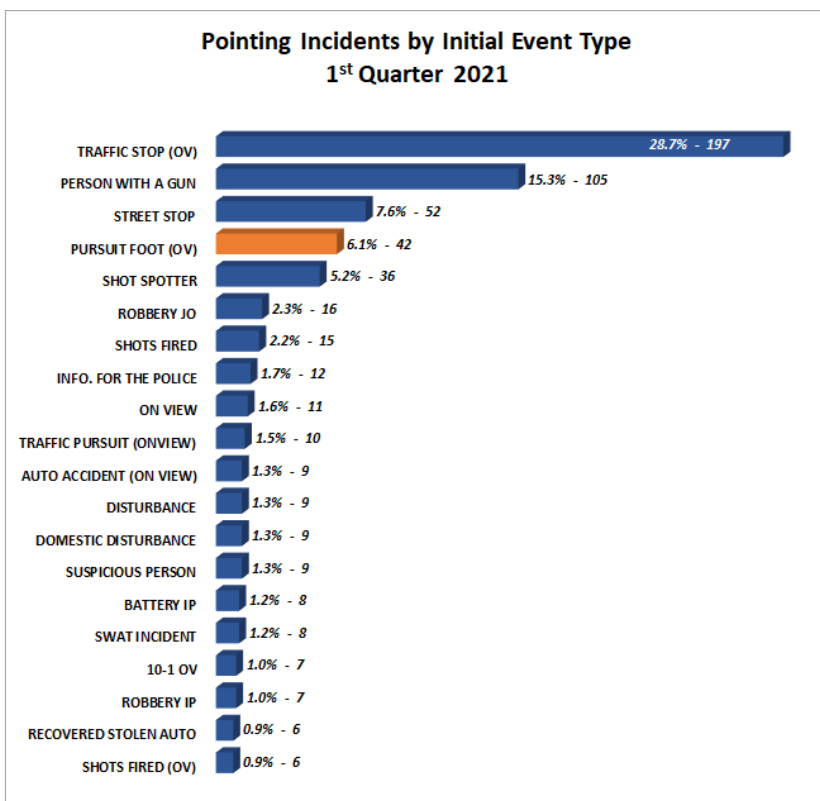


Figure 13— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type 1st Quarter 2021



D. Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIRs

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. For example, if three separate beats respond to a “person with a gun” call and point their firearms it results in three FPIRs. If a weapon is recovered in this incident all three FPIRs would indicate a weapon being recovered. These three FPIRs are analyzed as one incident so that it does not appear as though three separate weapons were recovered.

Of the 687 FPIRs, there were 106 incidents in which multiple pointings were reported. Of the 581 total incidents, weapons were recovered in 211, or 36.3% of the time [Figure 15](#). Of these recovered weapons, 185 or 87.6% were semi-automatic handguns

The most common event type which led to both a firearm pointing and the recovery of a weapon was “Traffic Stop” [Figure 14](#).

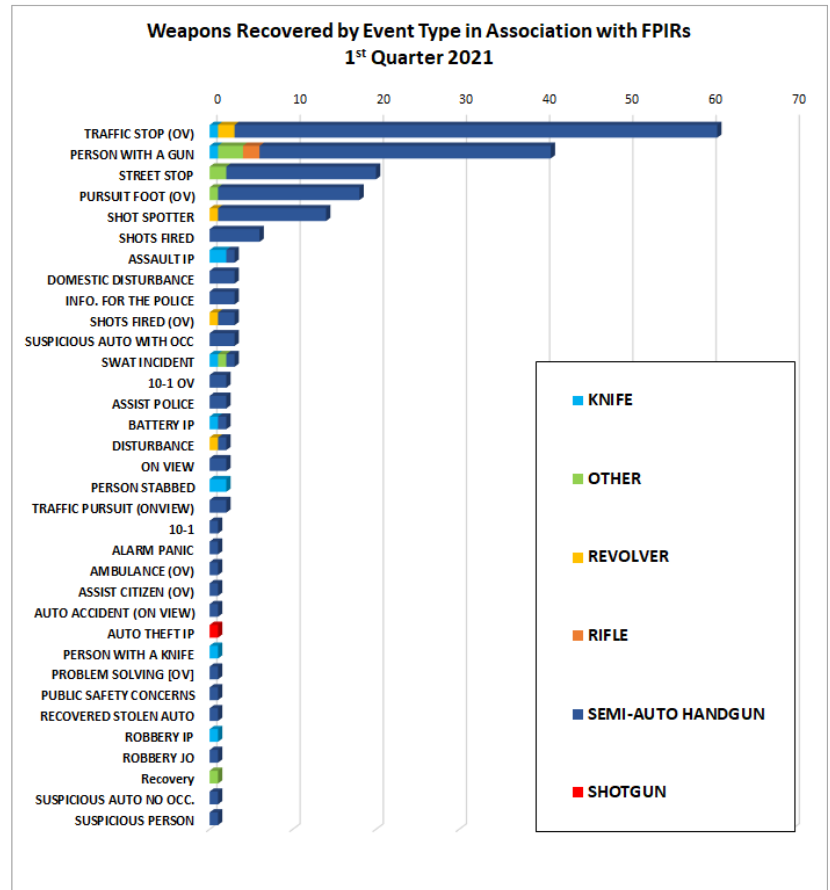


Figure 14— Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR 1st Quarter 2021

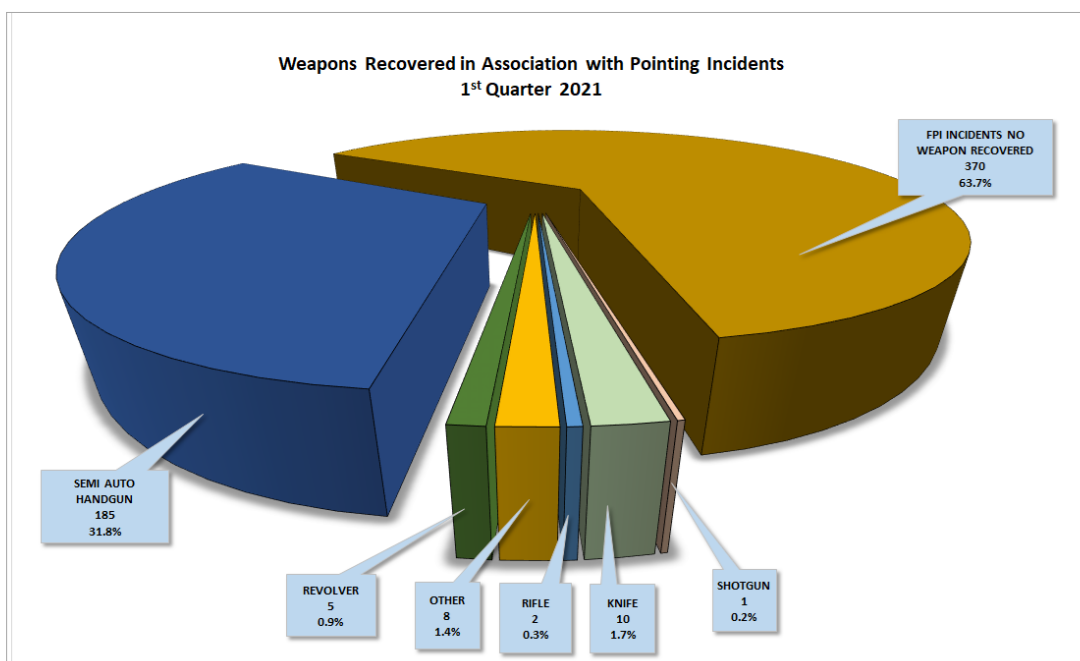


Figure 15— Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents 1st Quarter 2021



E. FPIRs With Pursuits

Of the **687** beats that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the first quarter, **206** or 30% were identified by the FRD as having a foot or vehicle pursuit by the reporting beat

The majority of these incidents (188) involved a foot pursuit **Figure 16**.

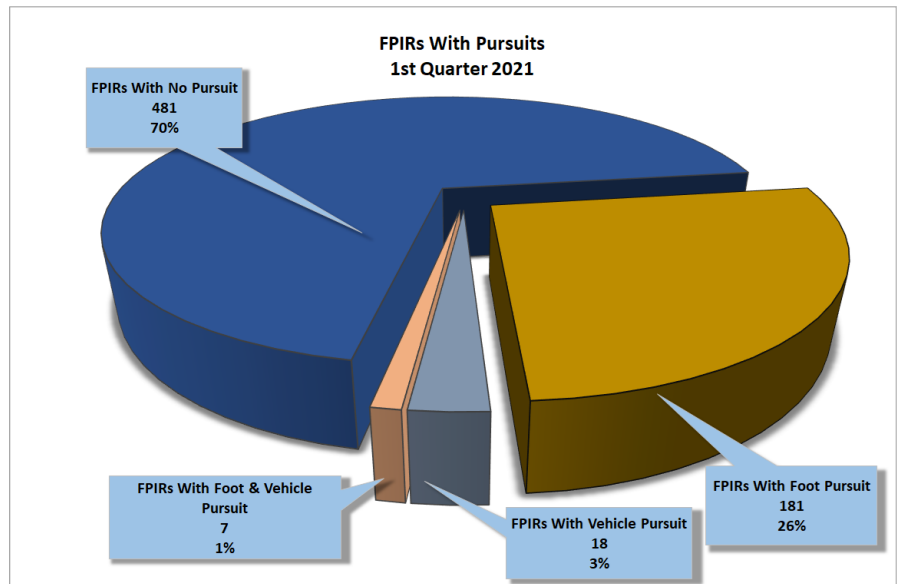


Figure 16— FPIRs with pursuits 1st Quarter 2021

F. FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries

There were **581** incidents that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, **169** involved a pursuit. Officer(s) recovered weapons in **83** or 49% of the pursuit related incidents **Figure 17**.

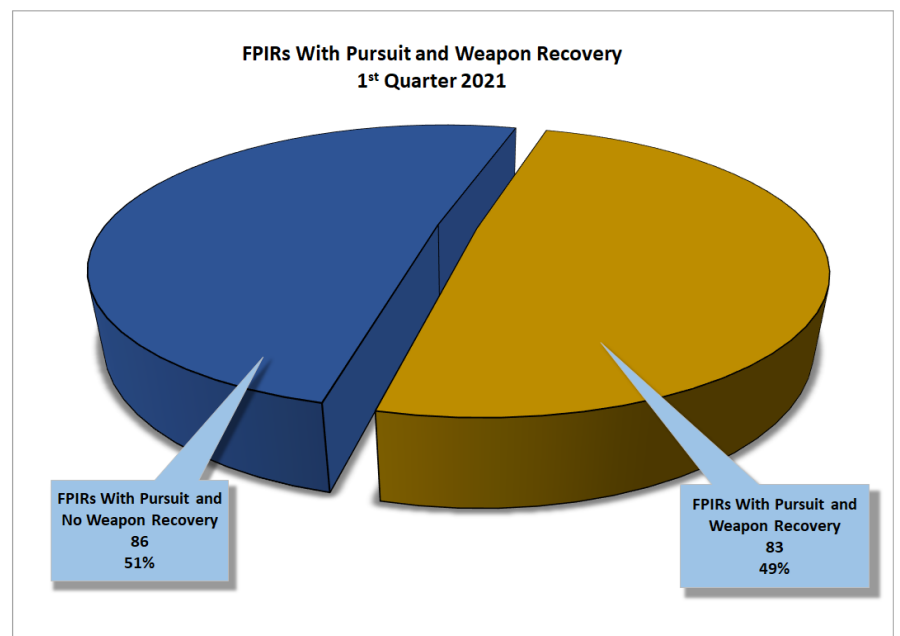


Figure 17— FPIRs with pursuits and Weapon Recovery 1st Quarter 2021



G. FPIRs With Associated TRRs

During the first quarter, a small percentage of firearm pointing incidents resulted in a reportable use of force.

Of the **687 beats** that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the 1st quarter, the FRD identified **47** or 7% as being associated with a Tactical Response Report (reportable use of force) **Figure 18**.

Of the **581 incidents** that involved a Department member pointing a firearm at a person in the first quarter, the FRD identified **36** or 6% of those incidents as being associated with a Tactical Response Report. These **36** incidents resulted in weapons being recovered **19** times, or 53% of the time **Figure 19**.

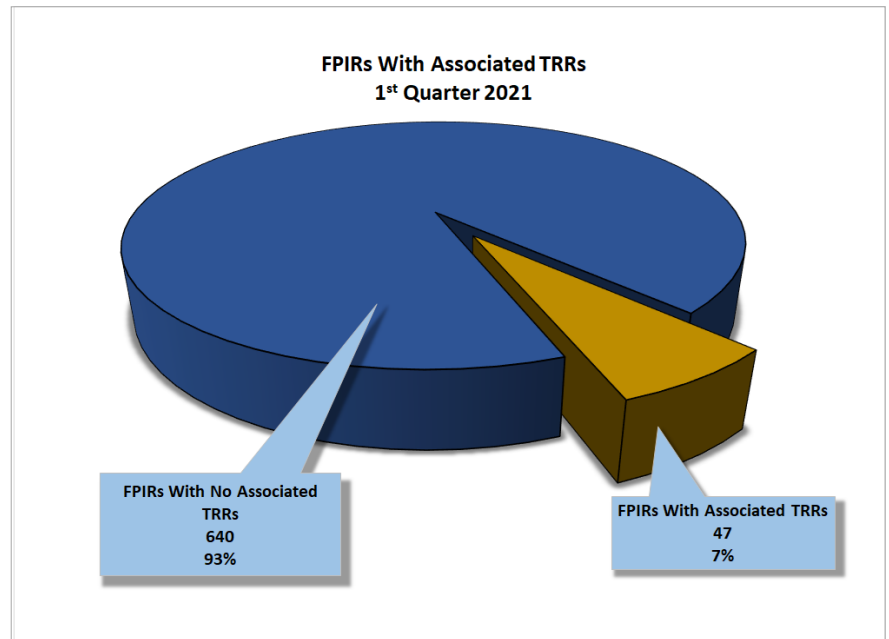


Figure 18— FPIRs with associated TRRs 1st Quarter 2021

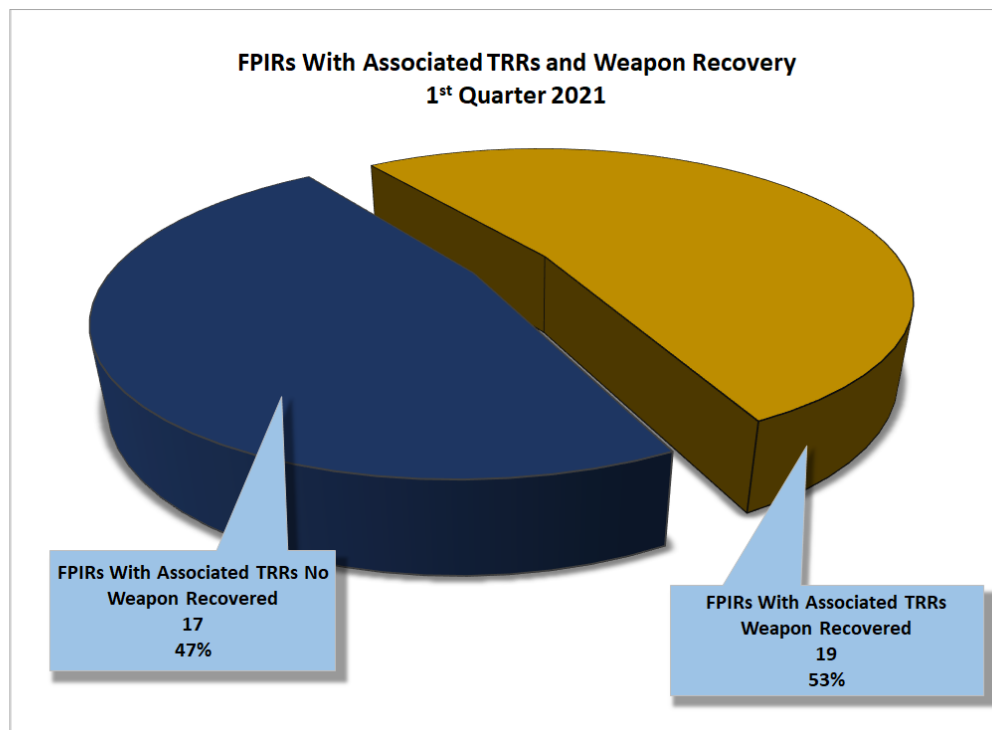


Figure 19— FPIRs with associated TRRs and Weapon Recovery 1st Quarter 2021



H. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

The FRD currently reviews all FPIRs within 30 days of the incident.

Of the **694** FPIRs generated and completed by the FRD, **seven** were duplicate FPIRs and **111** had no ISR or associated arrest. The FRD reviewed **576** FPIRs.

Of these **576** FPIRs, the FRD made **172** recommendations for training accounting for **24.8%** of all FPIRs generated and **29.9%** of all FPIRs reviewed **Figure 20**.

The FRD submitted **172** FPIRs with recommendations. These included a total of **203** recommendations for training, with some FPIRs having multiple recommendations.

Body worn camera usage recommendations account for **178** or 88% of all the recommendations that were made during the first quarter.

Late Activation of the body worn camera alone accounts for **141** or 69% of all recommendations.

Of the **206** FPIs that involved a foot pursuit, the FRD made recommendations related to partner separation in **16** or 8% of the incidents, and radio communication in **2** or 1% of the incidents **Figure 21**.

In two instances the FRD identified FPIRs that were *already* associated with a Complaint Log Number.

In two other instances the FRD obtained Complaint Log Numbers related to possible policy violations. This included allegations of:

1. (2) members accused of *failure to perform any duty*
2. (1) member accused of *any action which impeded the department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit on the department and disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.*

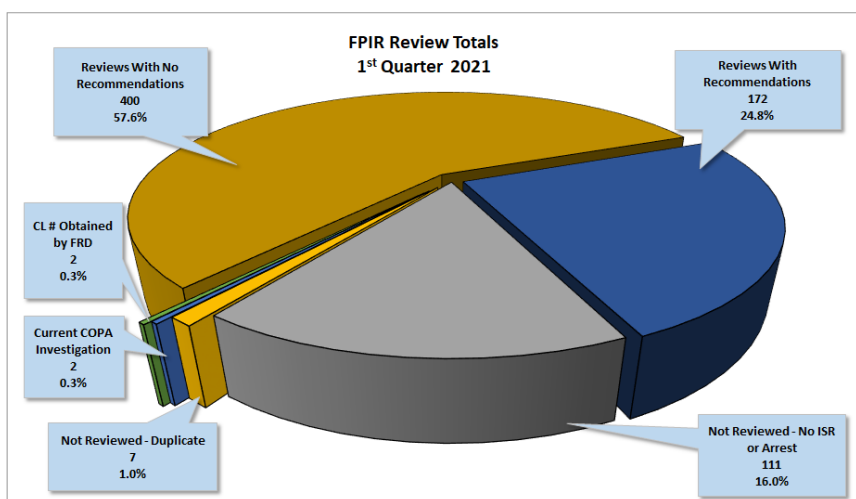


Figure 20— FPIR Review Totals 1st Quarter 2021

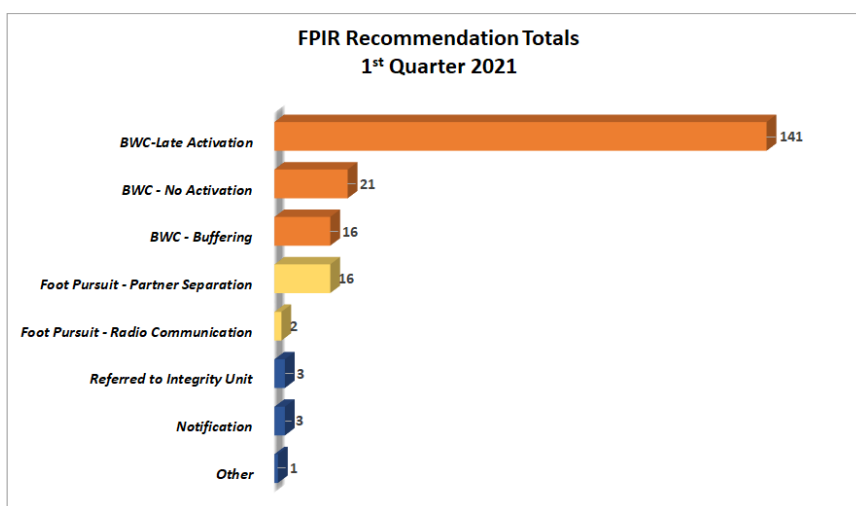


Figure 21— FPIR Recommendation Totals 1st Quarter 2021



I. Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit

Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 1st Quarter 2021				
Unit	FPIRs	FPIRs as % of Department Total	FPIRs With Recommendations	Recommendations as % of Unit's FPIRs
001	32	4.66%	8	25.0%
002	17	2.47%	5	29.4%
003	51	7.42%	14	27.5%
004	37	5.39%	8	21.6%
005	37	5.39%	9	24.3%
006	51	7.42%	12	23.5%
007	37	5.39%	7	18.9%
008	15	2.04%	6	40.0%
009	26	3.78%	6	23.1%
010	47	6.84%	12	25.5%
011	38	5.53%	10	26.3%
012	9	1.31%	2	22.2%
014	22	3.20%	3	13.6%
015	48	6.99%	11	22.9%
016	9	1.31%	5	55.6%
017	7	1.02%	2	28.6%
018	23	3.35%	4	17.4%
019	14	2.04%	3	21.4%
020	4	0.58%	0	0.0%
022	31	4.51%	6	19.4%
024	12	1.75%	0	0.0%
025	22	3.20%	7	31.8%
092	1	0.15%	0	0.0%
189	5	0.73%	0	0.0%
211	1	0.15%	0	0.0%
606	4	0.58%	0	0.0%
620	3	0.44%	0	0.0%
630	1	0.15%	0	0.0%
715	2	0.29%	0	0.0%
716	81	11.79%	32	39.5%

Figure 22— Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 1st Quarter 2021



J. FPIR Investigatory Stop Reports and Arrests

There were a total of 687 firearm pointing incidents created for review in the 4th Quarter. In 45% of the incidents there was an associated arrest. Incidents that included both an arrest in conjunction with an investigatory stop report account for 20.2% of FPIRs. Only 18.6% of incidents had an investigatory stop report with no associated arrest. The smallest percentage (16.2%) of incidents had neither an arrest or investigatory stop report and were therefore not reviewed by the FRD **Figure 23**.

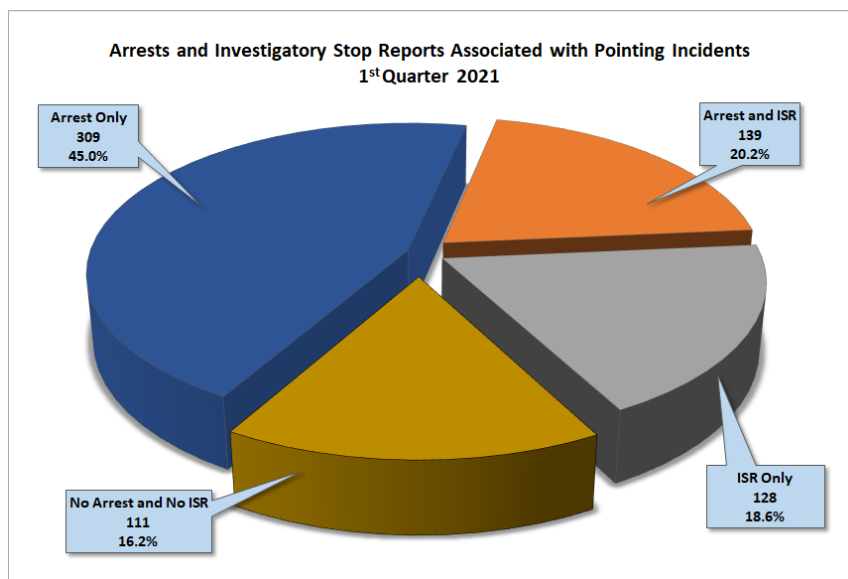


Figure 23— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents 1st Quarter 2021

K. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

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

During the First Quarter, the FRD made training recommendations in 172 FPIRs.

Of the FPIRs with recommendations for first quarter incidents, 109 have been debriefed and closed out by the unit of assignment. A total of 63 are still pending the completion of recommended training, debriefing, or the approval thereof by the involved beat's unit of assignment **Figure 24**.

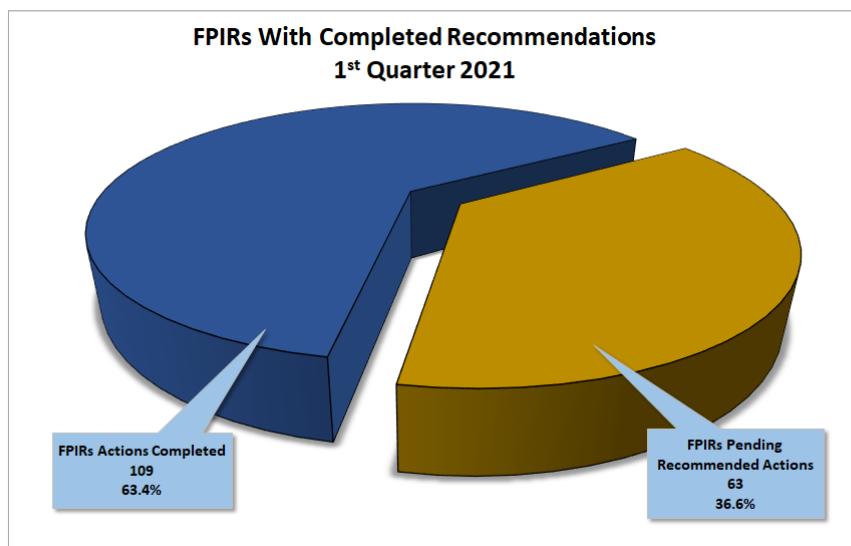


Figure 24— FPIRs With Completed Recommendations 1st Quarter 2021



I. PATTERN AND TRENDS ¶157, ¶190, ¶192, ¶220, ¶237, ¶238. ¶239,

A. Previously Reported Pattern-011th District

In 2020, the Force Review Division identified a pattern related to 011th District personnel's compliance with the Department's body-worn camera policy, including body-worn camera activation (start recording) and deactivation (stop recording) protocols. During the first quarter of 2021, the FRD debriefed 011th District personnel for body-worn camera issues in 40.6% of TRR reviews. This is a 9.6 point increase over the previous quarter's rate of 31.0%. The FRD recognizes that there is a relatively high turnover of supervisors in the 011th District, so the FRD will continue to communicate these findings with 011th District command staff following each quarter. Furthermore the FRD realizes that these patterns will continue to re-occur over time with turnover in supervisory staff. In order to address this long-term issue, the FRD is in the process of developing a dashboard which will give unit supervisory personnel the ability to identify and address these patterns in a more timely manner (see Section D below).

B. Force Mitigation Articulation

In addition to BWC compliance, debriefings on issues related to the articulation of force mitigation and de-escalation continue to be a priority for the FRD. CPD members are required to describe in the Tactical Response Report narrative, with specificity, any force mitigation efforts that are utilized prior to using force. In addition to the narrative, there are also a series of checkboxes in which members can record force mitigation efforts. If members document force mitigation efforts utilizing the checkboxes but do not describe those efforts in the narrative, then the FRD debriefs the member. Even if a member describes all but one force mitigation effort, the FRD still debriefs the member in order to improve future documentation. As reported in 2020, the FRD made recommendations to the Training and Support Group to include this topic in 2021 training. This training is scheduled to commence during the second quarter. During the first quarter, FRD debriefed force mitigation and de-escalation articulation in 40.5% of its reviews. This is a slight increase over the previous quarter in which FRD made this debriefing in 36.7% of reviews. As this training commences, the FRD will monitor what effect this has on TRR completion.

C. Open TRRs

As reported in the 2020 Year-End report, the FRD launched a dashboard during the first quarter of 2020 which was designed for command staff members to monitor the status of TRRs within their unit. By the end of 2020, the number of open TRRs had reached 52. The FRD defines an open TRR as any TRR that requires some type of unit action before it can go into a final/approved status. This may include a supervisor review or investigation, cancellation of a duplicate TRR or completion of follow-up training. By the end of the first quarter, the number of open TRRs had been reduced to 46, which is an 11.5% decrease from the previous quarter. *Note: The Department does not delete TRRs. When a duplicate TRR is cancelled for example, it remains in the TRR database in a cancelled status. The cancelled status helps the Department ensure more accurate compilation of data from actual use of force incidents.*

D. Tableau Dashboard

During the first quarter, the FRD continued to work on the construction of a Tableau dashboard for use not only by the FRD but also command staff in each unit, including districts. This dashboard will utilize Tableau visualization software to pull data from FRD reviews in order to provide a real-time overview of those reviews within each district or specialized unit. The central goal in building this dashboard is to provide a tool for supervisors and the FRD to better understand patterns and trends within each unit and to allow supervisors and command staff to better understand how those patterns and trends within their own unit compare to other units throughout the city. For example, these dashboards would allow a commander or watch operations lieutenant to see what percentage of TRR reviews in their district result in a debriefing on foot pursuits, body-worn camera compliance or failure to notify an evidence technician. Moreover, supervisors would be able to compare these percentages with those of other units across the city. The FRD believes this dashboard will be paramount to the Department's efforts to identify patterns and trends for the purpose of appropriately addressing them. This is central to the Department's mission of Unit-level accountability. The FRD is working to complete this dashboard by the close of the second quarter so that it can be made available to



select Department supervisors shortly thereafter. Once released, the FRD plans to conduct training on this dashboard for command staff and lieutenants who are responsible for coordinating and conducting training at the unit level.

E. *FPIRs Without an ISR or Arrest Report*

The Department is in the early stages of formulating a plan to review all Firearm Pointing Incidents. This will include the approximately 16% of FPIs that are not reviewed because they do not have an associated investigatory stop or arrest report.

F. *FRD Backlog*

The FRD began 2021 with a backlog of 468 TRRs pending assignment for review. The Department authorized an overtime initiative for the Force Review Division to address this issue. By the end of the first quarter, this number had been reduced to 46, a 90.2% decrease. Although the number of TRRs coming in on a weekly basis can be unpredictable, this reduction should result in the FRD assigning a majority of TRRs out for review within two weeks of an incident. Most importantly, it will allow FRD to provide more timely feedback to officers and supervisors in the field.



APPENDIX A:

A. *Acronyms and Terms*

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

Advisements	FRD training advisements are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor from observations made in the course of a TRR review.
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
CL Numbers Obtained by Units	Complaint Log Numbers obtained by the Reviewing or Approving Supervisor prior to any review by the FRD.
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	Force Review Division training recommendations are provided to the involved member or an involved supervisor and require follow-up debriefing or training conducted by a unit supervisor or the Training and Support Group. A designated unit or Training and Support Group supervisor must then document this training directly in the TRR application.
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 utilized a Taser cycle that exceeded 5 seconds.
TRR	Tactical Response Report
TRR-I	Tactical Response Report Investigation
TRR Box Issue	One or more boxes on the Tactical Response Report were either omitted or incorrectly checked.
TRR 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:
- identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person allegedly violated CPD policy;
 - identify any patterns in such occurrences and, to the extent necessary, ensure that any concerns are addressed; and
 - identify any tactical, equipment, training, or policy concerns and, to the extent necessary, ensure that the concerns are addressed.
- The designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will, where applicable, make appropriate referrals for misconduct investigations or other corrective actions for alleged violations of CPD policy. At the completion of each review and audit, the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will issue a written notification of its findings and, if applicable, any other appropriate actions taken or required to an immediate supervisor as described above.
- ¶193** CPD will ensure that the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level responsible for performing the duties required by this Part has sufficient resources to perform them, including staff with sufficient experience, rank, knowledge, and expertise.
- ¶220** In completing the TRR, or whatever similar documentation CPD may implement, CPD members must include a narrative that describes with specificity the use of force incident, the subject's actions, or other circumstances necessitating the level of force used; and the involved member's response, including de-escalation efforts attempted and the specific types and amounts of force used. The narrative requirement does not apply to CPD members who discharged a firearm in the performance of duty or participated in an officer-involved death in the performance of duty. Any CPD member who observes or is present when another CPD member discharges a firearm or uses other deadly force must complete a written witness statement prior to the end of his or her tour of duty. CPD members will note in their TRRs the existence of any body-worn camera or in-car camera audio or video footage, and whether any such footage was viewed in advance of completing the TRR or any other incident reports. CPD members must complete TRRs, or whatever similar documentation CPD may implement, and other reports related to the incident, truthfully and thoroughly.
- ¶237** CPD will continue to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and microphones with which to record law-enforcement related activities as outlined in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act (50 ILCS 706/10-1 et seq.), with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, when requested by a victim or witness of a crime, or interacting with a confidential informant. CPD will develop and implement a written policy delineating the circumstances when officers will not be equipped with body-worn cameras.
- ¶238** CPD will continue to maintain a policy regarding body-worn camera video and audio recording that will require officers to record their law-enforcement related activities, and that will ensure the recordings are retained in compliance with the Department's Forms Retention Schedule (CPD-11.717) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. At a minimum, CPD's body-worn camera policy will:
- clearly state which officers are required to use body-worn cameras and under which circumstances;
 - require officers, subject to limited exceptions specified in writing, to activate their cameras when responding to calls



for service and during all law enforcement-related activities that occur while on duty, and to continue recording until the conclusion of the incident(s);

c. require officers to articulate in writing or on camera their reason(s) for failing to record an activity that CPD policy otherwise requires to be recorded;

d. require officers to inform subjects that they are being recorded unless doing so would be unsafe, impractical, or impossible;

e. address relevant privacy considerations, including restrictions on recording inside a home, and the need to protect witnesses, victims, and children;

f. establish a download and retention protocol;

g. require periodic random review of officers' videos for compliance with CPD policy and training purposes;

h. require that the reviewing supervisor review videos of incidents involving reportable uses of force by a subordinate; and

i. specify that officers who knowingly fail to comply with the policy may be subject to progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action.

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

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