

# Chicago Police Department

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## Force Review Division

Quarterly Report

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2020 Q2



## **Executive Summary**

### **Preface**

The purpose of the Force Review Division (FRD) Second Quarter 2020 Report is to provide an overview of FRD accomplishments and recommendations based on its analysis of Tactical Response Reports (TRR) and Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPI) during the period.

### **Notes on Information Reported:**

The information contained in this report is based on reviews conducted by the FRD during the period of April 1 through June 30, 2020. It is NOT a summary of findings of the Tactical Response Reports and Firearm Pointing Incidents that were submitted and reported by Department members during that timeframe.

The Quarter began on April 1, 2020 with the FRD facing a backlog of 49 Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews (FPIRs), 561 TRR reviews pending assignment and 88 TRRs assigned to FRD members for review. FRD continued to attempt to fill its open positions in an effort to close out that backlog.

Throughout this Quarter, members of the Force Review Division were deployed for extended periods of time. First members were deployed in support of department operations related to the Covid-19 Pandemic resulting in an increased backlog. Later, as civil unrest began in the City of Chicago, members of the FRD were redeployed to support the needs of the Department in responding to the extensive and lengthy unrest.

Consequently, the number of completed TRR and FPIR reviews was lower than in previous quarters.

## **SECTION ONE:**

### **I. FRD Personnel Professional Development ¶193**

During the Second Quarter, nine newly assigned FRD members completed 14 hours of in-service training specifically related to their function as Firearm Pointing Review Officers. This internal in-service training is in addition to the 32 hours of mandatory in-service training required for the calendar year 2020.

### **II. Force Review Division Resources ¶193 ¶575**

At the end of the Second Quarter, the FRD was operating below budgeted personnel strength. Assigned personnel included 1 Commander, 0/1 Lieutenants, 6/6 Sergeants and 39/48 Police Officers. A Notice of Job Opportunity was posted that yielded 38 new applicants.

At the beginning of the Second Quarter, the Lieutenant assigned to the FRD unexpectedly retired. Requests for the assignment of a lieutenant to the Force Review Division were submitted in April, May and June of 2020.

Mandatory social-distancing requirements impeded the facilitation of the NOJO process as in-person interviews that include a written exercise could not be completed. As restrictions on social distancing were eased, NOJO interviews resumed and continued through the conclusion of the Quarter.

## **SECTION TWO:**

### **II. Tactical Response Report Recommendations ¶157 ¶169**

During the Quarter, the FRD completed 489 TRR Reviews. Of those reviews, 35.2%, or 172, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. No referrals were made to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for alleged misconduct during this period. The greatest number of Involved Member debriefing points were made for late activation of the body worn camera (BWC).

Reviewing Supervisors were most often debriefed for not requesting the assignment of an Evidence Technician when necessary; Approving/Investigating Supervisors were most often debriefed for issues related to incorrect box selection on the Tactical Response Report-Investigation.

The FRD completed a review of 36 TRRs in which the Involved Member reported a foot pursuit. Of the 36 reviews, the FRD made a recommendation in one incident for failure to check the foot pursuit box on the TRR as required.

As of February 29, 2020, all use of force incidents involving a foot pursuit were routed to the FRD for review regardless of level. A majority of those incidents were not yet reviewed during this reporting period due to the backlog.

## **SECTION THREE:**

### **I. Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews ¶190 ¶192**

During the second quarter of 2020, 1,029 Firearm Pointing Incident (FPI) event numbers were generated by OEMC. Of the 1,029 event numbers, 917 resulted in Firearm Pointing Incident Reports being generated automatically in CLEARNET for the FRD to review. The most frequently reported event type for Firearm Pointing Incidents was traffic stops (194) followed by person with a gun events (134).

*ii*

Outside deployment of FRD personnel during Q2 resulted in only 34% of all Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews being completed within 30 days as required by the consent decree. Thirteen percent of reviews were completed within 30 to 40 days and the remaining 53% were completed after 40 days. Sixty-nine percent of all Firearm Pointing Reviews completed during the Quarter resulted in no recommendations or advisements.

## **SECTION FOUR:**

## Pattern Identification

**A. Follow up to previously identified pattern:** ¶575 During the First Quarter of 2020, a pattern involving body worn camera usage in the 011<sup>th</sup> District was identified through the use of Tableau dashboards. This report contains details of the 011<sup>th</sup> District Response to the pattern identification.

**B. New Pattern Identification:** ¶237 ¶238 ¶239 For the second quarter in a row, the greatest number of debriefing points on TRR Reviews were related to improper body worn camera usage, most frequently for late activation.

**C. New Pattern Identification:** ¶190 ¶192 For the second quarter in a row, the greatest number of Firearm Pointing Incidents were reported when department members conducted a traffic stop.

**D. New Pattern Identification:** ¶ 157 ¶ 220 For the second quarter in a row, narrative deficiencies relating to the failure to properly document force mitigation and de-escalation in the narrative section of Tactical Response Reports was noted.

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**SECTION ONE:**

**I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Newly assigned FRD personnel received the following training:

**28 May 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

2 Hours 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 themselves with the FPI review process

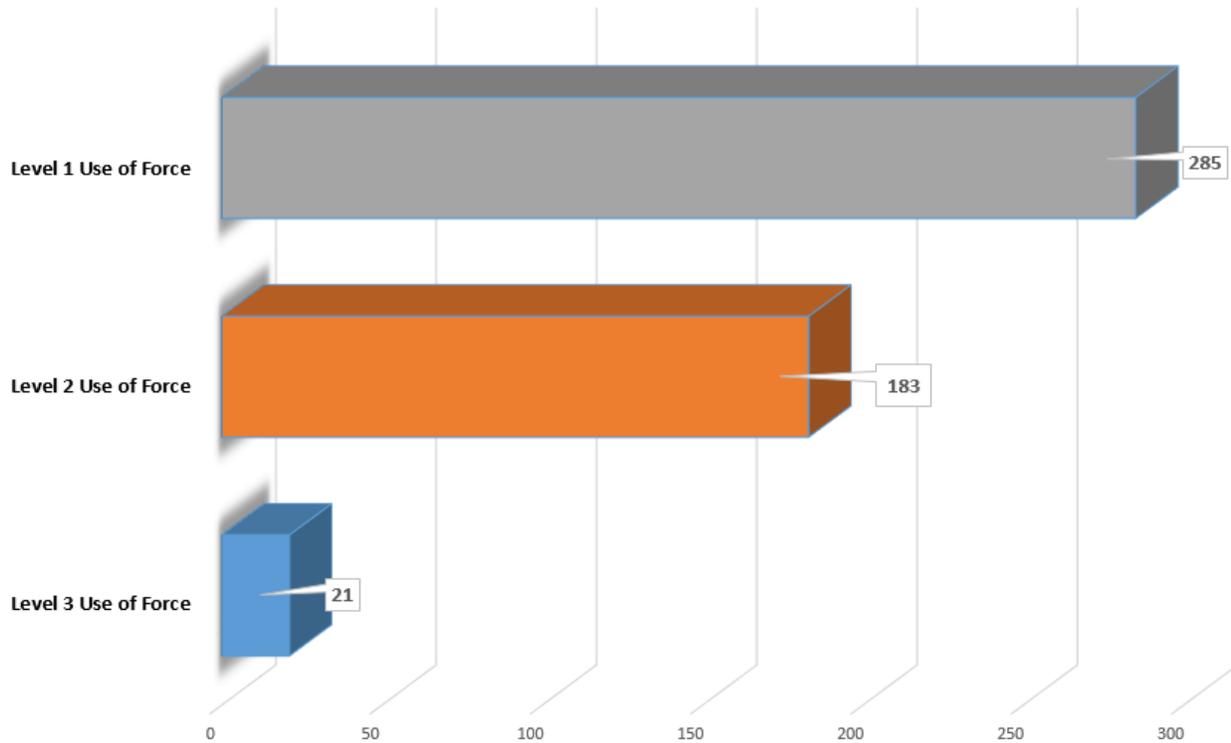
**II. FORCE REVIEW DIVISION RESOURCES ¶193 ¶575**

At the end of the 2nd Quarter 2020 the Force Review Division had the following personnel assigned:

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>
<i>Commander</i>	1	1
<i>Lieutenant</i>	0	1
<i>Sergeants</i>	6	6
<i>Review Officers</i>	39	48

**SECTION TWO:**

**I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT REVIEWS BY LEVEL**



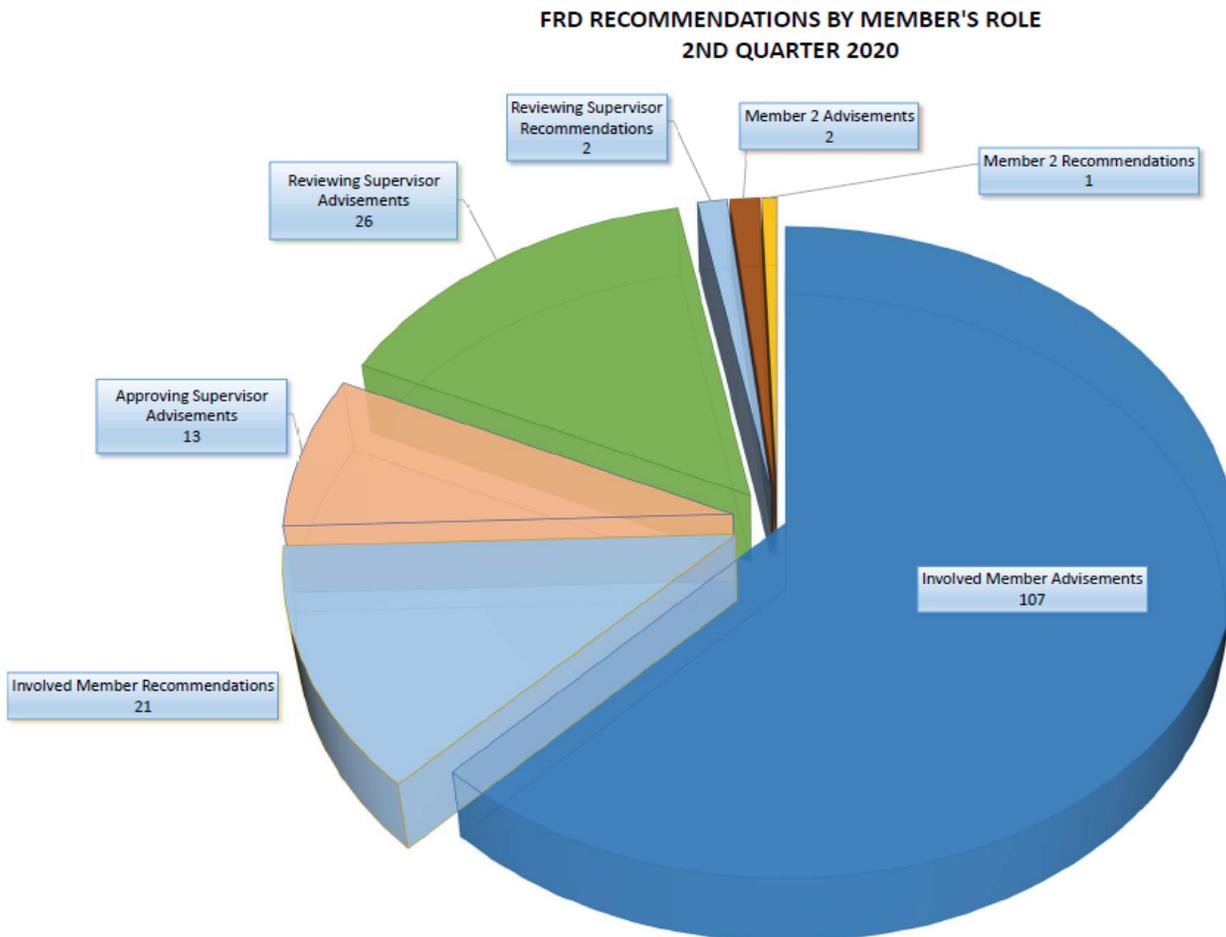
Per the Consent Decree paragraph 574, “A designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will routinely review and audit documentation and information collected regarding each level 2 reportable use of force incident, a representative sample of level 1 reportable use of force, and incidents involving accidental firearms discharges and animal destructions with no human injuries”.

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

*\* The CPD use of force levels were revised and became effective 29 February 2020. The reviews reported above are comprised of incidents that occurred prior to that date*

**II. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ¶157 ¶169**

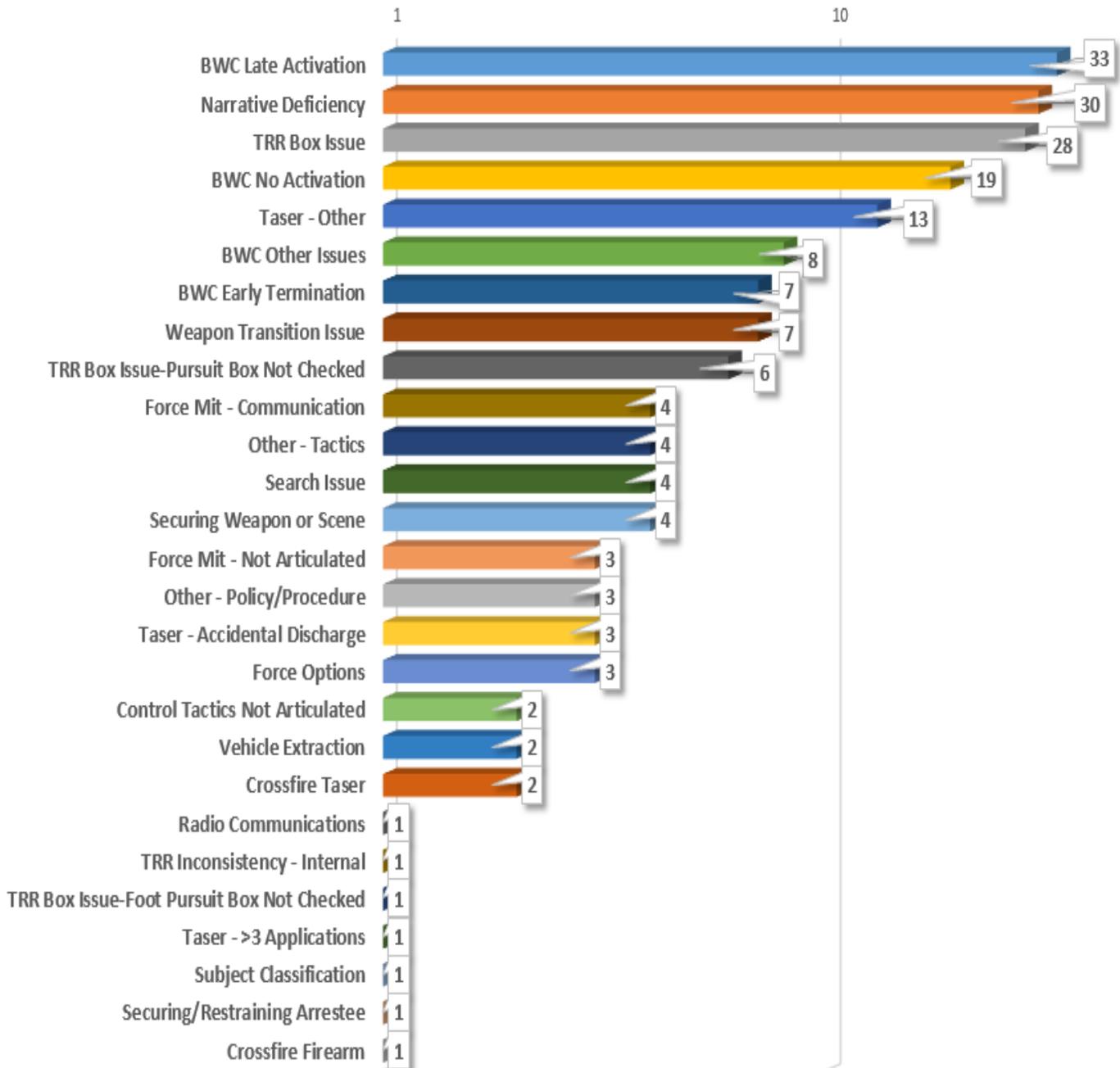
During the second quarter of 2020, the Force Review Division completed 489 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, 35.2%, or 172, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. No referrals were made to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for alleged misconduct during this period. It should be noted that in some instances multiple recommendations or advisements were made during the course of a single Tactical Response Report Review. The recommendations and advisements made on all TRRs reviewed in 2020 Q2 were as follows:



*Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2020 and not necessarily TRRs generated during that time period.*

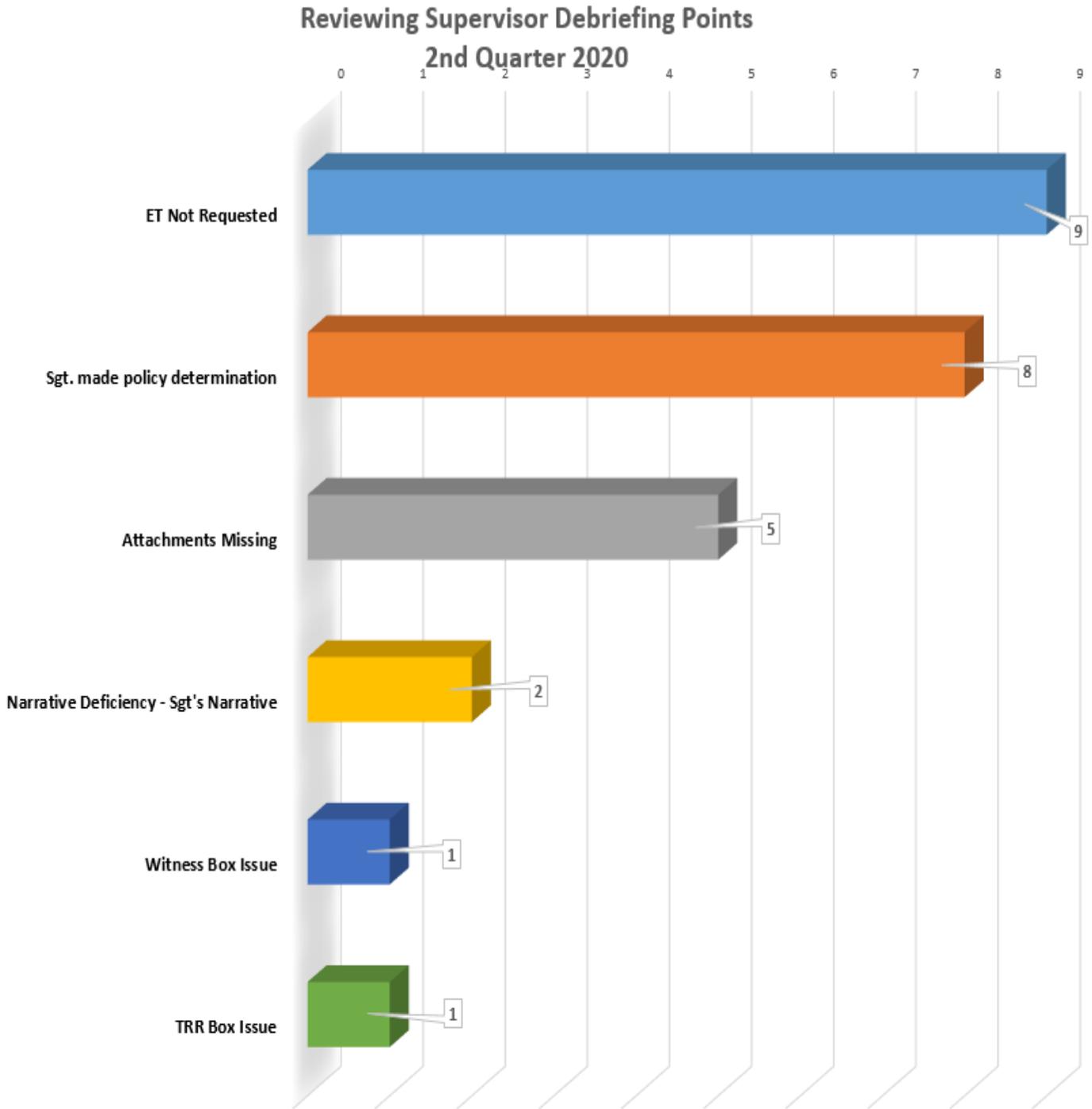
The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Involved Members** during 2020 Q2:

Involved Member Debriefing Points  
2nd Quarter 2020



Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2020 and not necessarily TRRs generated during that time period.

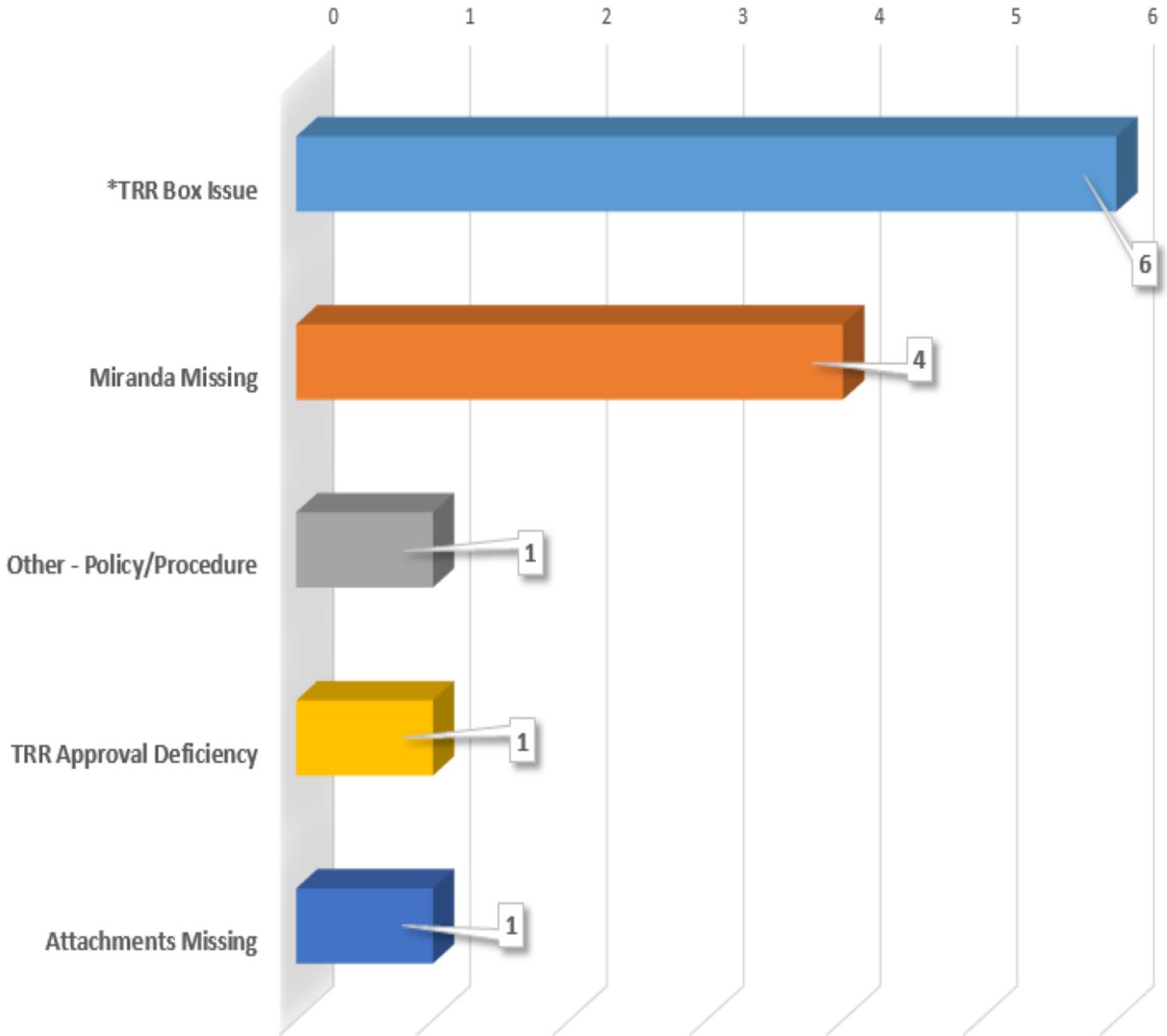
The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Reviewing Supervisors** during 2020 Q2:



*Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 April through 30 June 2020 and not necessarily TRRs generated during that time period.*

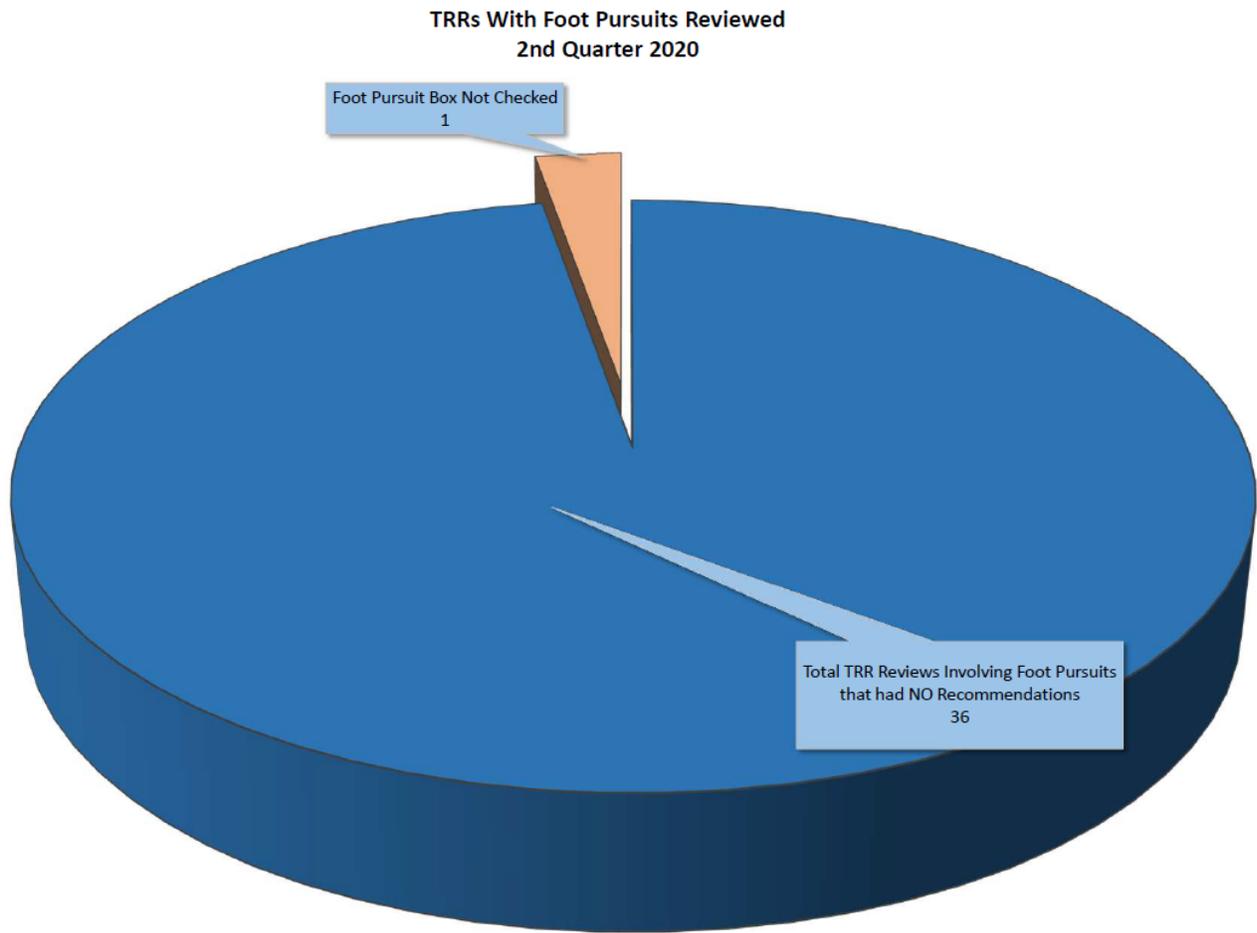
The Force Review Division identified the following Debriefing Points for **Approving/Investigating Supervisors** during 2020 Q2:

**Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points  
2nd Quarter 2020**



*\* All six debriefings were in reference to the Approving Supervisor not recording a Log# on the TRR-I*

*Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2020 and not necessarily TRRs generated during that time period.*



In the 2nd Quarter 2020 the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 37 Tactical Response Reports in which the Involved Member reported a foot pursuit. Of the 37 reviews, the Force Review Division made a recommendation in one of the incidents.

As of February 29, 2020 all use of force incidents involving a foot pursuit were routed to the FRD for review regardless of level. A majority of those incidents were not yet reviewed during this reporting period.

**SECTION THREE: 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 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. For the second quarter of 2020 there were a total of **1,029** Firearm Pointing Incident event numbers generated by OEMC. The CLEARNET system automatically filtered **112** duplicate records. The Force Review Division identified an additional **21** duplicate FPIRs that were not automatically filtered by CLEARNET, totaling **133** duplicate records or **12.9%** of all PNT events in the second quarter of 2020. The FRD reviewed **917** FPIRs in this timeframe which included identifying the 21 duplicate records not filtered by the CLEARNET system.

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.

Some 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.

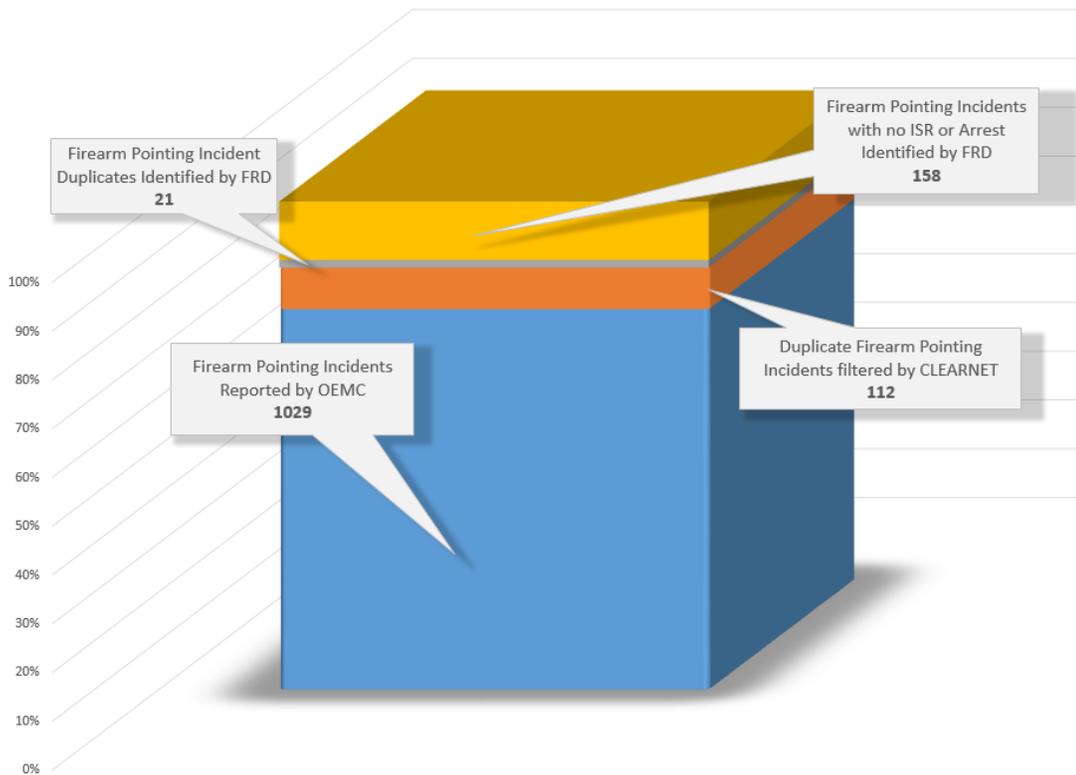
For Firearm Pointing Incidents in which an arrest or ISR was not completed, the FRD conducts a preliminary review to determine if an ISR may have been required but was not completed. In the second quarter of 2020, these instances accounted for approximately **17%** of all PNT events and FPIRs. Of these instances, the FRD identified twenty six instances where an ISR may have been required and the FRD made a notification to the Integrity Unit. These account for **2.8%** of all reviews or **16%** of the FPIRs not reviewed because they did not have an ISR and Arrest associated.

The FRD worked closely with the Information Services Division on an update to the FPIR CLEARNET form which captures these data point so that they can be accurately extracted and published to these dashboards. These updates were requested on March 17, 2020 and made available for FRD testing on March 31, 2020, after which they were approved for use.

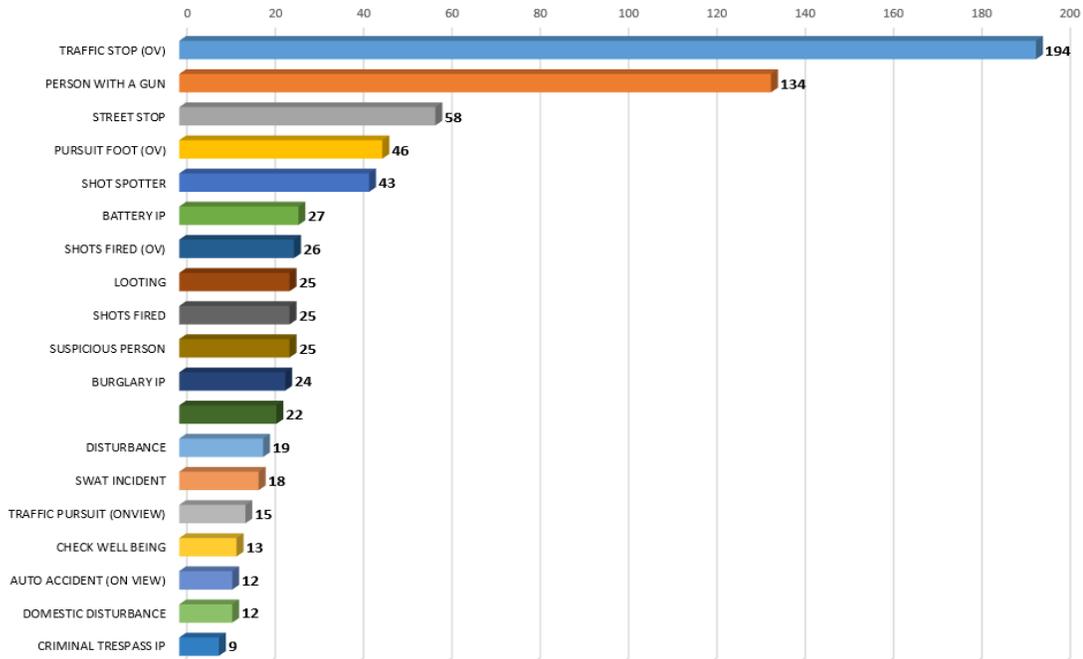
Of all the FPIRs that the FRD has reviewed in the second quarter, the most common recommendation was for **BWC Buffering** of the **Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**23** incidents). When recommendations for training are made, the FRD sends an email to the Involved Beat’s unit Commander and Executive Officer. The Involved Beat is then debriefed and trained by the appropriate supervisor. That supervisor then enters debriefing comments into the FPIR, and the Unit Commander or Executive Officer approves the debriefing and closes the FPIR.

During the second quarter of 2020, a total of 274 firearms were recovered in association with a CPD member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident.

Firearm Pointing Incident Totals  
2nd Quarter 2020

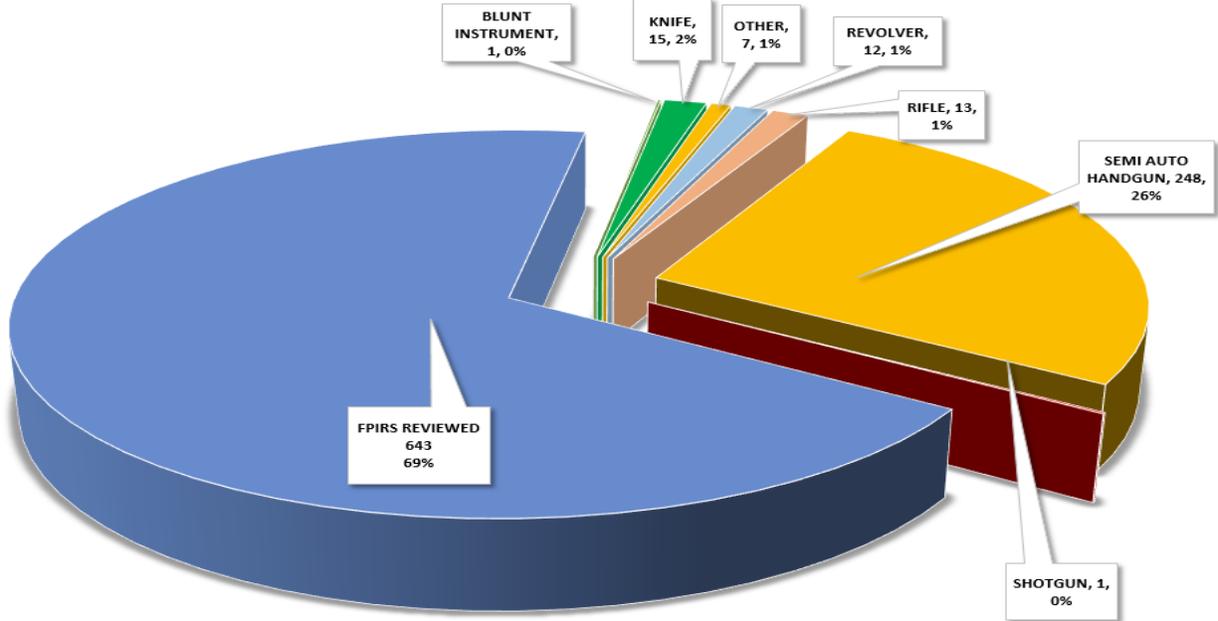


Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type  
2nd Quarter 2020

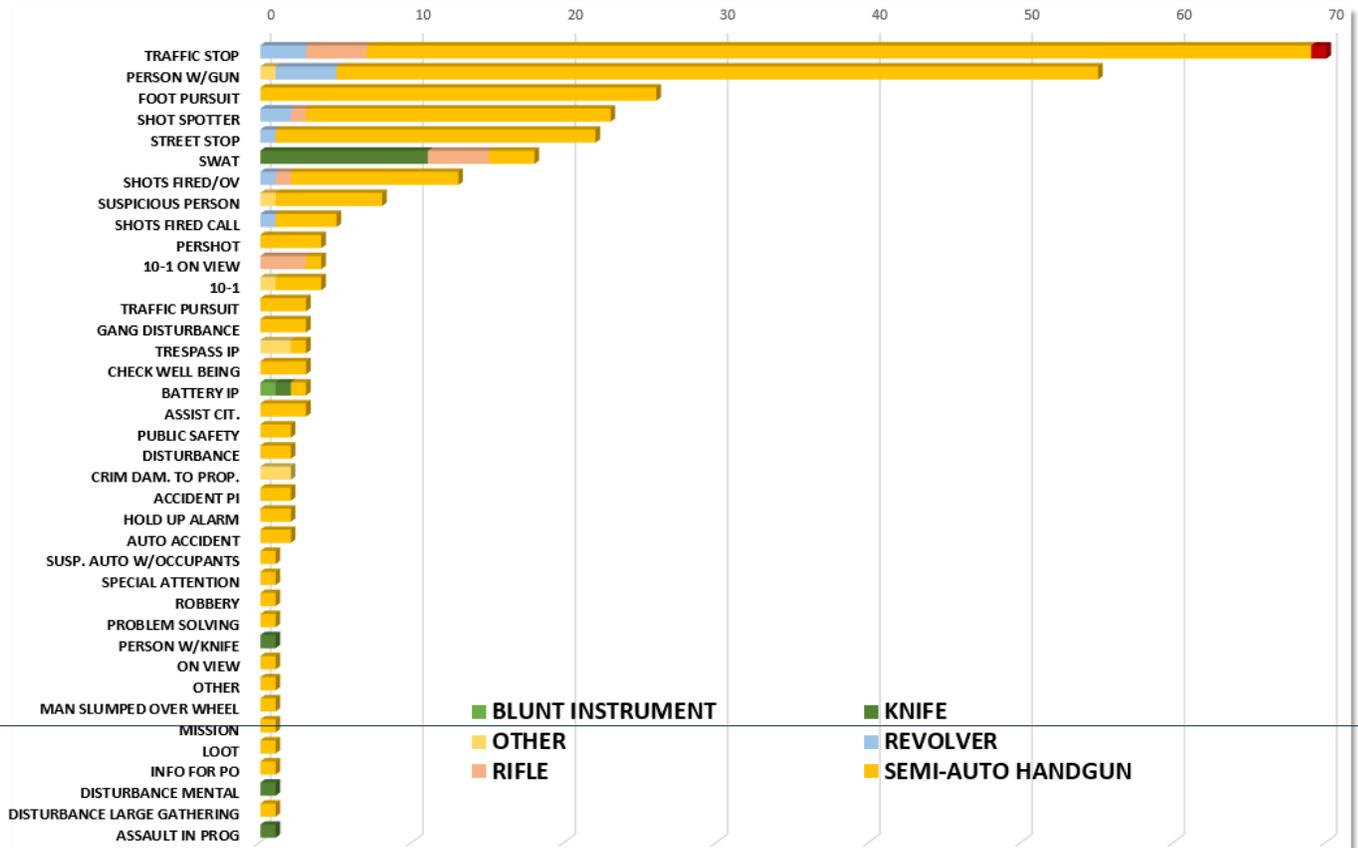


The most frequent event types associated with Firearm Pointing Incidents are shown above. The FRD currently tracks over 75 different event types. These are the initial event types coded by OEMC dispatchers when the beat is assigned a call or informs OEMC of an event.

Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents  
2nd Quarter 2020

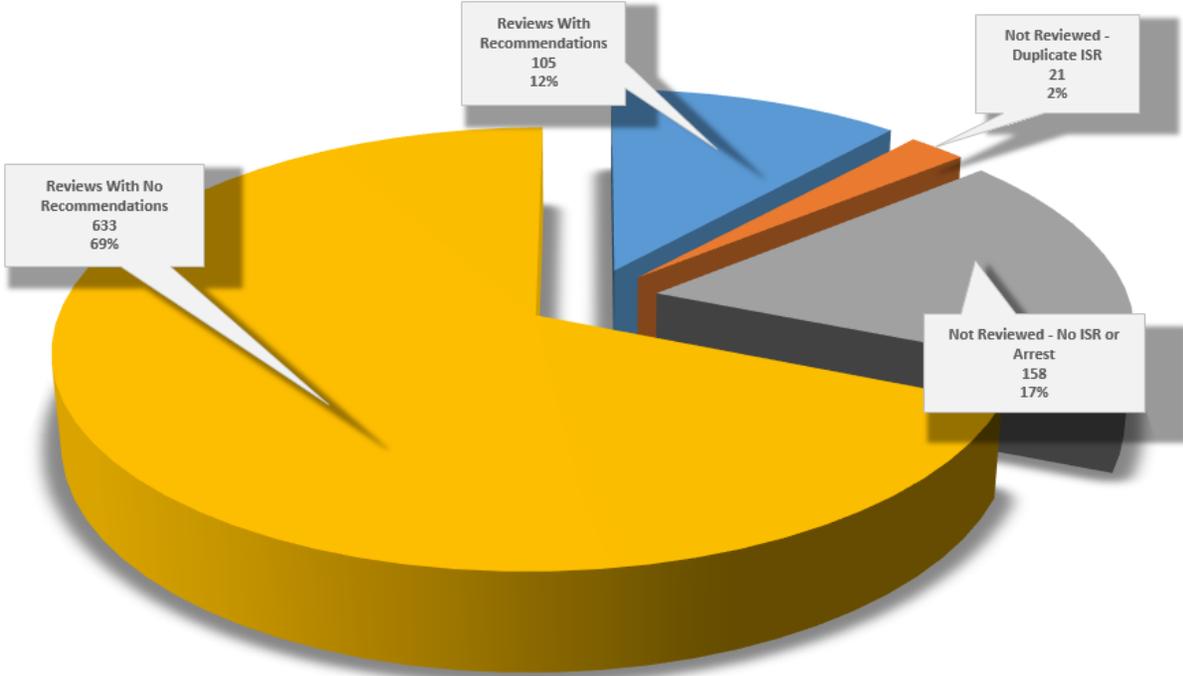


Weapon Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR  
2nd Quarter 2020

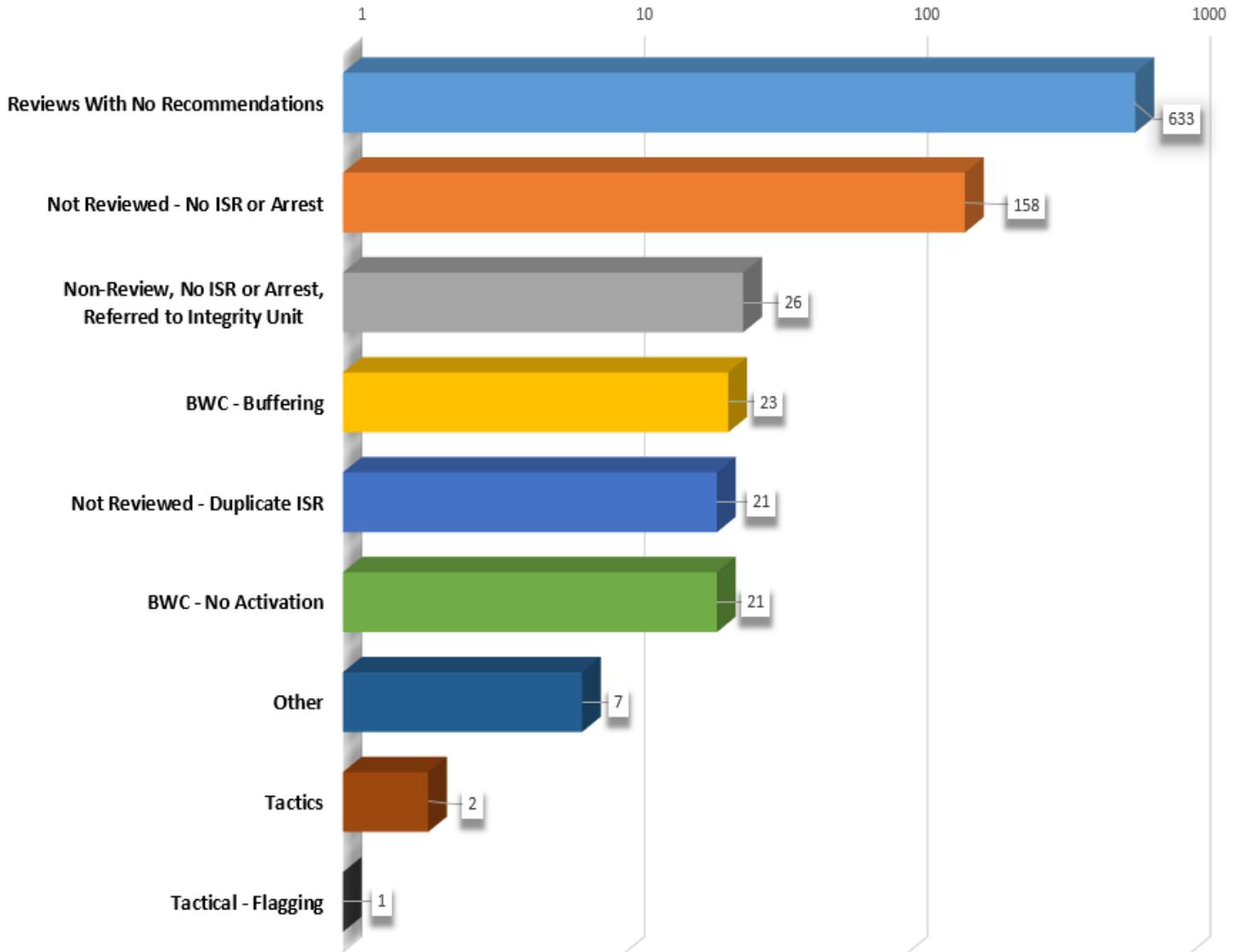


Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews Completed - 30 Day Timeframe  
2nd Quarter 2020

**FPIR Review Totals  
2nd Quarter 2020**

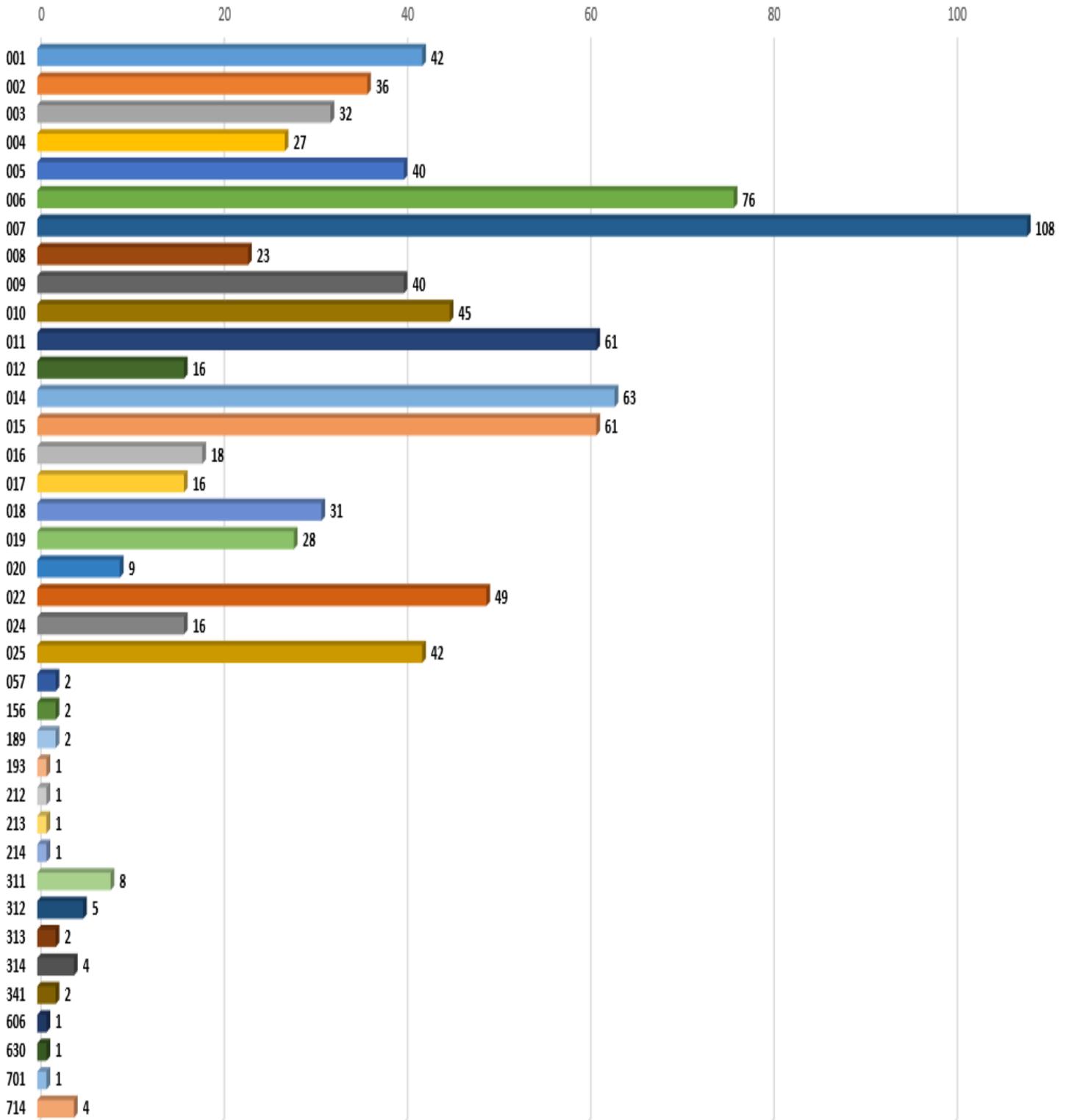


FPIR Recommendation Totals  
2nd Quarter 2020

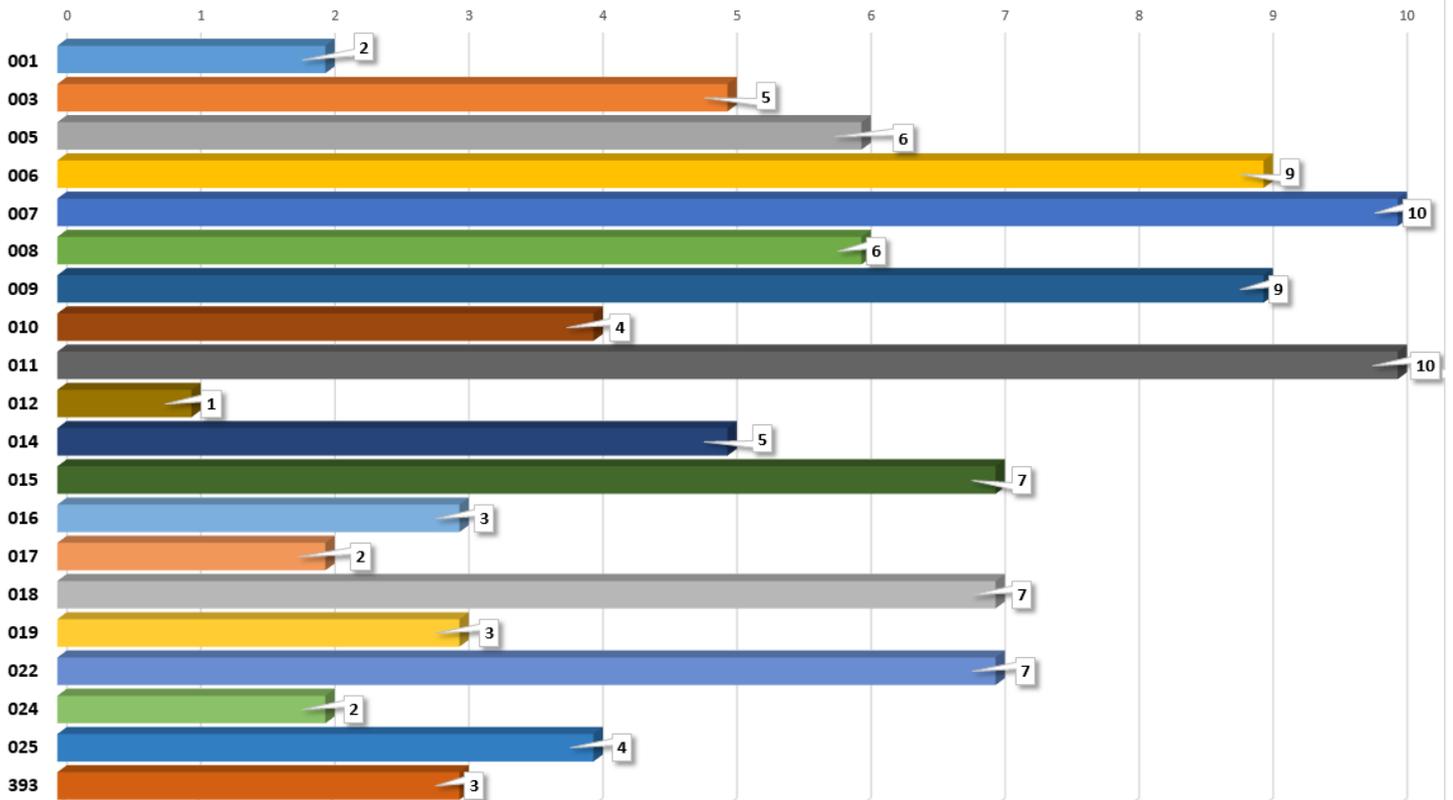


*Some Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews result in multiple recommendations for the same pointing incident.*

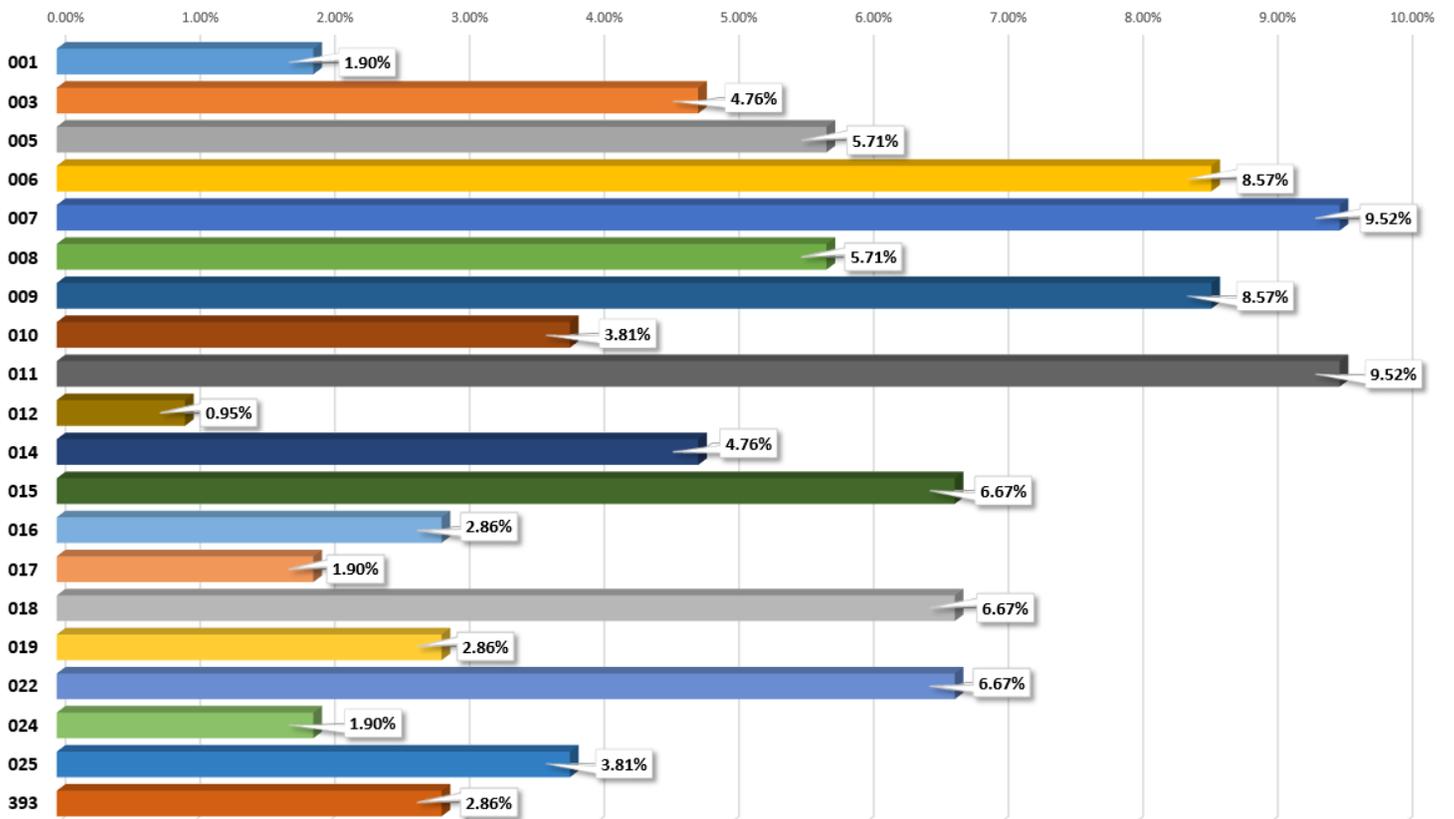
Pointing Incidents by Unit  
2nd Quarter 2020



Recommendations by Unit  
2nd Quarter 2020



Recommendation % by Unit  
2nd Quarter 2020



## **SECTION FOUR: PATTERN IDENTIFICATION ¶157, ¶190, ¶192, ¶220 ¶237, ¶238, ¶239 ¶575¶**

**A. Follow up to previously reported pattern:** During 2020 Quarter 1, a pattern involving body worn camera usage in the 011<sup>th</sup> District was identified through the use of Tableau dashboards. 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 011<sup>th</sup> 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 011<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> District through his chain of command to the Deputy Superintendent, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform for the months of May and June. Reports are scheduled to be submitted through the months of July and August at which time an evaluation of compliance will be conducted.

**B. New Pattern Identification:** For the first time since the inception of the Force Review Division, statistical data became available through the creation of Tableau dashboards that

allowed the Force Review Division to identify a pattern showing the greatest number of debriefing points on Tactical Response Report Reviews were related to improper body worn camera usage.

In response to the availability of quantifiable data, his finding was brought to the Training Oversight Committee Meeting by the Commander of the Force Review Division. As a result, the committee unanimously voted to re-enroll the entire department in the Body Worn Camera e-Learning module. By the end of Q2, 84% of the department had completed the mandatory e-Learning module.

This pattern will continue to be monitored and reported on in future Quarterly and Annual Reports.

**C. New Pattern Identification:** : For the first time since the inception of the Force Review Division, statistical data became available through the creation of Tableau dashboards that allowed the Force Review Division to identify a pattern showing that the greatest number of Firearm Pointing Incidents were reported when department member conducted a traffic stop.

This pattern was presented to the Training Oversight Committee where it was decided that this issue would be addressed via incorporation of scenario-based training in the 2021 in-service training plan.

This pattern will continue to be monitored and reported on in future Quarterly and Annual Reports.

**D. New Pattern Identification:** For the second quarter in a row, narrative deficiencies relating to the failure to properly document force mitigation efforts in the narrative section of Tactical Response Reports was noted.

This pattern will be addressed using a multi-faceted approach. First, after reporting on this pattern at a Training Oversight Committee meeting, the Deputy Chief of the Training Division relayed that 2021 use of force in-service training will contain a scenario-based training component that will require participants to engage in an exercise where they must utilize force mitigation techniques. Participants will then be required to complete the narrative of a Tactical Response Report detailing with specificity their use of force mitigation techniques in order to successfully complete the exercise.

Second, the Force Review Division Commander recommended extensive revisions to the Tactical Response Report Review that will allow for more precise tracking of narrative deficiencies regarding involved member's documentation of force mitigation principles. The revisions to the TRR-R will allow for more efficient and accurate data collection of related to Force Review Division recommendations.

Revisions to the TRR-R were in progress at the end of Quarter 2. This pattern will continue to be monitored and reported on in future Quarterly and Annual Reports.

**APPENDIX A:**

**Acronyms and Terms**

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

<b>Advisements and Recommendations</b>	The Force Review Division training recommendations are classified as either Advisements or <u>Recommendations</u> . Advisements are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor from observations made in the course of a TRR review. Recommendations are formal training advisements made to the involved member and or involved supervisors requiring documentation in the <i>Performance Recognition System</i> .
<b>AXON</b>	Company that provides the Body Worn Camera system worn by CPD officers.
<b>BATIP</b>	Battery in progress call
<b>BURGIP</b>	Burglary in progress call
<b>BWC</b>	Body-Worn Camera
<b>BWC Early Termination</b>	Indicates that the Involved Member deactivated his <i>BWC</i> before the conclusion of an incident.
<b>BWC Late Activation</b>	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his <i>BWC</i> at the beginning of an incident.
<b>BWC No Activation</b>	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his <i>BWC</i> <b>at any point</b> during an incident.
<b>BWC Other Issues</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to BWC usage.
<b>CHECKWB</b>	Check the well-being call
<b>Control Tactics Not Articulated</b>	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.
<b>CRIMTI</b>	Criminal trespass in-progress call
<b>DD</b>	Domestic disturbance call
<b>ET</b>	Evidence Technician
<b>Foot Pursuit Issue</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to a foot pursuit.
<b>Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified that the Involved Member did not follow the guidelines laid out in Training Bulletin 18-01 as it relates to radio communications during foot pursuit incidents.
<b>Force Mit – Communication</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of communication as a Force Mitigation tactic.

<b>Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified that the Involved Member did not follow the guidelines outlined in Training Bulletin 18-01 as it relates to radio communications during foot pursuit incidents.
<b>Force Mit – Communication</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of communication as a Force Mitigation tactic.
<b>Force Mit. – Not Articulated</b>	The Involved Member indicated that they used the principals of Force Mitigation by checking it on the <i>TRR</i> but failed to articulate the actions in their narrative portion of their <i>TRR</i> .
<b>Force Mit. – Positioning</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of positioning as a Force Mitigation tactic.
<b>Force Mit. – Time</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of time as a Force Mitigation tactic.
<b>Force Options</b>	Indicates that the Involved Member incorrectly identified subject’s actions or member’s response in relation to the <i>CPD Force Options Model</i>
<b>FP</b>	Foot Pursuit.
<b>FPIR</b>	Firearm Pointing Incident Report.
<b>ISR</b>	Investigatory Stop Report
<b>MISION</b>	Mission (seat belt, narcotics, etc...)
<b>Narrative Deficiency:</b>	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.
<b>OEMC</b>	Office of Emergency Management & Communications
<b>Other – Policy Procedure</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous policy or procedure issue.
<b>Other – Tactics</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified miscellaneous tactical issues.
<b>Performance Recognition System</b>	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.
<b>PERGUN</b>	Person with a gun call
<b>PERKNI</b>	Person with a knife call
<b>PERSTB</b>	Person stabbed call
<b>PNT</b>	Pointing notification
<b>Radio Communications</b>	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue relating to the involved member’s use of radio to communicate

<b>ROBJO</b>	with dispatchers or other officers.
<b>SUSPER</b>	Robbery just occurred call
<b>Search Issue</b>	Suspicious person call
	Indicates an issue was identified by FRD reviewers relating to the Involved Member’s search of a subject.
<b>SHOTSF</b>	Shots fired call
<b>SS</b>	Street Stop
<b>Taser – Accidental Discharge</b>	The Involved Member reported accidentally discharging a Taser device.
<b>Taser – Crossfire</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a crossfire situation involving a Taser.
<b>Taser – Other</b>	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding Taser handling, use or reporting.
<b>Taser – Over 5 Seconds</b>	Involved Member utilized a Taser cycle that exceeded 5 seconds.
<b>TRR</b>	Tactical Response Report
<b>TRR-I</b>	Tactical Response Report Investigation
<b>TRR Box Issue</b>	One or more boxes on the Tactical Response Report were either omitted or incorrectly checked.
<b>TRR Box Issue – Pursuit Box Not Checked</b>	Foot or vehicle pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report was either omitted or incorrectly checked.
<b>TRR Inconsistency – External</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency between the TRR or TRR-I and other reports (e.g. Arrest Report or Case Incident Report).
<b>TRR Inconsistency – Internal</b>	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified an inconsistency within the TRR or TRR-I.
<b>TS</b>	Traffic Stop
<b>Vehicle Extraction</b>	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue regarding the Involved Member’s actions while extracting (removing) a subject from a motor vehicle.
<b>VIRTRA</b>	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.