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# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

## 2021 YEAR-END REPORT



PUBLISHED APRIL 29, 2022





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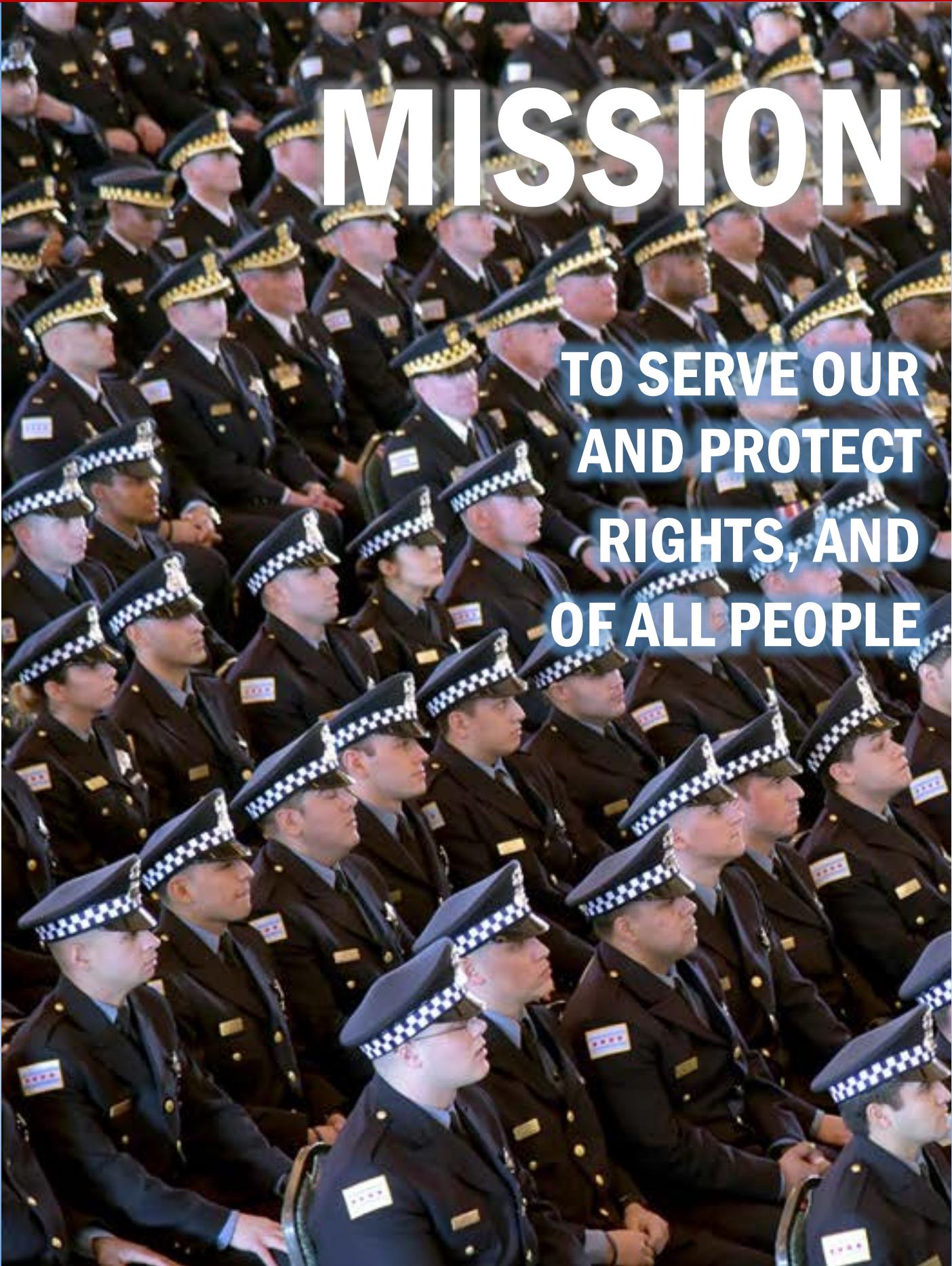


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# MISSION

TO SERVE OUR  
AND PROTECT  
RIGHTS, AND  
OF ALL PEOPLE





# STATEMENT

COMMUNITIES  
THE LIVES,  
PROPERTY  
IN CHICAGO.

Effective Date: 21 May 2019



## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

### 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.



**Chief**

**Angel L. Novalez**



**Deputy Chief**

**Eve M. Gushes**



## FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

**Commanding Officer**

**Gregory E. Hoffman**

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.



# DEPARTMENT CORE VALUES

## ★ PROFESSIONALISM

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

## ★ DEDICATION

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

## ★ INTEGRITY

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

## ★ RESPECT

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

## ★ COURAGE

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



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## BACKGROUND

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

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

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

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the FRD 2021 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 Tactical Response Reports generated in 2021. The FRD began producing reports based on the date of occurrence beginning with the 2021 Q4 report. Previous reports were based on the date that the FRD reviewed a use of force incident. This change will allow the FRD to report on the activities of the Department within a specified timeframe. This will also allow FRD reports to align with published data dashboards as well as reports produced by other Department bureaus. As a result of this change,

the information in this report may not align with the 2021 Q1, Q2, and Q3 reports which contain reviews for incidents which may have occurred outside of the reporting period. This report realigns some of that data into the months and quarters in which the incident occurred.

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 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 eliminated 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. This revision has allowed the FRD to capture a wider data set, which is included in this report.

## TRAINING

FRD staff completed 40 hours of additional in-service training during 2021. This is in addition to the 40-hour required minimum for Department Members in 2020. Topics included, but were not limited to, use of force, Taser, control tactics, room entry, 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment, vehicle stops & occupant control, foot



pursuits, crisis intervention, and VirTra (simulator) training.

New TRR Reviewers received 24 hours of TRR review training (specific to the TRR review process). These new Members also spent 2-4 weeks job shadowing veteran Reviewers to familiarize themselves with the TRR review process.

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

#### **STAFFING**

At the beginning of 2021, the Force Review Division was staffed with one Commander, one Lieutenant, seven Sergeants, and 35 Review Officers. In the first quarter the Department increased the FRD's staffing to include one Lieutenant, eight Sergeants, and 43 Review Officers. By the end of 2021 the FRD had lost personnel due to promotions, transfer, and attrition. The FRD ended 2021 with one Lieutenant, six Sergeants, and 36 Review Officers.

#### **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.

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 2021, the FRD completed 2,363 TRR Reviews. Of the TRR reviews conducted during 2021, a total of 1,061 (44.9%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to in-

volved members or supervisors. This is a decrease over 2020 when 58.9% 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 2021, there were **165 TRRs with recommendations and 896 TRRs with advisements**.

In order to thoroughly review an incident, the FRD reviews not 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 2021, the FRD issued recommendations and/or advisements to "Involved Member 1" in 49.3% of TRR reviews (163 recommendations, 895 advisements, 128 appropriate district /unit action) and "Involved Member 2" in 4.9% of TRR reviews (49 recommendations and 62 advisements).**

The most common debriefing point for Involved Members who used force was "Force Mitigation – Not Articulated." It accounted for 464 debriefings and was debriefed in 19.6% 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 393 debriefing points and was debriefed in 16.6% of all reviews. This included late camera activation, no activation, early deactivation, and other BWC issues.

Reviews conducted during 2021 included **516 TRRs associated with a foot pursuit**. These reviews resulted in **43 debriefings directly related to foot pursuits**, including failure to check the foot pursuit box (5), radio communication during the foot pursuit (20), and partner separation during the foot pursuit (18).

The FRD issued recommendations and/or advisements to **Reviewing Supervisors in 17.1% of its 2021 reviews (25 recommendations and 371 advisements)**. In Department policy and on the TRR, the Reviewing Supervisor is responsible for responding to the scene of many use of force incidents and is required to complete the Reviewing Supervisor section of the TRR. This supervisor is referred to as the "Responding Supervi-



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

sor" in the consent decree. The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors was for failure to request an evidence technician. This accounted for 114 debriefings and was debriefed in 4.8% of all reviews. This was followed by issues related to identifying or documenting witnesses, which accounted for 56 debriefings and was debriefed in 2.3% of reviews.

**The FRD issued recommendations and/or advisements to Approving Supervisors in 12.2% of its 2021 reviews (9 recommendations and 280 advisements).** In Department policy and on the TRR, the Approving Supervisor is responsible for investigating use of force incidents and is required to complete the Approving Supervisor section of the TRR, the TRR-I . This supervisor is referred to as the "Reviewing Supervisor" in the consent decree. The most common debriefing point for Approving Supervisors was for approval of a TRR by an involved member of the same rank as the Approving Supervisor. This accounted for 57 debriefings and was debriefed in 2.4% of all reviews.

During the 2021 calendar year, the FRD **referred three incidents to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) for alleged misconduct.** This equated to 0.01% of all reviews, or 1.2 out of every 1000 reviews. It should be noted that a single incident may result in multiple allegations against multiple members. The three incidents referred to COPA included two allegations of *excessive force*, two allegations of *failure to report excessive force*, one allegation of *inattention to duty*, one allegation of *excessive force and false written reports*, one allegation of *false written reports*, and one allegation of *failure to make a notification to COPA*.

## FPIR OBSERVATIONS

In total, the FRD **reviewed 2,751 Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs)** in 2021. This represents a significant increase over the 2528 incidents reviewed in 2020. Of the reviews conducted in 2021, **865 (31%) resulted in recommendations**. Body-worn camera compliance issues made up the vast majority (827) of these recommendations.

In 2021, "traffic stop" was the most common event type associated with a firearm pointing. There were 820 traffic stops which resulted in a firearm pointing, and this accounted for 27.3% of associated event types.

In 2021, 774 incidents involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle or foot & vehicle), over half of which (437 or 56%) led to the recovery of

a weapon. During this time period, FPIs (both pursuit and non-pursuit related) led to the recovery of 1,038 weapons.

Reviews conducted in this timeframe included **854 FPIRs associated with a foot pursuit**. These reviews resulted in **93 debriefings directly related to foot pursuits**. These debriefings were for partner separation during the foot pursuit (83).

## PATTERNS & TRENDS

The 2,363 TRR reviews of 2021 incidents represents a decrease over the 2,792 reviews conducted of 2020 incidents. This is largely due to the decrease in total number of TRRs generated in 2021. The FRD reviewed a larger percentage of all TRRs (71%) in 2021, than it did in 2020 (66%).

During 2021, 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 2021, 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 debriefed more members on this topic and the Training Division addressed it in its 2021 Use of Force training. The FRD has observed a 3% decrease in the percentage of TRRs with this debriefing point through the course of 2021.

Following a review of 2021 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 15.7% of all reviews. This includes debriefings for no activation, late activation, and early deactivation. This is a slight improvement from 2020 when the rate was 16.2%. 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 30% of the time. This is a substantial



increase from 2020 where BWC issues were identified in 19.8% of incidents. Although the total percentage of TRRs with BWC issues has decreased in 2021 relative to 2020, this percentage has been trending upward throughout the year. This trend, along with the increase in FPIRs with BWC recommendations, highlights the need for increased training to counteract this specific issue. The FRD will continue to monitor body-worn compliance moving forward into 2022.

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. If the FRD identifies a training concern that has been proactively identified, addressed, and documented by the reviewing or investigating supervisor, FRD tracks this debriefing point as being "addressed by Unit." The FRD places great value on this practice because it demonstrates front-line supervisor accountability and the use of teachable moments which improve Department members' knowledge and skills. **The FRD identified 128 such instances in 2021 when a supervisor addressed a deficiency or training issue directly with a member and documented what they did.**

#### **2022 GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

The FRD has observed success in reducing the number of *De-escalation/Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* debriefing points in 2021. The FRD attributes this to the training emphasis in TSG's 2021 in-service training. The FRD will continue this feedback loop with TSG to address other deficiencies.

Body-worn-camera deficiencies continue to be the highest percentage of training recommendations in both TRRs and FPIRs. The FRD will continue to work with the TSG to recommend and develop training methods to address this issue. At the time of this publication, The FRD had published its TRR Supervisory Dashboard. Although long in development, this dashboard is inclusive of all the TRR debriefing points addressed in this report. This dashboard provides real-time data to Department supervisors regarding members under their command. It not only allows supervisors to analyze patterns at a unit/district level, it also allows them to analyze involved department members from the involved member who uses force to the supervisor who responds to the scene and completes the review of the

TRR to the Approving Supervisor who investigates and approves the TRR.

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

The FRD will work with other Department bureaus to identify ways to utilize this dashboard effectively, document its use, and analyze its effectiveness.



# FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

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

On November 1, 2019, the Department issued its first-ever Firearm Pointing Incident (FPI) policy, which requires a Department member to make a notification any time that member points a firearm at a person while 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.

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



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

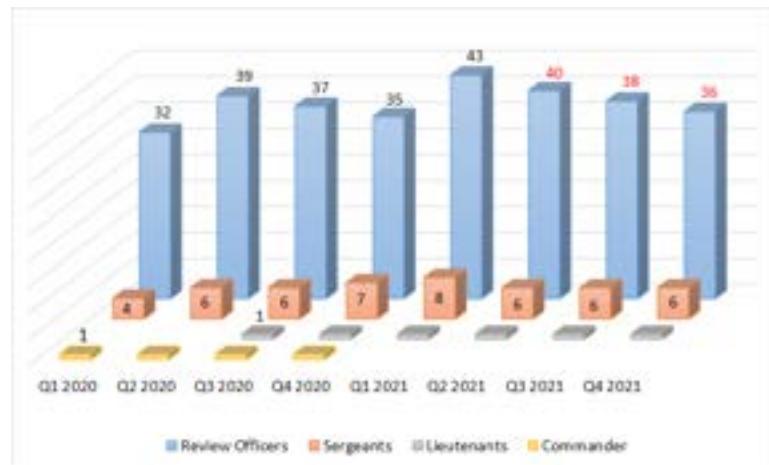
- ★ To serve members of this organization and the community through objective and consistent review and analysis of use of force incidents, foot pursuit incidents and firearm pointing incidents that are associated with an Investigatory Stop Report or a physical arrest.
- ★ To remain proactive and forward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





# FORCE REVIEW DIVISION

## Force Review Division Staff



At the beginning of 2021, the Force Review Division was staffed with **1** Commander, **1** Lieutenant, **7** Sergeants, and **35** Review Officers.

In the first quarter, the Department increased the FRD's staffing to include **1** Lieutenant, **8** Sergeants, and **43** Review Officers. During the first quarter, Commander Eve M. Gushes was promoted to the rank of Deputy Chief of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, which oversees the Force Review Division.

Throughout 2021, the Force Review Division lost personnel through transfers, promotions, and attrition. The most serious loss has been at the rank of police officer (review officer), where the FRD has lost **16%** of its manpower since the beginning of the year. This situation is not unique to the FRD as the Department is dealing with manpower issues across every Bureau.

At the end of 2021 the FRD was staffed with **1** Lieutenant, **6** Sergeants, and **36** Review Officers.

## Staff Requirements

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

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

Once applicants are detailed to the FRD, they are trained by FRD staff to perform the functions of a TRR or FPIR reviewer. This training includes a review of Department policy and its applicability to FRD reviews, as well as Department training materials.

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

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



## Force Review Division Training

All sworn Department members were required to attend **40** hours of in-service training during 2021. The Force Review Division makes recommendations based on tactics, equipment, and training after reviewing different types of incidents. In order to make sure that FRD reviewers have the foundations necessary for critical review, FRD reviewers are required to attend additional in-service training.

In 2021, FRD reviewers attended an additional **40** hours of training with the Training and Support Group. This training is detailed in the 2021 Q1 report and consisted of:



**2** hours Control Tactics



**3** hours Vehicle Stops & Occupant Control



**3** hours VirTra Simulator Training



**8** hours Law Review (4th Amendment, Terry Stops, Stop and Frisk, Warrantless Search and Arrest, Use of Force and Deadly Force)



**8** hours Taser Training



**8** hours Tactical Room Entry Training



**8** Hours Crisis Intervention Training

## Continuous Training

The FRD conducts weekly staff meetings where Department-required training is presented. The FRD also uses this as an opportunity to analyze and discuss policy changes.

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



# DEPARTMENT POLICY

## **SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE**

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



## **DE-ESCALATION**

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

## **WHEN FORCE IS AUTHORIZED**

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

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

**Effective Date:** April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021



# PRINCIPLES OF FORCE MITIGATION

## CONTINUAL COMMUNICATION

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

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

## TACTICAL POSITIONING

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

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

## TIME AS A TACTIC

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

Using time as a tactic may:

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

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

Effective Date: April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021



# LEVELS OF RESISTANCE

## COOPERATIVE SUBJECT

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

## RESISTER

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

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

## ASSAILANT

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

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

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

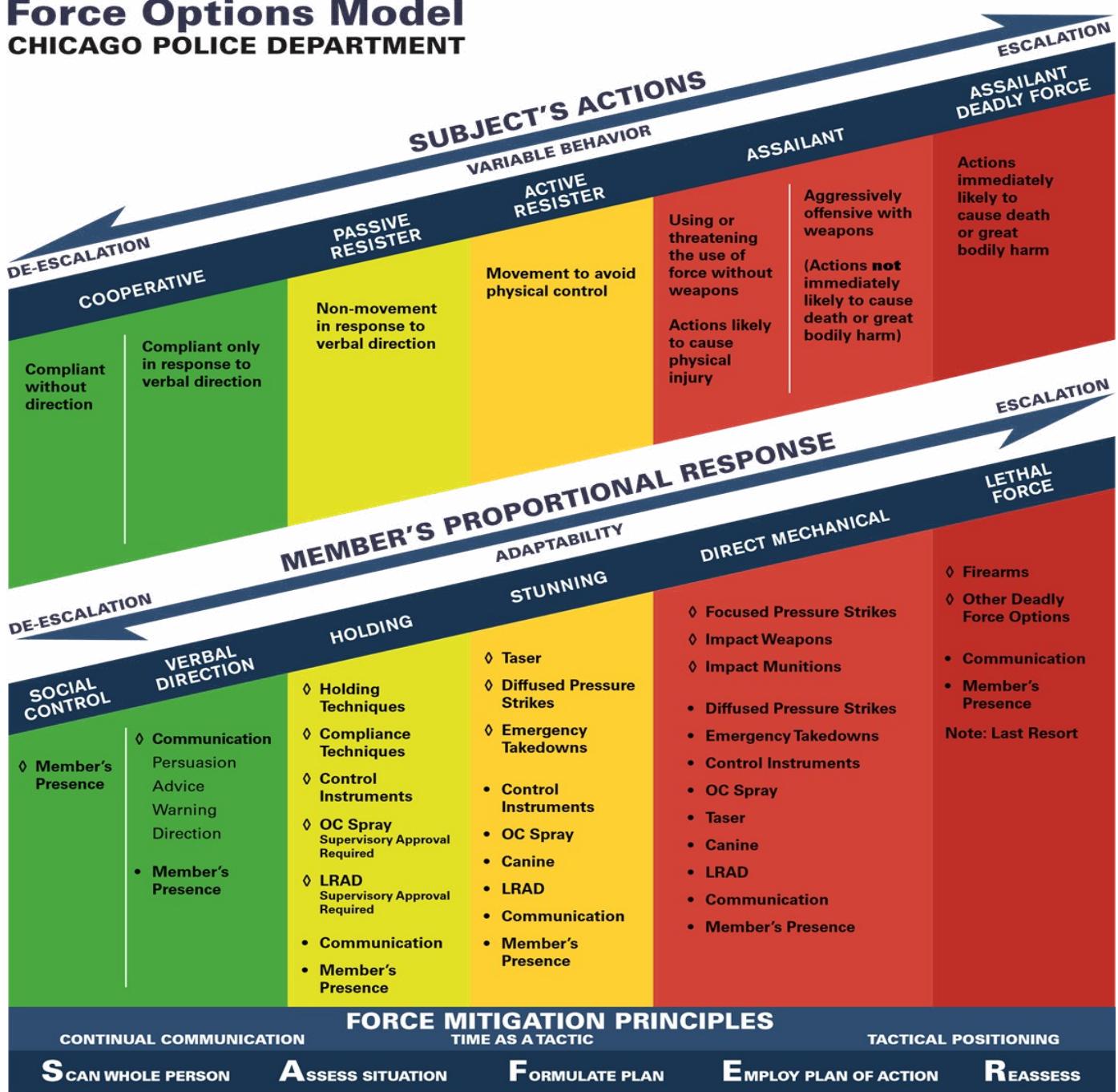
Effective Date: April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021



# FORCE OPTIONS MODEL



## Force Options Model CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT





# CONTROL DEVICES & INSTRUMENTS

## O.C. SPRAY

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

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

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

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

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

**Effective Date:** August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019

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

**Effective Date:** April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021



## BATONS

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

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



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

**Effective Date:** April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021



## TASER X2

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

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

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

### **ACTIVE RESISTERS**

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

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

### **ASSAILANTS**

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

**Effective Date:** *April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021*

**Source:** *G03-02-04 Taser Use Incidents*

**Effective Date:** *April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021*

2



# DEPARTMENT TECHNOLOGY

## ***Body Worn Cameras***

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

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

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

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

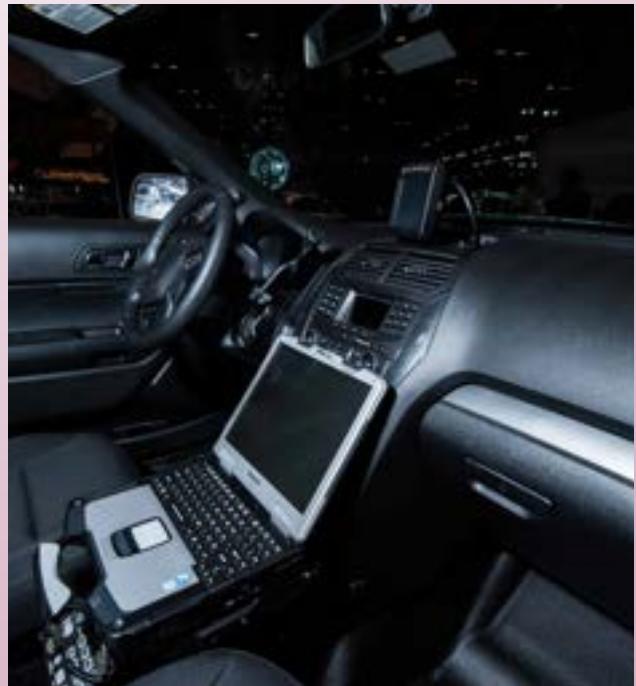


## ***In Car Video System***

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

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

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



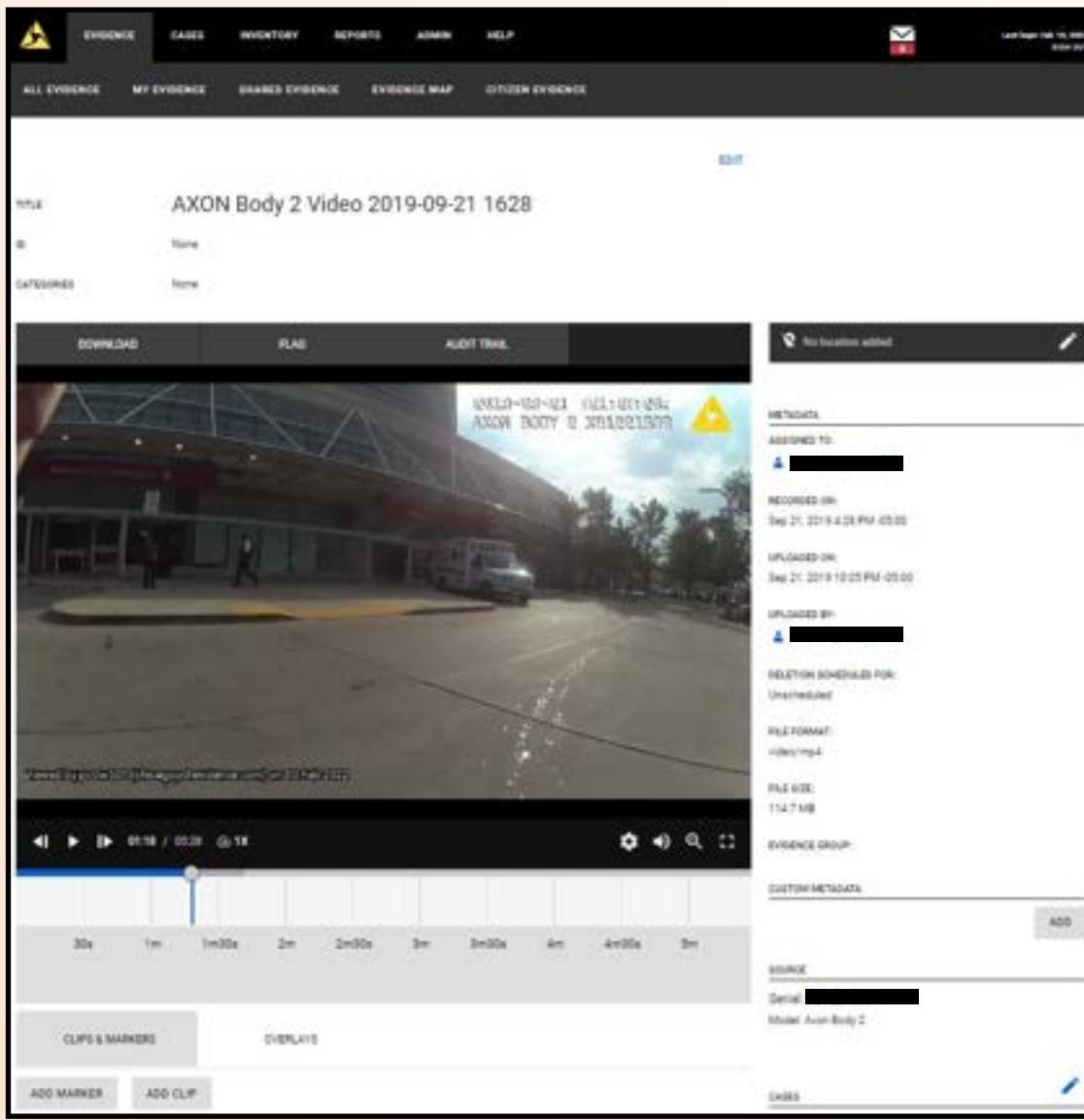


## ***Body Worn Camera Video Access***

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

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

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





# TRR TIMELINE

**1**

## USE OF FORCE INCIDENT OCCURS

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

**2**

## USE OF FORCE INCIDENT IS DOCUMENTED ON A TRR

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

**3**

## SUPERVISORY REVIEW OF THE TRR

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

**4**

## USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATION— COMPLETION OF THE TRR-I

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

**5**

## TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS ARE FLAGGED FOR REVIEW

The TRR application automatically flags for review all Level 2 TRRs, all TRRs involving a foot pursuit, and a random sample of all Level 1 TRRs. Once flagged for review, these TRRs automatically appear in the 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.



# FRD REPORTING

## ***TRR Data Reporting Change***

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

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

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

This methodology is currently being used by the FRD to present Firearm Pointing Incident Review data and will be used to present future Foot Pursuit Review data. This change will most likely push back the production of FRD reports in the future. This will occur because the FRD will need to close out all reviews from a reporting period before analyzing the data and producing future reports.

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



# TRR LEVELS



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

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

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

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

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

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



# FRD REVIEW

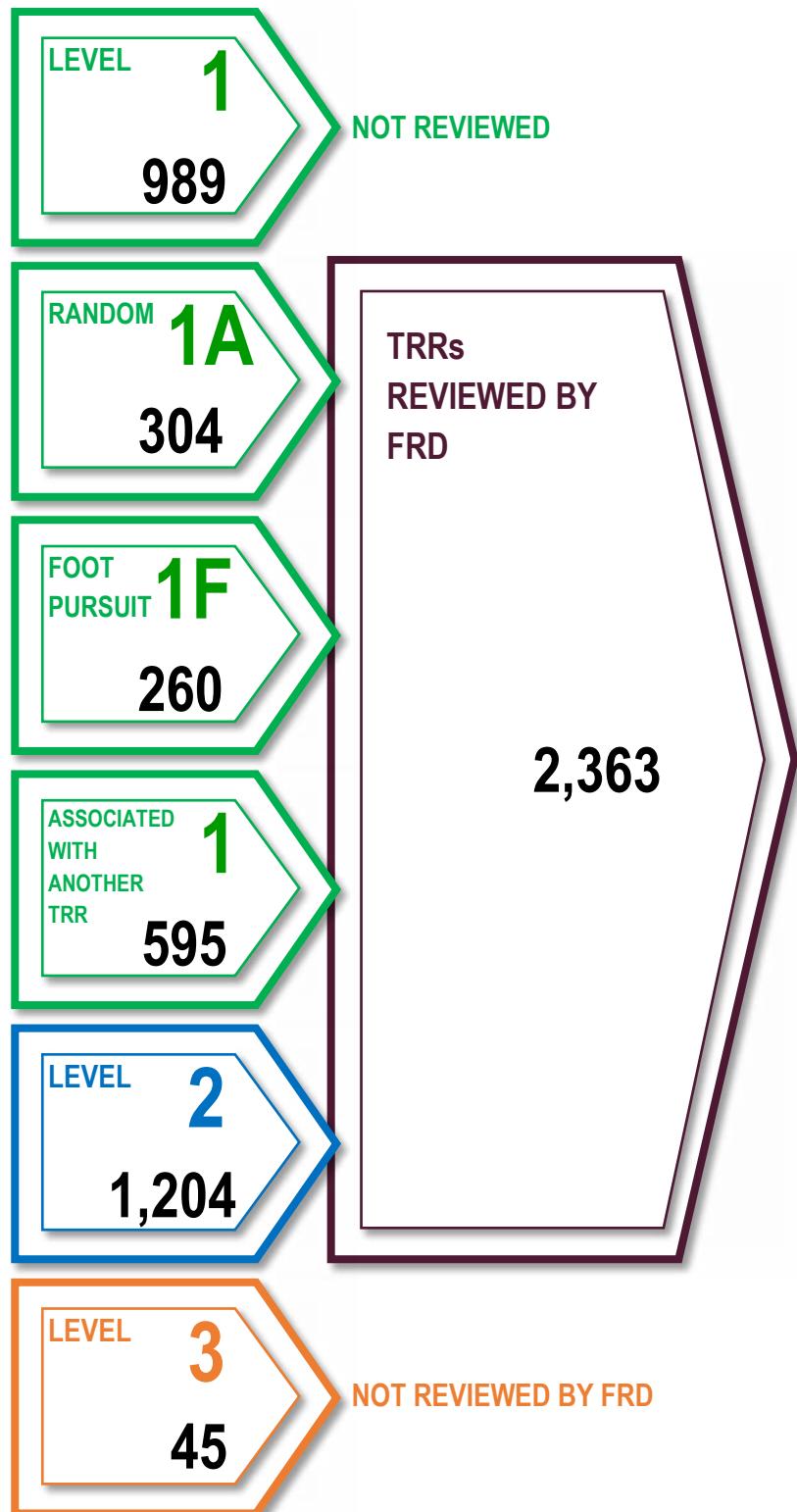
## Force Review Division TRR Reviews by TRR Level

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

The Force Review Division reviews all level 2 TRRs. In 2021, there were **1,204** level 2 TRRs, which accounted for **36%** of all the TRRs generated.

The FRD also reviewed a randomly selected amount of level 1 TRRs, which are classified as level 1A. In 2021, the FRD reviewed **304** level 1A TRRs . The FRD also reviews all level 1 TRRs that are associated with a foot pursuit. These are classified as level 1F. In 2021, the FRD reviewed **260** level 1F TRRs. When reviewing any incident, whether it is a level 1 or level 2 TRR, the FRD also reviews any associated TRRs related to the incident. In 2021, the FRD reviewed an additional **595** level 1 TRRs that were associated with another TRR. In total the FRD reviewed **1,132** level 1 TRRs, or **53%** of all level 1 TRRs.

Altogether the FRD reviewed **2,363** TRRs, or **71%** of all the TRRs that were generated in 2021.





# TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT TOTALS

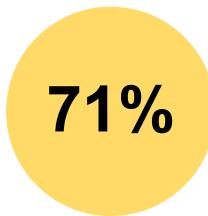
## *Tactical Response Report Totals*



2021 TOTAL



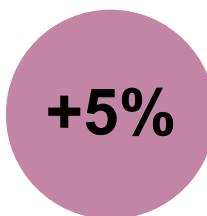
TRRs  
REVIEWED  
BY FRD



% OF TOTAL  
TRRs  
REVIEWED



2020-2021  
CHANGE IN  
NUMBER OF  
TRRs



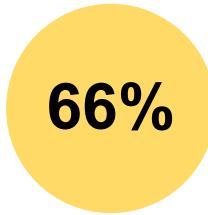
2020-2021  
CHANGE IN  
% OF TRRs  
REVIEWED



2020 TOTAL



TRRs  
REVIEWED  
BY FRD



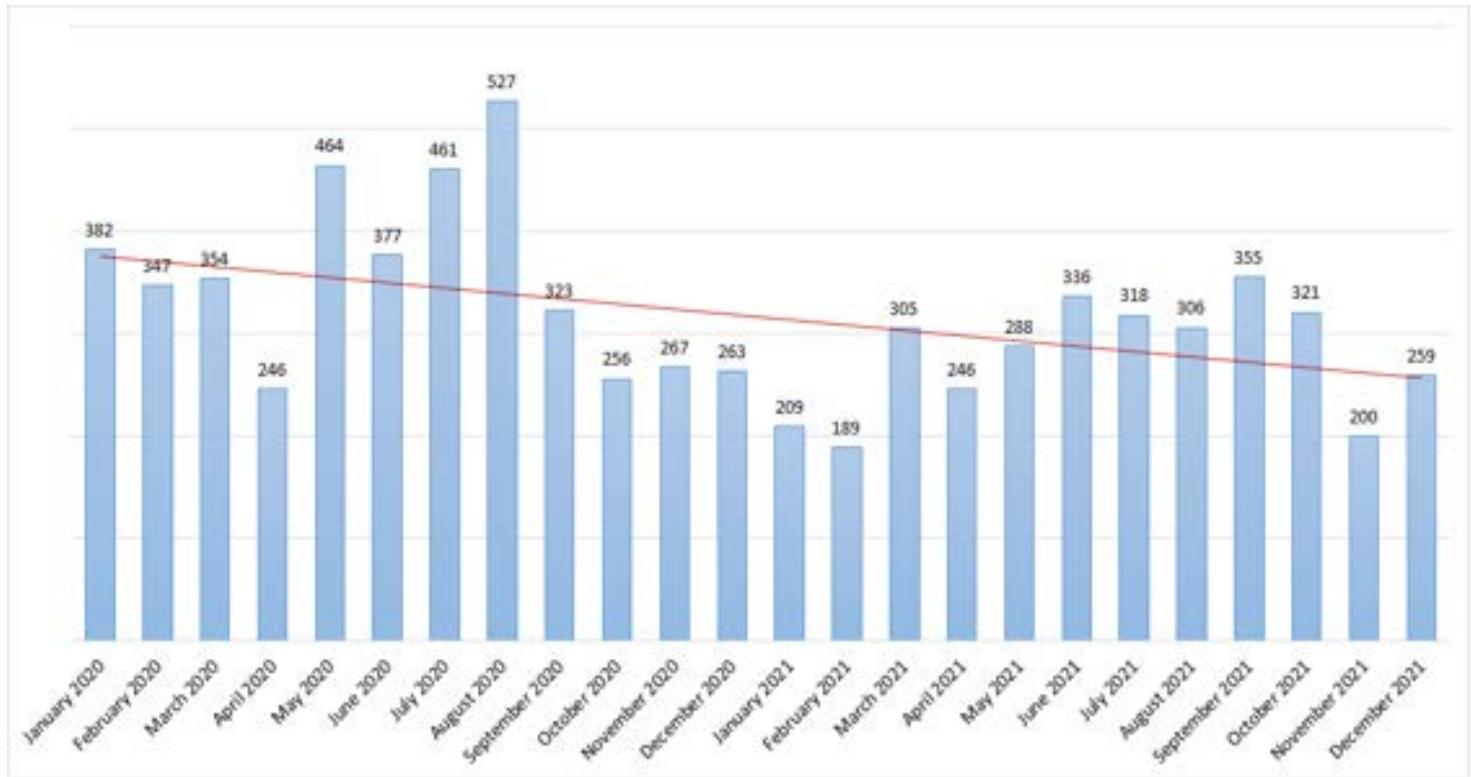
% OF TOTAL  
TRRs  
REVIEWED

In 2021, there were **3,324** Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) created in association with use of force incidents. The Force Review Division reviewed **2,363**, or **71%** of all TRRs because they were either flagged for review based on level or a random sample, or they were associated with an incident that was flagged for review. In 2020, there were **4,262** TRRs generated with the FRD reviewing **2,792 (66%)**.

When comparing 2021 to 2020, there were **22%** fewer TRRs generated in 2021, yet the FRD reviewed **5%** more of all TRRs in 2021. This can be partially attributed to a change in the TRR leveling process in the first quarter of 2020.



## Tactical Response Reports Generated 2020-2021



In 2021, there were an average of **278** TRRs generated each month. In 2020, this average was **356**. This year-over-year decrease can be partially attributed to incidents of civil unrest that occurred from May through August of 2020. Currently the number of TRRs documenting use of force by Department members is trending downward.



# TRRs SUBMITTED BY UNIT & QUARTER

*TRRs Submitted By Unit and Quarter 2020-2021*

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	Total
001	20	54	47	21	23	37	46	23	271
002	42	32	27	34	10	14	39	27	225
003	47	40	46	18	21	20	43	22	256
004	47	38	49	44	39	30	40	37	324
005	38	56	62	28	30	28	57	28	326
006	76	50	66	70	55	53	46	43	459
007	96	107	81	29	21	41	48	67	490
008	22	32	20	15	17	32	28	15	181
009	50	37	38	30	46	16	46	30	293
010	65	80	82	46	61	80	60	32	506
011	121	120	117	69	26	48	40	50	591
012	26	11	25	7	10	18	18	38	153
014	30	34	24	15	9	25	11	17	165
015	38	55	64	27	34	44	55	44	361
016	17	26	25	16	22	19	32	16	173
017	15	22	13	8	4	11	7	12	92
018	43	17	37	32	20	39	39	52	279
019	30	19	40	29	24	32	36	16	226
020	21	8	17	8	8	9	11	7	89
022	24	31	45	32	40	35	25	38	270
024	35	24	51	52	21	39	36	30	285
025	54	41	56	41	32	43	53	33	353
044					1				1
045			1						1
050	8	6	5	5	8	8	3	11	54
051	4	2	3	5		4	2	3	23
057			9			1	2		12
079	1							1	2
102						1			1
114							1		1
116		1				2			3
124			1	1					2
140								3	3
142		2							2
143					4		5		9
145	2		7		1			2	12
150			2						2
171			3		3	11	3	2	22
172		1							1



## TRRs Submitted By Unit and Quarter 2020-2021

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	Total
177				1					1
181			1						1
184	1								1
187				1					1
189	3	1		2	22	5	13	1	47
191	1	2	2						5
192								1	1
193	1			3	1		5	7	17
196			1						1
211	4	22	7					5	38
212	4	4							8
213	7		37						44
214		3					1	8	12
215								6	6
241			1						1
277					2		1		3
311	23	18	2						43
312	11	22	1						34
313	14	10	11						35
314		29	5						34
315		3	6						9
341		1	1						2
353		7	15	3	4	7		1	37
376							1		1
384		2		1				2	5
603	1								1
606	13	7	9	4	6	7	7	2	55
610	2	1	3	3		9	5	1	24
620		2	3	2	4	2	2	4	19
630	8	4	3	4	2		6	1	28
640		1	2	3		4	2	7	19
650			1	6		1	9		17
701	14	5	16	8	1		5	2	51
704	3			4	5	6	4	4	32
712			1						1
714			16	1		8	4	3	32
715			49	1		1	10	9	70
716			48	56	64	78	67	16	329
721			1						1



# TRRs REVIEWED BY UNIT & QUARTER

*TRRs Reviewed by Unit and Quarter 2020-2021*

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



## TRRs Reviewed by Unit and Quarter 2020-2021

Unit	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4
177				0				
181			0					0
184	0							
187				0				
189	2	1		1	12	4	7	1
191	0	2	0					
192								1
193	1			2	1		3	4
196			0					
211	2	16	7					5
212	2	4						
213	7		18					
214		1					0	7
215								6
241			1					
277					1		0	
311	12	15	2					
312	6	20	1					
313	13	7	10					
314		17	3					
315		1	4					
341		0	0					
353		0	15	3	4	7		1
376							0	
384		2		0				0
603	1							
606	10	5	8	3	4	6	5	2
610	2	1	0	0		9	5	0
620		1	3	1	0	2	1	3
630	3	0	3	4	2		6	1
640		0	1	3		1	2	7
650			1	2		0	7	
701	7	5	12	7	1		4	0
704	0		2	0	3	4	4	4
712			0					
714			6	0		5	2	1
715			30	1		0	9	2
716			25	31	47	51	50	10
721			1				0	



# TRRs BY FORCE LEVEL & UNIT

*TRRs Submitted by Force Level and Unit 2021*

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
001	84	44	128
002	40	49	89
003	54	52	106
004	89	55	144
005	88	54	142
006	105	90	195
007	102	71	173
008	60	32	92
009	89	47	136
010	158	69	227
011	95	60	155
012	48	34	82
014	40	22	62
015	106	68	174
016	64	24	88
017	29	5	34
018	103	47	150
019	80	28	108
020	23	12	35
022	101	37	138
024	65	55	120
025	83	76	159
044	1		1
050	22	8	30
051	6	3	9
057	2	1	3
079	1		1
102	1		1

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
114	1		1
116	2		2
124		1	1
140	2	1	3
143	6	3	9
145	3		3
171	16	3	19
189	30	11	41
192	1		1
193	10	3	13
211	5		5
214	6	3	9
215	4	2	6
277	2		2
353		12	12
376	1		1
384	1		1
606	14	7	21
610	5	10	15
620	10	2	12
630	8	1	9
640	7	5	12
650	10		10
701	4	4	8
704	16	4	20
714	7	7	14
715	20		20
716	128	87	215



## TRRs Reviewed By Force Level and Unit 2021

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
001	42	44	86
002	18	49	67
003	32	52	84
004	47	55	102
005	45	54	99
006	64	90	154
007	62	71	133
008	30	32	62
009	37	47	84
010	102	68	170
011	56	60	116
012	24	34	58
014	17	21	38
015	68	68	136
016	37	24	61
017	16	5	21
018	64	46	110
019	38	28	66
020	12	12	24
022	49	37	86
024	38	55	93
025	48	76	124
044	1	0	1
050	15	7	22
051	0	3	3

Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Total
057	2	1	3
079	1	0	1
116	1	0	1
124	0	1	1
143	1	3	4
171	4	3	7
189	13	11	24
192	1	0	1
193	5	3	8
211	5	0	5
214	4	3	7
215	4	2	6
277	1	0	1
353	0	12	12
606	9	7	16
610	4	10	14
620	4	2	6
630	8	1	9
640	4	5	9
650	7	0	7
701	1	4	5
704	10	4	14
714	1	7	8
715	11	0	11
716	69	87	156



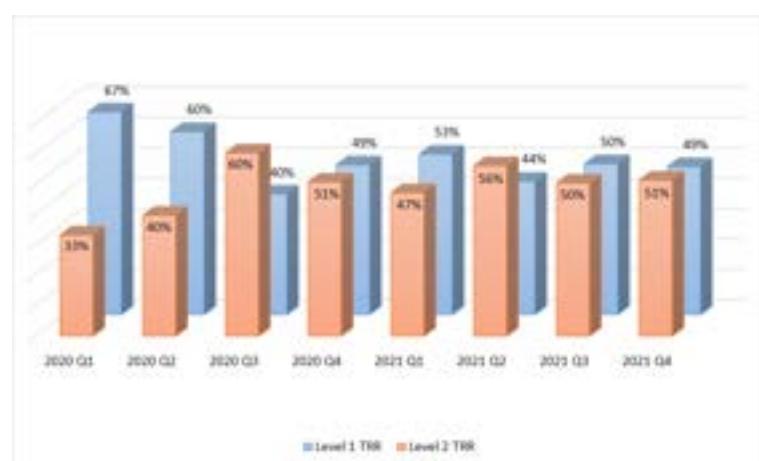
# TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS

## % of TRRs Reviewed by District

Unit	Total TRRs	TRRs Reviewed	% of TRRs Reviewed
001	129	86	67%
002	90	67	74%
003	106	86	81%
004	146	102	70%
005	143	99	69%
006	197	156	79%
007	177	135	76%
008	92	62	67%
009	138	86	62%
010	233	175	75%
011	164	121	74%
012	84	58	69%
014	62	38	61%
015	177	137	77%
016	89	62	70%
017	34	21	62%
018	150	110	73%
019	108	67	62%
020	35	24	69%
022	138	86	62%
024	126	93	74%
025	161	125	78%

The FRD reviewed an average of **63%** of each unit's TRRs generated in 2021. Of the 22 police districts, the FRD reviewed an average of **71%** of their TRRs. The 014th District had the lowest percentage of TRRs (**61%**) while the 003rd District had the highest percentage of TRRs reviewed (**81%**).

## TRR Reviews by Force Level by Month

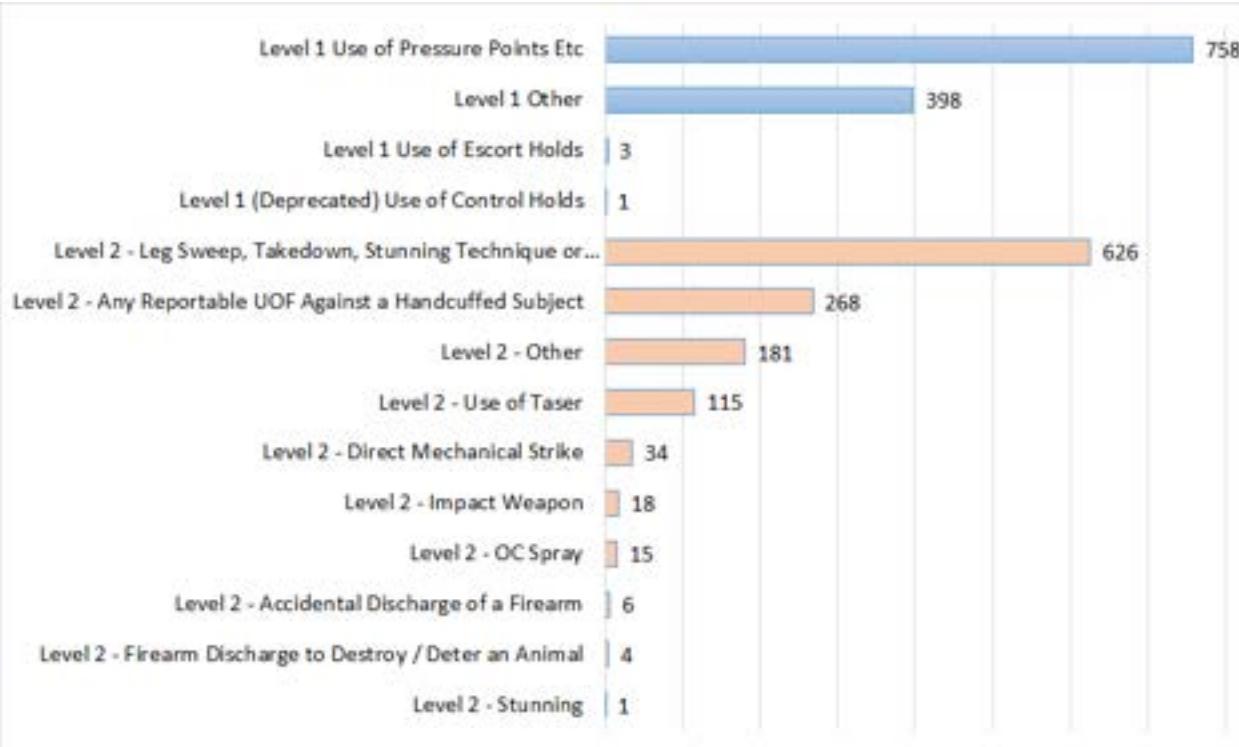


In 2020 the level classifications for use of force incidents was changed from a four level system to a three level system. When this change took effect, a larger percentage of incidents began to be classified as level 2 uses of force.

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



## Reviewed TRR Levels by Force Options



In 2021, **52%** of the TRRs that were reviewed indicated a level 2 use of force. The majority of these (**49.4%**) indicated a leg sweep, takedown, stunning technique or weaponless direct mechanical action. **58%** of the TRRs reviewed indicated a level 1 use of force by the involved member. The majority of level 1 incidents that were reviewed indicated the use of pressure points compliance, joint manipulation, armbars, leg sweeps, weaponless defense techniques or takedowns that do not result in injury.

The second most common level one use of force was for other (**34.3%**). This generally indicates that there is a battery to a Department member and there is no reportable use of force by the Department member, or a physical technique that does not specifically fit into the other level 1 categories.

Of the level 2 TRRs that were reviewed, **21.1%** were classified as level 2 because of force used against a handcuffed or otherwise physically restrained subject, **9.1%** for Taser discharge, **2.7%** for a direct mechanical strike, **1.4%** for impact weapon use, **1.2%** for OC spray discharge, **0.5%** for an accidental firearm discharge, and **0.3%** for a firearm discharge solely to deter or destroy an animal.

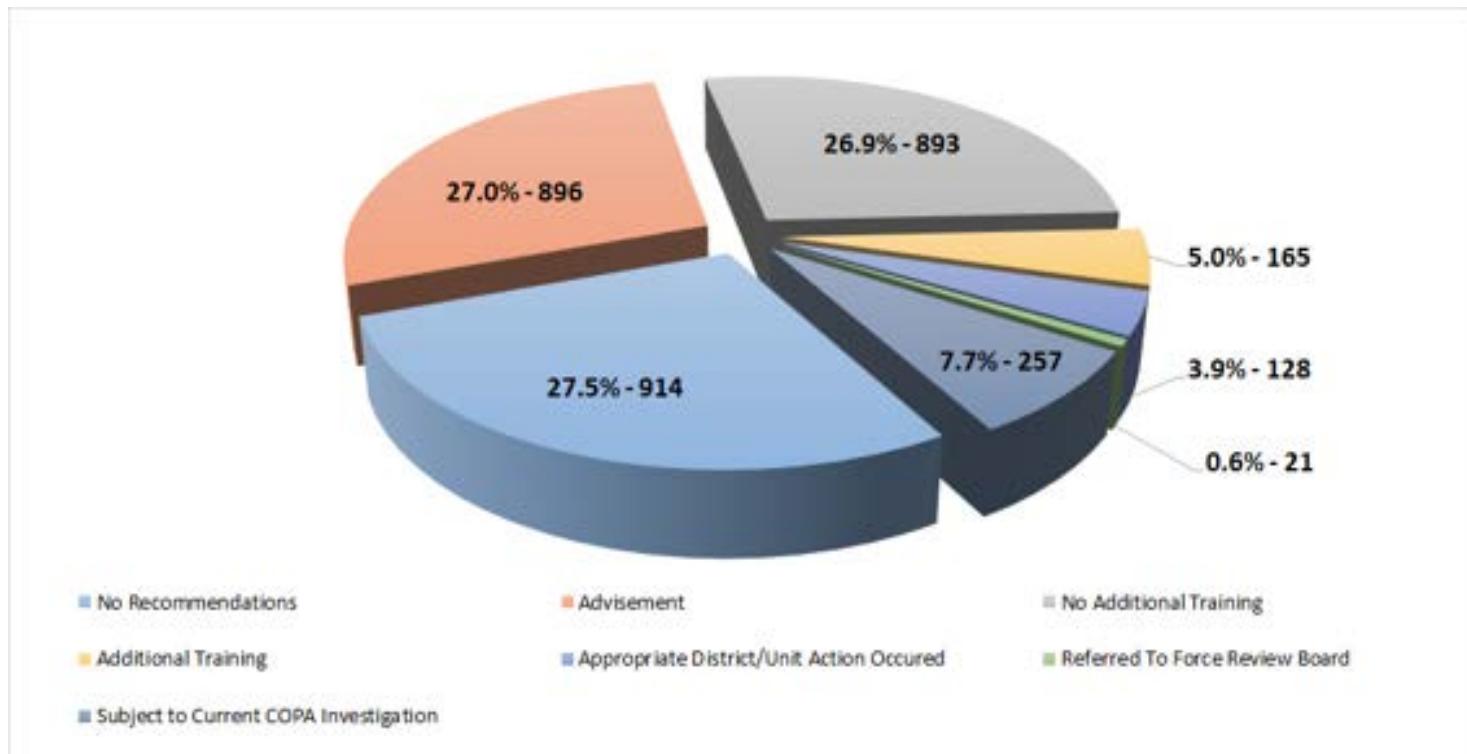
The third most common level two use of force was for other (**14.3%**). This generally indicates that there is a physical technique used that does not specifically fit into the other level 2 categories in combination with an injury/allegation of injury.

Some of the TRRs that were reviewed indicated more than one level 1 or level 2 use of force type, accounting for a total larger than the 2,363 TRRs that were reviewed.



# TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

## *TRR Recommendations*

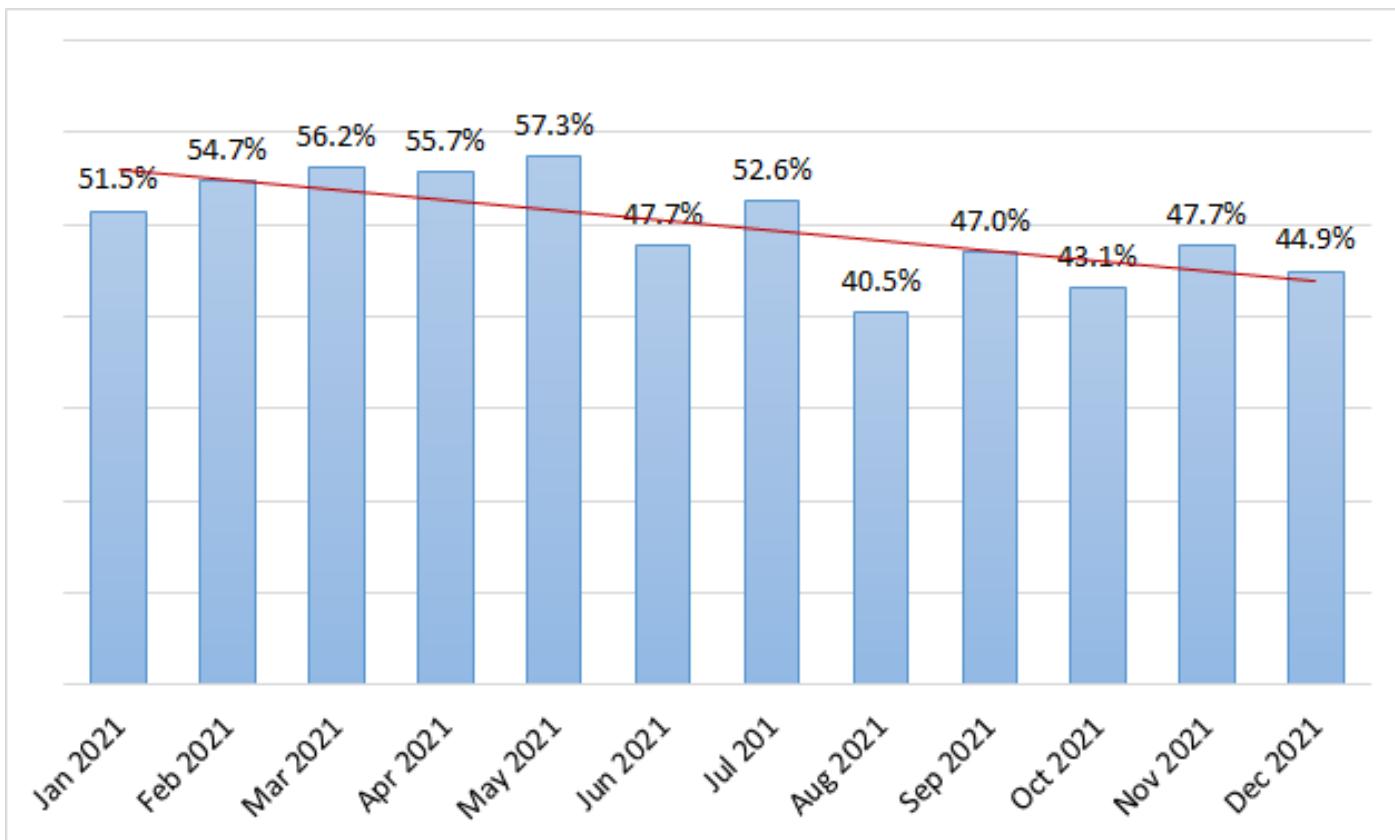


In 2021, Department members submitted a total of 3,324 Tactical Response Reports. Of those, 914 were not reviewed and thus had no training recommendations. Of the reports reviewed by the Force Review Division, 893 had no debriefing points and the FRD did not recommend any additional training.

When the Force Review Division reviews a TRR and encounters a training opportunity, it makes an “advisement” or a “recommendation.” An advisement is recommended training that is detailed in writing and issued directly to the involved Department member. These are issued for minor policy infractions. A recommendation is recommended training that is conducted by the involved member’s immediate supervisor or the Training and Support Group (training academy). These are made for involved members who have repeated debriefings for the same policy issue, or that have officer safety implications. In 896 cases the FRD made an advisement for training. This represents 27% of all TRRs submitted, or 37.9% of TRRs reviewed. In 2020, 27.1% of all TRRs submitted and 41.4% of all TRRs reviewed had an advisement. In 165 incidents, a recommendation was made. This represents 5% of all TRRs submitted or 7% of TRRs reviewed. In 2020, 4.2% of all TRRs submitted and 6.4% of all TRRs reviewed had a recommendation. When comparing 2021 to 2020, there had been a slight decrease in the percentage of advisements and recommendations made by the FRD.



### % Of TRRs Reviewed With Debriefing Points



Over the course of 2021, there has been a downward trend in the percentage of Tactical Response Reports that included debriefing points from the Force Review Division. It is possible that this is a direct result of the Department's implementation of the 2021 8-hour Force Communications and 8-hour Use of Force Procedures in-service training which is required for every Department member. This training was created by the Training and Support Group in collaboration with the FRD. This training highlights many of the most common debriefing points that are issued by the FRD. The FRD will continue to monitor this trend.



# TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

## % Of TRRs Reviewed With Training Recommendations By Unit

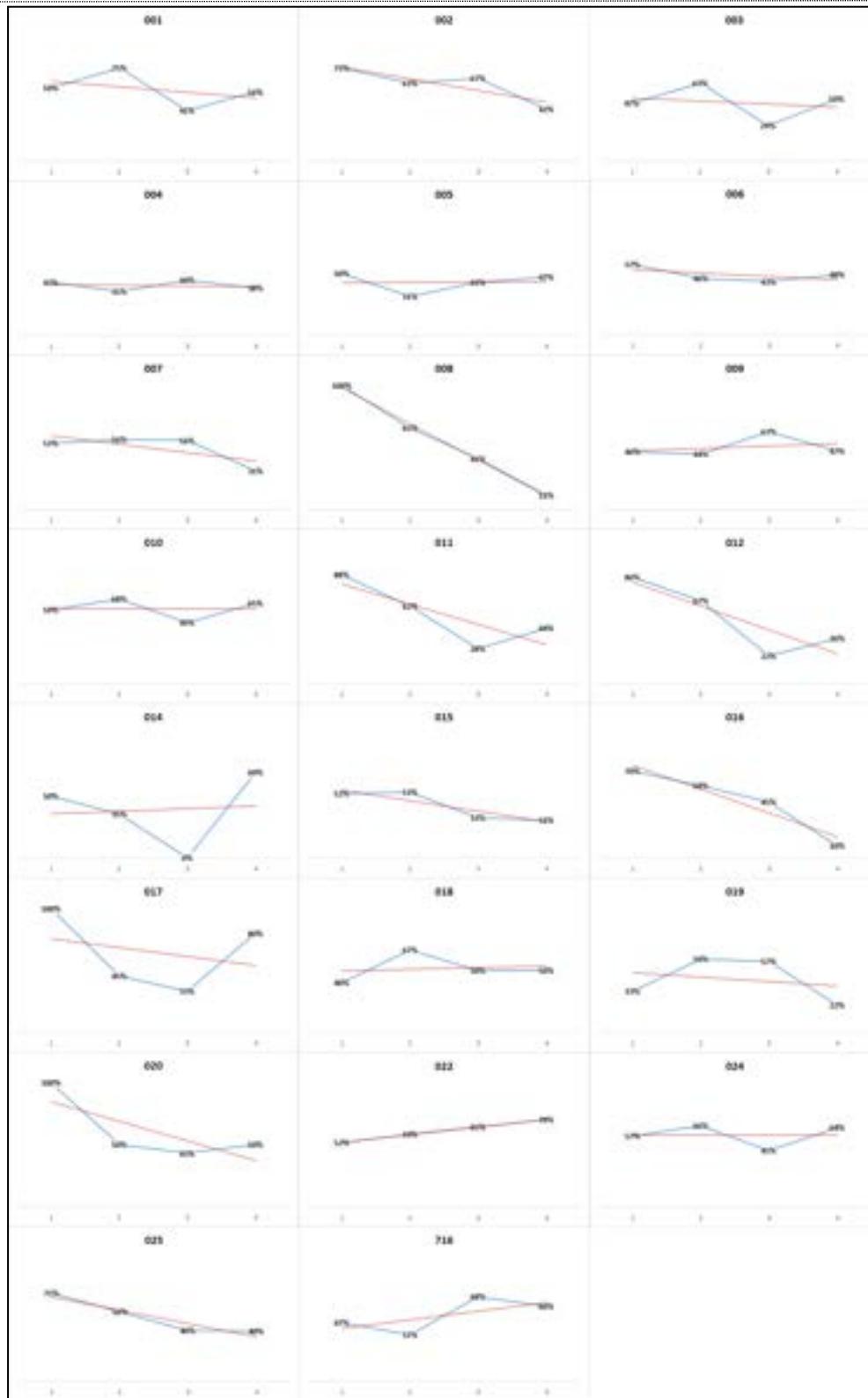
The percentage of a District/Unit's TRRs that have training recommendations (advisements and recommendations combined) can illustrate the gains that are made in documenting use of force incidents thoroughly and accurately. The expectation is that district's and units make gradual increases in these percentages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

Even in the districts/ units that have the most TRRs/use of force incidents, use of force incidents are low-frequency events. Patterns and trends within units/districts should be analyzed on a long term basis. Districts/units with the lowest reported TRRs tend to have the highest percentage of TRRs with training recommendations. One example illustrated here is the 017th District in 2021 Q1. In 2021 Q1, the FRD reviewed **two** TRRs with both having a training recommendation. This resulted in **100%** of the TRRs having training recommendations.

Unit	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4
001	58.8%	75.0%	40.6%	55.6%
002	75.0%	62.5%	66.7%	41.7%
003	46.7%	62.5%	28.6%	50.0%
004	42.9%	35.3%	44.4%	38.1%
005	50.0%	31.3%	42.9%	47.1%
006	56.8%	45.7%	42.9%	48.4%
007	53.3%	56.3%	55.6%	30.8%
008	100.0%	65.4%	40.9%	11.1%
009	46.4%	44.4%	62.5%	47.1%
010	59.2%	67.9%	49.1%	64.7%
011	87.5%	62.2%	28.1%	44.4%
012	85.7%	66.7%	22.2%	36.4%
014	50.0%	35.3%	0.0%	69.2%
015	51.9%	52.9%	32.5%	30.6%
016	70.0%	58.3%	45.0%	10.0%
017	100.0%	45.5%	33.3%	80.0%
018	40.0%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%
019	33.3%	59.1%	57.1%	22.2%
020	100.0%	50.0%	42.9%	50.0%
022	52.0%	58.8%	64.7%	70.4%
024	57.1%	65.6%	45.5%	64.0%
025	70.8%	55.9%	40.5%	40.0%
044	0.0%			
050	0.0%	57.1%	100.0%	60.0%
051			50.0%	0.0%
057		0.0%	100.0%	
079				0.0%
116		0.0%		
124	0.0%			
143			75.0%	
145				
171	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
189	50.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%
192				0.0%
193	0.0%		100.0%	50.0%
211				0.0%
214				57.1%
215				0.0%
277	0.0%			
353	25.0%	0.0%		100.0%
376				
384				
606	50.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
610		22.2%	0.0%	
620		50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
630	100.0%		0.0%	100.0%
640		0.0%	0.0%	85.7%
650			0.0%	
701	100.0%		75.0%	
704	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%
714		80.0%	50.0%	0.0%
715			66.7%	100.0%
716	46.8%	37.3%	68.0%	60.0%



## % Of TRRs Reviewed With Training Recommendations By Unit Trends



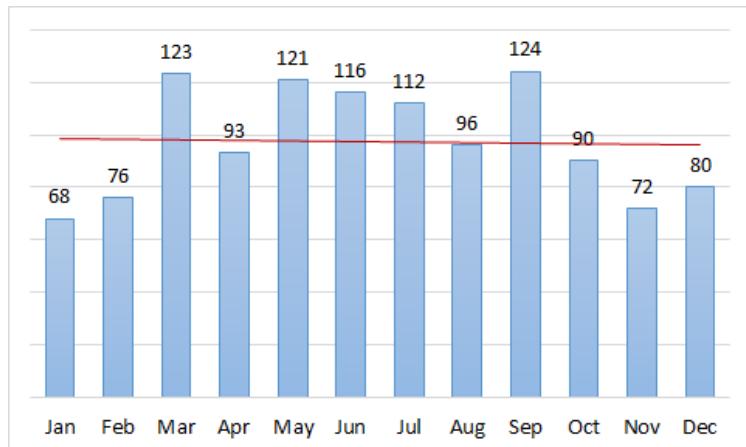
In 2021, the majority of districts/units that have the highest frequency of use of force incidents, are trending downward when looking at the percentage of TRRs reviewed that have debriefing points.

A few districts are trending slightly upwards such as 005, 009, 014, 018, and 022. Units with the largest increase in the percentage of reviewed TRRs with training recommendations are 022 and 716.



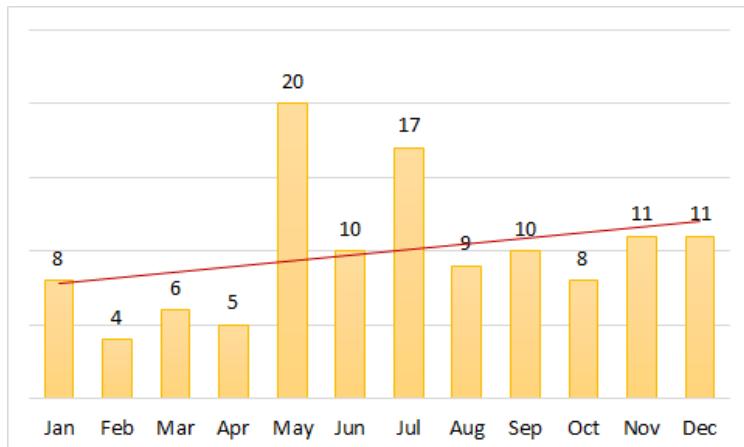
# TRR RECOMMENDATION TOTALS

## TRRs With Involved Member 1 Debriefing Points



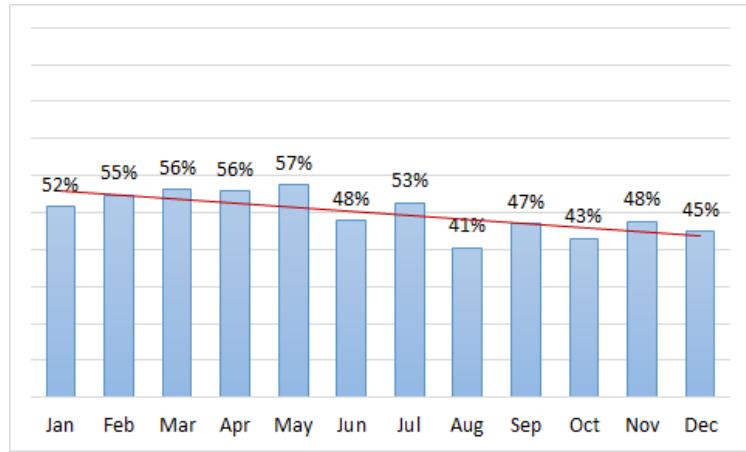
Involved Member 1 refers to the member who uses force and is responsible for completing their individual Tactical Response Report.

## TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points



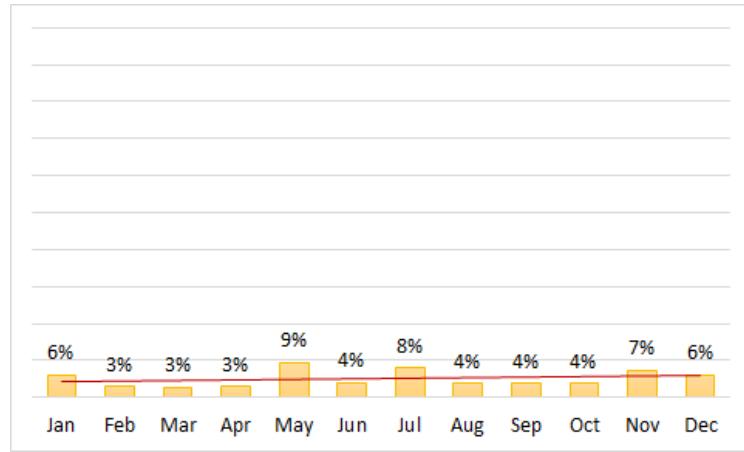
Involved Member 2 normally refers to another member who is part of the use of force incident but who does not use force and is not required to complete a TRR.

## TRRs With IM1 DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2021, TRRs with Involved Member 1 (IM1) debriefing points are trending downward.

## TRRs With IM2 DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed

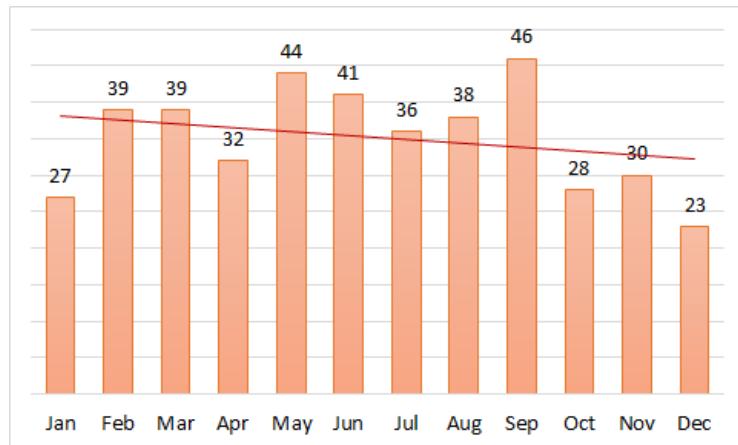


In 2021, TRRs with Involved Member 2 (IM2) debriefing points are trending slightly upward. IM2 debriefings are infrequent.

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

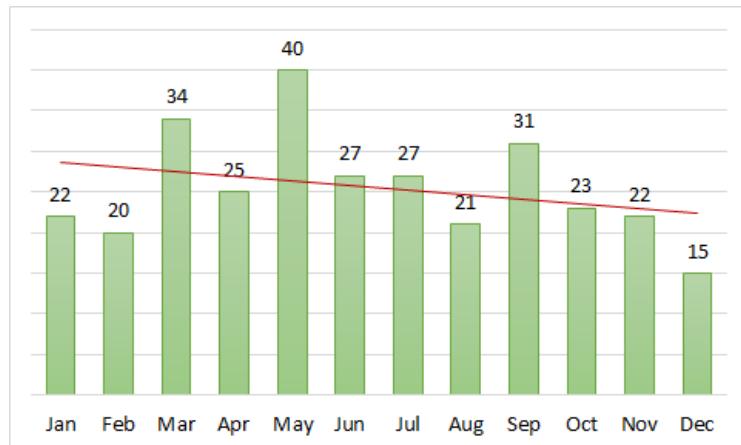


### TRRs With Reviewing Supervisor<sup>1</sup> Debriefing Points



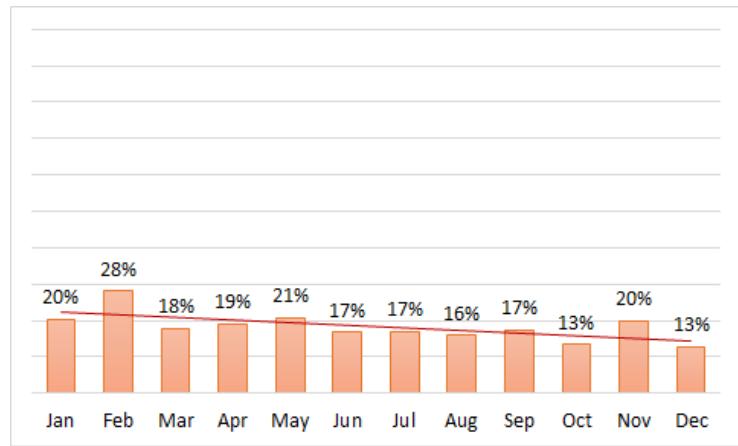
Reviewing Supervisor refers to supervisor who is responsible for completing the reviewing supervisor section of the TRR.

### TRRs With Approving Supervisor<sup>2</sup> Debriefing Points



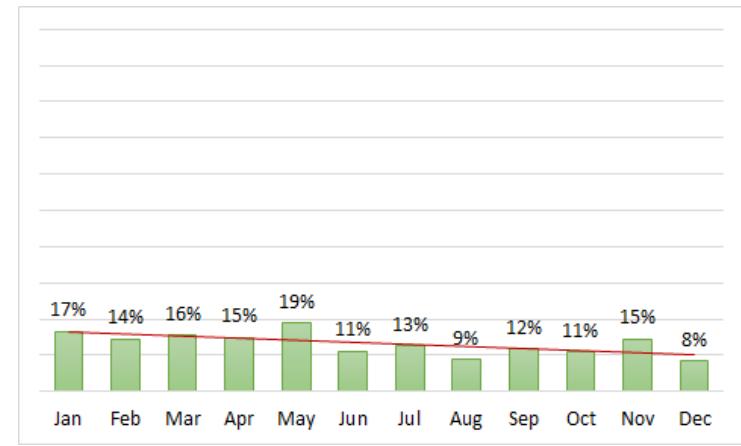
Approving Supervisor refers to the supervisor who is responsible for investigating the use of force incident, approving the TRR, and completing the Tactical Response Report-Investigation (TRR-I).

### TRRs With RS<sup>1</sup> DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2021, TRRs with Reviewing Supervisor (RS) debriefing points are trending downward.

### TRRs With AS<sup>2</sup> DPs as % Of TRRs Reviewed



In 2021, TRRs with Approving Supervisor (AS) debriefing points are trending downward.

<sup>2</sup>Language in the consent decree refers to "Reviewing Supervisor" whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as "Investigating Supervisor". The data included on these pages is for the "Reviewing Supervisor" as defined in the consent decree.



# INVOLVED MEMBER RECOMMENDATIONS

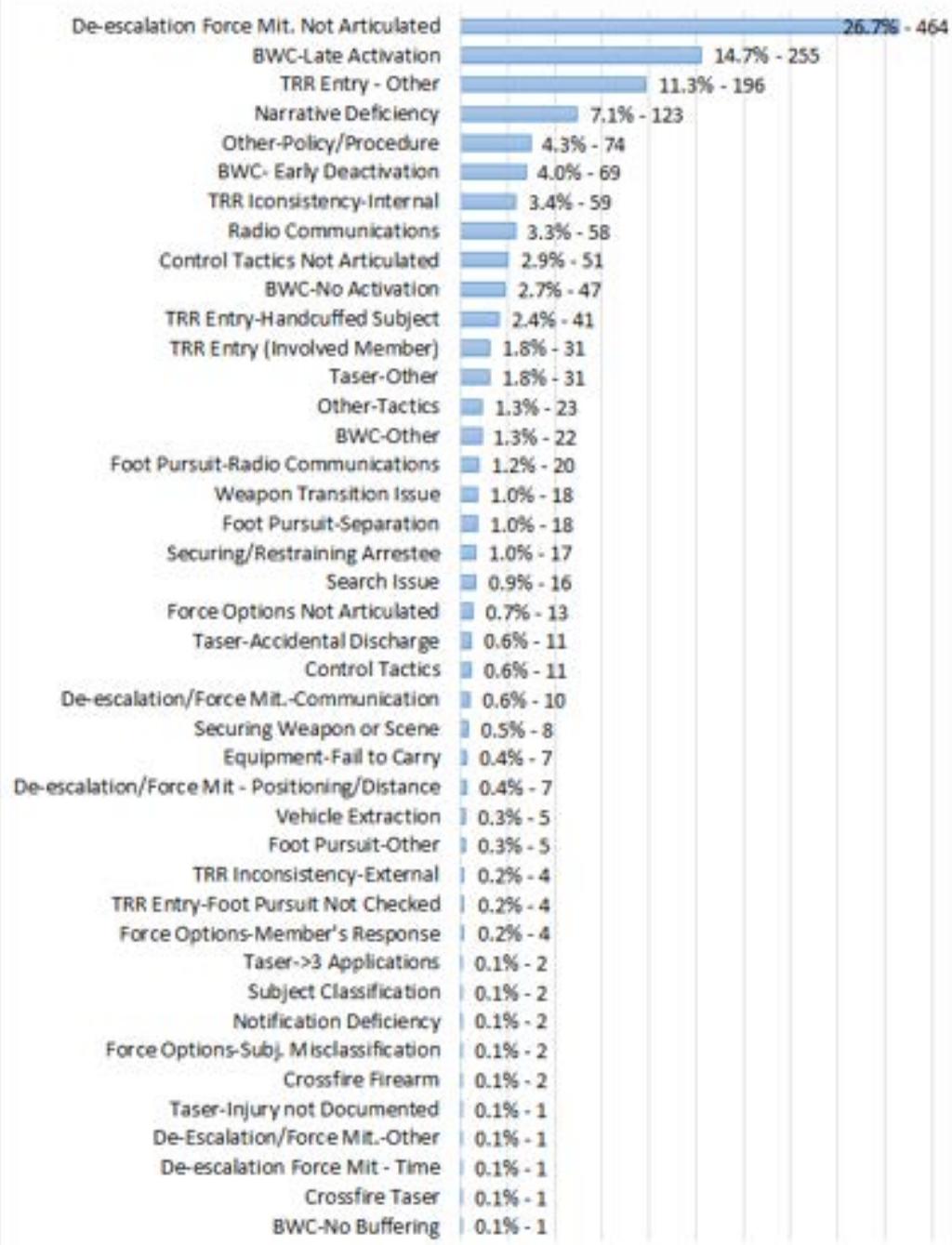
## ***TRRs With Involved Member 1 Debriefing Points***

The Force Review Division reviews every part of the Tactical Response Report to identify tactical, equipment, and safety concerns.

*De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated* continues to be the most frequently addressed deficiency. In 2021, this accounted for **26.7%** of all debriefing points for involved member 1. When members check boxes on the TRR indicating that certain de-escalation/force mitigation techniques are used, the FRD looks to ensure that all of the techniques are fully articulated in the narrative of the report.

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

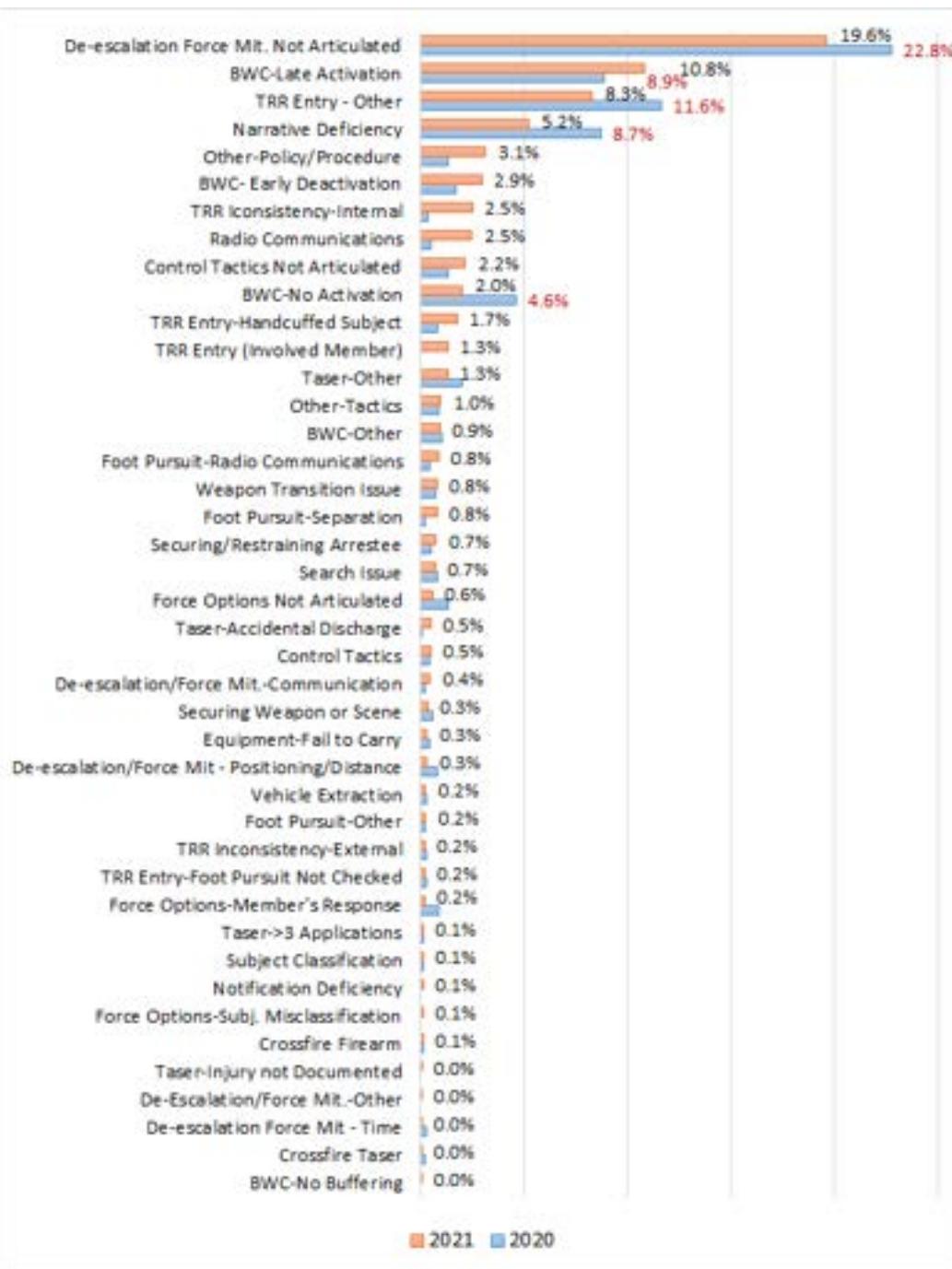
*De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated* and *BWC-Late Activation* are analyzed more thoroughly later in this report.





¶ 236, 238, 239

### TRRs With IM1 DPs 2020 and 2021 as % of TRRs Reviewed



From the beginning of 2020 through the end of 2021, there remains consistency in the frequency of debriefing points as a percentage of TRRs reviewed.

*De-escalation/Force Mitigation Not Articulated* was the most frequent debriefing. There was a 3.2% decrease in these debriefings from 2020 to 2021. There was a 1.9% increase in debriefings for *BWC-Late Activation*. *TRR Entry-Other* and *Narrative Deficiency* also saw decreases in the percentage of reviewed TRRs with this debriefing point.

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



# TRRs WITH BODY WORN CAMERA RECOMMENDATIONS

**2,363**

TRRs  
REVIEWED  
BY FRD

**2,010**

BWC VIDEO  
INDICATED

**85%**

% OF TRRs  
WITH BWC  
INDICATED

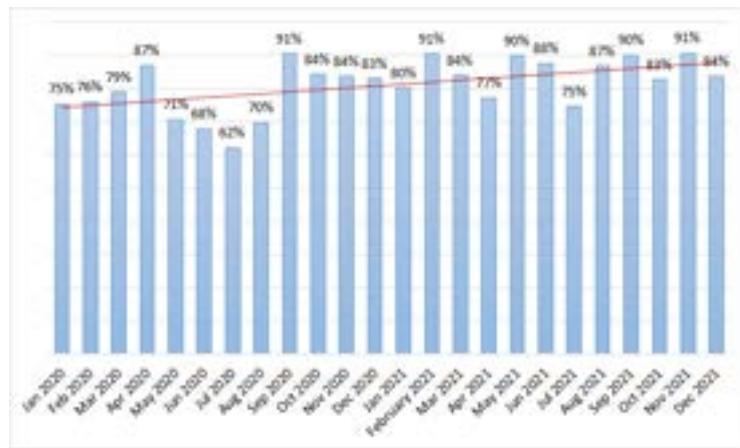
**15%**

% OF TRRs  
WITH NO BWC  
INDICATED

## ***TRRs With Body Worn Camera Video***

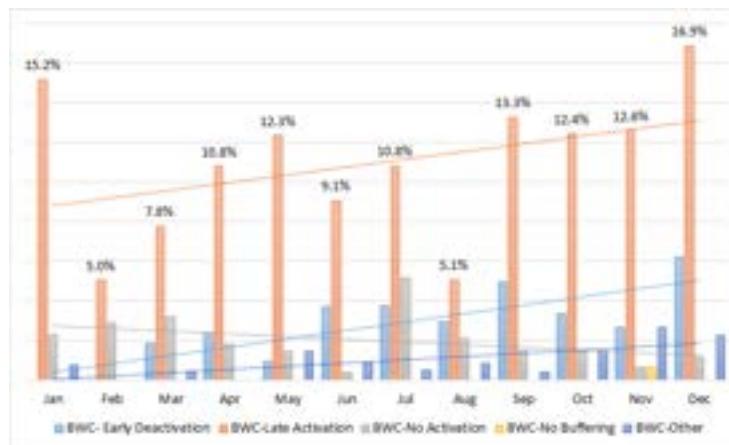
In 2021, the FRD reviewed **2,363** TRRs where the involved member indicated that their body worn camera (BWC) video of the incident existed in **2,010** instances. In 2021, **85%** of all TRRs reviewed by the FRD had BWC video.

## ***TRRs Reviewed With BWC Video 2020-2021***



In 2021, **85%** of all the TRRs reviewed by the FRD had BWC video. This is a **9%** increase from 2020 where **76%** of all TRRs reviewed by the FRD had BWC video. Towards the end of 2020 the Department completed its roll-out of BWC devices to virtually every unit.

## ***BWC Debriefing Points***



With the exception of debriefing points for *BWC-No Activation*, there has been an upward trend in all BWC debriefing points for TRRs in 2021.



¶ 153, 156, 161, 237

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

Unit	TRRs With 'BWC Late Activation as % of Unit's TRRs Reviewed'	TRRs Reviewed With BWC Late Activation DPs	TRRs Reviewed	BWC Late Activation DPs	TRRs With BWC No Activation as % of Unit's TRRs Reviewed	TRRs Reviewed With BWC No Activation DPs	TRRs Reviewed	BWC No Activation DPs
001	5.4%	7	129	49	0.8%	1	129	49
002	4.4%	4	90	39				
003	4.7%	5	106	37	0.9%	1	106	37
004	3.4%	5	146	42				
005	6.3%	9	143	43	0.7%	1	143	43
006	7.6%	15	197	76	1.5%	3	197	76
007	5.6%	10	177	62	2.8%	5	177	62
008	5.4%	5	92	32	1.1%	1	92	32
009	6.5%	9	138	45	0.7%	1	138	45
010	12.4%	29	233	104	0.9%	2	233	104
011	18.3%	30	164	62	2.4%	4	164	62
012	3.6%	3	84	26	1.2%	1	84	26
014	11.3%	7	62	17	3.2%	2	62	17
015	8.5%	15	177	56	0.6%	1	177	56
016	5.6%	5	89	31	2.2%	2	89	31
017	8.8%	3	34	12	5.9%	2	34	12
018	9.3%	14	150	59				
019	5.6%	6	108	32	2.8%	3	108	32
020	5.7%	2	35	14	2.9%	1	35	14
022	8.0%	11	138	53	2.2%	3	138	53
024	7.1%	9	126	55	0.8%	1	126	55
025	8.1%	13	161	63				
143				22.2%	2	9	3	
193	30.8%	4	13	5				
214	22.2%	2	9	4				
640	23.1%	3	13	6	7.7%	1	13	6
701				12.5%	1	8	4	
704	15.0%	3	20	4				
714	6.7%	1	15	5				
715	10.0%	2	20	8	20.0%	4	20	8
716	10.7%	24	225	81	1.8%	4	225	81

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

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

In districts/units that have a higher frequency of use of force incidents, the 011th and 10th districts, and unit 716 have a the highest percentages of *BWC-Late Activation* debriefing points.

As noted earlier, debriefing points for *BWC-No Activation* are trending downward in 2021.



# DE-ESCALATION AND FORCE MITIGATION

## ***TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs***

**2,363**

TRRs  
REVIEWED  
BY FRD

**464**

RECOMMENDATIONS

**20%**

% OF TRRs WITH  
RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The FRD holds members to a high standard with respect to this debriefing point in that if members fail to describe even one force mitigation effort (but describe others), that member still receives a debriefing. In addition, the FRD requires members to describe force mitigation efforts in detail, not simply provide a list. In 2021, **20%** of TRRs reviewed received a debriefing for *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated*. This is a **3%** decrease from 2020 where **23%** of TRRs received this debriefing.

## ***TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs***



There has been a downward trend in the number of *De-escalation/ Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* debriefing points issued by the FRD in 2021.

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



In 2021, Department members attended an 8-hour Force Communications and 8-hour Use of Force Procedures in-service training. These courses emphasized the need for the articulation of de-escalation/force mitigation techniques in TRR narrative. The FRD believes there is correlation between this training and the downward trend of these debriefing points.



¶ 153, 156, 157, 161, 220

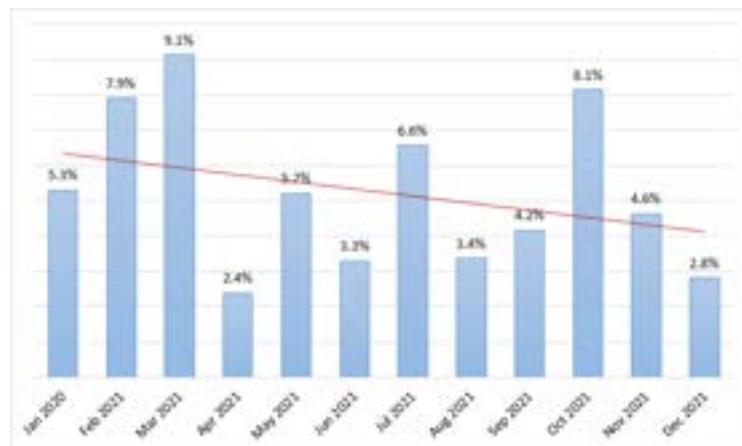
### **TRRs With IM1 De-Escalation Force Mitigation Articulation DPs by Unit**

Unit	TRRs With De-escalation Force Mit. Not Articulated as % of Unit's TRRs	TRRs Reviewed With De-escalation Force Mit. Not Articulated DPs	TRRs Reviewed	De-escalation Force Mit. Not Articulated DPs
001	22.5%	29	129	49
002	6.7%	6	90	39
003	12.3%	13	106	37
004	7.5%	11	146	42
005	10.5%	15	143	43
006	14.7%	29	197	76
007	14.7%	26	177	62
008	17.4%	16	92	32
009	15.9%	22	138	45
010	15.5%	36	233	104
011	10.4%	17	164	62
012	14.3%	12	84	26
014	8.1%	5	62	17
015	12.4%	22	177	56
016	14.6%	13	89	31
017	17.6%	6	34	12
018	12.0%	18	150	59
019	13.0%	14	108	32
020	25.7%	9	35	14
022	21.0%	29	138	53
024	19.8%	25	126	55
025	17.4%	28	161	63
050	30.0%	9	30	12
189	14.6%	6	41	12
353	8.3%	1	12	2
606	27.3%	6	22	7
610	13.3%	2	15	2
630	11.1%	1	9	3
640	7.7%	1	13	6
701	25.0%	2	8	4
704	15.0%	3	20	4
714	6.7%	1	15	5
715	5.0%	1	20	8
716	12.4%	28	225	81

Although there has been an overall decrease in the percentage of Department-wide debriefings for *De-escalation/Force Mitigation-Not Articulated* over the course of 2021, there are some units where this is debriefed at a high frequency.

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

### **TRRs With IM1 Narrative Deficiency DPs**



The debriefings that the FRD recommended for *Narrative Deficiencies* by the involved member trended downward in 2021. This may be attributed to the Training and Support Group's emphasis on improving the quality of narratives which is part of the in-service training curriculum.



# INVOLVED MEMBER TWO RECOMMENDATIONS

## TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points

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

The Force Review Division makes training recommendations for these members when tactical, training, or equipment issues are observed.

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

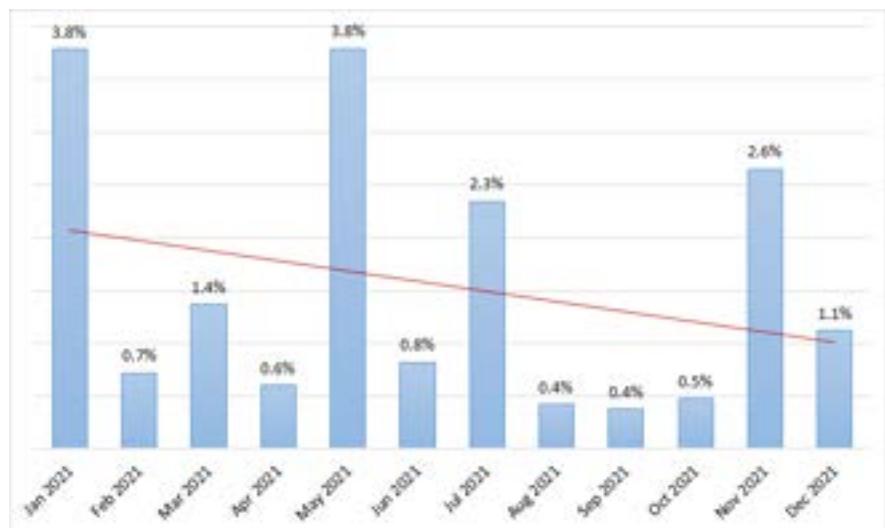
The most common debriefing point is for *Other-Policy/Procedure* amounting to **24.8%** of recommendations made for IM2.

Debriefing points for *BWC-Late Activation* are the second highest with percentage (**22.2%**) of recommendations.

OTHER-POLICY/PROCEDURE	24.8% - 38
BWC-LATE ACTIVATION	22.2% - 34
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	7.2% - 11
FOOT PURSUIT-SEPARATION	6.5% - 10
BWC-EARLY DEACTIVATION	6.5% - 10
OTHER-TACTICS	5.2% - 8
BWC-OTHER	5.2% - 8
BWC-NO ACTIVATION	5.2% - 8
FOOT PURSUIT-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	4.6% - 7
SECURING WEAPON OR SCENE	2.6% - 4
SEARCH ISSUE	2.0% - 3
WEAPON TRANSITION ISSUE	1.3% - 2
VEHICLE EXTRACTION	1.3% - 2
SECURING/RESTRAINING ARRESTEE	1.3% - 2
CROSSFIRE-FIREARM	1.3% - 2
TRR ENTRY - OTHER	0.7% - 1
TASER OTHER	0.7% - 1
DE-ESCALATION FORCE MIT. - POSITIONING	0.7% - 1
CONTROL TACTICS	0.7% - 1

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

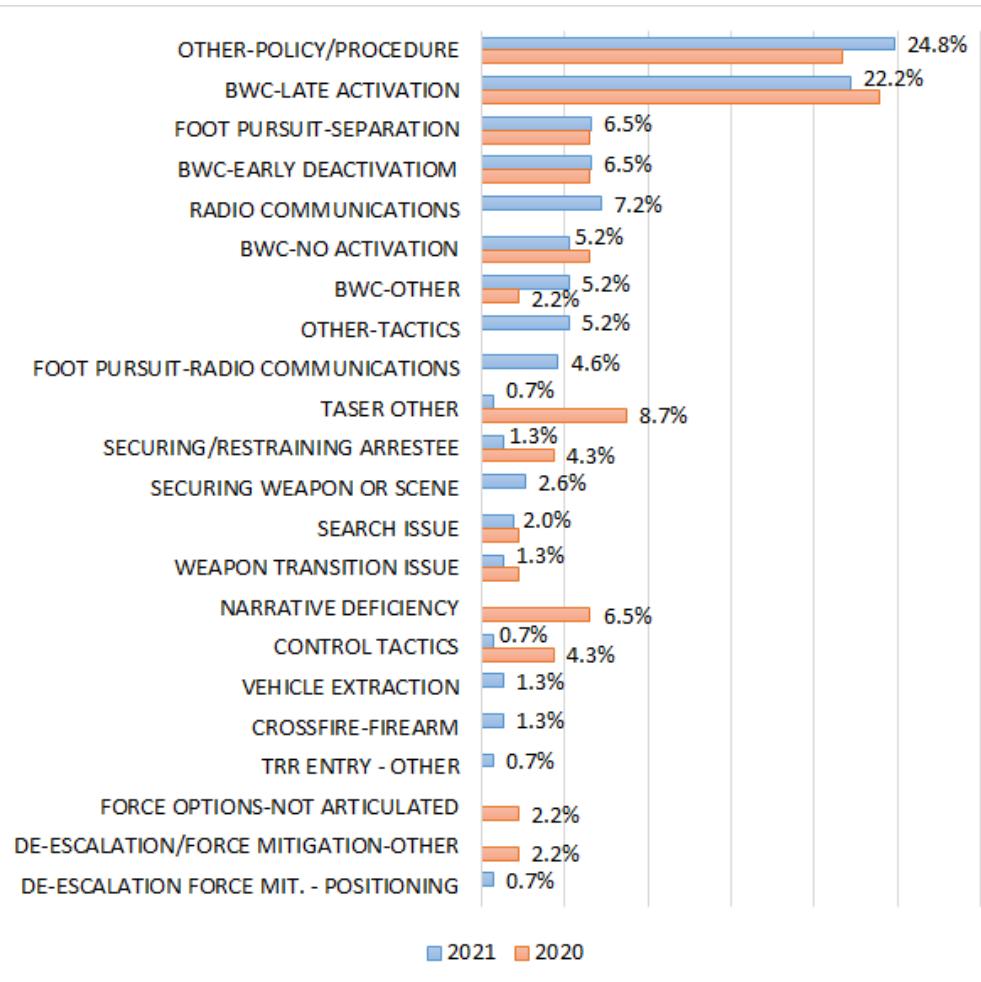
*BWC-Late Activation* debriefings make up the second highest percentage of debriefing points for involved member 2. Throughout 2021 this debriefing point has been trending downward.





¶ 236, 238, 239

## TRRs With Involved Member 2 Debriefing Points 2020 Vs. 2021



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

The percentages of recommendations made for Involved Member 2 remain fairly consistent from 2020 to 2021.

There was a notable increase in the amount of recommendations for *Radio Communication* and *Foot Pursuit-Radio Communications*. This is generally debriefed when the member fails to inform OEMC about the location and nature of a traffic/street stop prior to engaging a citizen or a foot pursuit.

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



# SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY

## *TRRs With Complaint Log Numbers*

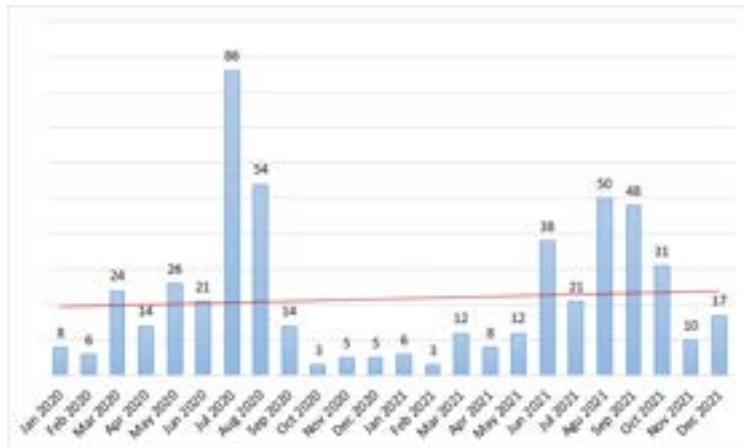
**10.8%**

% 2021 TRRs  
FLAGGED  
FOR REVIEW  
WITH CL#

**9.5%**

% 2020 TRRs  
FLAGGED  
FOR REVIEW  
WITH CL#

## *TRRs With Complaint Log Numbers 2020-2021*



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

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

In 2021, **256 (10.8%)** of TRRs that were flagged for review had a CL number associated. This is a decrease from 2020 where **266** CL numbers were obtained.

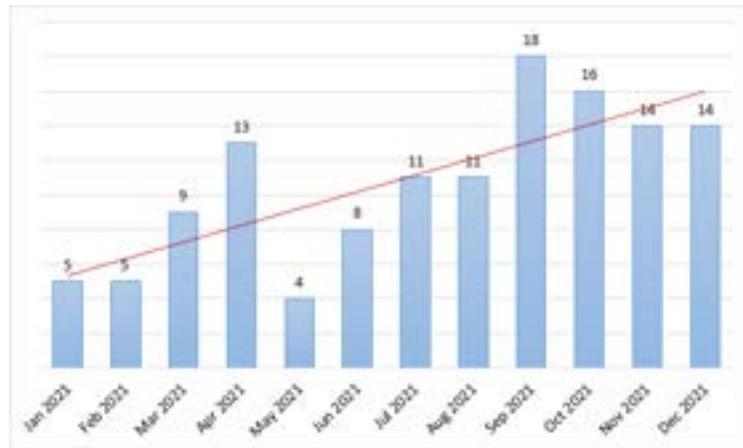
In 2021, the FRD observed a noticeable increase in CL number obtained at the district/unit level. This increase began in June and continued through October.

Although the FRD does not track the specific allegations of misconduct that are initiated at the district/unit level, the FRD observed many CL numbers obtained in 2021 were not for observed or alleged misconduct, but instead were obtained because of the possibility that misconduct may have been captured on video that the department does not have access to.



¶ 153, 156, 227, 228, 232, 233

### ***Appropriate District /Unit Action Occurred at Time of Incident***

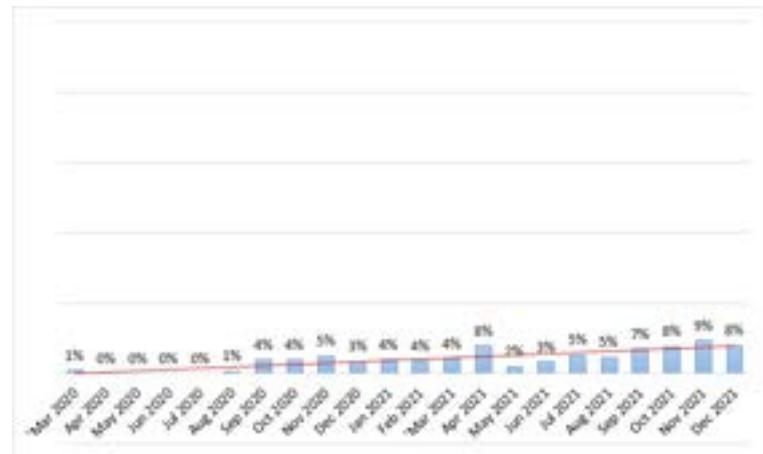


In 2020, the FRD began tracking how often an involved member's immediate supervisor takes and documents corrective action at the time (or shortly after) an incident occurs.

In 2021, supervisors' documented corrective action **128** times, or in **5.4%** of reviewed TRRs. There is an upward trend in the number of times the FRD is observing this corrective action documented in the narrative of TRRs. This coincides with the Department's implementation of a revised use of force in-service training which includes an 8-hour "Use of Force Communications" and an 8-hour "Use of Force Procedures" class required for every Department member.

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

### ***Appropriate District /Unit Action Occurred at Time of Incident 2020-2021 as % of Reviewed TRRs***



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

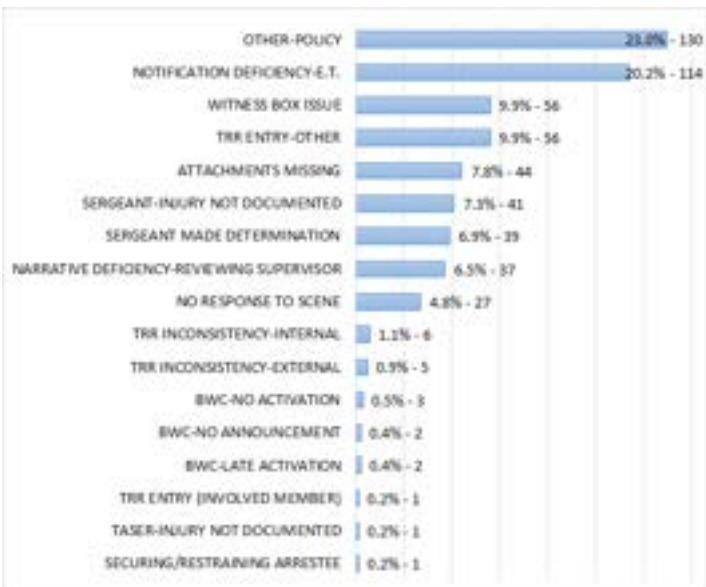
Since March 2020, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of TRRs where there has been corrective action taken at the unit level and documented in a reviewed TRR. This trend in combination with a downward trend in the number of TRRs with debriefing points (reported on page 40) is positive.

Combined together, it shows that outstanding issues in completing TRRs accurately and thoroughly are being resolved at the district/ unit level.



# REVIEWING SUPERVISOR<sup>1</sup> RECOMMENDATIONS

## TRRs With Reviewing Supervisor\* Debriefing Points



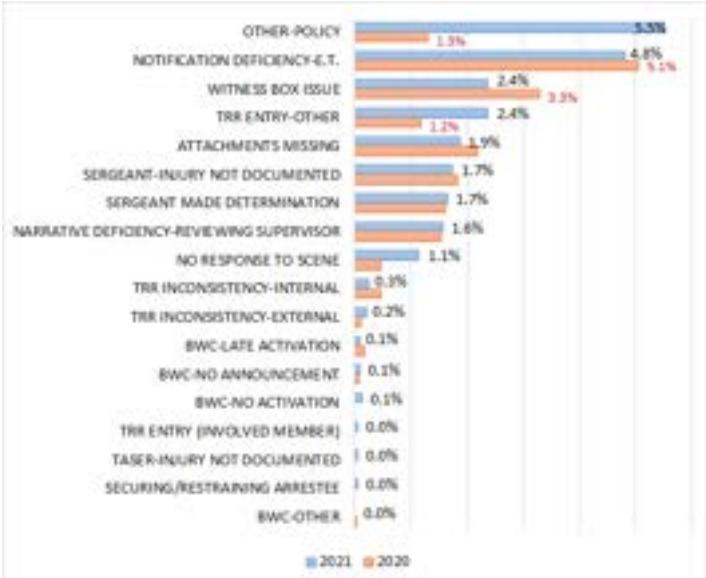
CPD policy mandates that the Reviewing Supervisor (Sergeant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. The Force Review Division reviews reports and Department video in order to determine if Reviewing Supervisors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

The FRD continues to capture data via the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point, which is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive G03-02-02. For this reason, “Other – Policy / Procedure” debriefing point continues to be amongst the highest debriefing points (23%). See the next page for a breakdown of this specific debriefing point.

The second most common debriefing for reviewing supervisor (RS) is for *Notification Deficiency-E.T.* (20.2%). Reviewing supervisors are required to notify an evidence technician (E.T.) any time a subject is injured during a use of force incident. The FRD most commonly

debriefs this issue because the supervisor failed to notify an E.T. to photograph an injured Department member or a subject that reportedly did not have a visible injury. The third most common (9.9%) debriefing point is for *Witness Box Issue*. The FRD commonly debriefs this issue when a Reviewing Supervisor fails to fully articulate their actions taken in order to locate and identify witnesses to a use of force incident.

## Reviewing Supervisor\* Debriefing Points as % of TRRs Reviewed 2020-2021



The most frequent (5.5%) debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors was for *Other-Policy* which is explained on the following page.

Other recommendations that the FRD makes for Reviewing Supervisors appear to be trending downward from 2020 through 2021.

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

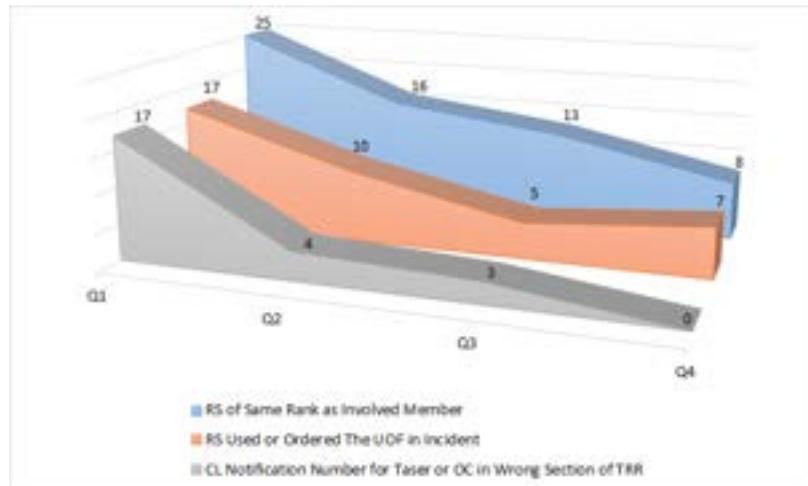
In this training many of these issues are emphasized.

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



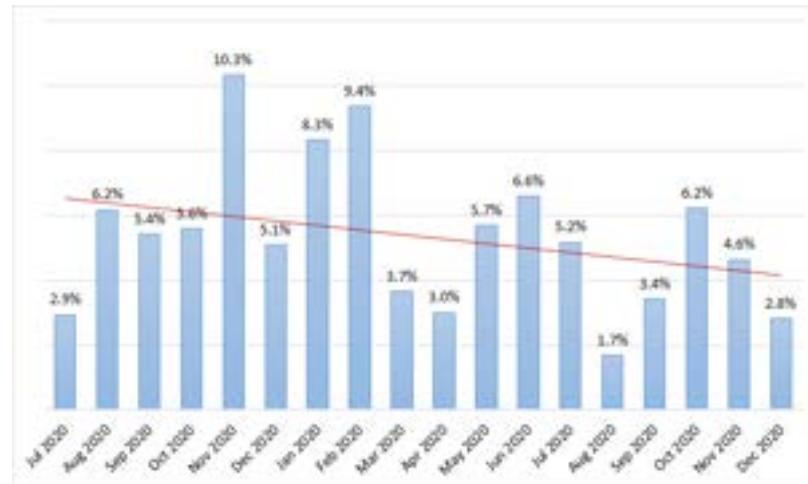
¶ 222, 224, 225, 226, 228

### TRRs With RS\* Other Policy/Procedure DPs



In preparation for this report, the FRD manually subcategorized the **130 Other-Policy/Procedure** debriefing points. The largest sub-category related to the Reviewing Supervisor \* completing a review for a member of the same rank (62 debriefings). Debriefings related to the Reviewing Supervisor either using or ordering the use of reportable force (39 debriefings) and entering a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the wrong section of the TRR (24 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for improper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02. All of these issues appear to be trending downward in 2021.

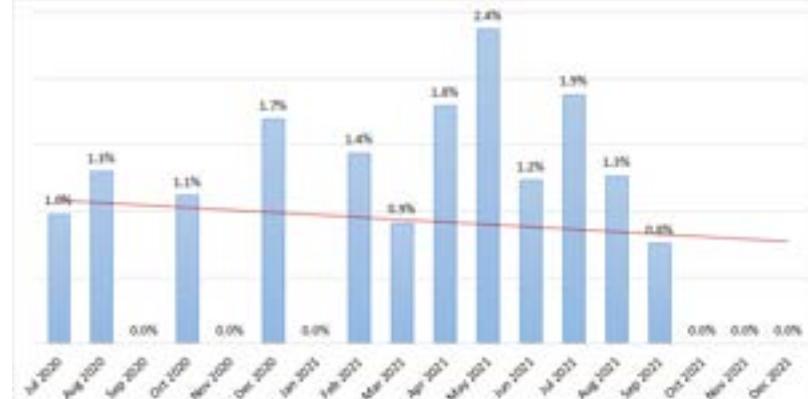
### TRRs With RS \* Notification Deficiency E.T DPs 2020 and 2021 as % of TRRs Reviewed



The second highest amount of recommendations that the FRD makes for Reviewing Supervisors is for *Notification Deficiency-E.T.* This specific debriefing point was added to the TRR-R in 2020. In the time period since, this issue appeared to have peaked and is trending downward.

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

### TRRs With RS\* Response to Scene DPs 2020 and 2021 as % of TRRs Reviewed



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

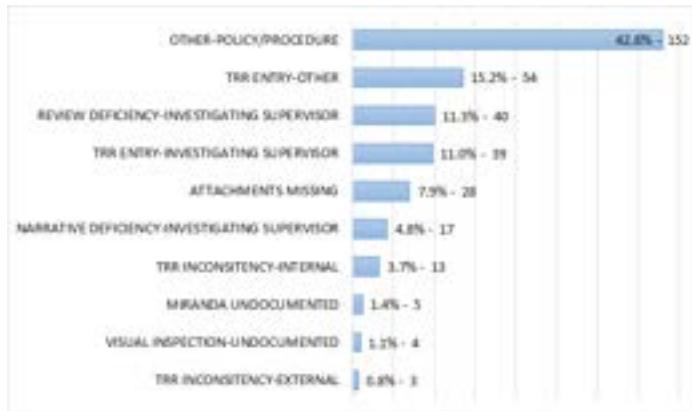
This may be attributed to both the Department's revised in-service training as well as this topic being stressed in the pre-service supervisor's training conducted by the FRD.



# APPROVING SUPERVISOR\* RECOMMENDATIONS

¶225, 230, 231, 234, 235

## TRRs With Approving Supervisor\* Debriefing Points



CPD policy mandates that the Approving Supervisor (Lieutenant or above) complete responsibilities outlined in General Order G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*. 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 third quarter was *Other Policy/Procedure* (42.8%). This debriefing point is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directives. See bottom of page for a breakdown of this specific debriefing point.

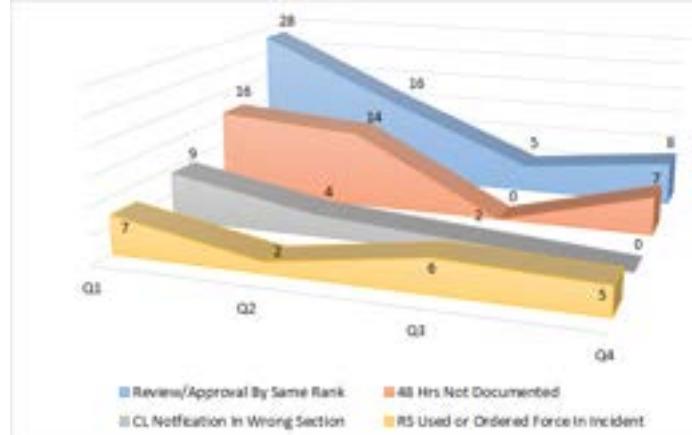
## TRRs With Approving Supervisor \* Debriefing Points 2020-2021



The debriefings for *Other Policy/Procedure* increased from 2020 through the end of 2021. Throughout 2021 there was a decrease in this Debriefing point. This may be attributable to the Department's implementation of a revised use of force in-service training which includes an eight hour "Use of Force Communications" and an 8-hour "Use of Force Procedures" class required for every Department member as well as this topic being stressed in the pre-service supervisor's training conducted by the FRD. In this training many of these issues are emphasized.

See the below for a breakdown of this specific debriefing point.

## TRRs With Approving Supervisor \* Other Policy/Procedure DPs



In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 152 "Other/Policy/Procedure" debriefing points. The most common "other/policy/procedure" sub-categories were for the approving supervisor approving a TRR in which the Reviewing Supervisor (typically a sergeant) was of equal rank to the involved member (57), debriefings for investigations going over 48 hours without documented approval (37), TRR review by a supervisor who either used or ordered force (20) and followed by approving supervisors placing the CL Notification number for a Taser discharge in the wrong section of the TRR(15). The remainder were for miscellaneous advisements and recommendations related to policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02. The debriefing

point *Review/Approval by Same Rank* has been used to document when a Lieutenant reviews and approves (two separate roles) a TRR completed by another Lieutenant. **The FRD has never reviewed a TRR where a Sergeant has approved the TRR of another Sergeant**, the TRR application itself prohibits this type of approval.

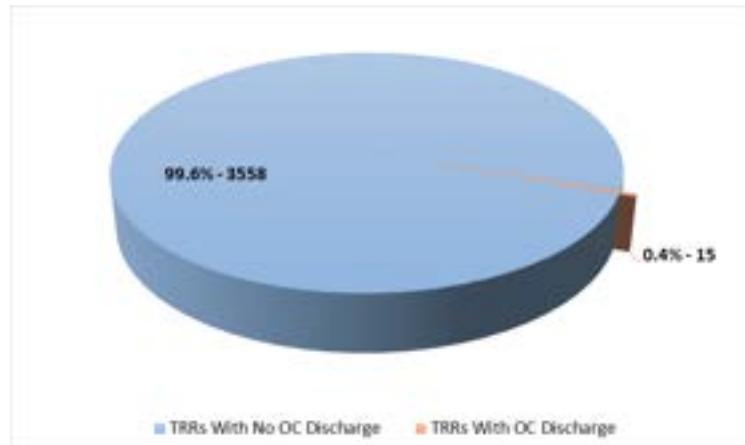
\*Language in the consent decree refers to "Reviewing Supervisor" whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as "Investigating Supervisor". The data included on these pages is for the "Reviewing Supervisor" as defined in the consent decree.



# TRRs With OC DISCHARGE

¶ 173, 207, 209, 210, 211, 235

## TRRs With Oleresin Capsicum (OC) Discharge



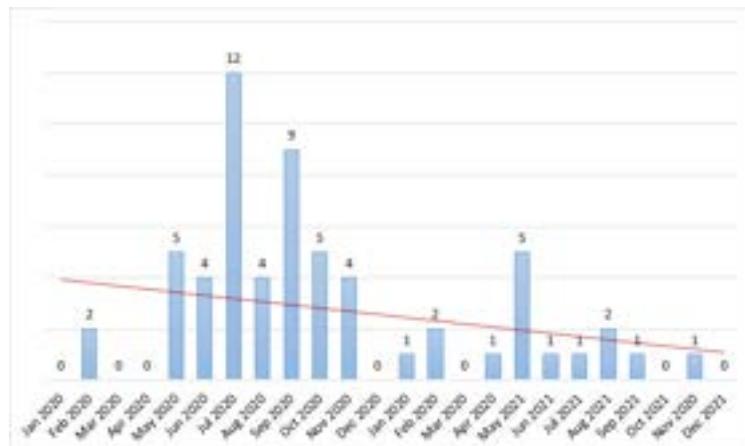
There were **15** TRRs created in 2021 where the involved member indicated an OC discharge. This represents **0.4%** of all the TRRs generated. The FRD reviews all instances where an OC device is discharged.

## TRRs (OC) Discharge and Recommendations



Of the **15** OC discharges reported in 2021, **60%** of them had a training recommendation. The FRD did not make any training recommendations based on the involved member's OC discharge incident.

## TRRs With Oleresin Capsicum (OC) Discharge 2020-2021



The use of OC spray during use of force incidents is in a significant downward trend.

## TRRs (OC) Discharge Summary

In **two** of the OC discharge incidents, the involved member reported a malfunction with the OC device and no OC was discharged. In **one** reported instance, the OC device was discharged at a dog.

In **all** of the instances of OC discharge that were reviewed by an Investigating Supervisor (the rank of Lieutenant or above) to determine if the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy, the Investigating Supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy.

In **two** instances of OC discharge, the involved subject was not immediately apprehended and thus no medical aid was provided.

In **one** instance, the involved subject refused medical aid.

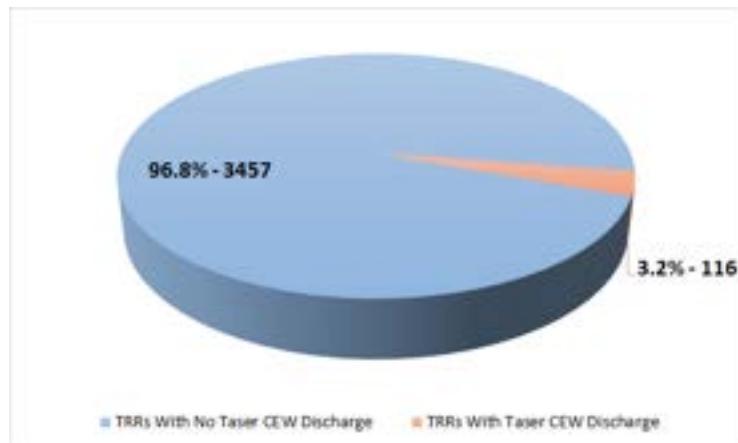
In **one** instance, the involved member rendered medical aid and additional aid was provided by CFD EMS.

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



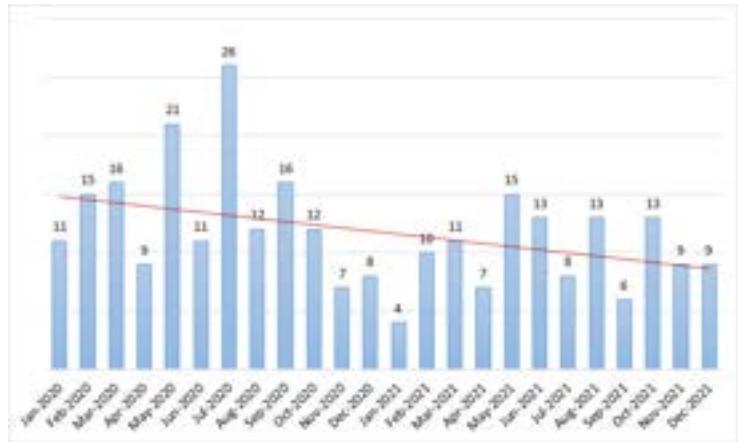
# TRRs WITH TASER DISCHARGE

## TRRs With Taser CEW Discharge



In 2021, Department members reported **116** incidents where a Taser CEW was discharged. This represents **3.2%** of all the TRRs generated. The FRD reviews all incidents of a Taser discharge.

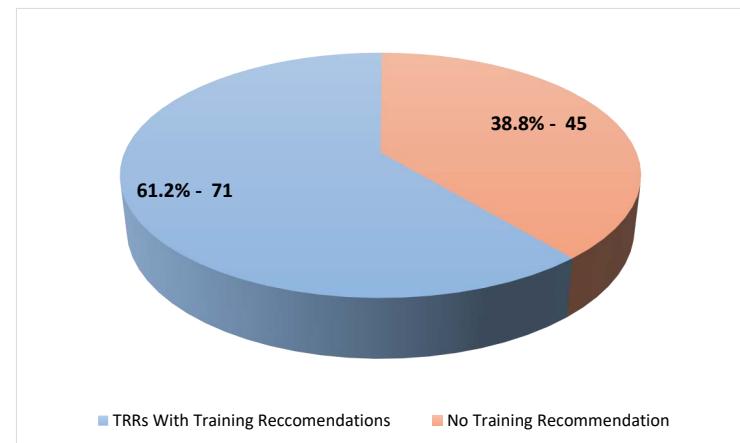
## TRRs With Taser CEW Discharge 2020-2021



In 2021, Department members reported **118** incidents where a Taser was discharged. This is a substantial decrease from 2020 where **164** incidents where a Taser was discharged.

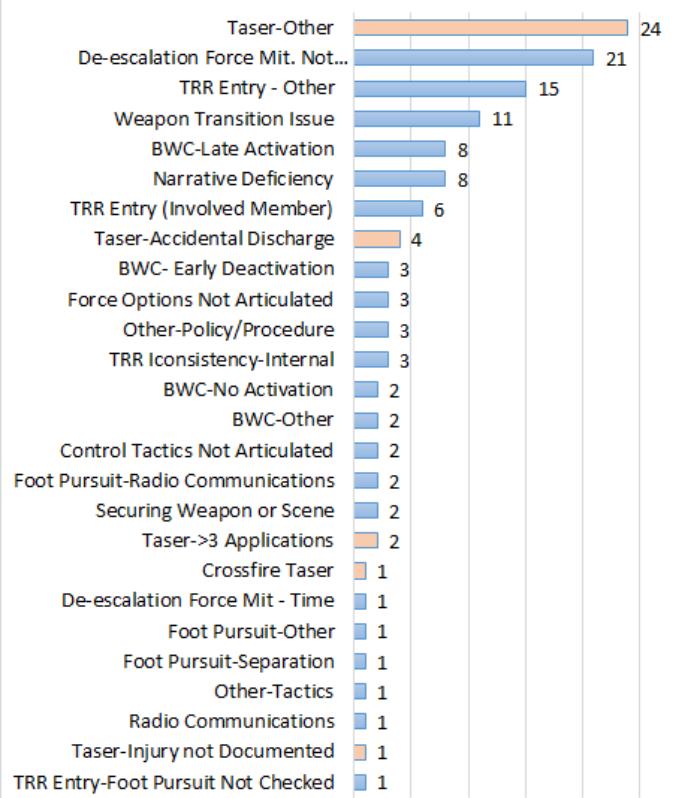
The use of the Taser during use of force incidents is in a downward trend.

## Taser Discharge and Recommendations



Of the **116** reported Taser discharged, **71 (61.2%)** received a training recommendation from the FRD.

## Taser Discharge Debriefing Points





¶ 173, 198, 200, 202, 203

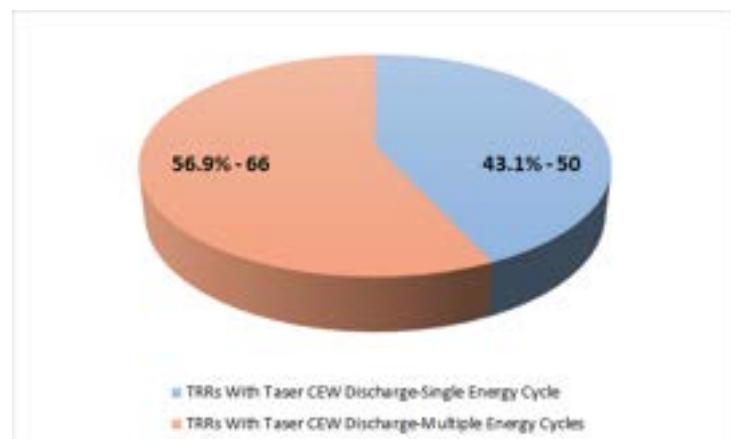
### Taser Discharge Debriefing Points (Cont.)

In 2021, The FRD made **24** recommendations for *Taser-Other*. The majority (**11**) of these debriefings were for the involved member incorrectly documenting the number of energy cycles. The FRD made **five** recommendations because the involved member deployed the Taser (in most cases) at less than the ideal effective range. In **three** instances the Taser was deployed at a subject who was running, which is considered to be an increased discharge risk. In **two** instances the initial three energy cycles were ineffective and members did not switch to another force option. In **one** instance the member did not fully articulate each energy cycle.

In **one** instance the involved member failed to give a verbal warning prior to deploying the Taser and dropped the Taser to the ground after deployment. **Four** members reported an accidental discharge.

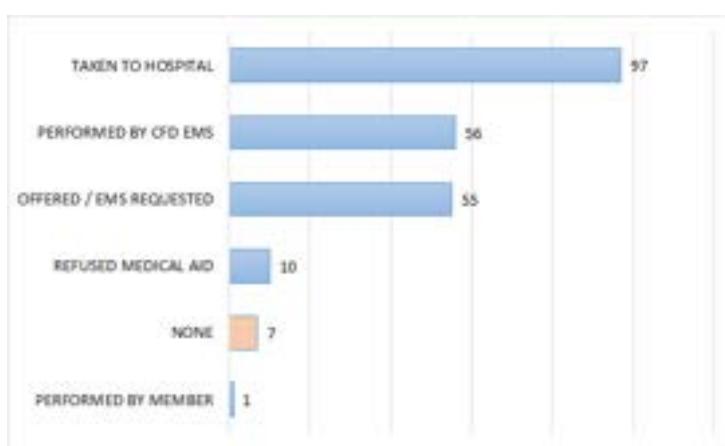
In **two** instances the FRD observed the involved member use more than three energy cycles of the Taser device. Both of these instances were found to be within Department policy by the investigating supervisor.

### Taser Energy Cycles Discharged



In 2021, of the **116** TRRs where the involved member indicated a discharge of a Taser, **66 (56.9%)** indicated that multiple energy cycles were discharged. This can indicate a deployment of one or two cartridges and/or a combination of using the Arc button to re-energize an already deployed cartridge.

### Taser Discharge and Medical Aid

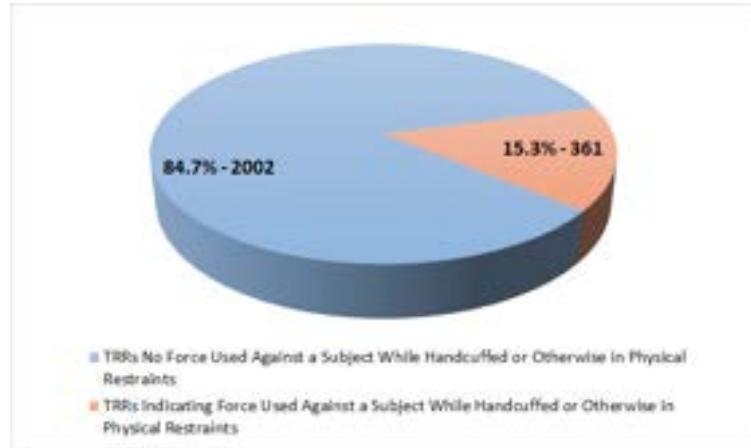


Of the **116** TRRs where the involved member indicated a Taser discharge, medical aid was rendered in all but **seven** incidents. In **three** of these incidents the Taser was deployed at a dog, in **one** instance the subject was not immediately apprehended, in **one** instance the Taser did not make contact with the subject, in **one** instance the member used a spark display in conjunction with another force option which required a TRR, and in **one** instance the member reported an accidental discharge. In **10** incidents, the subject refused any medical aid. In many instances medical aid is requested, performed by CFD on scene, and then also at a hospital.



# TRRs WITH FORCE AGAINST A HANDCUFFED SUBJECT

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

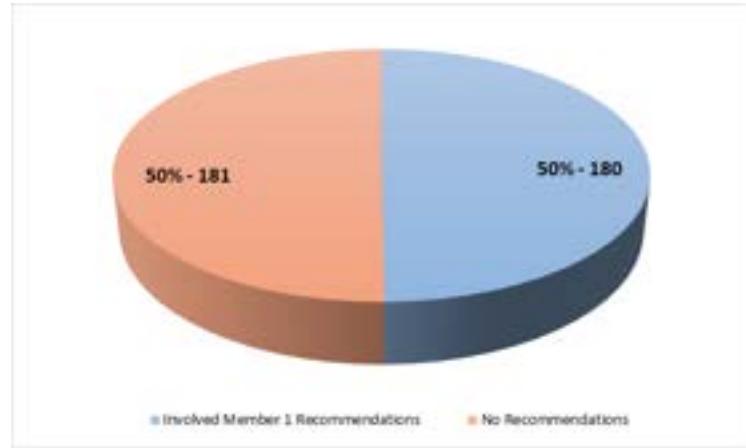


The FRD reviews all TRRs that involve the indication of reportable use of force was used against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints. In most instances, the involved member indicates more than one force option being used on a subject. The involved member is responsible for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

In 2021, there were **361** TRRs where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints. This represents **15.3%** of the TRRs generated.

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

## *Reviewed TRRs With Force Used Against Handcuffed Subject Recommendations*

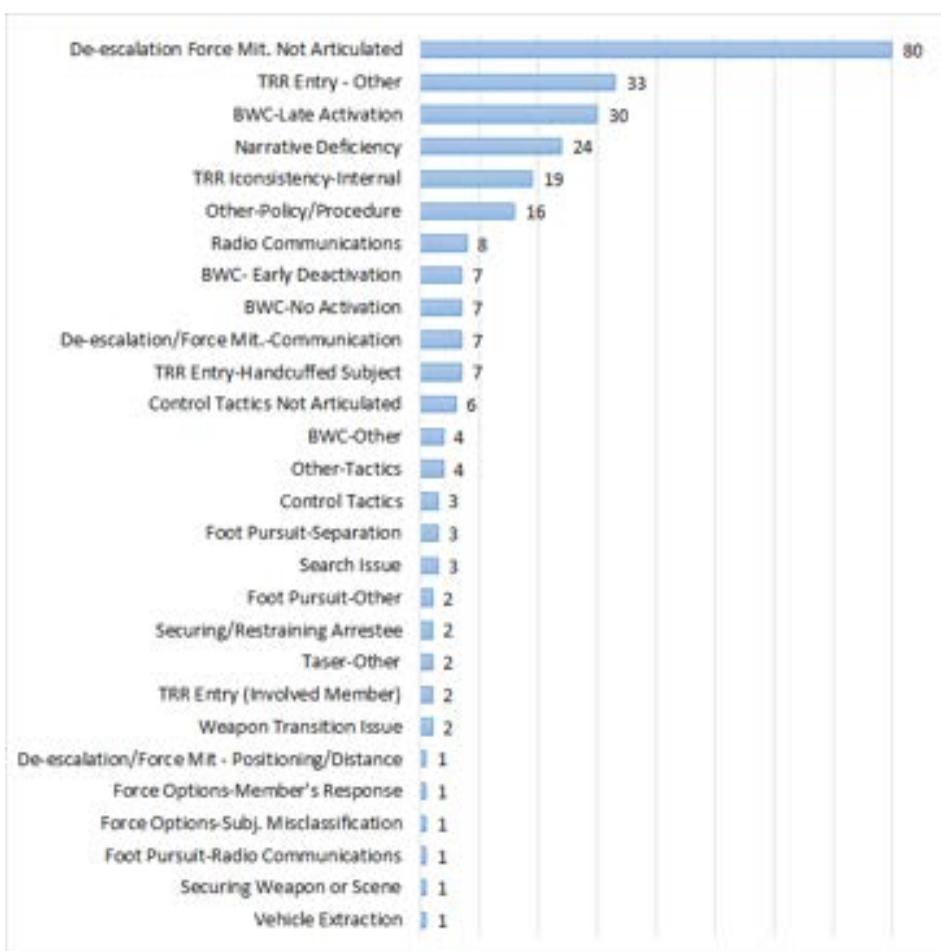


In 2021, The Force Review Division made training recommendations in **50%** of the incidents where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints.

All **361** instances were reviewed by an Investigating Supervisor (the rank of Lieutenant or above) to determine if the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy. In **16 (4.4%)** of these instances, the Investigating Supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were not in compliance with Department policy and a complaint log number was obtained. A review of these instances revealed that in **3** of these **16** instances, the complaint log number was obtained even though there was no indication of misconduct but rather as a caution against the possibility of non-accessible video existing.



### Reviewed TRRs With Force Used Against Handcuffed Subject Debriefing Points



Of the **361** TRRs reviewed that the FRD reviewed in 2021 where the involved member indicated that there was a use of force against a subject who was handcuffed or otherwise in physical restraints, the FRD made training recommendations in **180** TRR-Rs. This included a total of **277** debriefing points. Of these 277 debriefing points, the FRD made **seven** recommendations in 2021 for *TRR Entry-Handcuffed Subject*. These **seven** debriefings included **three** instances where a review by the FRD determined that the subject of the use of force incident was not fully handcuffed with both hands in handcuffs. In **two** instances the involved member did not fully articulate what force was used after the subject was in handcuffs. In **one** instance the FRD determined that the reported use of force was not a reportable incident. In **one** incident the FRD could find no indication that there was any force used after the subject of the use of force incident was handcuffed.



# TRRs AND FOOT PURSUITS

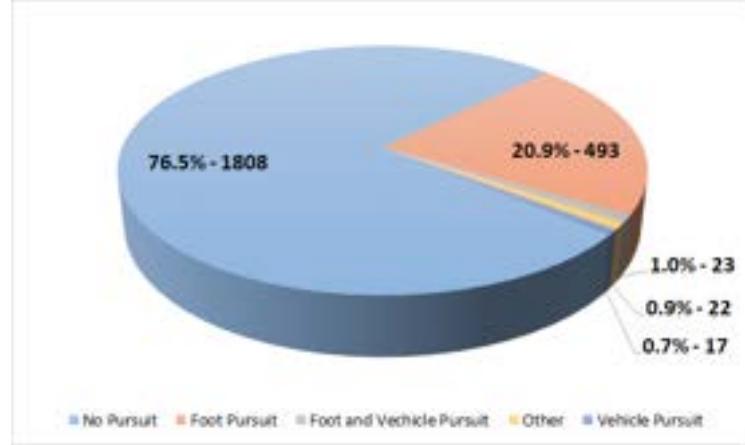
¶ 168, 169, 170

## TRRs With Pursuits 2020-2021



The Force Review Division reviews every Tactical Response Report that is associated with a foot pursuit. In 2020, **670** TRRs that the FRD reviewed indicated a pursuit (foot, foot and vehicle, other, and vehicle.) This amounted to **24%** of reviewed TRRs. In 2021 the FRD reviewed **555** TRRs that indicated a pursuit, or **23.5%** of reviewed TRRs. Although there has been a year-over-year decrease in the number of TRRs generated by Department members, the percentage of use of force incidents that involved a pursuit remains relatively unchanged.

## TRRs With Pursuits

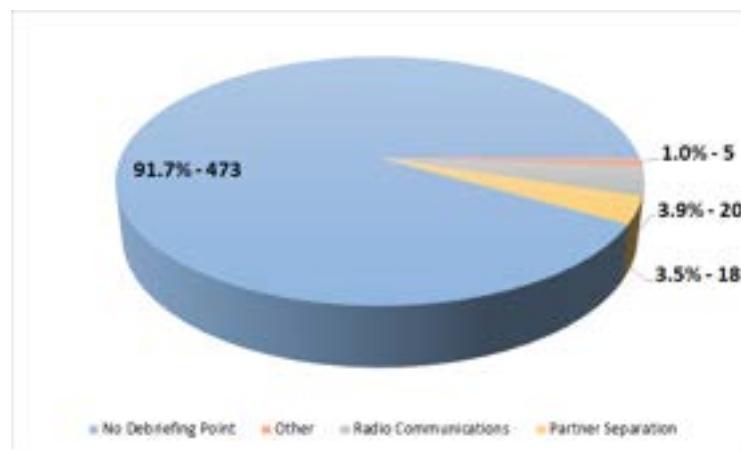


Of the **3,324** TRRs that were generated in 2021, **1808** (76.5%) did not indicate any type of pursuit. There were **493** TRRs where the involved member indicated a foot pursuit, **23** foot and vehicle pursuit, **22** other pursuit, and **17** vehicle pursuit.

Incidents that involve a foot pursuit make up the majority of these pursuit incidents. Combined foot pursuit and foot and vehicle pursuits (**516**) were **15.5%** of all the TRRs generated. The Force Review Division reviews all TRRs where a foot pursuit is indicated.



## TRRs With Pursuits and Foot Pursuit Related DPs



Of the **516** TRRs where a pursuit was indicated, the FRD made training recommendations related to the foot pursuit in **43** instances. The majority of these foot pursuit related recommendations were for *Foot Pursuit-Partner Separation* (**20**). These are instances where there is separation of sight and sound between partners which may prevent one partner from assisting the other and thus creating a safety hazard. The second most common of these foot pursuit related recommendations was for *Foot Pursuit-Radio Communications* (**18**). This recommendation is generally made when the involved members fail to notify OEMC of the nature of their traffic/street stop and/or their location prior to engaging in a pursuit.

The majority of pursuits (**91.7%**) received no pursuit-related recommendations from the Force Review Division.



# LEVEL THREE INCIDENTS

FORCE REVIEW BOARD INCIDENTS APRIL 22<sup>ND</sup>- DEC 31<sup>ST</sup> 2021

TRR#	DATE OF INCIDENT	LEVEL 3 INCIDENT TYPE			TRR-I SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION																		
		Deadly Force, Chokehold	Deadly Force, Impact Weapon Strike to Head or Neck	Deadly Force, Other	Hospital Admission	Force Caused Death to a Person	Chokehold Used	Cannula Artery Restraint Used	Intentional Baton Strike to Head or Neck	Member Discharged Firearm	Warning Shot Fired	Firearm Discharge at a Person Who Was a Threat Only to Self	Firearm Discharge Solely in Defense or Protection of Property	Firearm Discharged Into a Crowd	Firearm Discharged at or into a Building	Firearm Discharged at or into a Moving Motor Vehicle	Firearm Discharged From a Moving Motor Vehicle	Member Was On-Duty	Involved a Mental Health Component	Medical Aid Provided	Subject Fled Scene	Foot Pursuit Indicated	
2021-00979	4/22/21	✓																					
2021-00985	4/23/21	✓								✓									✓	✓			
2021-01061	4/25/21	✓							✓														
2021-01062	4/25/21	✓																					
2021-01204	5/16/21	✓																					
2021-01205	5/16/21	✓							✓														
2021-01208	5/16/21	✓							✓														
2021-01504	6/9/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01505	6/9/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01811	6/19/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01855	7/9/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01856	7/9/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01858	7/9/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01881	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01882	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01883	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01884	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01885	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-01886	7/11/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02022	7/25/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02023	7/25/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02030	7/23/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02201	8/7/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02202	8/7/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02203	8/7/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02266	8/13/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02296	8/16/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02690	9/19/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02691	9/19/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02739	9/23/21																		✓	✓			
2021-02813	10/4/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02992	10/20/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02993	10/20/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02994	10/20/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-02995	10/20/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-03090	10/30/21	✓														✓	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	
2021-03110	10/31/21	✓															✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
2021-03135	11/2/21	✓	UNK	UNK	UNK				UNK	UNK	UNK		✓	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	
2021-03276	11/21/21	✓																	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2021-03277	11/21/21	✓																	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2021-03331	12/1/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-03332	12/1/21	✓																	✓	✓			
2021-03551	12/24/21	✓																	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2021-03552	12/24/21	✓																	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2021-03574	12/27/21	✓																	✓	✓	✓	✓	



¶165, 166, 167, 173, 178, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 213, 216

## ***Level Three Incidents TRR-Investigation Supplemental Report Data***

Level 3 incidents are reviewed by the Force Review Board. A Level 3 use of force is any use of force that constitutes deadly force including: discharging a firearm (except unintentional discharges or discharges solely to destroy/deter and animal), using an impact weapon to intentionally strike a person's head or neck, chokeholds, carotid artery restraints, any force that results in admission to a hospital, and any force that causes the death of any person.

In April 2021, the Department added the Tactical Response Report Investigation Supplemental (TRR-I Supplemental) to the TRR process. Using this form, the exempt-level member investigating a level three use of force incident, documents specific information regarding the involved member's level three use of force. This is a preliminary investigation.

The incident is then reviewed by the Force Review Board (FRB), which is comprised of the Superintendent of Police, First Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, Chief of the Office of Operations, Chief OCPR, Chief of Internal Affairs, Deputy Chief of the Training and Support Group, General Counsel to the Superintendent, and other members designated by the superintendent at the rank of Deputy Chief or above. Although the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) has primary investigative responsibility for any level three incident, the FRB reviews these incidents to evaluate if the actions of the Department members during the incident were tactically sound and consistent with Department training. The findings of the FRB are not reported here. This information is solely the information reported in the TRR, TRR-I , and TRR-I Supplemental.

In the 2021, there were **24** Level Three use of force incidents resulting in **45** TRRs being completed by Department members. Of these **45** TRRs, **30** indicated a use of deadly force by a Department member and **15** TRRs indicated no reportable use of deadly force by those **15** members during the incident. In **one** incident a member used force which resulted in a hospital admission and was thus classified as a Level Three incident.

There were **23** incidents involving a firearm discharge by a department member. There were a total of **30** department members who discharged their weapons at a person in these **23** incidents. There were no instances of chokeholds, carotid artery restraints, or intentional baton strikes to the head or neck of a person reported by department members. There were no reported instances of warning shots, discharges at persons who were only a threat to themselves, discharges solely in defense of protection of property, discharges into a crowd, or discharges at or into a building. There were **two** reported instances of a discharge at or into a moving motor vehicle. In this one instance it was reported that the vehicle was used as a weapon. Further investigation revealed that this incident did not involve a firearm discharge *solely* in defense or protection of property. In the other instance, an offender was believed to firing at the members while inside the vehicle. In **one** incident, a mental health component was reported.

In **14** of the **24** incidents, medical aid was requested/provided for the injured subjects. In the **nine** incidents where medical aid was not provided, the subject fled the scene and was not immediately apprehended. In one incident, it is unknown if medical aid was requested/ provided. That incident involved an off duty member during a domestic incident.

In 2021, there were **981** incidents where the initial or final event type from OEMC indicated a foot pursuit. There were **23** incidents involving a firearm discharge by a Department member. Of these **23** incidents, **seven** incidents indicated a foot pursuit, and a total of **eight** Department members indicated a foot pursuit and the discharge of a firearm. Based on these numbers, **0.7%** of all foot pursuit incidents reported to OEMC resulted in a firearm discharge.



# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS

1

## FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT OCCURS

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

2

## OEMC IS NOTIFIED

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

3

## OEMC NOTIFIES THE BEAT'S SUPERVISOR

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

4

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

6

## FOLLOW-UP ACTION

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



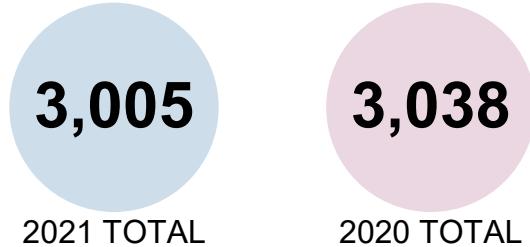
¶ 190, 192, 193





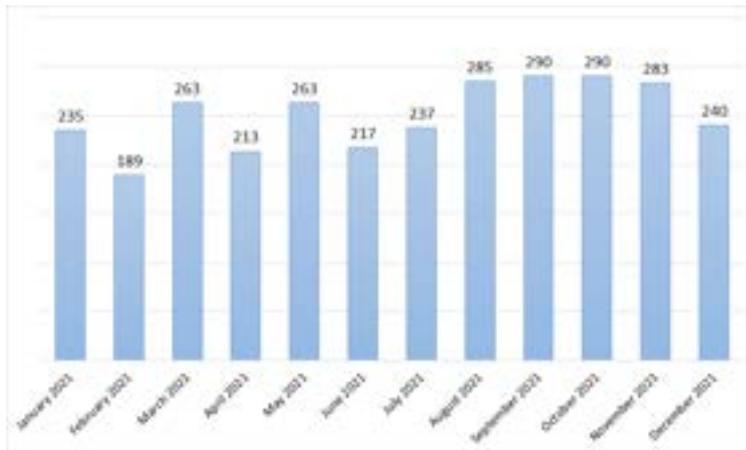
# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT TOTALS

## *Firearm Pointing Incident Totals<sup>1</sup>*



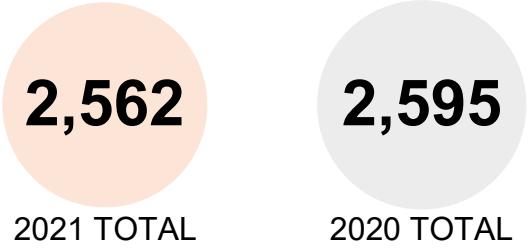
In 2021, Department members reported **3,005** individual Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs). This is a **1%** decrease in the number of FPIs reported compared to the **3,038** FPIs reported in 2020.

## *Reported Firearm Pointing Incidents by Month*

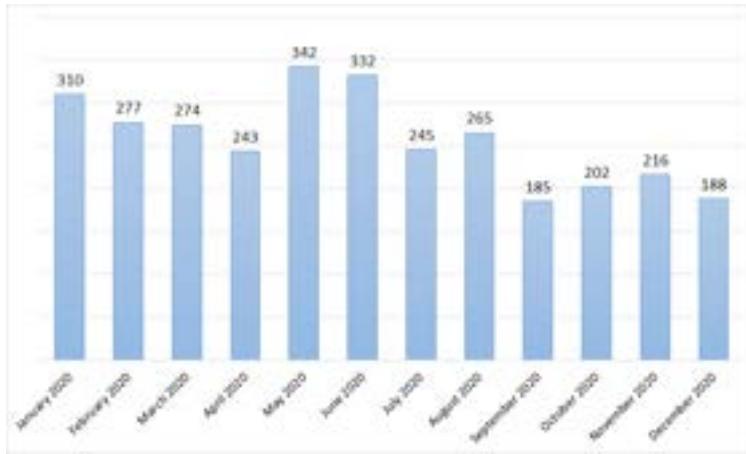


During 2021, Department members reported an average of **250** individual firearm pointing incidents per month.

## *Firearm Pointing Incidents*



In 2021, there were **2,562** incidents where a FPI was reported. This is different than the total number of FPIs reported. One incident may involve multiple beats reporting a FPI. In 2020, there were **2,595** incidents. There was a **1%** decrease in FPI incidents from 2020 to 2021.



During 2020, Department members reported an average of **257** individual firearm pointing incidents per month.

<sup>1</sup>These numbers do not include FPIs that were automatically excluded in the Clearnet system as duplicate reports or found by FRD reviewers to be duplicate reports. In 2021 there were 31 FPIRs that were found by FRD reviewers to be duplicate reports.



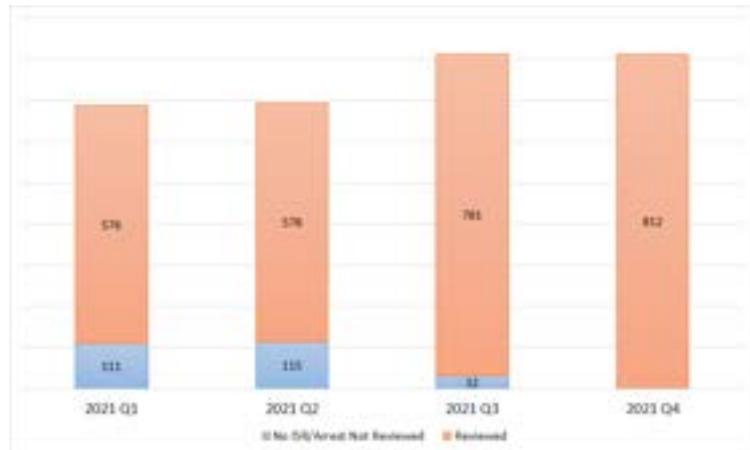
¶ 188, 189, 190, 192, 193

## Firearm Pointing Incidents by Day of Week

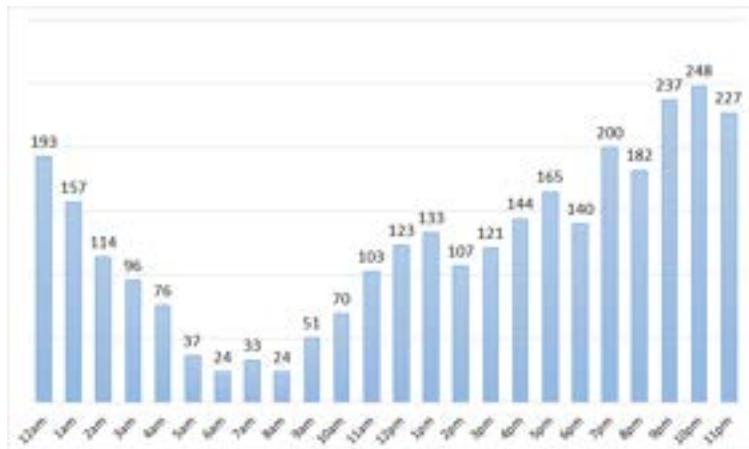


In 2021, most firearm pointing incidents occurred on weekend days.

## Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews



## Firearm Pointing Incidents by Hour



In 2021, the majority of firearm pointing incidents occurred between the hours of 7 p.m. and 1 p.m.

At the beginning of 2021, the FRD, in accordance with Consent Decree paragraph 192, only reviewed Firearm Pointing Incidents that had an associated arrest or investigatory stop report. An average of **16%** of all FPIs were not reviewed because of this requirement.

During the 3rd quarter of 2021, the FRD began reviewing all FPIs. In 2021 the FRD reviewed **2,748** of **3,005** FPIs. This amounts to **91%** of all FPIs. A total of **258** FPIs were not reviewed because they did not have an associated arrest or investigatory stop report.

## COPA and Unit/District Notifications

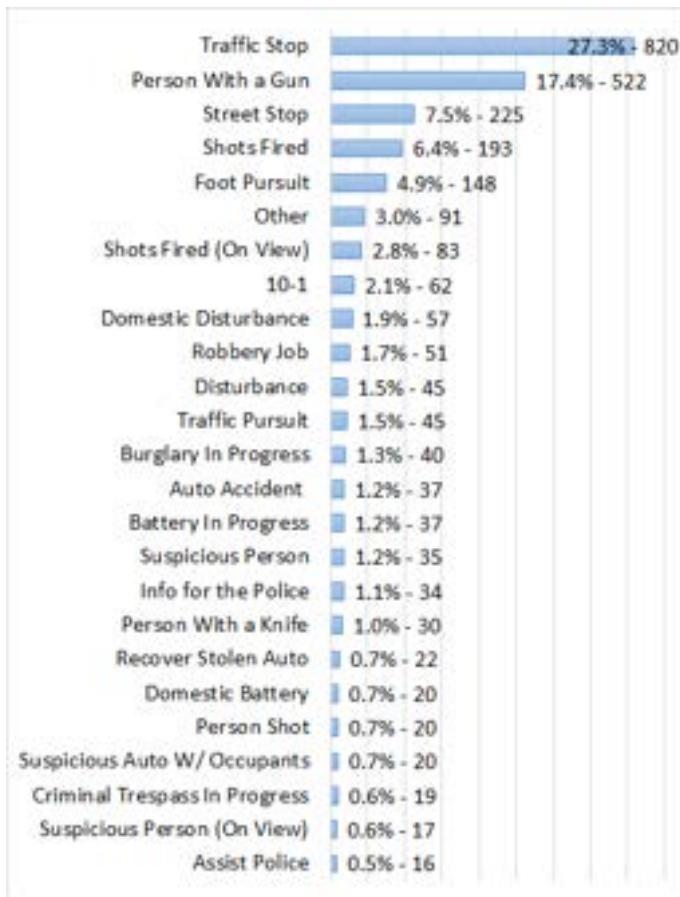
In 2021, The FRD made **three** referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for allegations including *failure to perform any duty and disrespect or maltreatment of any person*. The FRD also made **three** referrals to the District/Unit of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action related to possible policy violations. In these **three** instances a Department member was observed in a related TRR or FPIR pointing their firearm at a person and there was no notification to OEMC of a FPI by that member.



# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS

## *FPIs Initial Event Type (Top 25)*

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

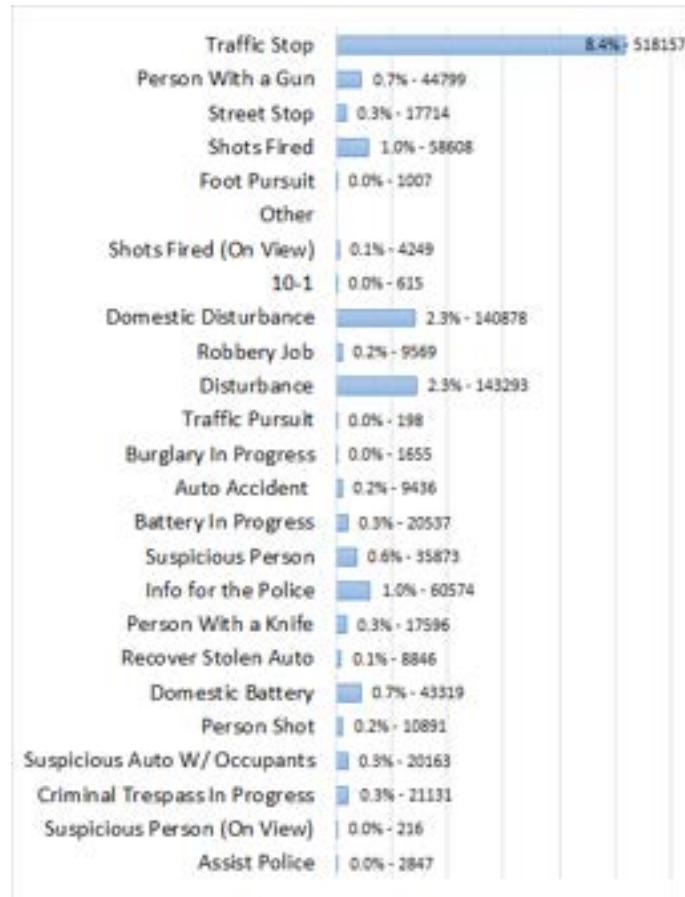


In 2021, Department members reported **3,005** individual Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs). Traffic stops account for the largest percentage (27.3%) of all firearm pointing incidents, followed by “person with a gun” calls (17.4%).

## *OEMC Event Types*

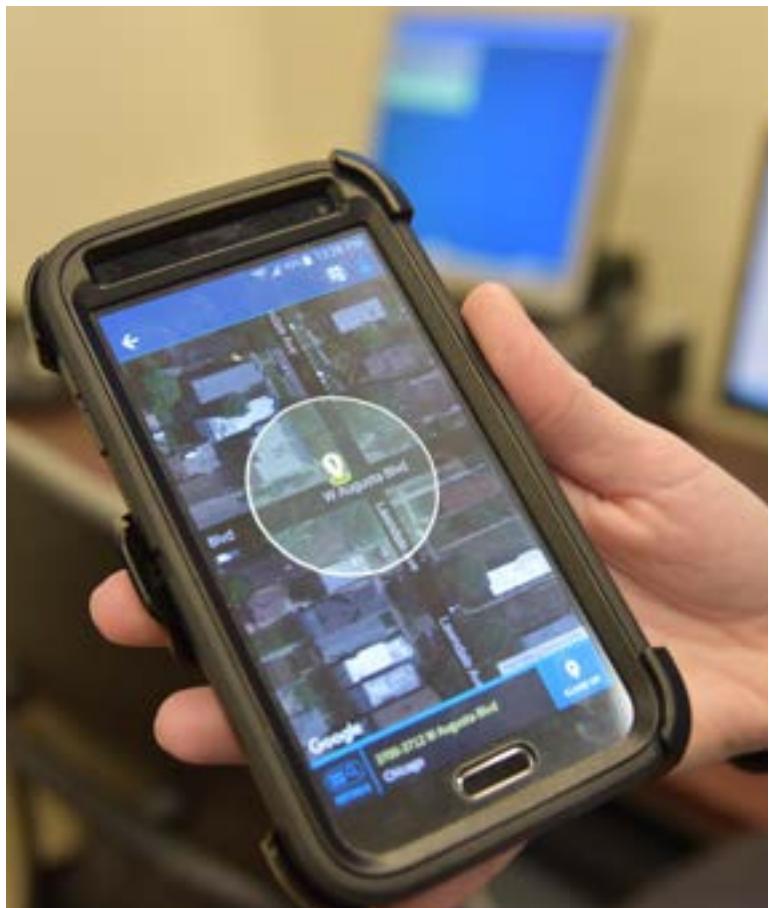
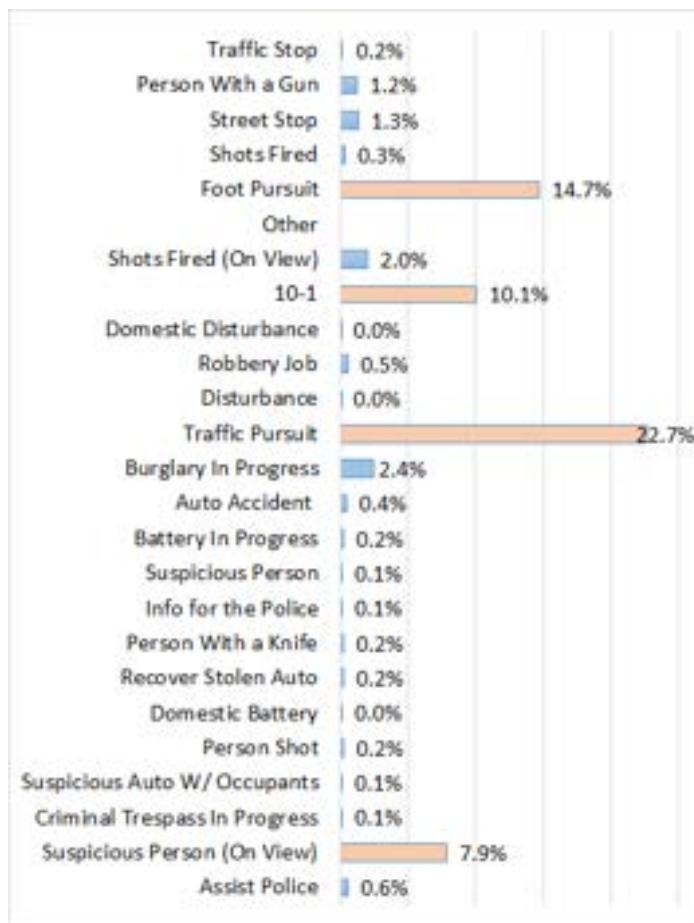
In 2021, there were **6,147,854** recorded event entries in OEMC’s Police Computer Aided Dispatch (PCAD) system.

Traffics stops accounted for **518,157** (8.4%) of these event entries.



## FPIs as a % OEMC Event Types

Although traffic stops account for the largest percent of firearm pointing incidents, only a small fraction of traffic stops (**0.2%**) result in an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Incidents that begin as a traffic pursuit have the highest percentage (**22.7%**) of officers who report a FPI. Foot pursuits (**14.7%**), 10-1s (**10.1%**), and suspicious person-on view (**7.9%**) also have high percentages of officers who report a firearm pointing incident.





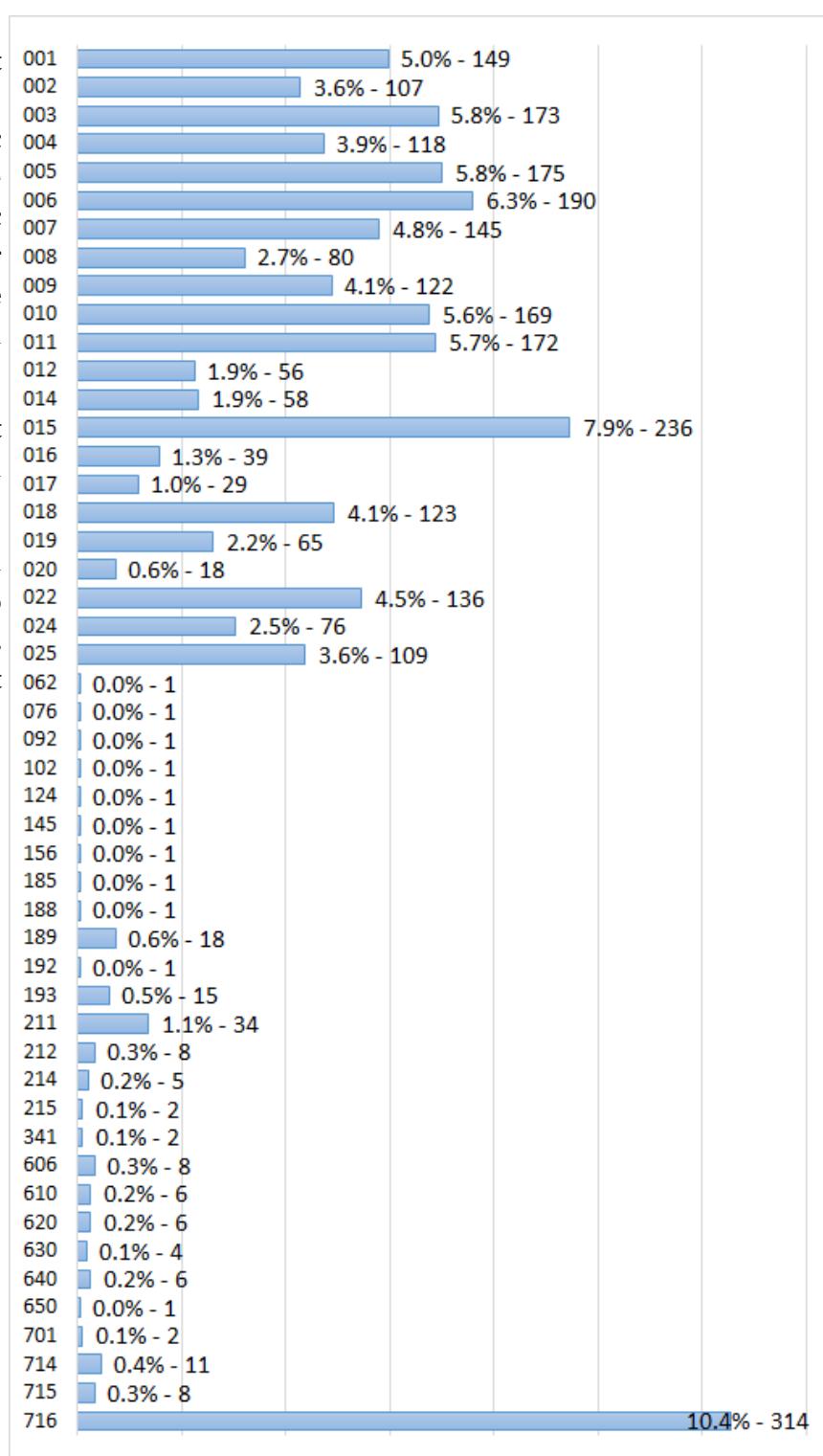
# FPIRs BY UNIT INVOLVED

## *FPIs by Unit Involved*

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

Among districts, in 2021, the 015th District accounted for the highest percentage (7.9%) of all FPIs.

Unit 716 (Community Safety Team), which operates citywide, reported 314 FPIs. Unit 716 accounted for 10.4% of the Department's FPIs. This unit is traditionally deployed to areas that have the highest incidents of violent crime.





¶ 190, 192, 193

Unit	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4
001	32	34	48	35
002	17	16	33	41
003	51	41	40	41
004	37	17	28	36
005	37	43	52	43
006	51	39	43	57
007	37	27	42	39
008	15	25	14	26
009	26	20	27	49
010	47	37	49	36
011	38	41	52	41
012	9	13	14	20
014	22	13	10	13
015	48	62	71	55
016	9	5	14	11
017	7	8	6	8
018	23	21	32	47
019	14	14	20	17
020	4	4	4	6
022	31	32	35	38
024	12	26	17	21
025	22	24	29	34
062			1	
076			1	
092	1			
102		1		
124			1	
145		1		
156				1
185				1
188			1	
189	5	2	10	1
192				1
193		4	3	8
211	1	9	3	21
212				8
214				5
215				2
341			1	1
606	4	2		2
610				6
620	3	1	1	1
630	1		1	2
640			1	5
650			1	
701		1		1
714		5	3	3
715	2	2	3	1
716	81	103	101	29
Total	687	693	812	813

### FPIs by Unit Involved by Quarter

Unit 716 (Community Safety Team) saw a notable decrease in the number of reported FPIs. In the third 3rd quarter there were **101** reported FPIs. In the 4th quarter there were **29** reported FPIs. This decrease coincided with a reduction in the number of personnel that were assigned to this citywide unit.



# FPIRs BY BEAT INVOLVED

## *FPIs by Beat Involved*

In 2021, **1,081** different beat numbers reported a FPI, **487** of those only reported **one** FPI and are not listed in the following tables.

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

Knowing that each beat operates on a 24-hour basis over a 365-day year, the beat with the highest number of FPIs presented here reported a FPI an average of once every **324** hours of service. The majority of beats reported a FPI on average once every **8,760** hours of service.

1531	27	2213	9	2532	7	611	6
1163D	25	562D	9	2563A	7	633	6
2263B	25	634	9	324	7	663C	6
1063A	19	7632E	9	361C	7	724	6
162B	18	863A	9	363E	7	726	6
1522	16	1011	8	422	7	7611C	6
1532	15	1012	8	461B	7	7614A	6
1533	15	1022	8	532	7	7616A	6
323	15	1063B	8	566C	7	763A	6
263B	14	1512	8	624	7	7686C	6
361B	14	1561C	8	663B	7	862A	6
162D	13	1865E	8	722	7	923	6
725	13	1962B	8	762B	7	931	6
1163C	12	2534	8	7682A	7	1011A	5
421	12	2561E	8	932	7	1013	5
424	12	566D	8	1023	6	1031	5
564A	12	622	8	1064A	6	1063D	5
621	12	661E	8	1122	6	1112	5
661C	12	662D	8	114	6	112	5
922	12	663E	8	1163E	6	1132	5
1513	11	761B	8	123	6	1161B	5
1564B	11	761E	8	1463B	6	1161C	5
2222	11	963B	8	1523	6	1262D	5
2263A	11	964C	8	1541	6	1461A	5
500D	11	1061B	7	1563A	6	1511	5
964D	11	1065A	7	167A	6	1562A	5
1163B	10	1065D	7	1833	6	1563E	5
1164D	10	1124	7	211	6	1612	5
1561A	10	1423	7	225	6	1824	5
1865A	10	1561B	7	2263C	6	1861E	5
363B	10	166A	7	2531	6	213	5
562A	10	1831	7	263C	6	221	5
562E	10	1962D	7	312	6	2234	5
564E	10	212	7	331	6	2261E	5
7621C	10	2232	7	362D	6	2263D	5
7686A	10	2261B	7	423	6	231	5
1063E	9	2423	7	564C	6	2422	5
1564C	9	2431	7	566A	6	2432	5
1832	9	2524	7	566B	6	2515	5



2562C	5	1463A	4	561C	4	1121	3	220	3	530	3
262C	5	1506E	4	561E	4	113	3	2233	3	531	3
302S2	5	1506G	4	563A	4	1134	3	224	3	563C	3
313	5	1562C	4	571	4	1161D	3	2262B	3	630	3
322	5	1562D	4	6046A	4	1161E	3	2262D	3	641	3
333	5	1564A	4	613	4	1162D	3	2263	3	662A	3
361E	5	1631	4	614	4	1192	3	2272	3	664E	3
363	5	1634	4	623	4	121	3	2406A	3	665A	3
371	5	163C	4	6255E	4	1213	3	2433	3	671	3
463D	5	165C	4	664B	4	1224	3	2461A	3	706B	3
463E	5	167	4	706A	4	1261A	3	2462B	3	714	3
563E	5	1812	4	713	4	1263C	3	2462C	3	715	3
564B	5	1813	4	732	4	1264A	3	2463A	3	723	3
612	5	1814	4	735	4	1264C	3	2521	3	733	3
631	5	1834	4	7613B	4	131	3	2525	3	7611D	3
632	5	1862E	4	7616E	4	133	3	2561D	3	7611E	3
661B	5	1865B	4	761A	4	1412	3	2564E	3	7616B	3
662C	5	1962	4	7635C	4	1433	3	261A	3	7616C	3
663D	5	2011	4	7637B	4	1481A	3	263A	3	7621A	3
712	5	215	4	763E	4	1524	3	310	3	762E	3
761D	5	2210	4	7644F	4	1561D	3	332	3	7631A	3
762D	5	223	4	7645B	4	1561E	3	334	3	7634D	3
7637C	5	2262E	4	7671A	4	1563	3	352	3	7635E	3
7651C	5	2461B	4	7674E	4	161B	3	354	3	7637	3
7667A	5	2461C	4	7683A	4	1632	3	362B	3	7644A	3
7686B	5	2512	4	7684A	4	1633	3	363A	3	7661B	3
822	5	2535	4	7684D	4	165B	3	410	3	7667	3
825	5	2563E	4	7685E	4	1664B	3	411	3	7667D	3
913	5	261	4	7687C	4	166D	3	4113C	3	7675B	3
933	5	283A	4	824	4	167B	3	4114E	3	7677B	3
1063C	4	361A	4	832	4	167E	3	412	3	7682E	3
1115	4	362C	4	863C	4	1762B	3	413	3	7685D	3
1123	4	414	4	914	4	1763C	3	4150I	3	772	3
1131	4	4163A	4	920	4	1845	3	4261D	3	813	3
1133	4	431	4	962E	4	1863A	3	4463D	3	814	3
122	4	441	4	1021	3	1863E	3	461D	3	921	3
124	4	463B	4	1024	3	1872	3	463C	3	961A	3
1424	4	512	4	1062A	3	1925	3	5218	3	963C	3
1462E	4	523	4	1062B	3	1962C	3	522	3	964B	3



# FPIS BY BEAT INVOLVED

¶ 196

## FPIs by Beat Involved

964E	3	1595	2	214	2	4165E	2	7552C	2	865A	2
1014	2	161A	2	2211	2	4265B	2	7611A	2	865B	2
1020	2	161C	2	2223	2	432	2	7612A	2	865C	2
1032	2	161D	2	2241	2	433	2	7614D	2	924	2
1033	2	162	2	2252	2	4461C	2	7614E	2	934	2
1034	2	1622	2	2261C	2	463	2	7615E	2	961	2
1061A	2	1623	2	232	2	464B	2	7617A	2	962B	2
1061E	2	1624	2	2402	2	464D	2	7626A	2	964A	2
1064B	2	162A	2	2406B	2	464E	2	7632A	2		
1064C	2	163A	2	2406C	2	496	2	7632D	2		
1110	2	163B	2	2430	2	506A	2	7633A	2		
1111	2	163E	2	2462D	2	513	2	7633B	2		
1160	2	166B	2	2513	2	563B	2	7636A	2		
1161A	2	166E	2	2514	2	564D	2	763B	2		
1162B	2	1712	2	2561B	2	566E	2	763D	2		
1162E	2	1723	2	2562A	2	5705	2	7640	2		
1164A	2	1724	2	2563C	2	5705C	2	7642C	2		
1211	2	1733	2	2564	2	601	2	7644C	2		
1212	2	1762D	2	2564C	2	6012	2	7644D	2		
1221	2	1763B	2	261D	2	6020	2	7653B	2		
1222	2	1811	2	262B	2	6046C	2	7653C	2		
1232	2	1821	2	263D	2	6215	2	7653D	2		
1233	2	1830	2	306D	2	642	2	7655D	2		
1262B	2	1862D	2	311	2	6520	2	7656A	2		
1262E	2	1864E	2	314	2	6556C	2	7657A	2		
1263E	2	1865C	2	321	2	6578A	2	7657B	2		
1265B	2	186A	2	345	2	661A	2	7661C	2		
1462A	2	186G	2	355	2	662	2	7666B	2		
1462D	2	1912	2	361	2	662B	2	7667C	2		
1463C	2	1913	2	361D	2	662E	2	7671F	2		
147	2	1922	2	362A	2	663	2	7671G	2		
1506C	2	1961A	2	362E	2	664C	2	7672B	2		
1510	2	1961D	2	372	2	664D	2	7673F	2		
1530	2	1962A	2	4111B	2	665	2	7684B	2		
1542	2	1963D	2	4112B	2	665B	2	821	2		
1561	2	1988C	2	4150J	2	706D	2	831	2		
1563D	2	2010	2	4161B	2	711	2	835	2		
1564D	2	2023	2	4162	2	734	2	846	2		
1571	2	2063D	2	4165A	2	740	2	861A	2		



# FPI REPORTING ERROR

¶ 194.195

## ***FPIs Reported in Error***

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).

The exception to this notification requirement includes:

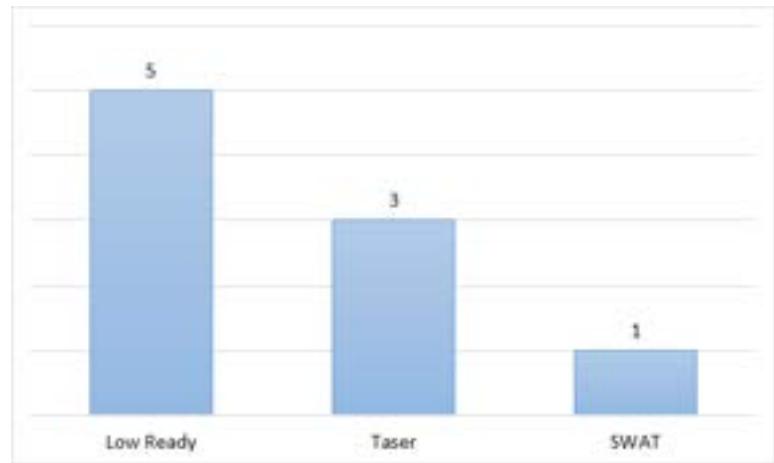
Department members assigned as a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team member who point a firearm at a person during the course of a designated SWAT incident.

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

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

In 2021, there were **five** instances where Department members reported a firearm pointing incident when the FRD only observed the firearm in a low-ready position. There were **three** instances where the member reported a FPI after pointing a Taser at a person. There was **one** instance where a SWAT team member reported a FPI during a SWAT incident. There were **no** instances of a member assigned to a federal task force reporting a FPI.

These instances combined amount to less than **0.3%** of all FPIs reported in 2021.





# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT REPORTING

## FPIs With Arrests



2021



2020

In 2021, **1,997** FPIs were associated with an arrest. This is a **three** percentage point decrease from 2020 where **2,107** FPIs were associated with an arrest.

## FPIs No Associated Arrest or ISR

**508**  
17%

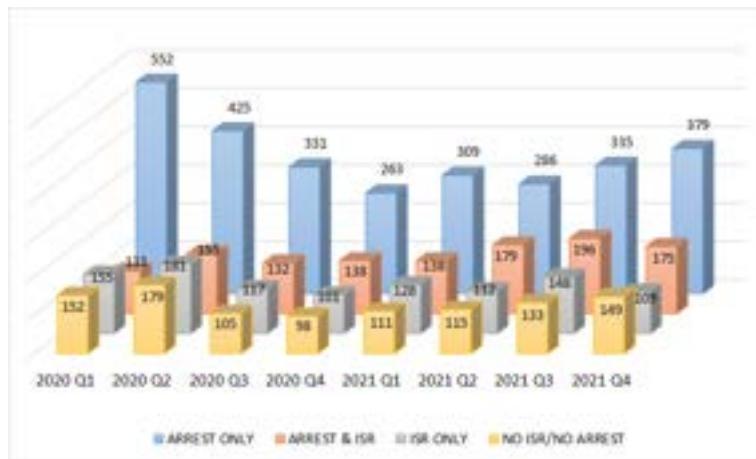
2021

**534**  
18%

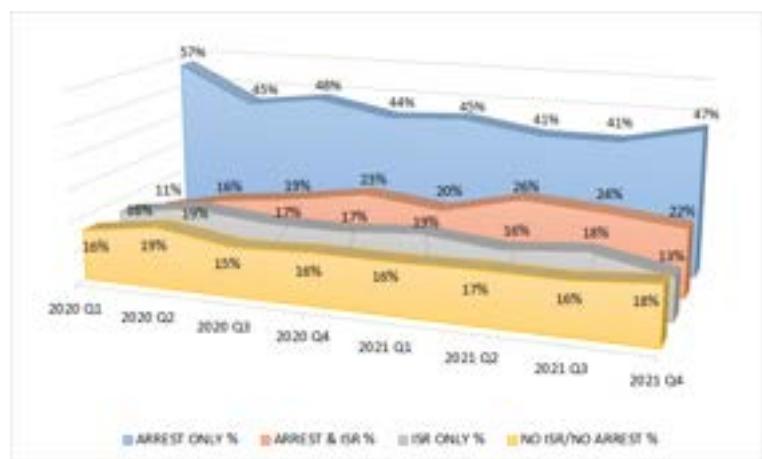
2020

In 2021, **17%** of FPIs did not have an associated ISR or arrest report. This is a **1** percentage point decrease from 2020.

## FPIs, Investigatory Stop Reports, and Arrests



In 2021, there were **2,107** FPIs with an associated arrest report. This includes **1,309** FPIs that had only an arrest report and **688** FPIs that included both an arrest report and an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR). There were **508** FPIs that were not associated with either an ISR or an arrest report.

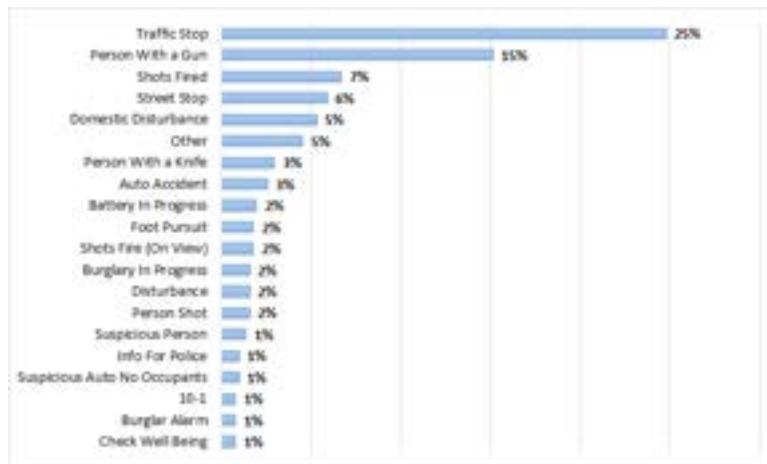


Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a gradual increase in the number of FPIs that only have an ISR. The amount of FPIs that do not have an ISR or arrest has remained relatively constant at an average of **17%**. Before March of 2021, the FRD did not review any FPIs that did not have either an arrest or ISR. Since March 2021, the FRD in response to comments from the IMT and OAG began reviewing all FPIs.



¶ 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196

## FPIs No Associated Arrest or ISR by Event Type



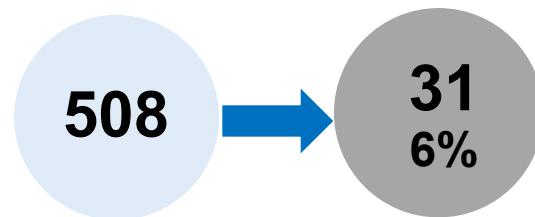
Of the **508** FPIs that did not have an associated ISR or arrest report, **126 (25%)** were identified as having an initial event type of traffic stop. The second highest percentage of these incidents had an initial event type of person with a gun (**15%**).

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

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

In virtually all incidents, there is body-worn-camera video or a written report which the FRD reviews in order to make training recommendations.

## Referrals to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit



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

In 2021, **508** incidents did not have an associated ISR or arrest report. FRD reviewers identified **31** incidents where they could not find an ISR and made a referral to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU). This amounts to **6%** of the **508** FPIs without an associate ISR or Arrest Report, or **1%** of all FPIs.

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



# FPIRs AND WEAPON RECOVERIES

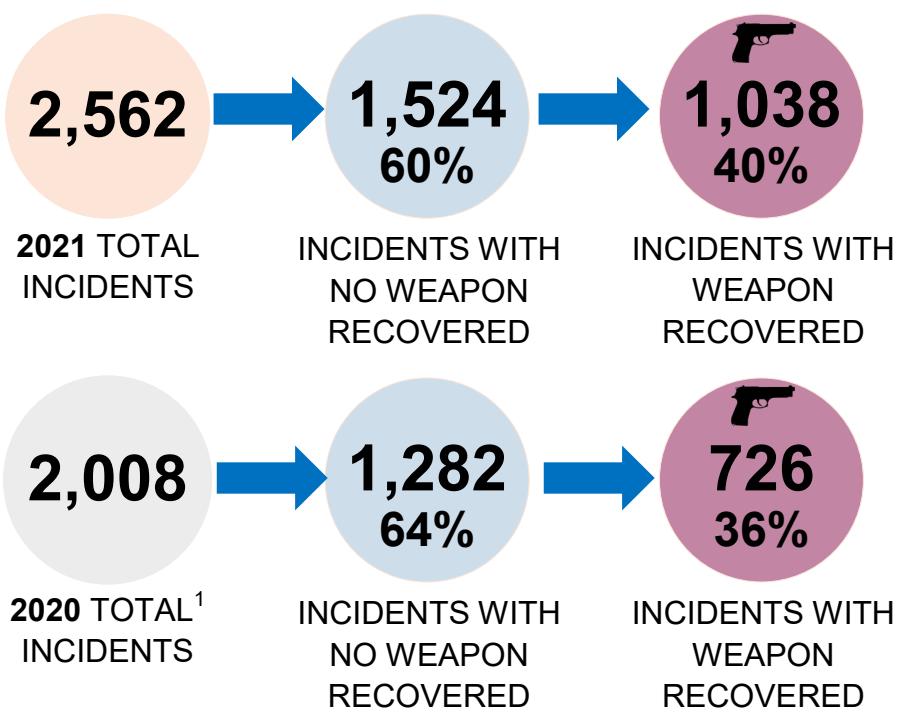
## *FPIs and Weapon Recoveries*

On March 12, 2020, 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.

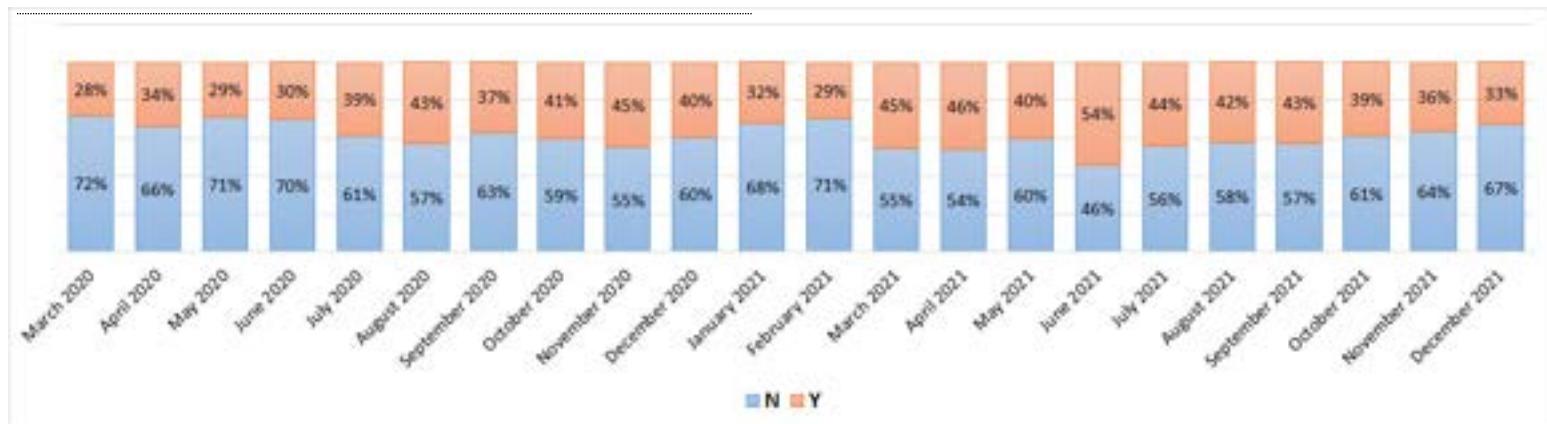
In 2021, there were **2,562** unique incidents where officers reported a FPI. Data reflecting weapon recoveries is based on the unique incident, rather than the total number of officers who report a FPI.

In 2021, there were **1,038** incidents where at least one weapon was recovered from a person. In **1,524** incidents no weapon was recovered.

There was a **four** percent increase in weapon recoveries in 2021 (**40%**) versus 2020 (**36%**).



## *FPIs and Weapon Recoveries by Month*

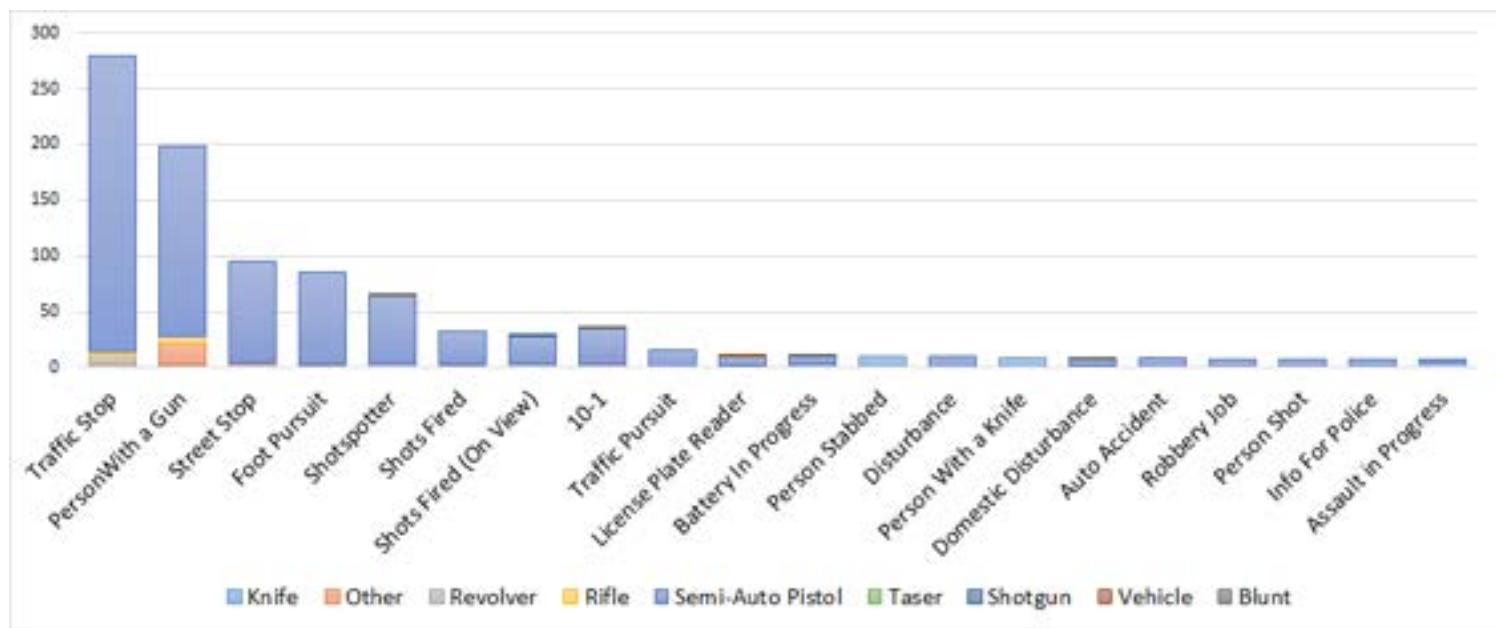


<sup>1</sup>March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior.



¶ 190, 192, 193

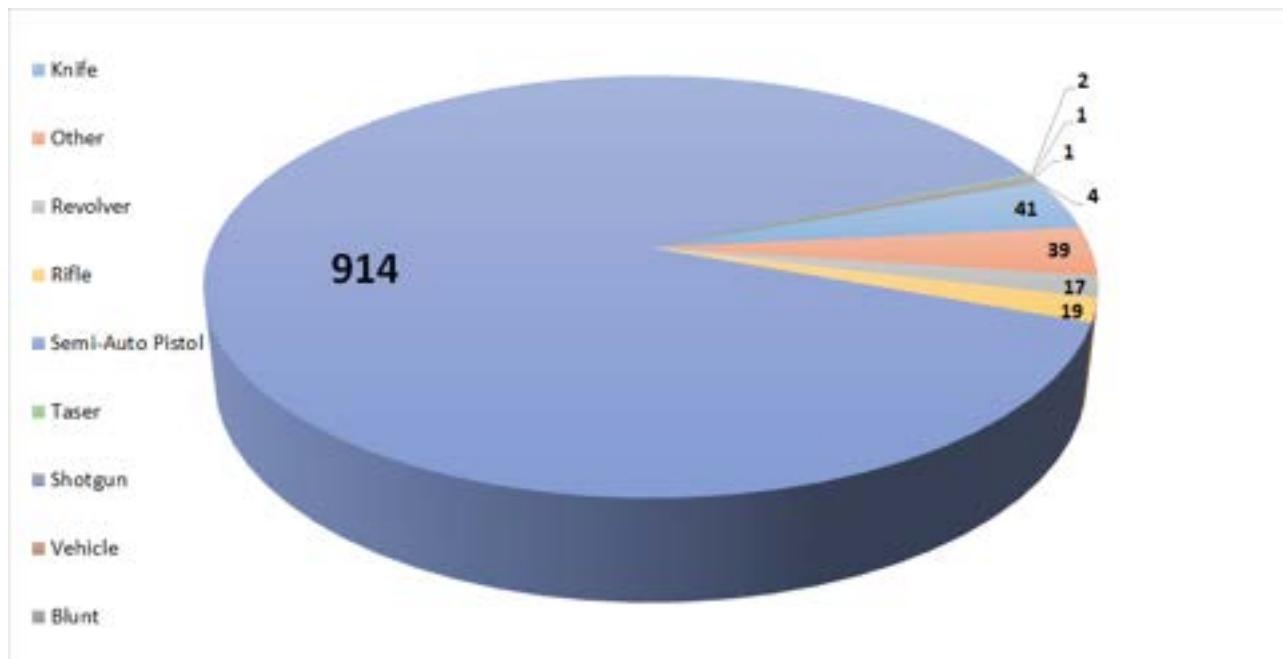
## FPI Event Types and Weapon Recoveries Top 20



The majority (27.3%) of FPIs begin as traffic stops. Traffic stops also resulted in 280 (27.3%) weapons recovered in conjunction with a FPI. Event types of Person with a gun (201), Street Stop (95), Foot Pursuit (88), and Shotspotter (66) also resulted in the highest weapon recoveries.

## FPI Weapon Recoveries by Type

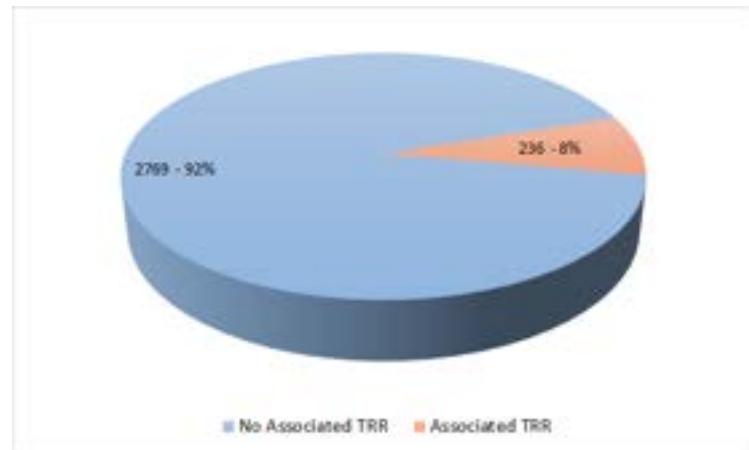
Semi-Automatic Pistols account for greatest percentage (88%) of weapons recovered.





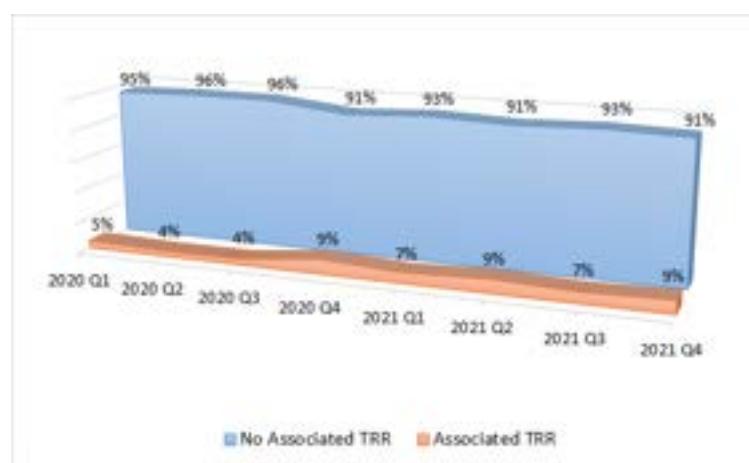
# FPIs AND TRRs

## *FPIs and Tactical Response Reports*



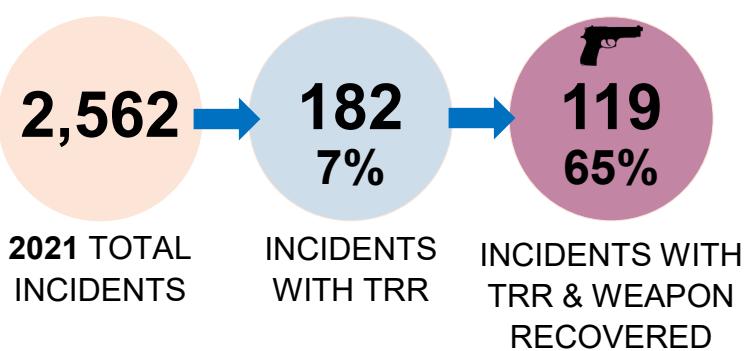
In 2021 there were **3,005** reported FPIs. Of those FPIs, **8%** were associated with a Tactical Response Report (TRR), which is completed for a use of force incident, member injury, or injury to a citizen resulting from a use of force. Most FPIs, **92%**, were not associated with a use of force incident.

## *FPIs and TRRs by Quarter*



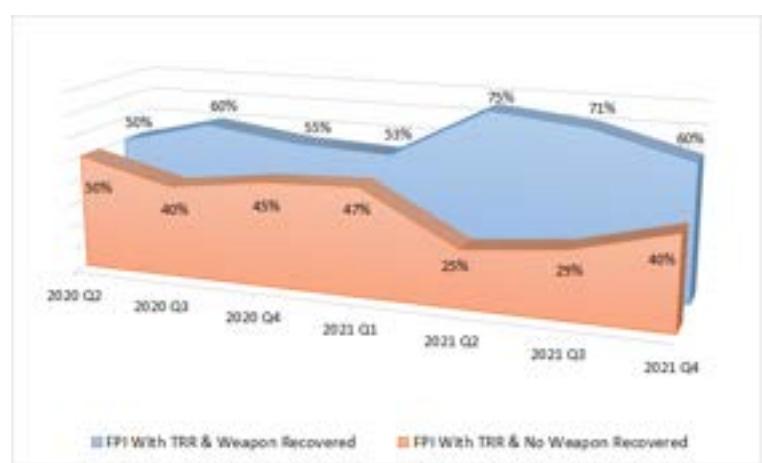
In 2021, an average of **8%** of FPIs were associated with a TRR. This is a **3%** increase from 2020, where an average of **5%** of FPIs were associated with a TRR.

## *FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery*



Of the **2,562** unique incidents where an FPI (or more than one FPI) were reported, **7%** had an associated use of force. Of those incidents where a FPI and a TRR were reported together, **65%** involved the recovery of a weapon. Of the **119** weapons recovered, **107** were semi-automatic pistols.

## *FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery by Quarter<sup>1</sup>*



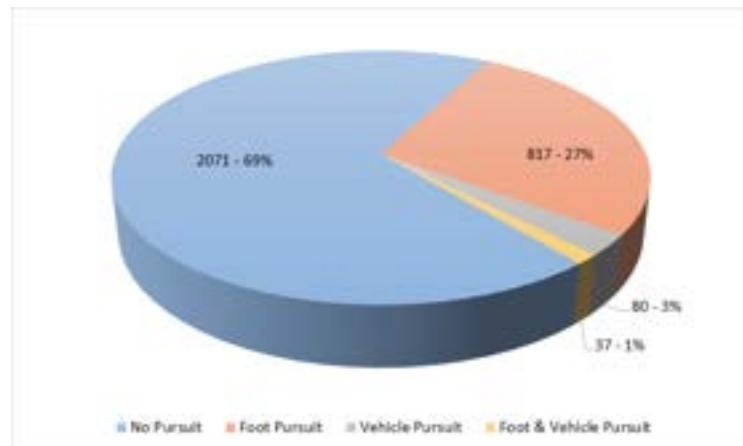
In 2021, an average of **64%** of FPIs were associated with a TRR and weapon recovery. This is a **9%** increase from the 2020 average of **55%**.



# FPIs AND FOOT PURSUITS

¶ 170, 190, 192, 193

## FPIs and Pursuits



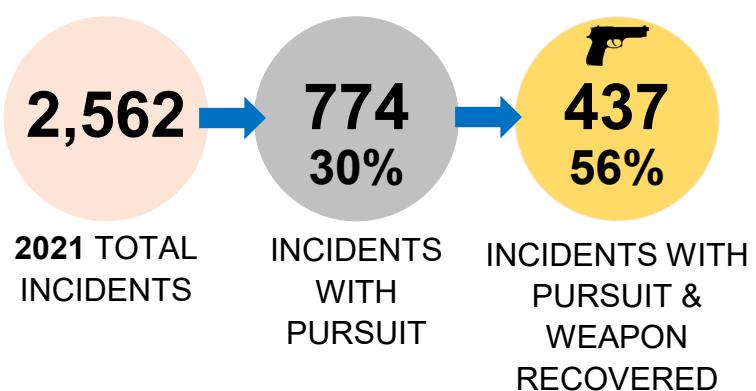
In 2021 there were **2,071** reported FPIs that were not associated with any form of pursuit. FRD reviewers identified **854 (28%)** FPIs that were associated with a foot pursuit.

## FPIs and Pursuits by Quarter<sup>2</sup>



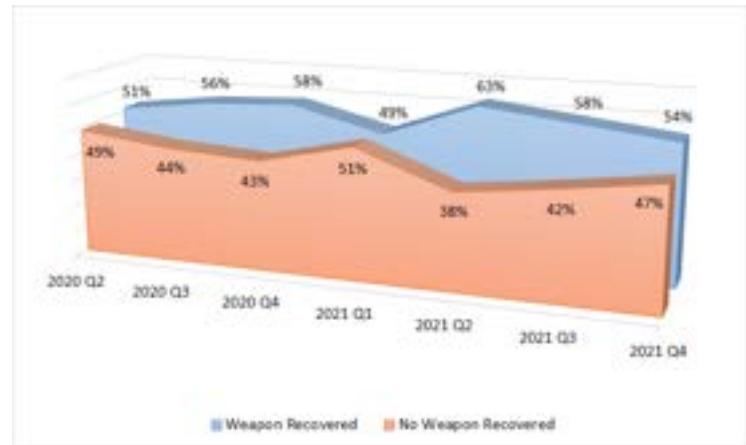
In 2021, an average of **28%** of reported FPIs involved a foot pursuit. This is a **2%** decrease from the **30%** of FPIs that involved a foot pursuit in 2020.

## FPIs, TRRs and Weapon Recovery



Of the **2,562** unique incidents where an FPI (or more than one FPI) were reported, **774 (30%)** were identified by the FRD as being involved with some type of pursuit. Of those **774** incidents with a pursuit, a weapon was recovered in **437 (56%)** incidents. Of the **437** weapons recovered, **400** were semi-automatic pistols.

## FPIs, Pursuits and Weapon Recovery by Quarter<sup>3</sup>



In 2021, an average of **56%** of FPIs with a pursuit involved the recovery of a weapon. This is a **1%** increase from 2020.

<sup>1,2,3</sup> March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior.



# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT REVIEWS

## FRD Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews

**3,005**

**254**

**8%**

**2,751**

**1,881**

**68%**

**865**

**31%**

**5**

**0.2%**

**2021 TOTAL  
FPI REPORTS**

**FPIRs NOT  
REVIEWED NO ISR/  
NO ARREST<sup>1</sup>**

**FRD FPIR  
REVIEWS**

**FPIRs WITH NO  
TRAINING  
RECOMMENDATION**

**FPIRs WITH A  
TRAINING  
RECOMMENDATION**

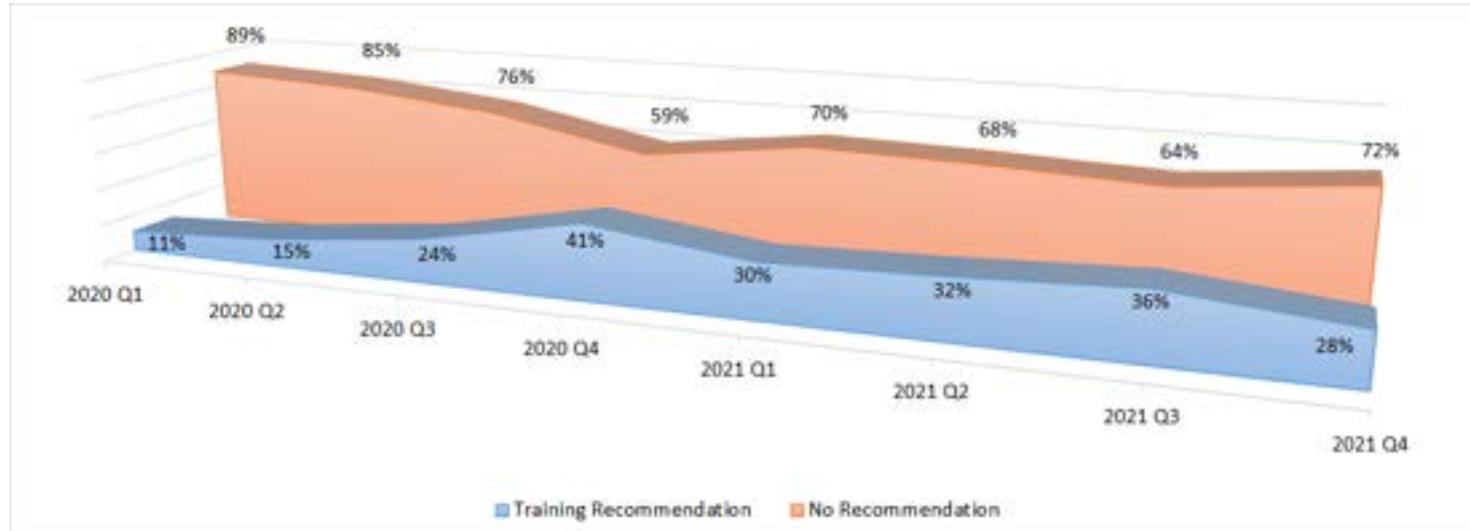
**REFERRALS  
TO COPA**

The Force Review Division reviews all firearm pointing incidents to see if a Department member's actions are in compliance with department policy and training. The FRD is not a disciplinary unit but instead makes recommendations regarding Department member's tactics, training and equipment.

In 2021, there were **3,005** reported Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews (FPIRs). Of these, **five** reports were referred to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

The FRD reviewed **1,881** reports and made no recommendations for training. In **865** (31%) of reviews, the FRD made a recommendation for some type of training.

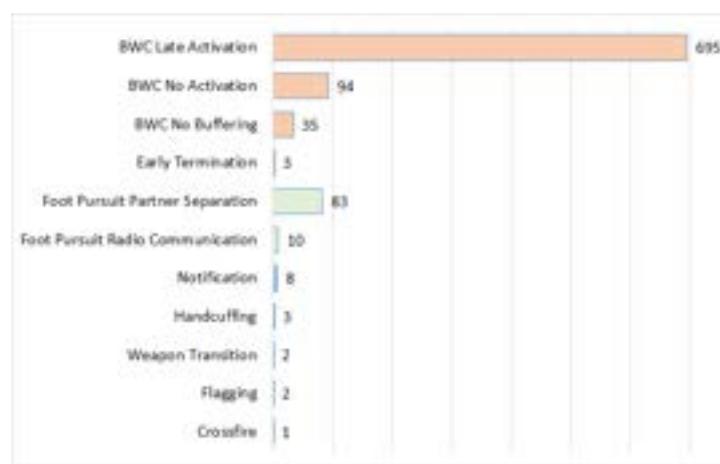
The **31%** of 2021 reviews where the FRD made a training recommendation is an **8%** increase from 2020 where the FRD made training recommendations in **23%**, of reviews.





¶ 190, 192, 193

## FPIR Training Recommendations



In 2021, the Force Review Division made **695** recommendations for *BWC-Late Activation*. This continues to make up the largest percentage of FRD debriefings quarter over quarter. *BWC-No Activation* is the second most common debriefing point with **94** recommendations. Combined with *BWC-No Buffering*, body-worn camera debriefing points make up the bulk of FRD recommendations in firearm pointing incidents.

The third most common debriefing point was for *Foot Pursuit-Partner Separation*. The FRD made **83** training recommendations for this officer-safety issue in 2021. As a percentage of all firearm pointing incident reviews, other debriefing points are very low in the frequency that they are made.

## FPIR Training Recommendations



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

In 2021, **89%** of all debriefings were a review of Department directives. Immediate supervisors indicated other training **12%**, individualized training **10%**, review legal/training bulletin **9%**, and review training

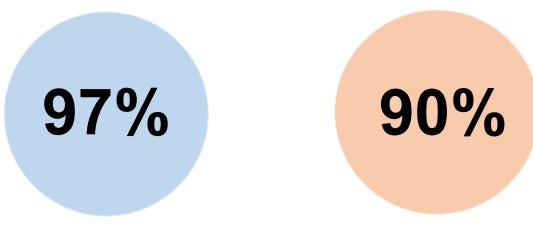
video **2%** of incidents. Supervisors indicated that they had already taken corrective action at the time of incident in **2%** of debriefings. As this course of action is the most beneficial in terms of training Department members, TSG and the FRD continue to emphasize the importance of this in training.



# FPIRS & BWC RECOMMENDATIONS

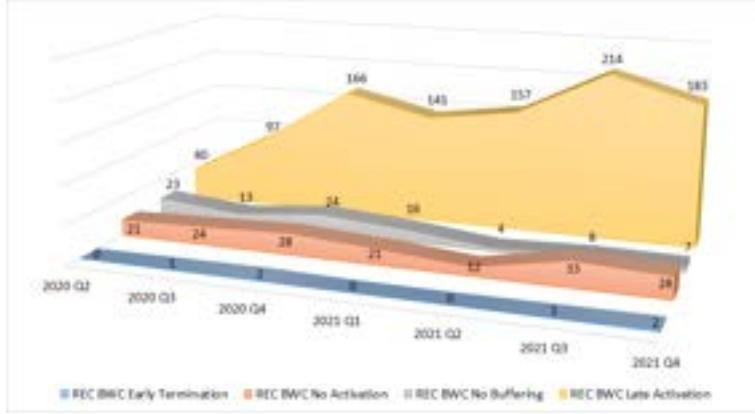
¶ 190

## FPIRs Reviewed With Body Worn Camera Video



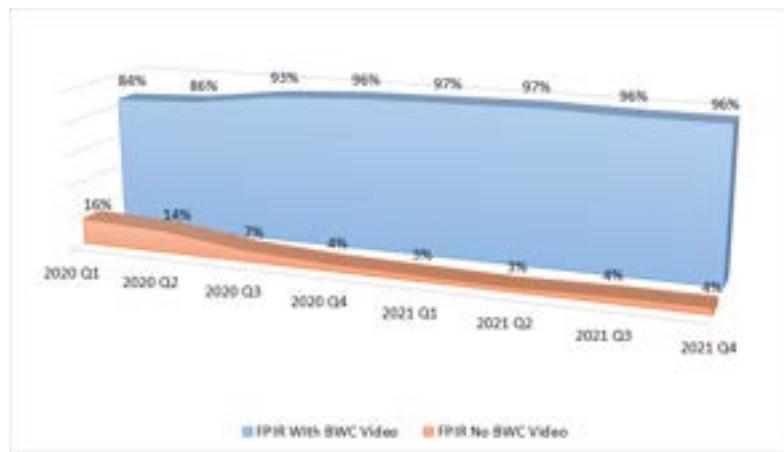
In 2020, an average of **90%** of all FPIRs reviewed by the FRD had available BWC video. The Department made substantial efforts to ensure most field units had BWC cameras assigned to them. By the end of 2021, **97%** of all FPIRs reviewed had available BWC video.

## FPIRs Reviewed With BWC Recommendations



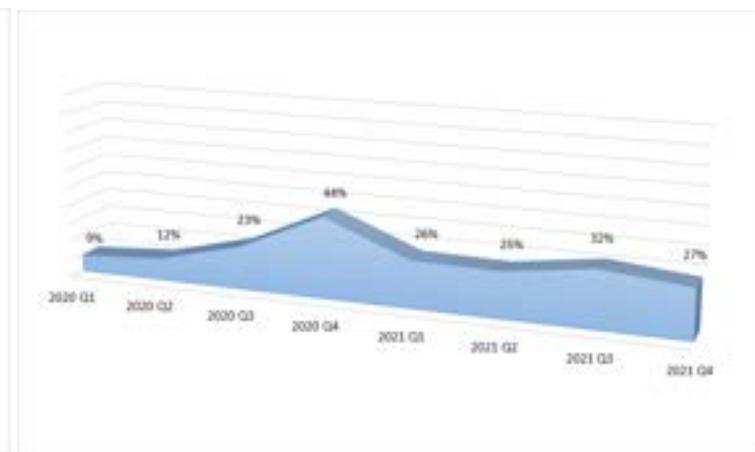
The majority of training recommendations that the FRD makes are for BWC video issues. Late activation of the BWC is the single most prevalent debriefing recommendation. In 2021, there were **695** BWC late activation debriefings.

## FPIRs Reviewed With BWC Video by Quarter



Beginning in the second quarter of 2020, the Department identified the need for wider deployment of body worn cameras. By the first quarter of 2021, **97%** of the firearm pointing incidents reviewed by the FRD had available BWC video.

## FPIRs With BWC-Late Activation Recs



Recommendations for BWC late activation reached a high of **44%** in the fourth quarter of 2020. The rate of these recommendations has fallen in 2021 and averages **27%** of all firearm pointing incidents reviewed by the FRD.



# FPIRS & FOOT PURSUIT RECS

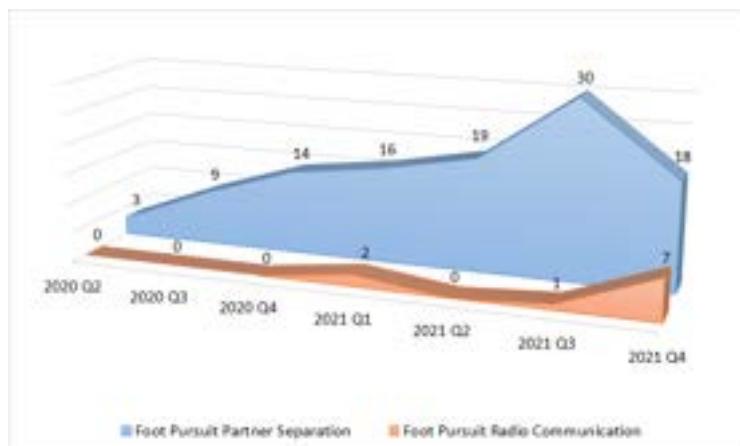
¶ 170, 190, 192, 193

## FPIR Foot Pursuits and Recommendations



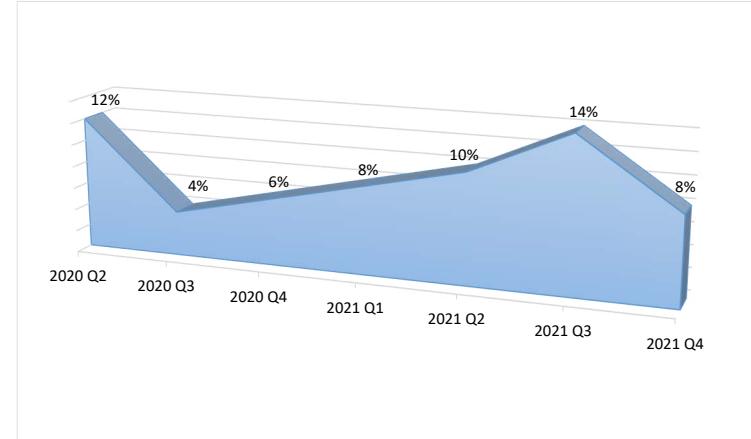
In 2021, the FRD reviewed **854** reported firearm pointing incidents. The FRD made **93** training recommendations for issues such as partner separation or radio communication during a foot pursuit. This amounts to **10%** of foot pursuits where the FRD made a training recommendation.

## FPIR Foot Pursuit Recs by Quarter<sup>1</sup>



In 2021, the FRD made a combined **93** recommendations for training for foot pursuit related issues. The majority (**83**) of these were for partner separation during a foot pursuit.

## FPIR Foot Pursuit Recs % by Quarter<sup>2</sup>



The FRD began debriefing deficiencies related to foot pursuits in the second quarter of 2020. In that time there has been a steady increase in the percentage of foot pursuits associated with FPIRs where the FRD has made a training recommendation. In the third quarter, **14%** of FPIRs with a foot pursuit, received a training recommendation.

It should be noted that because of the risk to officer safety, the FRD makes training recommendations any time partner separation is observed during a foot pursuit.

<sup>1,2</sup> March 12th, 2020 through December 31st, 2020. This information was not tracked prior.



# FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS BY UNIT

## *Firearm Pointing Incidents by Unit*

UNIT	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	Total
001	29	45	25	35	32	34	48	35	283
002	50	36	25	20	17	16	33	41	238
003	30	30	33	37	51	41	40	41	303
004	52	26	30	23	37	17	28	36	249
005	45	43	24	29	37	43	52	43	316
006	71	78	60	44	51	39	43	57	443
007	137	109	93	46	37	27	42	39	530
008	22	23	20	7	15	25	14	26	152
009	30	39	27	26	26	20	27	49	244
010	46	46	32	29	47	37	49	36	322
011	102	61	47	36	38	41	52	41	418
012	22	16	19	8	9	13	14	20	121
014	44	67	22	13	22	13	10	13	204
015	38	65	74	52	48	62	71	55	465
016	5	19	17	7	9	5	14	11	87
017	13	19	8	6	7	8	6	8	75
018	55	32	34	26	23	21	32	47	270
019	26	28	12	14	14	14	20	17	145
020	8	10	1	5	4	4	4	6	42
022	25	50	24	19	31	32	35	38	254
024	39	15	11	17	12	26	17	21	158
025	34	43	26	24	22	24	29	34	236
054	1								1
057		2							2
062							1		1
076							1		1
092					1				1
102						1			1
124							1		1

In 2021, the highest number of firearm pointing incidents occurred in the 7th, 15th, 6th, and 11th districts respectively. Unit 716, the Community Safety Team, also reported a high number of firearm pointing incidents. The size of this unit was reduced in the fourth quarter resulting in a substantial decline in reported FPIs.



¶ 190, 192, 193

UNIT	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	Total
145						1			1
156		2	1					1	4
185								1	1
188	1						1		2
189	1	2	1	3	5	2	10	1	25
191				1					1
192								1	1
193		1		2		4	3	8	18
211	4				1	9	3	21	38
212	4	1	1					8	14
213	6	1							7
214		1						5	6
215								2	2
311	5	9							14
312	15	5							20
313	2	2							4
314	1	4	1						6
341		3					1	1	5
606	3	1			4	2		2	12
610								6	6
620		1			3	1	1	1	7
630		1			1		1	2	5
640	1						1	5	7
650	2						1		3
701		1		2		1		1	5
714		4	6	9		5	3	3	30
715			3	2	2	2	3	1	13
716			9	58	81	103	101	29	381
760	1								1



# FPIR RECOMMENDATIONS BY UNIT

## *Firearm Pointing Incident Recommendations by Unit*

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



¶ 190, 192, 193

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

As noted earlier, there was an **eight** percent increase in the recommendations from 2020 to 2021. In 2021, an average of **31%** of a unit's FPIs resulted in a training recommendation. The units with the greatest increase in their percentage of FPIRs with a training recommendation are units that have a relatively low frequency of firearm pointing incidents.

UNIT	2020 FPI Total	2020 FPI Recs	2020 Recs % of Fpis	2021 FPI Total	2021 FPI Recs	2021 Recs % of Fpis	% Change
001	134	20	15%	149	51	34%	19%
002	131	14	11%	107	21	20%	9%
003	130	29	22%	173	45	26%	4%
004	131	9	7%	118	17	14%	8%
005	141	24	17%	175	61	35%	18%
006	253	30	12%	190	51	27%	15%
007	385	54	14%	145	31	21%	7%
008	72	13	18%	80	27	34%	16%
009	122	39	32%	122	28	23%	-9%
010	153	24	16%	169	45	27%	11%
011	246	36	15%	172	58	34%	19%
012	65	15	23%	56	16	29%	5%
014	146	23	16%	58	15	26%	10%
015	229	45	20%	236	65	28%	8%
016	48	8	17%	39	11	28%	12%
017	46	8	17%	29	8	28%	10%
018	147	22	15%	123	42	34%	19%
019	80	12	15%	65	29	45%	30%
020	24	1	4%	18	3	17%	13%
022	118	22	19%	136	41	30%	12%
024	82	6	7%	76	14	18%	11%
025	127	26	20%	109	24	22%	2%
076	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	100%
145	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	100%
192	1	0	0%	0	1	0%	0%
193	3	0	0%	15	4	27%	27%
211	4	0	0%	34	11	32%	32%
212	6	0	0%	8	4	50%	50%
214	1	0	0%	5	2	40%	40%
215	0	0	0%	2	1	50%	50%
311	14	3	21%	0	0	0%	-21%
620	1	0	0%	6	1	17%	17%
630	1	0	0%	4	2	50%	50%
640	1	0	0%	6	1	17%	17%
714	19	5	26%	11	2	18%	-8%
715	5	0	0%	11	1	9%	9%
716	67	28	42%	314	108	34%	-7%



# SEARCH WARRANT REVIEW

## ***Search Warrant Review***

On May 28th, 2021 the Department revised its search warrant policy. This policy dictates that the Department will conduct a critical incident after-action review for search warrants identified as wrong raids or in other circumstances identified by the Superintendent.

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

used to obtain the search warrant.

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

From May 28th, 2021 through December 31st, 2021 Department members conducted approximately **491** search warrants. Of those search warrants, **none** were identified as being a wrong raid, and no search warrants were referred to the SWRB.







# YEAR END EVALUATION

## ***Year End Evaluation***

### **A. De-Escalation/Force Mitigation**

#### **Articulation Pattern**

As noted earlier in this report, The FRD has observed a positive trend regarding Department member's abilities to articulate their efforts at *De-escalation/Force Mitigation*. This is notable as it is the most frequently debriefed issue in TRRs. There was a 3% decrease in these debriefings from 2020 to 2021. The Training and Support group has stressed this issue in its 2021 in-service training curriculum after receiving feedback from the Force Review Division. This success highlights the importance of inter-department collaboration.

### **B. Body Worn Cameras Pattern**

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

In 2021, 14.7% of all TRRs reviewed received a training recommendation because of late activation of the body worn camera. Whereas in 2020 there was a decrease in late activation debriefings compared to 2019, in 2021 there was a 1.9% increase in these debriefings.

The Training and Support Group has made inclusion of body worn camera activation part of their in-service scenario-based training which every Department member must attend. Incorporating exercises which build the muscle-memory to make body worn camera activation reflexive may help to alleviate this Department-wide issue.

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

### **C. TRR Supervisory Dashboard**

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

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

The FRD will work with other Department bureaus to identify ways to utilize this dashboard effectively, document its use, and analyze its effectiveness.

### **D. Revisions to the TRR-R and FPIR**

In the fourth quarter of 2021 the FRD began working on a series of revisions to the TRR-R and FPIR. These revisions included the addition of 29 additional debriefing points. Many of these additions will allow the FRD to track additional data regarding foot pursuits. Some of these revisions separate some of the "catch-all" debriefing point such as *Other-Policy Procedure*. Some debriefing points are being added at the request of the Consent



Decree Use of Force Independent Monitoring Team.

The FRD hopes to have these revisions implemented within the second quarter of 2022 and begin reporting on this additional data in the TRED 2022 Q2 report.

#### **D. Dual Force Option Training**

During the course of 2021 TRR reviews, the FRD noted several incidents where a Department member had a force option in each hand. In these instances the Department member had their firearm in one hand, and their Taser in the other hand.

Although these occurrences were very rare, having a firearm in one hand and a Taser in the other can lead to weapon confusion in stressful situations. The FRD will address this issue with the Training and Support Group and recommend an emphasis on the dangers of this practice.



# RELEVANT CONSENT DECREE PARAGRAPHS

## ***Relevant Consent Decree Paragraphs***

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

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



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



# RELEVANT CONSENT DECREE PARAGRAPHS

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

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



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

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



# RELEVANT CONSENT DECREE PARAGRAPHS

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



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

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

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

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

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



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# 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 formal in nature. Recommendations require specific follow-up training which, once complete, must be documented by a supervisor in the TRR.

**AXON**

Company that provides the Body Worn Camera system worn by CPD officers.

**BATIP**

Battery in progress call

**BURGIP**

Burglary in progress call

**BWC**

Body-Worn Camera

**BWC Early Termination**

Indicates that the Involved Member deactivated his BWC before the conclusion of an incident.

**BWC Late Activation**

Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his BWC at the beginning of an incident.

**BWC No Activation**

Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his BWC at any point during an incident.

**BWC Other Issues**

Indicates that 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.



<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 CPD Force Options Model
<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>Pursuit Box Not Checked</b>	Foot or vehicle pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report was either omitted or incorrectly checked.
<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 with dispatchers or other officers.
<b>Recommendations and Advisements</b>	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
<b>ROBJO</b>	Robbery just occurred call



# ACRONYMS AND TERMS

<b>SUSPER</b>	Suspicious person call
<b>Search Issue</b>	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>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 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.



# KEY CONTRIBUTORS

**Eve M. Gushes** Deputy Chief  
Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform

**Joseph A. Menoni** Sergeant  
Force Review Division

**Wade H. Clark** Sergeant  
Force Review Division

**Gregory E. Hoffman** Commanding Officer  
Force Review Division

**Joseph M. Corona** Sergeant  
Force Review Division

## **Force Review Division Staff**

Sgt. Joseph Carroll	P.O. Ruben Ramos
Sgt. Daniel Bohan	P.O. Rigoberto Tovar
Sgt. Butch DeFelice	P.O. Juan Roche
Sgt. Christine Otruba	P.O. Patrick Tracy
P.O. Cory Guttillo	P.O. Melissa Lebaron
P.O. Eleanor Diggs	P.O. Anthony Lane
P.O. Henry Remiasz	P.O. Roberto Zavala
P.O. Brenda Valadez	P.O. Michael Chlebek
P.O. Salvador Mondragon	P.O. Jeanette Ceglielski
P.O. Michael Samson	P.O. Beverley Mulvihill
P.O. Matt Dercola	P.O. Araceli Gamino
P.O. Vincent Vasquez	P.O. Kimberley Insley
P.O. Terri McDonald	P.O. Donna Rogers
P.O. Carrie Matthews	P.O. Octavia Watkins
P.O. Christine Skibinski	P.O. Apolonio Bermudez
P.O. Christina Pierce	P.O. Scott Rokowski
P.O. Tiffany Beck	P.O. Salvador Cano
P.O. Marcus Howard	P.O. Tina Olsen
P.O. Ronny Sturm	

