



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT FORCE REVIEW DIVISION



2021 Q2 REPORT

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 13, 2021





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

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

Notes on Information Reported:

The information contained in this report on use of force reviews is based on reviews conducted by the FRD during the period of April 1 through June 30, 2021. It is NOT a summary of findings of the Tactical Response Reports that were submitted and reported by Department members during that timeframe. The information on Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs) is based on FPIRs that were generated by the Department from April 1 through June 30, 2021.

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

SECTION ONE:

I. Personnel Professional Development

The FRD resumed weekly staff meetings on June 16th, 2021.

II. Force Review Division Resources ¶193 ¶575

At the end of the Second Quarter 2021, the FRD operated with the following personnel: 1 Lieutenant, 6 Sergeants and 40 Police Officers.

SECTION TWO:

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

During the second quarter, the FRD continued using the Clearnet TRR application to track all of the debriefing points that the FRD issues subsequent to a TRR review. In 2020, the FRD relied upon a separate database in order to track debriefing points. Using a single data source enables the FRD to more efficiently and reliably track and analyze data and information. After launching this application, the FRD encountered several technical challenges. These challenges are mostly related to how the FRD collects data on the TRR review and approval process, and they are highlighted in Section II. D. and

E. (Reviewing & Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points, Pages 5 & 6). The FRD has posed potential solutions to these challenges, giving the Department the detailed information it needed to understand and address trends. These solutions include creating validators within the TRR application as well as adding additional debriefing points to the TRR-Review form.

During the second quarter, the FRD continued to work on a dashboard that will compile TRR review data for the FRD and supervisors in the field. This dashboard will allow Department personnel to gain a better understanding of deficiencies and training opportunities, make comparisons with other units and analyze trends so supervisors can address them. The FRD hopes to complete the first version of this dashboard at the beginning of the third quarter.

During the Second Quarter, the FRD completed 441 TRR Reviews. Of those reviews, 275 (62.4%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. This is a decline of 4.8 percentage points over the previous quarter (67.2%). The FRD made one referral to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for *allegations of excessive force, failure to report excessive force, and failure to make a notification to COPA*.

Second quarter debriefing point trends for Involved Members, Reviewing Supervisors and Approving/Investigating Supervisors remained fairly consistent with trends reported during the previous quarter. The most common debriefing point issued by the FRD to Involved Members during the Second Quarter was for not specifically articulating all de-escalation/force mitigation efforts used prior to the reportable use of force (157 debriefings), followed by body-worn camera activation issues (64 combined debriefings for late activation, no activation, and early termination) and issues related to the proper completion of TRR boxes (53 debriefings).

The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors is not requesting the assignment of an evidence technician when necessary (41 debriefings). Approving/Investigating Supervisors were debriefed mostly for issues related to "Other Policy/Procedure" on the TRR-Investigation Report (53 Debriefings). The largest percentage of these "other" policy debriefings was for approving a TRR which was reviewed



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Continued)

by a supervisor (typically a sergeant) of equal rank to the involved member (16 debriefings).

During the Second Quarter, the FRD reviewed a total of 100 TRRs that involved a foot pursuit. This resulted in 9 foot pursuit-related debriefings (9% of reviews), the most common of which were radio communication issues during the foot pursuit (5 debriefings).

Finally, the FRD identified 14 instances during the second quarter in which field supervisors addressed at least one deficiency or training opportunity prior to the TRR being flagged for review by the FRD. This calculates to a rate of 2.8% of reviewed TRRs. This is down 2.5 % from the previous quarter.

SECTION THREE:

I. Force Review Board: Level Three Incidents ¶175 ¶178 ¶185 ¶186 ¶187

On April 1st, 2021 the Department implemented an addition to the TRR. This addition called the TRR-I Supplemental added a host of new information related to deadly force incidents. When a deadly force incident occurs, the exempt-level member who is conducting the investigation into the use of force completes these new fields.

In the second quarter there were six deadly force incidents resulting in ten TRRs. These ten TRRs indicated a use of deadly force by a total of eight department members. All of these instances were a firearm discharge at a subject. In three incidents medical aid was provided, in three incidents the subject fled and was not apprehended.

SECTION FOUR:

I. Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews ¶190 ¶192

During the Second Quarter of 2021, there were a total of 701 Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs), which resulted in the generation of 693 unique FPI Reports (FPIRs). Of these 693 FPIRs, the FRD reviewed 578 FPIRs because the associated FPI occurred during the course of effecting a seizure.

Of these 578 FPIRs, the FRD made 186 recommendations for training, accounting for 24.8% of all FPIRs generated and 29.9% of all FPIRs reviewed. The FRD made two referrals

involving Department members to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigations concerning *failure to perform any duty* and *disrespect or maltreatment of any person*.

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

During the course of 581 Firearm Pointing *Incidents*, Department Members recovered weapons 36.3% of the time. This included the recovery of 185 semi-automatic handguns, 5 revolvers, 8 “other” weapons, 10 knives, 2 rifles and 1 shotgun.

SECTION FIVE:

I. Patterns and Trends ¶157, ¶190, ¶192, ¶220, ¶237, ¶238. ¶239, ¶575

During the Second Quarter of 2021, the FRD continued to monitor body-worn compliance issues in the 011th District. The command staff in the 011th District formulated and enacted an action plan to address this issue.

The FRD continues to address Force Mitigation Articulation deficiencies in TRRs. This is being addressed in ongoing 2021 Use of Force training and the FRD will continue to monitor the effects.

The FRD continued work on a dashboard which would give District and Unit level supervisory staff the ability to understand and address patterns within their own commands. The FRD anticipates completing this work in the third quarter.

The Department continues work on a plan to review the 16% of Firearm Pointing Incidents that do not have an associated Investigatory Stop or Arrest report.



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SECTION ONE:

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The FRD strives to ensure that all personnel are continually trained on current relevant department policies. One of the training methods employed is the weekly FRD staff meeting. During these meetings, department policies as well as tactics and training are discussed. Examples of these topics are produced through changes to Department policy, relevant body-worn camera videos, TRRs, and FPIRs to create an open dialogue among unit members. These collaborative sessions are vital to maintaining consistency in FRD reviews. Due to COVID-19 precautions the FRD had temporarily stopped these weekly staff meetings.

On June 16th, 2021 the FRD resumed these weekly meetings. Training attendance sheets and meeting agendas are electronically stored.

II. FORCE REVIEW DIVISION RESOURCES

At the end of the first quarter 2021, the Force Review Division was comprised of **1** Lieutenant, **6** Sergeants, and **40** Review Officers **Table 1**.

Lieutenant	1
Sergeants	6
Review Officers	40

Table 1— 2nd Quarter 2021 Personnel Resources



SECTION TWO:

I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT REVIEWS BY LEVEL

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

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

The FRD reviewed 441 TRRs in Q2 2021; **256** (58%) were a level 2 use of force and **185** (42%) were a level 1 use of force.

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

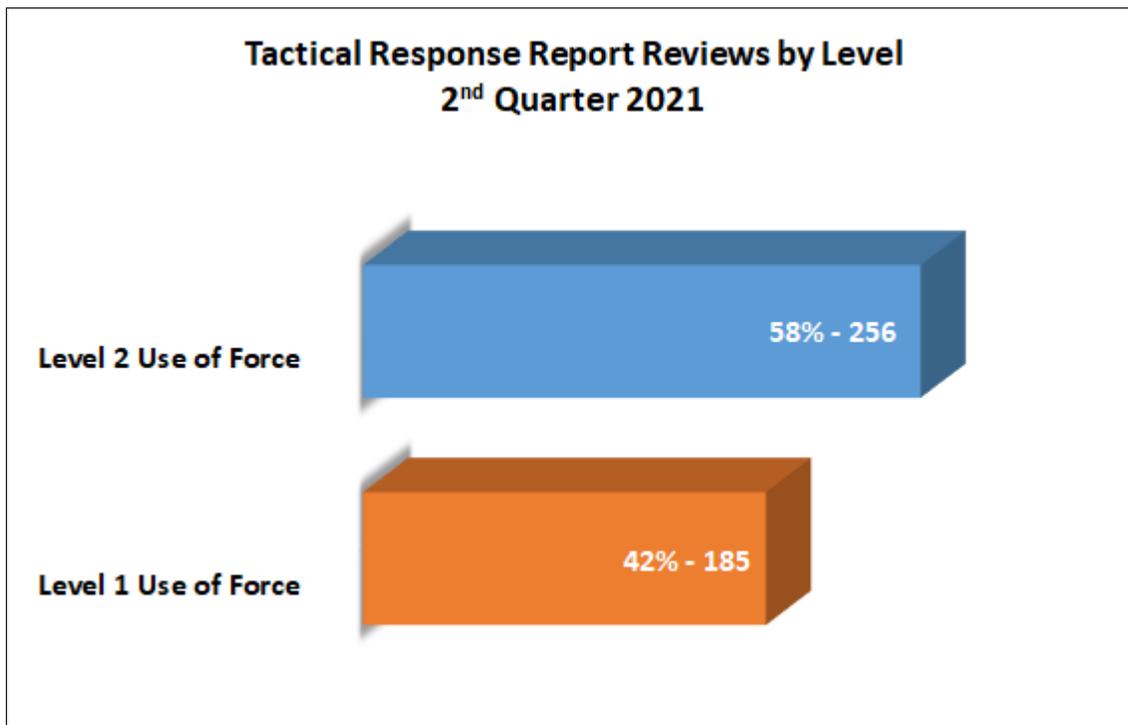


Figure 1— Tactical Response Report Reviews by Level, 1st Quarter 2021. Totals are those TRR reviews that were completed during the 2nd Quarter 2021



II. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ¶157 ¶169

A. Recommendations by Member's Role

During the Second Quarter, the Force Review Division completed 441 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, 62.4%, or 275, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors.

The FRD made one referral to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for *allegations of excessive force, failure to report excessive force, and failure to make a notification to COPA.*

In many instances, the FRD made multiple

recommendations and/or advisements concerning a single Tactical Response Report. Second quarter TRR recommendations and advisements by member's role are depicted in [Figure 2](#).

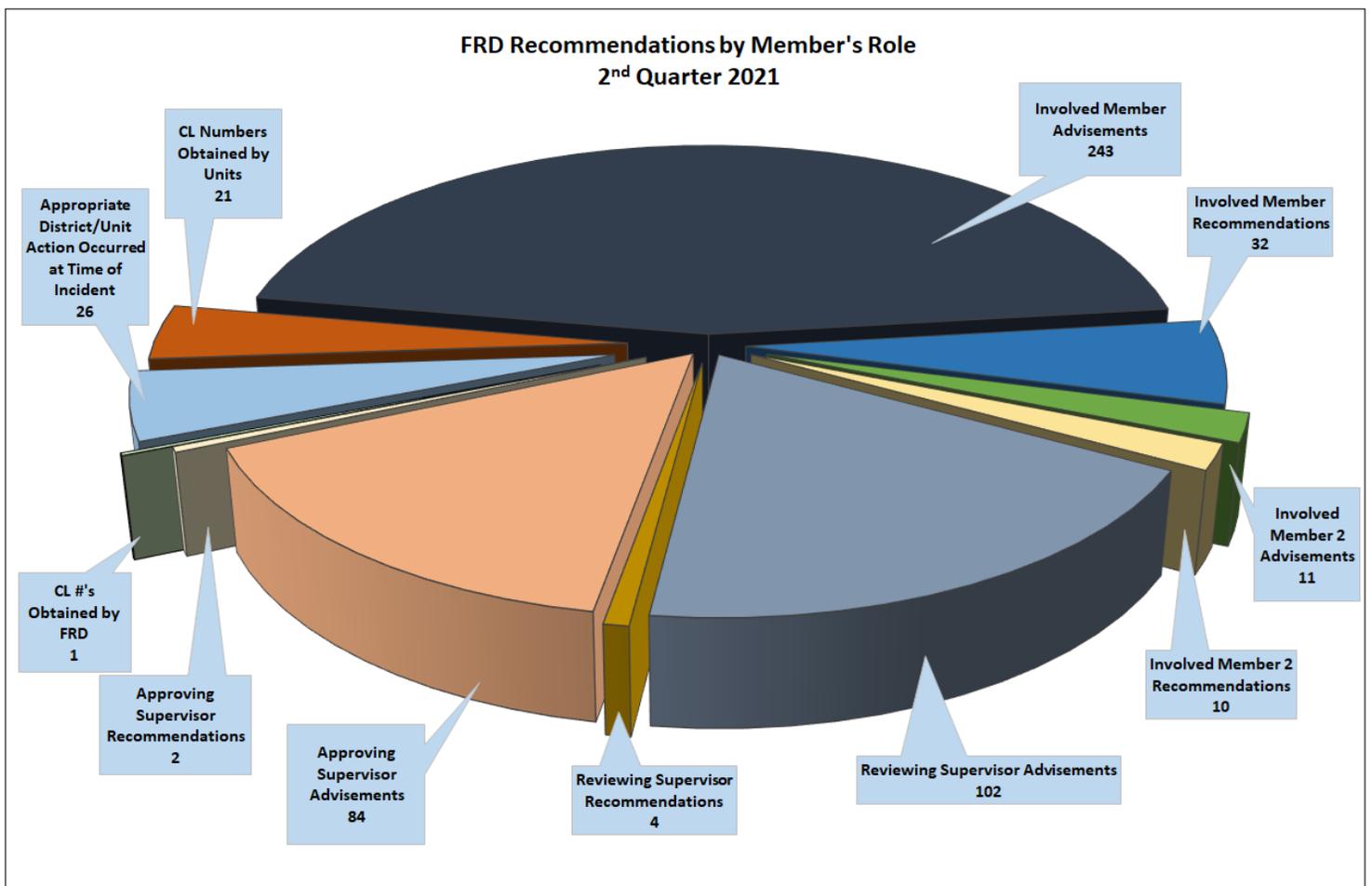


Figure 2— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role. Second Quarter 2021 Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period.



B. Involved Member Debriefing

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

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

C. Force Mitigation Articulation

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

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

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

These details serve to describe the totality of circumstances, including why force may have been necessary despite your best efforts.

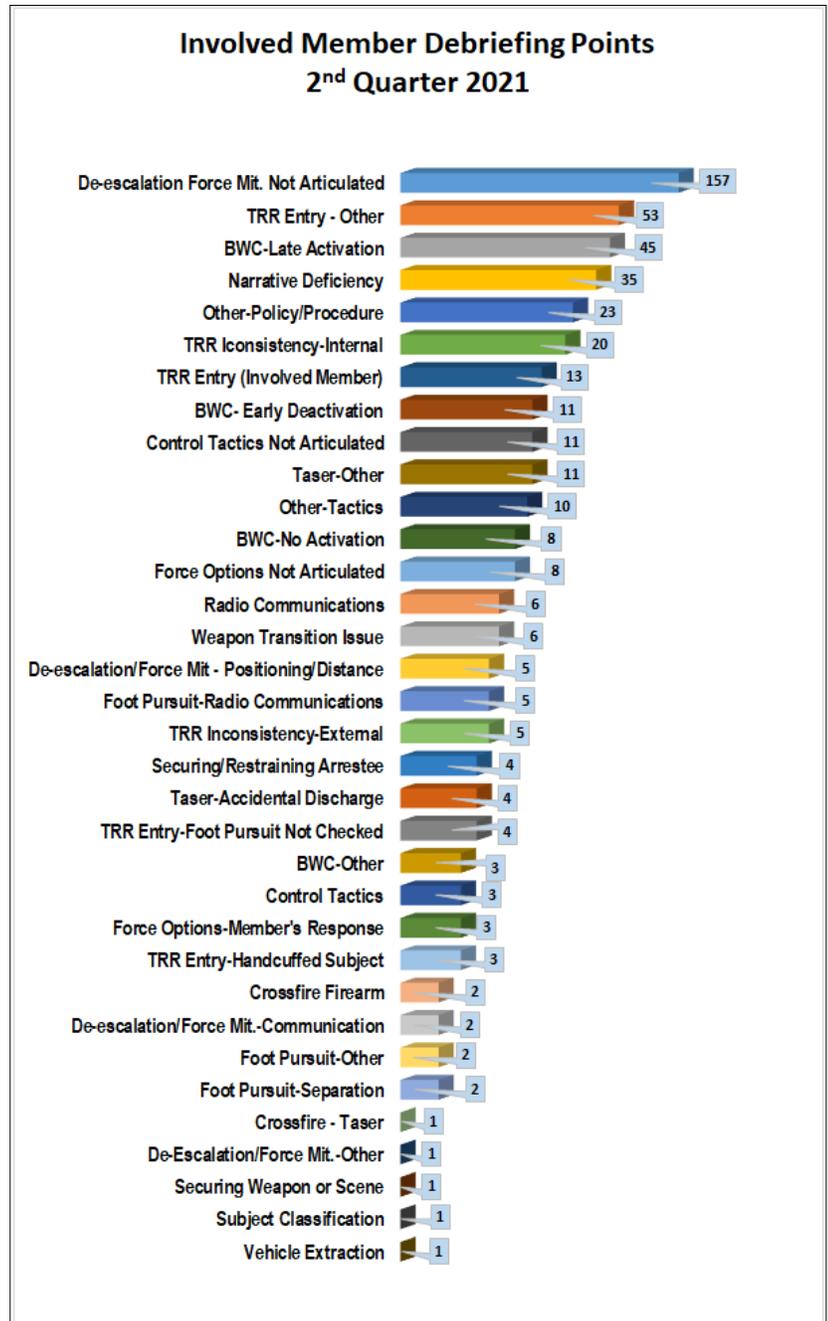


Figure 3— Involved Member Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period). See [Appendix A](#) for a description of each Debriefing Point.



D. Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points

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

One of the challenges with the rollout of the new TRR review application on January 1, 2021 is certain validators are not yet working. One such validator would prevent a supervisor from being able to review or approve the TRR of another supervisor of equal rank, and another would create a reminder message if the supervisor did not attest to the fact that they did not use or order reportable force. The FRD continued to capture this data via the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point, which is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive G03-02-02. For this reason, “Other -Policy / Procedure” debriefing point continues to be amongst the highest of debriefing points.

**Note: In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 41 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category related to the reviewing supervisor completing a review for a member of the same rank (16 debriefings). Debriefings*

related to the reviewing supervisor either using or ordering the use of reportable force (10 debriefings) and entering a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the wrong section of the TRR (4 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for proper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.

The second most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors in the second quarter is now “Evidence Technician not requested” (28 debriefings). Reviewing supervisors are required to notify an evidence technician (ET) any time a subject is injured, or alleges injury, and whenever a Department Member is injured during a use of force incident. The FRD most commonly debriefs this issue because the supervisor failed to notify an ET to photograph an injured Department Member or a subject that reportedly did not have a visible injury.

Based on second quarter trends using the new TRR review application, the FRD is in the process of making recommendations to add some of these specific debriefing points which are sub-categorized within the “Other / Policy Procedure” debriefing point to the new TRR review application and improve the validation process. This will allow the FRD and the Department to more efficiently understand trends related to the TRR review process. Based on this report, the FRD will submit these recommendations during the third quarter.

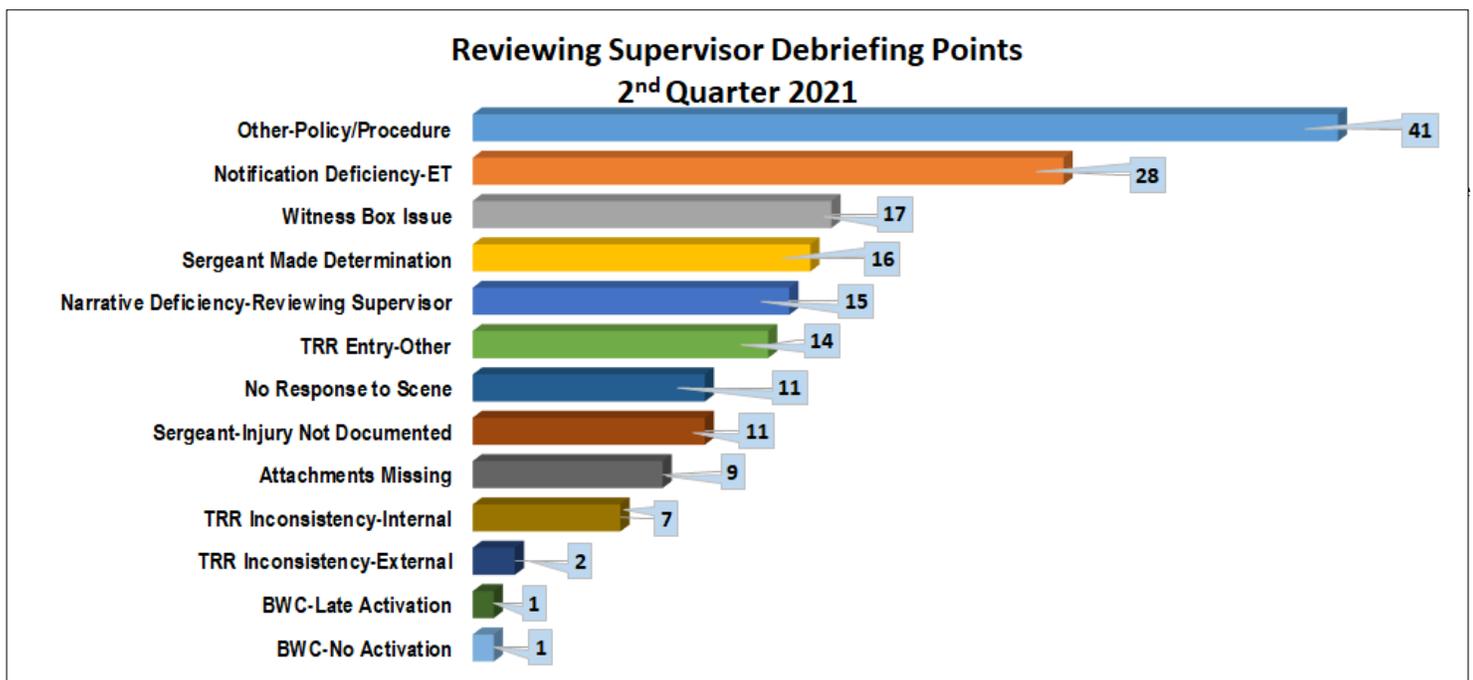


Figure 4— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



E. Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points

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

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

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

**Note: In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 53 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category was for the approving supervisor approving a TRR in which the reviewing supervisor (typically a sergeant) was of equal rank to the involved member (16 debriefings). Debriefings for investigations going over 48 hours without documented approval (14 debriefings), failure to document a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the designated location on the TRR-Investigation form (4 debriefings), entering a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the wrong section of the TRR (2 debriefings), and TRR review by a supervisor who either used or ordered force (2 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for proper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.*

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

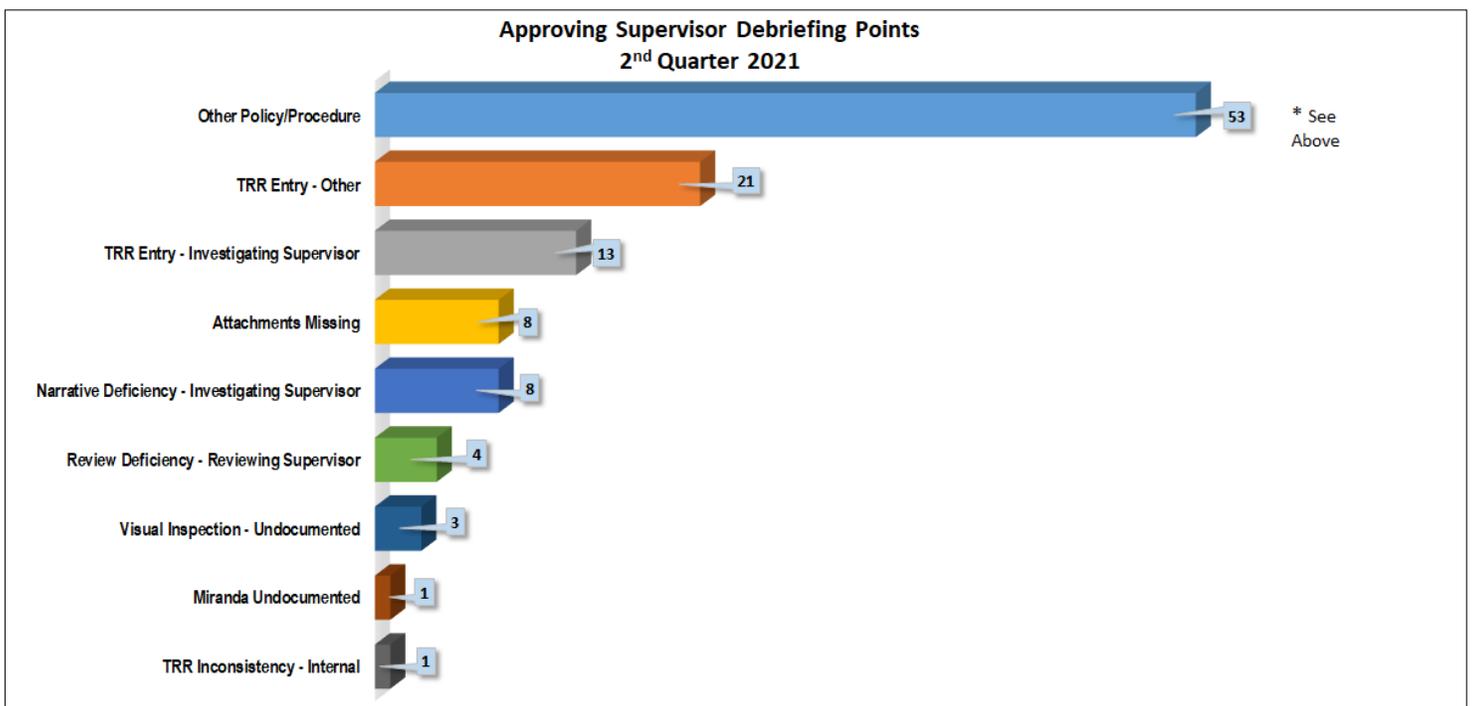


Figure 5— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



F. TRRs—Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit

TRRs - Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 2nd Quarter 2021				
Unit	TRRs	TRRs as % of Department Total	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations
001	30	6.7%	23	76.7%
002	10	2.2%	6	60.0%
003	11	2.5%	7	63.6%
004	26	5.8%	11	42.3%
005	14	3.1%	9	64.3%
006	48	10.8%	29	60.4%
007	13	2.9%	5	38.5%
008	17	3.8%	10	58.8%
009	11	2.5%	3	27.3%
010	50	11.2%	31	62.0%
011	16	3.6%	14	87.5%
012	5	1.1%	3	60.0%
014	7	1.6%	2	28.6%
015	22	4.9%	19	86.4%
016	16	3.6%	12	75.0%
017	6	1.3%	4	66.7%
018	11	2.5%	5	45.5%
019	24	5.4%	13	54.2%
020	4	0.9%	3	75.0%
022	19	4.3%	14	73.7%
024	18	4.0%	13	72.2%
025	37	8.3%	27	73.0%
044	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
050	4	0.9%	4	100.0%
171	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
189	9	2.0%	5	55.6%
353	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
606	2	0.4%	1	50.0%
610	8	1.8%	2	25.0%
620	1	0.2%	1	100.0%
630	1	0.2%	1	100.0%
704	1	0.2%	1	100.0%
714	4	0.9%	0	0.0%
715	4	0.9%	0	0.0%
716	38	8.5%	21	55.3%
721	1	0.2%	1	100.0%
TOTAL	445		278	

Figure 6—

TRRs Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 2nd Quarter 2021 (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01



G. TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed

During the Second Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 100 Tactical Response Reports that involved a foot pursuit. These 100 TRRs account for 22.7% of all TRRs reviewed. Of these 100 reviews, 56% involved a Level 1 use of force, and 44% involved a Level 2 use of force **Figure 7**.

Of the 100 TRRs that involve a foot pursuit; 64% involved no injury to the subject. In 15% of foot pursuits the subject alleged injury and in 21% there was a minor injury. There were no instances of major injury reported **Figure 8**.

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

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

The most common issue identified by the Force Review Division involved Radio Communications during the Foot Pursuit (5 debriefing points). Although there may always be some degree of partner separation due to the nature of a foot pursuit, there were two instances in which there was reasonable belief that the separation posed a significant safety risk as described in the Training Bulletin.

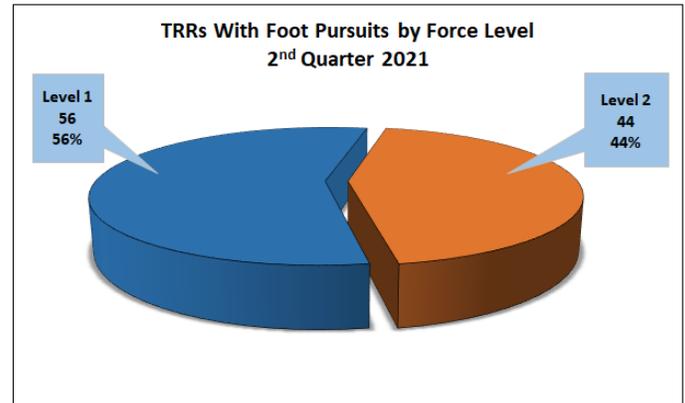


Figure 7— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Force Level (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

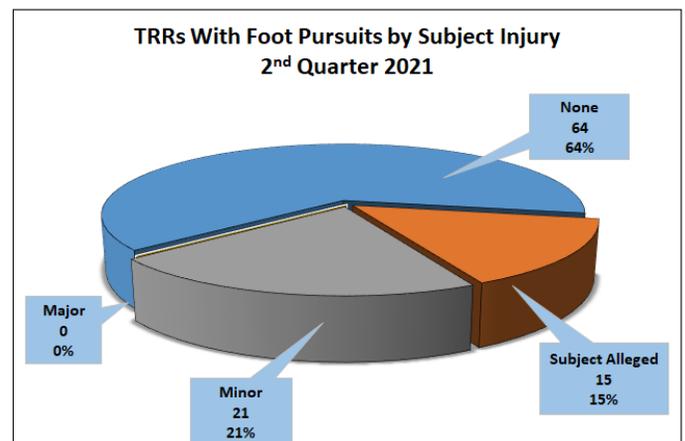


Figure 8— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Subject Injury (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

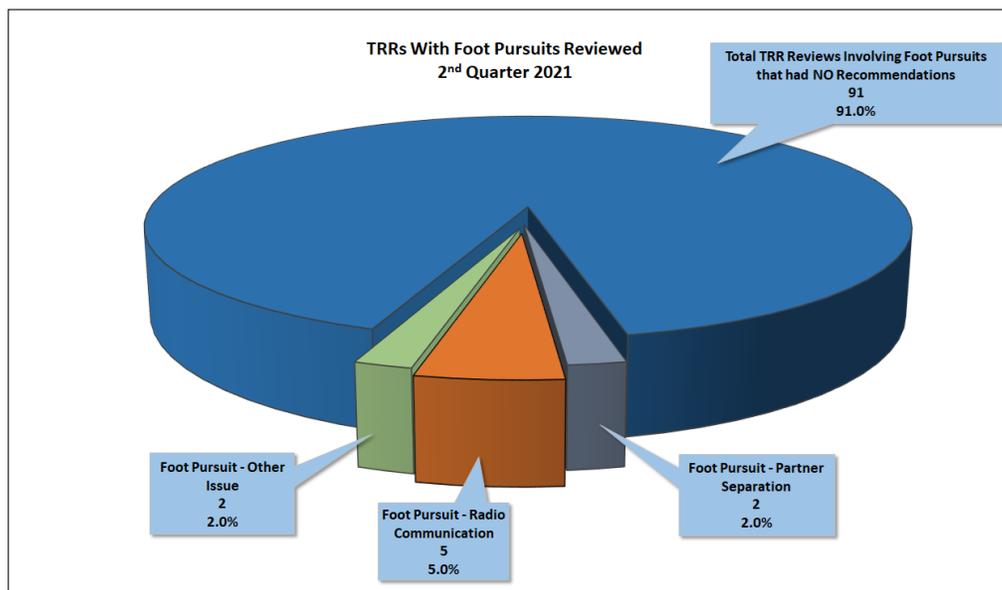


Figure 9— TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



H. TRRs with Multiple Applications / Energy Cycles of the Taser CEW

During the Second Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 441 Tactical Response Reports. In 25 (5.7%) of these TRRs, the involved member indicated that a Taser CEW was discharged during a use of force incident **Figure 10**.

The FRD reviews all TRRs that involve the indication of a Taser CEW discharge.

Of the 25 TRRs where the involved member indicated that a Taser CEW was discharged, 13 (52%) indicated one energy cycle was discharged and 12 (48%) indicated that multiple energy cycles were discharged **Figure 11**.

The involved member is responsible for justifying each application of the Taser in the narrative of the TRR. The FRD has no accurate method of extrapolating whether the discharge of the Taser made contact with a subject or whether the discharge of the Taser was effective in eliciting a change in behavior in a subject.

¶202 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.

All 25 instances of a Taser CEW discharge 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 all instances the Investigating Supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy.

In **three** instances the FRD made a training recommendation because the involved member did not correctly document the number of energy cycles in the correct location on the TRR. In **one** instance the involved member discharged the Taser CEW at an ineffective distance. In **one** instance the involved member failed to give a verbal warning prior to discharge of the Taser CEW and dropped the device to the ground after discharge. Both of these members were re-enrolled in the eight hour Taser training course. In **one** instance the FRD made a training recommendation because the involved member was not carrying the Taser CEW device on their person.

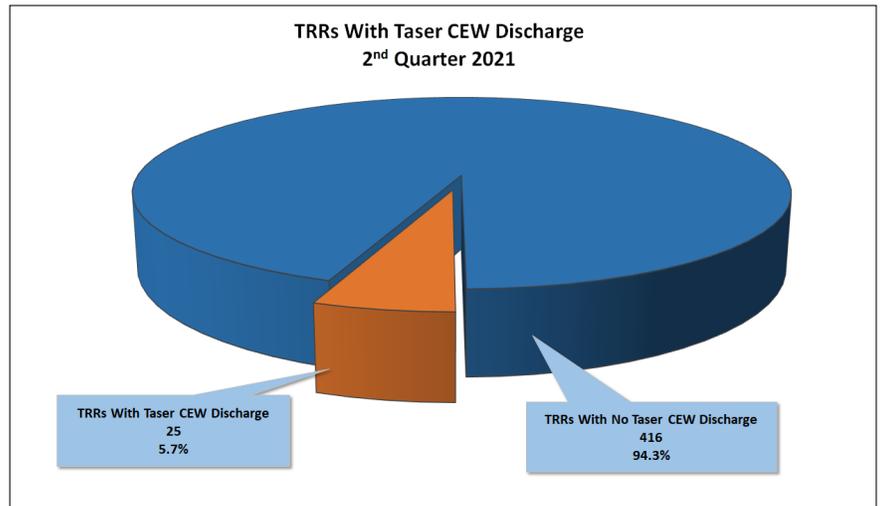


Figure 10— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

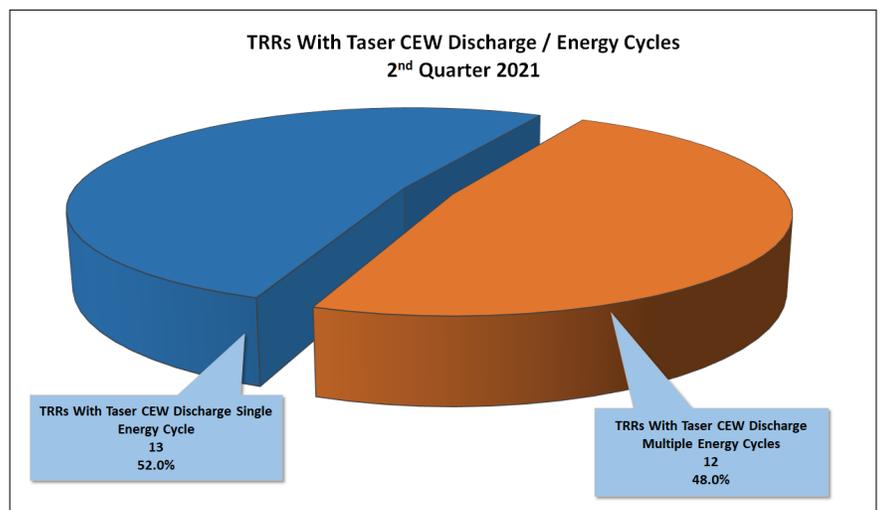


Figure 11— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge / Energy Cycles (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



I. TRRs with Multiple Applications of an OC Device

During the Second Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 441 Tactical Response Reports. In **three** (0.7%) of these TRRs, the involved member indicated that an OC (oleoresin capsicum) Device was discharged during a use of force incident **Figure 12**.

The FRD reviews all TRRs that involve the indication of an OC Device.

In all **three** OC discharge incidents only one discharge (application) of the OC device was indicated.

§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.*

All **3** instances of an OC discharge 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 all instances the Investigating Supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy.

§211 *CPD officers must assist subjects exposed to applications 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).*

In **two** of these instances the subject was taken to the hospital. In all **three** instances the subject's received medical aid from CFD. Additionally, in **one** instance the involved member performed aid by attempting to decontaminate the subject by flushing the subject's affected body part with water.

The FRD did not make any training recommendations based on the involved member's use of an OC device.

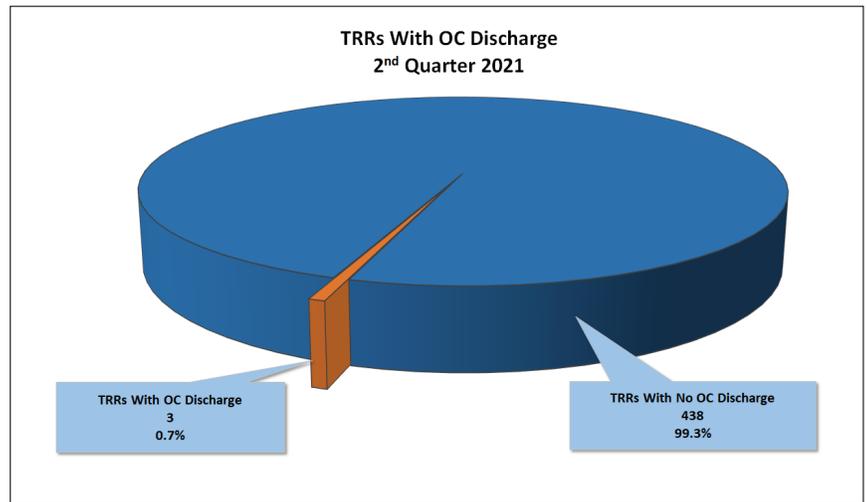


Figure 12— TRRs with OC Discharge (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 April through 30 June 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



SECTION THREE:

I. FORCE REVIEW BOARD: LEVEL 3 INCIDENTS ¶175 ¶178 ¶185 ¶186 ¶187

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 the second quarter there were a total of **six** deadly force incidents resulting in **10** TRRs being completed by members. Of these **10** TRRs, **eight** indicated a use of force by a department member and **two** TRRs indicated no reportable use of force by those **two** members during the deadly force incident.

All **six** incidents involved a firearm discharge by a department member. There were a total of **eight** department members who discharged their weapons at a person during these **six** 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 into a crowd, discharges at or into a building, discharges at or into a moving motor vehicle, or discharges from a moving motor vehicle. There was one reported instance of a discharge in defense or protection of property. Further investigation revealed that this instance did not involve a firearm discharge *solely* in defense or protection of property. After this incident occurred, the language on the TRR-I Supplemental was amended to read “Discharge *solely* in defense or protection of property” to align with G03-02-03 *Firearm Discharge Incidents* and the language in the consent decree paragraph 165. There were no indications that any of these incidents contained a mental health component.

In **three** of the **six** incidents medical aid was requested/provided for the injured subjects. In the **three** incidents where medical aid was not provided, the subject fled the scene and was not apprehended.

All officers involved in these incidents attended a mandatory one day Critical Incident Overview Training course as well as a mandatory one day Individualized Critical Incident Overview Training session. In these courses, tactical, training, and reporting debriefing points are addressed.

FORCE REVIEW BOARD INCIDENTS 2 ND QUARTER 2021											
TRR	2021-00979	2021-00985	2021-01061	2021-01062	2021-01204	2021-01205	2021-01208	2021-01504	2021-01505	2021-01611	
DATE OF INCIDENT	April 22, 2021	April 23, 2021	April 29, 2021	April 29, 2021	May 16, 2021	May 16, 2021	May 16, 2021	June 9, 2021	June 9, 2021	June 17, 2021	
LVL 3 INCIDENT TYPE	Deadly Force , Firearms Discharge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Deadly Force , Chokehold										
	Deadly Force , Impact Weapon Strike to Head or Neck										
	Deadly Force , Other										
	Hospital Admission										
	Force Caused Death to a Person										
TRR-I SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	Chokehold Used										
	Carotid 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		Unknown						Unknown	Unknown	
	Medical Aid Provided	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
	Subject Fled Scene			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓

Figure 13— Force Review Board Incidents 2nd Quarter 2021



SECTION FOUR:

I. FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS ¶190 ¶192

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

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

During the second quarter of 2021, the Force Review Division closed **701** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs). **Eight** of these were duplicate events that were not automatically filtered by CLEARNET. Multiple beats may respond to the same incident and point their firearm(s). These **693** FPIRs represent **605** unique events beats responded to.

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

For Firearm Pointing Incidents in which an arrest or ISR was not completed, the FRD conducts a preliminary review to

determine if an ISR may have been required but was not completed. In the fourth quarter there were **115** such instances that accounted for approximately **16.6%** of all PNT events and FPIRs.

Of the FPIRs that the FRD reviewed in the fourth quarter, the most common recommendation was **Late Activation of the Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**157** or **80%** of recommendations for training). When recommendations for training are made, the FRD sends an email to the Involved Beat’s unit Commander and Executive Officer. A designated supervisor conducts a debriefing and training with the involved beat. That supervisor then enters debriefing comments into the FPIR, and the Unit Commander or Executive Officer approves the debriefing and closes the FPIR.

It should be noted that some Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews may result in multiple recommendations for the same pointing incident.

The FRD made one referral involving two Department members to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability for investigation of *failure to perform any duty*.

During the second quarter, CPD members recovered a total of **281** weapons associated with a member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident. This represented **46.4%** of the total Firearm Pointing Incidents. This is an increase from the first quarter where a weapon was recovered in **36.3%** of incidents.

During the second quarter, **230 (33.2%)** of all FPIRs involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle, foot & vehicle incidents) across **200 incidents**. Of these pursuit-related *incidents*, **125 (63%)** involved the recovery of a weapon.

A total of **61 (9%)** of all FPIRs involved a use of force during the second quarter. Of the **48** force-related *incidents*, **75% (36)** resulted in the recovery of a weapon.



A. Firearm Pointing Incident Totals

In the second quarter, OEMC generated **811** FPI events, **110** of which Clearnet identified as duplicate events. This resulted in **701** FPIR reports being generated by Clearnet. The FRD further identified an additional **8** of these as duplicate reports.

Per [¶190](#) and [¶192](#), The FRD will review “investigatory stop and arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting a seizure.” Of the **693** unique FPIRs, the FRD did not review **115** or 16.4% of reports because they did not meet this requirement. Therefore, the FRD reviewed **578** FPIRs [Figure 14](#).

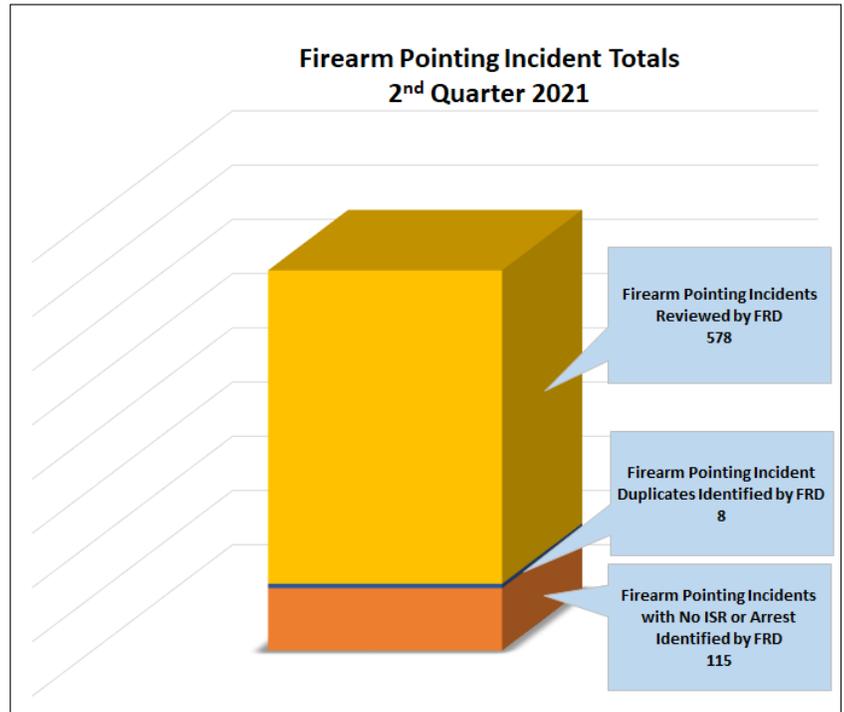


Figure 14— Firearm Pointing incidents 2nd Quarter 2021

B. FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video

In the second quarter, **97.4%** of FPIRs had reviewable body worn camera video [Figure 15](#).

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

FRD recommendations regarding body worn camera use is addressed on page 18, [Figure 25](#).

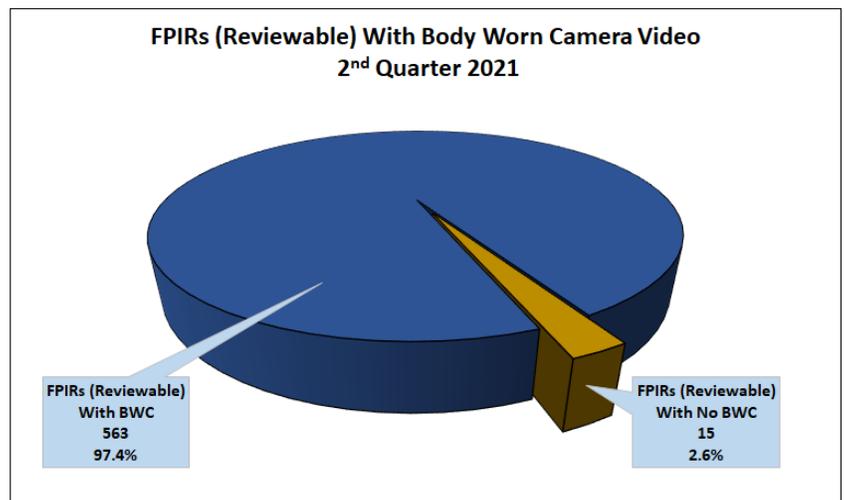


Figure 15— FPIRs with body worn camera video by % 2nd Quarter 2021



C. Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type

When a beat is assigned or responds to an incident, it receives an initial event type as a label from OEMC. Traffic stops account for the largest percentage of all FPIRs (24.4%) **Figure 9**. OEMC recorded **138,901** traffic stops citywide during the 4th quarter. Approximately **0.1%** of these traffic stops resulted in a FPIR **Figure 16**.

There were **308** incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” citywide. Of these foot pursuit events, **14%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 16**.

Incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” account for only **6.1%** of all FPIRs whereas “traffic stops” account for **24.4%** **Figure 17**.

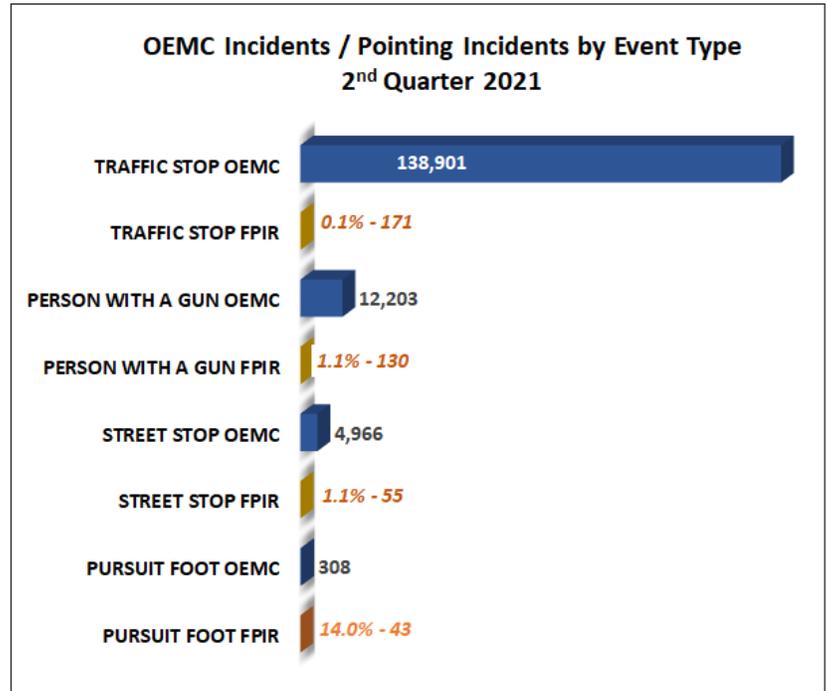


Figure 16— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Event Type 2nd Quarter 2021

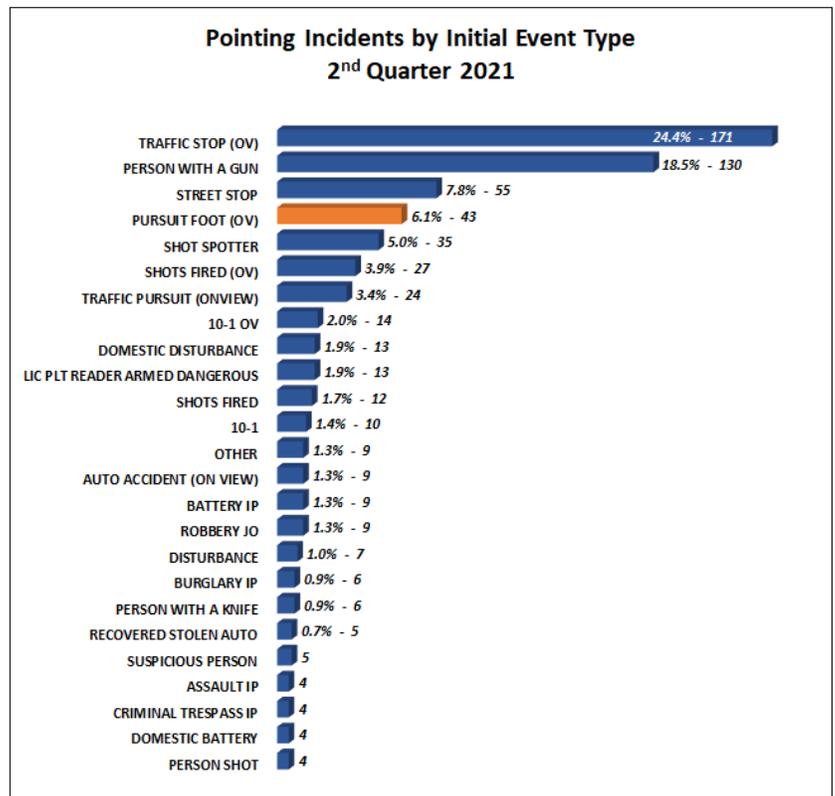


Figure 17— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type 2nd Quarter 2021



D. Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIRs

Weapon recoveries are based upon the number of actual incidents involving a firearm pointing. Multiple beats may respond to the same incident and report a firearm pointing. For example, if three separate beats respond to a “person with a gun” call and point their firearms, it results in three FPIRs. If a weapon is recovered in this incident all three FPIRs would indicate a weapon being recovered. These three FPIRs are analyzed as one incident so that it does not appear as though three separate weapons were recovered.

Of the 693 FPIRs, there were 88 incidents in which multiple pointings were reported. Of the 605 total incidents, weapons were recovered in 281, or 46.4% of the time **Figure 18**. Of these recovered weapons, 249 or 88.6% were semi-automatic handguns

The most common event type which led to both a firearm pointing and the recovery of a weapon was “Traffic Stop” **Figure 19**.

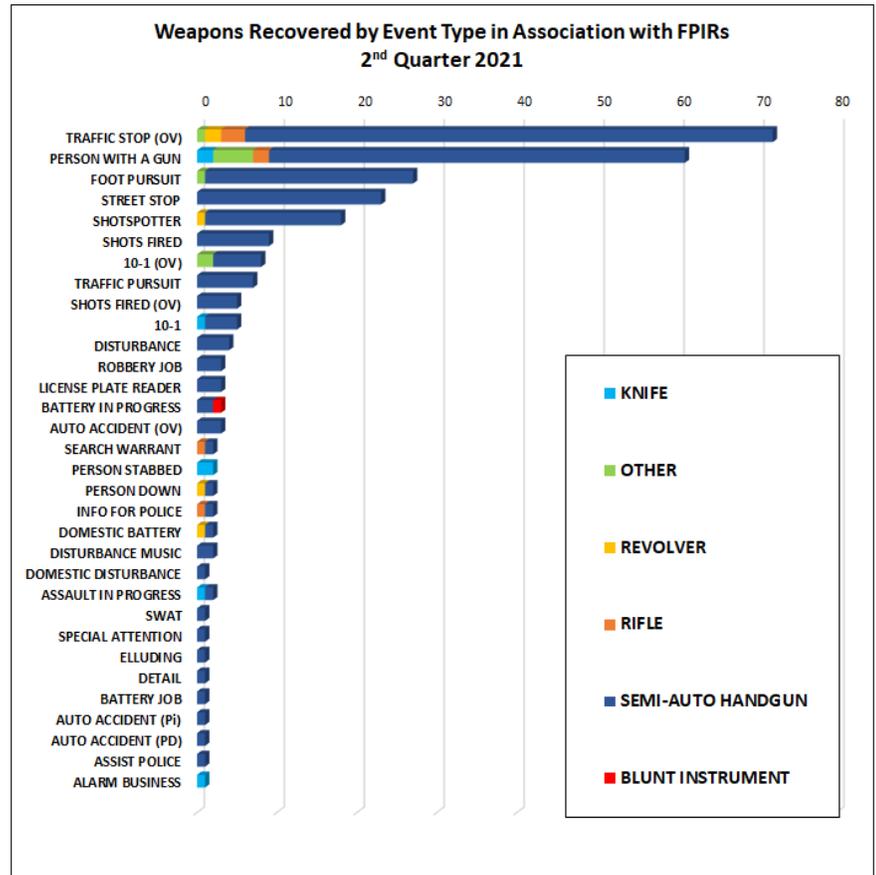


Figure 18— Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR 2nd Quarter 2021

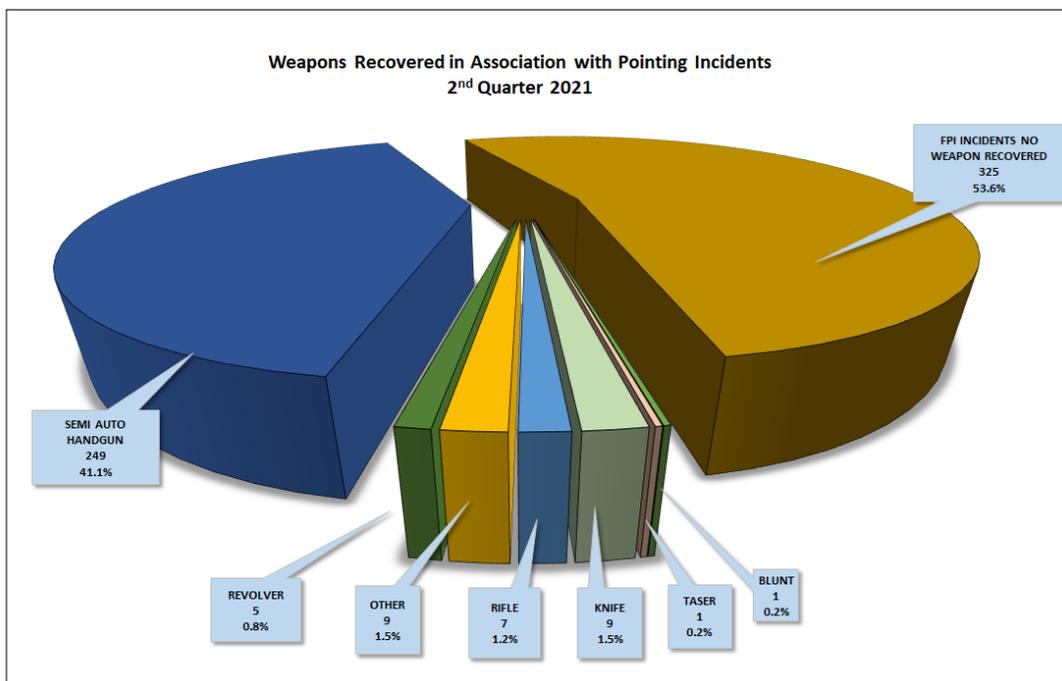


Figure 19— Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents 2nd Quarter 2021



E. FPIRs With Pursuits

Of the **693** beats that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the second quarter, **230** or 33.2% were identified by the FRD as having a foot or vehicle pursuit by the reporting beat.

The majority of these incidents (188) involved a foot pursuit **Figure 20**.

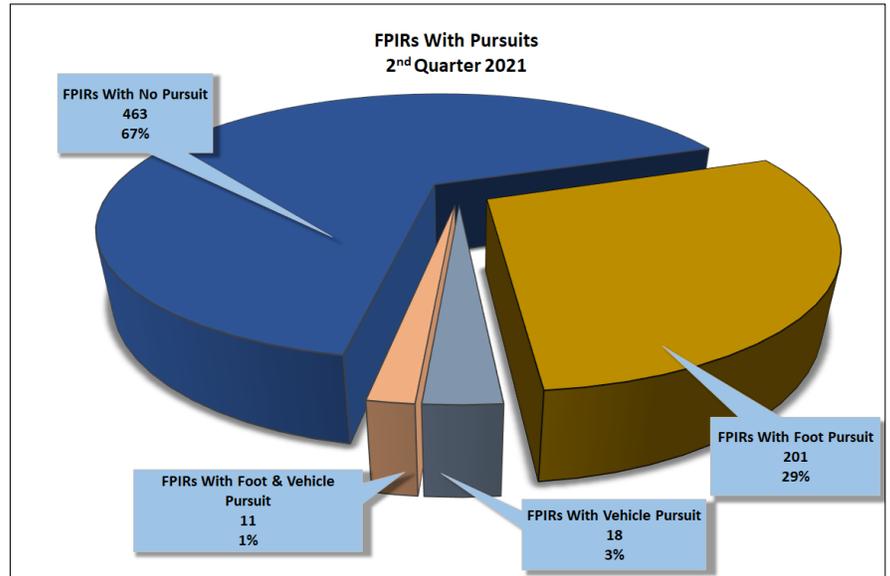


Figure 20— FPIRs with pursuits 2nd Quarter 2021

F. FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries

There were **605** incidents that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these, **200** involved a pursuit. Officer(s) recovered weapons in **125** or 63% of the pursuit related incidents **Figure 21**.

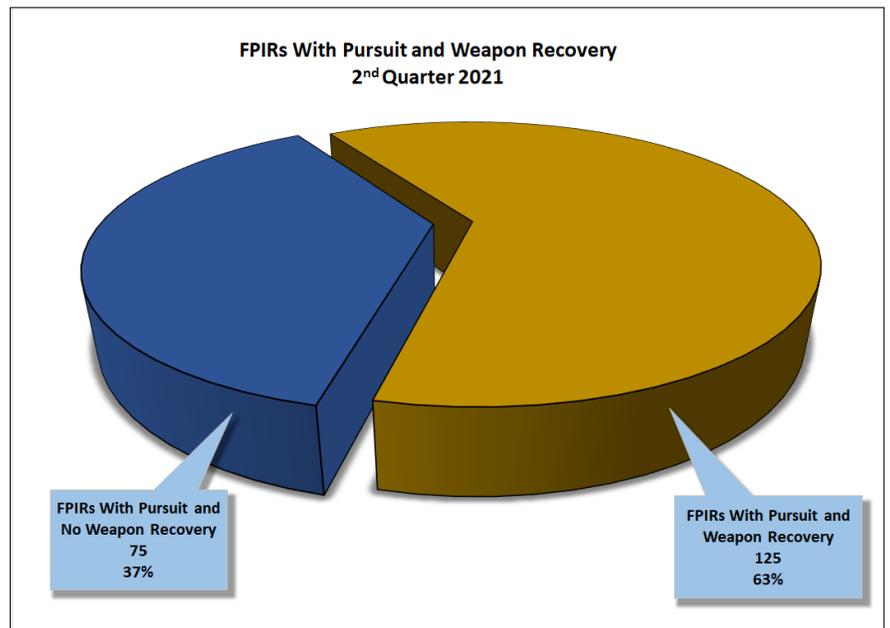


Figure 21— FPIRs with pursuits and Weapon Recovery 2nd Quarter 2021



G. FPIRs With Associated TRRs

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

Of the **693 beats** that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the 1st quarter, the FRD identified **61 (9%)** as being associated with a Tactical Response Report (reportable use of force) **Figure 22**.

Of the **605 incidents** that involved a Department member pointing a firearm at a person in the first quarter, the FRD identified **48 (8%)** of those incidents as being associated with a Tactical Response Report. These **48 incidents** resulted in **36 weapons** or 75% of the time **Figure 23**.

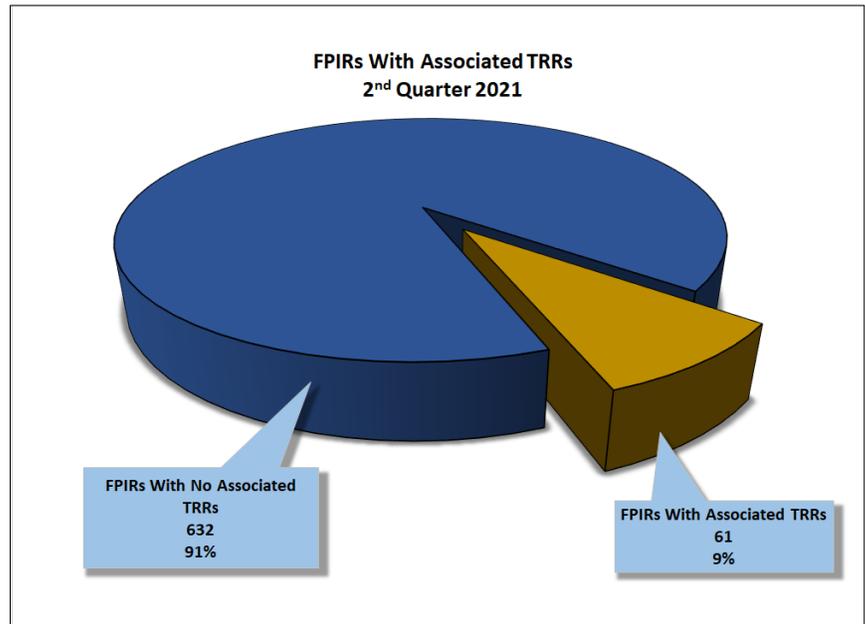


Figure 22— FPIRs with associated TRRs 2nd Quarter 2021

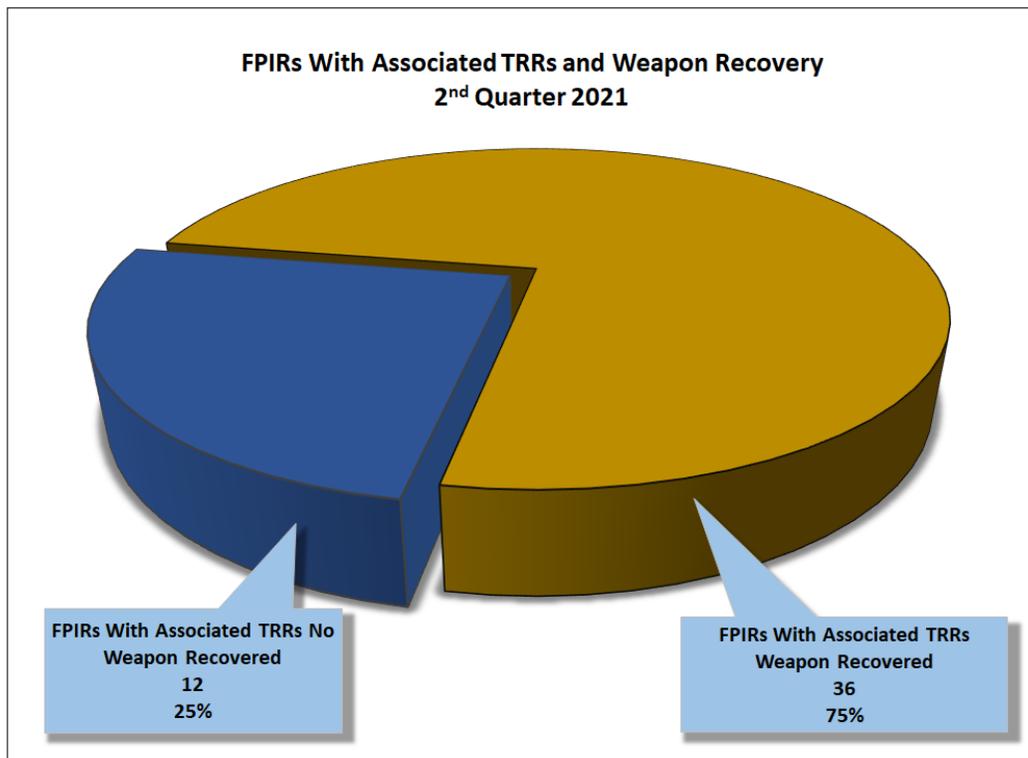


Figure 23— FPIRs with associated TRRs and Weapon Recovery 2nd Quarter 2021



H. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

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

Of the **701** FPIRs generated and completed by the FRD, **eight** were duplicate FPIRs and **115** had no ISR or associated arrest. The FRD reviewed **578** FPIRs.

Of these **578** FPIRs, the FRD made **186** recommendations for training accounting for **26.5%** of all FPIRs generated and **32.2%** of all FPIRs reviewed **Figure 24**.

The FRD submitted **186** FPIRs with recommendations. These included a total of **197** recommendations for training, with some FPIRs having multiple recommendations.

Body worn camera usage recommendations account for **173** or 88% of all the recommendations that were made during the first quarter.

Late Activation of the body worn camera alone accounts for **157** (80%) of all recommendations.

Of the **212** FPIs that involved a foot pursuit, the FRD made recommendations related to partner separation in **19** (9%) incidents. **Figure 25**.

In one instance the FRD obtained a Complaint Log Number related to possible policy violations. This included allegations of:

1. (2) members accused of *failure to perform any duty*

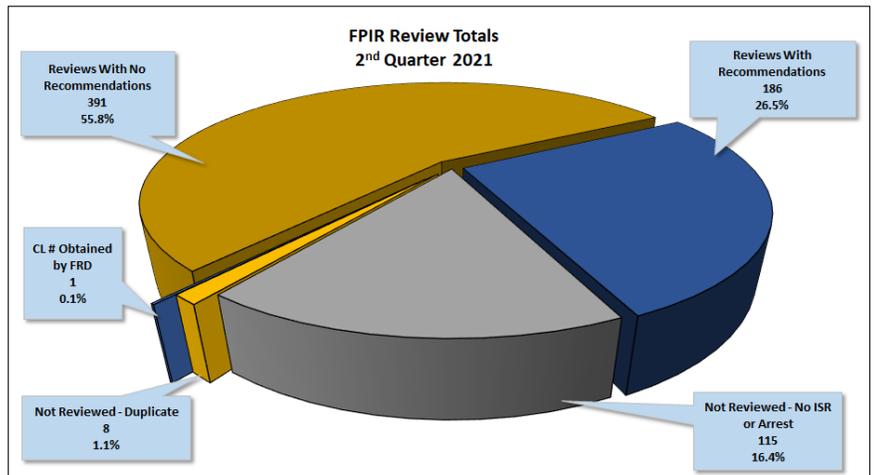


Figure 24— FPIR Review Totals 2nd Quarter 2021

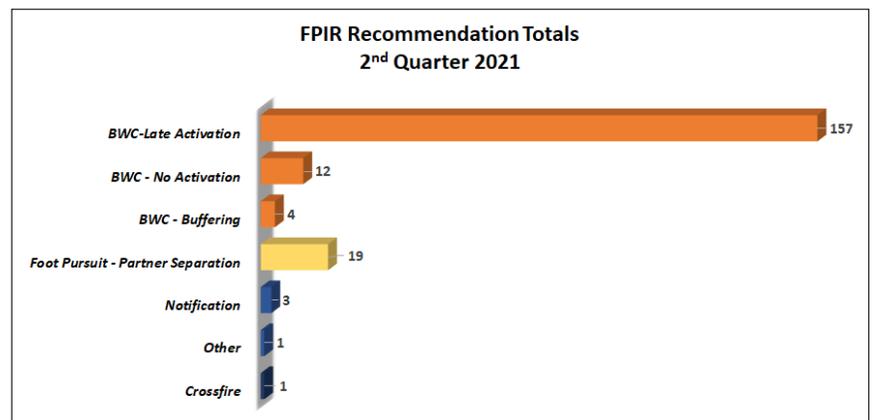


Figure 25— FPIR Recommendation Totals 2nd Quarter 2021



I. Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit

Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 2 nd Quarter 2021				
Unit	FPIRs	FPIRs as % of Department Total	FPIRs With Recommendations	Recommendations as % of Unit's FPIRs
001	34	4.91%	11	32.4%
002	16	2.31%	0	0.0%
003	41	5.92%	8	19.5%
004	17	2.45%	0	0.0%
005	43	6.20%	0	0.0%
006	39	5.63%	1	2.6%
007	27	3.90%	5	18.5%
008	25	3.61%	4	16.0%
009	20	2.89%	5	25.0%
010	37	5.34%	5	13.5%
011	41	5.92%	10	24.4%
012	13	1.88%	5	38.5%
014	13	1.88%	2	15.4%
015	62	8.95%	16	25.8%
016	5	0.72%	0	0.0%
017	8	1.15%	1	12.5%
018	21	3.03%	8	38.1%
019	14	2.02%	3	21.4%
020	4	0.58%	0	0.0%
022	32	4.62%	7	21.9%
024	26	3.75%	3	11.5%
025	24	3.46%	2	8.3%
102	1	0.14%	0	0.0%
145	1	0.14%	1	100.0%
189	2	0.29%	0	0.0%
193	4	0.58%	0	0.0%
211	9	1.30%	0	0.0%
606	2	0.29%	0	0.0%
620	1	0.14%	0	0.0%
701	1	0.14%	0	0.0%
714	5	0.72%	0	0.0%
715	2	0.29%	0	0.0%
716	103	14.86%	20	19.4%

Figure 26— Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 2nd Quarter 2021



J. FPIR Investigatory Stop Reports and Arrests

There were a total of **693** firearm pointing incidents created for review in the 2nd Quarter. In **41.3%** of the incidents there was an associated arrest. Incidents that included both an arrest in conjunction with an investigatory stop report account for **26%** of FPIRs. Only **16.2%** of incidents had an investigatory stop report with no associated arrest. In **16.6%** of the incidents neither an arrest or investigatory stop report was completed and were therefore not reviewed by the FRD **Figure 27**.

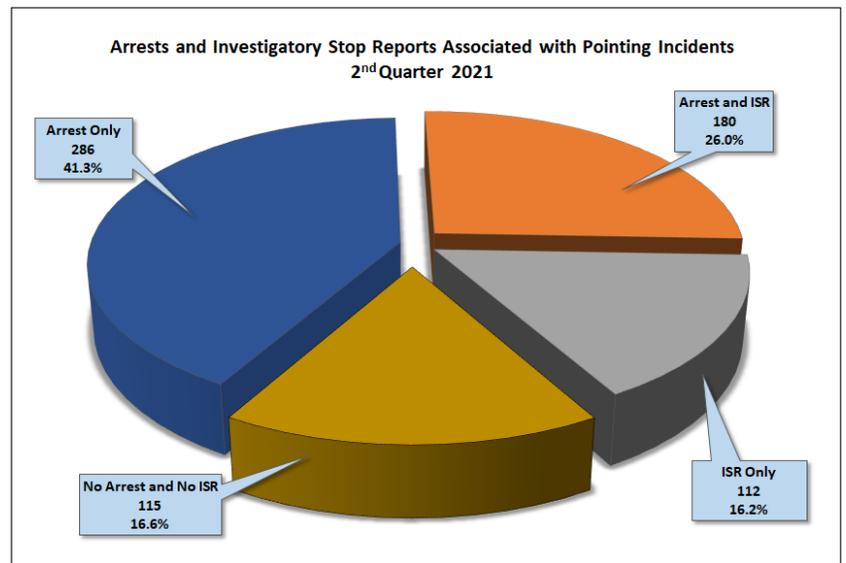


Figure 27— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents 2nd Quarter 2021

K. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

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

During the First Quarter, the FRD made training recommendations in **186** FPIRs.

Of the FPIRs with recommendations for first quarter incidents, **117** have been debriefed and closed out by the unit of assignment. A total of **69** are still pending the completion of recommended training, debriefing, or the approval thereof by the involved beat's unit of assignment **Figure 28**.

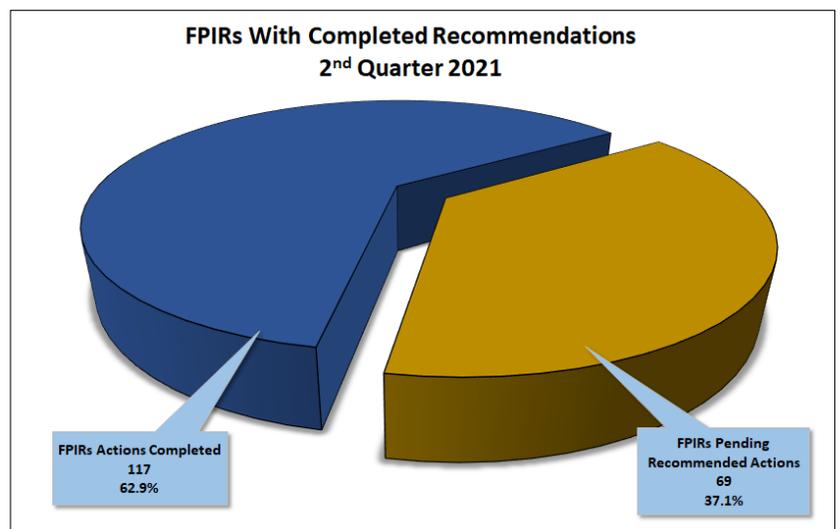


Figure 28— FPIRs With Completed Recommendations 2nd Quarter 2021



L. FPIR Training Actions Completed by Unit

When FPIRs are submitted with recommendations, the involved beat's unit of assignment is notified of the training recommendation. The beat's unit of assignment then assigns a supervisor to debrief the involved beat on the training recommendation. Although the FRD makes training recommendations, Unit supervisors have discretion in the training that is conducted.

The best practice is for a supervisor to recognize a training opportunity and take corrective action at the time an incident occurs. A revision to the FPIR allows supervisors to indicate that this happened by marking a selection on the FPIR debriefing "Individualized Training Occurred at Time of Incident". In **eight** (4.8%) instances, supervisors recognized a training opportunity and addressed the issue in the most timely manner.

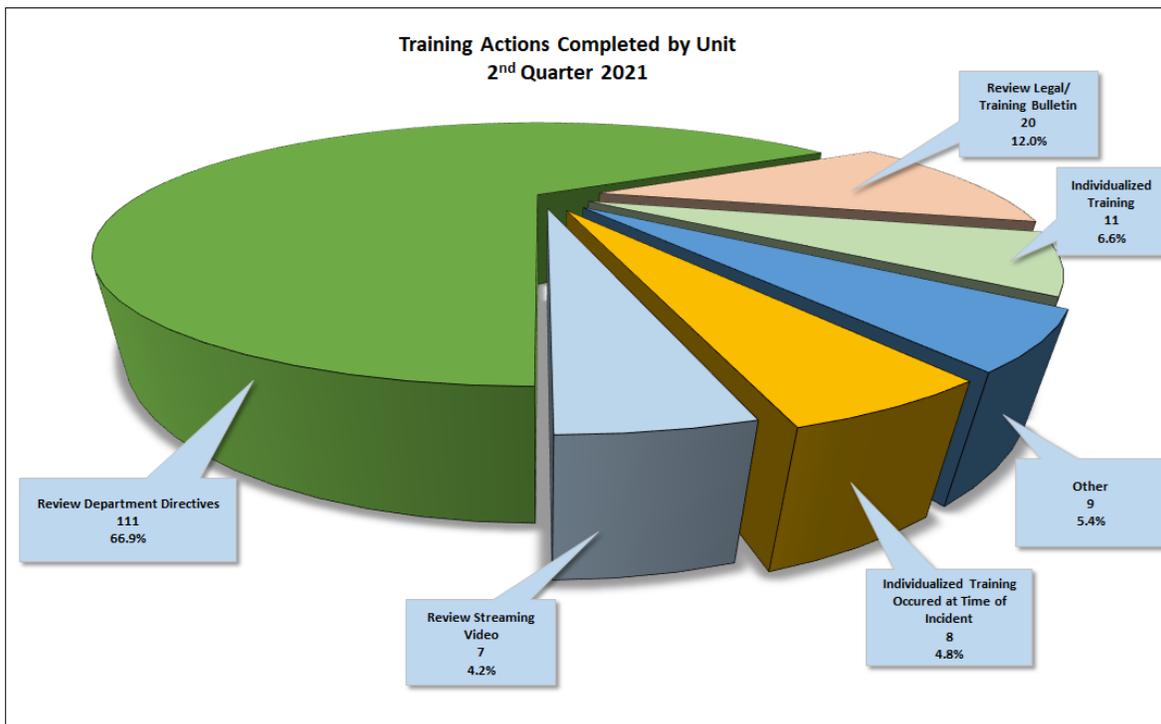


Figure 29— Training Actions Completed by Unit 2nd Quarter 2021



SECTION FIVE:

I. PATTERN AND TRENDS ¶157, ¶190, ¶192, ¶220, ¶237, ¶238. ¶239, ¶575

A. *Previously Reported Pattern-011th District*

In 2020, the Force Review Division identified a pattern related to 011th District personnel's compliance with the Department's body-worn camera policy, including body-worn camera activation (start recording) and deactivation (stop recording) protocols. During the first quarter of 2021, the FRD debriefed 011th District personnel for body-worn camera issues in 40.6% of TRR reviews. This was a 9.6% increase over the 2020 fourth quarter's rate of 31.0%.

The 011th District command staff formulated a plan of action to address these issues. This plan included roll-call training for members, a review of the BWC special order and of the BWC E-learning module. The affected supervisors will also be required to run BWC compliance reports weekly, review random BWC videos of their personnel daily, and report on improvements after thirty days.

The FRD recognizes that there is a relatively high turnover of supervisors in the 011th District, so the FRD will continue to communicate these findings with 011th District command staff following each quarter. Furthermore the FRD realizes that these patterns will continue to re-occur over time with turnover in supervisory staff. In order to address this long-term issue, the FRD is in the process of developing a dashboard which will give unit supervisory personnel the ability to identify and address these patterns in a more timely manner (see Section C below).

B. *Force Mitigation Articulation*

In addition to BWC compliance, debriefings on issues related to the articulation of force mitigation and de-escalation continue to be a priority for the FRD. CPD members are required to describe in the Tactical Response Report narrative, with specificity, any force mitigation efforts that are utilized prior to using force. In addition to the narrative, there are also a series of checkboxes in which members can record force mitigation efforts. If members document force mitigation efforts utilizing the checkboxes but do not describe those efforts in the narrative, then the FRD debriefs the member. Even if a member describes all but one force mitigation effort, the FRD still debriefs the member in order to improve future documentation. As reported in 2020, the FRD made recommendations to the Training and Support Group to include this topic in 2021 train-

ing. This training is scheduled to commence during the second quarter. During the second quarter, FRD debriefed force mitigation and de-escalation articulation in 32% of its reviews. This is a 8.5 percentage point improvement over the previous quarter in which FRD made this debriefing in 40.5% of reviews. As this training continues, the FRD will monitor to see if it has a positive effect on TRR completion.

C. *Tableau Dashboard*

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



D. FPIRs Without an ISR or Arrest Report

The Department continues work on a plan to review all Fire-arm Pointing Incidents. This will include the approximately 16% of FPIs that are not reviewed because they do not have an associated investigatory stop or arrest report.



APPENDIX A:

A. Acronyms and Terms

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

Advisements	FRD training advisements are informal training insights provided to the involved member or involved supervisor from observations made in the course of a TRR review.
AXON	Company that provides the Body Worn Camera system worn by CPD officers.
BATIP	Battery in progress call
BURGIP	Burglary in progress call
BWC	Body-Worn Camera
BWC Early Termination	Indicates that the Involved Member deactivated his BWC before the conclusion of an incident.
BWC Late Activation	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his BWC at the beginning of an incident.
BWC No Activation	Indicates that the Involved Member did not activate his BWC at any point during an incident.
BWC Other Issues	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to BWC usage.
CHECKWB	Check the well-being call
CL Numbers Obtained by Units	Complaint Log Numbers obtained by the Reviewing or Approving Supervisor prior to any review by the FRD.
Control Tactics Not Articulated	The Involved Member indicated that they used control tactics by checking the action on their TRR but did not articulate how or when they were used.
CRIMTI	Criminal trespass in-progress call
DD	Domestic disturbance call
ET	Evidence Technician
Foot Pursuit Issue	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous issue relating to a foot pursuit.
Foot Pursuit – Radio Communications	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified that the Involved Member did not follow the guidelines laid out in Training Bulletin 18-01 as
Force Mit – Communication	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of communication as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Not Articulated	The Involved Member indicated that they used the principals of Force Mitigation by checking it on the TRR but failed to articulate the actions in their narrative portion of their TRR.



Force Mit. – Positioning	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of positioning as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Mit. – Time	Indicates that FRD reviewers observed an issue with either the reporting or application of time as a Force Mitigation tactic.
Force Options	Indicates that the Involved Member incorrectly identified subject’s actions or member’s response in relation to the CPD Force Options Model
FP	Foot Pursuit.
FPIR	Firearm Pointing Incident Report.
ISR	Investigatory Stop Report
MISION	Mission (seat belt, narcotics, etc...)
Narrative Deficiency	Refers to various issues identified by Force Review Division reviewers regarding an Involved Member’s narrative or that of a Reviewing or Approving Supervisor. Typically this involves the member failing to adequately articulate, in writing, portion(s) of the incident.
OEMC	Office of Emergency Management & Communications
Other – Policy Procedure	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified a miscellaneous policy or procedure issue.
Other – Tactics	Indicates that FRD reviewers identified miscellaneous tactical issues.
Performance Recognition System	The Performance Recognition System is an assessment tool for assisting Department supervisors in recognizing exceptional or adverse behavior related to the job performance of members under their command.
PERGUN	Person with a gun call
PERKNI	Person with a knife call
PERSTB	Person stabbed call
Pursuit Box Not Checked	Foot or vehicle pursuit box on the Tactical Response Report was either omitted or incorrectly checked.
PNT	Pointing notification
Radio Communications	Indicates FRD reviewers identified an issue relating to the involved member’s use of radio to communicate with dispatchers or other officers.
Recommendations	Force Review Division training recommendations are provided to the involved member or an involved supervisor and require follow-up debriefing or training conducted by a unit supervisor or the Training and Support Group. A designated unit or Training and Support Group supervisor must then document this training directly in the TRR application.
ROBJO	Robbery just occurred call
SUSPER	Suspicious person call



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

B. Consent Decree Paragraphs

- ¶157 CPD will collect and analyze information on the use of force by CPD members, including whether and to what extent CPD members use de-escalation techniques in connection with use of force incidents. CPD will use this information to assess whether its policies, training, tactics, and practices meet the goals of this Agreement, reflect best practices, and prevent or reduce the need to use force.
- ¶169 For foot pursuits associated with reportable use of force incidents, by January 1, 2020, CPD will review all associated foot pursuits at the headquarters level to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns.



- ¶175 Starting January 1, 2021, in use of force incidents involving CPD officers, CPD will require CPD officers to provide life-saving aid consistent with their LEMART training to injured persons as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so until medical professionals arrive on scene. CPD will replenish IFAKs, and the contents thereof, used by CPD officers as necessary to ensure officers have the equipment necessary to render aid consistent with their LEMART training. Subsequent to January 1, 2021, CPD will ensure that any officer regularly engaged in patrol activities who has no prior LEMART training receives LEMART training within one year of beginning his or her regular patrol activities
- ¶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.
- ¶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
- ¶190 Beginning July 1, 2019, CPD officers will, at a minimum, promptly after the incident is concluded, notify OEMC of investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer points a firearm at a person in the course of effecting the seizure. The notification will identify which CPD beat(s) pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting the seizure. The City will ensure that OEMC data recording each such notification is electronically linked with CPD reports and body-worn camera recordings associated with the incident, and all are retained and readily accessible to the supervisor of each CPD beat(s) identified in the notification.
- ¶192 A designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will routinely review and audit documentation and information collected from all investigatory stop and arrest occurrences in which a CPD officer pointed a firearm at a person in the course of effecting a seizure. The review and audit will be completed within 30 days of each such occurrence. This review and audit will:
- a. identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person allegedly violated CPD policy;
 - b. identify any patterns in such occurrences and, to the extent necessary, ensure that any concerns are addressed; and
 - c. identify any tactical, equipment, training, or policy concerns and, to the extent necessary, ensure that the concerns are addressed.
- The designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will, where applicable, make appropriate referrals for misconduct investigations or other corrective actions for alleged violations of CPD policy. At the completion of each review and audit, the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level will issue a written notification of its findings and, if applicable, any other appropriate actions taken or required to an immediate supervisor as described above.
- ¶193 CPD will ensure that the designated unit at the CPD headquarters level responsible for performing the duties required by this Part has sufficient resources to perform them, including staff with sufficient experience, rank, knowledge, and expertise.
- ¶220 In completing the TRR, or whatever similar documentation CPD may implement, CPD members must include a narrative that describes with specificity the use of force incident, the subject's actions, or other circumstances necessitating the level of force used; and the involved member's response, including de-escalation efforts attempted and the specific



types and amounts of force used. The narrative requirement does not apply to CPD members who discharged a fire arm 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 what ever similar documentation CPD may implement, and other reports related to the incident, truthfully and thoroughly.

- ¶237** CPD will continue to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and microphones with which to record law-enforcement related activities as outlined in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act (50 ILCS 706/10-1 et seq.), with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, when requested by a victim or witness of a crime, or interacting with a confidential informant. CPD will develop and implement a written policy delineating the circumstances when officers will not be equipped with body-worn cameras.
- ¶238** CPD will continue to maintain a policy regarding body-worn camera video and audio recording that will require officers to record their law-enforcement related activities, and that will ensure the recordings are retained in compliance with the Department's Forms Retention Schedule (CPD-11.717) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. At a minimum, CPD's body-worn camera policy will:
- 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
 - i. specify that officers who knowingly fail to comply with the policy may be subject to progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action.
- ¶239** CPD officers must comply with the body-worn camera policy. CPD will impose progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action on officers who do not comply with the body-worn camera policy, as permitted by applicable law.
- ¶575** CPD recently established a Force Review Unit ("FRU") and tasked the FRU with certain responsibilities described in the preceding paragraph. CPD will ensure that the FRU or any other unit tasked with these responsibilities has sufficient resources to perform them. CPD will ensure that the FRU or any other unit tasked with these responsibilities is staffed with CPD members, whether sworn or civilian, with sufficient experience, rank, knowledge, and expertise to: effectively analyze and assess CPD's use of force practices and related reporting and review procedures; conduct trend analysis based on use of force data; identify tactical, equipment, training, or policy concerns based on analysis of use of force incidents and data; and develop recommendations regarding modifications to tactics, equipment, training, or policy as necessary to address identified practices or trends relating to the use of force.