



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION 2022 Q2 REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The purpose of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) Second Quarter 2022 Report is to provide an overview of TRED's review and analysis of Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) and Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs) during the period.

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

It should be noted that the annual and quarterly reports were previously produced by the Force Review Unit (FRU). Moving forward these reports will be generated by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED). The new name change more accurately reflects TRED's focus on new and future responsibilities which include search warrant, foot pursuit and investigative stop reviews.

SECTION ONE:

I. Personnel Professional Development

TRED staff completed 16 hours of FRD-specific in-service training during the Second Quarter of 2022. This is in addition to the 40-hour yearly required minimum for all Department Members. Topics included Taser and tactical room entry training.

TRED continued conducting weekly staff meetings during the Second Quarter .

II. Tactical Review and Evaluation Division Resources ¶193 ¶575

At the end of the Second Quarter 2022, TRED operated with the following personnel: 1 Lieutenant, 6 Sergeants and 34 Police Officers. This is a decrease of 1 Police Officer from the previous quarter.

SECTION TWO:

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

During the Second Quarter , TRED solely relied on data captured by the Clearnet TRR application to track all of the debriefing points that TRED identified. Using a single data source enables TRED to more efficiently and reliably track and analyze

data and information. After launching this application, TRED encountered several technical challenges. These challenges are mostly related to how TRED 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*). TRED has requested changes to the TRR application in order to address these challenges and to provide the Department with the detailed information it needed to identify and address trends. These solutions include adding additional debriefing points to the TRR-Review form. In response to TRED's request for changes, the Department made revisions to the TRR application which are in beta form. At the time of publication, TRED is already using these revisions.

During the Second Quarter of 2021 , TRED published a Tableau dashboard that compiles TRED review data for Department-wide use (*see page 88 for further description of dashboard*). This dashboard has recently been published for internal Department use. TRED conducted training on this dashboard for command staff and lieutenants who are responsible for coordinating and conducting training at the unit level. The goal in publishing the dashboard is to assist the Department in identifying current or developing trends and patterns, allowing for early intervention by supervisors.

During the Second Quarter , TRED completed 799 TRR Reviews. Of those reviews, 337 (42.2%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. This is a decrease of 3.5 percentage points from the previous quarter (45.7%) where TRED reviewed a total of 495 TRRs. TRED made no referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

The number of Second Quarter debriefing points for Involved Members, Reviewing Supervisors and Approving/Investigating Supervisors remained fairly consistent with those reported during the previous quarter. The most commonly debriefed issue in the Second Quarter for Involved Members was for body-worn camera late-activation (127 debriefings) followed by not specifically articulating all de-escalation/force mitigation efforts used prior to the reportable use of force (112 debriefings). The most commonly debriefed issue (overall) in the Second Quarter for Involved Members was for body-worn camera deficiencies which consisted of a combined 172 debriefings for late activa-



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Continued)

tion, no activation, no buffering, and early termination. Issues related to the proper completion of TRR boxes constituted 67 debriefings.

The most common debriefing point identified for Reviewing Supervisors was “Evidence Technician Not Requested” (25 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.

During the Second Quarter, TRED reviewed a total of 190 TRRs that involved a foot pursuit. This resulted in 16 foot pursuit-related debriefings (8.4% of reviewed foot pursuits); nine debriefings for partner separation issues during the foot pursuit and five debriefings for radio communication issues.

Finally, TRED identified 69 instances during the Second Quarter in which field supervisors identified and addressed at least one deficiency or training opportunity prior to the TRR being flagged for review by TRED. This calculates to a rate of 8.6% of reviewed TRRs.

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 called the Level Three Reportable Use of Force Supplemental Report. This was added to track information specific to Level Three incidents as outlined in the consent decree. For a Level Three incident, the designated exempt-level supervisor completing the TRR-I must now also complete the Level 3 Reportable Use of Force Supplemental Report.

In the Second Quarter of 2022, there were nine Level Three use of force incidents resulting in 18 TRRs. These 18 TRRs indicated a use of deadly force by a total of 12 Department members. Seven of these incidents involved a firearm discharge at a subject. Two of these incidents involved a chokehold. Medical aid was provided in eight of the Level Three incidents.

SECTION FOUR:

I. Firearm Pointing Incident Reviews ¶190 ¶192

During the Second Quarter of 2022, there were a total of 1,157 Firearm Pointing Incidents event numbers (PNT), which resulted in the generation of 973 unique FPI Reports (FPIRs). Of these 973 FPIRs, four of these were identified as duplicate reports. TRED reviewed 962 FPIRs. There were 118 FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest report. Of these 118 FPIRs, TRED referred 20 to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit.

The most common initial event type for a FPI was “Traffic Stop” (198 FPIs), followed by “Person with a Gun” (172 FPIs). During the Second Quarter, 17.7% of all foot pursuits resulted in a Firearm Pointing Incident.

During the course of 777 Firearm Pointing *Incidents*, Department Members recovered weapons 40.9% of the time. This included the recovery of 292 semi-automatic handguns, five revolvers, 12 “other” weapons, three knives, and five rifles.



CONTENTS:

SECTION ONE: TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION1

- I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT1**
- II. TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION RESOURCES1**

SECTION TWO: TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS2

- I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REVIEWS BY LEVEL2**
- II. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS**
 - A. Recommendations by Member’s Role3
 - B. Involved Member’s Debriefing Points4
 - C. Force Mitigation Articulation Guide4
 - D. Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points5
 - E. Approving/Investigating Supervisor Debriefing Points6
 - F. TRRs—Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit7
 - G. TRRs With Foot Pursuits Reviewed8
 - H. TRRs With Multiple Applications / Energy Cycles of the Taser CEW9
 - I. TRRs With Multiple Applications of an OC Device10

SECTION THREE: FORCE REVIEW BOARD—LEVEL THREE INCIDENTS11

- I.FORCE REVIEW BOARD: LEVEL THREE INCIDENTS11**
 - A. Incidents11
 - B. Recommendations12

SECTION FOUR: FIREARM POINTING INCIDENTS12

- I. FIREARM POINTING INCIDENT REVIEWS13**
 - A. Firearm Pointing Incident Totals14
 - B. FPIRs With Body-Worn Camera Video14
 - C. Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type15
 - D. Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR16
 - E. FPIRs With Pursuits17
 - F. FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries17
 - G. FPIRs With Associated TRRs18
 - H. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals19
 - I. Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit20



CONTENTS:

I. FPIR Investigatory Stop Reports and Arrests21

J. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals22

L. FPIR Training Actions Completed by Unit22

SECTION FIVE: PATTERN AND TRENDS.....23-24

A. Tableau Dashboard23

B. Public Safety Investigations23

C. BWC-Late Activation24

APPENDICES:.....25-29

A. Acronyms and Terms25- 27

B. Consent Decree Paragraphs27- 29



SECTION ONE:

I. PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) strives to ensure that all personnel are continually trained on current and relevant department policies. One of the training methods employed is the weekly TRED staff meeting. During these meetings, department policies as well as tactics and training are discussed. TRED develops training topics from changes to Department policy, relevant body-worn camera videos, TRRs, and FPIRs in order to create an open dialogue among unit members. These collaborative sessions are vital to maintaining consistency in TRED reviews. Training attendance sheets and meeting agendas are electronically stored.

TRED members attended **16** hours of in-service training during the Second Quarter. The training schedule is listed below, and training attendance sheets are electronically stored.

06-07 April 2022 8 Hour Tactical Room Entry Training *Tactical Training Unit*

08 April 2022 8 Hour Taser Training *Tactical Training Unit*

The training outlined above is in addition to the 40-hour mandatory in-service training required of all Department members for 2022.

II. TACTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION DIVISION RESOURCES

At the end of the Second Quarter 2022, the Force Review Division was comprised of **1** Lieutenant, **6** Sergeants, and **34** Review Officers shown in **Table 1**. This is a decrease of **1** Review Officer from the previous quarter.

Lieutenant	1
Sergeants	6
Review Officers	34

Table 1— 2nd Quarter 2022 Personnel Resources



SECTION TWO:

I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT REVIEWS

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.”

In the Second Quarter, there were a total of **1,106** tactical response reports submitted. TRED reviewed **799** (72.2%) of those reports.

The total number of Level 1 uses of force shown in **Figure 1** includes a 5% random sampling of Level 1 uses of force and Level 1 uses of force associated with a foot pursuit or associated with a Level 2 use of force.

TRED reviewed **799** TRRs in Q2 2022; **360** (45%) were a Level 1 use of force and **427** (53.4%) were a Level 2 use of force.



Figure 1— Tactical Response Reports by Month 2nd Quarter 2022.

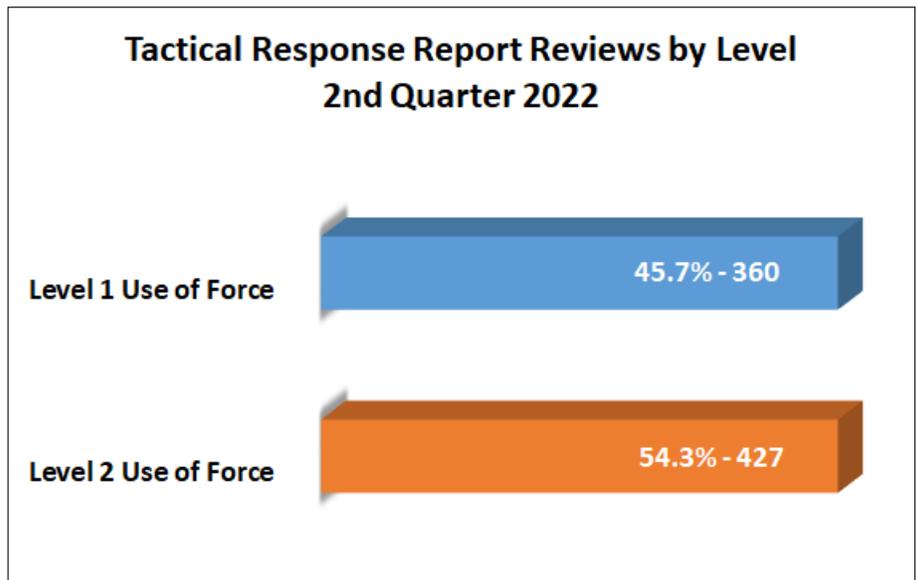


Figure 2— Tactical Response Report Reviews by Level 2nd Quarter 2022.



II. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ¶157 ¶169

A. Recommendations by Member's Role

During the Second Quarter, TRED completed 799 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, 42.2%, or 337, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors.

In many instances, TRED 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 3**.

Unit or district supervisors obtained 21 complaint log

numbers during the Second Quarter.

In 69 instances, or 8.6% of TRRs reviewed, supervisors initiated appropriate corrective actions at the time of incident.

TRED did not make any referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability during the Second Quarter.

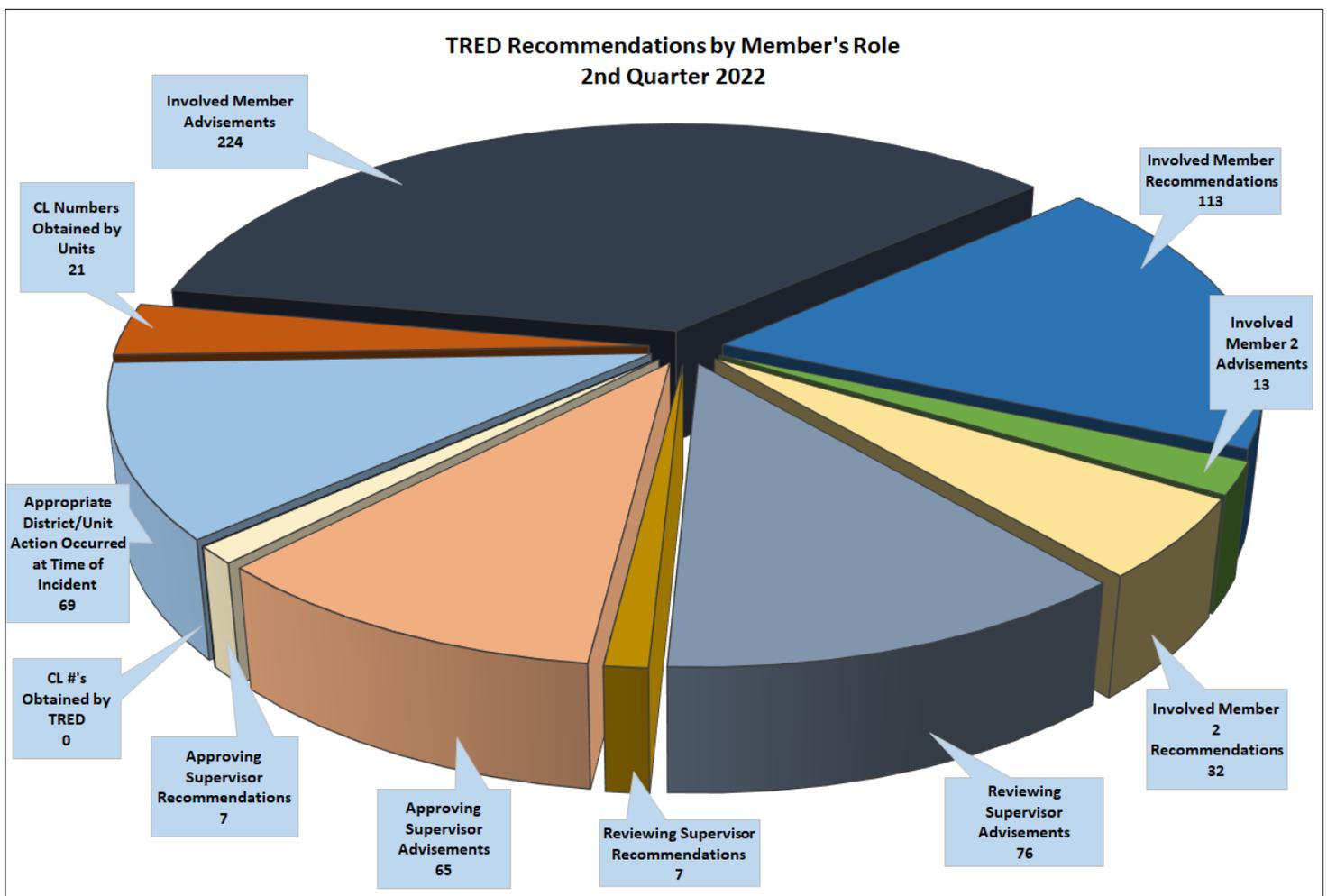


Figure 3— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role of TRRs reviewed from the Second Quarter 2022.



B. Involved Member Debriefing

An “Involved Member” is defined as a member who utilized reportable force during an incident. Historically, every quarter, TRED has seen the most common debriefing point as “Force Mitigation-Not Articulated.” This changed in the Second Quarter, and there was a 4.9% decline in this debriefing point seen from the First Quarter.

The most common debriefing point made by TRED for Involved Members during the Second Quarter was “BWC-Late Activation.” This occurs when an Involved Member does not activate his BWC at the beginning of an incident.

“Force Mitigation – Not Articulated.” **Figure 4.** 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 TRED debriefs the member on force mitigation articulation. As part of this debriefing, TRED provides members with guidance on how to better articulate force mitigation efforts on future reports (see Force Mitigation Articulation Guide **Section C**).

The following are some general considerations given to

C. Force Mitigation Articulation

involved members when completing a TRR:

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

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

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

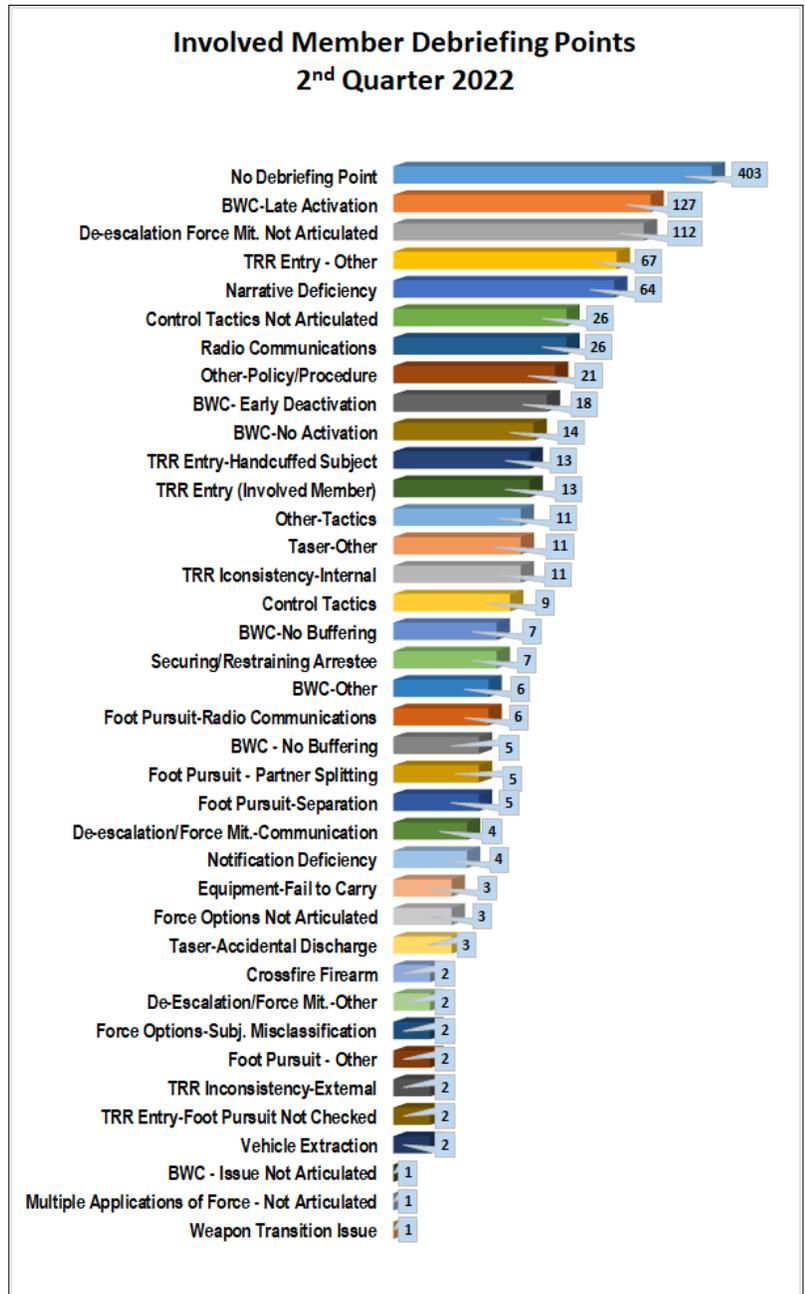


Figure 4— Involved Member Debriefing Points of TRRs reviewed from the Second Quarter. See **Appendix A** for a description of each Debriefing Point.



D. Reviewing Supervisor¹ Debriefing Points

Figure 5 identifies Debriefing Points made for **Reviewing Supervisors¹** 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*. TRED 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 that 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. TRED continued to capture this data via the “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing point, which is a catch-all for policies and procedures outlined in Department directive G03-02-02.

**Note: In preparation for this report, TRED manually sub-categorized the 24 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category was related to the reviewing supervisor¹ completing a review for a member of the same rank (10 debriefings). Debriefings related to the reviewing supervisor not properly documenting type of subject injury and location of the injury in the reviewing supervisor*

narrative section (5). The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for improper documentation and other policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.

The most common debriefing point for Reviewing Supervisors in the second quarter is “Evidence Technician not requested” (25 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 continuing trends using the new TRR review application, the FRD is recommending the addition of specific debriefing points which are sub-categorized within the “Other / Policy Procedure” debriefing point to the new TRR review application. This addition will improve the data collection and analysis process, allowing the FRD and the Department to more efficiently understand trends related to Reviewing Supervisors.

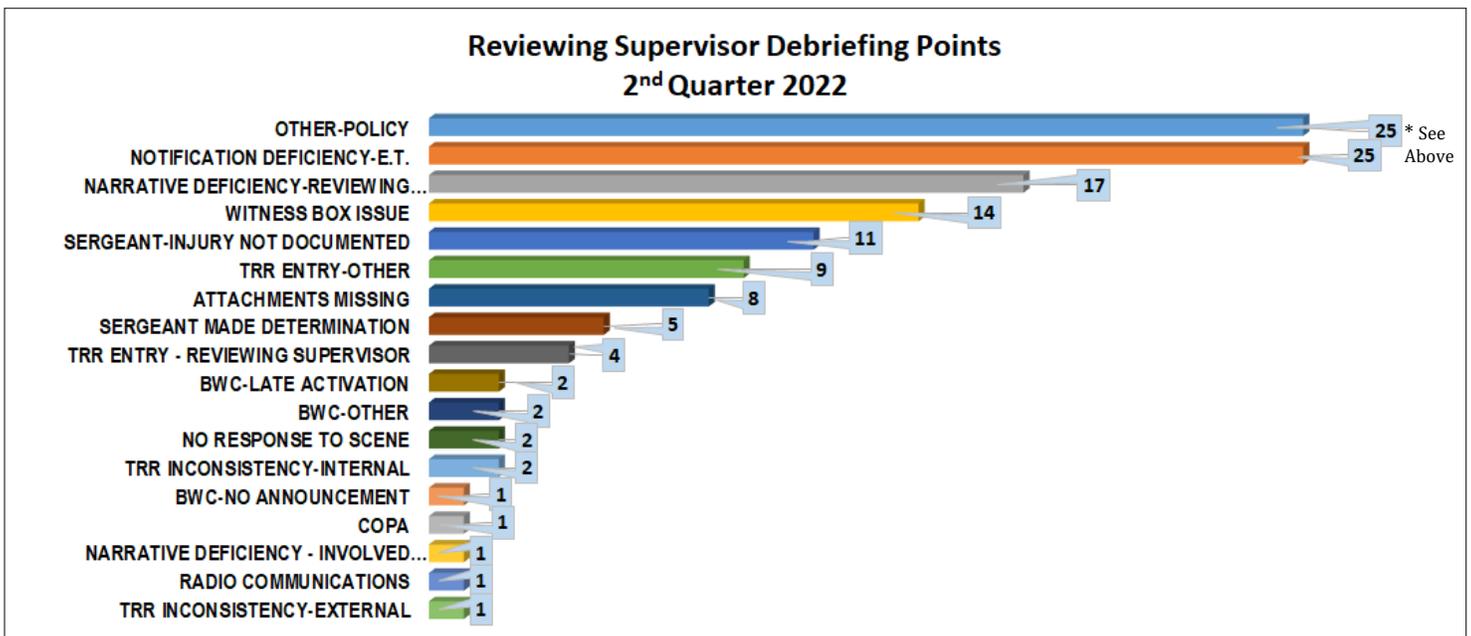


Figure 5— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points of TRRs reviewed from the Second Quarter.

¹ 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 agreement with the IMT.



E. Approving Supervisor² Debriefing Points

Figure 6 identifies the Debriefing Points made for **Approving Supervisors²** 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*. TRED 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 directives.

As reported in Section D (Page 5), TRED determined that certain validators were not yet working which would help prevent supervisors from reviewing or investigating a supervisor of equal rank. In addition, TRED 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, TRED continued to capture this data via the “Other Policy/Procedure” debriefing point.

**Note: In preparation for this report, TRED manually sub-*

categorized the 43 “Other-Policy/Procedure” debriefing points. The most common “Other-policy/procedure” sub-categories for the approving supervisor were debriefings for investigations going over 48 hours without documented approval (ten debriefings.) Next were approving a TRR in which the reviewing supervisor (typically a sergeant) was of equal rank to the involved member (ten debriefings) followed by No recommendation made -BWC issue not addressed. This was a new debriefing point that TRED began to address for instances when an Involved Member was debriefed for BWC-Late Activation and the Approving Supervisor took no corrective action. The remainder were for miscellaneous advisements and recommendations related to policy requirements outlined in G03-02-02.

As reported in Section D (Page 5), TRED is using these trends to make recommendations to add more specific debriefing points to the TRR review application and improve the TRR data collection and analysis process.

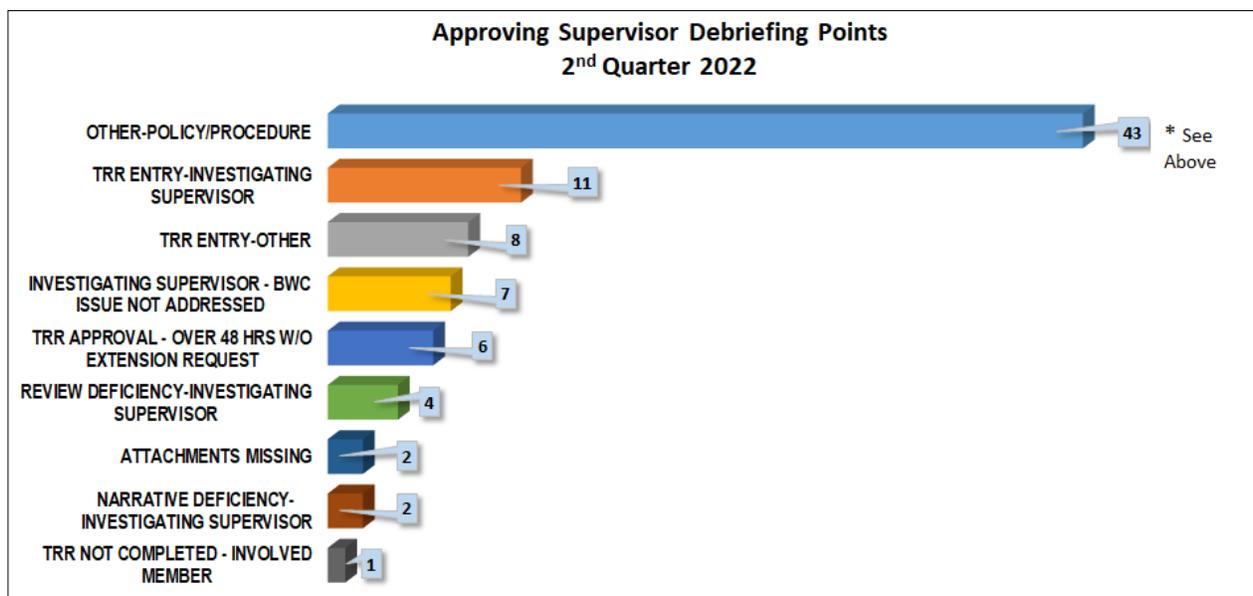


Figure 6— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points of TRRs reviewed from the Second Quarter.

²Language in the consent decree refers to “Reviewing Supervisor” whereas CPD policy and forms including the TRR name this role as “Approving Supervisor”. The data included on these pages is for the “Reviewing Supervisor” as defined in the agreement with the IMT.



F. TRRs—Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit

TRRs - Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 2 nd Quarter 2022					
Unit	TRRs	TRRs as % of Department Total	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendation	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations	
001	38	4.8%	24	63.2%	
002	28	3.5%	11	39.3%	
003	35	4.4%	15	42.9%	
004	29	3.6%	14	48.3%	
005	40	5.0%	26	65.0%	
006	43	5.4%	22	51.2%	
007	39	4.9%	14	35.9%	
008	24	3.0%	14	58.3%	
009	30	3.8%	21	70.0%	
010	43	5.4%	18	41.9%	
011	53	6.6%	37	69.8%	
012	18	2.3%	11	61.1%	
014	14	1.8%	7	50.0%	
015	64	8.0%	19	29.7%	
016	26	3.3%	6	23.1%	
017	10	1.3%	6	60.0%	
018	39	4.9%	12	30.8%	
019	27	3.4%	11	40.7%	
020	5	0.6%	2	40.0%	
022	42	5.3%	20	47.6%	
024	20	2.5%	9	45.0%	
025	26	3.3%	6	23.1%	
050	2	0.3%	1	50.0%	
051	3	0.4%	3	100.0%	
057	2	0.3%	2	100.0%	
059	1	0.1%	1	100.0%	
079	3	0.4%	3	100.0%	
102	1	0.1%	1	100.0%	
124	2	0.3%	2	100.0%	
143	2	0.3%	1	50.0%	
166	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
171	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
189	7	0.9%	5	71.4%	
193	3	0.4%	3	100.0%	
211	19	2.4%	14	73.7%	
212	4	0.5%	2	50.0%	
213	7	0.9%	7	100.0%	
214	3	0.4%	3	100.0%	
215	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
216	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
277	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
353	2	0.3%	1	50.0%	
441	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
442	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
543	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
606	7	0.9%	3	42.9%	
610	2	0.3%	2	100.0%	
630	2	0.3%	1	50.0%	
640	11	1.4%	2	18.2%	
650	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
701	2	0.3%	2	100.0%	
704	3	0.4%	3	100.0%	
716	12	1.5%	6	50.0%	
TOTAL	799		393		

Figure 7— TRRs Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit of TRRs reviewed from the 2ND Quarter 2022.



G. TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed

During the Second Quarter, TRED reviewed a total of **190** Tactical Response Reports that involved a foot pursuit. These **190** TRRs account for **23.8%** of all TRRs reviewed. Of these **190** reviews, **58%** involved a Level 1 use of force, and **42%** involved a Level 2 use of force **Figure 8**.

Of the **190** TRRs that involve a foot pursuit; **59%** involved no injury to the subject. In **20%** of foot pursuits the subject alleged injury, in **16%** there was a minor injury, and in **3%** injuries were unknown. There were four instances of major injury reported. **Figure 9**.

TRED identified **16** debriefing points as they relate to foot pursuits. **Figure 10** shows the specific debriefing points identified regarding foot pursuit issues.

TRED 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 policy.

The most common issues identified by TRED involved Partner Separation during the Foot Pursuit (**nine** debriefing points). Although there may always be some degree of partner separation due to the nature of a foot pursuit, there were **nine** instances in which there was reasonable belief that the separation posed a significant safety risk as described in the Foot Pursuit Policy. Radio communications also was seen in **five** instances. Involved members were debriefed in radio communications before, during, or after the conclusion of the foot pursuit.

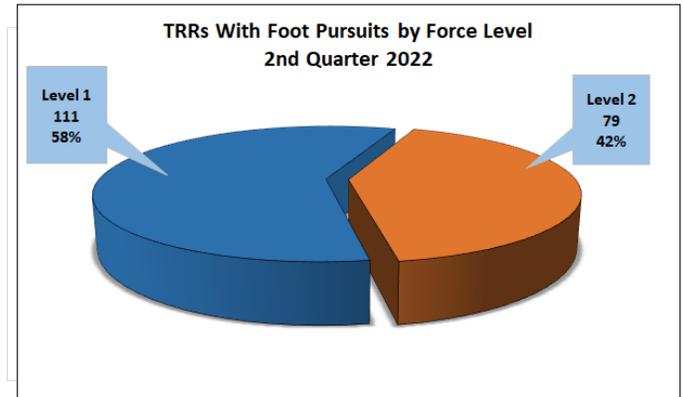


Figure 8— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Force Level reviewed in the Second Quarter.

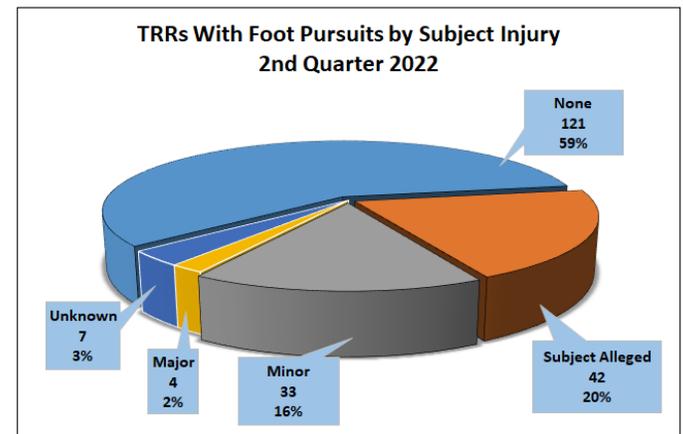


Figure 9— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Subject Injury of reviewed in the Second Quarter.

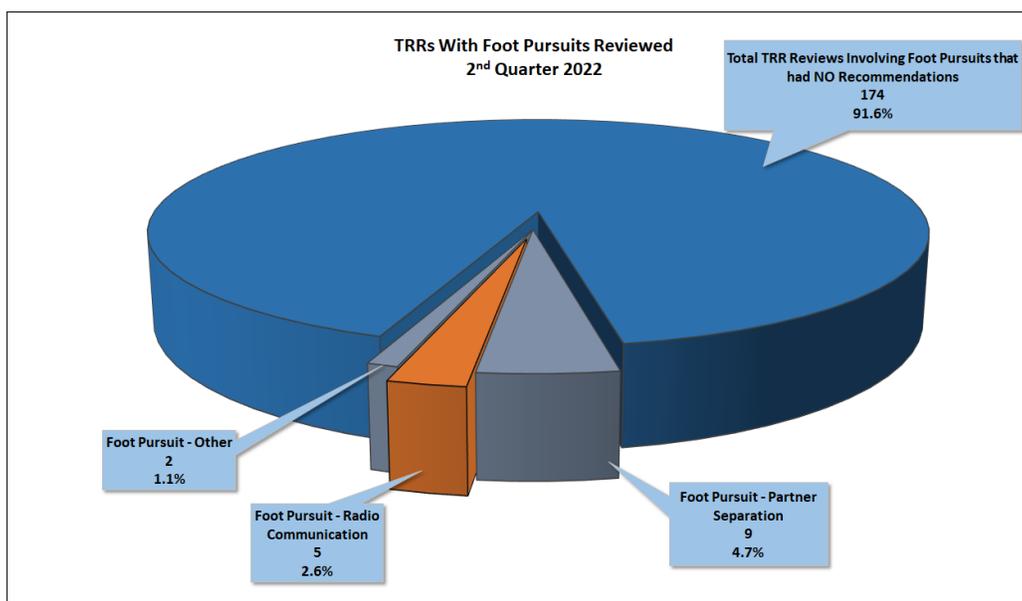


Figure 10— TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed in the Second Quarter.



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

During the Second Quarter, TRED reviewed a total of 799 Tactical Response Reports. In 28 (3.5%) of these TRRs, the involved member indicated that a Taser CEW was discharged during a use of force incident **Figure 11**.

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

Of the 28 TRRs where the involved member indicated that a Taser CEW was discharged, 24 (85.7%) indicated one energy cycle and four (14.3%) indicated that multiple energy cycles were discharged. **Figure 12**.

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 person.

¶201 CPD will strongly discourage the use of Tasers in schools and on students. CPD will require officers to consider the totality of the circumstances, including a subject's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, in assessing the reasonableness and necessity of using a Taser in a school.

During the Second Quarter, there were NO instances of Taser use in schools.

¶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 28 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 Approving Supervisor determined that the involved member's actions were in compliance with Department policy.

In two instances TRED made a training recommendation because the involved member dropped the Taser to the ground instead of re-holstering the Taser. These members were re-enrolled in the Taser refresher training course offered by the Training and Support Group. In two instances the involved member incorrectly documented the number of energy cycles by counting the trigger pulls twice. In one instance the involved member received training with the Training and Support Group training for inadvertently flagging other members on scene and accidentally discharging his Taser.

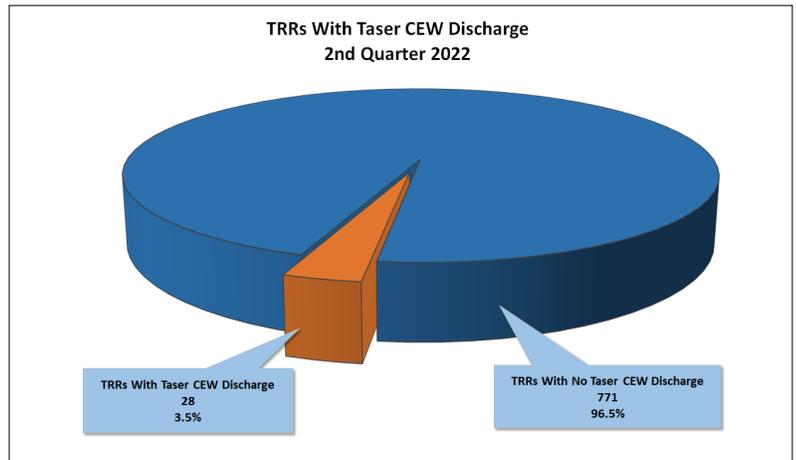


Figure 11— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge.

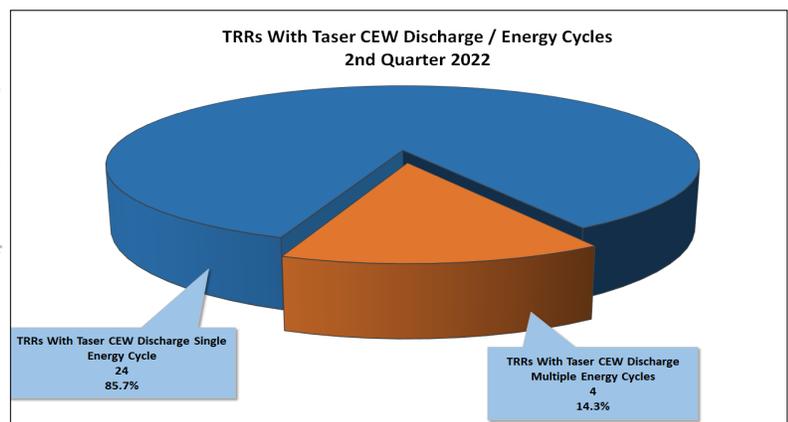


Figure 12— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge / Energy Cycles.



I. TRRs with Multiple Applications of an OC Device

During the Second Quarter, TRED reviewed a total of **799** Tactical Response Reports. In **four** of these TRRs, the involved member indicated that an OC (oleoresin capsicum) Device was discharged during a use of force incident **Figure 13**.

TRED reviews all TRRs that involve the indication of an OC Device discharge.

In **three** OC discharge incidents, only one discharge (application) of the OC device was indicated. In **one** incident, the involved member indicated two discharges (applications) of the OC device.

¶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.*

In **all** of the instances of an OC discharge that were reviewed by an Approving 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.

¶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 the instances of an OC discharge, the subject received medical aid from CFD and was taken to the hospital. In **two** instances, medical aid was provided by the involved member and the subject was taken to the hospital.

In one instance, TRED made a training recommendation for the Involved Member not properly documenting multiple applications of OC spray.

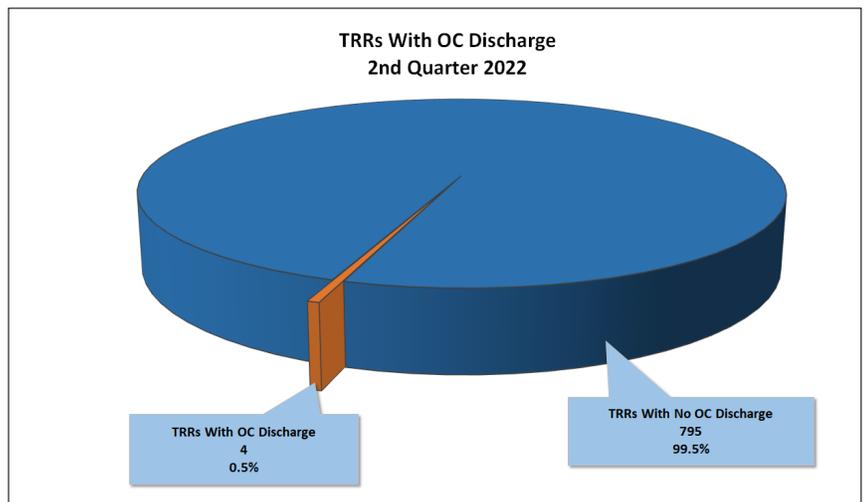


Figure 13— TRRs with OC Discharge reviewed in the Second Quarter.



SECTION THREE:

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

A. Incidents

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, and 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 **nine** Level Three use of force incidents resulting in **18** TRRs being completed by Department members. Of these **18** TRRs, **12** indicated a use of deadly force by a Department member and **six** TRRs indicated no reportable use of deadly force by those **six** members during the incident.

There were **seven** incidents involving a firearm discharge by a department member. There were a total of **ten** department members who discharged their weapons at a person in these **seven** incidents. There were **two** incidents involving a chokehold. There were no instances of 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, discharge at or into a moving motor vehicle, or discharges at or into a building. In **seven** of the **nine** Level Three use of force incidents, there was no reported mental health component. In **two** incidents, the mental health component was listed as unknown.

In **seven** of the **Level 3** incidents, medical aid was requested/provided for the injured subjects by on-scene members. In **one** incident, the subject fled the scene and no medical aid was requested/provided. In **one** incident, there were no observed or reported subject injuries and no medical aid was requested/provided.

FORCE REVIEW BOARD INCIDENTS 2ND QUARTER 2022																				
	TRR	2022-00761	2022-00762	2022-00763	2022-00764	2022-00951	2022-00952	2022-00955	2022-01017	2022-01068	2022-01254	2022-01493	2022-01529	2022-01530	2022-01531	2022-01769	2022-01903	2022-01907	2022-01908	
	DATE OF INCIDENT	4/3/22	4/3/22	4/3/22	4/3/22	4/22/22	4/22/22	4/22/22	4/28/22	5/6/22	5/19/22	6/2/22	6/5/22	6/5/22	6/5/22	6/20/22	6/30/22	6/30/22	6/30/22	
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																			
TRR-1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	Force Caused Death to a Person																			
	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																UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
	Medical Aid Provided	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Refused	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subject Fled Scene									✓											

Figure 14— Force Review Board Incidents 2nd Quarter 2022



B. Recommendations

Level 3 incidents are reviewed by the Force Review Board. The Force Review Board is comprised of the Superintendent, First Deputy, Executive Director of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, Chief of the Bureau of Patrol, Chief of the Bureau of Internal Affairs, Deputy Chief OCP, Deputy Chief of the Training and Support Group, the General Counsel to the Superintendent, and other members designated by the Superintendent the rank of Deputy Chief or above. The Force Review Board decides upon and recommends any training for these incidents.

In the Second Quarter there were **nine** Level Three use of force incidents resulting in **18** TRRs being completed by Department members. Of these **18** TRRs the most common debriefing point for the involved member was “Other-Policy/Procedure” (**6**), and the second most common debriefing point was for “BWC-Late Activation” (**4**) **Figure 15**.

The most common debriefing point for the Reviewing Supervisor was “Other-Policy” (**3**) **Figure 16**.

The only debriefing point for the Approving Supervisor in these incidents was “TRR Entry- Other” (**1**) **Figure 17**.

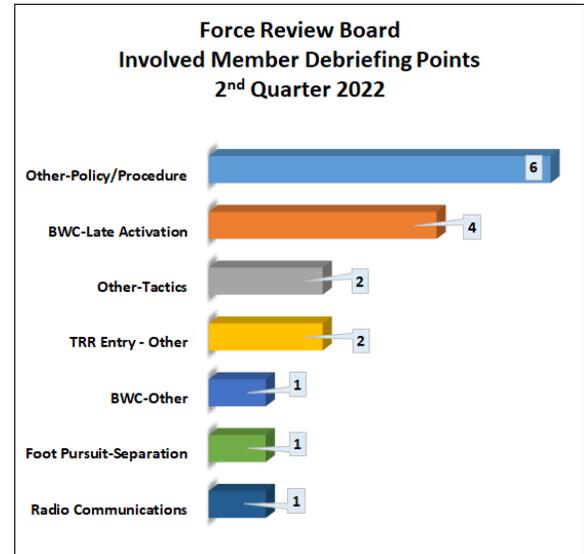


Figure 15— Force Review Board Involved Member Debriefing Points 2nd Quarter 2022

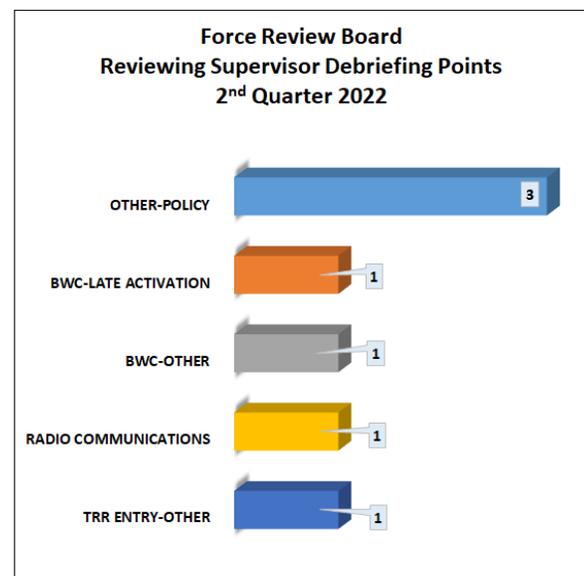


Figure 16— Force Review Board Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points 2nd Quarter 2022

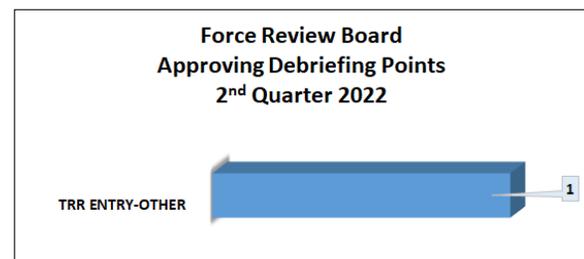


Figure 17— Force Review Board Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points 2nd Quarter 2022



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.

TRED attempts to review all FPIRs within 30 days of occurrence. This allows TRED 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 TRED, during the Secondquarter. TRED was not able to review all FPIRs within 30 days due to staffing shortages.

During the Second Quarter of 2022, TRED closed **973** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs). **Eleven** 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 **962** FPIRs represent **777** unique events beats responded to.

TRED reviewed all reported FPI incidents. This included FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest associated with the incident. This was implemented in direct response to concerns that were raised by the Independent Monitoring Team in previous reporting periods.

For Firearm Pointing Incidents in which an arrest or ISR was not completed, TRED conducts a review to determine if an ISR may have been required but was not completed. In the Second quarter there were **20** such instances. These were referred to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit for auditing.

Of the FPIRs that the TRED reviewed in the Second Quarter, the most common recommendation was **Late Activation of the Body-Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**233** or **75.4%** of recommendations for training). When recommendations for training are made, the TRED 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.

During the SecondQuarter, CPD members recovered a total of **318** weapons associated with a member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident. This represented **40.9%** of the total Firearm Pointing Incidents. This is an increase from the First quarter where a weapon was recovered in **36.5%** of incidents.

During the Second Quarter, **352 (36.5%)** of all FPIRs (**962**) involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle, foot & vehicle incidents) across **777 incidents**. Of these pursuit-related *incidents*, **169 (61%)** involved the recovery of a weapon.

A total of **62 (7.9%)** of all FPIRs involved a use of force during the Second Quarter. Of the **62** force-related *incidents*, **53% (33)** resulted in the recovery of a weapon.



A. Firearm Pointing Incident Totals

In the Second Quarter, OEMC generated 1,157 FPI events, 184 of which CLEARNET identified as duplicate events. This resulted in 973 FPIR reports being generated by CLEARNET. The TRED further identified an additional 11 of these as duplicate reports. The TRED reviewed 962 FPIRs in the First Quarter.

In the Second Quarter there were an average of 320 FPIRs per month, with May having the highest number (340) of incidents.

Figure 18.

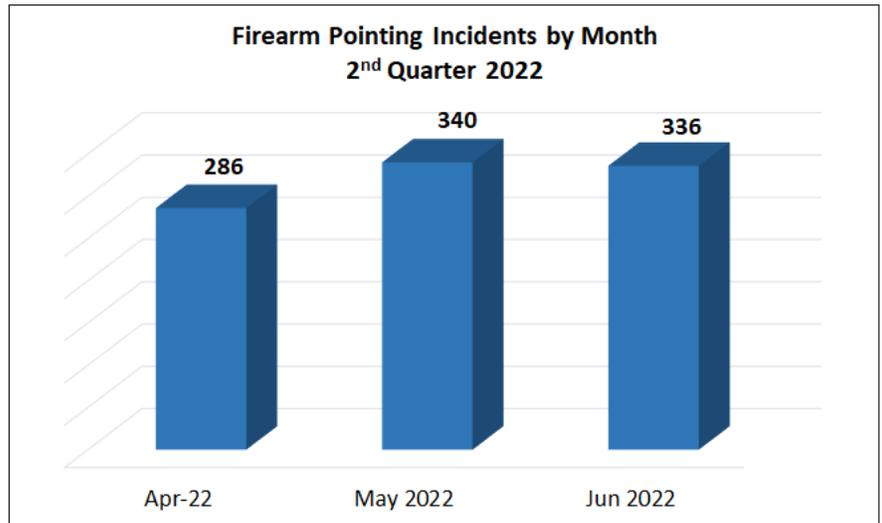


Figure 18— Firearm Pointing incidents by Month 2nd Quarter 2022

B. FPIRs With Body-Worn Camera Video

In the Second Quarter, 94.1% of FPIRs had reviewable body-worn camera video [Figure 16](#).

These numbers only reflect FPIRs that were reviewed by TRED.

TRED recommendations regarding body-worn camera use are addressed on page 18,

Figure 26.

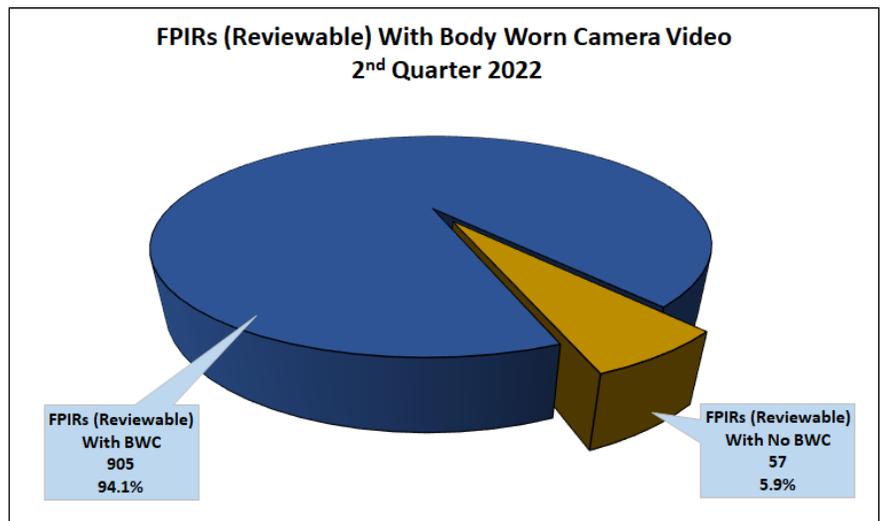


Figure 19— FPIRs with body-worn camera video by % 2nd Quarter 2022



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 (25%) **Figure 17**. OEMC recorded **176,371** traffic stops citywide during the Second Quarter. Approximately **0.1%** of these traffic stops resulted in a FPIR **Figure 20**.

There were **322** incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” citywide. Of these foot pursuit events, **17.4%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 20**.

Incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” account for only **5.8%** of all FPIRs, whereas “traffic stops” account for **20.6%**

Figure 21.

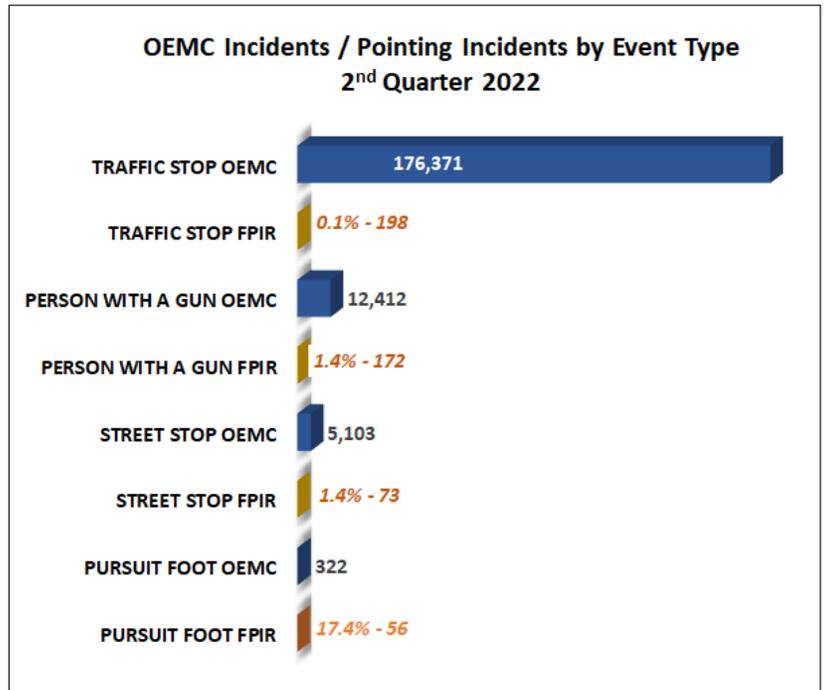


Figure 20— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Event Type 2nd Quarter 2022

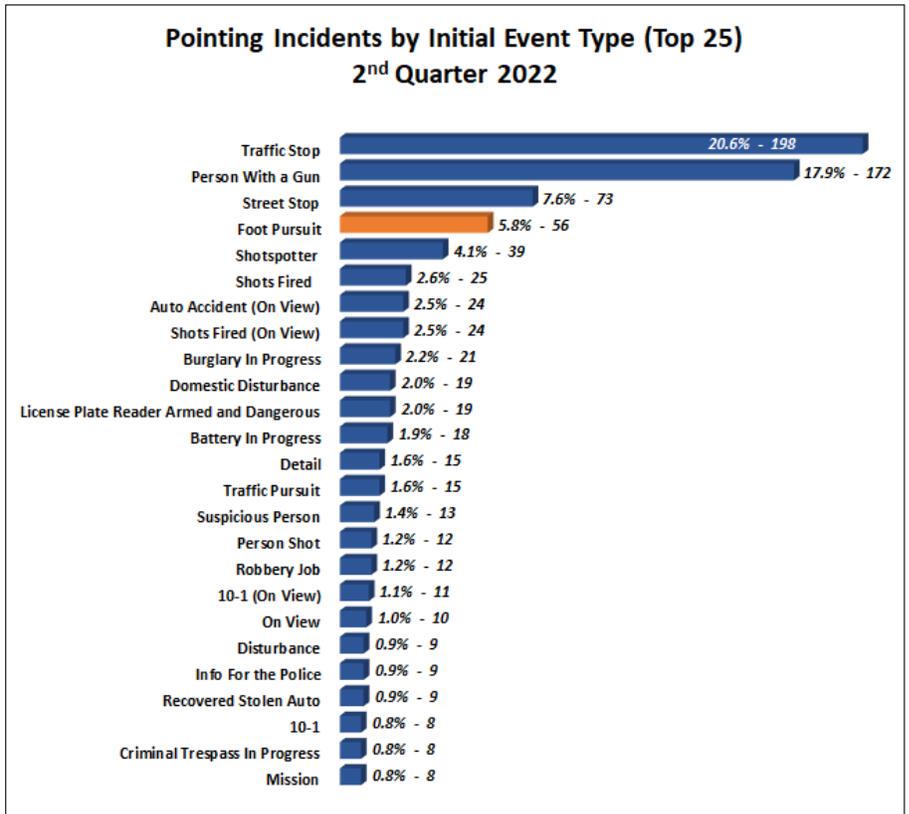


Figure 21— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type (Top 25) 2nd Quarter 2022



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. The three FPIRs in this example are analyzed as one incident so that it does not appear as though three separate weapons were recovered.

Of the 962 FPIRs, there were 185 incidents in which multiple pointings were reported. Of the 777 total incidents, weapons were recovered in 318, or 40.9% of the time **Figure 22**. Of these recovered weapons, 292 or 91.8% 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 23**.

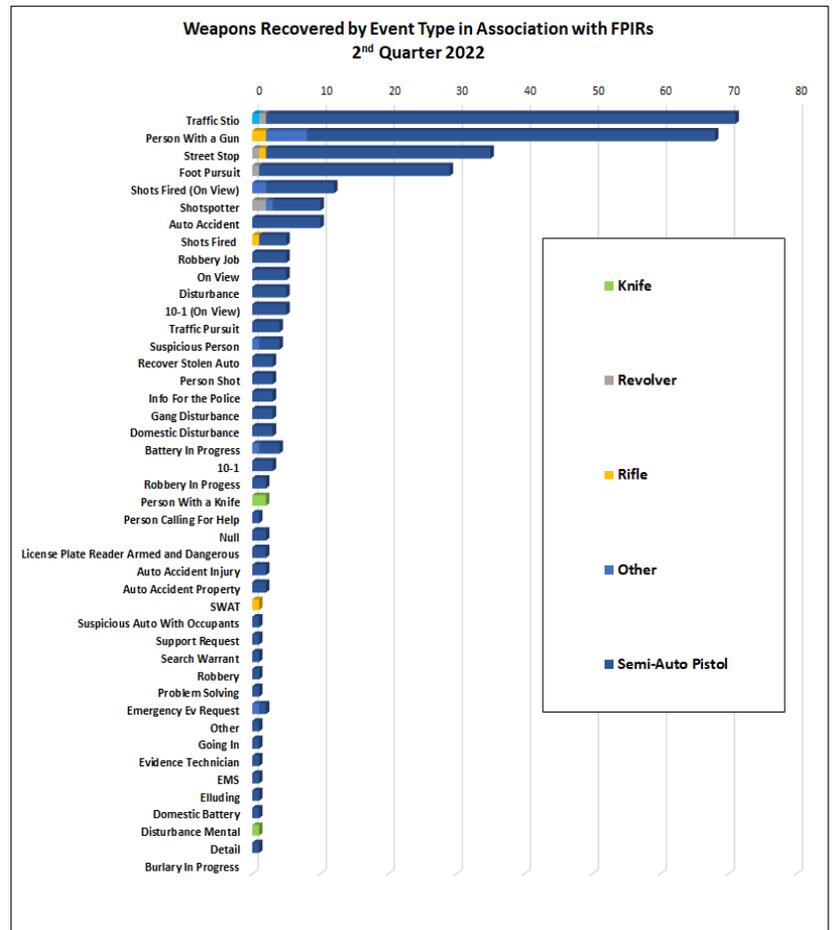


Figure 22— Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR 2nd Quarter 2022

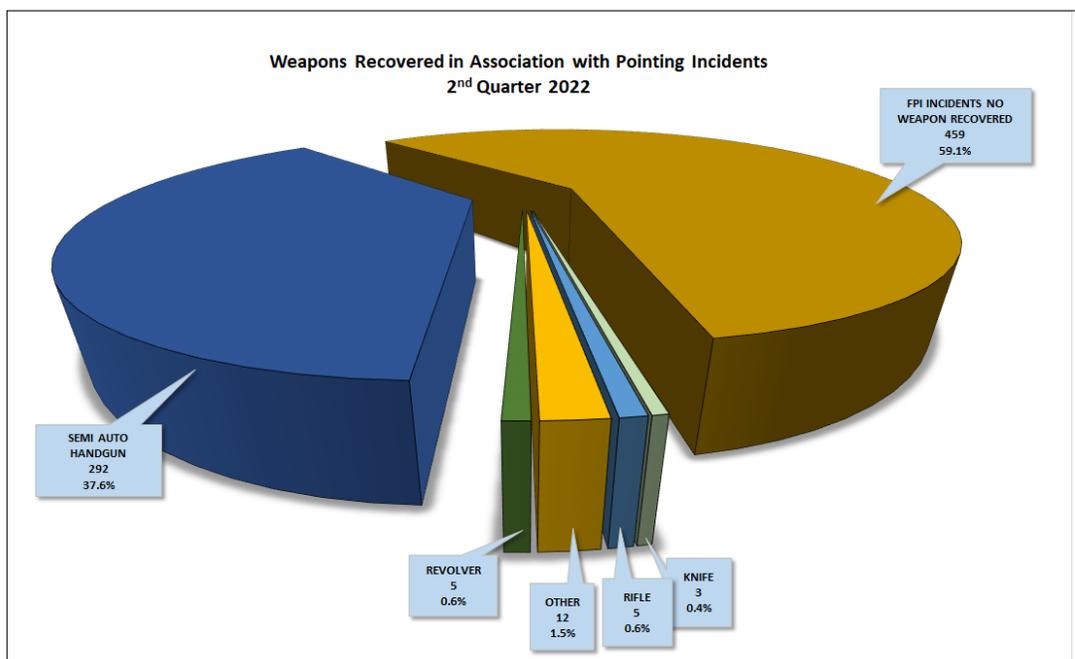


Figure 23— Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents 2nd Quarter 2022



E. FPIRs With Pursuits

Of the **962** beats that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the Second Quarter, **352 (36.5%)** were identified by TRED as having a foot or vehicle pursuit by the reporting beat.

The majority of these incidents (**328**) involved only a foot pursuit Figure 24.

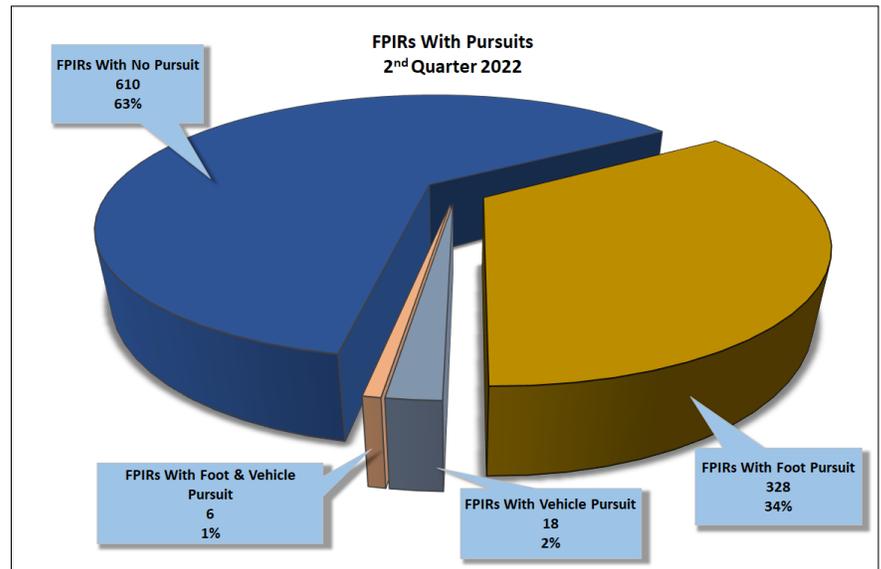


Figure 24— FPIRs with pursuits 2nd Quarter 2022

F. FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries

There were **777** incidents that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these incidents, **276** involved a pursuit. Officer(s) recovered weapons in **169** or **61%** of the pursuit-related incidents Figure 25.

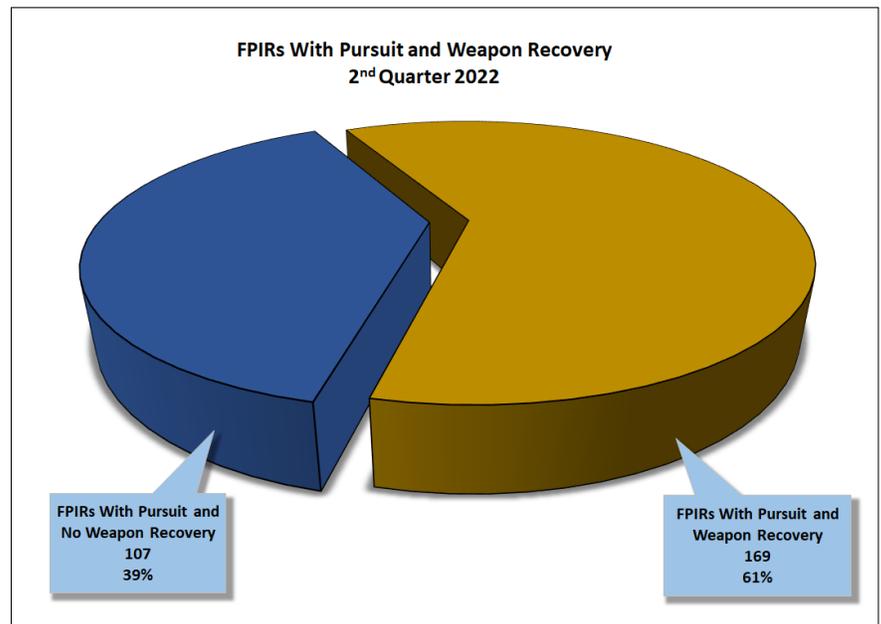


Figure 25— FPIRs with pursuits and Weapon Recovery 2nd Quarter 2022



G. FPIRs With Associated TRRs

During the Second Quarter, a small percentage of firearm-pointing incidents resulted in a reportable use of force.

Of the **962 beats** that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the First Quarter, TRED identified **86 (9%)** as being associated with a Tactical Response Report (reportable use of force) **Figure 26**.

Of the **777 incidents** that involved a Department member pointing a firearm at a person in the Second Quarter, TRED identified **62 (7.9%)** of those incidents as being associated with a Tactical Response Report. These **62 incidents** resulted in the recovery of a weapon **53%** of the time with a total of **33 weapons** recovered **Figure 27**.

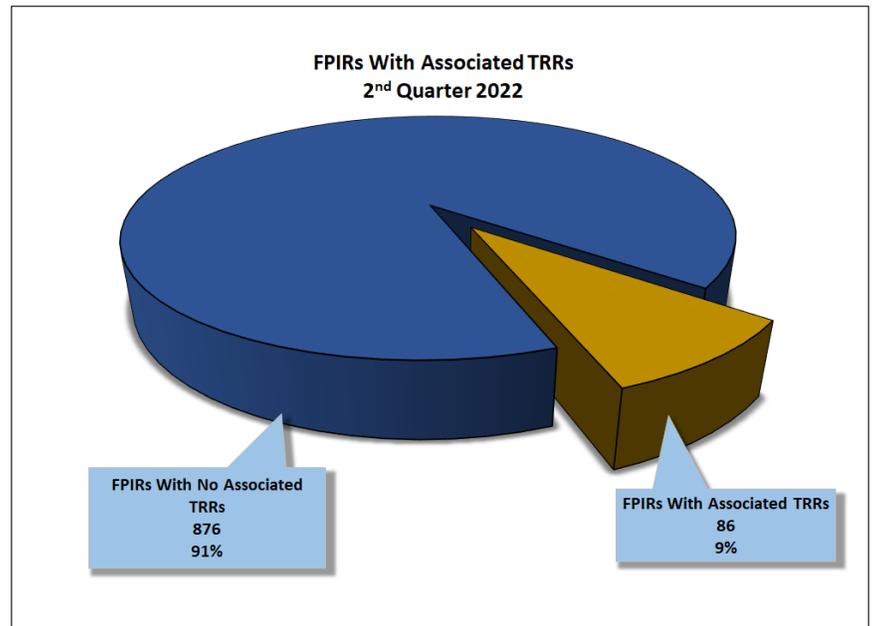


Figure 26— FPIRs with associated TRRs 2nd Quarter 2022

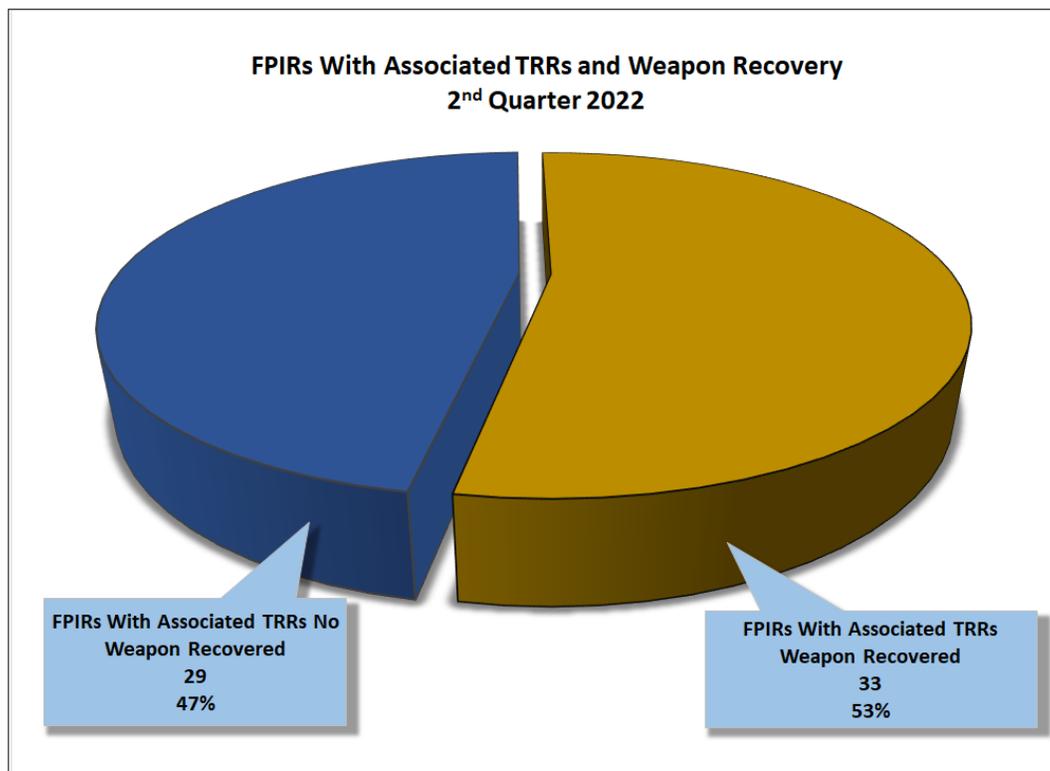


Figure 27— FPIRs with associated TRRs and Weapon Recovery 2nd Quarter 2022



H. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

Of the 973 FPIRs generated and completed by TRED, 11 were duplicate FPIRs. TRED reviewed 962 FPIRs.

Of these 962 reviewed FPIRs, 280 FPIRs resulted in a recommendation for training with a total of 309 training recommendations. This means that during the Second Quarter, 29.1% of FPIRs resulted in at least one training recommendation **Figure 28**.

Body-worn camera usage recommendations account for 277 or 89.6% of all the recommendations that were made during the Second Quarter.

Late Activation of the body-worn camera alone accounts for 233 (75.4%) of all recommendations.

Of the 334 FPIs that involved a foot pursuit, the TRED made recommendations related to partner separation in 11 (3.2%) of incidents. **Figure 29**.

TRED did not refer any incidents to the District/Unit of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action related to possible policy violations.

TRED identified 20 incidents that were referred to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit because no ISR was completed.

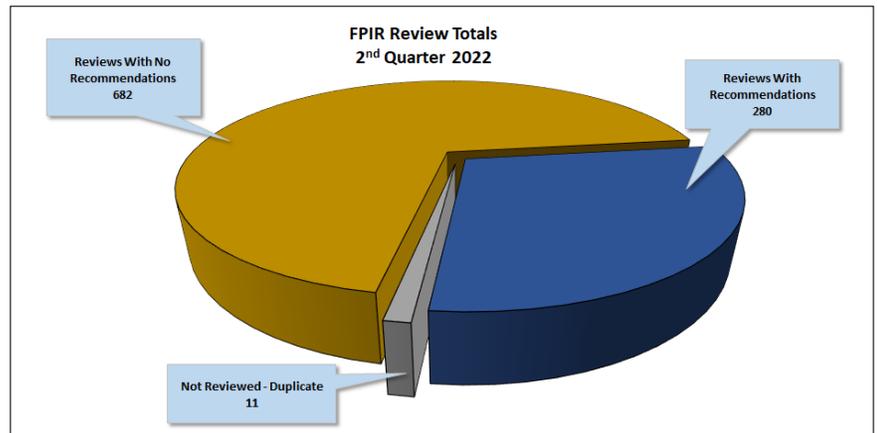


Figure 28— FPIR Review Totals 2nd Quarter 2022

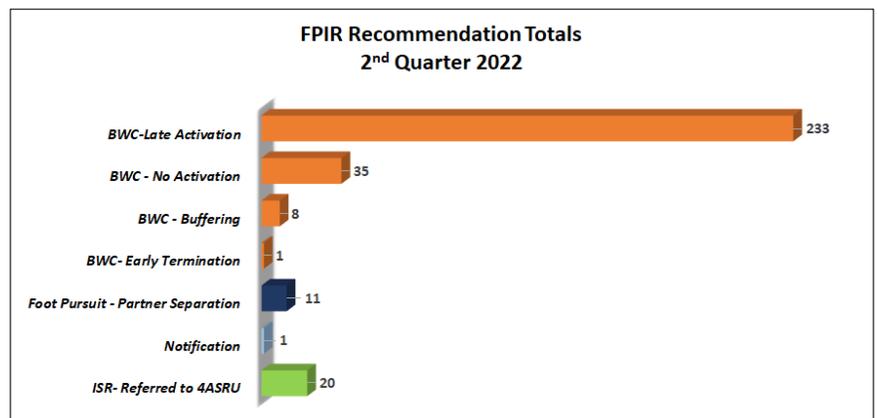


Figure 29— FPIR Recommendation Totals 2nd Quarter 2022



I. Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit

Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 2nd Quarter 2022				
Unit	FPIRs	FPIRs as % of Department Total	FPIRs With Recommendations	Recommendations as % of Unit's FPIRs
001	36	3.74%	11	30.6%
002	45	4.68%	16	35.6%
003	75	7.80%	23	30.7%
004	43	4.47%	8	18.6%
005	46	4.78%	15	32.6%
006	57	5.93%	19	33.3%
007	44	4.57%	11	25.0%
008	36	3.74%	13	36.1%
009	40	4.16%	11	27.5%
010	39	4.05%	13	33.3%
011	62	6.44%	21	33.9%
012	19	1.98%	4	21.1%
014	20	2.08%	5	25.0%
015	55	5.72%	11	20.0%
016	21	2.18%	5	23.8%
017	17	1.77%	4	23.5%
018	45	4.68%	11	24.4%
019	22	2.29%	3	13.6%
020	7	0.73%	2	28.6%
022	26	2.70%	8	30.8%
024	16	1.66%	5	31.3%
025	62	6.44%	24	38.7%
060	1	0.10%	1	100.0%
065	1	0.10%	1	100.0%
124	1	0.10%	0	0.0%
132	1	0.10%	0	0.0%
142	2	0.21%	0	0.0%
145	2	0.21%	0	0.0%
185	1	0.10%	0	0.0%
189	3	0.31%	1	33.3%
192	1	0.10%	1	100.0%
193	23	2.39%	4	17.4%
211	28	2.91%	10	35.7%
212	8	0.83%	4	50.0%
213	2	0.21%	1	50.0%
214	10	1.04%	4	40.0%
215	8	0.83%	2	25.0%
606	2	0.21%	0	0.0%
610	8	0.83%	2	25.0%
620	5	0.52%	1	20.0%
630	3	0.31%	1	33.3%
640	3	0.31%	0	0.0%
650	3	0.31%	0	0.0%
701	5	0.52%	1	20.0%
711	1	0.10%	0	0.0%
715	1	0.10%	0	0.0%
716	6	0.62%	4	66.7%

Figure 30— Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 2nd Quarter 2022



J. FPIR Investigatory Stop Reports and Arrests

There were a total of **962** firearm-pointing incidents created for review in the Second Quarter. In **49.1%** of the incidents there was an associated arrest. Incidents that included both an arrest in conjunction with an investigatory stop report accounted for **20.6%** of FPIRs. Only **18.1%** of incidents had an investigatory stop report with no associated arrest. In **12.3%** of the incidents neither an arrest or investigatory stop report was completed **Figure 31**.

Of the **118** incidents that did not have an associated ISR or Arrest Report, **22%** had an initial event type of traffic stop, **13%** were a person with a gun, and **8%** were an On View incident **Figure 32**.

In most of these cases the required documentation was another appropriate Department form such as a Traffic Stop Statistical Study Card (blue card) or the General Offense Case Report.

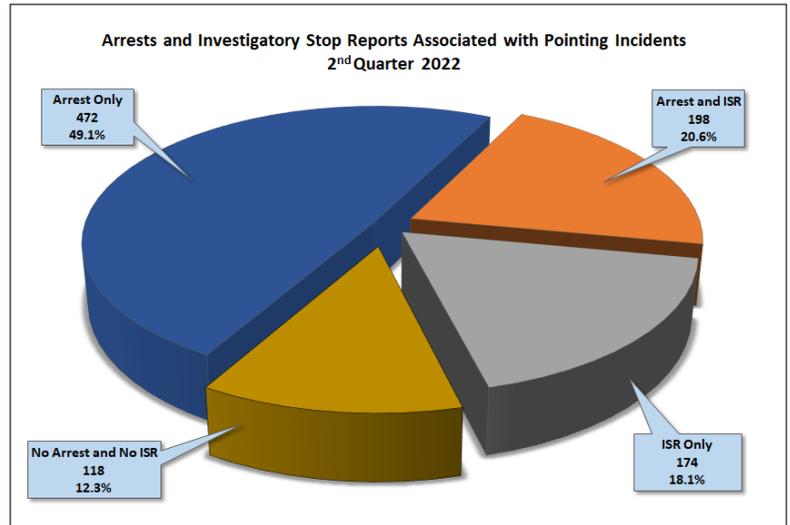


Figure 31— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents 2nd Quarter 2022

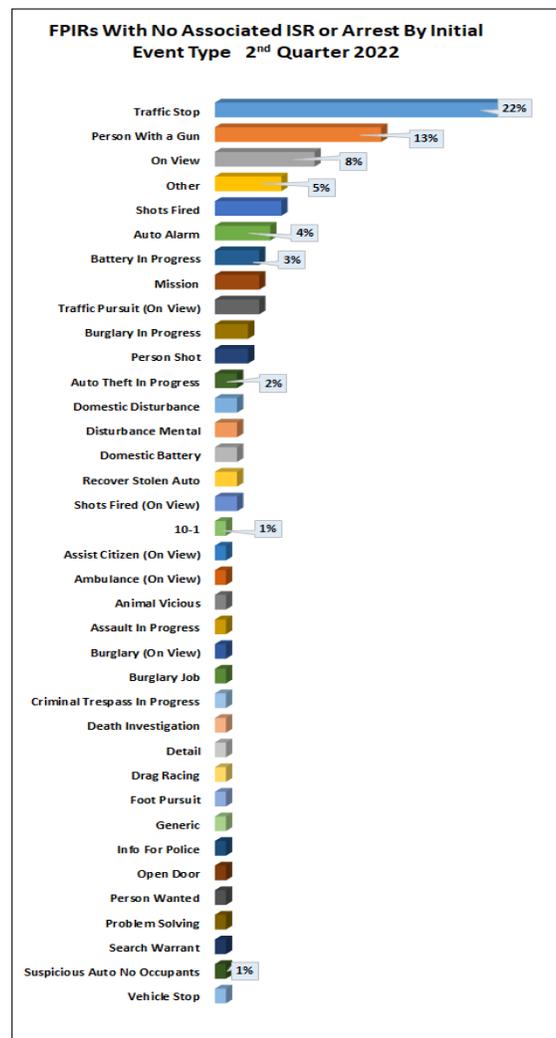


Figure 32— FPIRs With No Associated ISR or Arrest Report By Initial Event Type 2nd Quarter 2022



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 Second Quarter, TRED made training recommendations in **280** FPIRs.

Of the FPIRs with recommendations for Second Quarter incidents, **163** have been debriefed and closed out by the unit of assignment. A total of **117** are still pending the completion of recommended training, debriefing, or the approval thereof by the involved beat's unit of assignment **Figure 33**.

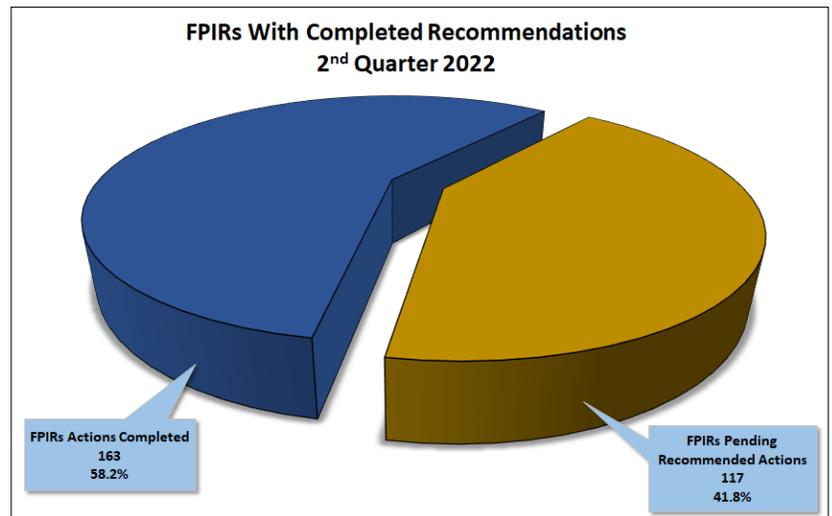


Figure 33— FPIRs With Completed Recommendations 2nd Quarter 2022

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 TRED 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 titled "Individualized Training Occurred at Time of Incident." In the Second Quarter there were no documented instances where supervisors recognized a training opportunity, addressed the issue in a timely manner, and documented the action taken **Figure 34**.

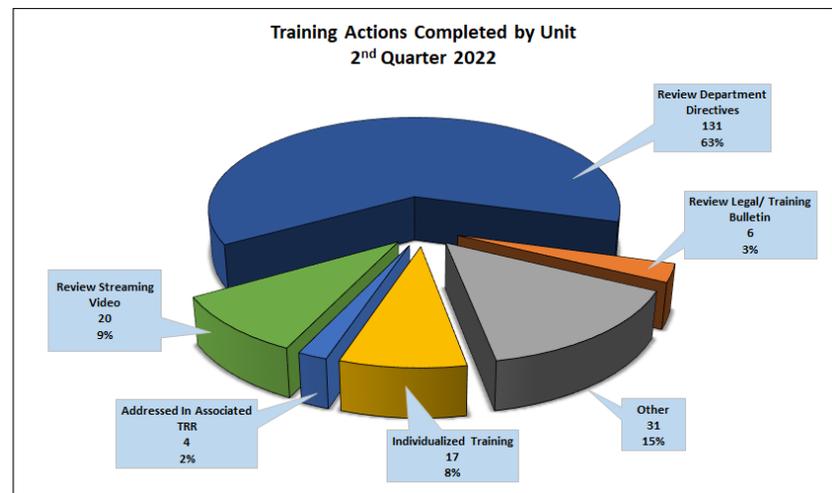


Figure 34— Training Actions Completed By Unit 2nd Quarter 2022



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

A. Tableau Dashboard

During the First Quarter, TRED published a supervisory debriefing dashboard. This dashboard uses visualization software to pull data from TRED reviews in order to provide a real-time overview of those reviews within each district or specialized unit. The central goal of this dashboard is to provide a tool for supervisors and TRED 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 allow a commander or watch operations lieutenant to see what percentage of TRR reviews in their district result in a debriefing point on foot pursuits, body-worn camera compliance or failure to notify an evidence technician. Moreover, supervisors are able to compare these percentages with those of other units across the city. TRED 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.

At the time of publication, supervisors accessed this dashboard on **795** occasions.

member is ordered to deactivate their BWC. The Force Review Board recognized the importance of this issue and recommended that the Training and Support Group create a video, to be added to the Department's educational streaming video library, to reinforce Department policy and improve the response and investigation of these critical incidents.

B. Public Safety Investigations

The purpose of the Public Safety Statement is to make an immediate assessment following an incident to ensure public safety, preserve evidence, and secure the incident scene. The supervisor assigned to an incident involving a Level 3 use of force is required to conduct Public Safety Statement questions with an Involved Member consistent with the Department directives entitled "Body-Worn Cameras" and "In-Car Video Systems". These orders state that supervisors will ensure that Department members deactivate their body-worn cameras and in-car camera systems before providing a response to the public safety investigations for incidents involving a firearms discharge and/or officer-involved death.

The Force Review Board has observed a trend of Supervisors responding to the scene of a Level 3 use of force and asking the Involved Member Public Safety Statement questions before the



I. PATTERN AND TRENDS ¶157, ¶190,

C. BWC—Late Activation

During the Second Quarter, TRED debriefed Involved Members **127** times for “BWC-Late Activation.” This represents **15.9%** of all TRRs reviewed by TRED. As reported in the 2021 Year End Summary, TRED has observed an increase in the number of debriefings for this issue. This has continued to increase through the second quarter of 2022.

Recognizing this issue, TRED revised the TRR-R to include a debriefing for Investigating Supervisors who did not address a BWC deficiency at the time of occurrence. TRED began debriefing these supervisors during the second quarter of 2022. Investigating Supervisors were debriefed **seven** times in the second quarter.

TRED also began re-enrolling Involved Members in to the BWC E-Learning module if they had received one prior debriefing for “BWC-Late Activation.” Involved Members were re-enrolled **two** times in the second quarter.

In the Second Quarter, **15.9%** of reviewed TRRs had a “BWC-Late Activation” debriefing point. There were **20** different Department units with a percentage of reviewed TRRs with a “BWC-Late Activation” debriefing point greater than this average.

TRED will continue to debrief Investigating Supervisors for not addressing these issues at the time of occurrence, and continue to re-enroll members in E-Learning. It is the opinion of TRED that these two remedies will reinforce Member’s awareness of this issue and push front-line supervisors to focus on compliance with the BWC policy.

TRED will continue to monitor this trend.

Unit	TRRs Submitted	TRRs Reviewed	BWC-Late Activation	% of TRRs Submitted	% of TRRs Reviewed
001	60	38	6	10.0%	15.8%
002	31	28	3	9.7%	10.7%
003	47	35	9	19.1%	25.7%
004	49	29	5	10.2%	17.2%
005	47	40	3	6.4%	7.5%
006	60	43	5	8.3%	11.6%
007	59	39	4	6.8%	10.3%
008	34	24	3	8.8%	12.5%
009	43	30	6	14.0%	20.0%
010	63	43	1	1.6%	2.3%
011	64	53	15	23.4%	28.3%
012	24	18	5	20.8%	27.8%
014	21	14	1	4.8%	7.1%
015	72	64	8	11.1%	12.5%
016	31	26	3	9.7%	11.5%
017	14	10	0	0.0%	0.0%
018	56	39	6	10.7%	15.4%
019	35	27	2	5.7%	7.4%
020	21	5	1	4.8%	20.0%
022	50	42	8	16.0%	19.0%
024	30	20	2	6.7%	10.0%
025	40	26	0	0.0%	0.0%
050	6	2	0	0.0%	0.0%
051	3	3	0	0.0%	0.0%
057	2	2	1	100.0%	50.0%
059	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
079	3	3	2	200.0%	66.7%
102	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
124	4	2	1	33.3%	50.0%
143	3	2	1	100.0%	50.0%
166	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
171	3	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
189	9	7	2	7.1%	28.6%
193	5	3	3	75.0%	100.0%
211	28	19	4	40.0%	21.1%
212	4	4	1	16.7%	25.0%
213	10	7	5	500.0%	71.4%
214	6	3	3	300.0%	100.0%
215	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
216	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
277	2	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
353	2	2	0	0.0%	0.0%
441	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
442	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
543	1	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
606	7	7	2	33.3%	28.6%
610	5	2	2	18.2%	100.0%
630	6	2	0	0.0%	0.0%
640	11	11	2	40.0%	18.2%
650	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
701	5	2	0	0.0%	0.0%
704	7	3	2	66.7%	66.7%
716	15	12	0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	1106	799	127	11.5%	15.9%



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.