



# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT FORCE REVIEW DIVISION



# 2021 Q3 REPORT

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 13, 2021





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Purpose

The purpose of the Force Review Division (FRD) Third 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 July 1 through September 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 July 1 through September 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 continued conducting weekly staff meetings during the third quarter.

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

At the end of the Third Quarter 2021, the FRD operated with the following personnel: 1 Lieutenant, 6 Sergeants and 38 Police Officers. This is a decrease of 2 Police Officers from the Second Quarter and an overall decrease of 5 Police Officers from the First Quarter.

### SECTION TWO:

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

During the third quarter, the FRD continued using the Clearnet TRR application to track all of the debriefing points that the FRD identified. 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 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 creating validators within the TRR application as well as adding additional debriefing points to the TRR-Review form.

During the third quarter, the FRD continued the development of a Tableau dashboard that will compile FRD review data for Department-wide use. As of this writing, the dashboard is under internal review. This dashboard will eventually assist the Department in identifying current or developing trends and patterns within the Department, allowing for early intervention by supervisors.

During the Third Quarter, the FRD completed 508 TRR Reviews. Of those reviews, 258 (50.7%) resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors. This is a decline of 11.7 percentage points over the previous quarter (62.4%). The FRD made no referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

The number of Third Quarter debriefing points for Involved Members, Reviewing Supervisors and Approving/Investigating Supervisors remained fairly consistent with those reported during the previous quarter. The most common debriefing point identified in the Third Quarter for Involved Members was for not specifically articulating all de-escalation/force mitigation efforts used prior to the reportable use of force (106 debriefings). This was followed by body-worn camera activation issues which consisted of a combined 95 debriefings for late activation, no activation, and early termination. Issues related to the proper completion of TRR boxes constituted 43 debriefings.

The most common debriefing point identified for Reviewing Supervisors was Other-Policy Procedure (29 debriefings). Forty four percent (13) of these "other" policy debriefings were for sergeants performing the role of Reviewing Supervisor for an Involved Member who was also a sergeant. Approving/Investigating Supervisors were debriefed mostly for issues related to "Other Policy/Procedure" on the TRR-Investigation Report (29 Debriefings). The largest percentage of these "other"



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (Continued)

policy debriefings was for approving a TRR which was reviewed by a supervisor (typically a sergeant) of equal rank to the involved member (11 debriefings).

During the Third Quarter, the FRD reviewed a total of 131 TRRs that involved a foot pursuit. This resulted in 5 foot pursuit-related debriefings (4% of reviewed foot pursuits), the most common of which were partner separation issues during the foot pursuit (3 debriefings).

Finally, the FRD identified 30 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 the FRD. This calculates to a rate of 5.9% of reviewed TRRs. This is up 3.1 percentage points 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 Level Three use of force incidents. When a deadly force incident occurs, the exempt-level member who is conducting the investigation into the use of force completes the TRR-I Supplemental report.

In the Third Quarter there were nine Level Three use of force incidents resulting in twenty TRRs. These twenty TRRs indicated a use of deadly force by a total of eleven Department members. All eleven of these instances involved a firearm discharge at a subject. In five incidents medical aid was provided and in three instances the subject fled without being apprehended. There was also one incident where the member's use of force resulted in a hospital admission, this classified it as a Level Three use of force.

### **SECTION FOUR:**

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

During the Third Quarter of 2021, there were a total of 979 Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs), which resulted in the generation of 822 unique FPI Reports (FPIRs). Of these 822 FPIRs, the FRD reviewed 781 FPIRs. The FRD began review-

ing all FPIRs in the middle of the third quarter. Prior to this implementation there were 32 FPIRs that were not reviewed because they did not have an associated ISR or Arrest report. There were 101 FPIRs that the FRD reviewed that did not have an ISR or Arrest report. Of these 101 FPIRs, the FRD referred 18 to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit.

Of these 781 FPIRs, the FRD made 281 recommendations for training. The FRD made three referrals to the District/Unit of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action related to possible policy violations.

The most common initial event type for a FPI was "Traffic Stop" (176 FPIs), followed by "Person with a Gun" (154 FPIs). During the First Quarter, 18.7% of all foot pursuits resulted in a firearm pointing incident.

During the course of 683 Firearm Pointing *Incidents*, Department Members recovered weapons 42.5% of the time. This included the recovery of 257 semi-automatic handguns, 4 revolvers, 9 "other" weapons, 9 knives, 7 rifles, 2 blunt instruments, 1 vehicle, and 1 shotgun.



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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. The FRD 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 FRD reviews. Due to COVID-19 precautions the FRD had temporarily suspended 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 third quarter 2021, the Force Review Division was comprised of **1** Lieutenant, **6** Sergeants, and **38** Review Officers **Table 1**. This is a decrease of **2** Review Officers from the second quarter and **5** Review officers from the first quarter.

Lieutenant	<b>1</b>
Sergeants	<b>6</b>
Review Officers	<b>38</b>

*Table 1— 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021 Personnel Resources*



## SECTION TWO:

### I. TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT REVIEWS BY LEVEL

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

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

associated with a level 2 use of force.

The FRD reviewed 508 TRRs in Q3 2021; **244** (48%) were a level 2 use of force and **264** (52%) were a level 1 use of force.

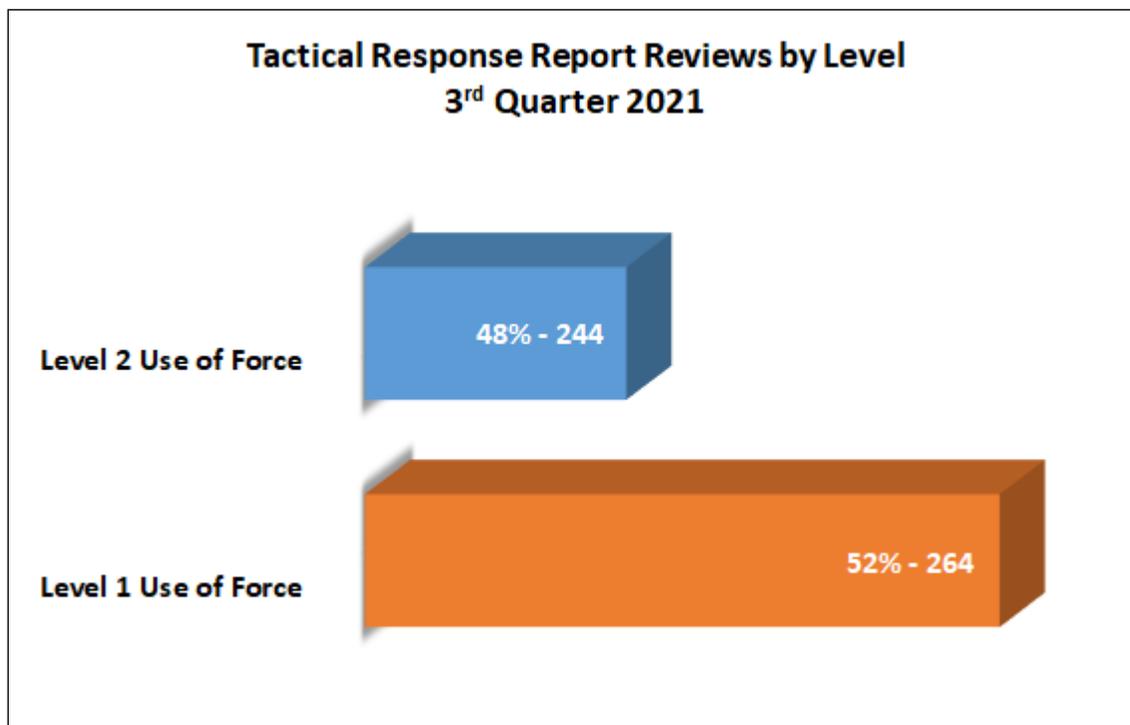


Figure 1— Tactical Response Report Reviews by Level, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2021. Totals are those TRR reviews that were completed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



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

### A. Recommendations by Member's Role

During the Third Quarter, the Force Review Division completed 508 Tactical Response Report Reviews. Of those reviews, 50.7%, or 258, resulted in recommendations and/or advisements to involved members or supervisors.

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

There was a notable increase in the number of complaint log numbers obtained at the unit or district level during the Third Quarter. Unit or district supervisors obtained 42 complaint log numbers during the Third Quarter. This is double the 21 complaint log numbers that supervisory personnel obtained during the Second Quarter.

The FRD did not make any referrals to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability during the Third Quarter.

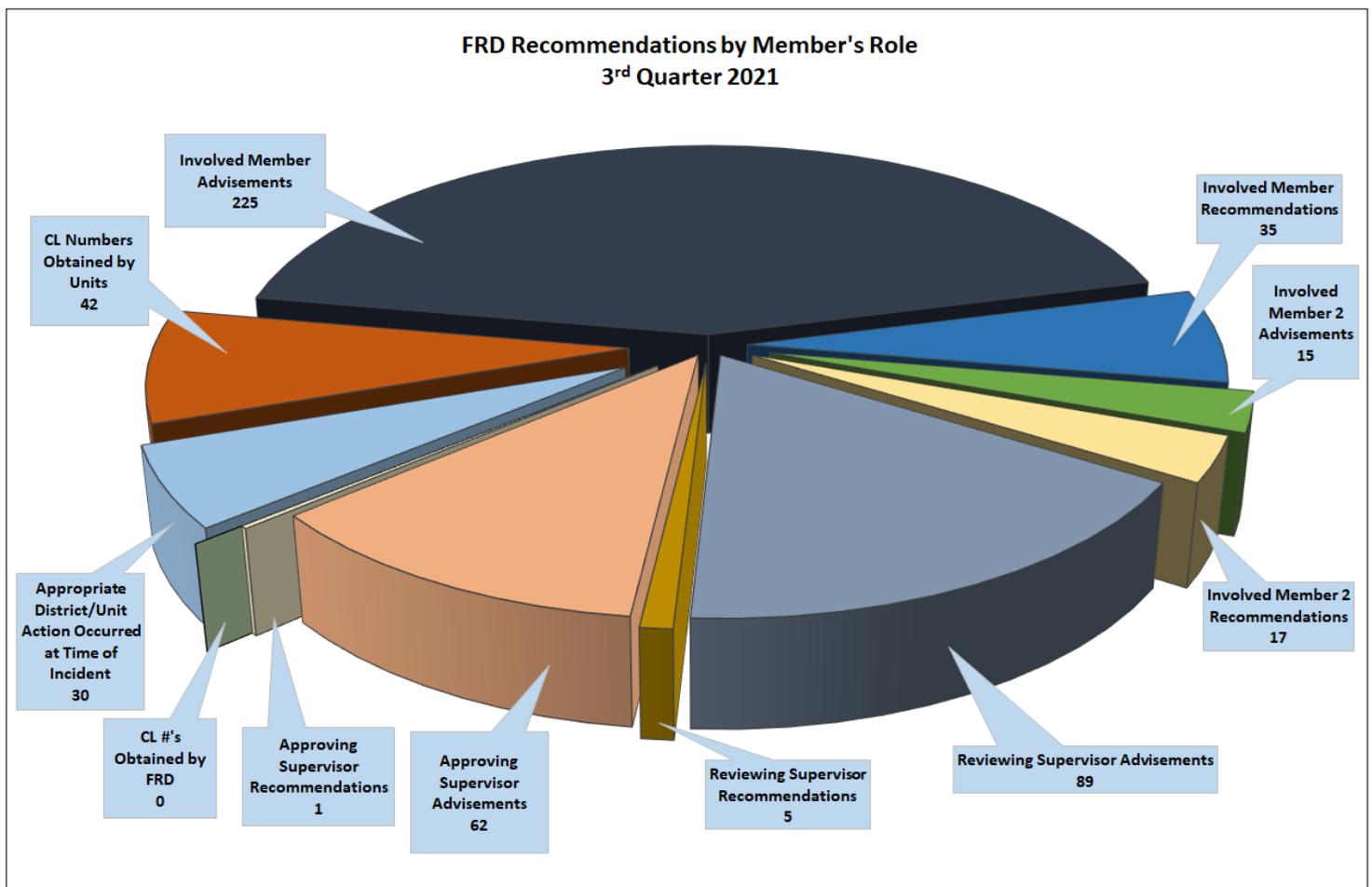


Figure 2— FRD Recommendations by Member's Role. Third Quarter 2021 Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period.



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

## C. Force Mitigation Articulation

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

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

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

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

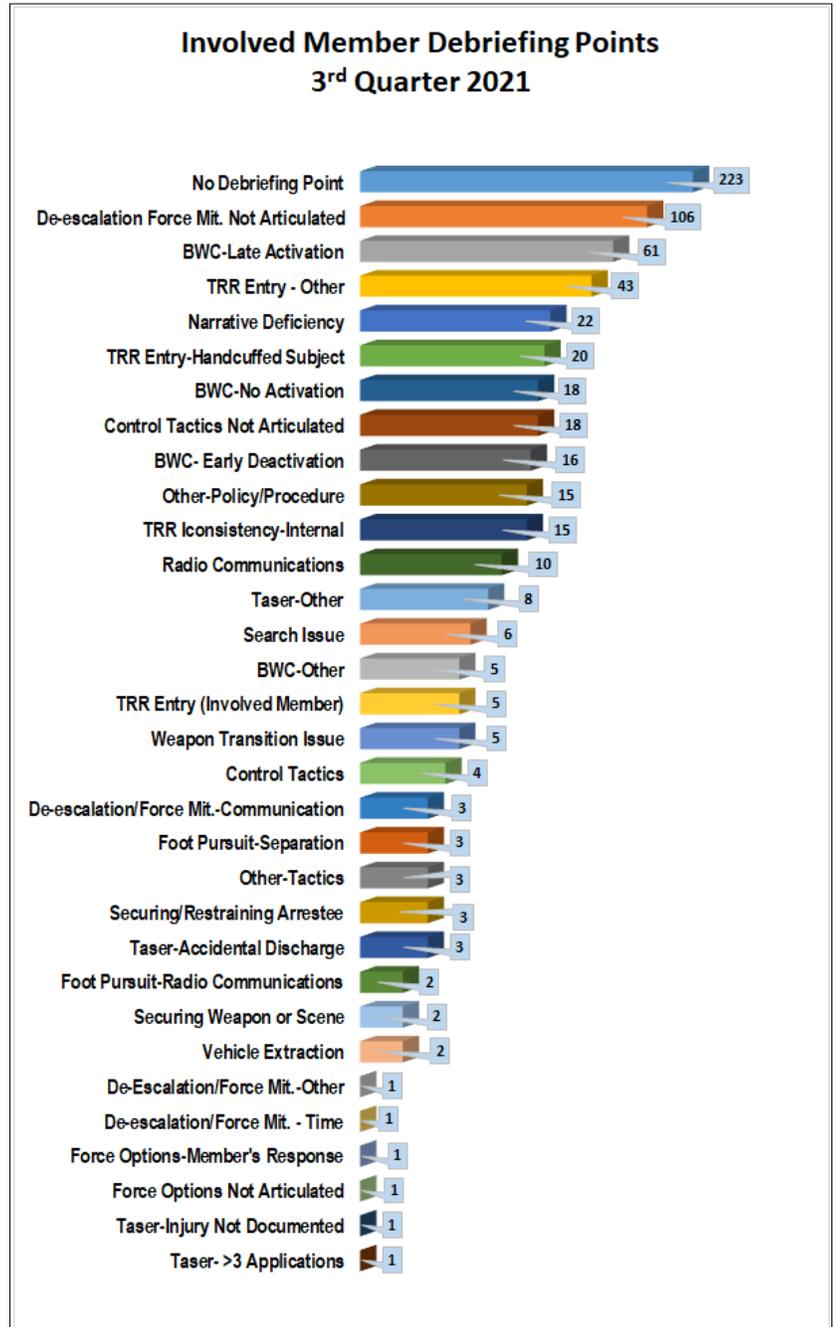


Figure 3— Involved Member Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period). See [Appendix A](#) for a description of each Debriefing Point.



## D. Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points

**Figure 4** identifies Debriefing Points made for **Reviewing Supervisors** during the third 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 debriefing points.

*\*Note: In preparation for this report, the FRD manually sub-categorized the 29 “Other/Policy Procedure” debriefing points. The largest sub-category related to the reviewing supervisor completing a review for a member of the same rank (13 debriefings). Debriefings*

*related to the reviewing supervisor either using or ordering the use of reportable force (5 debriefings) and entering a complaint log notification number (e.g. Taser discharge notification) in the wrong section of the TRR (3 debriefings) followed. The remainder were miscellaneous advisements and recommendations for improper 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” (26 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.

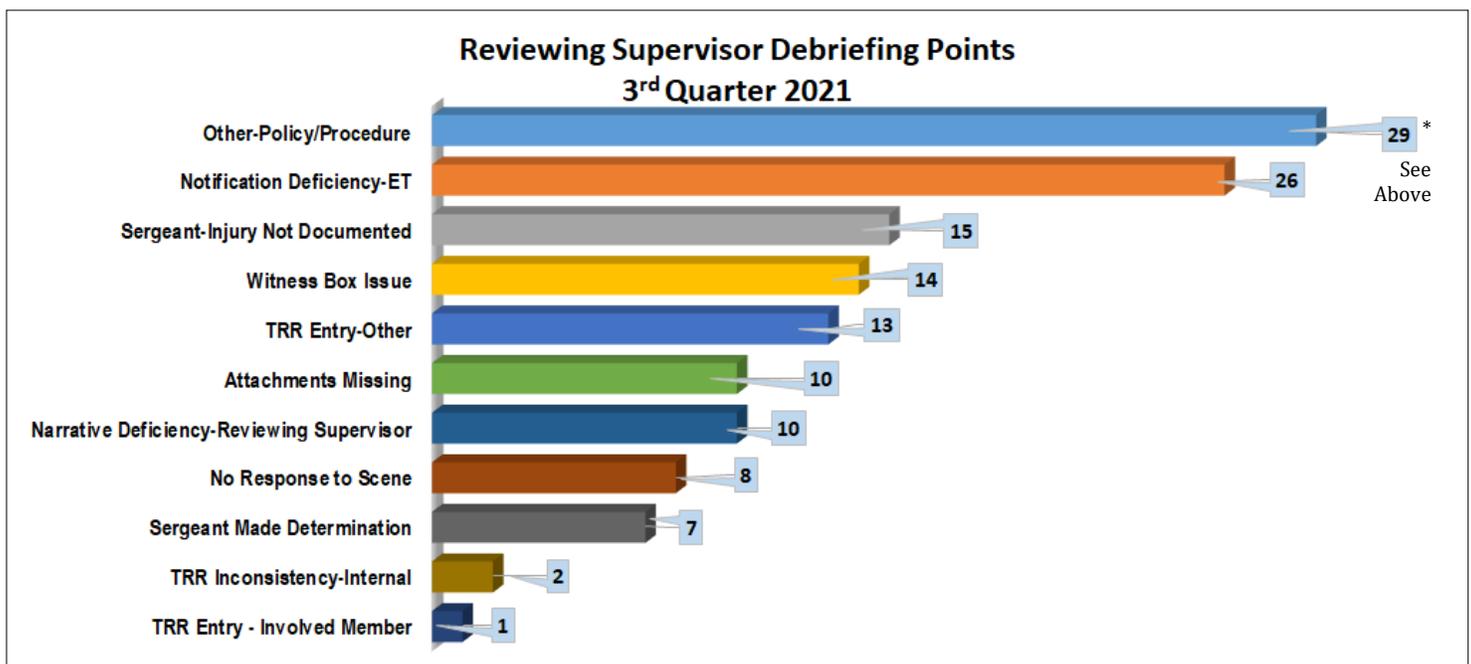


Figure 4— Reviewing Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



## E. Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points

**Figure 5** identifies the Debriefing Points made for **Approving Supervisors** during the Third 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 third 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), 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 29 “Other/Policy/Procedure” debriefing points. The most common “other/policy/procedure” sub-categories were for TRR review by a supervisor who either used or ordered force (6 debriefings) and the approving supervisor approving a TRR in which the reviewing supervisor (typically a sergeant) was of equal rank to the involved member (5 debriefings). Debriefings for investigations going over 48 hours without documented approval (2 debriefings) followed. The remainder were for miscellaneous advisements and recommendations related to 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 data collection and analysis process.

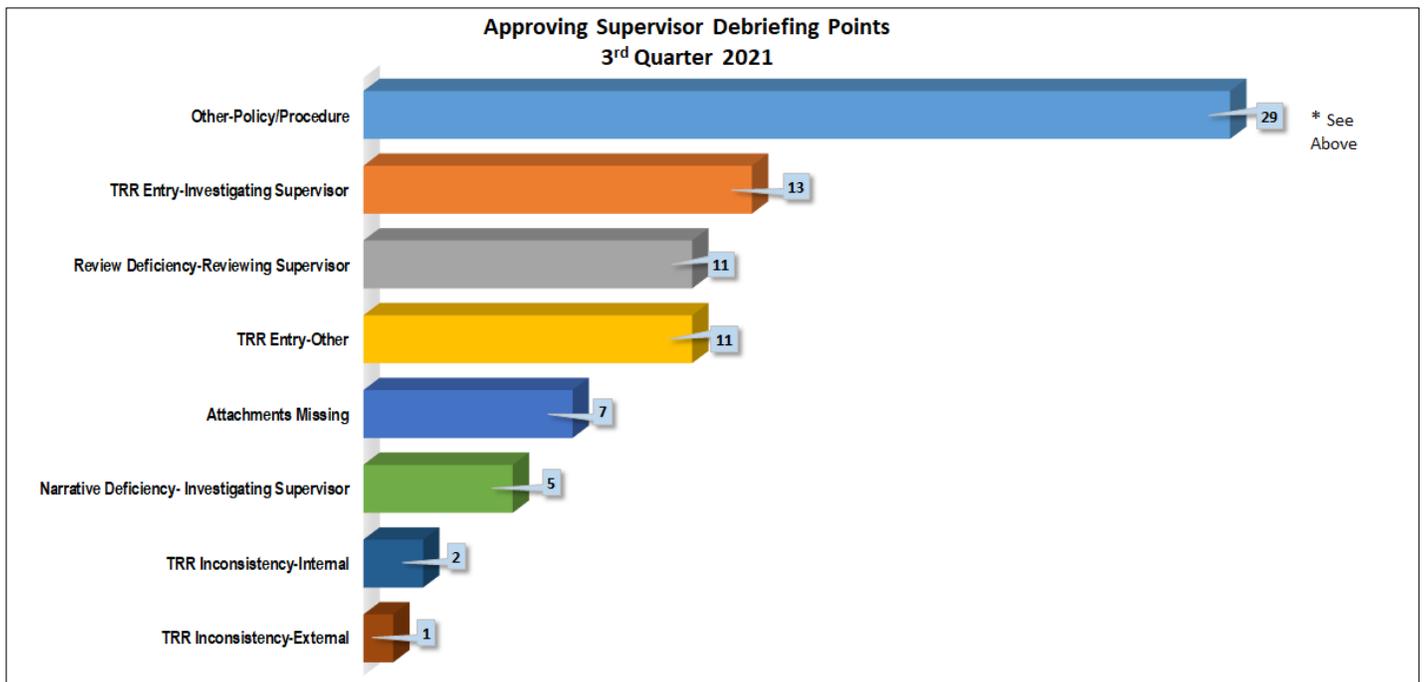


Figure 5— Approving Supervisor Debriefing Points (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



## F. TRRs—Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit

TRRs - Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 3rd Quarter 2021				
Unit	TRRs	TRRs as % of Department Total	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations	TRRs With Advisements and Recommendations
001	18	3.5%	9	50.0%
002	14	2.8%	10	71.4%
003	29	5.7%	10	34.5%
004	16	3.1%	7	43.8%
005	24	4.7%	9	37.5%
006	33	6.5%	9	27.3%
007	28	5.5%	19	67.9%
008	18	3.5%	9	50.0%
009	15	3.0%	8	53.3%
010	37	7.3%	27	73.0%
011	26	5.1%	19	73.1%
012	5	1.0%	4	80.0%
014	7	1.4%	4	57.1%
015	21	4.1%	11	52.4%
016	22	4.3%	6	27.3%
017	11	2.2%	6	54.5%
018	39	7.7%	23	59.0%
019	20	3.9%	11	55.0%
020	6	1.2%	3	50.0%
022	12	2.4%	6	50.0%
024	18	3.5%	11	61.1%
025	19	3.7%	11	57.9%
050	5	1.0%	2	40.0%
051	1	0.2%	1	100.0%
057	2	0.4%	2	100.0%
116	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
189	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
353	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
606	4	0.8%	3	75.0%
620	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
630	6	1.2%	0	0.0%
640	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
650	6	1.2%	0	0.0%
701	2	0.4%	2	100.0%
704	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
714	2	0.4%	1	50.0%
715	5	1.0%	2	40.0%
716	29	5.7%	13	44.8%
	<b>508</b>		<b>258</b>	

Figure 6— TRRs Reports and Training Recommendations by Unit 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021 (Data reflects TRRs Reviewed from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



## G. TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed

During the Third Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 131 Tactical Response Reports that involved a foot pursuit. These 131 TRRs account for 25.7% of all TRRs reviewed. Of these 131 reviews, 63% involved a Level 1 use of force, and 37% involved a Level 2 use of force **Figure 7**.

Of the 131 TRRs that involve a foot pursuit; 64% involved no injury to the subject. In 11% of foot pursuits the subject alleged injury and in 24% there was a minor injury. There was only one instance 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 policy.

The most common issue identified by the Force Review Division involved Partner Separation during the Foot Pursuit (3 debriefing points). Although there may always be some degree of partner separation due to the nature of a foot pursuit, there were three instances in which there was reasonable belief that the separation posed a significant safety risk as described in the Foot Pursuit Policy.

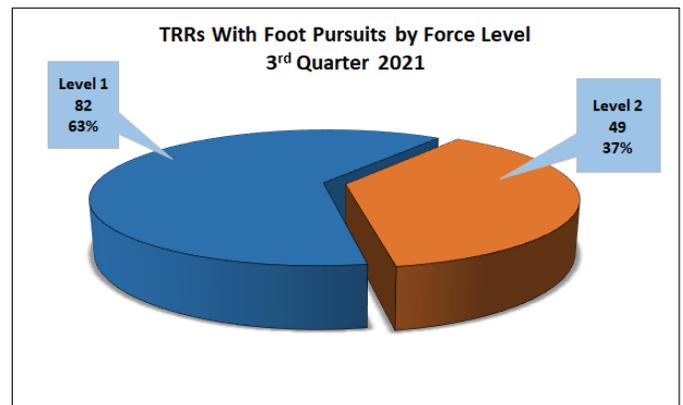


Figure 7— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Force Level (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

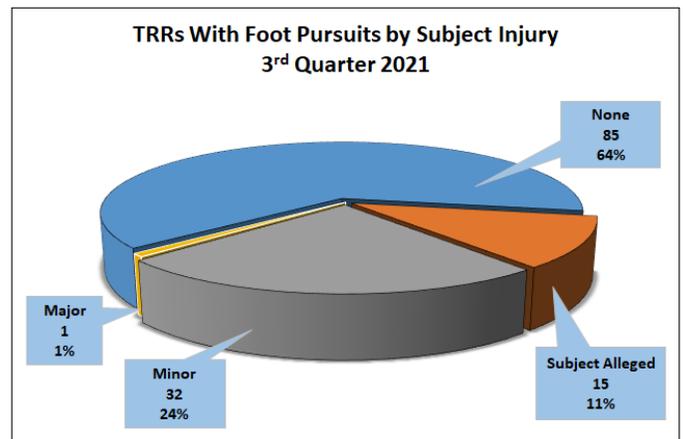


Figure 8— TRRs with Foot Pursuits by Subject Injury (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

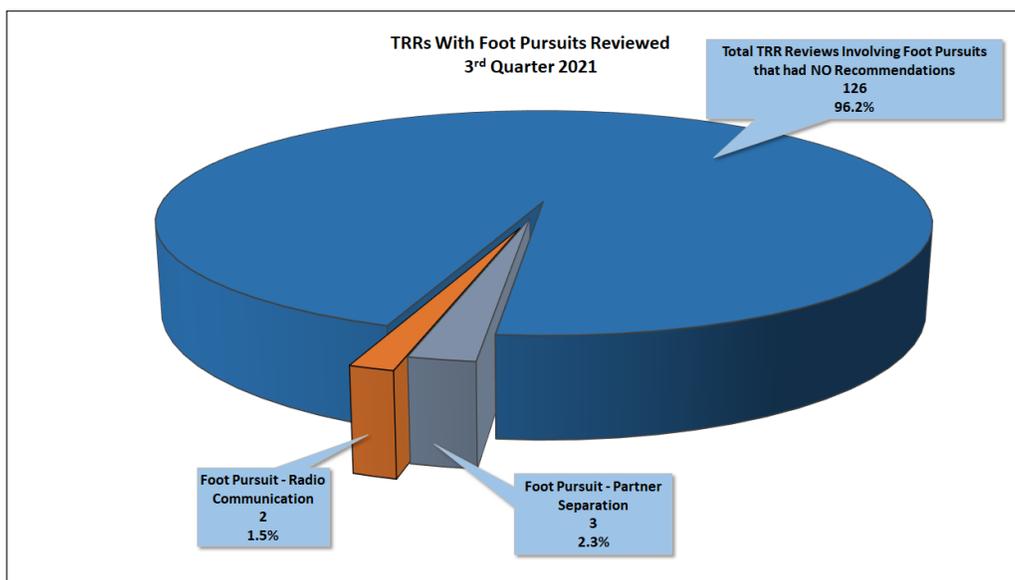


Figure 9— TRRs with Foot Pursuits Reviewed (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



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

During the Third Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of 508 Tactical Response Reports. In **22** (4.3%) 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 **22** TRRs where the involved member indicated that a Taser CEW was discharged, **16** (69.6%) indicated one energy cycle and **7** (31.8%) indicated that multiple energy cycles **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 **22** 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 **two** 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. In **three** instances the involved member dropped the device to the ground after discharge. These members were re-enrolled in the Taser refresher training course offered by the Training and Support Group. Of the 7 incidents involving multiple energy cycles, the FRD made no recommendations related to the Member's written justification (or lack thereof) for those multiple cycles.

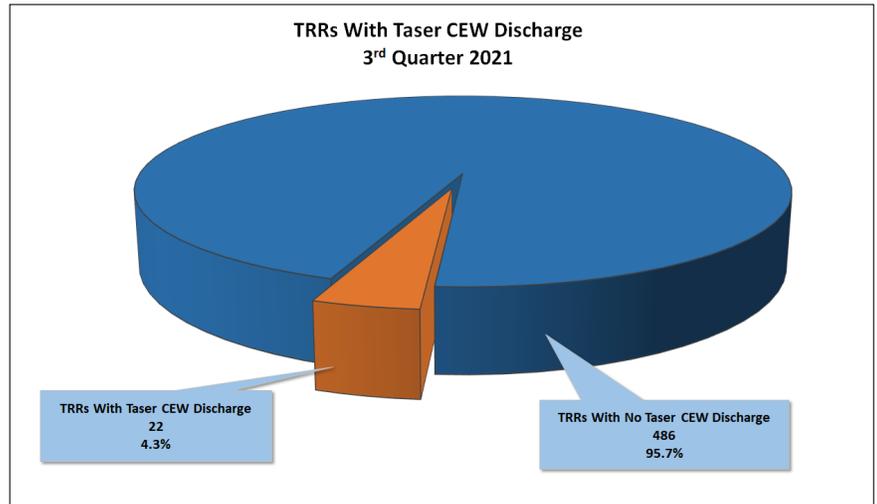


Figure 10— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).

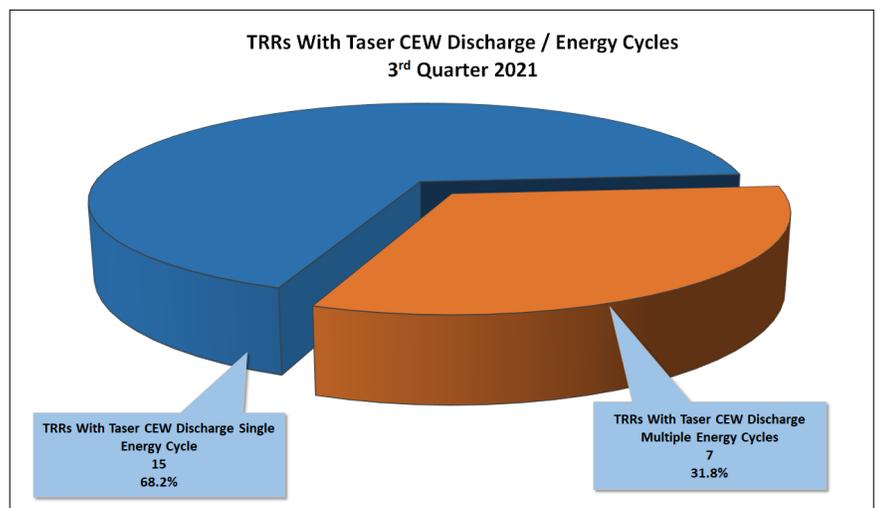


Figure 11— TRRs with Taser CEW Discharge / Energy Cycles (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through 30 September 2021 and not all TRRs generated during that time period).



## I. TRRs with Multiple Applications of an OC Device

During the Third Quarter, the Force Review Division reviewed a total of **508** Tactical Response Reports. In **one** (0.2%) 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 discharge.

In the **one** OC discharge incident 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.*

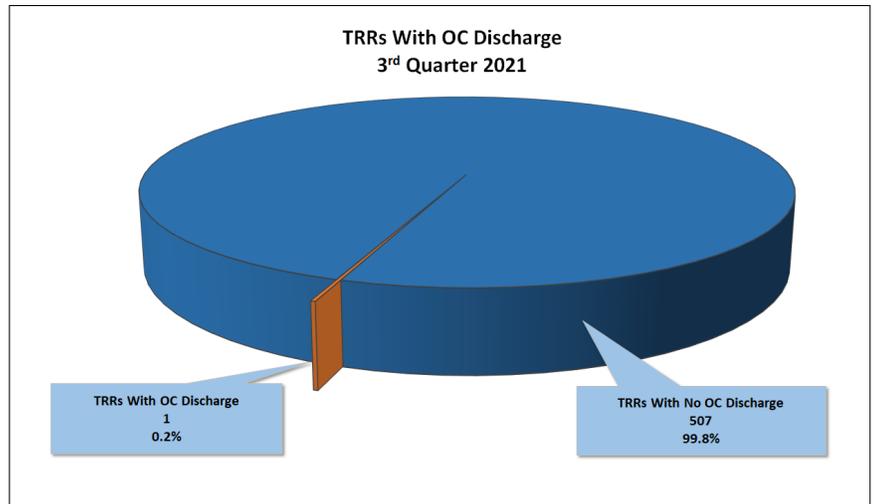


Figure 12— TRRs with OC Discharge (Data reflects TRRs **Reviewed** from 01 July through

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

**¶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 the **one** instance of an OC discharge, the subject received medical aid from CFD and was taken to the hospital.

The FRD did not make any training recommendations based on the involved member's OC discharge incident.



## 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 Third Quarter there were **nine** Level Three use of force incidents resulting in **20** TRRs being completed by Department members. Of these **20** TRRs, **11** indicated a use of deadly force by a Department member and **nine** TRRs indicated nor reportable use of deadly force by those **nine** members during the incident. In **one** incident a member used force which resulted in a hospital admission and was thus classified as a Level Three incident.

There were **eight** incidents involving a firearm discharge by a department member. There were a total of **11** department members who discharged their weapons at a person in these **eight** 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, or discharges from a moving motor vehicle. There was one reported instance of a discharge at or into a moving motor vehicle. In this instance it was reported that the vehicle was used as a weapon. Further investigation revealed that this incident did not involve a firearm discharge *solely* in defense or protection of property. In **one** incident, a mental health component was reported.

In **five** of the **eight** 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 immediately apprehended.

FORCE REVIEW BOARD INCIDENTS 3 <sup>rd</sup> QUARTER 2021																						
	TRR	2021-01855	2021-01856	2021-01858	2021-01881	2021-01882	2021-01883	2021-01884	2021-01885	2021-01886	2021-02022	2021-02023	2021-02030	2021-02201	2021-02202	2021-02203	2021-02266	2021-02296	2021-02690	2021-02691	2021-02739	
	DATE OF INCIDENT	7/9/21	7/9/21	7/9/21	7/11/21	7/11/21	7/11/21	7/11/21	7/11/21	7/11/21	7/25/21	7/25/21	7/27/21	8/7/21	8/7/21	8/7/21	8/13/21		9/19/21	9/19/21	9/23/21	
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	Unk	
Medical Aid Provided	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	
Subject Fled Scene											✓	✓					✓	✓				

Figure 13— Force Review Board Incidents 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 attempts to reviews all FPIRs within thirty days of occurrence. This allows the FRD to analyze and report on *incidents* that occurred during the third quarter, as opposed to reporting on *reviews* completed in the third quarter. This presents a picture of the actions of the Department, and not the FRD, during the third quarter. The FRD was not able to review all FPIRs within thirty days due to staff furloughs. By the end of the third quarter the FRD was able to return to compliance with the thirty day deadline with the utilization of voluntary overtime.

During the third quarter of 2021, the Force Review Division closed **822** Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs). **Nine** 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 **813** FPIRs represent **683** unique events beats responded to.

During the middle of the third quarter the FRD began reviewing all FPIRs. This included FPIRs that did not have and 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. Prior to this change in procedure, there were **32** FPIRs which were not reviewed because they did not have and ISR or Arrest report associated with the incident.

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

Of the FPIRs that the FRD reviewed in the third quarter, the

most common recommendation was **Late Activation** of the **Body Worn Camera** by the involved Beat (**214** or **69%** of recommendations for training). When recommendations for training are made, the FRD sends an email to the Involved Beat's unit Commander and Executive Officer. A designated supervisor conducts a debriefing and training with the involved beat. That supervisor then enters debriefing comments into the FPIR, and the Unit Commander or Executive Officer approves the debriefing and closes the FPIR.

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

In order to maintain consistency with operational procedures within the FRD, the FRD referred **three** incidents to the Unit/District of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action.

During the third quarter, CPD members recovered a total of **290** weapons associated with a member reporting a Firearm Pointing Incident. This represented **42.5%** of the total Firearm Pointing Incidents. This is an decrease from the second quarter where a weapon was recovered in **46.4%** of incidents.

During the third quarter, **261 (32%)** of all FPIRs involved a pursuit (foot, vehicle, foot & vehicle incidents) across **213 incidents**. Of these pursuit-related *incidents*, **124 (58%)** involved the recovery of a weapon.

A total of **58 (7%)** of all FPIRs involved a use of force during the third quarter. Of the **51** force-related *incidents*, **71% (36)** resulted in the recovery of a weapon.



## A. Firearm Pointing Incident Totals

In the third quarter, OEMC generated 979 FPI events, 157 of which Clearnet identified as duplicate events. This resulted in 822 FPIR reports being generated by Clearnet. The FRD further identified an additional 9 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 813 unique FPIRs, the FRD did not review 32 of these reports because they did not meet this requirement. Therefore, the FRD reviewed 781 FPIRs [Figure 14](#).

The FRD began reviewing all FPIRs in the middle of the third quarter.

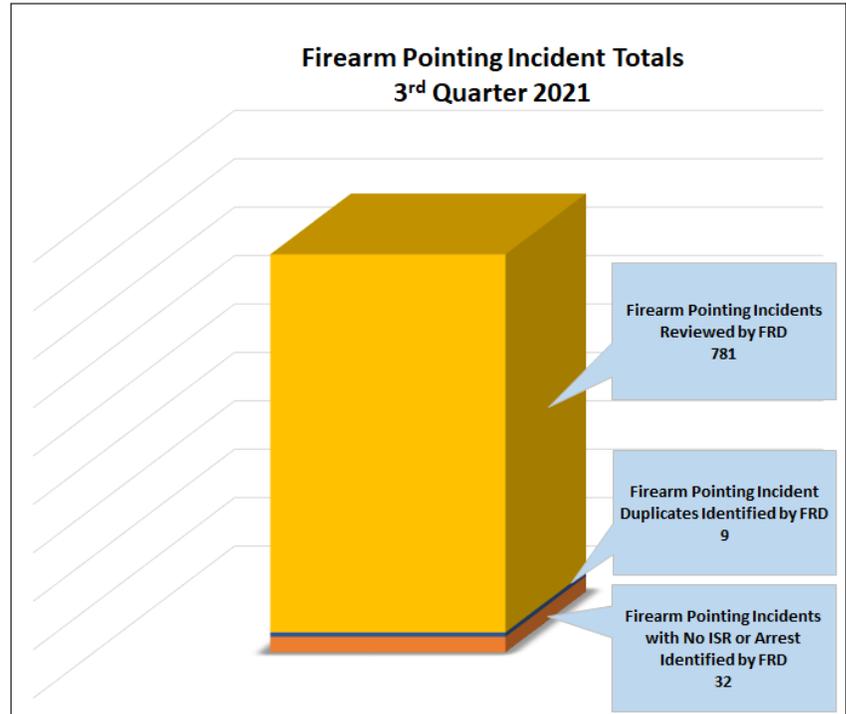


Figure 14— Firearm Pointing incidents 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021

## B. FPIRs With Body Worn Camera Video

In the third quarter, 95.8% 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 did not meet the review requirements of ¶190 ¶192.

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

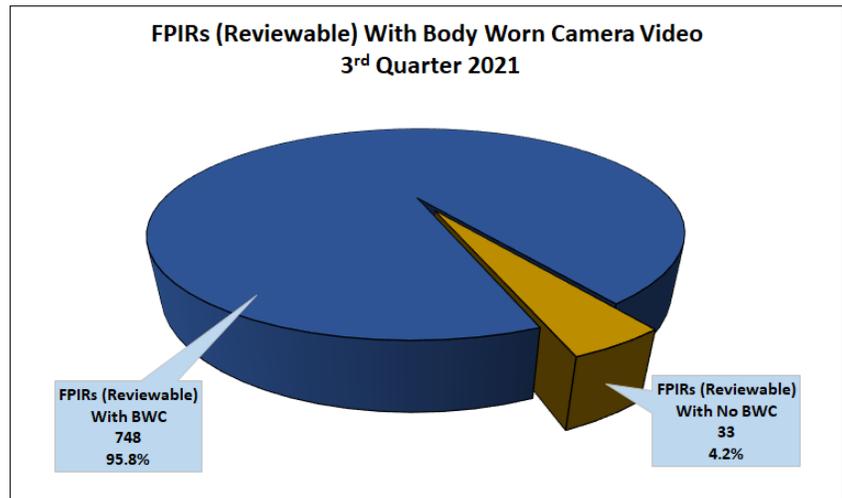


Figure 15— FPIRs with body worn camera video by % 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



### 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 **110,625** traffic stops citywide during the 3rd quarter. Approximately **0.2%** of these traffic stops resulted in a FPIR **Figure 16**.

There were **257** incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” citywide. Of these foot pursuit events, **18.7%** resulted in a FPIR **Figure 16**.

Incidents with an initial event type of “foot pursuit” account for only **5%** of all FPIRs whereas “traffic stops” account for **24.4%** **Figure 17**.

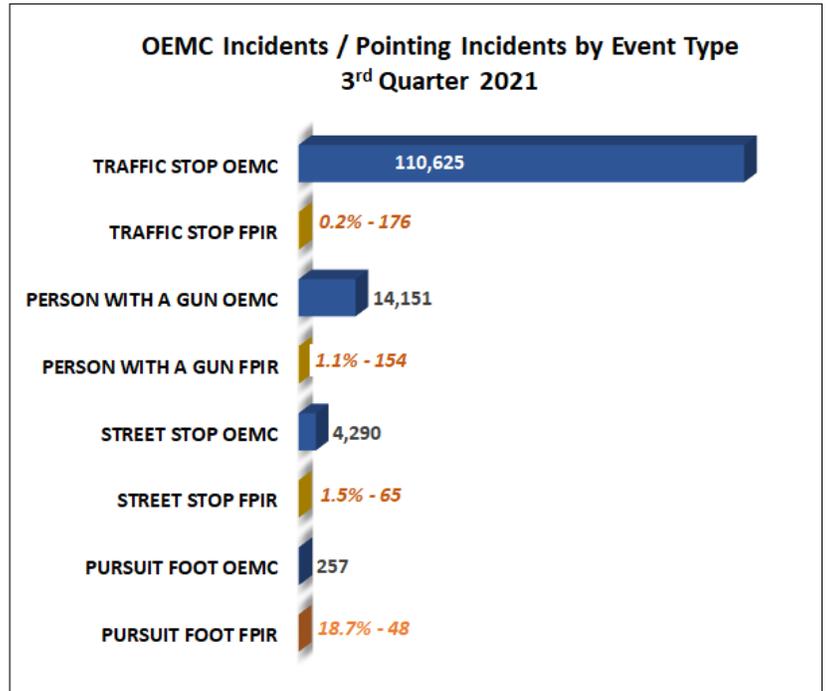


Figure 16— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Event Type 3rd Quarter

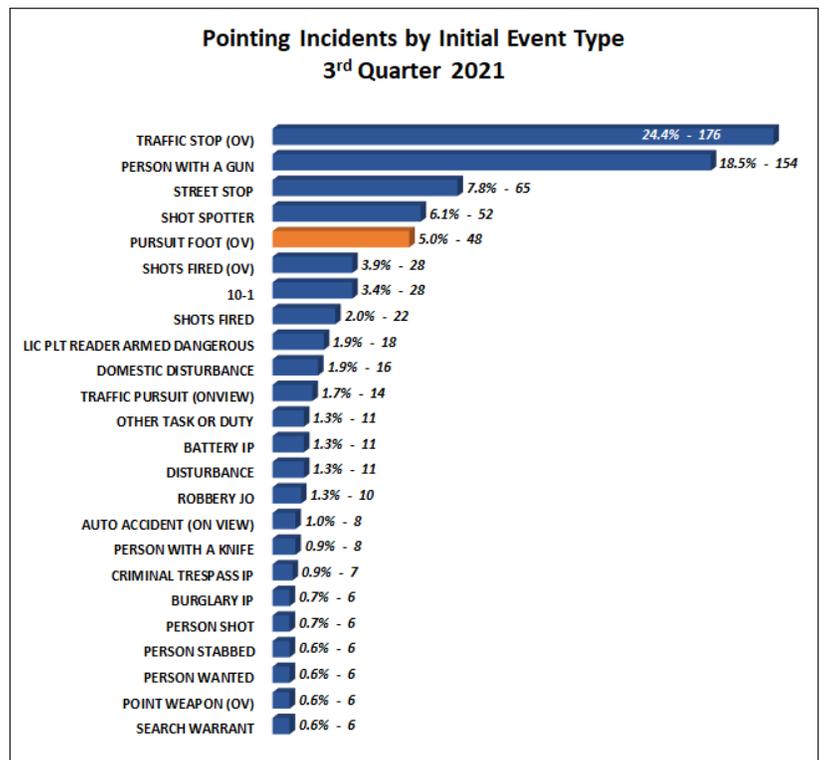


Figure 17— OEMC Incidents/Pointing Incidents by Initial Event Type 3rd Quarter 2021



## 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. 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 813 FPIRs, there were 130 incidents in which multiple pointings were reported. Of the 683 total incidents, weapons were recovered in 290, or 42.5% of the time **Figure 18**. Of these recovered weapons, 257 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**.

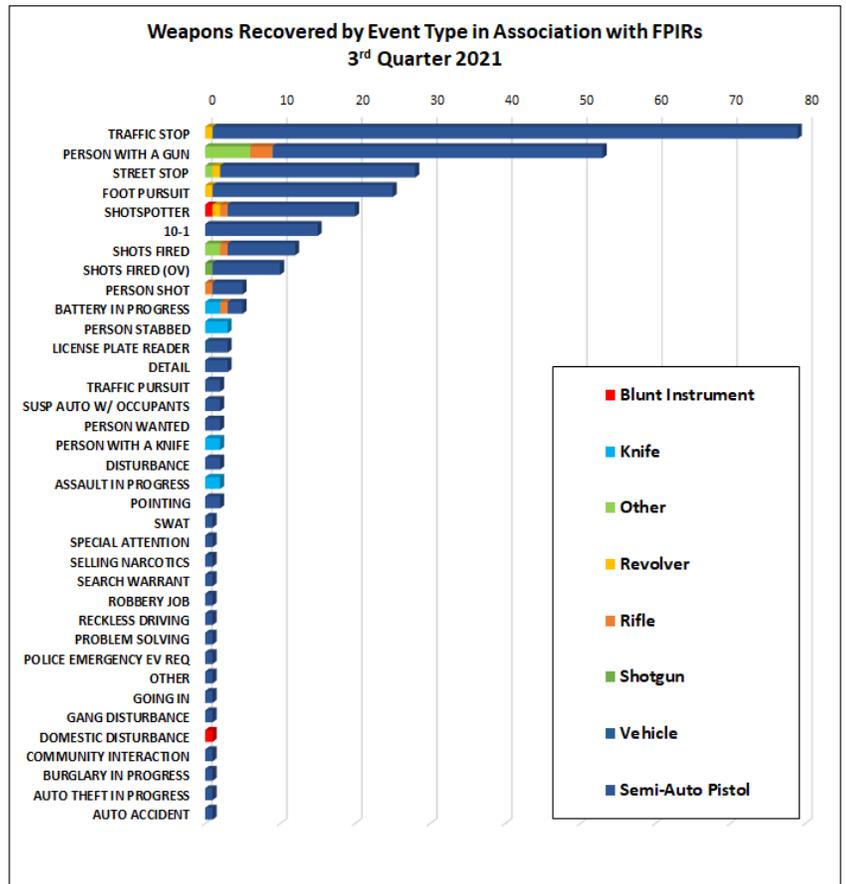


Figure 18— Weapons Recovered by Event Type in Association with FPIR 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021

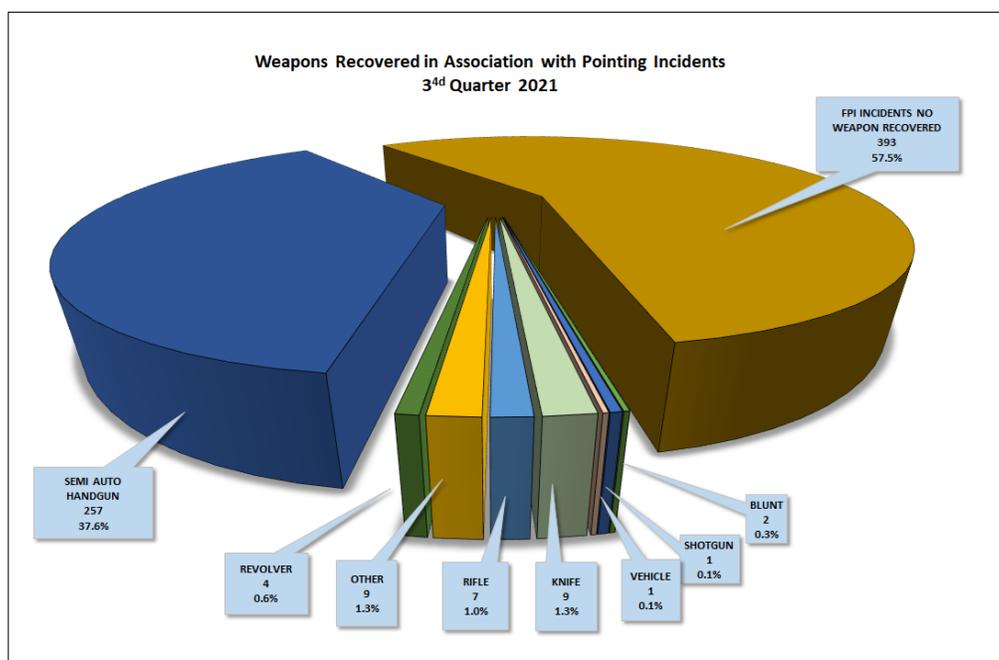


Figure 19— Weapons Recovered in Association with Pointing Incidents 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



### E. FPIRs With Pursuits

Of the **813** beats that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the third quarter, **261** or 32% were identified by the FRD as having a foot or vehicle pursuit by the reporting beat.

The majority of these incidents (231) involved a foot pursuit **Figure 20**.

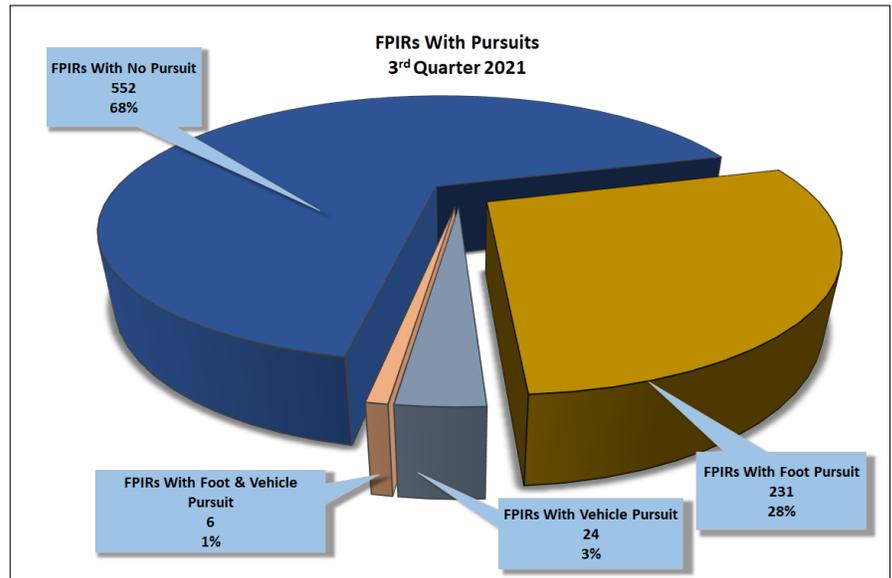


Figure 20— FPIRs with pursuits 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021

### F. FPIRs With Pursuits and Weapon Recoveries

There were **683** incidents that Department members responded to which involved an officer pointing their firearm at a person. Of these incidents, **213** involved a pursuit. Officer(s) recovered weapons in **124** or 58% of the pursuit related incidents **Figure 21**.

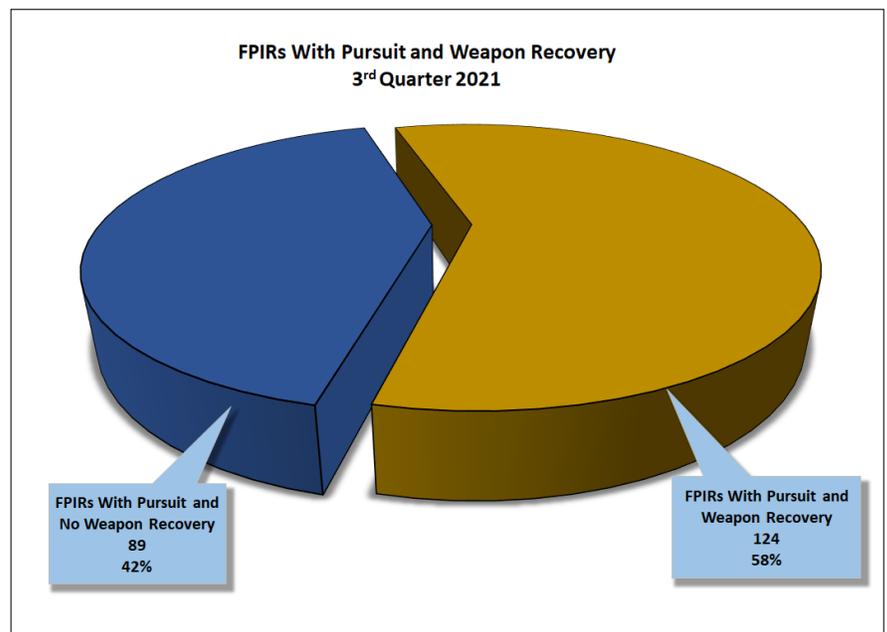


Figure 21— FPIRs with pursuits and Weapon Recovery 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2021



### G. FPIRs With Associated TRRs

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

Of the **813 beats** that reported pointing their firearm at a person in the 3rd quarter, the FRD identified **58 (7%)** as being associated with a Tactical Response Report (reportable use of force) **Figure 22**.

Of the **683 incidents** that involved a Department member pointing a firearm at a person in the third quarter, the FRD identified **51 (7%)** of those incidents as being associated with a Tactical Response Report. These **51 incidents** resulted in the recovery of a weapon 71% of the time with a total of 36 weapons recovered **Figure 23**.

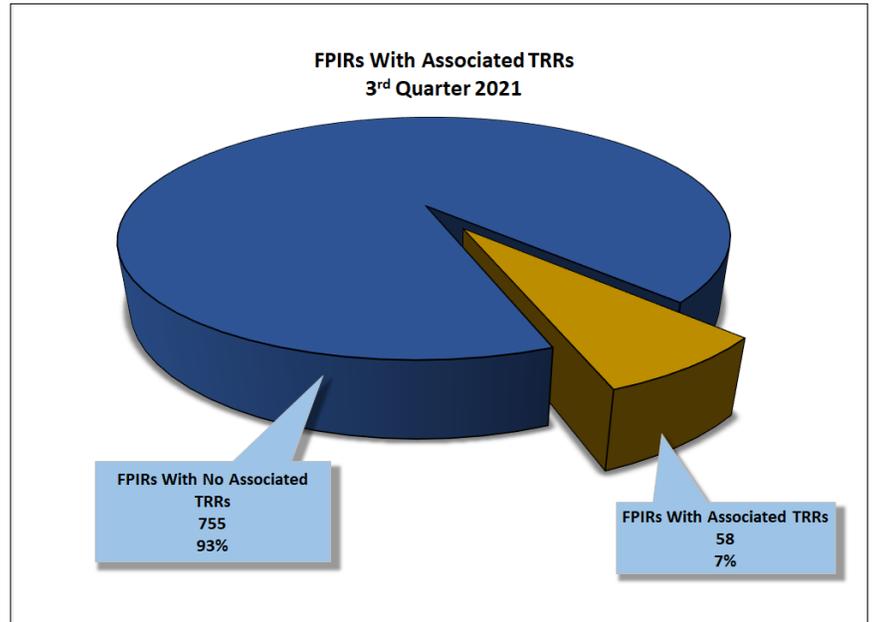


Figure 22— FPIRs with associated TRRs 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021

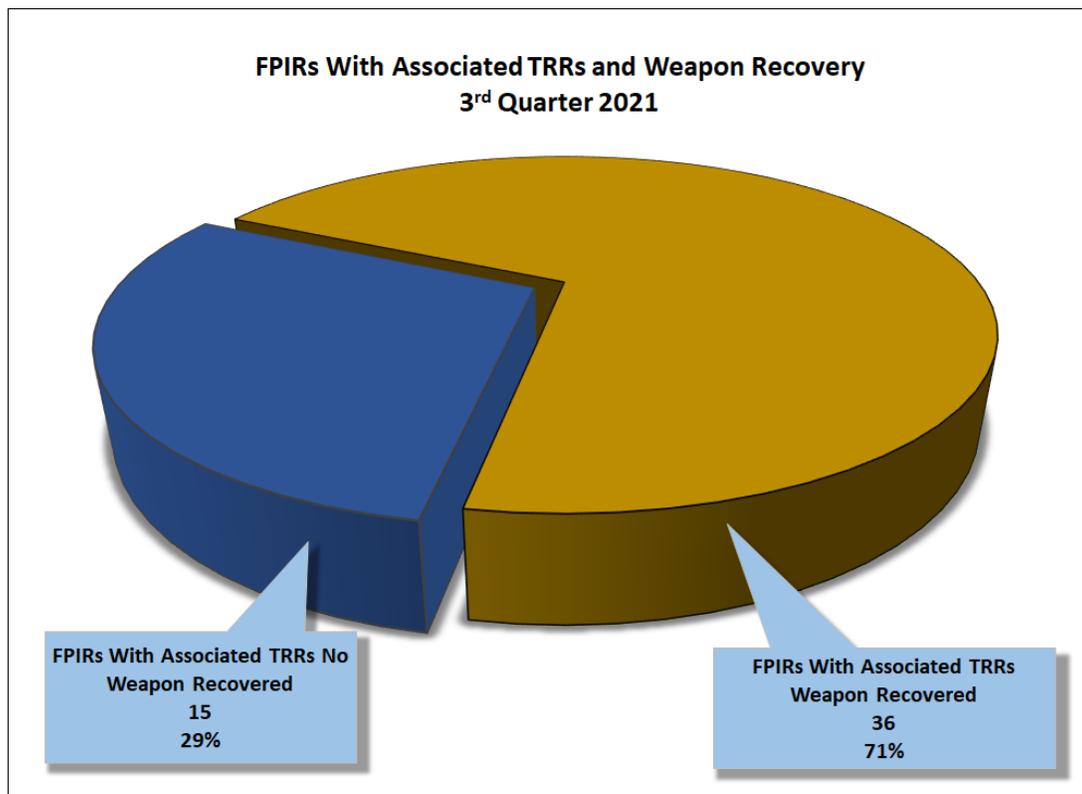


Figure 23— FPIRs with associated TRRs and Weapon Recovery 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



## H. FPIR Review and Recommendation Totals

Of the **822** FPIRs generated and completed by the FRD, **nine** were duplicate FPIRs and **32** had no ISR or associated arrest. The FRD reviewed **781** FPIRs.

Of these **781** reviewed FPIRs, **281** FPIRs resulted in a recommendation for training with a total of **310** training recommendations. This means that during the Third Quarter **36%** of reviewed FPIRs resulted in at least one training recommendation **Figure 24**.

Body worn camera usage recommendations account for **256** or 83% of all the recommendations that were made during the first quarter.

Late Activation of the body worn camera alone accounts for **214** (69%) of all recommendations.

Of the **237** FPIs that involved a foot pursuit, the FRD made recommendations related to partner separation in **30** (13%) of incidents. **Figure 25**.

In three instances the FRD referred incidents to the District/Unit of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action related to possible policy violations.

During the middle of the third quarter the FRD began reviewing all FPIRs. This included FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest associated with the incident.

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

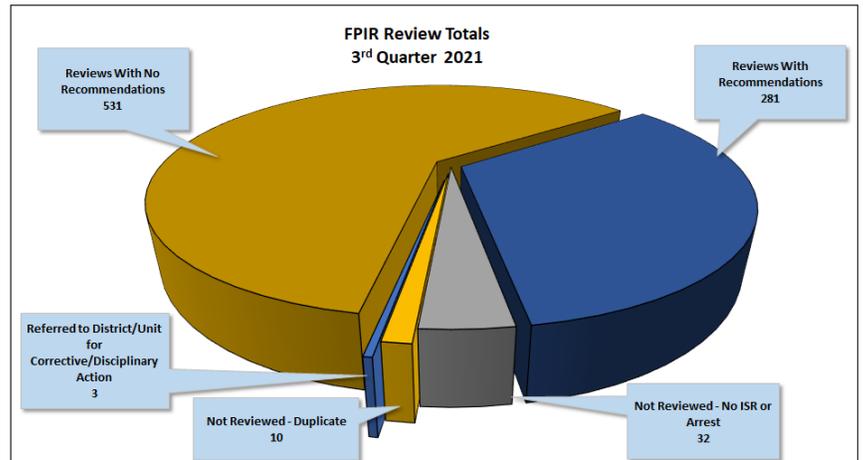


Figure 24— FPIR Review Totals 3rd Quarter 2021

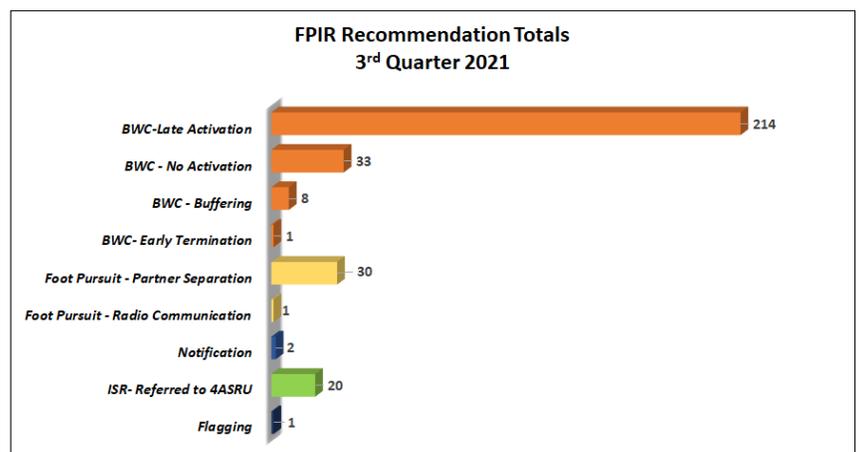


Figure 25— FPIR Recommendation Totals 3rd Quarter 2021



## I. Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit

Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021				
Unit	FPIRs	FPIRs as % of Department Total	FPIRs With Recommendations	Recommendations as % of Unit's FPIRs
001	48	5.91%	20	41.7%
002	33	4.06%	3	9.1%
003	40	4.93%	12	30.0%
004	28	3.45%	8	28.6%
005	52	6.40%	23	44.2%
006	43	5.30%	13	30.2%
007	42	5.17%	14	33.3%
008	14	1.72%	6	42.9%
009	27	3.33%	7	25.9%
010	49	6.03%	15	30.6%
011	52	6.40%	23	44.2%
012	14	1.72%	5	35.7%
014	10	1.23%	6	60.0%
015	71	8.74%	27	38.0%
016	14	1.72%	5	35.7%
017	6	0.74%	4	66.7%
018	32	3.94%	11	34.4%
019	20	2.46%	5	25.0%
020	3	0.37%	1	33.3%
022	35	4.31%	14	40.0%
024	17	2.09%	3	17.6%
025	29	3.57%	12	41.4%
062	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
124	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
188	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
189	10	1.23%	0	0.0%
193	3	0.37%	0	0.0%
211	3	0.37%	0	0.0%
341	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
620	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
630	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
640	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
650	1	0.12%	0	0.0%
714	3	0.37%	0	0.0%
715	3	0.37%	1	33.3%
716	103	12.68%	43	41.7%
	812		281	

Figure 26— Firearm Pointing Incidents and Recommendations by Unit 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



## J. FPIR Investigatory Stop Reports and Arrests

There were a total of **813** firearm pointing incidents created for review in the Third Quarter. In **41.4%** of the incidents there was an associated arrest. Incidents that included both an arrest in conjunction with an investigatory stop report accounted for **24.2%** of FPIRs. Only **18.1%** of incidents had an investigatory stop report with no associated arrest. In **16.4%** of the incidents neither an arrest or investigatory stop report was completed **Figure 27**.

During the middle of the third quarter the FRD began reviewing all FPIRs. This included FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest associated with the incident. The FRD reviewed **101** of the **133** incidents that did not have an ISR or Arrest. Of these **101** incidents, the FRD referred **18** to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit because no ISR was completed. The FRD did not review **32** FPIRs prior to this change in procedure.

Of the **133** incidents that did not have an associated ISR or Arrest Report, **23%** had an initial event type of traffic stop, **15%** were a person with a gun, and **8%** were a domestic disturbance. In most of these cases the incident was documented on another appropriate Department form such as a Traffic Stop Statistical Study Card (blue card) or the General Offense Case Report.

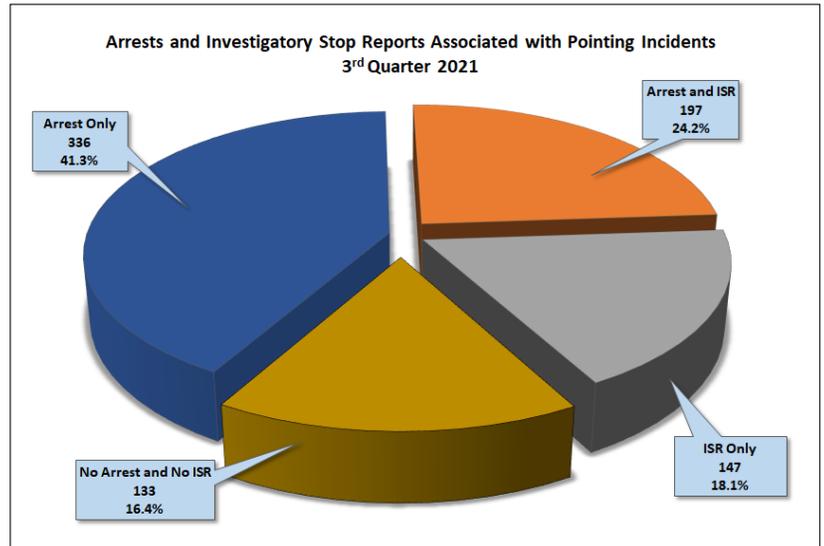


Figure 27— Arrest and Investigatory Stop Reports Associated with Pointing Incidents 3rd Quarter 2021

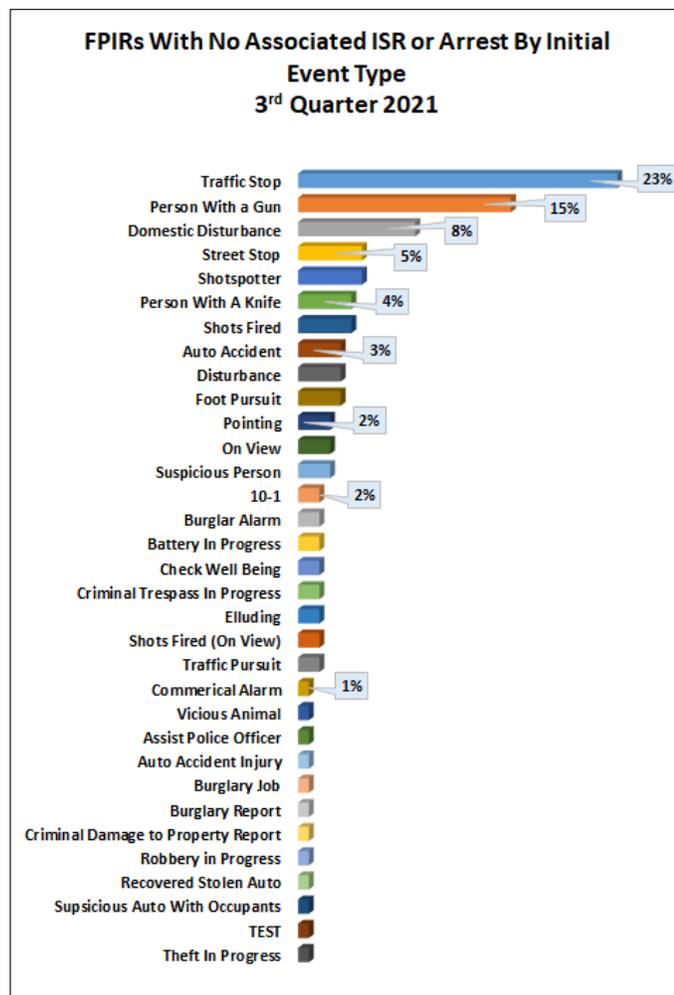


Figure 28— FPIRs With No Associated ISR or Arrest Report By Initial Event Type 3rd Quarter 2021



## 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 Third Quarter, the FRD made training recommendations in **281** FPIRs.

Of the FPIRs with recommendations for Third Quarter incidents, **159** have been debriefed and closed out by the unit of assignment. A total of **122** are still pending the completion of recommended training, debriefing, or the approval thereof by the involved beat's unit of assignment **Figure 29**.

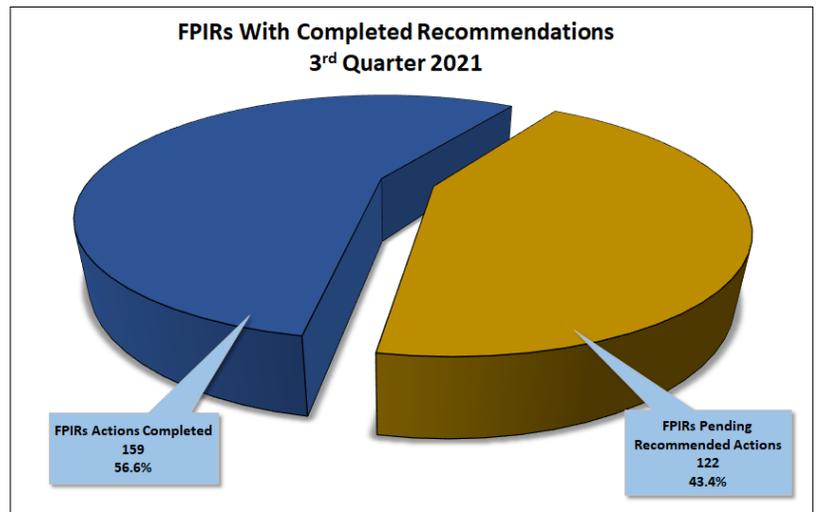


Figure 29— FPIRs With Completed Recommendations 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021

## 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 titled "Individualized Training Occurred at Time of Incident." In **four** instances (2%), supervisors recognized a training opportunity and addressed the issue in the most timely manner **Figure 30**.

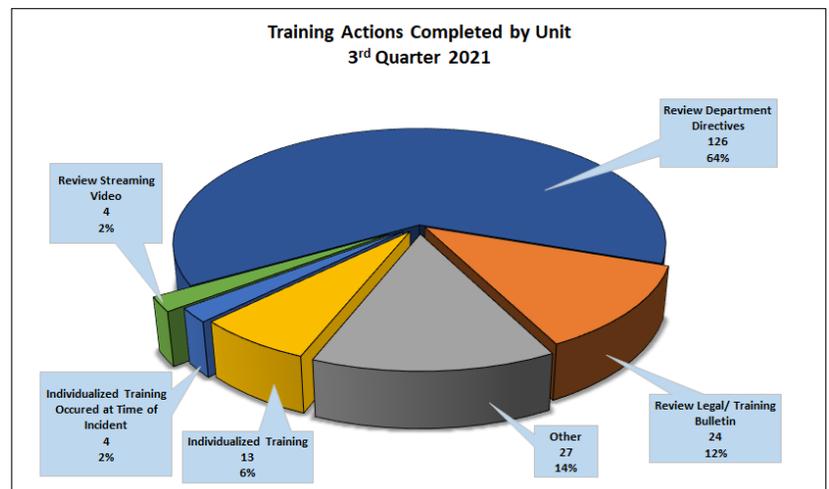


Figure 30— Training Actions Completed By Unit 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2021



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

### **A. Body Worn Camera Debriefings**

The Force Review Division continues to find that Body Worn Camera debriefings account for the largest and second largest percentage of recommendations in FPIRs and TRRs, respectively. The FRD realizes that it needs more training options to ensure that Department members receive the most effective reinforcement regarding this critical issue.

In the Third Quarter the FRD requested and was granted access to re-enroll department members in the Body Worn Camera E-Learning module. This gives the FRD an additional training option. When members receive their first TRR debriefing point for a body worn camera compliance issue, they will be required to be debriefed by a supervisor regarding department policy. On the second occurrence, the supervisor will be made aware of the issue and the FRD will re-enroll the affected member in the E-Learning module. The member's completion of this module will show up in the District/Unit's compliance reports. The FRD will add these options to their debriefing matrix and implement this plan during the fourth quarter.

### **B. Force Mitigation Articulation**

In addition to BWC compliance, debriefings on issues related to the articulation of force mitigation and de-escalation continue to be a priority for the FRD. CPD members are required to describe in the Tactical Response Report narrative, with specificity, any force mitigation efforts that are utilized prior to using force. In addition to the narrative, there are also a series of checkboxes in which members can record force mitigation efforts. If members document force mitigation efforts utilizing the checkboxes but do not describe those efforts in the narrative, then the FRD debriefs the member. Even if a member describes all but one force mitigation effort, the FRD still debriefs the member in order to improve future documentation. As reported in 2020, the FRD made recommendations to the Training and Support Group to include this topic in 2021 training. This training commenced during the second quarter. During the third quarter, FRD debriefed force mitigation and de-escalation articulation in 21% of its reviews. This is a 11 percentage point improvement over the previous quarter in which FRD made this debriefing in 32% of reviews. As this training continues, the FRD will monitor to see if it has a posi-

tive effect on TRR completion.

### **C. Tableau Dashboard**

During the third 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. As of the end of the Third Quarter, the dashboard is under internal Department review. The FRD anticipates that the dashboard will be published during the First Quarter of 2022. 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 FRD began reviewing all FPIRs during the middle of the third quarter. This included FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest associated with the incident. This change happened in the middle of the reporting period which allowed the FRD to review 101 of the 133 FPIRs that did not have an ISR or Arrest. Of these 101 FPIRs the FRD referred 18 to the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit (4ASRU) for audit. These incidents



were referred to 4ASRU because the FRD could not find an associated ISR or Arrest report, and a review of the incident led the FRD to believe that an ISR should have been completed. 4ASRU makes the final determination regarding policy compliance in these incidents. The FRD will continue to monitor and report on this pattern.

## **E. Corrections**

In the FRD 2021 Q2 Report the following information was incorrectly reported on page ii. The information is correct in the body of the report located on pages 12, 14, 15, and 18.

### **The following:**

*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.*

### **Should read:**

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

*The most common initial event type for a FPI was "Traffic Stop" (171 FPIs), followed by "Person with a Gun" (130 FPIs). During the First Quarter, 14% of all foot pursuits resulted in a firearm pointing incident.*

*During the course of 605 Firearm Pointing Incidents, Department Members recovered weapons 46.4% of the time. This included the recovery of 249 semi-automatic handguns, 5 revolvers, 9 "other" weapons, 9 knives, 7 rifles, 1 blunt object, and 1 taser.*



## APPENDIX A:

### A. *Acronyms and Terms*

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

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



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



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

## ***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.