



City of Chicago

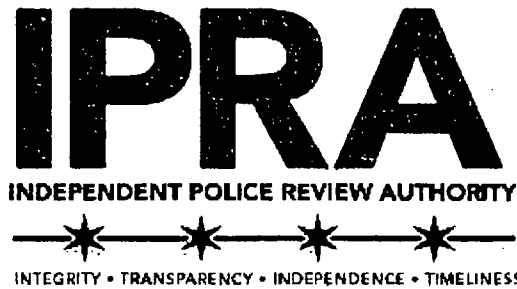


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Office of the City Clerk

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July 14, 2016

To the Mayor, Members of City Council Committee on Public Safety, the City Clerk, the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Citizens of Chicago:

Enclosed is the public report on the operation of the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) for the Second Quarter of 2016 that is submitted herein pursuant to Municipal Code of Chicago, Section 2-57-110.

Although I hope you will see how much the agency has been able to accomplish this quarter, this report also highlights some of the key challenges we face at this unprecedented time in our agency's history.

It is important to acknowledge that our City is engaged in perhaps the most important undertaking it has attempted in decades – true reform for policing and police accountability. As was made clear during last week's City Council meetings, there are many differences of opinion as to what the future should look like. As the key decision-makers, you are charged with parsing through the myriad of ideas on how to fix a system that is broadly viewed to be badly broken. We understand that this challenge must be faced in a thoughtful, transparent and inclusive manner. We must get it right.

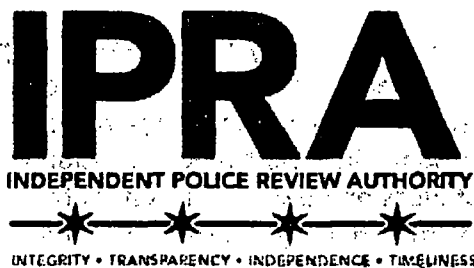
However, it is my hope that we proceed as expediently as possible.

Although we continue to strive for continuous improvement in our operations, IPRA is unlikely to be able to achieve the effectiveness and efficiency in operations that the City deserves under the present circumstances. Thus, we are asking that you work to solidify the vision for the future of police accountability in Chicago as soon as possible.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve.

Sincerely,

City of Chicago
Independent Police Review Authority



Second Quarter Report
April 1, 2016 – June 30, 2016

This report is filed pursuant to Municipal Code of Chicago, Section 2-57-110, which requires the filing of quarterly reports. This quarterly report provides information for the period April 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. The information contained in this report is accurate as of July 14, 2016. All public reports produced by the Independent Police Review Authority's (IPRA) are available online at www.iprachicago.org/.

IPRA performs the intake function for all allegations of misconduct made against members of the Chicago Police Department (CPD). IPRA investigates allegations of excessive force, domestic violence, coercion and bias-based verbal abuse. IPRA also investigates misconduct even if no allegations have been made, including, all instances where (i) a CPD member discharges a firearm, stun gun or taser in a manner that could potentially strike someone and (ii) a person dies or sustains a serious injury while in police custody, or where an extraordinary occurrence occurs in a lockup facility.

I. Intake and Notification Overview

a. Opened Investigations

During the second quarter of 2016, IPRA received 1292 misconduct complaints and incident notifications, representing a 10.3% increase compared to Q1 2016. However, when compared to the second quarters of both 2015 and 2014, Q2 2016 complaints decreased 11.7% and 26.9%, respectively. The factors contributing to the steady decline in complaints are unclear. However, as explained below, we have stepped up our community outreach programs in an attempt to address this. IPRA referred 963 investigations to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA), and IPRA retained 329 investigations.

Opened Investigations of Allegations of Police Misconduct					
Category	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015
Domestic Violence	16	23	16	25	16
Excessive Force	78	78	102	96	97
Bias-Based Verbal Abuse	14	22	15	27	29
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	10	11	11	12	7
Unnecessary Physical Contact	11	12	12	8	15
Civil Suits ¹	15	9	10	17	7
Miscellaneous ²	19	20	30	28	45

¹ Pursuant to MCC 2-57-040(e), IPRA is authorized to review all cases settled by the Department of Law where a complaint register was filed against a department member, and if, in the opinion of the Chief Administrator, further investigation is warranted, conduct such investigation.

Proper Care	8	6	5	12	10
Escape	1	0	0	0	0
False Testimony in Court	1	0	0	0	0
Threats	1	0	1	0	0
Fourth Amendment	0	0	1	1	1
Shooting Conversion	1	3	2	0	0
Failure to ID	0	0	0	0	1
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	1
Total	175	184	205	226	229

Figure 1: Investigations opened between April 1 and June 30, 2016 categorized by allegation.

Complaints involving allegations of the use of excessive force continue to represent the largest percentage of complaints IPRA retains and investigates.

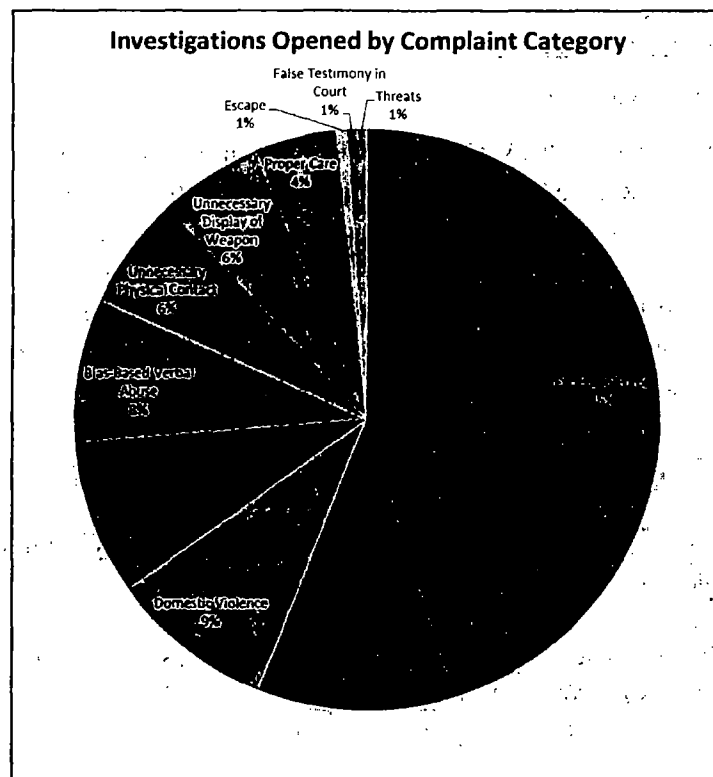


Figure 2: Investigations opened between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016 based on an allegation being filed (by percentage).

² Miscellaneous includes both miscellaneous and blank category codes. Blank category codes are allegations that IPRA has not yet determined the specific category that fits the allegation.

Lastly, of the 329 incidents that fell within IPRA's jurisdiction, IPRA referred 10 matters to the Cook County State's Attorney and a single incident to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b. Weapons Discharge Data

In addition to taking in complaints of misconduct, IPRA receives notifications from CPD related to incidents that fall within IPRA's investigatory jurisdiction. As outlined below, the year-over-year decline in officer-involved shooting incidents continued through the second quarter of this year.

Notifications and Complaints of Weapon Discharges				
Notification Type	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	5	4	4	15
No Hit Shootings	5	7	9	7
Animal Destruction	12	9	9	20
Taser Discharges	125	78	95	116
OC Spray	7	3	3	6
Total	154	101	120	164
Complaint Type ³	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015
Accidental Firearm Discharge	2	2	3	1
Accidental Taser Discharge	4	8	5	7
Total	6	10	8	8

Figure 3: Weapons-discharge investigations opened between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

There were 10 officer-involved shooting incidents during the second quarter. Five shootings resulted in injuries, and two of those were fatal. Taser discharges continue to represent the majority of weapons notifications IPRA receives. During Q2 2016, Taser discharge notifications increased by 60% over Q1 2016. This may be the result of the expansion of the Department's Taser program.

³ Note: Accidental discharges are included in Figure 1 above and thus are represented twice. IPRA's total investigations for Q2 2016, as stated on page 2, is 329 investigations, comprised of 175 complaints and 154 notifications.

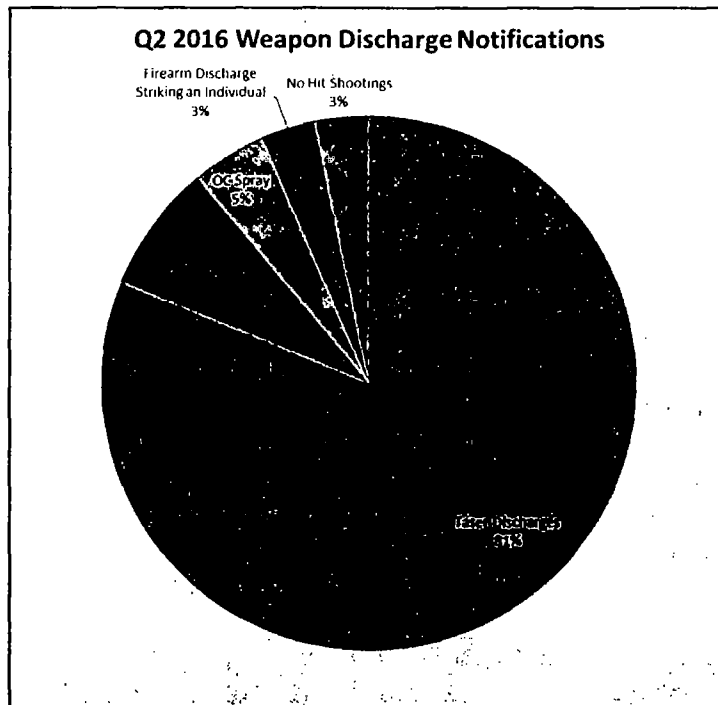


Figure 4: Investigations opened between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016 upon the notification of a weapon discharge (by percentage).

c. Lockup Incidents and Motor Vehicle-related Deaths

IPRA received 12 notifications of extraordinary occurrences (EO) in lockup during the second quarter. This is an increase of 20.0% from the first quarter, during which IPRA received 10 EO notifications, but a decrease of 29.4% from Q2 2015.

Notifications of Lockup Incidents					
Notification Type	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015
Extraordinary Occurrences	12	10	9	14	17

Figure 5: Notifications of extraordinary occurrences during lockup.

As of January 1, 2016, state law requires IPRA to investigate incidents related to officer-involved motor vehicle accidents that result in a fatality. Thus, we now report on officer-involved fatal motor vehicle incidents. IPRA received one notification of an officer-involved fatal motor vehicle accident and that investigation is underway.

II. Investigative Overview

a. Closed Investigations

During the second quarter, IPRA closed 162 investigations, which is a 57.9% decline from Q2 2015. As discussed in our Q1 2016 report, the new administration has introduced new policies and procedures intended to improve the quality and timeliness of the investigative process. The focus for the first half of 2016 has been on quality improvements. Our investigative processes have temporarily slowed down as the investigative staff learns and adopts quality control mechanisms the new administration has put in place. In addition, since the announcement that IPRA will be replaced by a new civilian oversight agency, some staff members have left the agency to pursue other opportunities. We have also lost several staff members to retirement since the beginning of the year. Given the status of the agency, we are unable to fill these vacated positions.

Total Closed Investigations				
Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015
161	115	378	372	385

Figure 6: Total investigations closed per quarter.

During Q2 2016, of the investigations that resulted in a finding, IPRA's sustained rate increased to 37.3%, up from 15.4% in Q1 2016 and 10.1% in Q3 2015.

Q2 2016 Closed Investigations—Findings										
Findings	Q2 2016		Q1 2016		Q4 2015		Q3 2015		Q2 2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sustained ⁴	19	38.0%	4	15.4%	8	10.5%	12	10.1%	37	19.6%
Not Sustained ⁵	24	48.0%	10	38.5%	31	40.8%	51	42.9%	89	47.1%
Unfounded ⁶	6	12.0%	10	38.5%	35	46.1%	49	41.2%	59	31.2%
Exonerated ⁷	1	2.0%	2	7.7%	2	2.6%	7	5.9%	4	2.1%
Total	50	100.0%	26	100.0%	76	100.0%	119	100.0%	189	100.0%

Figure 7: Findings from investigations closed between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

⁴ Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action. Recommendations of disciplinary action may range from violation noted to separation from the CPD. See Appendix F for all sustained case abstracts.

⁵ Not Sustained: The allegation is not supported by sufficient evidence, which could be used to prove or disprove the allegation.

⁶ Unfounded: The allegation was not based on the facts revealed through investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

⁷ Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful and proper.

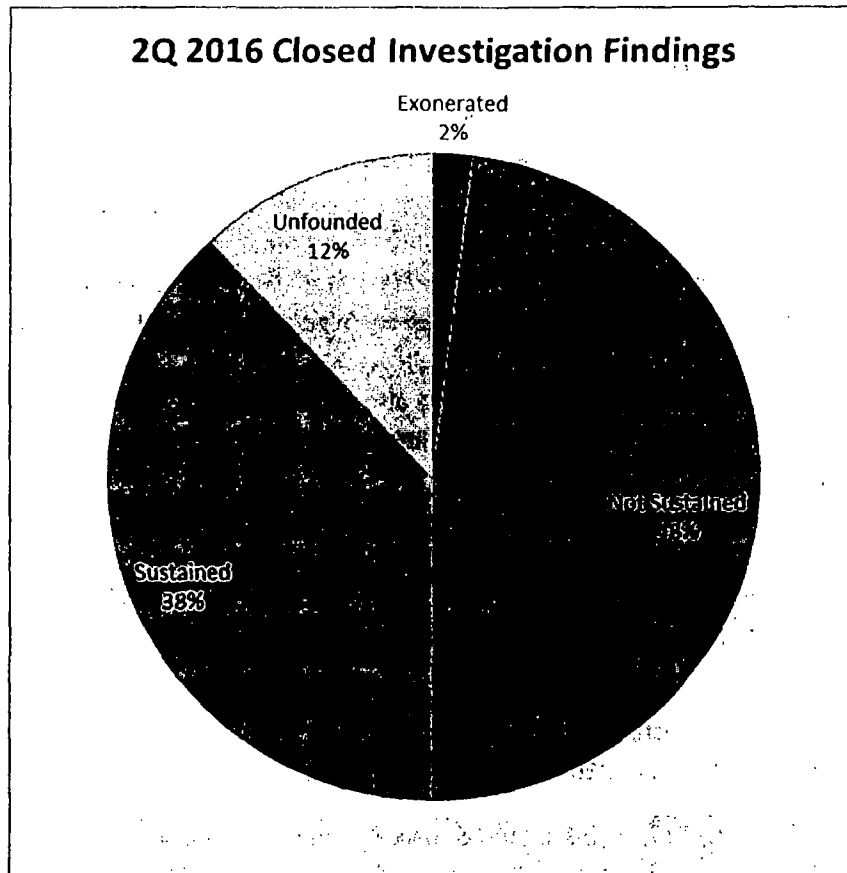


Figure 8: Findings from investigations closed between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016 (by percentage).

During the same time period, IPRA closed 111 without a specific finding. More specifically, this quarter, IPRA closed 53 investigations due to the lack of a signed affidavit and administratively closed 58 investigations.⁸ During Q2 2016, IPRA instituted new policies and procedures to ensure that investigations were not being closed without findings unnecessarily. In particular, no investigation is closed for a lack of affidavit without being reviewed as a potential case in which to pursue an affidavit override. The breakdown for investigations closed without findings is below:

⁸ Per Illinois Statute, IPRA is required to obtain a sworn affidavit to bring allegations of misconduct against an officer. See 50 ILCS 725/3.4 "Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act."

Q2 2016 Closed Investigations – No findings										
No Findings	Q2 2016		Q1 2016		Q4 2015		Q3 2015		Q2 2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Affidavit	53	47.3%	15	16.9%	82	27.2%	90	35.6%	84	35%
Administratively Closed	58	52.7%	74	83.1%	220	72.8%	163	64.4%	154	65%
Total	112	100%	89	100.0%	302	100.0%	253	100.0%	238	100%

Figure 9: Results from investigations with no findings closed between April 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

IPRA administratively closed approximately one-third of all complaints and notifications. These investigations include weapons discharge notifications with no apparent misconduct nor any allegation of misconduct on the part of the involved officer and allegations that do not fall within IPRA's nor BIA's jurisdiction.⁹ IPRA exercised its authority to request an affidavit override in four investigations this quarter, which is provided in more detail in subsection (c) below.

b. Pending Investigations

As of June 30, 2016, IPRA had 919 pending investigations representing an increase of 20% increase over the number of pending investigations at the close of Q1 2016. Nearly 41% of the pending investigations relate to excessive force allegations, which are complex and often require significant analysis and investigative work.

There are 66 pending officer-involved shooting investigations involving an incident in which a member of the public was injured or killed.

Given the fact that our investigative staff is down to only 75% of capacity, and because we expect to lose more staff members in the coming months due to the agency transition, the administrative staff expects that this rise in pending investigations will continue through the balance of 2016. The Chief Administrator has requested additional resources from the City Administration in order to mitigate this rising case load to the extent possible given the unusual and unprecedented status of the agency.

As outlined in our ordinance, review of settled civil matters involving officer misconduct is part of IPRA's mandate. It is important to note here that there has been a significant rise in the number of settled civil cases that are being forwarded to IPRA for review. The investigations arising from these matters are often among the most time-consuming for the agency.

⁹ For example, if a citizen made a complaint against someone and they were a member of a non-CPD agency, IPRA would administratively close that investigation.

2016 Pending Investigations by Category				
Category	2Q 2016		1Q 2016	
	#	%	#	%
Excessive Force / Use of Force	380	41.3%	346	45.3%
Taser, OC Spray Discharge	139	15.1%	47	6.2%
Domestic Altercation or Incident	97	10.6%	98	12.8%
Firearm Discharge that Strikes an Individual	66	7.2%	75	9.8%
Verbal Abuse / Harassment	59	6.4%	63	8.2%
Miscellaneous	51	5.5%	45	5.9%
Civil Suits	38	4.1%	25	3.3%
Weapon Display	35	3.8%	38	5.0%
No Hit Shooting	26	2.8%	5	0.7%
Proper Care	21	2.3%	17	2.2%
No Injury	3	0.3%	3	0.4%
Shooting Conversion	2	0.2%	2	0.3%
False Arrest	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
False Testimony	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	919	100%	764	100%

Figure 10: Pending investigations as of June 30, 2016.

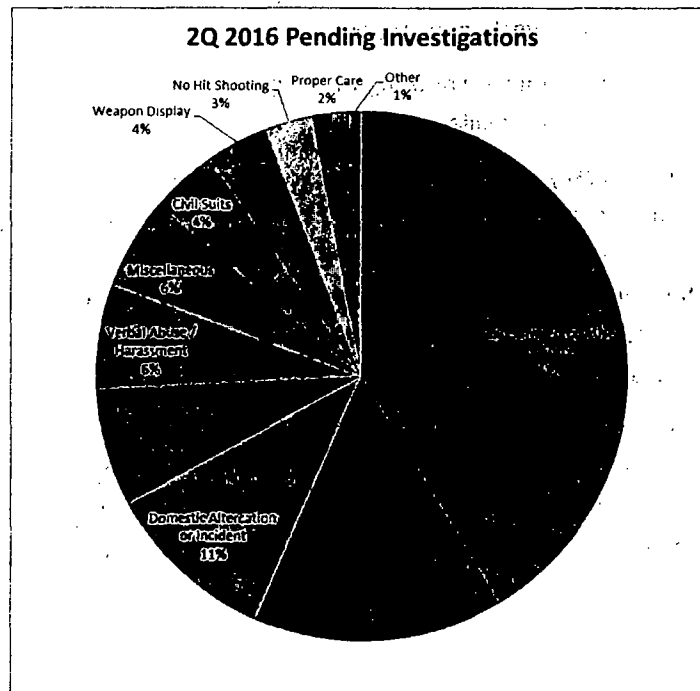


Figure 11: Pending investigations as of June 30, 2016.

c. Affidavit Overrides

Chief Administrator Fairley submitted four affidavit override requests during the second quarter. CPD granted each request.

III. Key Accomplishments

A. Transparency Project

On June 3, 2016, the City implemented the Police Accountability Task Force's Transparency Policy (the "Task Force") recommendations. The taskforce recommended that the City release all files related to certain types of police incidents.

The policy, which requires the City to release specific audio and video recordings and police reports to the public no later than 60 days from the date of the incident, was formally adopted by Mayor Rahm Emanuel in February 2016. Since the formal adoption of the policy, IPRA collaborated with several city agencies to develop a new online case portal to facilitate the release of the case materials.

Pursuant to the Task Force's policy, the new case portal features case materials related to pending IPRA investigations that fall within the following categories:

- Officer-involved shootings;
- Officer-involved taser discharges that result in death or great bodily harm; and
- Incidents of death or great bodily harm (other than self-inflicted harm) that occur in police custody.

IPRA staff has devoted significant time and effort into developing this case portal and we are hopeful that implementing this new policy will take the city a step closer to building a police accountability system that cultivates trust from the community. The new case portal can be accessed at www.portal.iprachicago.org.

B. IPRA Rules and Regulations

On June 28, 2016, we made effective a set of rules and regulations for the agency in support of our goal to become more transparent about the work that we do and how we do it. We will continue to update our rules as necessary, and the IPRA administration will review the rules at least once per year to ensure that they are up-to-date and accurately reflect current organizational practices.

C. Historical Case Review

In late March, IPRA engaged McGuireWoods LLP to conduct an independent review of closed officer-involved shooting investigations to assess the quality of the investigative process, the

accuracy of IPRA's legal analysis, and the impact of the department's use-of-force policy on the investigation outcomes. Last month, McGuireWoods provided IPRA with summary data of its preliminary review of 305 officer-involved shooting investigations.

McGuireWoods' initial phase focused on reviewing the broad range of investigations to identify the criteria to be used to select 20 investigations for an in-depth review. Although this important project is well under way and on schedule to be completed in early fall, we can highlight some accomplishments during this initial phase. McGuireWoods has assisted IPRA in creating a database of information related to the shooting incidents reviewed. Because we believe this information will provide valuable insights as to CPD policies and a wealth of information of public interest, our goal is to make this database publicly available.

Based on this initial review, of the 305 closed investigations, 35% of closed shooting investigations involved a fatal shooting. Moreover, nearly 7% of these incidents resulted in injury to an unintended target. 13% of these shootings involved an off-duty officer.

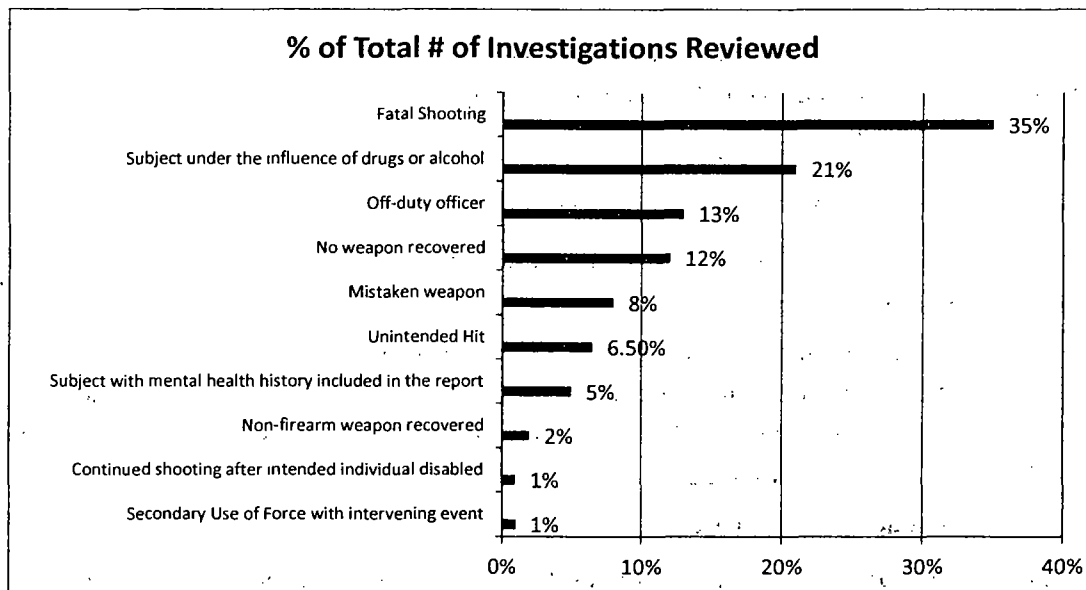


Figure 12: McGuireWoods' preliminary data summary.¹⁰

Note: The percentages above do not add up to 100%, because many cases meet none or more than one criteria.

¹⁰ IPRA has not yet validated the data provided by McGuireWoods LLP.

D. Policy Recommendations

As promised in our Q1 2016, this quarter we published a report with recommendations on ways to enhance CPD's Crisis Intervention Training Program. The report is available on our website, www.iprachicago.org.

Pursuant to the Municipal Code of Chicago Section 2-57-040, the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority is empowered to and has a duty to make recommendations to the superintendent, the police board, and the chairman of the city council committee on public safety concerning revisions in policy and operating procedures to increase the efficiency of the department. To fulfill the mission, as the conclusion of an investigation, IPRA may issue an Advisory Letter to the department if the investigation uncovered a problem that hinders the effectiveness of department operations and programs or if the investigation has identified a verifiable potential liability or risk that warrants attention by the department. To that end, during the second quarter IPRA issued and made public on our website two separate advisory letters from Chief Fairley to the department regarding the following issues:

The first Advisory Letter requested that the Superintendent consider diversity training for the command staff at a particular district where a concerning incident involving racial sensitivity had occurred. The second Advisory Letter recommended that the Department examine policies regarding the treatment of detainees to ensure there is sufficient direction on how lockup personnel should handle passive resisters. These Advisory Letters are available on our website.

E. Staffing and Organizational Development

Despite turbulent, challenging times, IPRA remains committed to continuous improvement in the quality and timeliness of our investigations. During Q2, we achieved a number of significant milestones. Our hope is that the reforms we initiate under the IPRA banner will be carried into the future as the city transitions to a new accountability structure. Our accomplishments include:

- **Building out our legal function:** We continued our efforts to enhance legal oversight of our investigations by increasing our legal team with two staff attorneys, a chief investigative law officer and General Counsel Helen O'Shaughnessy.
- **Closing aging investigations:** During first quarter the agency's investigation closure rate dropped significantly because the entire agency was focused on implementing the new methods to enhance the quality and timeliness of our investigations. During the second quarter, the agency's priorities were centered on closing investigations that were over two years old. While we made significant strides towards that goal, we fell short of our expressed goal of closing every investigation two years or older due to a lack of

personnel resources. The transition has placed a tremendous strain on our organization, which has negatively impacted our productivity. We are operating at nearly 80% staffing capacity, and we're unable to hire additional personnel. Despite our current limitations, we closed 48 cases that were over 2 years old.

- **Providing Training opportunities:** To further develop the knowledge and skills of our investigative and administrative staff, IPRA has implemented a new training curriculum. During Q2, our staff received training on the following topics:

- Evidence Response Team Training
- Summary Report Writing
- Interview Skills
- Transparency Policy

F. Community Engagement

IPRA remains committed to its mission to address the public on the work and policies of our police accountability. Chief Administrator Fairley and other administrative staff members represented IPRA at several community events this quarter to discuss IPRA's mission as well as contribute to the public debate regarding police accountability.

The following are some of the highlights:

Date	Community Event	Location
April 6, 2016	3 rd Ward Town hall Meeting	Washington Park Arts Incubator 301 E. Garfield Blvd
April 9, 2016	Operation PUSH Breakfast & Broadcast	Rainbow Push Coalition (930 E. 50th Street)
April 9, 2016	Far South CAC Summit/Resource Fair – Co-Host Social Justice Workshop	Corliss Early College STEM High School (821 E 103rd Street)
April 11, 2016	Humboldt Park-Orr CAC	Nia Family Center- 744 N. Monticello
April 11, 2016	Bronzeville CAC Meeting	Chicago Urban League (4510 S. Michigan)
April 12, 2016	New Life Centers Staff Meeting	2657 S. Lawndale
April 12, 2016	NAACP Police Accountability Hearing	Jenson Elementary (3030 W. Harrison)
April 18, 2016	28th Ward Community Meeting	Malcolm X Learning Center, 4624 W. Madison St, Lower Level
April 18, 2016	7th Ward Town Hall Meeting	Compassion Baptist Church (2650 E

Date	Community Event	Location
		95th St)
April 28, 2016	South Shore CAC	7815 S. Jeffery Blvd (Our Lady of Peace Church)
May 2, 2016	IPRA meeting with OIS affected families	4315 S. Cottage Grove
May 10, 2016	Austin Community Action Council	Michele Clark H.S. (5101 W. Harrison)
May 10, 2016	28th Ward Community Meeting	Garfield Park District, (100 N Central Park)
May 16, 2016	Chicago Council on Lawyers Police Accountability Session	Jenner & Block (353 N. Clark)
May 17, 2016	Parent University Collaborative	Mile Davis School (6740 S. Paulina)
May 18, 2016	CAPS Expanded Anti-Violence Initiative	CAPS 011th District 3151 West Harrison
May 20, 2016	Interaction with High School students at Rowe-Clark H.S.	Rowe-Clark H.S (3645 W. Chicago Ave)
May 23, 2016	CAPS District Advisory Committee	11th District (3151 West Harrison St)
May 24, 2016	20th Ward Health, Wellness, and Employment Resource Fair	Sherwood Park (5701 S. Shields Ave.)
May 24, 2016	Spring Session of the Citizen Police Academy	CPD Academy - (1300 W. Jackson)
May 25, 2016	Building Community Trust Roundtable	Kennedy-King (740 W. 63 rd Street)
May 26, 2016	Youth Expanded Anti-Violence Initiative	11th District (3151 West Harrison St)
June 1, 2016	IPRA Satellite Office – Investigator Availability	St. Sabina (1210 W. 78th Place)
June 8, 2016	IPRA Satellite Office – Investigator Availability	North Area Center (845 W. Wilson)
June 15, 2016	IPRA Satellite Office – Investigator Availability	Garfield Center (10 S. Kedzie)
June 16, 2016	Coalition of African American Leaders (COAL); to host a COAL Board Plus Forum, featuring IPRA Chief Administrator Ms. Sharon Fairley	Lake Shore Hotel - 4900 S. Lake Shore Drive.
June 22, 2016	IPRA Satellite Office – Investigator Availability	King Center (4314 S. Cottage Grove)
June 22, 2016	CAPS - 3rd District Advisory Committee Meeting	3 rd District (7040 S. Cottage Grove)
June 23, 2016	10th Ward Community	3235 E. 91 st Street

Date	Community Event	Location
	Meeting	
June 23, 2016	28 th Ward Community Meeting	Park Douglas Place (2719 W Roosevelt Rd)
June 28, 2016	20 th Ward Town Hall Meeting	Sherwood Park (5701 S. Shields)

Figure 13: The above chart describes IPRA's community outreach during 2Q 2016.

G. Satellite Offices

We understand that community accessibility is essential to the agency's ability to serve the citizens of Chicago. As of June 1, 2016, IPRA investigators are now available at four different satellite locations across the City. In partnership with the City's Department of Family & Support Services (DFSS) and Saint Sabina Church, every Wednesday of each month IPRA representatives now alternate between locations in East Garfield Park, Auburn Gresham, Uptown, and Grand Boulevard. Investigators can accept new complaints, answer any questions community members may have regarding the agency and/or the investigative process, and provide updates on pending investigations. IPRA investigative staff members are available at the below locations and times:

Location	Date/Time
Auburn Gresham St. Sabina Church 1210 W 78th Place 773.483.4300	First Wednesday of each month 5pm – 7pm
Uptown North Area Center 845 W. Wilson Ave. 312.744.2580; TTY: 312.744.2081	Second Wednesday of each month 2pm – 4pm
East Garfield Park Garfield Center 10 S. Kedzie Ave. 312.746.5400; TTY: 312.746.5445	Third Wednesday of each month 5pm – 7pm
Grand Boulevard King Center 4314 S. Cottage Grove 312.747.2300; TTY: 312.744.5619	Fourth Wednesday of each month 2pm – 4pm

Figure 14: IPRA's satellite office schedule.

IV. Complaints by Unit & Officer

a. Complaints by Officer¹¹

District	Number of Complaints
Unknown ¹²	71
1	45
2	79
3	63
4	69
5	67
6	86
7	73
8	75
9	52
10	48
11	109
12	63
14	19
15	60
16	48
17	23
18	42
19	52
20	24
22	43
24	22
25	59

Figure 15: Number of complaints per district of occurrence during the second quarter (in numerical order by Police District).¹³

District	Number of Complaints
11	109
8	75
7	73
4	69
5	67
3	63
12	63
15	60
25	59
9	52
19	52
10	48
16	48
1	45
22	43
18	42
20	24
17	23
24	22
14	19

Figure 16: Number of complaints per district of occurrence during the second quarter (in descending order).

In Figures 15 and 16, Lighter Grey signifies those districts with a substantially lower number of complaints, Grey signifies those districts that are below average, Red signifies those districts that are above average, and Dark Red signifies those districts with a substantially higher number of complaints.

¹¹ To analyze the data, IPRA calculated the following descriptive statistics: Mean: 55.5; Median: 55.5; St. Dev: 22.45; Range: 90; Confidence level: 9.95.

¹² Through the investigation, IPRA will determine the district of occurrence.

¹³ Please see Appendix A for a map of CPD police districts.

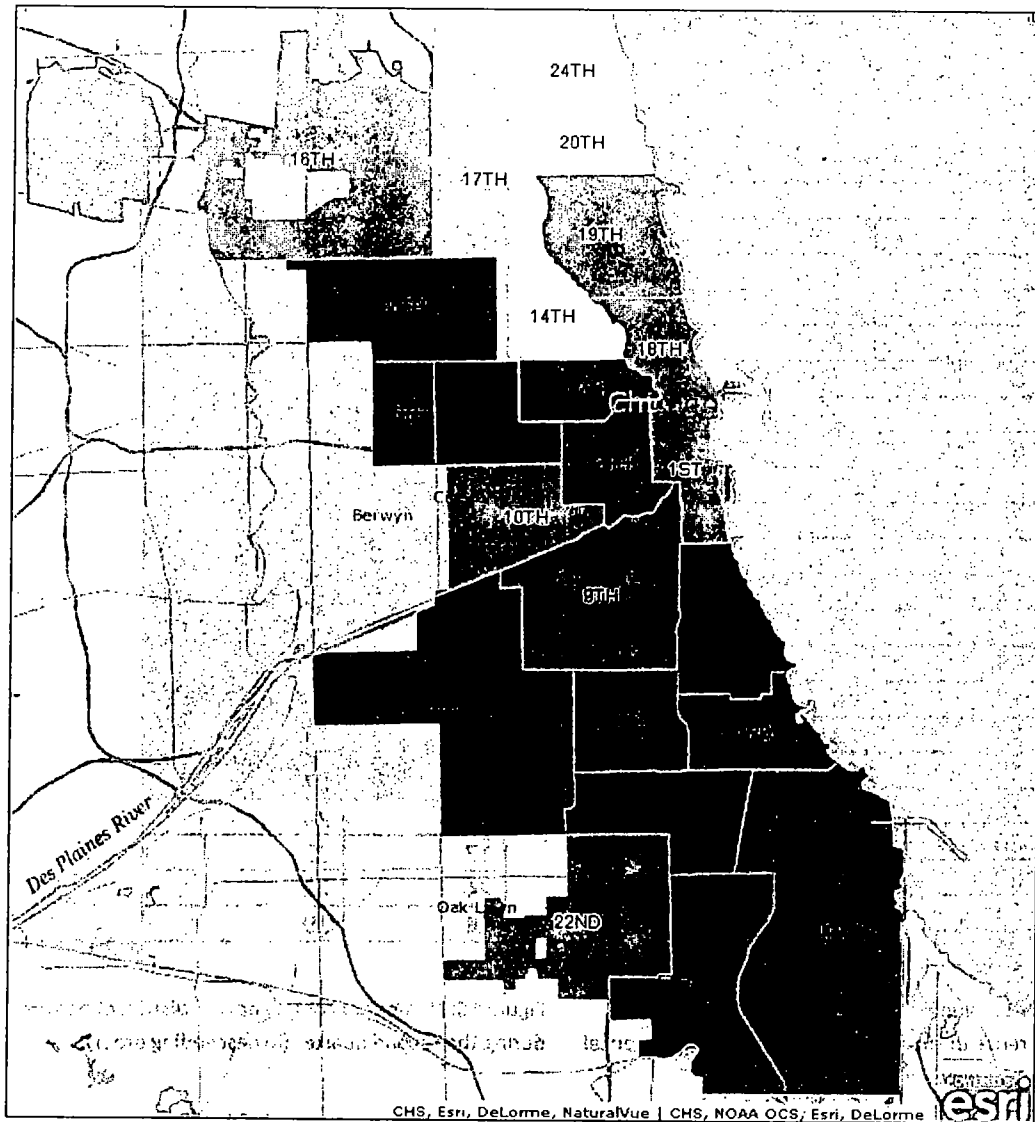


Figure 17: The above map represents the number of complaints filed per district.

Excluding unknown districts of occurrence, Figure 17 depicts the total number of complaints that occurred in each district during Q2 2016. The average is 55.5 complaints per district, which represents a 17% increase (approximately 8 complaints per district) from Q1 2016.

b. Complaints by Unit of Assignment¹⁴

The following chart reflects the number of members per unit with the identified number of complaints.

Complaints per member by unit of assignment		
<u>District 1</u> 24 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 2</u> 23 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>District 3</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 4 complaints
<u>District 4</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>District 5</u> 29 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 6</u> 30 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each
<u>District 7</u> 15 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>District 8</u> 40 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>District 9</u> 11 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each
<u>District 10</u> 32 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 11</u> 33 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 4 complaints	<u>District 12</u> 7 members with 1 complaint each
<u>District 14</u> 15 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 15</u> 19 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 16</u> 9 members with 1 complaint each 1 members with 2 complaints
<u>District 17</u> 7 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 18</u> 27 members with 1 complaint each 1 members with 2 complaints 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>District 19</u> 15 members with 1 complaint each
<u>District 20</u> 15 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 21¹⁵</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>District 22</u> 18 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints
<u>District 24</u> 8 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 25</u> 21 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>Airport Law Enforcement South (51)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each
<u>Detail Unit (57)</u> 4 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Special Investigations Section (079)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Legal Affairs Section (114)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Office of Crime Control Strategies (115)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Deployment Operations Center (116)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Bureau of Internal Affairs (121)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each
<u>Finance Division (122)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Human Resources Division (123)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Education and Training Division (124)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each

¹⁴ See Appendix B for additional data concerning complaints per member per unit.

¹⁵ District 21 is not a current district. This complaint is against an inactive member who is no longer a member of the Chicago Police Department.

Complaints per member by unit of assignment		
Public Safety Information Technology (PSIT) (125) 1 member with 1 complaint	Professional Counseling Division (128) 1 member with 1 complaint	Special Functions Division (141) 1 member with 1 complaint
Traffic Section (145) 6 members with 1 complaint each	Field Services Section (166) 3 members with 1 complaint each	Evidence and Recovered Property Section (167) 1 member with 1 complaint
Central Detention (171) 2 members with 1 complaint each	Forensic Services Division (177) 1 member with 1 complaint	Criminal Registration Unit (187) 2 members with 1 complaint each
Narcotics Section (189) 31 members with 1 complaint each 1 members with 2 complaints 1 members with 3 complaints	Intelligence Section (191) 1 member with 1 complaint	Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division (192) 2 members with 1 complaint each
Gang Investigation Division (193) 5 members with 1 complaint each	Bureau of Patrol – Area Central (211) 10 members with 1 complaint each	Bureau of Patrol – Area South (212) 13 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each
Bureau of Patrol – Area North (213) 13 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 3 complaints 1 member with 4 complaints	Timekeeping - Headquarters (222) 1 member with 1 complaint	Medical Section (231) 1 member with 1 complaint
Troubled Buildings Section (241) 2 members with 1 complaint each	Court Section (261) 1 member with 1 complaint	Forensic Services Evidence Technician Section (277) 1 member with 1 complaint
Gang Enforcement – Area Central (311) 9 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints 1 member with 3 complaints	Gang Enforcement – Area South (312) 6 members with 1 complaint each	Gang Enforcement – Area North (313) 8 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints
Canine Unit (341) 2 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	Alternate Response Section (376) 11 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	Gang Enforcement Division (393) 4 members with 1 complaint each
Detached Services – Miscellaneous Detail (543) 1 member with 1 complaint	Central Investigations Unit (606) 7 members with 1 complaint each	Central Investigations Unit (608) 7 members with 1 complaint each
Bureau of Detectives – Area Central (610) 10 members with 1 complaint each	Bureau of Detectives – Area South (620) 5 members with 1 complaint each	Bureau of Detectives – Area North (630) 9 members with 1 complaint each
Public Transportation Section (701) 3 members with 1 complaint each	Violence Reduction Initiative North (711) 1 member with 1 complaint	Violence Reduction Initiative South (712) 1 member with 1 complaint
	Summer Mobile Patrol (714) 1 member with 1 complaint	

Figure 18: The above chart depicts complaints per member per assigned unit.

V. Use of Deadly Force Policy Recommendations

Given recent community concerns regarding officer-involved shootings, we are focusing our attention in this 2nd Quarter 2016 report on the policies governing the Chicago Police Department's use-of-force, and in particular, the policy governing the use of deadly force. The following discussion and policy recommendations emanate from our recent review of several officer-involved shooting investigations as well as a review of "deadly force" policies among several peer police departments.¹⁶ A full report on these issues will be published later this summer; however, we will provide a summary of the key topics and recommendations here.

The use of physical force to achieve law enforcement goals is perhaps the most important privilege that we as a community bestow on our law enforcement professionals. This privilege, however, is not without limits. The contours of the scope of permissible use-of-force are shaped by law – the United States Constitution, state law, and, in many instances, municipal law as well. Although the legal framework provides boundaries defining acceptable use-of-force from a legal perspective, a department's policies are intended to reflect what we, the community, accept as permissible.

As outlined in a 1989 Supreme Court case, *Graham v. Connor*, the legal framework for assessing whether an officer's use-of-force is acceptable has its foundation in the United States Constitution.¹⁷ The two primary sources of constitutional protection against physically abusive governmental conduct are grounded in the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable seizures of the person and the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishments.¹⁸ Claims of excessive force that occur in the context of an arrest are analyzed based on Fourth Amendment standards, while claims of excessive force used to subdue a convicted prisoner are analyzed under an Eighth Amendment standard.¹⁹

In *Graham*, the Supreme Court explained that an excessive force claim arising in the context of an arrest or an investigatory stop of a free citizen, is most properly characterized as one invoking the Fourth Amendment's guarantee of a citizen's "right to be secure in their persons ... against unreasonable ... seizures of the person."²⁰ Determining whether the force used to effect a particular seizure is "reasonable" under the Fourth Amendment requires a careful balancing of "the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual's Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing governmental interests at stake."²¹ According to the Supreme Court,

¹⁶ See Appendix D for a list of the sources supporting this policy discussion.

¹⁷ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

¹⁸ *Id.* at 394.

¹⁹ See *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985); *Whitley v. Albers*, 475 U.S. 312 (1986).

²⁰ 490 U.S. at 394 (internal quotations omitted).

²¹ *Id.* at 396 (internal quotations omitted).

the assessment of reasonableness under the Fourth Amendment is “not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.”²² The Court has outlined a list of factors to be considered when assessing the reasonableness of force used by law enforcement officers which includes the following:

- The severity of the crime at issue;
- Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others;
- And whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.²³

An assessment of the reasonableness of a given use-of-force is judged from the perspective of a “reasonable officer on scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.”²⁴ When judging an officer’s acts, the reviewer should allow “for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.”²⁵

Because these terms are relatively undefined, there is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of use-of-force, nor is there a universal set of rules that governs when officers should use force and how much.²⁶ As such, police department policies can have a significant impact on how force is used in street-level encounters.²⁷

In addition to providing guidance to officers, uses of force policies are also critically important to police accountability because they define the conduct for which police officers can be held accountable.

a. Chicago Police Department Policy Governing the Use of Deadly Force

A copy of the current policy, CPD General Order G03-02-03, is provided as Appendix C to this report. Section II(A) of the policy outlines the circumstances in which deadly force is permissible:

A sworn member is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary:

1. to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person, or:

²² *Id.*

²³ *Garner*, 471 U.S. at 8-9.

²⁴ 490 U.S. at 396.

²⁵ *Id.* at 397.

²⁶ “Police Use of Force,” National Institute for Justice, Office of Justice Programs, modified April 13, 2015, available at <http://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/officer-safety/use-of-force/pages/welcome.aspx>.

²⁷ “Principles of Good Policing: Avoiding Violence Between Police and Citizens,” U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Services, revised September 2003, available at www.usdoj.gov.

2. to prevent an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and the sworn member reasonably believes that the person to be arrested:
 - a. has committed or has attempted to commit a forcible felony which involves the infliction, threatened infliction, or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or great bodily harm or;
 - b. is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or;
 - c. otherwise indicates that he or she will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.

Section III of the current CPD policy outlines several prohibitions regarding the use of firearms:

Use of firearms in the following ways is prohibited:

- A. Firing into crowds.
- B. Firing warning shots.
- C. Firing into buildings or through doors, windows, or other openings when the person lawfully fired at is not clearly visible.
- D. Firing at a subject whose action is only a threat to the subject himself (e.g., attempted suicide).
- E. Firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used against the sworn member or another person.

Section IV concludes the current CPD policy with the following proposition:

Affirmation of Protection of Life Policy

Sworn members will not unreasonably endanger themselves or another person to conform to the restrictions of this directive.

b. IPRA Review and Preliminary Recommendations

IPRA has begun a review of policies governing the use of deadly force for several other large, urban police departments.²⁸ Based on our preliminary review of policies and the published literature on the topic, we have identified the following areas of potential improvement to CPD's use of deadly force policy.

Recommendation #1: The "affirmation of the protection of life" provision should be revised to reflect that the department values all human life and should be placed as the first provision of the policy for greater emphasis.

²⁸ A list of the departments for which policies were reviewed is included in the appendices.

Based on our review of officer-involved shooting investigations, we are greatly concerned about the number of instances in which the use of deadly force may have been justified, but the scope of the force used appears excessive based on the totality of circumstances. In particular, there have been investigations where the evidence suggests that officers have continued to fire their weapons without making any assessment of whether the additional shots fired were really necessary. As examples, we point to the sixteen shots fired at LaQuan McDonald, thirteen shots at Flint Farmer. Many other departments are incorporating provisions that express a stronger, clearer commitment to the sanctity of life – for officers and the public.

Recommendation #2: Section II(A)(2), the provision that permits the use of deadly force to enforce the arrest of or prevent the escape of a fleeing felon, should be revised to require that deadly force can only be used where the officer reasonably believes that the fleeing suspect presents an immediate threat of harm to the officer or other individuals.

IPRA's review of officer-involved shooting investigations has revealed that many incidents arise out of an officer's interaction with an individual who the officer reasonably believes may have committed a serious felony offense. We have reviewed many cases in which the subject is fired upon while fleeing from the officer. In some, but not all cases, the evidence makes clear that the subject threatened the officer with a firearm to make good his escape. In other cases, the evidence is much less clear that the subject presented an imminent threat to the officer, or anyone else. In these cases, the policy should make clear that the need for deadly force is only present where the officer reasonably believes that the subject is either an immediate threat to the officer or an immediate threat to another person, or the public.

Recommendation #3: The policy should be revised to reflect that the context of the situation will be considered in evaluating the propriety of the officer's conduct. More specifically, many departments have adopted policy provisions that make clear that an officer's conduct leading up to the use of deadly force is an important consideration when evaluating a use-of-force incident. The goal of such policies is to discourage officers from using tactics that unnecessarily escalate a force incident or otherwise unnecessarily place the officer in a position that requires the use of deadly force.

Recommendation #4: The policy should explicitly articulate the factors that are considered in determining whether an officer's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable.

Most of the policies IPRA reviewed specifically articulate a list of factors that will be considered in determining the appropriate level of force. The most common enumerated factors include:

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to the officers or a danger to the community;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of officer versus subjects; and
- The environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances

We believe that explicitly stating the factors that will be used to assess reasonableness will enhance the effectiveness of the policy. By incorporating this information into the policy, officers are provided with clarity regarding the criteria by which their conduct will be evaluated. Moreover, including this information directly in the policy will help to ensure that they will be reflected in training. It is imperative that officers incorporate these kinds of facts and considerations into their daily policing practices.

Recommendation #5: The policy should be revised to require that, when possible under the circumstances, a warning should be given to a subject prior to deadly force being used.

We understand that these incidents evolve quickly and that officers do not always have the luxury of time in which to react to changing circumstances. However, the use of deadly force should always be a last resort. If there is ever an opportunity to provide a warning before using deadly force, such warning should be given. Many other jurisdictions are changing their policies to require that a warning be given, when

possible under the circumstances, particularly with regard to force being used against a person who is fleeing, rather than presenting a direct threat.

Recommendation #6: The policy should be revised to require that an officer may not draw his or her weapon unless the circumstances make clear that the use of deadly force is likely to be required.

Many jurisdictions have recognized that, to community members, the drawing of a firearm has a tremendous impact and, as such, is tantamount to the use-of-force itself. Many communities are incorporating guidance in their policies that discourage officers from drawing and pointing a weapon without sufficient factual basis to believe that deadly force is likely to become necessary.

A full report on the completed IPRA review will be made available later this quarter.

VI. Office of Inspector General Audit and Advisory of IPRA's Historical Reporting

Per Chicago's Municipal Code, IPRA is required to report on certain aspects of its investigative activity, including (a) the number of investigations initiated, closed, and pending; (b) the number of complaints sustained and not sustained; (c) the number of complaints filed in each district; (d) the number of complaints filed against each police officer in each district; and (e) the number of complaints referred to other agencies. Historically, even though there is no legal requirement to do so, IPRA has also reported on weapon discharge notifications, including officer-involved shootings where an individual was injured or killed, shootings where no one was injured, weapons discharges involving an animal (firearm or taser discharges that strike or are intended to strike an animal), and OC spray discharges. According to the Municipal Code, IPRA must publish data that is accurate as of the last day of the preceding month.²⁹

During 2013, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) launched an audit of the accuracy and completeness of IPRA's reporting on officer-involved weapon discharge incidents and CPD's and IPRA's risk management practices related to such incidents. In June of 2016, OIG concluded the audit and has issued an Advisory Letter to IPRA and the City of Chicago documenting OIG's findings and recommendations. Although OIG requested a response from the City of Chicago, rather than IPRA specifically, IPRA will submit a more detailed and formal response to the Advisory Letter on or before July 28, 2016, and, pursuant to OIG protocol, our response will be published by OIG alongside the Advisory Letter.³⁰ However, we felt it appropriate to address

²⁹ MCC 2-57-110.

³⁰ Of note, a review of OIG Advisory Letters on the OIG website revealed no other letters in which the OIG demanded a response from the City of Chicago rather than from the agency that was the subject of OIG's auditing activity.

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³⁰ Of note, a review of OIG Advisory Letters on the OIG website revealed no other letters in which the OIG demanded a response from the City of Chicago rather than from the agency that was the subject of OIG's auditing activity.

some of the issues OIG raised here in our report, as they involve work that is presently underway at the agency.

OIG Finding #1:

“OIG has determined that the public reporting by IPRA on CPD’s use-of-force prior to 2015 was inaccurate and incomplete.” As further outlined in the Advisory Letter, OIG determined that the numbers provided in IPRA’s quarterly reports on CPD weapons discharges did not match the number of actual incidents.

IPRA has researched the discrepancies and found that many of the discrepancies are due to CPD’s failure to notify IPRA of a weapon discharge. Other causes include false weapon discharge notifications and IPRA’s historical lack of consistent categorization of firearm discharges at animals that did not actually strike the animal.

IPRA provided this information to OIG prior to receiving their Advisory Letter. Although the letter complains of the discrepancies OIG observed, the letter makes no mention of the primary source of the discrepancies. IPRA does acknowledge that IPRA’s past failure to validate its own data resulted in lax oversight because IPRA did not investigate and fully report on incidents falling with its jurisdiction. As such, when OIG brought these discrepancies to our attention, we moved quickly to institute a new protocol for preparing and validating the data we publish in our quarterly reports. At this time, IPRA has taken steps that reduce or eliminate inaccuracies in the data we report to the extent possible based on the information technology infrastructure that we currently have in place. However, IPRA remains concerned about the effectiveness of the information systems at both IPRA and CPD and believes this is an important issue that must be addressed by reforms currently under consideration by the City. IPRA has begun to work in partnership with the City’s Department of Information Technology to identify and procure the resources we need to construct effective and independent information technology infrastructure for the new civilian police oversight agency.

OIG Finding #2:

“IPRA did not follow best practices for use-of-force reporting.” In particular, OIG faults IPRA for not reporting use-of-force data for incidents other than the five categories of weapons discharge incidents IPRA has historically reported on.

We agree that accurate and comprehensive reporting on a police department’s use-of-force is critical to transparency and public trust. However, accountability for CPD’s use-of-force reporting is not currently included in IPRA’s present reporting mandate as outlined in the Municipal Code. IPRA is not now and has never been afforded the resources necessary to provide this level of data maintenance, auditing, analysis and reporting.

Moreover, OIG's Advisory Letter specifically states that, according to subject matter experts, "*a police department's public use-of-force reporting should align comprehensively with a police department's use-of-force policies in order to fully reflect the range of force options*" (emphasis added). In our view, because the Department collects and maintains this data, to which IPRA has never had unfettered access, responsibility for publication of all use-of-force data has rested with the Department.

Given that OIG has always had jurisdiction to audit and review the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department, we are unsure why OIG is holding IPRA accountable for this lack of transparency. In fact, on March 30, 2016, IPRA sent a letter to OIG specifically requesting that OIG conduct an audit of the Department's use-of-force reports because IPRA has observed inconsistencies in some of the reports we have reviewed in the context of our investigations.³¹ IPRA understands the importance of accurate use-of-force reporting and its impact on how our investigations are conducted. Our concern for the accuracy of the Department's use-of-force reporting was reflected in our request for the audit as we explicitly expressed the view that a potential audit of CPD's use-of-force reporting was a higher priority than the other audit topics that were scheduled on OIG's 2016 audit plan. At this time, we are aware of no plans by OIG to undertake such an audit.

The fact that OIG is holding IPRA responsible for a perceived failure to report on the Department's use-of-force is even more surprising given that the Police Accountability Task Force, of which the Inspector General was a member, has recommended that the new Public Safety Inspector General be required to perform regularly scheduled audits the department's use-of-force information.³²

In addition to bringing this reporting issue to the attention of OIG, in March 2016, IPRA also informed the Department about our concerns about the accuracy of the Department's use-of-force reporting. It is our understanding that the Department is presently reviewing the general orders governing the use-of-force and use-of-force reporting. IPRA has publicly expressed the view that the community should have a voice in the development of the Department's reforms regarding the use-of-force and we hope the Department will seek community input before finalizing such policies.

OIG Finding #3:

"IPRA's public reporting provided insufficient contextual detail."

³¹ See Appendix E.

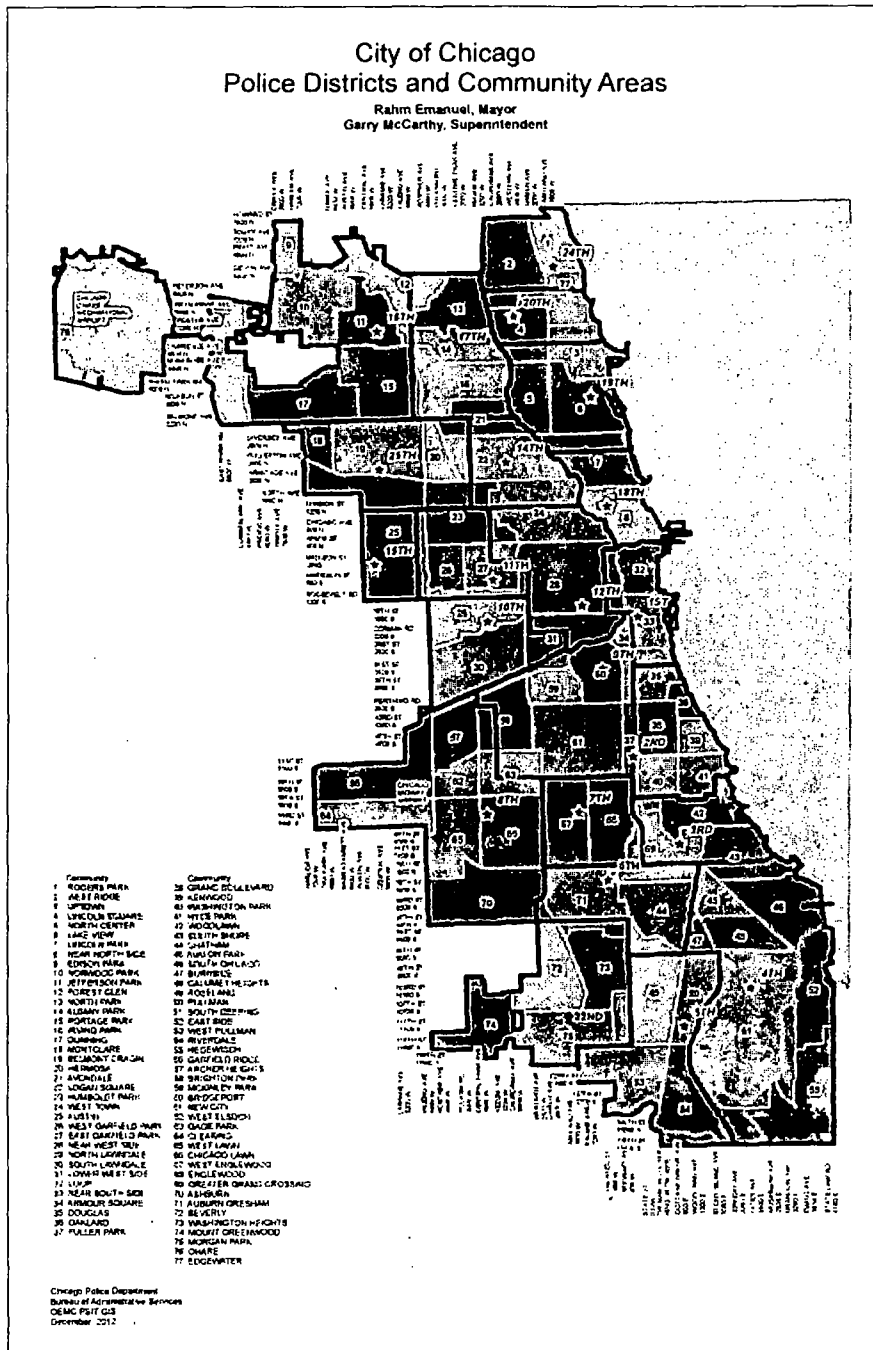
³² Police Accountability Task Force Recommendations for Reform, April 2016, Page 13.

We completely agree with this finding and have a number of initiatives underway to address this issue. For example, as discussed above, IPRA is in the process of constructing a database of information regarding officer-involved shooting incidents, which we anticipate will include the “contextual” information to which OIG refers. Once the data has been appropriately compiled and validated, we plan to make the database publicly available and will continue to build on the database as these events occur. This will be one of the important tactics we use to enhance transparency on use-of-force incidents that we investigate.

We look forward to a continued dialogue with the Office of the Inspector General on these and other topics.

Appendix A

The map below is a detailed map of CPD Police Districts and Chicago Community areas.



Appendix B³³

Table 1

The table below describes the number of complaints lodged against members per unit and total complaints lodged against members in each unit (in order by unit number).

Unit Number	Unit Name	# of Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
1	DISTRICT 1	289	26	28	9.0%	0.10
2	DISTRICT 2	367	24	25	6.5%	0.07
3	DISTRICT 3	348	35	41	10.1%	0.12
4	DISTRICT 4	358	35	40	9.8%	0.11
5	DISTRICT 5	341	29	29	8.5%	0.09
6	DISTRICT 6	358	33	36	9.2%	0.10
7	DISTRICT 7	431	16	17	3.7%	0.04
8	DISTRICT 8	371	41	42	11.1%	0.11
9	DISTRICT 9	353	13	15	3.7%	0.04
10	DISTRICT 10	340	34	36	10.0%	0.11
11	DISTRICT 11	438	34	37	7.8%	0.08
12	DISTRICT 12	337	7	7	2.1%	0.02
14	DISTRICT 14	237	15	15	6.3%	0.06
15	DISTRICT 15	334	19	19	5.7%	0.06
16	DISTRICT 16	223	10	11	4.5%	0.05
17	DISTRICT 17	223	7	7	3.1%	0.03
18	DISTRICT 18	339	29	32	8.6%	0.09
19	DISTRICT 19	374	15	15	4.0%	0.04
20	DISTRICT 20	220	17	19	7.7%	0.09
22	DISTRICT 22	250	22	27	8.8%	0.11
24	DISTRICT 24	283	8	8	2.8%	0.03
25	DISTRICT 25	357	23	25	6.4%	0.07
26	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNIT	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION	227	2	2	0.9%	0.01
45	DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT UNIT	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
50	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - NORTH	124	8	10	6.5%	0.08
51	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - SOUTH	42	2	2	4.8%	0.05
55	MOUNTED UNIT 26	28	0	0	0.0%	0.00
57	DETAIL UNIT 2	64	4	4	6.3%	0.06

³³ CPD provided total number of officers by Unit. IPRA did not validate CPD's numbers.

Unit Number	Unit Name	# of Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
59	MARINE OPERATIONS UNIT	42	1	1	2.4%	0.02
60	HELICOPTER OPERATIONS UNIT	8	0	0	0.0%	0.00
79	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT	29	2	2	6.9%	0.07
102	OFFICE OF NEWS	14	0	0	0.0%	0.00
111	OFFICE OF THE	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
114	LEGAL AFFAIRS SECTION	39	1	1	2.6%	0.03
115	OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES	24	1	1	4.2%	0.04
116	DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS CENTER	64	1	1	1.6%	0.02
120	BUREAU OF SUPPORT SERVICES	9	0	0	0.0%	0.00
121	BUREAU OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS	89	2	2	2.2%	0.02
122	FINANCE DIVISION 0	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
123	HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION	58	1	1	1.7%	0.02
124	EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION	158	2	2	1.3%	0.01
125	INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION	71	1	1	1.4%	0.01
126	INSPECTION DIVISION 10	13	0	0	0.0%	0.00
127	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	33	0	0	0.0%	0.00
128	PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION	7	1	1	14.3%	0.14
129	MANAGEMENT AND LABOR AFFAIRS SECTION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
130	TECHNOLOGY AND RECORDS GROUP	1	0	0	0.0%	0.00
133	INFORMATION AND STRATEGIC SERVICES	4	0	0	0.0%	0.00
135	CHICAGO ALTERNATIVE POLICING STRATEGY (CAPS) DIVISION	16	0	0	0.0%	0.00
136	SPECIAL EVENTS UNIT	11	0	0	0.0%	0.00
140	OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
141	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS DIVISION	12	1	1	8.3%	0.08
142	BUREAU OF PATROL	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
145	TRAFFIC SECTION 56	37	6	6	16.2%	0.16
148	TRAFFIC COURT UNIT	4	0	0	0.0%	0.00
153	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS SUPPORT UNIT	17	0	0	0.0%	0.00
161	GENERAL SUPPORT DIVISION	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
163	RECORDS INQUIRY SECTION	7	0	0	0.0%	0.00
166	FIELD SERVICES SECTION	114	3	3	2.6%	0.03
167	EVIDENCE AND RECOVERED PROPERTY SECTION	40	1	1	2.5%	0.03
169	POLICE DOCUMENTS SECTION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
171	CENTRAL DETENTION UNIT	42	2	2	4.8%	0.05
172	EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY	3	0	0	0.0%	0.00
177	FORENSIC SERVICES DIVISION	54	1	1	1.9%	0.02
179	REPRODUCTION AND GRAPHIC ARTS SECTION	7	0	0	0.0%	0.00
180	BUREAU OF DETECTIVES	27	0	0	0.0%	0.00

Unit Number	Unit Name	# of Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
184	YOUTH INVESTIGATION DIVISION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
187	CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT	13	2	2	15.4%	0.15
188	BUREAU OF ORGANIZED CRIME	9	0	0	0.0%	0.00
189	NARCOTICS DIVISION 239	344	33	36	9.6%	0.10
191	INTELLIGENCE SECTION 50	50	1	1	2.0%	0.02
192	VICE & ASSET FORFEITURE DIVISION	47	2	2	4.3%	0.04
193	GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION	163	5	5	3.1%	0.03
196	ASSET FORFEITURE SECTION	33	0	0	0.0%	0.00
211	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA CENTRAL	123	10	10	8.1%	0.08
212	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA SOUTH	90	15	17	16.7%	0.19
213	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA NORTH	108	12	17	11.1%	0.16
214	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
222	TIMEKEEPING UNIT	1	1	1	100.0%	1.00
231	MEDICAL SECTION 2	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
241	TROUBLED BUILDING SECTION	22	2	2	9.1%	0.09
261	COURT SECTION 4	51	1	1	2.0%	0.02
277	FORENSIC SERVICES EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN SECTION	84	1	1	1.2%	0.01
311	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	69	11	14	15.9%	0.20
312	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	70	6	6	8.6%	0.09
313	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	54	9	10	16.7%	0.19
341	CANINE UNIT 34	43	3	4	7.0%	0.09
353	SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	66	0	0	0.0%	0.00
376	ALTERNATE RESPONSE SECTION	205	12	13	5.9%	0.06
384	JUVENILE INTERVENTION SUPPORT CENTER (JISC)	41	0	0	0.0%	0.00
393	GANG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION	51	4	4	7.8%	0.08
441	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SECTION	16	0	0	0.0%	0.00
442	BOMB SQUAD 15	15	0	0	0.0%	0.00
541	FOP DETAIL 5	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
542	DETACHED SERVICES - GOVERNMENT SECURITY	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
543	DETACHED SERVICES - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	49	1	1	2.0%	0.02
545	PBPA SERGEANT 0	2	0	0	0.0%	0.00
549	INSPECTOR GENERAL DETAIL UNIT	1	0	0	0.0%	0.00
603	ARSON SECTION 17	21	0	0	0.0%	0.00
606	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION	97	7	7	7.2%	0.07
608	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT	28	1	1	3.6%	0.04
610	DETECTIVE AREA - CENTRAL	280	11	11	3.9%	0.04
620	DETECTIVE AREA - SOUTH	241	5	5	2.1%	0.02
630	DETECTIVE AREA - NORTH	256	9	9	3.5%	0.04

Unit Number	Unit Name	# of Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
701	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECTION	119	3	3	2.5%	0.03
702	CTA SECURITY UNIT	3	0	0	0.0%	0.00
704	TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT	41	0	0	0.0%	0.00
711	VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE NORTH	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
712	VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE SOUTH	17	1	1	5.9%	0.06
714	SUMMER MOBILE PATROL	104	1	1	1.0%	0.01

Table 2

The table below details number of complaints lodged against members per unit and total complaints lodged against members in each unit (in order from highest to lowest by percentage of members in unit with a complaint).

Unit Number	Unit Name	Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
222	TIMEKEEPING UNIT	1	1	1	100.0%	1.00
212	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA SOUTH	90	15	17	16.7%	0.19
313	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	54	9	10	16.7%	0.19
145	TRAFFIC SECTION 56	37	6	6	16.2%	0.16
311	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	69	11	14	15.9%	0.20
187	CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT	13	2	2	15.4%	0.15
128	PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING DIVISION	7	1	1	14.3%	0.14
213	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA NORTH	108	12	17	11.1%	0.16
8	DISTRICT 8	371	41	42	11.1%	0.11
3	DISTRICT 3	348	35	41	10.1%	0.12
10	DISTRICT 10	340	34	36	10.0%	0.11
4	DISTRICT 4	358	35	40	9.8%	0.11
189	NARCOTICS DIVISION 239	344	33	36	9.6%	0.10
6	DISTRICT 6	358	33	36	9.2%	0.10
241	TROUBLED BUILDING SECTION	22	2	2	9.1%	0.09
1	DISTRICT 1	289	26	28	9.0%	0.10
22	DISTRICT 22	250	22	27	8.8%	0.11
312	GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	70	6	6	8.6%	0.09
18	DISTRICT 18	339	29	32	8.6%	0.09
5	DISTRICT 5	341	29	29	8.5%	0.09
141	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS DIVISION	12	1	1	8.3%	0.08



Unit Number	Unit Name	Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
211	BUREAU OF PATROL - AREA CENTRAL	123	10	10	8.1%	0.08
393	GANG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION	51	4	4	7.8%	0.08
11	DISTRICT 11	438	34	37	7.8%	0.08
20	DISTRICT 20	220	17	19	7.7%	0.09
122	FINANCE DIVISION 0	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
231	MEDICAL SECTION 2	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
711	VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE NORTH	13	1	1	7.7%	0.08
606	CENTRAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION	97	7	7	7.2%	0.07
341	CANINE UNIT 34	43	3	4	7.0%	0.09
79	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT	29	2	2	6.9%	0.07
2	DISTRICT 2	367	24	25	6.5%	0.07
50	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - NORTH	124	8	10	6.5%	0.08
25	DISTRICT 25	357	23	25	6.4%	0.07
14	DISTRICT 14	237	15	15	6.3%	0.06
57	DETAIL UNIT 2	64	4	4	6.3%	0.06
712	VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE SOUTH	17	1	1	5.9%	0.06
376	ALTERNATE RESPONSE SECTION	205	12	13	5.9%	0.06
15	DISTRICT 15	334	19	19	5.7%	0.06
51	AIRPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION - SOUTH	42	2	2	4.8%	0.05
171	CENTRAL DETENTION UNIT	42	2	2	4.8%	0.05
16	DISTRICT 16	223	10	11	4.5%	0.05
192	VICE & ASSET FORFEITURE DIVISION	47	2	2	4.3%	0.04
115	OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES	24	1	1	4.2%	0.04
19	DISTRICT 19	374	15	15	4.0%	0.04
610	DETECTIVE AREA - CENTRAL	280	11	11	3.9%	0.04
7	DISTRICT 7	431	16	17	3.7%	0.04
9	DISTRICT 9	353	13	15	3.7%	0.04
608	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION UNIT	28	1	1	3.6%	0.04
630	DETECTIVE AREA - NORTH	256	9	9	3.5%	0.04
17	DISTRICT 17	223	7	7	3.1%	0.03
193	GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION	163	5	5	3.1%	0.03
24	DISTRICT 24	283	8	8	2.8%	0.03
166	FIELD SERVICES SECTION	114	3	3	2.6%	0.03
114	LEGAL AFFAIRS SECTION	39	1	1	2.6%	0.03
701	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECTION	119	3	3	2.5%	0.03
167	EVIDENCE AND RECOVERED PROPERTY SECTION	40	1	1	2.5%	0.03

Unit Number	Unit Name	Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
59	MARINE OPERATIONS UNIT	42	1	1	2.4%	0.02
121	BUREAU OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS	89	2	2	2.2%	0.02
12	DISTRICT 12	337	7	7	2.1%	0.02
620	DETECTIVE AREA - SOUTH	241	5	5	2.1%	0.02
543	DETACHED SERVICES - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	49	1	1	2.0%	0.02
191	INTELLIGENCE SECTION 50	50	1	1	2.0%	0.02
261	COURT SECTION 4	51	1	1	2.0%	0.02
177	FORENSIC SERVICES DIVISION	54	1	1	1.9%	0.02
123	HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION	58	1	1	1.7%	0.02
116	DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS CENTER	64	1	1	1.6%	0.02
125	INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION	71	1	1	1.4%	0.01
124	EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION	158	2	2	1.3%	0.01
277	FORENSIC SERVICES EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN SECTION	84	1	1	1.2%	0.01
714	SUMMER MOBILE PATROL	104	1	1	1.0%	0.01
44	RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION	227	2	2	0.9%	0.01
45	DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT UNIT	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
55	MOUNTED UNIT 26	28	0	0	0.0%	0.00
60	HELICOPTER OPERATIONS UNIT	8	0	0	0.0%	0.00
102	OFFICE OF NEWS	14	0	0	0.0%	0.00
111	OFFICE OF THE	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
120	BUREAU OF SUPPORT SERVICES	9	0	0	0.0%	0.00
126	INSPECTION DIVISION 10	13	0	0	0.0%	0.00
127	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	33	0	0	0.0%	0.00
129	MANAGEMENT AND LABOR AFFAIRS SECTION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
130	TECHNOLOGY AND RECORDS GROUP	1	0	0	0.0%	0.00
133	INFORMATION AND STRATEGIC SERVICES	4	0	0	0.0%	0.00
135	CHICAGO ALTERNATIVE POLICING STRATEGY (CAPS) DIVISION	16	0	0	0.0%	0.00
136	SPECIAL EVENTS UNIT	11	0	0	0.0%	0.00
140	OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
142	BUREAU OF PATROL	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
148	TRAFFIC COURT UNIT	4	0	0	0.0%	0.00
153	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS SUPPORT UNIT	17	0	0	0.0%	0.00
161	GENERAL SUPPORT DIVISION	10	0	0	0.0%	0.00
163	RECORDS INQUIRY SECTION	7	0	0	0.0%	0.00
169	POLICE DOCUMENTS SECTION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
172	EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY	3	0	0	0.0%	0.00

Unit Number	Unit Name	Assigned Officers	Officers with Complaints	Total Complaints	% of Officers with Complaints	Complaints per Officer
179	REPRODUCTION AND GRAPHIC ARTS SECTION	7	0	0	0.0%	0.00
180	BUREAU OF DETECTIVES	27	0	0	0.0%	0.00
184	YOUTH INVESTIGATION DIVISION	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
188	BUREAU OF ORGANIZED CRIME	9	0	0	0.0%	0.00
196	ASSET FORFEITURE SECTION	33	0	0	0.0%	0.00
353	SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	66	0	0	0.0%	0.00
384	JUVENILE INTERVENTION SUPPORT CENTER (JISC)	41	0	0	0.0%	0.00
441	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SECTION	16	0	0	0.0%	0.00
442	BOMB SQUAD 15	15	0	0	0.0%	0.00
541	FOP DETAIL 5	6	0	0	0.0%	0.00
542	DETACHED SERVICES - GOVERNMENT SECURITY	18	0	0	0.0%	0.00
545	PBPA SERGEANT 0	2	0	0	0.0%	0.00
549	INSPECTOR GENERAL DETAIL UNIT	1	0	0	0.0%	0.00
603	ARSON SECTION 17	21	0	0	0.0%	0.00
702	CTA SECURITY UNIT	3	0	0	0.0%	0.00
704	TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT	41	0	0	0.0%	0.00
26	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNIT	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
214	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Appendix C

CPD's General Order 03-02-03, "Deadly Force"

Chicago Police Department		General Order G03-02-03	
 DEADLY FORCE			
			
ISSUE DATE:	10 February 2015	EFFECTIVE DATE:	10 February 2015
RESCINDS:	1-October 2002 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

I. **PURPOSE**

This directive:

- A. sets forth Department policy regarding a sworn member's use of deadly force
- B. establishes guidelines controlling the use of deadly force by sworn members.

II. **DEPARTMENT POLICY**

- A. A sworn member is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary:
 - 1. to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person, or;
 - 2. to prevent an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and the sworn member reasonably believes that the person to be arrested:
 - a. has committed or has attempted to commit a forcible felony which involves the infliction, threatened infliction, or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or great bodily harm or;
 - b. is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or;
 - c. otherwise indicates that he or she will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
- B. Sworn members who discharge a firearm will comply with the procedures detailed in the Department directive entitled "Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members."

III. **DEPARTMENT PROHIBITIONS FOR USE OF DEADLY FORCE**

Use of firearms in the following ways is prohibited:

- A. Firing into crowds.
- B. Firing warning shots.
- C. Firing into buildings or through doors, windows, or other openings when the person lawfully fired at is not clearly visible.
- D. Firing at a subject whose action is only a threat to the subject himself (e.g., attempted suicide)
- E. Firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used against the sworn member or another person

IV. **AFFIRMATION OF PROTECTION OF LIFE POLICY**

Sworn members will not unreasonably endanger themselves or another person to conform to the restrictions of this directive

G03-02-03 Deadly Force
© Chicago Police Department, February 2015

Current as of 05 June 2015.1502 hrs
Page 1 of 2

(Items indicated by italics/double underline have been added or revised)

Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

15-025 MWK

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Deadly Force (720 ILCS 5/7-8)**

A. Deadly force is force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm and includes

1. The firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested, even though no intent exists to kill or inflict great bodily harm; and

2. The firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding.

B. A peace officer's discharge of a firearm using ammunition designed to disable or control an individual without creating the likelihood of death or great bodily harm (i.e., impact munitions) shall not be considered force likely to cause death or bodily harm

2. **Use of Force to Prevent Escape (720 ILCS 5/7-9)**

A peace officer or other person who has an arrested person in custody is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting the person.

3. **Forcible Felony (720 ILCS 5/2-8)**

A forcible felony means any treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, residential burglary, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

Appendix D

Secondary Sources

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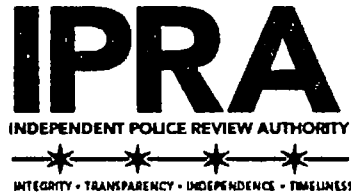
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Appendix E

IPRA's letter to OIG requesting an audit of CPD Use of Force reports.



Joseph Ferguson
Inspector General, City of Chicago
740 N. Sedgwick St, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60654

March 30, 2016

Re: 2016 OIG Audit Plan

Dear Inspector General Ferguson: *Foe*

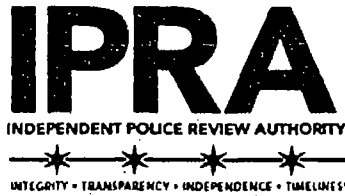
Pursuant to the OIG APR 2016 Annual Plan, OIG has identified three potential program audit topics for the Chicago Police Department in 2016:

- 1) CPD's Compliance with the Freedom of Information Act
- 2) CPD's management and maintenance of dashboard cameras and footage
- 3) CPD's early intervention system

I am writing to request that you consider adding an audit of CPD's Use of Force Reporting and that you prioritize this potential program audit above the others on your 2016 plan.

As you are aware, in the course of IPRA investigations into allegations of excessive force and incidents involving the use of force by CPD department members (e.g. officer-involved shootings), we review the Tactical Response Reports, commonly referred to as "TRR's" that are completed by the involved officers. Pursuant to CPD Special Order S03-02-04, involved members are required to complete the report and review the report for completeness and accuracy. Moreover, Field Supervisors are required to ensure that the involved members complete the reports. Field Supervisors are permitted to complete a TRR on behalf of an involved officer if the officer is "incapacitated." In the context of our investigations, we at IPRA have observed several instances in which the information in the TRR is either incomplete or inaccurate. In addition, we have observed several TRR's that were completed by a Field Supervisor rather than the involved member, where there was no indication that the involved member was incapacitated.

1615 WEST CHICAGO AVENUE, 4TH FLOOR, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
312.746.3594 (COMPLAINT LINE) | 312.746.3609 (MAIN LINE) | 312.745.3593 (TTY) | WWW.IPRACHICAGO.ORG

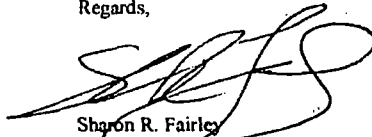


The accuracy and integrity of Use of Force reporting is essential to understanding how and under what circumstances officers are using force, which is an important policy issue facing the department and an area of great concern to the community. As you know, earlier this year, the department issued new guidance around dash cam use and maintenance, so an audit of this topic would not necessarily yield accurate information as the new policy is just getting underway. Regarding the early intervention system, it is my understanding that the Police Accountability Task Force and the DOJ are likely to be making recommendations about this. Therefore, the department's approach to early intervention is likely to undergo substantial change in the very near future.

For these reasons, we believe an audit of CPD's Use of Force Reporting is more pressing than the other topics currently on the 2016 Audit plan.

We hope you will consider initiating an audit of CPD's Use of Force reporting as soon as is practicable this year.

Regards,



Sharon R. Fairley
Chief Administrator

1615 WEST CHICAGO AVENUE, 4TH FLOOR, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
312.746.3594 (COMPLAINT LINE) | 312.746.3609 (MAIN LINE) | 312.745.3593 (TTY) | WWW.IPRACHICAGO.ORG

Appendix F

Abstracts of Sustained Cases for 2Q 2016.

Log# 300039

Notification Date: August 17, 2004

Location: 17th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Sergeant, Male/Hispanic, 44, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2000

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 42, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2000

Subject 1: Hispanic/Female, 17

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A, Officer B, it was alleged that Officer A and Officer B were involved in an unauthorized high-speed pursuit of a van. During their pursuit, the van they were following struck the Subject's vehicle, and the Subject, was ejected from her vehicle. After the traffic accident, it was alleged that Officer A and Officer B failed to remain at the scene of the accident and engaged in a foot pursuit of the driver of the van. It was also alleged that in several written and oral reports made after the incident, Officer A and Officer B made false statements by stating that the accident did not occur while they were in pursuit of the van, but that Officers A and B were nearby and heard the noise from a traffic accident and then approached the scene. Officers A and B made several other inconsistent reports regarding the incident in depositions and testimony in the civil suit filed as a result of this incident.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers and witness officers, and statements from the accused officers and witness officers in depositions taken in a civil suit against the accused officers, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation #1: Disobeyed of an order or directive, whether written or oral when he became involved in an unauthorized vehicle pursuit**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #2: Left his duty assignment without being properly relieved or without proper authorization**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #3: Failed to perform his duty when he failed to immediately notify OEMC of a traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #4: Failed to perform his duty when he failed to immediately request medical attention for Subject 1 who was injured in the traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #5: Made a false oral report regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #6: Made a false written report regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #7: Gave false oral testimony in a sworn deposition regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #8: Gave false oral testimony in a sworn deposition regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #9: Made a false oral report of his actions regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #10: Made a false written report of his actions regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation #1: Disobeyed of an order or directive, whether written or oral when he became involved in an unauthorized vehicle pursuit**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #2: Left his duty assignment without being properly relieved or without proper authorization**
 - A finding of Sustained

- **Allegation #3: Failed to perform his duty when he failed to immediately notify OEMC of a traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #4: Failed to perform his duty when he failed to immediately request medical attention for Subject 1 who was injured in the traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #5: Made a false oral report regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #6: Made a false written report regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #7: Gave false oral testimony in a sworn deposition regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #8: Gave false oral testimony in a sworn deposition regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #9: Made a false oral report of his actions regarding his involvement in the vehicle pursuit and resulting traffic accident**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1041278

Notification Date: November 7, 2010

Location: 7th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Detention Aide, Male/Black, 52, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2005

Subject 1: White/Male, 48

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A, it was alleged that Officer A punched Subject 1 in the face while searching Subject 1 before placing him in lockup.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers, witness officers, and the subject; and video footage, IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Use of excessive force by punching subject**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of an **11 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

Log# 1045896

Notification Date: June 5, 2011

Location: 12th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Female/Hispanic, 38, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 1999

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Female/White, 31, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2006

Subject 1: Male/Black, 38

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A and Officer B, it was alleged that Officer A and Officer B were in violation of Department Directives regarding the use of deadly force after Officer A and Officer B were engaged in a pursuit of Subject 1 and both officers discharged weapons at Subject 1. During the subsequent investigation, it was discovered and alleged that Officer A failed to properly secure the firearm and discharged a weapon not registered to her during the police involved shooting.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers and involved officers; and department reports IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Violated Department Directives in relation to the use of deadly force when she discharged a weapon at subject**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 2: Failure to properly secure her weapon and subsequently obtaining a weapon which was not registered to Officer A**
 - During mediation, Officer A agreed to accept IPRA's finding of "Sustained"
- **Allegation 3: Discharging a weapon which was not registered to Officer A during a police involved shooting**
 - During mediation, Officer A agreed to accept IPRA's finding of "Sustained"

During mediation, Officer A agreed to accept IPRA's penalty of a **10 DAY SUSPENSION** for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Violated Department Directives in relation to the use of deadly force when she discharged a weapon at subject**
 - A finding of Unfounded

Log# 1045950

Notification Date: June 7, 2011

Location: 7th District

Complaint Type: Firearm Discharge

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 30, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2002

Subject 1: Male/Black, 29

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A violated Department policy regarding the use of deadly force when he shot Subject 1, without justification, while Officer A was responding to a domestic disturbance call. It was alleged that three shots fired by Officer A were not in compliance with Department policy.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officer, involved officers, and witness officers; deposition testimony from the accused officer in-car camera footage; and department reports, IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Disobeyed an order or directive, whether written or oral when he violated Department policy regarding the use of deadly force when he shot Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Additional Count: Engaged in an action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department when he violated Department policy regarding the use of deadly force when he shot Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Additional Count 2: Unlawfully and unnecessarily used or displayed a weapon when he violated Department policy regarding the use of deadly force when he shot Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1050142

Notification Date: November 20, 2011

Location: 5th District

Complaint Type: Extraordinary Occurrence

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 36, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of

Appointment – 2004

Officer B: Detention Aide, Male/Black, 40, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 1998

Subject 1: Male/Black, 66

Summary: In an incident involving Officers A and B, it was alleged that failed to follow Department policies and procedures by failing to report to a Sergeant and to a watch commander that Subject 1 was at an emotional risk at the time of his arrival at the lockup facility. It was also alleged that Officers A and B failed to follow Department policies and procedures when they failed to monitor Subject 1 who was at an emotional risk, and failed to send Subject 1 to the hospital.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders and Guidelines for Arrestee Screening and Monitoring; and statements to IPRA from the accused officers and witness officers; IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to notify a Sergeant of an arrestee who was at an emotional risk**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to notify a watch commander of an arrestee who was at an emotional risk**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to send an arrestee under his care and control who was at an emotional risk to the hospital**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to monitor an arrestee under his care and control who was intoxicated and at an emotional risk for changing or deteriorating conditions by failing to keep subject in sight**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **20 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1:** Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to notify a Sergeant of an arrestee who was at an emotional risk
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 2:** Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to notify a watch commander of an arrestee who was at an emotional risk
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3:** Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to send an arrestee under his care and control who was at an emotional risk to the hospital
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4:** Failed to follow a Department Special Order when he failed to monitor an arrestee under his care and control who was intoxicated and at an emotional risk for changing or deteriorating conditions by failing to keep subject in sight
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **20 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1051991

Notification Date: February 19, 2012

Location: 2nd District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 35, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 2000

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 57, On-Duty, In Uniform, Year of Appointment – 1990

Subject 1: Male/Black, 33

Summary: In an incident involving the Officers, it was alleged that Officer A grabbed and handcuffed Subject 1, as well as transported Subject 1 to the hospital against his will. In addition, it was alleged that Officers A and B released Subject 1 without approval from the watch commander.

Finding(s): Based on video surveillance; statements to IPRA from the accused officers and subject; medical records; department reports; department special orders and rules; and the 4th Amendment of the United States Constitution, IPRA recommended the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Detaining subject without justification**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Transporting subject to the hospital against his will**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Slamming the subject against a wall**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Directly profanity towards the subject**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Releasing the subject from custody without approval from the watch commander**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **7 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Releasing the subject from custody without approval from the watch commander**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **5 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1053273

Notification Date: April 12, 2012

Location: 22nd District

Complaint Type: Unnecessary Display of Weapon

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 44, Off-Duty, Not in uniform, Year of Appointment – 2002

Subject 1: Male/Black, 48

Subject 2: Female/Black

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A pointed his weapon, used profanity and a racial slur, and threatened Subject 1, as well as, engaged in a verbal and physical altercation with Subject 2.

Finding(s): Based on department rules; state law; statements to IPRA from the accused officer, subjects, and witnesses; and OEMC transmissions, IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Pointing his weapon, disrespect or maltreatment, and the unlawful or unnecessary use or display of his weapon at Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
 - **Allegation 2: Failed to properly secure his weapon inside his vehicle**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 3: Calling and directly profanity at Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 4: Threatening Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 5: Calling Subject 1 names that impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its police and goals or bring discredit upon the Department**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 6-7: Threatening Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
 - **Allegation 8: Engaging in an unjustified physical altercation with Subject 2 while on or off duty**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
 - **Allegation 9: Verbally and physically abused Subject 2**
 - A finding of Not Sustained

A penalty of a **90 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1059216

Notification Date: December 28, 2012

Location: 12th District

Complaint Type: Domestic Altercation – Physical Abuse

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 39, Off-Duty, Not in uniform, Year of Appointment – 2004

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 42, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1991

Subject 1: Female/Hispanic, 32

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A engaged in a verbal and physical altercation with Subject 1. As well, it was alleged that Officer B failed to initiate a complaint register number and follow Department procedures.

Finding(s): Based on department rules and general and special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers, subject, and witnesses; audio recordings; 911 calls, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Engaging in an unjustified verbal altercation with Subject 1**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 2: Verbally abusing Subject 1**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 3: Engaging in an unjustified physical altercation with Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Pushing Subject 1 against a door**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Striking Subject 1 on her chest**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 6: Roughly grabbing Subject 1 by the wrist/arm**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 7: Slamming Subject 1's phone from her hand when trying to call 911 for assistance**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 8: Stopping Subject 1 from locking the property gate and preventing Subject 1 from entering her property**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 9: Attempting to enter Subject 1's house without permission**
 - A finding of Not Sustained

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Violating a General and Special Orders by failing to initiate a complaint register number and following procedures outlined in the Department Directive when a Department member was involved in a domestic incident and a crime/misconduct by the Department member was alleged**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **3 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

Log# 1061264

Notification Date: April 9, 2013

Location: 4th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 44, Off-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2000

Subject 1: Male/Black, 19

Subject 2: Male/Black, 19

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A engaged in a verbal altercation with the Subjects that led to Officer A using excessive force.

Finding(s): Based on department rules and orders; and statements to IPRA from the accused officer, subjects, and witnesses, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Engaging in a verbal altercation with Subject 1 that included calling Subject 1 profanities**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Threatening Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Engaging in a verbal altercation with Subject 1 that included calling Subject 1 profanities**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Slapping Subject 1's hand**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Slapping Subject 1's face**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 6: Putting a taser on Subject 2's back without justification**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 7: Directed profanity at Subject 2**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 8: Wore prescribed CPD attire while working secondary employment**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **3 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1061399

Notification Date: April 12, 2013

Location: 9th District

Complaint Type: Firearm Discharge

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 33, Off-Duty, Not in uniform, Year of Appointment – 2001

Subject 1: Female/White, 30

Subject 2: Female/White

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A created a disturbance while intoxicated. It was alleged that Officer A drove to the residence belonging to Subjects 1 and 2 after consuming alcohol and was approaching the residence when he discharged his firearm. Subject 2 exited the residence and saw Officer A lying on the ground and holding his leg, leading her to believe that Officer A had shot himself, and at which time a neighbor called 911. Officer A then claimed that he accidentally discharged his forearm while trying to re-holster it, and directed profanity at Subject's 1 and 2 and the neighbors. Officer A was not injured. It was alleged that after being transported to the 9th district station, Officer A denied the allegations against him, including causing a disturbance while intoxicated; operating a vehicle while intoxicated; falsely reporting that he accidentally discharged his firearm; directing profanities and the Subjects 1 and 2 and witnesses; and misleading the Subjects 1 and 2 and the witnesses regarding shooting himself in the leg.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officer, Subjects 1 and 2, witness officers and witnesses, phone records; involved officers, and witness; and department reports, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Intoxication on or off duty**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Violated a law or ordinance when he operated his personal vehicle while intoxicated**

- A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Disobeyed an order, whether written or oral, when he was in possession of his firearm when there was a likelihood he would be consuming alcohol**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Unlawfully and unnecessarily displayed his firearm**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Unlawfully and unnecessarily discharged his firearm**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 6: Was inattentive to his duty when he failed to re-holster his firearm after discharging it**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 7: Engaged in unjustified verbal altercation with when he directed profanities at the subjects and witnesses**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 8: Engaged in an action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department when he misled subjects and witnesses regarding shooting himself in the leg**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 9: Made a false oral report when he reported to a Sergeant that he accidentally discharged his firearm while attempting to re-holster it**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 10: Made a false oral report when he stated he did not cause a disturbance while intoxicated**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 11: Made a false oral report when he stated he did not operate his vehicle while intoxicated**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 12: Made a false oral report when he stated he did not discharge his firearm without justification**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 13: Made a false oral report when he stated he did not direct profanities at the subjects and witnesses**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 14: Made a false oral report when he stated that he did not mislead subjects and witnesses into believing he shot himself in the leg**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 15: Made a false oral report when he reported to a Sergeant that he accidentally discharged his firearm while attempting to re-holster it**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1061779

Notification Date: April 26, 2013

Location: 10th District

Complaint Type: Unnecessary Display of Weapon

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 55, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1986

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 50, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1988

Subject 1: Male/Black, 31

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A yelled obscenities and held his taser against Subject 1's head. Also, it was alleged that Officer B arrived to the incident scene and failed to initiate a log number after Subject 1 reported misconduct on Officer A's part.

Finding(s): Based on department rules and orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers, subject, and witnesses; and in-car camera footage, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Verbally abused Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Holding a taser next to Subject 1's head and threatening to deploy the taser**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Issuing vehicle traffic citations to Subject 1 without justification**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **30 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained

allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Failing to initiate a log number after Subject 1 reported misconduct on the part of Officer 1**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **5 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1067362

Notification Date: February 6, 2014

Location: 10th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 38, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2006

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 37, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2001

Officer C: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 35, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2004

Officer D: Chicago Police Officer, Male/ White, 37, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2004

Officer E: Chicago Police Officer, Male/ White, 32, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2005

Officer F: Chicago Police Officer, Male/ White, 33, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2004

Subject 1: Female/Black, 55

Subject 2: Male/Black, 24

Subject 3: Female/Black

Summary: In an incident involving Officers it was alleged that the Officers illegally entered and searched Subject 1's residence. In addition, it was alleged that Officers A, C, and D grabbed and handcuffed Subject 1, as well as, unreasonably seized items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3. Furthermore, it was alleged that Officer B coerced Subject 1 by threatening her, and failed to supervise the entire search.

Finding(s): Based on the US Constitution; department rules and orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers and subject; department reports; and consent to search sheets, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Grabbing and slamming Subject 1 against the wall**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Handcuffing Subject 1 in a rough manner and too tightly**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Unreasonably seizing items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3 during an illegal search**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Making a false report, written or oral**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Coercing Subject 1 by threatening to arrest/prosecute her if she did not cooperate with the illegal search by signing a Consent to Search form**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Failing to have a participating member in the search attired in the prescribed seasonal field uniform**
 - A finding of Sustained

- **Allegation 4: Failing to ensure the Consent to Search form specifically indicated the scope of the search**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Failing to ensure that Subject 1 had authority to give consent to search Subject 2's bedroom**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 6: Failing to supervise the entire consent to search incident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 7: Approving an Original Case Incident Report documenting information that he knew was false**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer C:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Grabbing and slamming Subject 1 against the wall**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Handcuffing Subject 1 in a rough manner and too tightly**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Unreasonably seizing items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3 during an illegal search**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Making a false report, written or oral**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer D:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Grabbing and slamming Subject 1 against the wall**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Handcuffing Subject 1 in a rough manner and too tightly**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Unreasonably seizing items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3 during an illegal search**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Making a false report, written or oral**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer E:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 2: Grabbing and slamming Subject 1 against the wall**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 3: Handcuffing Subject 1 in a rough manner and too tightly**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 4: Unreasonably seizing items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3 during an illegal search**
 - A finding of Unfounded

Officer F:

- **Allegation 1: Entered and searched Subject 1's residence without a search warrant or an exception to the search warrant requirements**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 2: Grabbing and slamming Subject 1 against the wall**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 3: Handcuffing Subject 1 in a rough manner and too tightly**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 4: Unreasonably seizing items belonging to Subjects 2 and 3 during an illegal search**
 - A finding of Unfounded

Log# 1068036

Notification Date: March 17, 2014

Location: 25th District

Complaint Type: Improper Search

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 40, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1998

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 41, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1996

Officer C: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 58, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1982

Officer D: Chicago Police Officer, Male/ White, 40, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1998

Subject 1: Male/White, 31

Summary: In an incident involving the Officers it was alleged that the Officers failed to properly search Subject 1, where he later cut himself.

Finding(s): Based on department rules and orders; and statements to IPRA from the accused officers IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Failing to properly search the arrestee**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **REPRIMAND** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

- Officer B:**
- **Allegation 1: Failing to properly search the arrestee**
 - A finding of Unfounded

- Officer C:**
- **Allegation 1: Failing to properly search the arrestee**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **VIOLATION NOTED** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

Officer D:

- **Allegation 1: Failing to properly search the arrestee**
 - During mediation, Officer D agreed to accept IPRA's finding of "Sustained"

During mediation, Officer D agreed to accept and to not contest a **VIOLATION NOTED – NO DISCIPLINE** from the CPD for the Sustained finding

Log# 1068324

Notification Date: April 1, 2014

Location: 8th District

Complaint Type: Sexual Orientation

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Female/White, 37, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1999

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 59, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1995

Officer C: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Hispanic, 49, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 1998

Officer D: Chicago Police Officer, Male/ Hispanic, 41, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2005

Officer E: Unknown

Subject 1: Male/Black, 25

Summary: In an incident involving Officers it was alleged that the Officers' actions brought discredit upon the Department, failed to perform any duty, and

disrespected Subject 1 by calling him a derogatory name.

Finding(s): Based on department rules and orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers, subject, and witnesses; and security camera footage, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Stating to Subject 1 words which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department**
 - A finding of Unfounded

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Referring to Subject 1 that brings discredit upon the Department and disrespects Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Engaging in conduct unbecoming of a Chicago Police Officer**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Failing to report misconduct committed by Officer C**
 - A finding of Not Sustained

A penalty of a **2 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer C:

- **Allegation 1: Engaging in conduct unbecoming of a Chicago Police Officer**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **5 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

Officer D:

- **Allegation 1: Engaging in conduct unbecoming of a Chicago Police Officer**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **1 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegation.

Officer E:

- **Allegation 1: Dragging Subject 1 out of the seat and pushed him out of the hospital's front entrance**
 - A finding of Unfounded
- **Allegation 2: Failing to provide Subject 1 with medical assistance**
 - A finding of Unfounded

Log# 1068611

Notification Date: April 15, 2014

Location: 14th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Crossing Guard, Female/Hispanic, 48, Off-Duty, Not in uniform, Year of Appointment – 2000

Subject 1: Female/White, 20

Subject 2: Female/White 46

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A, it was alleged that Officer A stuck Subject 2 with a hammer during an altercation. Officer A placed under arrest and subsequently convicted of battery.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officer, involved officers, and subjects; and medical records, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation #1: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty when she struck Subject 2 with a hammer**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation #2: Was in violation of any law or ordinance and undertook an action which brought discredit upon the Department by undertaking her actions related to this incident**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **15 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1069863

Notification Date: June 17, 2014

Location: 11th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 37, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2003

Subject 1: Male/Black, 15

Subject 2: Female/Black

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A directed profanity towards Subject 1, punched Subject 1 on his chest knocking him to the ground, failed to document his encounter with the Subject 1, and that Officer A made a false report related to this incident.

Finding(s): Based on statements to IPRA from the accused officers; medical records; and department reports/records, IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Engaging in an unjustified verbal altercation with Subject 1 by directing profanity towards him**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 2: Disrespect to or maltreatment by punching Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 3: Inattention to duty by failing to document the encounter**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of **SEPARATION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1069956

Notification Date: June 23, 2014

Location: 7th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 33, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2006

Officer B: Chicago Police Officer, Male/Black, 34, On-Duty, In uniform, Year of Appointment – 2007

Subject 1: Male/Black

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A and Officer B, it was alleged that Officer A physically abused Subject 1 when he pushed Subject 1, punched Subject 1 in the face, kneed Subject 1, challenged Subject 1 to a fight. It was also alleged that Officer A failed to complete a contact card for his contact with Subject 1. It was alleged that Officer B physically abused Subject 1 by jumping on his back, pacing his knee on Subject 1's face. It was alleged that Officer B also failed to complete a contact card related to this incident.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; statements to IPRA from the accused officers and the subject; witness statements; and surveillance video, IPRA recommends the following:

- Officer A:**
- **Allegation 1: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for pushing Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
 - **Allegation 2: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for punching Subject 1**

- A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation3: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for kneeling Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for challenging Subject 1 to a fight**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, for failing to complete a contact card in relation to this incident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Additional Violation: Engaging in actions or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings disrespect upon the Department**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **35 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Officer B:

- **Allegation 1: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for jumping on Subject 1's back**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty for kneeling Subject 1**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation3: Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, for failing to complete a contact card in relation to this incident**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Additional Violation: Engaging in actions or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings disrespect upon the Department**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **15 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.

Log# 1070393

Notification Date: July 17, 2014

Location: 16th District

Complaint Type: Excessive Force

Officer A: Chicago Police Officer, Male/White, 44, Off-Duty, Not in uniform, Year of Appointment – 1994

Subject 1: Female/White

Subject 2: Male/White, 22

Summary: In an incident involving Officer A it was alleged that Officer A hit Subject 1 on the face, used disparaging language to refer to Subject 1, searched Subject 2 without justification, threw Subject 2's belongings on the ground, struck Subject 2 in the face, and pointed his gun at Subject 1 and Subject 2.

Finding(s): Based on department special orders; department reports; statements to IPRA from the accused officer and the subjects; witness statements; evidence technician photos; and medical records, IPRA recommends the following:

Officer A:

- **Allegation 1: Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person on or off-duty when he struck Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 2: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty when he verbally disparaged Subject 1**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 3: Violation of any law or ordinance when he searched Subject 2 without justification**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 4: Disrespect or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty when he threw Subject 2's belongings to the ground**
 - A finding of Not Sustained
- **Allegation 5: Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person on or off-duty when he struck Subject 2**
 - A finding of Sustained
- **Allegation 6: Unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon for pointing his weapon at Subjects 1 and 2**
 - A finding of Sustained

A penalty of a **31 DAY SUSPENSION** was recommended for the Sustained allegations.