



City of Chicago



F2020-42

Office of the City Clerk

Document Tracking Sheet

Meeting Date:	7/22/2020
Sponsor(s):	Dept./Agency
Type:	Report
Title:	Inspector General's Quarterly Report (2020 Q2)
Committee(s) Assignment:	

JULY 2020

CITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SECOND QUARTER REPORT 2020



JOSEPH M. FERGUSON, INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO



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TO THE MAYOR, MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, CITY CLERK, CITY TREASURER, AND RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

Enclosed for your review is the public report on the operations of the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General (OIG) during the second quarter of 2020, filed with City Council pursuant to Section 2-56-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago.

OIG, like many City departments, has maintained full operations since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis and the resulting restrictions on public, commercial, and government activities. The vast majority of OIG's activities can and have continued using remote, telework platforms. The greatest limitation on operations arose from the dedication of personnel and resources for COVID-19 assistance to the City's emergency response operations. Approximately 15 percent of OIG personnel were detailed to COVID-19 emergency operations that included the management of Hotel Julian, providing temporary respite to COVID-exposed police officers (and eventually other first responders), staffing support for COVID-related intake operations, and the standing up of contact tracing operations. In addition to emergency detail assignments, other OIG staff provided project-based assistance related to data systems and analysis for emergency food and equipment distribution, among other things. As legal and regulatory standards typically require OIG to conduct its work independent of the operation of the rest of the City, the organization is grateful for the opportunity to have worked with countless City employees and officials in service of the public during this unprecedented challenge.

The other noteworthy external challenge to operations during this quarter arose from the demonstrations and unrest that ensued nationwide following the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis. OIG, generally, and its Public Safety section, particularly, have oriented significant resources and attention to an assessment of the handling of the demonstrations and civil unrest in Chicago.

Notwithstanding these challenges, the enclosed report reflects OIG's push to continue business as usual, in the pursuit of its legal mandate to improve effectiveness and efficiency of City operations through audit-based inquiries and investigations of a wide range of misconduct. Among other things, this report summarizes a Public Safety section review of the Chicago Police Department's

records management and production of records systems and practices; an Audit and Program Review section performance audit relating to the Chicago Department of Transportation's management of traffic signals; and management notifications and recommendations respecting administration of the use of City volunteers and insurance documentation for City vehicles.

Finally, while OIG endeavors to turn its critical lens inward to improve our performance, sometimes the impetus for improvement comes from a City counterpart pointing out a shortcoming. Such an example is found in a new feature introduced in the enclosed quarterly report, which sets out the general nature of OIG investigations open for longer than a year. This was prompted by correspondence from the Office of the Mayor highlighting a reporting requirement in OIG's enabling ordinance that had not been acted on during the office's 30-plus year history. As several of the cases over a year old were criminal in nature, we now also provide more detail about the status of charged criminal cases related to OIG-involved investigations in the criminal cases section of this report.

We welcome and encourage feedback respecting our work, especially related to our public-facing functions and features, including [OIG's Information Portal](#), which hosts an expanded body of user-friendly visualizations of public data respecting the City budget, employment demographics, and CPD's operations and activities. The information and related visualizations are critical to our work. Your suggestions—for which there is a feedback icon on all dashboard pages—will help us identify new areas and ways to inform the public and our City partners in the service of transparency and accountability through civic engagement.

Peace and continued strength to all during these challenging times.

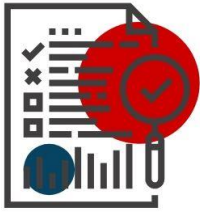
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Ferguson', is positioned above the printed name.

Joseph M. Ferguson
Inspector General
City of Chicago

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SECOND QUARTER 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

527COMPLAINTS
RECEIVED**326**MATTERS
CONCLUDED**\$12,500**DISALLOWED
CAMPAIGN
FINANCE
CONTRIBUTIONS**3**PUBLISHED
REPORTS**28**HIRING
SEQUENCES
AUDITED

An OIG investigation established that the Chicago Police Department superintendent drove a City vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, consumed alcohol before using a City vehicle, committed various traffic violations, allowed a supervisee to use a City vehicle after consuming alcohol, and made false public statements and a material omission.



OIG published three notifications regarding:

- Allegations of nepotism and violation of the Ethics Ordinance prohibition on City employees and officials supervising family members.
- The City's status as a self-insured entity and obligations to carry proof of insurance in City vehicles.
- The City's use of volunteers paid by outside entities, which could allow departments to circumvent hiring processes.



OIG published three reports regarding:

- Chicago Department of Transportation Traffic Signal Planning
- Chicago Department of Transportation Commercial Driveway Billing
- Chicago Police Department Management and Production of Records

This quarterly report provides an overview of the operations of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) during the period from April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020. The report includes statistics and narrative descriptions of OIG's activity as required by the Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC).

I. MISSION OF THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The mission of OIG is to promote economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity in the administration of programs and operation of City government.¹ OIG accomplishes its mission through investigations, audits, and other reviews. OIG issues summary reports of investigations to the appropriate authority, management officials, and/or the Mayor, with investigative findings and recommendations for corrective action and discipline. Summaries of sustained investigations and the resulting department or agency actions are released in quarterly reports. OIG's audit reports and advisories are directed to the appropriate agency authority or management officials for comment and then are released to the public on the [OIG website](#). OIG's department notifications are sent to the appropriate agency authority or management officials for attention and comment, and are summarized, along with any management response, in the ensuing quarterly report. Finally, OIG issues reports as required by the Hiring Plan and as otherwise necessary to carry out its hiring oversight functions. As of this quarter, these functions are now fulfilled by OIG's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Compliance section.

¹"City government" includes the City of Chicago and any sister agency which enters into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City for the provision of oversight services by OIG.

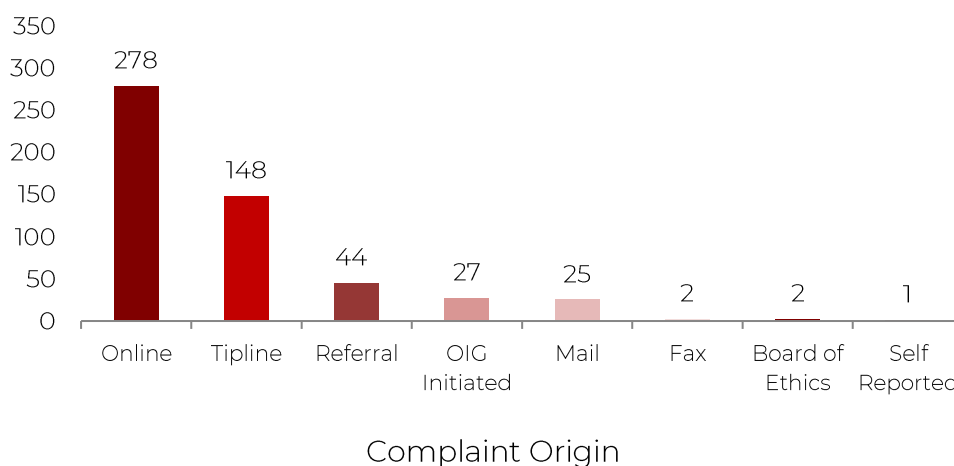
II. INVESTIGATIONS

The OIG Investigations section conducts both criminal and administrative investigations into the conduct of governmental officers, employees, departments, functions, and programs, either in response to complaints or on the Office's own initiative.

A. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED THIS QUARTER

OIG received 527 complaints this quarter. The following chart breaks down the complaints OIG received during the past quarter by the method in which the complaint was reported.

CHART #1 – COMPLAINTS BY REPORTING METHOD



Among other factors, OIG evaluates complaints to gauge the investigative viability and potential magnitude or significance of the allegations—both individually and programmatically.² The following table outlines the actions OIG has taken in response to these complaints.

² OIG's complaint intake process allows it to assess the substance of a complaint prior to processing and, after thorough review, to filter out complaints that lack sufficient information or clarity on which to base additional research or action, or are incoherent, incomprehensible, or factually impossible.

TABLE #1 – COMPLAINT ACTIONS

Status	Number of Complaints
Opened Investigation	19
Pending	160
Referred to Department/Sister Agency	175
Declined	173
Total	527

B. PRIOR QUARTER COMPLAINTS

This quarter, OIG acted on 153 of the 162 complaints that were pending at the end of the prior quarter. Nine complaints are still pending further review. The following table provides details on the status and number of all prior pending complaints.

TABLE #2 – PRIOR PENDING COMPLAINTS

Status	Number of Complaints
Opened Investigation	10
Pending	9
Referred to Department/Sister Agency	88
Referred to Hiring Oversight	1
Declined	54
Total	162

C. NEWLY OPENED MATTERS

This quarter, OIG opened 292 matters. The following table provides details on the subjects and number of investigations and referrals for newly opened matters.³

TABLE #3 – SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND REFERRALS

Subject of Investigations and Referrals	Number of Investigations and Referrals
Employees	213
Contractors, Subcontractors, and Persons Seeking Contracts	7
Elected Officials	6
Appointed Officials	3
Licensees	19
Other	44
Total	292

³ More than one case may be opened on the same complaint, accounting for discrepancies between the total number of complaints opened as investigations and the total number of cases opened this quarter.

D. CASES CONCLUDED THIS QUARTER

This quarter, OIG concluded 326 opened matters. The following table provides details on the status and number of cases concluded.

TABLE #4 – CASES CONCLUDED THIS QUARTER

Status	Number of Cases
Referred to a City Department	226
Referred to a Sister/External Agency	39
Sustained ⁴	21
Not Sustained ⁵	23
Closed Administratively ⁶	17
Total	326

E. PENDING MATTERS

At the close of this quarter, OIG had a total of 173 pending matters, including investigations opened during the quarter.

F. INVESTIGATIONS NOT CONCLUDED IN TWELVE MONTHS

Under MCC § 2-56-080, OIG must provide quarterly statistical data on pending investigations open for more than 12 months. In May 2020, the Mayor's Office rightfully noted that our report on investigations not concluded within twelve months did not include "the general nature of the allegations giving rise to each such investigation" as required by the MCC. With this report, OIG has corrected that oversight. In this quarter's report, OIG includes the table for the first quarter of 2020, which was provided to the Mayor's Office on May 29, 2020. The first quarter table is then followed by the current table for the second quarter of 2020. The tables detail the investigations that remain active, including a general description of the nature of the allegations. Most cases remain pending due to being complex or resource intensive investigations that may involve difficult issues or multiple subjects (unless otherwise noted).

⁴A case is sustained when the evidence sufficiently establishes that either an administrative or criminal violation has occurred, or the case identifies a particular problem or risk that warrants a public report or notification to a department.

⁵A case is not sustained when OIG concludes that the available evidence is insufficient to prove a violation under applicable burdens of proof.

⁶A case is closed administratively when, in OIG's assessment, it has been or is being appropriately treated by another agency or department, the matter was consolidated with another investigation or, in rare circumstances, OIG determined that further action was unwarranted.

TABLE #5 – INVESTIGATIONS NOT CONCLUDED IN OVER TWELVE MONTHS, FIRST QUARTER

Case #	General Nature of Allegations
13-0270	Federal criminal investigation. Delegate agency fraud.
14-0165	Federal criminal investigation. City employee charged with federal crimes related to false statements in connection with a City program.
14-0190	Federal criminal investigation. Former city employee charged with federal drug crimes.
14-0411	Long-running federal criminal investigation concluded without charges and resumed for administrative investigation into collusion/bid rigging.
15-0419	Pending federal criminal investigation. City contractor was indicted for WBE fraud.
16-0088	Pending federal criminal investigation of false statements to the City.
16-0159	Pending federal criminal investigation of alleged money laundering.
16-0369	Pending federal criminal investigation of misuse of campaign and TIF funds.
16-0373	Pending federal criminal investigation of campaign finance violations.
16-0526	Pending federal criminal investigation of bribery.
17-0267	Pending federal criminal investigation. City contractor was indicted for WBE fraud.
17-0321	City employee receiving funds through a City contract.
17-0519	Preferential treatment and improper gifts involving a City supplier and several City employees.
17-0594 ⁷	Extortion of a business by a City employee.
17-0652	Federal criminal investigation concluded without charges and resumed for administrative investigation of contractor fraud and local hiring ordinance violations.
18-0163 ⁸	Pending federal criminal investigation of bribery.
18-0166	Criminal investigation concluded without charges and resumed for administrative investigation of theft of City property.
18-0193	City contractor overbilling of City.
18-0229	City employee provided false information to the Chicago Police Department related to a robbery investigation.
18-0277	Theft of City supplies and equipment from a City facility.
18-0278	Retaliation against a City employee for cooperating with an OIG investigation.

⁷ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

⁸ On hold, in order not to interfere with another ongoing investigation.

18-0287 ⁹	Unregistered lobbying.
18-0288 ¹⁰	Criminal investigation of bribery of a City employee by a City supplier.
18-0414 ¹¹	MBE fraud.
18-0416	Time theft; unexcused absence from work.
18-0436 ¹²	Damage to City property by a City subcontractor.
18-0508	Campaign finance violations.
18-0525	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.
18-0527	Excessive force.
18-0579	City employee operating a business while on disability leave.
18-0646	City employee's false impersonation of a police officer and failure to properly document an incident by police officers.
18-0679 ¹³	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud and false billing by a City contractor.
18-0680 ¹⁴	False statements by a City vendor.
18-0715	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.
18-0716	City employee submitted a false statement to U.S. government.
18-0717	City employee committed sexual harassment of a City contract employee.
18-0718	Failure to provide appropriate care.
18-0734	Contract steering and collusion.
18-0737	Harassment of a City employee by City supervisors.
18-0756	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.
18-0787	Identity theft involving application for a City position fraudulently using the name of a different City employee.
18-0800 ¹⁵	Preferential treatment and false statements submitted to the City by a City vendor.
18-0802	Residency violation.
18-0803 ¹⁶	Residency violation.
18-0821 ¹⁷	Residency violation.
18-0822	Mistreatment of a member of the public by a City employee.

⁹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁰ On hold, in order not to interfere with another ongoing investigation.

¹¹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹² Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹³ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁴ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁵ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁶ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁷ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

18-0873	Submission of false inspection reports and time falsification.
18-0874 ¹⁸	Time falsification and failure to supervise.
18-0877	City employee solicited business from member of public and used position for personal gain.
18-0903 ¹⁹	Prohibited political activity and unauthorized use of City property.
18-0904	Criminal investigation of bribery.
18-0950	Damage to City property.
19-0005	City employee commission of domestic battery.
19-0006	Filing false reports with the City.
19-0007	Conflicts of interest and undue influence.
19-0019	Federal criminal investigation. Elected City official charged with bribery and other federal violations.
19-0036 ²⁰	Unauthorized secondary employment and false statements submitted to the City by a City employee.
19-0038	Retaliation against a City employee for filing a complaint with the FAA.
19-0065	Criminal investigation of theft of City grant money.
19-0082	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud case.
19-0083	Criminal investigation of bribery.
19-0114	Duty disability fraud.
19-0118	Federal criminal investigation of bribery and theft.
19-0120	Failure to disclose gifts on statements of financial interest.
19-0150	Medical leave fraud.
19-0178	Criminal investigation concluded without charging and resumed for administrative investigation of distribution of steroids to City employees.
19-0179	Time falsification and submission of false reports.
19-0180 ²¹	False information submitted to a bank by a City employee.
19-0181	Unfit for duty.
19-0182	Criminal investigation concluded without charges and resumed for administrative investigation of sexual assault by a City employee.
19-0183	Criminal investigation of bribery and theft.
19-0201 ²²	Violence in the workplace, sexual harassment, and discourteous treatment.

¹⁸ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

¹⁹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²⁰ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²¹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²² Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

19-0202	Criminal investigation of theft of a City check.
19-0206 ²³	Residency violation.
19-0244	Federal criminal investigation of bribery.
19-0270	Residency violation.
19-0300	Criminal investigation of WBE fraud.
19-0301	Improper political activity.
19-0302 ²⁴	Residency violation.
19-0303	False information submitted to the City.

TABLE #6 – INVESTIGATIONS NOT CONCLUDED IN OVER TWELVE MONTHS, SECOND QUARTER

Case #	General Nature of Allegations
13-0270	Federal criminal investigation. Delegate agency fraud.
14-0411	Long-running federal criminal investigation concluded without charges and resumed for administrative investigation into collusion/bid rigging.
16-0088	Pending federal criminal investigation of false statements to the City.
16-0159	Pending federal criminal investigation of alleged money laundering.
16-0369	Pending federal criminal investigation of misuse of campaign/TIF funds.
16-0373	Pending federal criminal investigation of campaign finance violations.
16-0526	Pending federal criminal investigation of bribery.
17-0321	City employee receiving funds through a City contract.
18-0163 ²⁵	Pending federal criminal investigation of bribery.
18-0277	Theft of City supplies and equipment from a City facility.
18-0508	Campaign finance violations.
18-0525	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.
18-0527	Excessive force.
18-0646	City employee's false impersonation of a police officer and failure to properly document an incident by police officers.
18-0679 ²⁶	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud and false billing by a City contractor.
18-0680 ²⁷	False statements by a City vendor.
18-0715	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.

²³ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²⁴ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²⁵ On hold, in order not to interfere with another ongoing investigation.

²⁶ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²⁷ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

18-0734	Contract steering and collusion.
18-0737	Harassment of a City employee by City supervisors.
18-0756	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud.
18-0802	Residency violation.
18-0821 ²⁸	Residency violation.
18-0822	Mistreatment of a member of the public by a City employee.
18-0873	Submission of false inspection reports and time falsification.
18-0874 ²⁹	Time falsification and failure to supervise.
18-0877	City employee solicited business from member of public and used position for personal gain.
18-0904	Criminal investigation of bribery.
19-0006	Filing false reports with the City.
19-0007	Conflicts of interest and undue influence.
19-0019	Federal criminal investigation. Elected City official charged with bribery and other federal violations.
19-0036 ³⁰	Unauthorized secondary employment and false statements submitted to the City by a City employee.
19-0065	Criminal investigation of theft of City grant money.
19-0082	Criminal investigation of MBE fraud case.
19-0083	Criminal investigation of bribery.
19-0114	Duty disability fraud.
19-0118	Federal criminal investigation of bribery and theft.
19-0120	Failure to disclose gifts on statements of financial interest.
19-0150	Medical leave fraud.
19-0178	Criminal investigation concluded without charging and resumed for administrative investigation of distribution of steroids to City employees.
19-0180 ³¹	False information submitted to a bank by a City employee.
19-0183	Criminal investigation of bribery and theft.
19-0202	Criminal investigation of theft of a City check.
19-0206 ³²	Residency violation.
19-0244	Federal criminal investigation of bribery.

²⁸ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

²⁹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁰ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³¹ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³² Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

19-0300	Criminal investigation of WBE fraud.
19-0303	False information submitted to the City.
19-0313	Federal criminal investigation of bank fraud.
19-0411	False information submitted to the City.
19-0412	FMLA fraud.
19-0413	Criminal investigation of contract steering and collusion.
19-0448	Improper access and dissemination of police records.
19-0470 ³³	Online harassment on City time.
19-0487 ³⁴	Jury duty leave fraud.
19-0488 ³⁵	Preferential treatment.
19-0506 ³⁶	False information submitted to the City.
19-0507	Incompetence and inattention to duty.
19-0508	Conflicts of interest and undue influence.
19-0515	Preferential treatment.
19-0516	Unauthorized use of City equipment, time fraud, and submission of false documentation.
19-0528	Failure to follow department rules in course of an investigation.
19-0546	FMLA fraud.
19-0605 ³⁷	Prohibited interest in City business.
19-0608 ³⁸	Improper access to a City facility.
19-0609	False information submitted to the City.
19-0610	Criminal investigation of money laundering.

G. ETHICS ORDINANCE COMPLAINTS

This quarter, OIG received 18 Ethics Ordinance complaints. OIG declined 6 complaints because they lacked foundation and 12 are pending.

H. PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

This quarter, OIG received no complaints related to the Public Building Commission.

³³ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁴ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁵ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁶ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁷ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

³⁸ Extended due to other higher-risk, time sensitive investigations.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

OIG investigations may result in administrative sanctions, criminal charges, or both. Investigations leading to administrative sanctions involve violations of City rules, policies or procedures, and/or waste or inefficiency. For “sustained” administrative cases, OIG produces summary reports of investigation³⁹—a summary and analysis of the evidence and recommendations for disciplinary or other corrective action. OIG sends these reports to the appropriate authority, including the Office of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the City departments affected by or involved in the investigation. When officials are found to be in violation of campaign finance regulations, the law affords them the opportunity to cure the violation by returning excess funds.

A. CAMPAIGN FINANCE INVESTIGATIONS

The Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC) bans City vendors, lobbyists, and those seeking to do business with the City from contributing over \$1,500 annually to any elected City official’s or candidate’s political campaign. Potential violations of the cap are identified through complaints or independent OIG analysis of campaign finance data. Other rules and regulations such as Executive Order 2011-4 place further restrictions on donations. Once a potential violation is identified, OIG notifies the donor and the donation recipient of the violation and, in accordance with the MCC, provides the individual or entity 10 days to challenge the determination or cure the violation by returning the excess donation.⁴⁰ If the excess donation is returned in a timely manner, or it is determined that a violation did not occur, OIG closes the matter administratively. In the event the matter is not cured or rightfully challenged, OIG will sustain an investigation and deliver the case to the Board of Ethics for adjudication. This quarter OIG resolved 10 campaign finance violation matters that involved \$12,500 in disallowed contributions. Details of the cases are provided in the table below.

TABLE #7 – CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACTIVITY

Case #	Donation Amount (Year)	Donation Source	Amount of Returned Funds
19-1066	\$2,500 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,000
19-1068	\$1,550 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$50

³⁹ Per MCC § 2-56-060, “Upon conclusion of an investigation the inspector general shall issue a summary report thereon. The report shall be filed with the mayor, and may be filed with the head of each department or other agency affected by or involved in the investigation.”

⁴⁰ If the donor and/or recipient was already aware that the excess donation was a violation at the time the donation was made, then they may not be entitled to notice and opportunity to cure the violation and avoid a fine.

20-0335	\$1,750 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$250
20-0337	\$3,500 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$2,000
20-0337	\$2,500 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,000
20-0337	\$4,000 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$2,500
20-0337	\$3,000 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,500
20-0339	\$3,200 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,700
20-0340	\$2,500 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,000
20-0343	\$3,000 (2018)	Company doing business with the City	\$1,500

B. SUSTAINED ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

The following are brief synopses of administrative investigations completed and eligible to be reported as sustained investigative matters. A matter is not eligible for reporting until, pursuant to the MCC, the relevant City department has had 30 days (with the potential for an extension of an additional 30 days) to respond to OIG findings and recommendations⁴¹ and inform OIG of what action the department intends to take. Departments must follow strict protocols, set forth in the City's Personnel Rules, Procurement Rules, and/or applicable collective bargaining agreements, prior to imposing disciplinary or corrective action.⁴²

In addition to OIG's findings, each synopsis includes the action taken by the department in response to OIG's recommendations. These synopses are intended to illustrate the general nature and outcome of the cases for public reporting purposes and thus may not contain all allegations and/or findings for each case.

TABLE #8 – OVERVIEW OF CASES COMPLETED AND REPORTED AS SUSTAINED MATTERS

Case Number	Department or Agency	OIG Recommendation	Department or Agency Action
#19-1202	Aviation	Finding of probable cause by the Board of Ethics; appropriate sanctions	Probable cause finding

⁴¹ PBC has 60 days to respond to a summary report of investigation by stating a description of any disciplinary or administrative action taken by the Commission. If PBC chooses not to take action or takes an action different from that recommended by OIG, PBC must describe that action and explain the reasons for that action.

⁴² In some instances, OIG may defer the reporting of a matter against an individual until the conclusion of investigation of other individuals connected to the same misconduct, so as to preserve investigative equities and to assure that the administrative due process rights of those subject to the continuing investigation are protected.

Case Number	Department or Agency	OIG Recommendation	Department or Agency Action
#19-1129	Police	Discharge and designate as ineligible for rehire	Removed from position; designated as ineligible for rehire after reverting to former rank and resigning
#19-0270	Planning and Development	Discharge and designate as ineligible for rehire	Resigned under inquiry; designated as ineligible for rehire
#18-0738	Aviation	Discharge and designate as ineligible for rehire	Retired under inquiry; designated as ineligible for rehire
#18-0524	Business Affairs and Consumer Protection	Discipline commensurate with the gravity of violations	29-day suspension; one-on-one training session with the Board of Ethics
#17-0597	Emergency Management and Communications	Discharge and designate as ineligible for rehire	Discharged and designated as ineligible for rehire
#14-0165	City Contractor	Debarment	Requested written response from the subject within 30 days

1. Fraudulent Statements of Financial Interest (#19-1202)

An OIG investigation established that a former Chicago Department of Aviation (CDA) deputy commissioner filed fraudulent statements of financial interest in violation of the City of Chicago Governmental Ethics Ordinance. Specifically, the former deputy commissioner failed to disclose ownership of a consulting company through which the former deputy commissioner derived income in excess of \$1,000 in both the 2017 and 2018 calendar years. OIG's investigation established that the former deputy commissioner incorporated the consulting company in 2017, opened a checking account for the business, and deposited over \$48,000 in 2017 and over \$72,000 in 2018 to the account, reflecting payments from approximately five different client firms.

OIG requested that the City of Chicago Board of Ethics (BOE) issue a finding of probable cause to believe the former deputy commissioner violated the Ethics Ordinance and impose appropriate sanctions. BOE, at its May 2020 board meeting, found there was probable cause to believe the former deputy commissioner violated the Ethics Ordinance. BOE sent notice of the probable cause finding, and underlying evidence, to the former deputy commissioner for a response.

2. Driving While Impaired and False Statements (#19-1129)

An OIG investigation established that the Chicago Police Department (CPD) superintendent drove a City vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, consumed alcohol before using a City vehicle, committed various traffic violations, allowed a supervisee to use a City vehicle after consuming alcohol, and made false public statements and a material omission regarding an incident that occurred during the evening of Wednesday, October 16, 2019, and into the early morning hours of October 17, 2019. During this time, CPD units responded to the area of West 34th Place and South Aberdeen Street pursuant to a 911 call from a member of the public and found the superintendent asleep at the wheel of a CPD vehicle in a lane of traffic.

In its investigation, OIG obtained video footage from a downtown restaurant showing that on the evening of October 16, 2019, the superintendent and a CPD police officer, who worked as the superintendent's driver and security detail, each consumed several large servings of rum. Private security video footage captures the superintendent and his driver leaving the downtown restaurant, getting into the superintendent's City vehicle and driving away with the superintendent at the wheel. City video shows the superintendent dropping off his driver at CPD Headquarters at approximately 10:30 p.m. and allowing the officer to drive away in their assigned city vehicle. Private security camera footage shows the superintendent arrive in the area of 34th and Aberdeen in his vehicle at approximately 10:39 p.m. The superintendent remained there, parked illegally with his vehicle running, until a member of the public called 911 and reported seeing a man asleep in his vehicle. CPD officers arrived in the area at approximately 12:33 a.m.

Footage from the sole body-worn camera activated at the scene of the incident shows two officers get out of their vehicle and approach the superintendent's vehicle. The superintendent is asleep in his vehicle until one of the officers knocks on the driver's side window and asks, "Sir, you alright?" The superintendent responds, but what he says is unclear. The officer then asks the superintendent, "You good? Do you have your ID?"

At that point, a fire truck arrives on scene, and a CFD member approaches the officer standing on the superintendent's driver's side window, and asks, "Hey, what's going on?" The officer does not respond, and the CFD member stops abruptly, and walks away from the superintendent's vehicle toward the fire truck.

The body-worn camera footage then shows the superintendent placing what appears to be an ID consistent in appearance with CPD credentials against the window, which is rolled down approximately two inches, for the officer to see. The officer asks the superintendent, "Wanna go umm, you just sitting here, or do you wanna go home?" The superintendent says, "I'm good," and the officer replies, "You good? Alright sir,

have a good night.” The officer then deactivates their body-worn camera. No chemical tests or field sobriety tests are performed.

Private security video footage shows that shortly after the officer deactivates his body-worn camera, two additional CPD vehicles arrive in the area of 34th and Aberdeen, at 12:38 p.m. At approximately 12:39 a.m., over the radio, one of the officers asks the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) dispatch, “Can I get a supervisor to 34th and Aberdeen?” At 12:40 a.m., private security video footage shows the fire truck reverse south on S. Aberdeen and leave the area.

At 12:43 a.m., an unmarked CPD vehicle is captured on video as arriving on South Aberdeen Street, at which time a supervising officer gets out of the vehicle and walks toward the officers already on scene. A few seconds later, the subordinate officers get into their CPD vehicles and leave the intersection. At 12:46 a.m., dashcam video shows the superintendent departs the intersection, first turning right and proceeding east on 34th, in the opposite direction of his residence. The supervising officer who arrived last on scene follows behind the superintendent’s vehicle. OEMC records show that at 12:47 a.m., an officer cleared the stop and coded it D/19P, which means no police action was needed.

After the stop was cleared, CPD units remained in the general vicinity. At 12:48 a.m., dashcam video footage shows the superintendent’s vehicle driving westbound on 34th toward his residence, followed by two other CPD vehicles. The footage also shows that the superintendent’s vehicle fails to stop at a stop sign. At approximately 12:49 a.m., dashcam footage shows the superintendent traveling westbound on 34th. The superintendent makes a slow, wide right turn into the wrong lane, moves into the correct lane, and proceeds northbound on South Racine Avenue. According to GPS records, two CPD vehicles, which were both involved in the initial call, traveled to the area of the superintendent’s residence at approximately 12:51 a.m.

In addition to driving while impaired, the superintendent made two false statements to the public during a press conference on October 17, 2019. First, falsely stating that he was, on October 16, 2019, “out with a group of friends for dinner,” when, in fact, the superintendent was with a CPD police officer who worked as his driver and security detail. The superintendent also falsely stated that he “ordered the Bureau of Internal Affairs to conduct an internal investigation,” when, in fact, he did not. Furthermore, the superintendent omitted a critical detail—that he had consumed alcohol before driving his CPD vehicle on the evening of October 16, 2019—resulting in a materially inaccurate portrayal of the incident in remarks he made while in uniform and speaking in an official capacity. More specifically, in the press conference, the superintendent described the incident as a “medical episode” resulting from a mix-up in his medication and made no mention of consuming alcohol.

The evidence also showed that the superintendent spoke to the Mayor and her chief of staff in a phone call and an in-person meeting in the days immediately following the incident, and although he admitted in passing to having a couple of drinks with dinner, he explained that he pulled over because he felt ill and referenced an issue with his medication earlier in the week. He similarly stated that he had instructed responding officers to initiate a complaint against him.

While the superintendent eventually complied with an initial formal written request for information from OIG, he subsequently responded to OIG's requests for an interview claiming he was unable to attend on the dates proposed due to a pre-planned vacation. He similarly declined a request for interview after his removal as superintendent but before his eventual retirement.

OIG recommended that the Mayor discharge the superintendent and refer him for placement on the ineligible for rehire list maintained by the Department of Human Resources (DHR). Furthermore, OIG recommended that, if the superintendent were to retire in lieu of discharge, he be found not in good standing and not be issued Illinois Retired Officer Concealed Carry credentials.

In response, the Mayor removed the superintendent from his position on December 2, 2019. Accordingly, the superintendent reverted to his former rank of lieutenant and subsequently resigned from CPD on December 4, 2019. The superintendent was also added to DHR's ineligible for rehire list.

On May 29, 2020, OIG provided CPD with two additional Summary Reports of Investigation regarding the call involving the former superintendent, one which addresses the conduct of the CPD officer who served as the former superintendent's driver and security detail, and another which addresses the CPD member response to the call involving the former superintendent.

Pursuant to MCC § 2-56-065, CPD was required to provide a written response to the reports or request a 30-day extension by June 28, 2020. On June 23, 2020, CPD requested a 30-day extension, which OIG granted. Accordingly, CPD's response is due on July 28, 2020. OIG will summarize the findings and recommendations of those reports, as well as any action taken by CPD with respect to other involved members, in a future quarterly report.

3. Residency Violation (#19-0270)

An OIG investigation established that a Department of Planning and Development (DPD) financial planning analyst lived in Evanston, Illinois (the "Evanston property") in violation of MCC § 2-152-050, requiring its employees to reside in Chicago. DPD had been unable to locate the financial planning analyst's proof of residency and asked

the analyst to provide documentation. DPD also determined that the financial analyst's personnel file contained a copy of a direct deposit check with the address whited out. The financial planning analyst proceeded to provide DPD with a temporary Illinois driver's license that was issued the same day as DPD's request, which DPD found to be suspicious. Between April and November 2019, OIG conducted multiple surveillances on the Evanston property and observed the financial planning analyst at the property on each occasion.

OIG recommended that DPD discharge the financial planning analyst and refer the analyst for placement on the ineligible for rehire list maintained by DHR.

In response, DPD agreed that the evidence established the violations and initiated the disciplinary process. DHR designated the financial planning analyst as having resigned under inquiry and referred the employee for placement on the ineligible for rehire list.

4. Falsification of Airfield Conditions and False Statements (#18-0738)

An OIG investigation established that a CDA deputy commissioner at Midway International Airport (MDW), disregarded crucial federal safety protocols and the City's Personnel Rules. Specifically, the deputy commissioner ordered a CDA airport operations supervisor (AOS) under the deputy commissioner's supervision to change the reported airfield conditions at MDW from "wet" to "dry," despite the fact that assessing and reporting airfield conditions are the AOS' duties and those reports may only be overridden on the basis of personal observation. In this instance, the deputy commissioner was at home, off-duty, and failed to verify the actual airfield conditions personally or otherwise. The investigation established that prior to ordering the AOS to change the conditions, the deputy commissioner received a call at home from an employee of a private airline requesting that the airfield conditions be changed. During an interview with OIG, the deputy commissioner acknowledged that the airline official had a financial motivation for requesting the change in status, because the airline could not include as many passengers on planes landing on a wet airfield at MDW as are permitted for dry conditions, and the airline would therefore lose money if the airfield conditions were not altered.

Further, during the investigation into this incident, the deputy commissioner lied to OIG by falsely claiming to have verified the airfield conditions by contacting a different AOS. However, phone records and recorded phone calls at CDA revealed that the deputy commissioner did not speak with a different AOS prior to ordering the AOS to change the conditions. The Federal Aviation Administration conducted a parallel federal safety investigation arising from the same incident.

OIG recommended that CDA discharge the deputy commissioner and refer the deputy commissioner for placement on the ineligible for rehire list maintained by DHR.

The deputy commissioner subsequently retired after CDA received OIG's report. In response, CDA referred the deputy commissioner for placement on the ineligible for rehire list.

5. Conflict of Interest and Preferential Treatment (#18-0524)

An OIG investigation established that a Business Affairs and Consumer Protection (BACP) business compliance investigator called an employee of a Chicago business to alert them to an impending inspection and participated in the inspection, in spite of a conflict of interest. The business compliance investigator runs a nonprofit organization that received annual food donations from the business he inspected. In addition, the business compliance investigator told a fellow investigator to "go easy" on the business, because the business had donated to the nonprofit. The business compliance investigator also gave preferential treatment to another business because he had eaten at their restaurant on multiple occasions. The business compliance investigator's conduct violated City of Chicago Personnel Rules and BACP's Conflict of Interest Policy.

OIG recommended that BACP impose discipline against the business compliance investigator commensurate with the gravity of the violations, past disciplinary record, and any other relevant considerations.

In response, BACP agreed with OIG's recommendations and suspended the business compliance investigator for 29 days. BACP required that the business compliance investigator agree not to solicit donations from Chicago businesses on behalf of any charitable organizations and complete a one-on-one training session with BOE. BACP also scheduled ethics training sessions for the rest of its staff for March and April 2020, but the sessions were postponed due to Governor Pritzker's shelter-in-place order. BACP reported that the trainings would be rescheduled.

6. FMLA and Paid Sick Leave Abuse (#17-0597)

An OIG investigation established that an OEMC police communications operator II fraudulently used paid sick leave and Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) leave. In July 2017, the employee misused one and a half days of paid sick leave to cover a portion of a personal vacation in Puerto Rico. In October 2017, the employee fraudulently used FMLA leave while on vacation in southern California.

OIG recommended that OEMC discharge the employee and refer the employee for placement on the ineligible for rehire list maintained by DHR.

In response, OEMC discharged the employee and placed the employee on the ineligible for rehire list.

7. City Contractor Fraudulent Payment Documentation (#14-0165)

An OIG investigation established that a City contractor, through its president, knowingly made false statements and submitted false claims when it submitted final payment documentation to DPD in February 2014, for seven porch construction projects that had not been completed at the time of submission. More specifically, the contractor's president, working with a former DPD rehabilitation construction specialist (RCS), presented seven false, sworn affidavits as well as seven fraudulent paying agent forms, containing the forged signatures of the homeowners, attesting that the work on all seven porch projects was 100% complete when, in reality, work was not complete on any of the projects and had not even begun on five of the seven projects. Based upon the contractor's submission of the false and fraudulent documents to DPD, as well as the misconduct by the former RCS, the City paid the contractor over \$118,000 in March 2014 for work that had not been completed.

OIG recommended that the Department of Procurement Services (DPS) debar the contractor.

In response, DPS sent a letter to the contractor and provided the contractor with 30 days to respond to OIG's investigation. DPS is awaiting the contractor's response.

OIG delayed the reporting of this investigation to DPS to avoid interfering with the federal criminal investigation into the former RCS' conduct related to the porch projects. On July 16, 2019, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois unsealed a criminal indictment returned against the former RCS by a federal grand jury in March 2019. The two-count indictment charges the former RCS with wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343) and making false statements to special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (18 U.S.C. § 1001). On July 16, 2019, the former RCS was arraigned on those charges and the federal charges are currently pending.

IV. CRIMINAL CASES, ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS, GRIEVANCES, AND RECOVERIES

Criminal investigations may uncover violations of local, state, or federal criminal laws, and may be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Illinois Attorney General's Office, or the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, as appropriate. For the purposes of OIG quarterly summaries, criminal cases are considered concluded when the subject(s) of the case is publicly charged by complaint, information, or indictment.⁴³

In administrative cases, a City employee may be entitled to appeal or grieve a departmental disciplinary action, depending on the type of corrective action taken and the employee's classification under the City's Personnel Rules and/or applicable collective bargaining agreements. OIG monitors the results of administrative appeals before the Human Resources Board (HRB) and grievance arbitrations concerning OIG's disciplinary recommendations.

A. SYNOPSES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN CHARGED CRIMINAL CASES

The following chart summarizes ongoing criminal cases that relate to closed OIG cases and provides the current status of the criminal proceedings. In the first quarter after a case is indicted, a detailed summary will appear in this section. Please note that charges in an indictment are not evidence of guilt. The defendant is presumed innocent and entitled to a fair trial at which the government has the burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

TABLE #9 – DEVELOPMENTS IN PRIOR CHARGED CRIMINAL CASES

OIG Case #	Criminal Case Cite	Charged	Summary	Status
14-0165	USA v. Joseph Garcia, 19 CR 270 (N.D. IL)	3/21/2019	Garcia, a former Department of Housing inspector, was indicted for wire fraud and lying to the FBI, as a result of his submission of false reports representing that he had inspected construction and repair work that had not been completed, so that	7/15/2020: Telephonic status hearing

⁴³ OIG may issue summary reports of investigation recommending administrative action based on criminal conduct prior to, during, or after criminal prosecution.

			the contractor would receive payment from the City.	
14-0190	USA v. Ramon Vargas, 19 CR 677 (N.D. IL)	8/27/2019	Vargas, a former Department of Buildings electrical inspector, was charged with conspiracy, possession with intent to distribute, and distribution of one kilogram or more of heroin.	6/18/2020: Vargas pleaded guilty to one count of the indictment. 8/27/2020: Government's sentencing memorandum due 9/3/2020: Defendant's sentencing memorandum due
15-0419 17-0267	USA v. John McClendon, 19 CR 100 (N.D. IL)	2/5/2019	McClendon, owner and president of McClendon Holdings LLC, was indicted on federal criminal charges, including four charges of wire fraud for defrauding the City of Chicago, by falsifying price increases in two City contracts that were secured in 2014 and 2015.	8/14/2020: Status hearing
16-0334	State v. Alyssa Cornejo, 18 CR 291201 (Cook)	3/16/2018	Cornejo, a bank employee and an associate of the former director of a City Special Service Area administrative agency, was charged with multiple counts of theft, misappropriation, and financial crimes related to her withdrawal of funds from the administrative agency's account using forged withdrawal slips.	7/23/2020: Status hearing

17-0519 18-0738 18-0952	USA v. William Helm, 20 CR 00141 (N.D. IL)	3/5/2020	Helm, a former Chicago Department of Aviation deputy commissioner, was indicted for bribery related to a federal program, based on his offer to pay Illinois State Senator and Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee Martin Sandoval, in order to influence the Illinois Department of Transportation's award of work to a particular contractor.	8/17/2020: Status hearing
19-0019	USA v. Edward Burke et al, 19 CR 322 (N.D. IL)	4/11/2019	Burke, an alderman and former chairman of the City Council Committee on Finance, was indicted on multiple counts of bribery, extortion, and interference with commerce by threat, along with Peter Andrews, an employee of Burke's ward office, and Charles Cui, a managing member of an LLC that owned property in the City. The charges against Burke stem from various incidents in which he used or threatened to use his authority as a City elected official to secure business for his private law firm.	9/1/2020: Status hearing. Court is holding May, June, and July 2021 for trial. Trial date will be set by next status hearing.

B. SYNOPSES AND RESULTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS, GRIEVANCES, OR OTHER ACTIONS

OIG has been notified of two updates regarding appeals to HRB or an arbitrator, or other actions this quarter regarding discipline imposed or other actions resulting from OIG investigations.

1. Attempted Fraud by a City Contractor (#18-0437)

As reported in the third quarter of 2019, an OIG investigation established that the president of a former City contractor attempted to perpetrate fraud on the City while the contractor's City contract was still active. More specifically, the contractor's president asked a subcontractor to falsely represent to the City that the contractor had made a \$168,285.25 payment to the subcontractor that it had not actually made, in order to prevent the City's termination of the contractor's contract. As corroborative evidence of the purported payment, the contractor's president provided the subcontractor with a copy of a false check from the contractor to the subcontractor in that amount and asked the subcontractor to present it to the City, which the subcontractor declined to do. The contractor and the contractor's president also refused to cooperate with OIG's investigation of the attempted fraud.

OIG recommended that the Department of Procurement Services (DPS) permanently debar the contractor and the contractor's president.

In response, DPS sent a letter to the contractor and the contractor's president, stating that they each had 30 days to respond to the allegations contained in OIG's report. The contractor's president subsequently responded that he would assert his Fifth Amendment right to remain silent and would not respond to DPS' request for a response. In January 2020, DPS sent the contractor a notice of proposed debarment, stating that failure to respond to the specific allegations would be deemed as an admission. The contractor again declined to respond, and accordingly, in May 2020, DPS permanently debarred the contractor and the contractor's president, prohibiting them from any future contracting with the City as a prime, subcontractor, or supplier.

2. False Statements by a Police Officer (#13-0475)

As previously reported in the second quarter of 2019, an OIG investigation, which concluded in August 2017, established that a Chicago Police Department (CPD) officer made numerous false written statements as well as false statements in an official investigation into false claims the officer submitted in the context of secondary employment. In 2012 and 2013, the officer worked a second job with a private security firm providing security to Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) buildings. During this time, the officer falsified numerous security firm timesheets submitted to CHA and on which the officer was paid, indicating that the officer was working for the security firm at CHA at times when the officer was, in fact, on duty for CPD. The officer further provided false statements during a CHA Office of Inspector General investigation.

OIG's analysis of the officer's work records showed that in 2013 alone, the officer reported working more than 2,343 hours for the private security firm in addition to a full-time, 40-hour per week position with CPD. OIG's analysis of timesheets from 2012

and 2013 uncovered over 500 hours when the officer reported being on the clock for CPD and the private security firm at the same time. The officer's arrest reports and field contact cards for the same period show 1 day in 2012 and 58 days in 2013 during which the officer either performed an arrest or investigatory stop during a time when the officer reported working for the private security firm. Court records reflect that the officer later provided sworn testimony regarding one of those arrests. In an interview with OIG, the officer asserted that the timesheets were correct and that the overlap was due, in part, to CPD supervisors releasing officers as much as two hours early, inaccuracies in CPD reports, or human error.

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the officer and refer the officer for placement on the ineligible for rehire list maintained by the Department of Human Resources.

In response, CPD referred the matter to its Bureau of Internal Affairs for additional investigation and sought OIG's assistance in conducting additional interviews of the officer's CPD supervisors during the relevant period. OIG completed additional interviews and produced additional evidence to CPD in November 2017.

In June 2019, following this additional investigation, CPD filed charges with the Chicago Police Board, seeking the officer's discharge on the basis of three false timesheets submitted to the private security firm and for violation of the Department's rules regarding secondary employment.

The Chicago Police Board held a three-day evidentiary hearing in February 2020. On June 18, 2020, the Police Board unanimously found that the officer had not violated CPD's Rule 14 prohibiting false statements because, while the officer knew the times listed on the private security firm's timesheets were false, the times were not material to whether the officer would be paid, so long as the officer worked the total number of required hours. The Board determined that it was not impossible for the officer to work two full-time jobs, and there was little evidence to show the officer had not in fact worked all the hours declared on the timesheets.

The Board did find the officer guilty of violating the Department's policies on secondary employment by appearing in CPD uniform, while on duty for CPD, at a meeting for the private security firm. The Board noted that the officer allowed the secondary employment to infringe upon the officer's sworn duties and emphasized that, "Chicago police officers must fully commit to the faithful and dedicated performance of his or her assigned duty." For this violation, the Board imposed a suspension of 120 days.

V. AUDITS AND FOLLOW-UPS

In addition to confidential disciplinary investigations, OIG's Audit and Program Review (APR) section produces a variety of public reports including independent and objective analyses and evaluations of City programs and operations with recommendations to strengthen and improve the delivery of City services. These engagements focus on the integrity, accountability, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of each subject. The following summarizes the two reports APR released this quarter.

1. Chicago Department of Transportation Commercial Driveway Billing Follow-Up Inquiry (#20-0194)⁴⁴

OIG completed a follow-up to its July 2019 audit of the Chicago Department of Transportation's (CDOT) billing process for commercial driveway permit annual fees. The purpose of the 2019 audit was to determine whether CDOT accurately and completely billed commercial property owners for driveways that use the public way. Our audit found that the Department either did not bill, or inaccurately billed, an estimated 6,713 permitholders, had no confidence that all relevant driveways were recorded in its driveway permit system, and did not actively pursue payment for driveway permit fees that were past due.

OIG recommended several steps that CDOT should take to correct data problems hampering its billing operations and to prevent such problems in the future. Furthermore, we recommended that CDOT collaborate with other departments to include driveway permit fees in the City's standardized debt collection process.

In February 2020, OIG inquired about the status of corrective actions taken by CDOT. Based on CDOT's follow-up response, OIG concludes that CDOT partially implemented corrective actions. Specifically, CDOT created procedures to correct inaccurate driveway records and prevent future inaccuracies, developed and initiated a process to migrate data to the new Infor Public Sector (IPS) system, and documented standardized driveway permitting and billing procedures to share with relevant employees.

To fully implement the corrective actions recommended in the audit, the Department should identify inaccurate driveway permit records or undocumented driveways, credit and reimburse overbilled accounts, develop monitoring tools for permits at risk for inaccurate billing or non-billing, and migrate to IPS as planned.

⁴⁴ Published April 21, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Driveway-Billing-Follow-Up.pdf>.

2. Chicago Department of Transportation Traffic Signal Planning Audit
(#19-0766)⁴⁵

OIG evaluated whether CDOT's traffic signal planning meets industry best practices as defined by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). FHWA recommends that agencies adopt written traffic signal management plans with defined goals, objectives, and performance measures. OIG concluded that CDOT does not have a traffic signal management plan and has not established program objectives or performance measures connecting traffic signal planning, operations, and maintenance activities to broader Department and City goals related to traffic safety, equity, and mobility.

In addition, OIG found that rather than proactively maintaining and retiming traffic signals, CDOT conducts most of its work in response to 311 complaints, aldermanic requests, and major construction projects. This approach to maintenance limits CDOT's ability to address problems early or to ensure that signals are timed optimally for changing traffic conditions.

In response to our audit findings and recommendations, CDOT agreed to develop a traffic signal management plan, create performance measures to track progress toward its goals, and analyze staffing levels in relation to FHWA guidance.

⁴⁵ Published June 17, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/CDOT-Traffic-Signal-Planning-Audit.pdf>.

VI. ADVISORIES AND DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION LETTERS

Advisories and department notification letters describe management problems observed by OIG in the course of other activities including audits and investigations. These are problems that OIG believes it should apprise the City of in an official manner. OIG completed three notifications this quarter.

1. Notification Concerning Allegations of Nepotism at CPD (#20-0352)

OIG received a complaint alleging three situations where officers at the Chicago Police Department (CPD) serve under the direct supervision of members of their families. OIG did not undertake further investigation into the specific allegations; instead, we sent CPD a letter of notification highlighting the strict prohibitions the City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance imposes on City employees and officials supervising their family members.

In particular, the relevant section of the Ethics Ordinance—the “anti-nepotism rule”—provides, in pertinent part: “No official or employee shall employ or advocate for employment, in any city agency in which said official or employee serves or over which he exercises authority, supervision, or control, any person . . . who is a relative or domestic partner of said official or employee . . .” MCC § 2-156-130(a). The term “relative” means a “spouse or . . . any of the following, whether by blood or by adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister, half-brother or half-sister.” MCC § 2-156-010(w).

In its opinions interpreting the anti-nepotism rule, the Board of Ethics (BOE) has consistently held that “the term ‘employ’ . . . refers not only to the act of hiring but also the ongoing supervision of an employee by a relative.” E.g., BOE Case No. 910881.I. The Board instructs that “ongoing supervision encompasses assigning, directing, inspecting/overseeing work performance, signing documents regarding an employee (evaluations, promotions, salary increases, time sheets), and exercising the authority to make decision or recommendations affecting an employee.” BOE Case No. 141269.Q (citing BOE Case Nos. 95059.I, 98045.A, 91088.I, and 89094.A). Each City department is responsible for implementing procedures to avoid violating the anti-nepotism rule. See BOE Case No. 97054.A. Where one relative is in the supervisory chain of another constituting an indirect report—where there is one or more “layers” of supervisory personnel between the two relatives—the situation itself is not an automatic violation of the Ethics Ordinance, but the supervising relative and their

department need to set up an ethical screen to assure that they do not perform any administrative/supervisory duties with respect to their relatives. See *id.*

In response, CPD stated it had investigated the specific situations that prompted OIG's notification and concluded that the complaints of nepotism were unfounded. The Department expressed its gratitude to OIG for bringing the potential issue to its attention.

2. Notification Regarding City Vehicles and Proof of Responsibility (#20-0142)

OIG notified the Department of Assets, Information and Services (AIS) that a media report about an accident involving a City-owned vehicle had exposed public confusion and lack of information regarding the City's status as a self-insured entity and its obligations to carry proof of insurance or other similar documentation.

A February 2020 media report described an incident in which a City employee, driving a City-owned vehicle, rear-ended another motorist in August of 2019. The motorist recounted that the City employee did not provide proof of insurance and simply said, "it's covered." The motorist expressed reluctance to take the City employee's "word for it" and further expressed frustration that privately owned vehicles are mandated to carry proof of insurance, while City-owned vehicles are not. Indeed, the Illinois Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/7-601(b)(4), specifically exempts municipally owned vehicles from the state's mandatory insurance requirements. Rather than submitting a claim with a third-party insurance company, individuals who seek reimbursement for damages caused by the City must file a claim with the Office of the City Clerk, which is then investigated by the City Council Committee on Finance. MCC § 2-12-060.

An AIS senior employee responsible for fleet management confirmed that City-owned vehicles do not typically carry any documentation to reflect the City's self-insured status. The AIS employee reported anecdotally that City employees driving City vehicles have received additional questioning by law enforcement officers when the employees were unable to produce proof of insurance. That same AIS employee has provided City departments—upon request—a memorandum of self-insurance on Department of Fleet and Facilities Management letterhead stating that, "per Illinois Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/7-601(b)(4), the City of Chicago is exempt from the liability insurance policy requirement, and is self-insured with regards to City-owned vehicles and equipment." The memorandum further provided, "If additional information is required, the City of Chicago's Risk Management Office can be reached at (312) 747-7830." The memorandum provided no information about how to file a claim for damages.

OIG's review of other large, self-insured municipalities revealed that other cities, including New York City and Philadelphia, require all city-owned vehicles to carry documentation available for an employee to provide in case of an accident, stating that the city is self-insured and providing directions on how to file a claim.

OIG concluded that maintaining such documentation in all City of Chicago vehicles would likely promote greater clarity for all parties at the time of an accident, when drivers may be particularly stressed and upset, if not injured. Therefore, OIG recommended that AIS, in consultation with the Department of Finance's (DOF) Office of Risk Management and the Department of Law (DOL), consider requiring all City-owned vehicles to carry documentation for use in the event of an accident, to show that the City is self-insured and to provide instructions for how to file a claim for damages.

In response, AIS reported that it had worked with DOF and DOL to update the existing memorandum of self-insurance, which provides reference to the applicable section of the Illinois Vehicle Code regarding self-insurance (625 ILCS 5/7-601), and now lists contact information for both the City's Claims and Risk Management divisions, with physical and electronic addresses. AIS stated it plans to take the following steps to disseminate this information:

- incorporating the memorandum into the City's Vehicle Policy;
- requiring this information to be placed in each vehicle, and to be produced on demand in the case of an accident;
- emailing the memorandum to all department vehicle coordinators, along with instructions to place a copy in the glove box of each City-owned vehicle in the department's fleet; and
- working with the AIS Graphic Services Division to create a decal summarizing the self-insurance information, which would be affixed to each new vehicle at intake and onto existing vehicles during scheduled service appointments.

3. Notification Regarding City Hiring Plan's Volunteer Policy (#19-0716)

A recent OIG investigation highlighted a gap in the City's Hiring Plan regarding the use of volunteers paid by outside entities. During an investigation involving an individual who was paid a full-time salary by a nonprofit organization to volunteer with the Office of the Mayor, OIG found that the procedures for onboarding and documenting the work of City volunteers outlined in the Hiring Plan are insufficient and could allow departments to circumvent hiring processes designed to promote fairness in City hiring, as well as certain requirements for employees, including City residency. Such arrangements further raise concerns that well-resourced organizations could use their means to obtain outsized influence on City policy by detailing their employees to volunteer for the City.

Notably, in its current form, the Hiring Plan does not require the Department of Human Resources (DHR) or other departments to collect information about the expected duration of a volunteer project or whether volunteers will be receiving payment from a third party for their volunteer work. As a result of the broad definition of “volunteer” in the Hiring Plan and the limited documentation required for volunteers when they are onboarded, departments could seek to circumvent the City’s hiring and residency requirements typically required for City employees by onboarding an individual as a full-time volunteer while the volunteer is paid by a third party.

The Office of the Mayor onboarded a full-time volunteer who worked from May 2019 until resigning in December 2019. The individual, who lived outside the City, started with the Office of the Mayor as a volunteer but was paid a full-time salary by a nonprofit funded, in part, by City grant money. The nonprofit hired the individual for the sole purpose of working in the Office of the Mayor. Since the individual was never paid by the City, the individual could technically be classified as a volunteer under the Hiring Plan, which meant the individual was not subject to the City’s residency requirement. The individual worked in the Office of the Mayor and did not do any work for the nonprofit aside from their work with the Office of the Mayor. Additionally, the individual represented themselves as a senior advisor to the Mayor and stopped working for the nonprofit soon after resigning from the Office of the Mayor. OIG’s understanding is that the Office of the Mayor continues to engage volunteers who are paid by outside agencies.

In addition to providing an avenue for departments to evade the City’s hiring and residency requirements, the insufficient protocols governing volunteers create concern that well-resourced organizations could use their means to obtain outsized influence on City policy. By detailing employees to volunteer with the City while the organization continues to pay them, organizations could essentially buy access to decision-makers.

To mitigate these risks and allow departments to continue to benefit from the resources and experience that volunteers provide to the City while maintaining transparency and accountability, OIG recommended that DHR develop a volunteer policy that requires written documentation of the terms of any volunteer position that is funded by an outside entity, documenting the expected duration of the volunteer position, the terms of the funding, and the purpose of the arrangement.

In response, DHR acknowledged the concerns raised by OIG and created two new forms, which are now required when a department creates a volunteer program or onboards a volunteer. The forms require that departments provide information regarding whether a volunteer is receiving funding from a third party for their work,

and if so, the department must provide a written agreement detailing the terms of the funding and the purpose of the arrangement. Furthermore, the new form requires that volunteers submit a signed acknowledgement of the City's Equal Employment Opportunity policy, Ethics Ordinance, and Code of Conduct.

VII. OTHER REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

As an expert in government oversight and as part of its mission to promote economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity, OIG may periodically participate in additional activities and inquiries in the service of improving accountability in City government. During this quarter, there were no additional reports.

VIII. DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION, AND COMPLIANCE

Effective April 29, 2020, OIG's Hiring Oversight functions were merged into a new Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Compliance (DEIC) section that encompasses the legacy responsibilities of the Hiring Oversight Unit with expanded responsibilities encompassing the new Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion function introduced last year, as required by law. DEIC advises all OIG sections on issues of equity, inclusion, and diversity as applied to OIG operations and products, as well as assuring the consideration and inclusion of community voices and experiences directly in all of the Office's work. DEIC uses quantitative and qualitative data and information correlated to internal culture, operations, and impact of service provision to monitor trends and patterns across City departments—to identify equity and inclusion deficiencies and provide recommendations, with specific authority to review the actions of the Chicago Police Department for potential bias, including racial bias. DEIC also issues guidance, training, and program recommendations to City departments on a broad and complex array of employment-related actions; monitors human resources activities which include hiring and promotion; performs legally-mandated and discretionary audits; reviews the City's hiring and employment practices to ensure compliance with the various City Employment Plans; and publicly report findings and analysis on diversity and inclusion issues.

Under Chapter XII of the City of Chicago General Hiring Plan, Chapter XI of CPD Hiring Plan, and Chapter IX of the CFD Hiring Plan, OIG is required to review and audit various components of the hiring process and report on them quarterly.⁴⁶ The City's Hiring Plans require both reviews and compliance audits. The Hiring Plans define reviews as a "check of all relevant documentation and data concerning a matter," and audits as a "check of a random sample or risk-based sample of the documentation and data concerning a hiring element."

A. HIRING PROCESS REVIEWS

1. Contacts by Hiring Departments

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances where hiring departments contacted the Department of Human Resources (DHR) or the Chicago Police Department Human Resources (CPD-HR) to lobby for or advocate on behalf of actual or potential

⁴⁶On June 24, 2011, the City of Chicago filed the 2011 City of Chicago Hiring Plan (General Hiring Plan). The General Hiring Plan, which was agreed to by the parties and approved by the Court on June 29, 2011, replaced the 2007 City of Chicago Hiring Plan, which was previously in effect. This Hiring Plan was refiled, though not amended, on May 15, 2014. The City of Chicago also filed an amended Chicago Police Department Hiring Plan for Sworn Titles (CPD Hiring Plan) and an amended Chicago Fire Department Hiring Plan for Uniformed Positions (CFD Hiring Plan) on May 15, 2014, which were approved by the Court on June 16, 2014. Collectively, the General Hiring Plan, the CPD Hiring Plan, and the CFD Hiring Plan will be referred to as the "City's Hiring Plans."

applicants or bidders for covered positions or to request that specific individuals be added to any referral or eligibility list.

During this quarter, OIG received two reports of direct contacts.

2. Political Contacts

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances where elected or appointed officials of any political party or any agent acting on behalf of an elected or appointed official, political party, or political organization contact the City attempting to affect any hiring for any covered position or other employment actions.

Additionally, City employees often report contacts by elected or appointed officials that may be categorized as inquiries on behalf of their constituents but not an attempt to affect any hiring decisions for any covered position or other employment actions.

During this quarter, OIG received notice of four political contacts:

- An elected official contacted the Department of Law to provide the resume of a candidate.
- An elected official contacted DHR to inquire about a former City employee's placement on the ineligible for rehire list.
- A Mayor's Office employee contacted DHR to inquire about the status of a candidate for the covered position of general superintendent in Department of Streets and Sanitation (DSS).
- A Mayor's Office employee contacted DHR to inquire about the status of candidates for the covered positions of plumber and iron worker in the Department of Water Management (DWM) and the Chicago Department of Transportation (CDOT).

3. Exemptions

OIG tracks all reported or discovered Shakman Exempt appointments and modifications to the Exempt List on an ongoing basis.

During this quarter, OIG received notification of 35 exempt appointments.

4. Senior Manager Hires

OIG reviews hires pursuant to Chapter VI covering the Senior Manager Hiring Process. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, OIG has suspended its in-process reviews of senior manager hires.

5. Written Rationale

When no consensus selection is reached during a consensus meeting, a written rationale must be provided to OIG for review.⁴⁷

During this quarter, OIG did not receive any written rationales for review.

6. Emergency Appointments

OIG reviews circumstances and written justifications for emergency hires made pursuant to the Personnel Rules and MCC § 2-74-050(8).

During this quarter, the City reported no emergency appointments.

7. Review of Contracting Activity

OIG is required to review City departments' compliance with the City's Contractor Policy (Exhibit C to the City's Hiring Plan). Per the Contractor Policy, OIG may choose to review any solicitation documents, draft agreements, final contract, or agreement terms to assess whether they are in compliance with the Contractor Policy. This review includes analyzing the contract for common-law employee risks and ensuring the inclusion of Shakman boilerplate language.

Under the Contractor Policy, departments are not required to notify OIG of all contract or solicitation agreements or task orders. However, all contract and solicitation agreements that OIG receives notice of will be reviewed. In addition, OIG will request and review a risk-based sample of contract documents from departments.

In addition to contracts, pursuant to Chapter X of the Hiring Plan, OIG must receive notification of the procedures for using volunteer workers at least 30 days prior to implementation. OIG also receives additional notifications of new interns and/or volunteer workers for existing programs.⁴⁸

The table below details contracts and internship opportunities OIG reviewed this quarter.

⁴⁷ A "consensus meeting" is a discussion that is led by the DHR recruiter at the conclusion of the interview process. During the consensus meeting, the interviewers and the hiring manager review their respective interview results and any other relevant information to arrive at a hiring recommendation.

⁴⁸ Chapter X.B.6 of the General Hiring Plan.

TABLE #10 – CONTRACT AND INTERNSHIP OR VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY NOTIFICATIONS

Contracting Department	Contractor, Agency, Program, or Other Organization	Duration of Contract/ Agreement
Assets, Information and Services	Task order request for real estate services	3 weeks
City Clerk	Public service intern	Unspecified
City Treasurer	Personal services contractor	7 months
Citywide	Volunteers to assist with damage assessment and clean-up efforts	Unspecified
Emergency Management and Communications	Amendment to the Sunbelt temporary contract	Unspecified
Finance	Task order request for audit and attestation services	Through 12/31/20, with the option to extend
Fire	Volunteer medical personnel	90 days
Inspector General	Legal intern	8 weeks
Law	Volunteers	Ongoing
Mayor's Office	Interns/volunteers	Ongoing
Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities	Sunbelt temporary services position (project manager)	12 months (fiscal year)
Public Health	COVID-19: expedited medical personnel request	5/16/20-11/15/20
Public Health	COVID-19: expedited medical personnel request	5/16/20-5/15/21
Public Health	Temporary request - epidemiologist III	180 days
Public Health	Temporary services extension request - behavioral health assistant	15 weeks
Public Health	Volunteers with Project Hope	Unspecified

B. HIRING PROCESS AUDITS

1. Modifications to Class Specifications,⁴⁹ Minimum Qualifications, and Screening and Hiring Criteria

⁴⁹ "Class Specifications" are descriptions of the duties and responsibilities of a class of positions that distinguish one class from another. They are, in effect, the general descriptions utilized to determine the proper level to which a position should be assigned, and they include the general job duties and

OIG reviews modifications to Class Specifications, minimum qualifications, and screening and hiring criteria. This quarter, OIG received notification that DHR changed the minimum qualifications for 10 titles within the following departments: Aviation, Family and Support Services, Public Health, and Water Management.

OIG reviewed each of the proposed changes to minimum qualifications and had no objections.

2. Referral Lists

OIG audits lists of applicants/bidders who meet the predetermined minimum qualifications generated by DHR for City positions. OIG examines a sample of referral lists and notifies DHR when potential issues are identified.

This quarter, OIG audited no referral lists.

3. Testing

The Hiring Plan requires that OIG conduct an audit of DHR test administrations and scoring each quarter.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, OIG has suspended its quarterly audit of testing sequences.

4. Selected Hiring Sequences

Each quarter, the Hiring Plan requires OIG to audit at least 10% of in-process hiring sequences and at least 5% of completed hiring sequences conducted by the following departments or their successors: AIS, CDA, CDOT, DOB, DSS, DWM, and six other City departments selected at the discretion of OIG.

Auditing the hiring sequence requires an examination of the hire packets, which include all documents and notes maintained by City employees involved in the selection and hiring process for a particular position. As required by the Hiring Plan, OIG examines some hire packets during the hiring process and examines other packets after the hires are completed.

This quarter, OIG completed an audit of hire packets for 28 hiring sequences completed across 15 departments during the first quarter of 2020. OIG identified only one documentation error affecting one sequence. OIG provided its recommendation and DHR agreed that moving forward the master referral list will be included in the

minimum qualifications of the position. Class Specifications shall include sufficient detail so as to accurately reflect the job duties.

employee specific hiring packets for universal, citywide postings. OIG did not request additional action.

5. Hiring Certifications

OIG audits the City's compliance with Chapter XII.C.5 of the General Hiring Plan. A Hiring Certification is a form completed by the selected candidate(s) and all City employees involved in the hiring process to attest that no political reasons or factors or other improper considerations were taken into account during the applicable process.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, OIG has suspended its quarterly audit of hiring certifications.

6. Selected Department of Law Hiring Sequences

Pursuant to Section B.7 of the Department of Law (DOL) Hiring Process, OIG has the authority to audit DOL hiring files. Hiring files include assessment forms, notes, documents, written justifications, and hire certification forms. In 2018, DOL became the repository for all documentation related to the hiring sequences for the titles covered by the DOL Hiring Process. OIG will conduct an audit of DOL hire packets on a biannual basis.

In the first quarter of 2020, OIG concluded an audit of DOL hiring and promotional sequences completed between August 1, 2019, and January 31, 2020. OIG reviewed hire packets from nine hire sequences covering the following divisions: Aviation, Environmental, Regulatory, and Contracts; Building and License Enforcement; Employment Litigation; Finance; Federal Civil Rights Litigation; and Legal Information, Investigation, and Prosecutions.

OIG also requested the files for eight promotions to assistant corporation counsel senior, for which a DOL Promotions Committee convened and discussed recommendations. The reviewed promotion files covered the following divisions: Appeals; Aviation, Environmental, Regulatory, and Contracts; Building and License Enforcement; Collections, Ownership, and Administrative Litigation; Finance; and Torts.

OIG identified the following violations of the DOL Promotions Policy and DOL Hiring Process:

- Assistant corporation counsel senior (all divisions):
 - No written recommendations from any of the DOL Promotions Committee members

- o No signed hire certification forms from any DOL employees involved in the promotional sequence
- Assistant corporation counsel III (ELIT):
 - o Screening forms not completed for four interviewed candidates

OIG provided DOL an opportunity to provide the missing documentation. DOL could not locate the required documents for the promotions to assistant corporation counsel senior and noted that the promotions were handled by the prior DOL administration. All but one of the employees responsible for coordinating that process have since left City employment. DOL was also unable to locate the missing documents for assistant corporation counsel III (ELIT). DOL advised that a former employee had incorrectly informed an employee responsible for screening candidates that they did not need to complete the screening forms for this hiring sequence.

OIG recommended that DOL take the following steps: (1) develop and implement stronger protocols for collecting and retaining documentation required by the DOL Hiring Process and Promotions Policy, with clear guidance regarding roles and responsibilities for each step of the process; (2) ensure all Department staff involved in hiring and promotions receive training/guidance regarding their obligations with respect to the completion and retention of required documentation under DOL's policies; (3) ensure that any recordkeeping and compliance functions performed by the former director of attorney recruitment be assigned to other staff that have been trained on DOL's hiring and promotional processes.

In response to OIG's recommendation to develop and implement stronger protocols, DOL stated generally that each hire sequence will be reviewed at each stage of the hiring process for all required documentation. DOL also stated that a hire would not advance to the next stage if documentation was missing. DOL did not believe that the documentation error in the assistant corporation counsel III hiring sequence revealed a significant lapse in its protocols because it was an error or oversight attributable to a former employee. The Department could not explain why the documents from the promotional sequences were not forwarded to DOL's Administrative Services Division for inclusion in its files.

DOL stated that it annually trains attorneys on its hiring process. The Department's former director of attorney recruitment and professional development reviewed the hiring process with the relevant staff at each step in the process; the administrative deputy or a designee will perform this function until a new director is hired. The functions of the former director of attorney recruitment and professional development are temporarily being performed by the administrative deputy, who has reviewed the requirements of the Hiring Plan. In addition, another DOL employee

routinely reviews the files from each hire sequence and other components of the hire process (e.g. Taleo postings) to ensure they contain the required documentation.

7. Selected Chicago Police Department Assignment Sequences

Pursuant to Chapter XII of the CPD Hiring Plan for Sworn Titles, OIG has the authority to audit other employment actions, including district or unit assignments, as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with this Hiring Plan. Generally, OIG audits assignments that are not covered by a collective bargaining unit and which are located within a district or unit.

Assignment packets include all documents and notes maintained by employees involved in the selection processes outlined in Appendix D and E of the CPD Hiring Plan. On a quarterly basis, OIG selects a risk-based sample of assignment packets for completed process review after selections have been made and the candidates have begun their assignments.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, OIG has suspended its quarterly audit of CPD assignment sequences.

8. Selected Chicago Fire Department Assignment Sequences

Pursuant to Chapter X of the CFD Hiring Plan for Uniformed Positions, OIG has the authority to audit other employment actions, including assignments, “as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with [the] CFD Hiring Plan.” Assignment packets include all documents utilized in a specialized unit assignment sequence, including, but not limited to, all forms, certifications, licenses, and notes maintained by individuals involved in the selection process. OIG selects a risk-based sample of assignment packets for completed process review after CFD issues unit transfer orders and candidates have begun their new assignments.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, OIG has suspended its quarterly audit of CFD assignment sequences.

9. Monitoring Hiring Sequences

In addition to auditing hire packets, OIG monitors hiring sequences as they progress by attending and observing intake meetings, interviews, tests, and consensus meetings. The primary goal of monitoring hiring sequences is to identify any gaps in internal controls. However, real-time monitoring also allows OIG to detect and address compliance anomalies as they occur.

OIG identifies the hiring sequences to be monitored based on risk factors such as past errors, complaints, and historical issues with particular positions. This quarter, OIG

virtually monitored four intake meetings, four sets of interviews, and three consensus meetings. The table below shows the breakdown of monitoring activity by department.⁵⁰

TABLE #11 –OIG MONITORING ACTIVITIES THIS QUARTER

Department	Intake Meetings Monitored	Tests Monitored	Interview Sets Monitored	Consensus Meetings Monitored
Aviation	1		1	1
Finance	3			
Fire			1	1
Police			1	1
Transportation			1	

10. Acting Up⁵¹

OIG audits the City's compliance with Chapter XI of the General Hiring Plan and the Acting Up Policy. OIG received notice of one DHR-approved waiver request to the City's 90-Day Acting Up limit this quarter.⁵²

TABLE #12 – ACTING UP WAIVERS THIS QUARTER

Department	Acting Position	Number of Employees	Date of Response	Expiration of Waiver
Assets, Information and Services	Foreman of machinists	1	4/6/2020	Until position is filled

11. Arbitrations and Potential Resolution of Grievances by Settlement

Chapter XII.C.7 of the City's Hiring Plan requires OIG to audit grievance settlement decisions that may impact procedures governed by the Hiring Plan.

This quarter, OIG did not receive notice of any settlement agreements which resulted in employment actions from DHR.

⁵⁰ If a department is not included in this table, OIG did not monitor any elements of that department's hiring sequence(s).

⁵¹ "Acting Up" means an employee is directed or is held accountable to perform, and does perform, substantially all the responsibilities of a higher position.

⁵² Pursuant to the Acting Up Policy, no employee may serve in an Acting Up assignment in excess of 90 days in any calendar year unless the department receives prior written approval from DHR. The department must submit a waiver request in writing signed by the department head at least 10 days prior to the employee reaching the 90-day limitation. If the department exceeds 90 days of Acting Up without receiving a granted waiver request from DHR, the department is in violation of the Policy.

C. REPORTING OF OTHER OIG DEIC ACTIVITY

1. Escalations

Recruiters and analysts in DHR and CPD-HR must escalate concerns regarding improper hiring by notifying OIG. In response to these notifications, OIG may take one or more of the following actions: investigate the matter, conduct a review of the hiring sequence, refer the matter to the DHR commissioner or appropriate department head for resolution, or refer the matter to the OIG Investigations section.

This quarter, OIG received no notice of new escalations and has no escalations pending.

2. Compliance Review

During the second quarter, OIG completed a review of select administrative law judge and hearing officer retention agreements. OIG requested information from the four City departments that contract these positions: Administrative Hearings, Business Affairs and Consumer Protection, Human Resources, and the Police Board. All the departments surveyed reported having retention agreements, except for DHR. OIG therefore recommended that DHR execute retention agreements with all current administrative law judges and hearing officers and provide the executed agreements to OIG.

In its response, DHR noted that it conducted a search for the agreements and was unable to locate them. DHR also stated that its hearing officers recalled signing agreements when the City retained their services. DHR agreed with OIG's recommendation and stated that it would execute new agreements with current hearing officers.

3. Processing of Complaints

OIG receives complaints regarding the hiring process, including allegations of unlawful political discrimination and retaliation and other improper considerations in connection with City employment. All complaints received by OIG are reviewed as part of OIG's complaint intake process. Hiring-related complaints may be resolved in several ways, depending upon the nature of the complaint. If there is an allegation of a Hiring Plan violation or breach of a policy or procedure related to hiring, OIG may open a case into the matter to determine if such a violation or breach occurred. If a violation or breach is sustained, OIG may make corrective recommendations to the appropriate department or may undertake further investigation. If, after sufficient inquiry, no violation or breach is found, OIG will close the case as not sustained. If, in the course of an inquiry, OIG identifies a non-hiring-related process or program that

could benefit from a more comprehensive audit, OIG may consider a formal audit or program review.

This quarter, OIG received two complaints and had three pending complaint from the prior quarter related to the City's hiring practices. The table below summarizes the disposition of these complaints, as well as those pending from the previous quarter.

TABLE #13 – HIRING COMPLAINTS RECEIVED THIS QUARTER

Complaint Status	Number of Complaints
Pending from Previous Quarter	3
Received This Quarter	2
Opened Investigation	1
Declined	2
Referred to Department	0
Complaints Pending as of End of Quarter	2

TABLE #14 – HIRING CASES THIS QUARTER

Case Status	Number of Cases
Pending from Previous Quarter	17
Opened This Quarter	0
Cases Referred	0
Closed Not Sustained ⁵³	1
Closed Sustained with Recommendation	1
Closed Administratively	0
Cases Pending as of End of Quarter	15

⁵³ The case closed not sustained with recommendation is currently pending a response from the relevant department. OIG will report on the recommendation and the department's response in a future quarterly report.

IX. PUBLIC SAFETY

The Public Safety section supports the larger OIG mission of promoting economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity by conducting independent, objective evaluations and reviews of the Chicago Police Department (CPD), the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), the Police Board, and inspections of closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). In May 2020, the Public Safety section released its 2019 Annual Report, detailing the section's public reporting, accomplishments, and data analysis.⁵⁴

A. EVALUATIONS UNIT

The Public Safety section's Evaluations Unit conducts program and systems-focused evaluations and reviews of CPD, COPA, and the Police Board. Based on these audit-based inquiries, OIG makes recommendations to improve the policies, procedures, and practices of those entities.

1. Review of the Chicago Police Department's Management and Production of Records (#18-0148)⁵⁵

OIG completed a review of CPD's producing its records for criminal prosecution and civil litigation. The purpose of this review was to determine whether CPD's processes are adequate to meet its constitutional and other legal obligations to disclose evidence in its possession during litigation. CPD's obligations stem from legal authorities including, but not limited to, the Supreme Court cases *Brady v. Maryland* and *Giglio v. United States*, Illinois state law, and Court-promulgated rules of civil procedure.

OIG found that CPD's processes are not adequate to ensure that the Department can meet its legal obligations. CPD lacks the means to determine what records may exist for a given case or incident, and therefore cannot ensure that it has produced all responsive records; members of CPD's Subpoena Unit are not systematic in their searches for records; and members of CPD's Subpoena Unit and other units do not systematically track the production of records.

OIG recommended that CPD develop Department-wide records management and production policies, procedures, and trainings, and develop and implement a records management system that allows for the effective and efficient identification of records across CPD's various units, systems, and physical locations. OIG further

⁵⁴ Published May 19, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Public-Safety-Annual-Report-2019.pdf>.

⁵⁵ Published June 10, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/OIG-Review-of-CPDs-Management-and-Production-of-Records.pdf>.

recommended improved communication, coordination, and transparency with stakeholders in criminal and civil litigation.

CPD agreed with most of OIG's recommendations, and has taken some steps toward implementing them. CPD has been proactive with the development of an upcoming records production directive and standard operation procedures within its units. CPD also agreed to audit its production processes and to capture those processes in its ongoing Department-wide staffing analysis. CPD declined to implement certain recommendations, citing concerns over staffing and resource scarcity, but noted that it is currently undergoing a staffing assessment and analysis for the entire Department. Additionally, CPD committed to conducting an internal audit of its records production processes, taking into account recommendations from OIG's report.

B. INSPECTIONS UNIT

The Public Safety section's Inspections Unit reviews individual closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and BIA. OIG may make recommendations to inform and improve future investigations, and, if it finds that a specific investigation was deficient such that its outcome was materially affected, may recommend that it be reopened. Closed investigations are selected for in-depth review based on several criteria, including but not limited to the nature and circumstances of the alleged misconduct, and its impact on the quality of police-community relationships; the apparent integrity of the investigation; and the frequency of an occurrence or allegation. The closed investigations are then reviewed in a process guided by the standards for peer review of closed cases developed by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. OIG assesses sufficiency across several categories, including timeliness, professional standard of care, interviews, evidence collection and analysis, internal oversight, and case disposition.

This quarter, the Inspections Unit examined 102 closed disciplinary cases and opened 4 for in-depth review

TABLE #15 – DISCIPLINARY CASES REVIEWED

Agency	Cases Screened	Cases Opened
BIA	52	1
COPA	50	3
Total	102	4

OIG found that one COPA investigation contained deficiencies which materially affected its outcome and recommended that it be reopened. As of this writing, COPA has not responded to OIG's recommendation.

1. Recommendations to Inform and Improve COPA Disciplinary Investigations (#20-0722)⁵⁶

To ensure transparency and consistency in COPA's operations and outcomes, it is imperative that the agency's investigative records are thorough and well-documented. To that end, OIG recommended that COPA undertake the following:

- properly document the origin of a complaint;
- maintain detailed investigative logs;
- exercise caution and discretion when documenting allegations;
- include credibility assessments in investigative files; and
- ensure meaningful supervisory review of completed investigations and properly document a supervisor's decision to refer an investigation back for further work.

In response to OIG's recommendations, COPA committed to the following process and policy enhancements:

- examining the modification of its Summary Report of Investigation to ensure uniformity and completeness;
- creating and revising policies and training;
- continuing to build out a new case management system (CMS); and
- continuing to provide training to its staff.

2. Recommendations to Improve BIA and COPA Investigations: Database Searches (#20-0721)⁵⁷

In the course of its regular review of closed disciplinary investigations, OIG identified recurring errors and inaccuracies in data warehouse queries and records searches, including but not limited to misspelled names; incorrect addresses, dates, times, and date ranges; unduly narrow time, date, and address ranges; omission of key search terms, and incomplete records searches. These errors were observed in multiple investigations conducted by both BIA and COPA, and may result in significant adverse consequences, preventing disciplinary investigations from reaching appropriate and fair outcomes.

⁵⁶ Published June 30, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/2020/06/30/recommendations-to-inform-and-improve-disciplinary-investigations-conducted-by-the-civilian-office-of-police-accountability/>

⁵⁷ Published June 30, 2020. See <https://igchicago.org/2020/06/30/recommendations-to-inform-and-improve-disciplinary-investigations-conducted-by-copa-and-cpds-bureau-of-internal-affairs-data-searches/>

To foster trust and confidence in Chicago's police accountability system, it is imperative that COPA and BIA's investigations are thorough and well-documented in order to ensure transparency and consistency. To that end, OIG recommended that COPA and BIA improve internal guidance and training on conducting data warehouse and records searches and improve mechanisms for supervisors to effectively review investigators' work.

CPD agreed that improved training and protocols will help minimize the errors identified by OIG and confirmed that BIA is in the process of revising its training to incorporate OIG's training recommendations. CPD stated it would consider OIG's recommendation that investigators record the specific details of their searches.

COPA maintained that the use of expansive search terms is already COPA policy, but assured OIG that it would refresh its training on this issue. COPA also indicated it would explore options for a technology-based application to allow the creation and reproduction of search lists for the purpose of supervisory review.