

Independent Monitoring Report 13

Use of Force

Compliance Assessments by Paragraph

Specific compliance assessments, by paragraph, for the Use of Force section are available here. This includes paragraphs where the City gained or lost compliance in the thirteenth reporting period, as well as paragraphs with significant developments toward or away from compliance. A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for each original monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpd-monitoringteam.com/imr-8-1/>.

Use of Force: ¶154

154. CPD adopted revised use of force policies on October 16, 2017 (“October 2017 Policies”). The October 2017 Policies incorporated multiple best practices that were not reflected in CPD’s prior use of force policies. Building on these improvements, CPD will maintain the best practices reflected in the October 2017 Policies and make additional improvements to its policies consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶154.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶154, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force policies¹ and *Foot Pursuits* policy to ensure they reflect best practices and delineate who is responsible for identifying best practices, and for maintaining Advanced Law Enforcement Accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) standards. Foot pursuits account for a significant portion of use-of-force incidents and, thus, relate to ¶154. In the fourth reporting period, the CPD implemented its Use of Force policies. In addition, the CPD attained and maintained CALEA accreditation, indicating compliance with national policy standards, including for use of force. The CPD also previously issued a temporary foot pursuit policy, then developed and implemented a permanent policy, G03-07 *Foot Pursuits*, on August 29, 2022. This policy required a foot pursuit form to be completed by officers engaged in foot pursuits for review in accordance with G03-07-01, *Department Review of Foot Pursuits*. The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the fourth reporting period.

To assess Secondary compliance with ¶154, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force and Foot Pursuit training materials for updates related to improvements to maintain best practices, as well as records reflecting completion of required training. In the fourth reporting period, the IMT reviewed records indicating that 96% of CPD officers completed the 2020 Use of Force training, thereby achieving Secondary compliance.

¹ The use of force policies we reviewed included the following: G03-02, Use of Force; G03-02-01, Response to Resistance and Force Options; G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report; G03-02-03, Firearm Discharge Incidents; G03-02-04, Taser Use Incidents; G03-02-05, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents; G03-02-06, Canine Use Incidents; G03-02-07, Baton Use Incidents; and G03-02-08, Department Review of Use of Force.

To assess Full compliance with ¶154, the IMT evaluated the CPD’s ongoing efforts through the TRED and the Research and Development unit to identify best practices, identify the persons responsible and internal processes to adhere to best practices, and make necessary updates per CALEA certification requirements. We also assessed whether the CPD maintained clear channels for receiving and considering community input. We note that the CPD has made consistent attempts to incorporate best practices in their policies and trainings. For instance, the *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force-Unknown/High-Risk, Transitional Vehicle Stops* materials were developed utilizing a blended learning approach with prerequisite eLearning modules and in-person classes, further demonstrating the CPD has thoughtfully developed its training. They have also taken into consideration Philadelphia’s report on firearm pointings, which includes comparisons of other cities, to inform the department’s district-level review pilot program.²

In the eleventh reporting period, the CPD continued to incorporate best practices into their trainings. The CPD utilized national standards and best practices to prepare for and address the Democratic National Convention in 2024. For instance, the CPD consulted with and learned from the Los Angeles and New York Police Departments, among others, to enhance their policies and training efforts, such as G02-02, *First Amendment Rights* (effective August 8, 2024); U01-13, *Polycarbonate Shields for Crowd Responses* (effective August 13, 2024); and the S06-06 policy suite for responses to crowds, First Amendment assemblies, and civil disturbances.³ Additionally, the CPD developed forms to accompany these new policy procedures, such as those for foot pursuits and uses of force. Taser training, in particular, was adapted to address the new T10 Taser capabilities and the Democratic National Convention by addressing the elimination of the stun capacity and considerations for using Tasers in crowd settings. During this time, D24-07, *Firearm Pointing Incidents District-Level Review – Pilot Program*, was being developed to place accountability with district captains, and the policy on search warrants which complies with the Court’s order.

In the twelfth reporting period, the CPD implemented Special Order S02-08, *Community Engagement in Policy and Training Development* (effective June 30, 2025). Through community engagement, the CPD has revised its policies on foot pursuits (G03-07, effective August 29, 2022), body-worn cameras (S03-14, effective August

² *Executive Review of Philadelphia Police Department’s Pointed Firearm Events*, Police Advisory Commission (June 11, 2020), <https://www.phila.gov/media/20201016221621/Pointing-Firearm-Executive-Review.pdf>.

³ This policy suite includes S06-06, *Response to Crowds, First Amendment Assemblies, and Civil Disturbances* (effective August 4, 2024); S06-06-01, *Declaration of a Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incident* (effective August 4, 2024); S06-06-02, *Alternate Arrest Procedures During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents* (effective August 4, 2024); and S06-06-03, *Alternate Tactical Response Reporting During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents* (effective August 4, 2024).

8, 2024),⁴ Taser (G03-02-04, effective June 28, 2023), OC spray (G03-02-05, effective June 28, 2023), and baton use (G03-02-07, effective June 28, 2023). These policies, particularly on Tasers and OC spray, contained multiple rounds of public comments and input from the Coalition.

This reporting period, the Use of Force policies underwent public comments from July 7, 2025, to September 26, 2025. The CPD has also continued to make towards finalizing its *Officer-Involved Shooting and Officer-Involved Death Incident* policy series (G03-06, G03-06-01, and G03-06-02), and S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*, to ensure changes reflect legislative updates and the Court's July 1, 2024 Order Regarding the Special Order S03-14, *Body Worn Camera Policy*, and Public Safety Investigations and the Court's November 21, 2025 Order regarding Public Safety Briefings and Street Deputy Walk Throughs.

Additionally, the CPD partnered with Creer un Espace to host a series of sessions for community members to learn about the CPD's Use of Force policies, procedural justice, and community policing, as well as share feedback and questions with the CPD. Lastly, the CPD created a website for community members to have a dedicated space on the CPD's reform efforts regarding uses of force.⁵

The CPD also updated its use of force training materials to address active threat responses, creating the *2026 Annual Use of Force Training – Active Threat Integrated Response (ATIR)*. The class teaches proper tactics, medical aid, and mental health and wellness issues related to a solo officer's response to an active threat incident and active threat response with multiple officers. The CPD began its two-year comprehensive policy review process (see ¶159) and by the end of the reporting period, the review was still underway. We look forward to the results of the department's comprehensive review efforts in the next reporting period.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶154 in the thirteenth reporting period as they continue to demonstrate their inclusion of best practices. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD's compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. To maintain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to demonstrate that best practices are routinely revised and incorporated in their policies.

⁴ Paragraphs 236–38 contain additional information on S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*.

⁵ *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force Policy Reform*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (last visited April 12, 2026), <https://www.chicagopolice.org/equity/use-of-force/>.

Paragraph 154 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

SECOND REPORTING PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

THIRD REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Under Assessment

FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

NINTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Full

Use of Force: ¶158

158. CPD's use of force policies must comply with applicable law and this Agreement, reflect the objectives described above, and promote trust between CPD and the communities that it serves.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶158.

The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance with ¶158 in the fourth reporting period following revisions to Use of Force policies. At the end of the eighth reporting period, the CPD issued revised versions of its Use of Force policy suite.⁶ In the eighth reporting period, we noted that building trust with the community required a plan and process for community engagement with the CPD's Use of Force policies that meets the needs of both the CPD and the community. Since then, the CPD published S02-08, *Community Engagement in Policy and Training Development* (effective June 30, 2025), which has fostered channels through which the CPD receives input from the community.

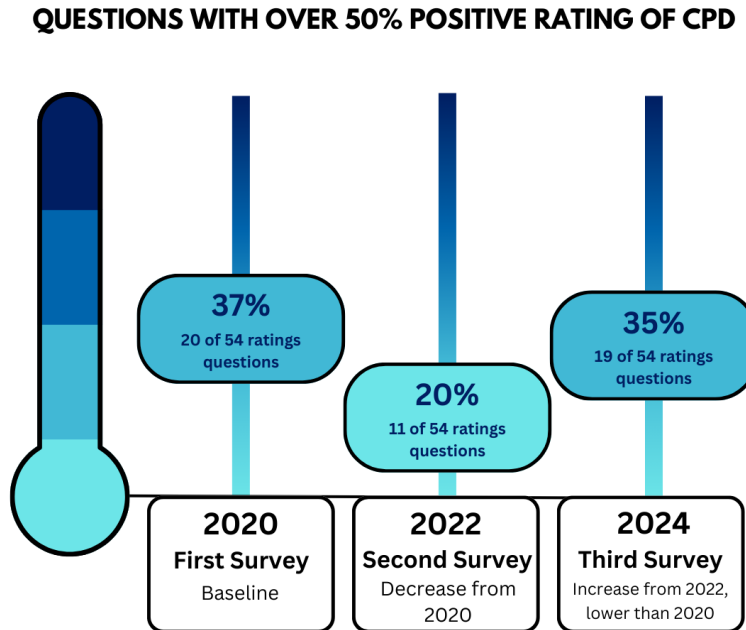
The CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the twelfth reporting period. In particular, the IMT reviewed the CPD's use of force training materials and records, focusing on whether training complies with applicable law and the Consent Decree, promotes use of force behavior that promotes trust with the community, and how training reflects input/changes from community feedback.

However, we note that the CPD continues to face challenges in building trust with the Chicago community. The IMT's *2024 Community Survey* indicates that the overall performance ratings for the CPD were relatively low. Community members' ratings of the CPD in 2024 were comparable to sentiments in 2020 after a decrease

⁶ The Use of Force policies we reviewed included the following: G03-02, *Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); and G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023).

in ratings in 2022.⁷ The CPD’s Public Sentiment Dashboard shows a similar level of community sentiment wherein there is a rather average level of trust in police.⁸ We acknowledge the difficulty in isolating efforts to promote trust through policy development as opposed to measuring trust based on the day-to-day performance of the department. As such, we have considered both general sentiment as well as the CPD’s efforts to promote trust.

Community Trust, 2020–2024



This reporting period, we continued to assess Full compliance by evaluating whether the CPD is engaging with the community according to its revised policies and plans. Specifically, the IMT considered the CPD’s continued progress with community engagement, including but not limited to community conversations, the use-of-force community engagement website, and community training observations days. During the Community Training Observation Days (CTOD), in particular, the CPD surveyed community participants. It was noted that 92% of community survey respondents said the Training Observation Day helped them feel more connected to CPD officers.⁹ Additionally, 95% of the survey respondents indicated

⁷ 2024 Community Survey, Independent Monitoring Team (January 27, 2025) at 5, <https://cpd-monitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/2025.01.27-IMT-Community-Survey-Report-DRAFT-March18-2024-%E2%80%93-April-22-2024-filed.pdf>.

⁸ Chicago Police Sentiment Dashboard, Chicago Police Department, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/sentiment-dashboard/>.

⁹ Data presented in the October 2025 Community Training Observation Day (CTOD) presentation. There were 93 participants across the two observation days, and community members

that the engagement gave them a better understanding of the training CPD officers receive for how to respond to various situations. As such, the CPD has continued to make efforts to engage the community in more effective ways to garner feedback and trust.

This reporting period, the use of force policies underwent public comments from July 7, 2025, to September 26, 2025. The CPD also partnered with Creer un Espace to host a series of sessions for community members to learn about the CPD's use of force policies, procedural justice, and community policing, as well as share feedback and questions with the CPD. Through these efforts and the creation of Special Order S02-08, *Community Engagement in Policy and Training Development*, the CPD is making strides towards creating a feedback loop by memorializing in policy to not only collect community feedback but to document implementation of the feedback in the department's *Annual Report*. Additionally, the CPD engaged in discussions with the Coalition throughout the reporting period. These efforts demonstrate the CPD's efforts to promote trust with the community through partnering with community organizations, ensuring community input in policy development, and inviting community members to attend Community Training Observation Days.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶158 this reporting period. The IMT looks forward to continuing to assess the CPD's efforts to update use of force policies according to applicable law and promote trust with the community. We look forward to also reviewing the extent of the CPD's community engagement efforts throughout its policy review process. We will continue to monitor the CPD's compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. In particular, the CPD must continue to provide evidence of community engagement on Use of Force policies, as well as evidence of the CPD's efforts to measure community trust. Lastly, we will continue to review TRRs and other data that demonstrate how the department's policies and practices are consistent with the Consent Decree and applicable law.

came from CCPSA, The Mayor's Office of Community Safety, universities, the Cook County Crime Stoppers, and the District Advisory Council, among other groups.

Paragraph 158 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

SECOND REPORTING PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

THIRD REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Under Assessment

FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

NINTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

TENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Full

Use of Force: ¶162

162. Consistent with CPD’s commitment to preventing and reducing the need for force, CPD officers will allow individuals to voluntarily comply with lawful orders whenever safe and feasible (e.g., allowing individuals the opportunity to submit to arrest before force is used).

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Full: *Under Assessment*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD are under assessment for Full compliance with the requirements of ¶162.

The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the fourth reporting period, when the IMT reviewed the Use of Force policy suite¹⁰ and G02-02, *First Amendment Rights* (effective August 8, 2024). In particular, we assessed whether the requirement of de-escalation when safe and feasible was present in Department Notice D20-08, *Reporting the Response to Crowds, Protests, and Civil Disturbances* (effective November 20, 2020).¹¹ Additionally, the CPD developed forms to document force and all efforts to encourage protestors to voluntarily comply with directives to ensure proper documentation of the same.

The CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the seventh reporting period by delivering its *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training and eLearning on its *First Amendment Rights* policy.

This reporting period, the IMT assessed Full compliance to determine whether the CPD’s policies and trainings demonstrate de-escalation efforts that allow individuals to voluntarily comply with CPD officer’s lawful orders.

Notably, the CPD’s *2024 Annual Use of Force Report* includes the following statistics. Comparing arrests and TRR occurrences,¹² the CPD conducted 53,541 arrests

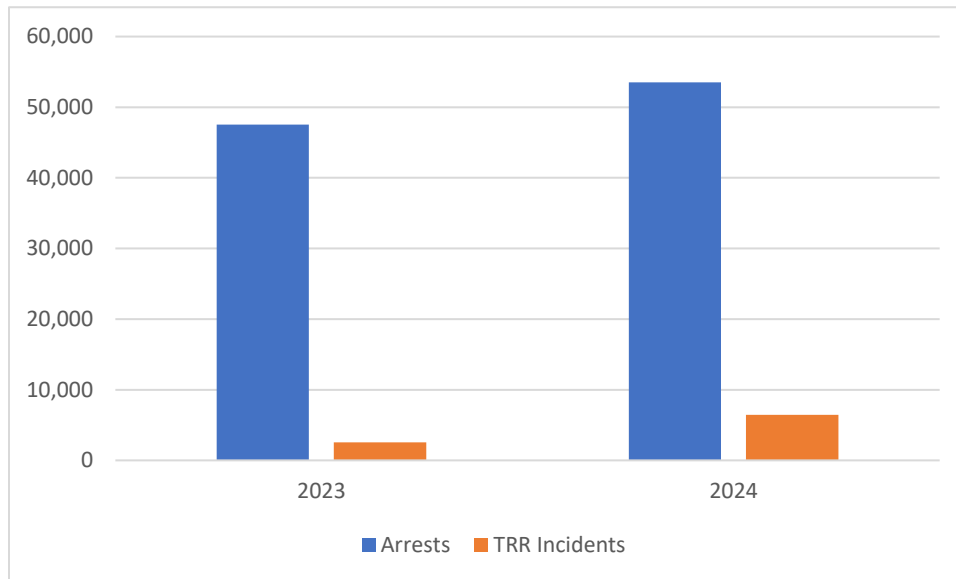
¹⁰ The Use of Force policies we reviewed included the following: G03-02, *Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); and G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023).

¹¹ D20-08 has since become Special Order S06-06, *Response to Crowds, First Amendment Assemblies, and Civil Disturbances* (effective August 8, 2024).

¹² Tactical Response Report (TRR) occurrences consist of the reports that each officer must complete for each individual who is subjected to force. Each occurrence has a unique TRR number.

and had 6,470 TRR occurrences that stemmed from 3,135 TRR incidents.¹³ In comparison, the CPD conducted 47,549 arrests and had 4,964 TRR occurrences that resulted from 2,539 TRR incidents.¹⁴

Arrests and TRR Incidents, 2023-2024



It is noted that there was a 23% increase in TRR incidents from 2023 to 2024. However, we note that the *2024 Annual Report* indicates that 2,532 TRR occurrences (39%) were the result of an assault or battery on a CPD officer, and an additional 615 TRR occurrences (10%) did not have force reported and included emergency handcuffing.¹⁵ In addition, the CPD measured mitigation efforts by officers in 2023 and 2024. The comparison indicates that in 2024, officers increasingly used other de-escalation efforts, such as verbal direction/control techniques (34%), the use of additional units (34%), tactical positioning (39%), and zone of safety (33%).¹⁶

Moving forward, the IMT will continue to assess the implementation of the CPD's use of force policies related to allowing voluntary compliance with lawful orders

A TRR incident is the incident in which officers used force; multiple TRRs can stem from the same TRR incident.

¹³ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 58, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

¹⁴ *2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 58, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>

¹⁵ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 62, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

¹⁶ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 90, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

in various contexts (*e.g.*, protests or civil unrest). In particular, we look forward to reviewing relevant BIA and COPA data,¹⁷ as well as evidence of CPD's other continual efforts to analyze data and evaluate trends related to use of force and voluntary compliance with lawful and additional data on use of force incidents. We note that the CPD now emphasizes the recognition of officers for de-escalation efforts and using lower levels of force than would be permissible, and we look forward to receiving continued updates on these efforts. The IMT will continue to conduct random reviews of TRRs for evidence of officers' use of de-escalation tactics to garner voluntary compliance. Similarly, we will also continue to monitor the CPD's IDR Dashboard to ensure that corrective actions are enforced when officers fail to use de-escalation tactics.

¹⁷ In particular, the IMT requested data from COPA for additional information on ¶¶163, 164-66, 178, 186-87, 199, and 216 in October 2025. Specifically, the IMT requested data from COPA covering the period from March 2019 to the present regarding the following: (1) The number of chokehold and carotid artery restraint referrals to COPA, the source of the referrals, and the adjudication outcomes, including findings (¶178). (2) The number of CPD officers who fired at or from motor vehicles, the adjudication outcomes for each case, findings under specific policies, and instances where the Superintendent contested findings (¶¶186, 187). (3) The number of cases investigated by COPA where fleeing subjects were a factor in use-of-force allegations, along with adjudicated findings for specific policies (¶¶163, 166, 199). (4) The number of cases where officers used impact weapons on subjects in physical distress or struck subjects in the head, including whether aid was provided, adjudicated findings, referral sources, and annual case data (¶216). (5) The number of cases by year where officers allegedly used force that was not objectively reasonable, necessary, or proportional, along with adjudicated findings under specific policies (¶164, 165). Despite additional meetings and our intention to request additional information, these requests remained unfulfilled by the end of the reporting period.

Paragraph 162 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

SECOND REPORTING PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
None

THIRD REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Under Assessment

FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

NINTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

Use of Force: ¶178

178. CPD officers are prohibited from using carotid artery restraints or chokeholds (or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on a windpipe or airway, i.e., the front of the neck, with the intention of reducing the intake of air) unless deadly force is authorized. CPD officers must not use chokeholds or other maneuvers for intentionally putting pressure on a person's airway or carotid artery restraints as take-down techniques.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Full: *Under Assessment*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and CPD remained under assessment for Full compliance with the requirements of ¶178.

In the twelfth reporting period, the IMT noted that we required additional information from the City and CPD to make a compliance determination for this paragraph. We noted that while the CPD's policy G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, indicates that any officer's movement near a subject's neck area is examined by a street deputy and the Force Review Board to confirm whether an officer's actions resulted in a chokehold, data challenges have prevented the CPD from accurately collecting information on chokeholds.

This reporting period, the CPD continues to work through data issues, but they have yet to be resolved. As previously noted, the CPD's current policy G03-02, *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, prohibits all carotid artery restraints and chokeholds, which is even more restrictive than the Consent Decree requires. *Compare* G03-02 Section IV.D.3 (prohibiting CPD members from using carotid artery restraints except as an act of last resort) and ¶178 (prohibiting CPD members from using carotid artery restraints "unless deadly force is authorized."). As such, the CPD does not consider intentionality when reviewing an officer's movement near a subject's neck area. Any contact that is made near the neck area is examined by a street deputy and the FRB to confirm whether an officer's actions resulted in a chokehold.

To achieve Full compliance, we look forward to the implementation of the CPD's plan to more accurately report on chokehold-related incidents. Specifically, the CPD must provide data showing the number of times that an incident was designated as a Level 3 use of force based on a determination that an officer made contact with a subject's neck, including any records of review by a Deputy Chief or the Force Review Board. We also await data from COPA and BIA on allegations of the CPD's use of chokeholds and carotid artery restraints. Specifically, the IMT will consider the number of chokehold and carotid artery restraints that have been referred to COPA, the source of the referral (e.g., CPD, direct contact with COPA,

or any other means of communication), and COPA’s findings on the allegations. This data will enable us to evaluate whether these maneuvers were inappropriately used as take-down techniques when deadly force was not authorized.

Paragraph 178 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶199

199. CPD will clarify in policy that flight alone, without any other basis for reasonable articulable suspicion or probable cause, does not justify use of a Taser against a subject.

Compliance Progress (Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NINTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Full: *Under Assessment*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD are under assessment with the requirements of ¶199.

To evaluate Preliminary compliance with ¶199, we focused on whether the CPD received the requisite community input for General Order G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*. The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the eighth reporting period.

The CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the ninth reporting period after first achieving Secondary in the sixth reporting period and losing it in the seventh reporting period. The IMT reviewed the CPD’s training materials and evidence of attendance. During the ninth reporting period, the CPD provided preliminary data demonstrating that more than 95% of officers received the two-day *2023 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training, with over 95% of officers completing the course. In addition, the IMT observed a session of that training.

In the eleventh reporting period, it was prematurely listed that the CPD achieved Full compliance. The IMT mistakenly noted that Full compliance was achieved as the CPD continues to provide information on fleeing suspects. However, the additional data sources must be reviewed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of Taser use against fleeing subjects as it relates to this paragraph. Therefore, the CPD is under assessment with the requirement of ¶199 as of the end of the thirteenth reporting period.

This reporting period, we reviewed TRED’s mid-year and year-end reports for data on force used on fleeing subjects. In the first half of 2025, TRED reported 60 TRRs for Taser discharge, and refers to one incident where the individual fled the scene and did not receive medical assistance.¹⁸ There were an additional four cases where a complaint log was obtained and therefore not subject to review by

¹⁸ TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 58–59, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

TRED.¹⁹ In 2024, TRED reported 127 TRRS for a Taser discharge, and two discharges involved fleeing subjects.²⁰ It is worth noting, however, that the *2024 Annual Use of Force Report* indicates that force was used on 1,498 fleeing subjects, though there is no breakdown by the type of force used.²¹ Lastly in 2023, there were three instances in which a Taser was used on individuals who were running.²²

In conclusion, the CPD maintained Secondary compliance this reporting period. Looking forward, we await data from BIA and COPA on Taser and firearm discharge cases. Given inconsistencies in available datasets (*e.g.*, TRED reports on fleeing subjects), the absence of sustained COPA cases involving Taser use based solely on flight, and officer reports that typically articulate additional bases beyond fleeing, it remains difficult to isolate and evaluate incidents for compliance with ¶199. Accordingly, we have requested targeted information from COPA, and therefore this paragraph remains under assessment. Specifically, we requested the number of cases that COPA has investigated where it has issued any allegations that a subject received a use of force and the fact that the subject was fleeing officers was a factor/allegation.²³ This will facilitate the IMT’s evaluation of whether the CPD has used flight alone to justify the use of a Taser against a subject.

¹⁹ TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 60, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

²⁰ TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 61, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>

²¹ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 89, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

²² TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 61, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

²³ Specifically, the IMT requested the number of cases that COPA has issued a finding specifically for the following policies: GO3-02 III C 3, GO3-02-04 II F8, GO3-02-03 II E 8 (6/23) and the nature of the findings.

Paragraph 199 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶209

209. *When safe and feasible to do so, CPD officers must issue verbal commands and warnings to the subject prior to, during, and after the discharge of an OC device. When safe and feasible to do so, CPD will require officers to allow a subject a reasonable amount of time to comply with a warning prior to using or continuing to use an OC device, unless doing so would compromise the safety of an officer or another person.*

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶209.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed a revised G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*, which became effective on June 28, 2023.

The CPD achieved Secondary compliance during the seventh reporting period, when the IMT reviewed records demonstrating that more than 95% of CPD officers completed the *First Amendment Rights eLearning* by December 20, 2022.

This reporting period, we assessed evidence to determine whether CPD officers use verbal commands before, during, and after the use of OC spray. In particular, we reviewed TRED’s mid-year and year-end reports. For instance, TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report* indicates that there were 23 incidents in which officers used OC spray, and no debriefings were made involving verbal warnings.²⁴ In 2024, TRED noted 32 TRRs in which an officer used OC spray, and two debriefings were issued to officers for “OC – Verbal Command and Warnings.”²⁵ In addition, by mid-2025, TRED identified 10 TRRs in which OC spray was deployed and no debriefings were made for Verbal Command and Warnings.²⁶ Additionally, the CPD was responsible for security at the 2024 Democratic National Convention. It is worth noting that during this week-long event, the CPD did not deploy OC spray.

²⁴ TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 60, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

²⁵ TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 59, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

²⁶ TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 57, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

Furthermore, the IMT reviewed 12 randomly selected OC Spray-related TRRS from 2024 and 2025 out of a total of 47 according to the CPD public dashboard. The IMT found that unlike demonstrations where officers have time to deliberate and issue warnings, these incidents with patrol officers occurred quickly and often unexpectedly. CPD officers often engaged in de-escalation communications prior to the use of OC Spray but react quickly to prevent attacks on themselves or bystanders, making the ability to issue a warning in most viewed TRRs to not be safe or feasible. In addition, SWAT officers rely on OC Spray to a greater extent than any other unit. In August 2024, SWAT utilized OC Spray four times to capture a wanted homicide suspect, and all was done with advanced warning under the command of a Deputy Chief. In one incident of the 12 reviewed, the Watch Operations Lieutenant indicated a warning could have and should have been utilized. In conclusion, the IMT’s review witnessed de-escalation but specific warnings as to the use of OC Spray were not always feasible.

As a result of these low uses of OC spray and even fewer debriefings on verbal warnings prior to, during, and after OC discharge, the CPD has achieved Full compliance. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards addressing increases in uses of force, sustainment, and compliance with the Consent Decree. Looking toward sustained Full compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, the IMT awaits the CPD’s audit findings of OC use.

Paragraph 209 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

Use of Force: ¶212

212. CPD officers may only use department-issued or approved OC devices.

Compliance Progress (Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (SECOND REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶212.

The CPD first achieved Preliminary compliance in the second reporting period. CPD policy U04-02-02, *Control Devices and Instruments* states: “Department members are not approved to carry or use any type of personal OC device different from that which is prescribed” in Section IV.C.

In the sixth reporting period, the CPD achieved Secondary compliance. The IMT reviewed the following training materials provided to us in the sixth reporting period: *November 2020 Training Bulletin on Personal Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices*, *Recruit Training on Control Tactics: Chemical Weapons Exposure (Oleoresin Capsicum)*, *Recruit Force Options Suite Training*, *Recruit Inspection Report*. The CPD also provided evidence that more than 95% of officers were trained.

In the thirteenth reporting period, we reviewed documentation of the CPD’s process for ensuring all officers only use department-issued OC devices. This year, the department issued new OC devices to officers as they attended training. The CPD provided evidence that the department purchased 14,000 OC cannisters. The Department issued officers attending in-service training an OC cannister, and cannisters purchased for recruits are inspected and approved in the Academy. As of the end of this reporting period, the CPD had issued OC cannisters to approximately 90% of officers, including recruits.

In conclusion, the City and CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶212. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. To maintain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to demonstrate that it regularly inspects OC devices and that officers are only using department-approved OC devices.

Paragraph 212 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Not Applicable

SECOND REPORTING PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

THIRD REPORTING PERIOD
MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Preliminary

SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

NINTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Full

Use of Force: ¶221

221. Any CPD member who engages in a reportable use of force must immediately report the incident to OEMC. OEMC is required to notify the involved member's immediate supervisor and the Watch Operations Lieutenant of the district of occurrence.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (THIRD REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶221.

The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the third reporting period. To assess compliance, the IMT reviewed relevant policies, such as G02-02 *First Amendment Rights*.

The CPD first gained Secondary compliance in the third reporting period but failed to maintain it during the fourth and fifth reporting periods. In the sixth reporting period, the IMT reviewed the 2022 *In-Service Supervisory Refresher* training—and TRED's quarterly and year-end Reports. The IMT also held conversations with CPD supervisors and leadership on use of force issues throughout the monitoring period. Accordingly, the CPD regained Secondary compliance in the sixth period.

It is worth noting that there are layers of review for use of force incidents. When an officer engages in a use of force, supervisors at the district level first investigate and review the resulting TRR. The majority of TRRs are reviewed by TRED, whereby some of the level 2 TRRs are referred to COPA for review.

In this reporting period, we evaluated whether CPD officers are reporting use of force incidents to OEMC and whether the OEMC notifies supervisors of the incident. The IMT relied on data from TRED's mid-year and year-end reports. In 2023, TRED identified 214 instances in which an officer failed to complete a TRR.²⁷ TRED also identified three instances in which OEMC failed to notify supervisors during a firearm pointing incident, which they began to capture in the fourth quarter of 2023. When this occurs, TRED issues a debriefing to the OEMC dispatcher and notifies an OEMC supervisor to conduct a debriefing with the dispatcher. Additionally, TRED issued debriefings for "FPI-No OEMC Notification" (179) and "Notification Deficiency" (29). In 2024, TRED noted 300 instances and issued debriefings to

²⁷ TRED's 2023 Year-End Report, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 51, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

officers who did not complete TRRs, likewise issued 19 debriefings to OEMC dispatchers, and issued 232 debriefings to officers for failing to notify OEMC during a firearm pointing incident, and 46 debriefings for a notification deficiency.²⁸ Between 2023 and 2024, TRED reviewed a combined 48,245 IDRs, which include TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm pointing incidents. In these reviews, TRED has identified a total of 514 instances in which officers have failed to notify OEMC, and an additional 22 instances in which OEMC dispatchers in turn failed to make a notification to supervisors. Additionally, in these reviews, TRED obtained 11 complaint log numbers across 2023 and 2024. Of those complaint logs, one incident included an allegation for excessive force.²⁹ Lastly, as of the *2025 Mid-Year Report*, TRED reviewed 12,846 IDRs and issued 129 debriefings to officers who did not complete TRRs, with six debriefings issues to OEMC dispatchers.³⁰ In 2025, TRED obtained complaint log numbers in five incidents, one of which was obtained for excessive force.³¹

CPD Officer and OEMC Notification Debriefings, 2023–2025³²

Debriefings	2023	2024	Mid-2025
TRR Not Completed	214	300	129
FPI-No OEMC Notification	179	232	111
Notification Deficiency	29	46	10
OEMC Notification Deficiency	3	19	6
Total	425	597	256

Additionally, it was noted in the eleventh reporting period that the CPD’s internal Audit Division conducted an audit examining the extent to which there have been unreported uses of force. By examining the narratives of 10,000 police reports, the CPD identified 30 instances in which an officer did not fill out a TRR when one should have been completed.

²⁸ TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 50, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

²⁹ TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 54, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>; TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 55, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

³⁰ TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 48, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

³¹ TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 52, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

³² These numbers are as of mid-2025 (June 30, 2025).

The IMT also relied on the review of more than 60 TRRs and body-worn camera footage. In the majority of TRRs viewed, it was evident that officers are aware of the requirement to notify OEMC in the event of a use of force incident. In turn, OEMC dispatchers are also aware of their duty to notify supervisors of these incidents.

In conclusion, the City and CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶221 this reporting period. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards addressing increases in uses of force, sustainment, and compliance with the Consent Decree. Looking forward to maintaining compliance, the CPD must provide evidence demonstrating that the department has implemented corrective measures and/or trainings when it identifies that there has been a failure to properly notify OEMC.

Paragraph 221 Compliance Progress History

<p>FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable</p>	<p>SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable</p>	<p>THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>
<p>FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary</p>	<p>FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary</p>	<p>SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>
<p>SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>	<p>EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>	<p>NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>
<p>TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>	<p>ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>	<p>TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary</p>
<p>THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full</p>		

Use of Force: ¶232

232. For all reportable uses of force, the reviewing supervisor will determine, based on the information reviewed, if the use of force requires a notification to COPA and will assess whether the use of force was in compliance with CPD policy (except for incidents involving deadly force or an officer-involved death). The reviewing supervisor will also review the TRR, or any similar form of documentation CPD may implement, for sufficiency and completeness.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (THIRD REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶232.

To evaluate Preliminary compliance with ¶232, the IMT considered whether the City and the CPD received the requisite community input for G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*, and finalized the policy. The CPD ultimately issued updated Use of Force policies³³ and TRR forms, reflecting the requirements of ¶232. The CPD achieved Secondary compliance during the seventh reporting period, when records were provided to show that more than 95% of supervisors received the *2022 In-Service Supervisor Training*.

In this reporting period, we assessed Full compliance to determine evidence that CPD supervisors review TRRs and notify COPA when use-of-force incidents do not comply with department policy. The CPD provided for review *the Pre-Service Lieutenant Investigative and Review Responsibilities: TRRs, FPIs, Foot Pursuits, and BWC Analysis* training which will be delivered in 2026. This training highlights supervisors' review and investigative responsibilities, encompassing the requirements of this paragraph. We look forward to evidence that supervisors were trained on these important topics in future reporting periods.

It is worth noting that there are layers of review for use of force incidents. When an officer engages in force, supervisors at the district level first investigate and review the resulting TRR. During their investigations, supervisors can generate a log

³³ The Use of Force policies we reviewed included the following: G03-02, *Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents* (effective on June 28, 2023); and G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force* (effective on June 28, 2023).

number and refer the incident to COPA. As the majority of TRRs are reviewed by TRED, some of the level 2 TRRs are also referred to COPA for review. In fact, TRED reviewed 12,846 IDR by mid-2025, of which 2,074 were TRRs reviewed.³⁴ Of the TRRs reviewed by TRED, one complaint log was obtained for excessive force.³⁵ In 2024, TRED reviewed a total of 25,975 IDRs, of which they reviewed 4,505 TRRs.³⁶ Of those TRRs reviewed, TRED obtained seven complaint log numbers, none of which were for excessive force.³⁷

However, there is currently sufficient evidence to indicate that supervisors at the district level are assessing whether uses of force are within CPD policy and referring cases to COPA when instances are not within policy. The CPD reported that 120 instances were not in compliance with CPD policy in 2023 (2%), and 139 instances were not in compliance in 2024 (2%).³⁸

Additionally, in *TRED's 2024 Year-End Report*, 25,975 IDRs were reviewed by TRED, and these consisted of 6,080 foot pursuits, 4,986 firearm pointings, and 6,414 TRRs.³⁹ It is noted that of these, 1,042 (4%) IDRs were not reviewed by TRED as they were referred to COPA.⁴⁰ These reports stemmed from 228 total incidents. In their review of TRRs, TRED also obtained seven complaint logs and referred these cases to COPA; however, these instances did not include allegations for excessive force. In 2023, TRED issued 110 debriefings for "Narrative Deficiency" (0.7%),⁴¹ whereas 83 (0.4%) debriefings were given in 2024.⁴² In 2023, TRED also obtained

³⁴ TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 26-27, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

³⁵ TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 52, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

³⁶ TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 27-31, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

³⁷ TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 54, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

³⁸ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 109, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

³⁹ TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 27, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

⁴⁰ TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 54, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

⁴¹ TRED's *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 51, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

⁴² TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 50, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

complaint log numbers for four incidents, one of which contained an allegation of excessive force.⁴³

As noted in TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, TRED also reviewed 12,846 IDRs that consisted of 3,491 TRRs, 2,726 firearm pointings, and 2,804 foot pursuits.⁴⁴ Of these, TRED obtained complaint log numbers in five incidents, one of which was obtained for excessive force.⁴⁵ It is important to note that TRED reviews all Level II and Level III use of force incidents, however they only review Level I incidents if it is associated with a firearm pointing or firearm pointing incident review.

Furthermore, the IMT reviewed the number of cases referred to COPA over the last few years from TRED's reports. In 2023, an average of 88 IDRs were subjected to a complaint log per month.⁴⁶ In 2024, an average of 87 IDRs per month were associated with a complaint log.⁴⁷ And in the first half of 2025, there was an average of 103 IDRs referred to COPA through a complaint log per month.⁴⁸

At the same time, it was noted that the use of physical force and control tactics increased between 2023 (94) and 2024 (108), resulting in a 15% increase.⁴⁹ This increase suggests that progress is made at the district-level as level 1 uses of force are not automatically reviewed by COPA or TRED, so referrals are instead being made by district supervisors.

Moreover, the CPD's focused training on narratives when submitting IDRs has resulted in a decrease in debriefings for "Narrative Deficiency" from 2020 to 2025. The chart below demonstrates the decline of this debriefing from 227 in 2020 to 28 by mid-2025.

⁴³ TRED's *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 55, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

⁴⁴ TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 26-27, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴⁵ TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 52, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

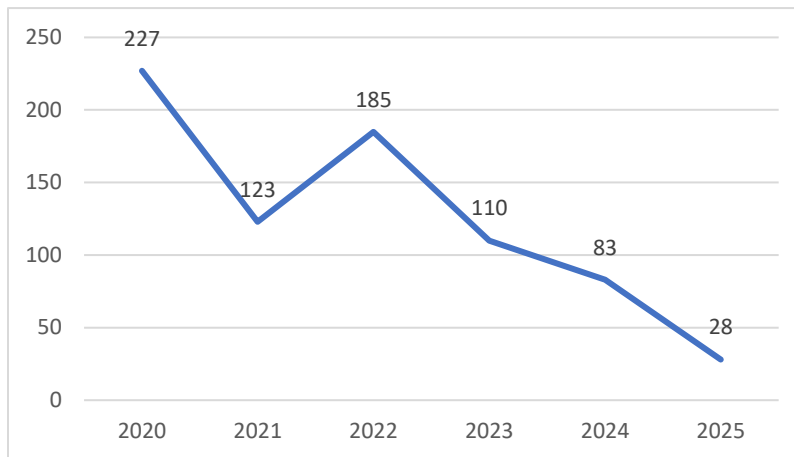
⁴⁶ TRED's *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 55, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

⁴⁷ TRED's *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 54, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

⁴⁸ TRED's *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 52, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴⁹ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 111, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

“Narrative Deficiency” Debriefing Point, 2020–2025⁵⁰



The CPD officers who are issued debriefings receive either advisements or recommendations resulting in some type of training. It also worth noting that there was a 16% increase in “Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives” determinations regarding use of force occurrences from 2023 (120 occurrences) to 2024 (139 occurrences), compared to a 30% increase in compliance with policies and directives.⁵¹

In conclusion, the CPD achieved Full compliance this reporting period. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards addressing increases in uses of force, sustainment, and compliance with the Consent Decree. Moving forward towards sustained Full compliance, the IMT awaits BIA and COPA data indicating that supervisors in districts are referring cases to COPA. In addition, we look forward to receiving evidence that perspectives from TRED and COPA

⁵⁰ Force Review Division’s *2020 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (April 28, 2021), at 30, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/FRD-2020-Year-End-Report.pdf>; Force Review Division’s *2021 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (April 29, 2022), at 45, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/2021-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>; TRED’s *2022 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 21, 2023), at 45, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/2022-YEAR-END-REPORT-21-JUNE-23.pdf>; TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 51, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>; TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 50, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>; TRED’s *2025 Mid-Year Report*, Chicago Police Department (December 30, 2025), at 48, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-MIDYEAR-REPORT-FINAL.pdf>.

⁵¹ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 109, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

show that the reviewing CPD supervisor is correctly assessing whether to notify COPA and whether the use of force was in compliance with CPD policy.

Paragraph 232 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

Use of Force: ¶236

236. CPD will continue to develop, implement, and maintain a system of video recording officers' encounters with the public with body-worn cameras. The use of body-worn cameras will be designed to increase officer accountability, improve trust and CPD legitimacy in the community, and augment CPD's records of law enforcement-related activities.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Full: *Not Yet Assessed*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶236.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the current version of the CPD's *Body Worn Cameras* Special Order, S03-14 (effective August 4, 2024).⁵² The CPD provided a revised draft of the policy dated March 27, 2025, during the twelfth reporting period, to which the IMT provided a no-objection notice. Additionally, we reviewed the City and the CPD's efforts of community engagement.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD's body-worn camera training materials and evidence that 95% of the required personnel attended the training.

To achieve Preliminary compliance, the IMT awaited judicial resolution of the *Body Worn Cameras* policy, and evidence of community engagement. Since the ninth reporting period, the Parties have worked to resolve disagreements on issues of body worn cameras not being used to record conversations solely between officers that may impact public safety questions (now titled Public Safety Briefings). During this time, the CPD has worked to share the body-worn camera policy with the community through a series of virtual civic engagements throughout 2024 and community dialogues in 2025. See ¶160.

In the thirteenth reporting period, the Court issued an Order related to body-worn cameras and Public Safety Briefings and determined that the CPD does not need to record one-on-one Public Safety Briefings with an involved officer after a shooting or death. However, the Court also ruled that the Consent Decree requires the CPD to record the Street Deputy Walk-Through questions.

⁵² We note, however, that since this August 8, 2024, version of S03-14, the City and the CPD have made additional updates to the latest drafts of S03-14 and intend to make additional edits, including updating citation references. We believe that these changes are necessary, and we look forward to the CPD finalizing those changes under the Consent Decree review process with the IMT and the OAG.

Because the CPD’s August 4, 2024, version of S03-14 complies with the Court’s position outlined in the Order, the CPD achieved Preliminary compliance this reporting period.

Additionally, the CPD has trained officers on the body-worn-camera policy during the eleventh monitoring report, which covered the August 4, 2024, version of the policy. The CPD’s *Body Worn Camera eLearning* also covered topics, such as the assignment of body-worn cameras, prohibited conduct, special circumstances, and viewing and reporting procedures. Furthermore, the CPD provided evidence that 96.87% of officers completed the training, achieving Secondary compliance.

The CPD must continue to demonstrate that a sufficient number of officers have been trained on the body-worn-camera policy to maintain Secondary compliance. Moving forward, the IMT will monitor the CPD’s continued progress towards Full compliance. We look forward to analyses of the CPD’s use of body-worn cameras, including evidence of an effective feedback loop that allows the CPD to identify and correct deficiencies in body-worn camera use, activation, and deactivation.

Paragraph 236 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶237

237. CPD will continue to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and microphones with which to record law-enforcement related activities as outlined in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act (50 ILCS 706/10-1 et seq.), with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, when requested by a victim or witness of a crime, or interacting with a confidential informant. CPD will develop and implement a written policy delineating the circumstances when officers will not be equipped with body-worn cameras.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Full: *Not Yet Assessed*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶237.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the current version of the CPD’s *Body Worn Cameras* Special Order, S03-14 (effective August 4, 2024).⁵³ The CPD provided a revised draft of the policy dated March 27, 2025, during the twelfth reporting period, to which the IMT provided a no-objection notice. Additionally, we reviewed the City and the CPD’s efforts of community engagement.

To achieve Preliminary compliance, the IMT awaited judicial resolution of the *Body Worn Cameras* policy, and evidence of community engagement. Since the ninth reporting period, the Parties have worked to resolve disagreements on issues of body worn cameras not being used to record conversations solely between officers that may impact public safety questions (now titled Public Safety Briefings). During this time, the CPD has worked to share the body-worn camera policy with the community through a series of virtual civic engagements throughout 2024 and community dialogues in 2025. See ¶160.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s body-worn camera training materials and evidence that 95% of the required personnel attended the training.

In the thirteenth reporting period, the Court issued an Order related to body-worn cameras and Public Safety Briefings and determined that the CPD does not need

⁵³ We note, however, that since this August 8, 2024, version of S03-14, the City and the CPD have made additional updates to the latest drafts of S03-14 and intend to make additional edits, including updating citation references. We believe that these changes are necessary, and we look forward to the CPD finalizing those changes under the Consent Decree review process with the IMT and the OAG.

to record one-on-one Public Safety Briefings with an involved officer after a shooting or death. However, the Court also ruled that the Consent Decree requires the CPD to record the Street Deputy Walk-Through questions.

Because the CPD’s August 4, 2024, version of S03-14 complies with the Court’s position outlined in the Order, the CPD achieved Preliminary compliance this reporting period.

Additionally, the CPD has trained officers on the body-worn camera policy during the eleventh monitoring report, which covered the August 4, 2024, version of the policy. The CPD’s *Body Worn Camera eLearning* also covered topics, such as the assignment of body-worn cameras, prohibited conduct, special circumstances, and viewing and reporting procedures. Furthermore, the CPD provided evidence that 96.87% of officers completed the training, achieving Secondary compliance.

The CPD must continue to demonstrate that a sufficient number of officers have been trained on the body-worn camera policy to maintain Secondary compliance. Moving forward, the IMT will monitor the CPD’s continued progress towards Full compliance. We look forward to analyses of the CPD’s use of body-worn cameras, including evidence of an effective feedback loop that allows the CPD to identify and correct deficiencies in body-worn camera use, activation, and deactivation.

Paragraph 237 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶238

238. CPD will continue to maintain a policy regarding body-worn camera video and audio recording that will require officers to record their law-enforcement related activities, and that will ensure the recordings are retained in compliance with the Department’s Forms Retention Schedule (CPD-11.717) and the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act. At a minimum, CPD’s body-worn camera policy will: a. clearly state which officers are required to use body-worn cameras and under which circumstances; b. require officers, subject to limited exceptions specified in writing, to activate their cameras when responding to calls for service and during all law enforcement-related activities that occur while on duty, and to continue recording until the conclusion of the incident(s); c. require officers to articulate in writing or on camera their reason(s) for failing to record an activity that CPD policy otherwise requires to be recorded; d. require officers to inform subjects that they are being recorded unless doing so would be unsafe, impractical, or impossible; e. address relevant privacy considerations, including restrictions on recording inside a home, and the need to protect witnesses, victims, and children; f. establish a download and retention protocol; g. require periodic random review of officers’ videos for compliance with CPD policy and training purposes; h. require that the reviewing supervisor review videos of incidents involving reportable uses of force by a subordinate; and i. specify that officers who knowingly fail to comply with the policy may be subject to progressive discipline, training, or other remedial action.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Full: *Not Yet Assessed*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶238.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the current version of the CPD’s *Body Worn Cameras* Special Order, S03-14 (effective August 4, 2024).⁵⁴ The CPD provided a revised draft of the policy dated March 27, 2025, during the twelfth reporting period, to which the IMT provided a no-objection notice. Additionally, we reviewed the City and the CPD’s efforts of community engagement.

To achieve Preliminary compliance, the IMT awaited judicial resolution of the *Body Worn Cameras* policy, and evidence of community engagement. Since the ninth reporting period, the Parties have worked to resolve disagreements on issues of

⁵⁴ We note, however, that since this August 8, 2024, version of S03-14, the City and the CPD have made additional updates to the latest drafts of S03-14 and intend to make additional edits, including updating citation references. We believe that these changes are necessary, and we look forward to the CPD finalizing those changes under the Consent Decree review process with the IMT and the OAG.

body worn cameras not being used to record conversations solely between officers that may impact public safety questions (now titled Public Safety Briefings). During this time, the CPD has worked to share the body-worn camera policy with the community through a series of virtual civic engagements throughout 2024 and community dialogues in 2025. See ¶160.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD's body-worn camera training materials and evidence that 95% of the required personnel attended the training.

In the thirteenth reporting period, the Court issued an Order related to body-worn cameras and Public Safety Briefings and determined that the CPD does not need to record one-on-one Public Safety Briefings with an involved officer after a shooting or death. However, the Court also ruled that the Consent Decree requires the CPD to record the Street Deputy Walk-Through questions.

Because the Public Safety Briefing is an internal, time-sensitive, officer-to-officer exchange with a prescribed set of questions, the Court reasoned that it is different from public-facing, operational police activity. In contrast, the Court noted the Street Deputy Walk-Through occurs after a scene is safe, is broader and allows discretionary follow-up, is preceded by a *Garrity*-style warning, and therefore qualifies as an "administrative interview" that must be audio-recorded (and where possible video-recorded) under ¶488(f) of the Consent Decree. The incident is still recorded and involved officers continue to be separated.

Because the CPD's August 4, 2024, version of S03-14 complies with the Court's position outlined in the Order, the CPD achieved Preliminary compliance this reporting period.

Additionally, the CPD has trained officers on the body-worn-camera policy during the eleventh monitoring report, which covered the August 4, 2024, version of the policy. The CPD's *Body-Worn Camera eLearning* also covered topics, such as the assignment of body-worn cameras, prohibited conduct, special circumstances, and viewing and reporting procedures. Furthermore, the CPD provided evidence that 96.87% of officers completed the training, achieving Secondary compliance.

The CPD must continue to demonstrate that a sufficient number of officers have been trained on the body-worn camera policy to maintain Secondary compliance. Moving forward, the IMT will monitor the CPD's continued progress towards Full compliance. We look forward to analyses of the CPD's use of body-worn cameras, including evidence of an effective feedback loop that allows the CPD to identify and correct deficiencies in body-worn camera use, activation, and deactivation.

Paragraph 238 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶242

242. CPD will ensure that CPD officers assigned to Department vehicles that are equipped with in-car cameras check that the cameras are fully functional at the beginning of each watch and make appropriate notifications when they are not. CPD will ensure that any nonfunctioning or malfunctioning in-car camera is repaired or replaced within two weeks of a CPD officer reporting that the in-car camera is not functioning properly.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (NEW)
Full: *Not Yet Assessed*

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶242.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s training materials and evidence that 95% of the required personnel attended the training. We also assessed whether the CPD has developed a system that tracks when a malfunctioning in-car camera has been identified and replaced within two weeks.

This reporting period, the CPD developed materials for their *In-Car Video Systems eLearning*. Both the IMT and the OAG provided no-objections to the eLearning. We also received on December 30, 2025, data demonstrating that more than 95% of officers completed the training, thereby achieving Secondary compliance.

Moving forward, the IMT will monitor the CPD’s continued progress towards Full compliance. We look forward to reviewing evidence of the CPD’s process to ensure in-car cameras are routinely inspected. Potential data can include the average time to repair or replace in-car cameras, records of notifications when malfunctioning cameras are identified, and the number of vehicles in service with non- or malfunctioning cameras.

Paragraph 242 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶244

244. CPD’s training regarding the use of firearms, Tasers, OC devices, impact weapons, and other force options that CPD currently authorizes or may authorize in the future will be consistent with its commitment to de-escalation as a core principle. Any initial training, qualification, or requalification regarding these force options will incorporate scenario-based elements, including scenarios in which officers achieve resolution without employing force. CPD’s training regarding these force options will also provide specific guidance to officers regarding required procedures and techniques after each of these force options are used, including procedures and techniques for limiting a subject’s injuries.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (NINTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶244.

The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the fifth reporting period with General Order G03-02, *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, which describes the requirements for Use of Force training. The policy continues to provide clear guidance on the types of force that are authorized depending on the situation and nature of resistance.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed various CPD trainings related to ¶244’s requirements over the years. The CPD achieved secondary compliance in the ninth reporting period. This reporting period, the CPD maintained Secondary compliance by providing the following trainings: *Annual Qualifications and Taser eLearnings, Taser Recertification and Scenario Exercise, Recruit Control Tactics, Recruit Firearms, 2026 Active Threat Integrated Response (ATIR) – De-Escalation, Response to Resistance and Use of Force, and 2026 Crowd Management.*

This reporting period, the CPD provided documentation on several of their trainings. These trainings included: *T10 Taser User Certification, Recruit Firearms Training, Recruit Control and Arrest Tactics*, and annual qualification with firearms and Taser. Furthermore, the CPD provided documentation indicating that the 972 hours of curriculum were given to recruit officers. We have also observed the CPD’s scenario-based use of force training, as well as reviewed and observed the *Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART)* and subsequent *WELMART* training as well. These trainings continue to demonstrate that the CPD covers the topics required per ¶244 in its training, thereby achieving Full compliance.

In conclusion, the CPD achieved Full compliance. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards addressing sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. We look forward to receiving continued evidence that the CPD’s training covers the topics required by ¶244. This can include evidence of training materials that include scenario and evaluations that instructors are effective.

Paragraph 244 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

Use of Force: ¶247

247. CPD will also provide initial training on all of the topics identified above, as well as others, to all recruits as part of its recruit training curriculum.

Compliance Progress (Reporting Period: July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the thirteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶247.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the updated Special Order S11-10-01, *Recruit Training* (effective June 27, 2025), which contains all required elements of ¶247, therefore achieving Preliminary compliance in the fifth reporting period. We reviewed the CPD’s relevant use of force and de-escalation policies, as well as the recruit training curriculum package that was first provided to the IMT in May 2023. This included lesson plans and slide presentations, which addressed all the elements required by ¶246.

In the eighth reporting period, the CPD was responsive to a number of the IMT’s comments on the *Recruit Force Options* training. The IMT and the OAG provided a no-objection to CPD’s *2023 Annual Training Plan*. In light of our review and the subsequent no-objection notice, the CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the eighth reporting period. This reporting period, the CPD continued to provide their 2026 annual training plan.

In the thirteenth reporting period, we assessed whether the CPD sufficiently implemented its policies and trainings. To that end, we reviewed the CPD’s use of force dashboards, TRED mid-year and year-end reports, and COPA and OIG reports. The CPD has continued to provide evidence that recruits are trained on the topics required in ¶246, including data from the CPD’s annual use of force reports with the number of training hours recruits receive. More specifically, in 2025 CPD recruits received courses covering accountability and officer conduct, active threats, basic first aid, body-worn and in-car cameras, communication skills, control tactics, de-escalation techniques, field force operations (crowd management), firearms, First Amendment, foot pursuits, LEMART, force options, among others.⁵⁵ Therefore, the CPD achieved Full compliance this reporting period.

⁵⁵ *2025 Annual Training Plan*, Chicago Police Department (June 24, 2024), at 28, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/2025-Annual-CPD-Training-Plan-Draft_24JUN24_TO-POST.pdf

The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph and its relation to other paragraphs as the CPD moves towards addressing sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. We look forward to the CPD’s progress to maintaining Full compliance with the requirements of ¶247, which require evidence of a feedback loop on policies, training, and practices, including corrective actions on areas that do not align with best practices and CALEA certifications.

Paragraph 247 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Status Update
FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2021 – JUNE 30, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	ELEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	TWELFTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		