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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)	Case No. 17 C 6260
)	
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	
)	
CITY OF CHICAGO,)	Chicago, Illinois
)	March 10, 2026
Defendant.)	1:04 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE REBECCA R. PALLMEYER

APPEARANCES:

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1 APPEARANCES CONT'D:

2 Also Present: Executive Director Allyson Clark Henson,
3 CPD
4 Commander Joshua Wallace, CPD
5 Lieutenant Michael Kapustianyk, CPD
6 Superintendent Larry Snelling, CPD
7 Lieutenant James Berlage, CPD

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Court Reporter: HANNAH WILLIAMS, RMR, CRR, FCRR
Official Court Reporter
219 S. Dearborn Street, Room 2504
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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PROCEEDINGS REPORTED BY STENOTYPE
TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED USING COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

1 (Proceedings heard by video:)

2 THE COURT: I want to welcome -- welcome all of you
3 this afternoon to our monthly hearing, the public hearing that
4 we have scheduled every Tuesday -- or second Tuesday of every
5 month.

6 I want to remind you that recording of the program
7 this afternoon or the hearing this afternoon is not permitted,
8 and that the Monitoring Team will obtain and post the
9 transcripts so that you will have an opportunity to review that
10 if you wish.

11 But right now, it's important for us to review what's
12 going on, our current status. And I'm going to ask for opening
13 remarks first from the monitor.

14 MS. HICKEY: Thank you very much, Your Honor, and good
15 afternoon to everybody who is joining us today. My name's
16 Maggie Hickey and I am the Independent Monitor of the Consent
17 Decree. During today's public hearing, we will hear from the
18 parties to the Consent Decree, the City of Chicago, and the
19 Illinois Office of Attorney General, with status updates
20 regarding two important topics: Search warrants and the very
21 last section of the Consent Decree, the investigatory stops,
22 protective pat-downs, and enforcement of loitering ordinance
23 exception.

24 Before I touch on these topics, I have a few updates
25 from the Independent Monitoring Team. I would like to thank

1 Chief -- Retired Chief Kerr Putney who recently stepped down
2 from his role as the Associate Monitor for the investigatory
3 stop section. We are grateful for his contributions and his
4 ongoing dedication to police reform.

5 I'm happy to report and introduce new Associate
6 Monitor for this section, Deputy Chief, Retired, Cori Lowe.
7 Deputy Chief Lowe retired from the Albuquerque Police
8 Department after nearly 20 years in law enforcement. She
9 completed her career with the department as Deputy Chief over
10 their accountability and compliance bureau, which was an
11 integral part for the Albuquerque Police Department achieving
12 full compliance with their Consent Decree.

13 Her biography will be on our website soon, and Deputy
14 Chief Lowe brings a wealth of knowledge to our team for many
15 different areas, including reaching full and effective
16 compliance under the Consent Decree. Welcome, Associate
17 Monitor Deputy Chief Lowe.

18 Next, to help set the stage for today's hearing, I
19 would like to provide a quick refresher on the Consent Decree's
20 requirements relating to today's topics.

21 First, the Court entered a stipulation regarding
22 search warrants on March 25th in the year of 2022. The
23 stipulation requires that the City and the CPD must demonstrate
24 that the search warrant practices, one, are not unlawfully
25 discriminatory or retaliatory, and two, occur in an unbiased,

1 fair, and respectful manner.

2 Specifically, the CPD must implement sufficient
3 policies, training, data collection, supervision, and
4 accountability systems to ensure that CPD's planning for,
5 internal approval process for, execution of, and afteraction
6 review of search warrants are carried out in a manner that
7 fully complies with the Constitution, the laws of the United
8 States, and the State of Illinois, and are in accordance with
9 best practices.

10 Second, the Court entered a stipulation in June of
11 2023, adding an additional section to the Consent Decree, the
12 investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, and enforcement of
13 loitering ordinances section.

14 Today, we will hear from the City and the State of
15 Illinois about ongoing policies, trainings, implementations and
16 community engagement efforts related to these -- both sets of
17 these requirements. Thank you, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Thank you.

19 All right. I believe we're ready to hear first then
20 from Mr. Slagel on search warrants.

21 MR. SLAGEL: Before we do that, I'm going to quickly
22 ask Executive Director Allyson Clark Henson to talk about
23 upcoming events where the community can provide input or
24 involvement.

25 THE COURT: Great.

1 MS. CLARK HENSON: Thank you. Good afternoon, Your
2 Honor. Good afternoon, everyone. We just wanted to take this
3 opportunity to invite those who have the availability to attend
4 our upcoming Community Training Observation Day on Saturday,
5 April 11. The focus will be a day in the life of the recruit,
6 offering a number of scenario-based and other training
7 opportunities for not just observation but for participation.

8 So if you're available for the entire day, we would
9 love to have you. We present that QR code to the right.
10 Understandably if the full day is not an option, you can select
11 from either Session 1, which is the morning session, or
12 Session 2.

13 So, again, the availability is for either session or
14 both, and we look forward to seeing you all there.

15 THE COURT: Thank you. Well, I'll tell you that
16 having participated in one of these sessions myself, I think
17 they're excellent. So I'm hoping there's good participation
18 from the public. That would be great.

19 Okay. Mr. Slagel?

20 MR. SLAGEL: Now we will get into search warrants,
21 Your Honor. Thank you. There will be two presenters today.
22 There will be Commander Wallace and Lieutenant Michael
23 Kapustianyk. And I'm going to turn it over to them for their
24 presentation.

25 MR. WALLACE: Good afternoon. My name is Joshua

1 Wallace. I'm the commander in the Bureau of Counterterrorism.
2 Myself and Lieutenant Michael Kapustianyk will discuss policy
3 implementation and the electronic search warrant application,
4 as well as the search warrant training.

5 At this time, I pass it over to Lieutenant Kapustianyk
6 to discuss policy implementation and the ESW.

7 MR. KAPUSTIANYK: Thank you, Commander.

8 Good afternoon, Your Honor, members of the Chicago
9 community. As Commander said, my name is Michael Kapustianyk.
10 I'm the lieutenant commanding officer of CPD's Research and
11 Development division. Thank you for the opportunity today to
12 discuss CPD's progress on search warrants.

13 I will provide a brief recap of CPD search warrant
14 policy that was presented to the Court in May of 2025 and the
15 continuing efforts CPD has made in the search warrant policy
16 and the development of the search warrant application.

17 Our journey began in 2021, when CPD significantly
18 changed and revised its search warrant policies, using
19 community informed and community based information to drive
20 those policies and to drive those revisions and those reforms.
21 Those reforms are in place today and are the foundation of what
22 CPD continues to improve and reform in its search warrant
23 efforts.

24 CPD, as Monitor Hickey mentioned, continued through
25 the Consent Decree process, ultimately revising the finalized

1 policy in 2025 to implement our revised search warrant policy.
2 It revised a new electronic search warrant application and
3 began developing and implementing its training in 2026.

4 I will go today through the community informed policy
5 revisions that are in effect now and that were the foundation
6 of what our current revised policies are based on. I will give
7 a brief presentation on the electronic search warrant
8 application and the data and the information CPD plans to
9 collect, and then I will turn it back over to Commander Wallace
10 who will talk about our training efforts and our community
11 engagement.

12 This is a brief recap of the presentation that we gave
13 in May of last year to identify the search warrant revisions
14 and the policies that we put into place in 2021 and that
15 continue to be in place to this day.

16 CPD's search warrants require an independent
17 investigation to verify and corroborate any information that is
18 received through informant or any type of investigation. We
19 must continue with that independent investigation to verify all
20 those facts and corroborate all those facts before presenting
21 that search warrant to a judge.

22 A CPD deputy chief or above must approve all search
23 warrants that include a residential location that is a
24 location, like a house or apartment, where people live. CPD's
25 no-knocks or no-knock warrants are limited to just occurrences

1 where there's an immediate danger to life or safety, and must
2 not only be approved by a judge but also approved by a CPD
3 bureau chief.

4 Efforts are made in our search warrant development and
5 preplanning phases to ensure that we identify and plan for
6 vulnerable people, including children, the elderly, and people
7 with a disability who might be present at locations or
8 residences where we serve a search warrant.

9 A lieutenant or above and a female officer must be
10 present on the scene during all residential search warrants.
11 All officers must abide by the policies of CPD to be courteous,
12 respectful, and professional in those search warrant
13 engagements, and they must wear and activate the body-worn
14 camera during the service of that search warrant.

15 Additionally, all wrong raids identified via policy
16 are subject to misconduct investigations and a critical
17 incident review.

18 Those revisions and those policies went into place in
19 2021 and we wanted to share today CPD's search warrant data
20 from that timeframe. And you can see that CPD's search
21 warrants have leveled off since 2021. But what you can see is
22 a dramatic decrease in the amount of residential search
23 warrants CPD conducted when those policies came into place.

24 And since the policies came into place in 2021, the
25 percentage of CPD's search warrants that are residential search

1 warrants were actually entering a location where residents or
2 people live remains around 10 to 11 percent of all search
3 warrants. Other search warrants may include evidentiary search
4 warrants or digital search warrants, but only 10 or 11 percent
5 of those search warrants were actually entering a residence.

6 Also what has remained consistent is CPD's efforts
7 during the service of that search warrant. CPD recovers
8 evidence during a residential search warrant over 90 percent of
9 the time where we enter those homes. And between 50 and
10 60 percent of that time, we're arresting a subject of that
11 search warrant, and those numbers have remained consistent
12 since 2021.

13 As we talked about briefly, the CPD search warrant
14 policies and practices were included in the Consent Decree, and
15 since that time, we have been working with the Monitor --
16 Independent Monitoring Team and the Office of the Attorney
17 General and the community in including and developing a search
18 warrant policy.

19 That policy now covers all four phases of a search
20 warrant. It includes development, review and approval, search
21 warrant service, and then the post-service documentation and
22 review.

23 Also included in that policy is a requirement to
24 increase documentation through that development stage, the risk
25 assessment, pre-service and post-service, all of which will be

1 captured in our new electronic search warrant application,
2 which we will talk about in a minute or two.

3 During that process, CPD has done two things to inform
4 the public of our progress on search warrants. The first one
5 is our final search warrant policy. That suite of policy as we
6 just mentioned is on CPD's department directive system which is
7 available at Directives.ChicagoPolice.org, or that QR code.
8 It's under our pre-implementation section and it defines the
9 four policies that will cover CPD search warrants as well as a
10 document summarizing those policies and community feedback we
11 receive.

12 It's in that pre-implementation stage so that our
13 current policy remains in place, but everyone can be aware and
14 informed during training, during development of the future
15 revisions that CPD will implement.

16 Additionally, CPD created a search warrants reform
17 website at ChicagoPolice.org/SearchWarrantReform, also
18 available at that QR code, which has more information on CPD's
19 search warrants, those policies, and other timelines on CPD's
20 search warrant developments.

21 The new policy emphasizes and builds, like I
22 mentioned, upon the search warrant policies that are in place.
23 It goes farther to strengthen the protection of human rights,
24 accountability, and transparency.

25 It continues our emphasis on respectful, courteous,

1 and professional treatment, but also acknowledges that search
2 warrants and residential search warrants in particular can be
3 traumatic experiences for those involved.

4 We continue to promote our sanctity of life policy,
5 but also accommodating the rights of those that are involved in
6 that search warrant, including their religious beliefs and
7 respecting gender identities in terms of searches or pat-downs
8 that are conducted during that search warrant.

9 The policy also requires comprehensive training for
10 all those who will develop, serve, or approve a search warrant.
11 And those trainings we will talk about later with
12 Commander Wallace.

13 During that development of the search warrant, we have
14 to continually assess liability of our informants and ensure
15 our search warrants are achieving a law enforcement objective.
16 We continue to pay special attention and account for those
17 potentially vulnerable people that might be present during that
18 search warrant service. We will continue our wrong raid
19 notifications and investigations but also include an
20 afteraction review by a search warrant board, review board, at
21 CPD.

22 And we will continue -- or we will publish annual
23 search warrant data and conduct audits of our search warrant
24 practices and that data to ensure transparency.

25 We also included significant revisions to our search

1 warrant service policy to minimize trauma from those
2 residential search warrants, which include a number of factors.
3 Aside from the search team that's there, we're also providing
4 additional resources at that scene, in particular, crisis
5 intervention team officer, which will be on-site for all scenes
6 of a residential search warrant.

7 Absent exigent circumstances or extenuating
8 circumstances, search warrants will only be served -- or
9 residential search warrants will only be served between 6 a.m.
10 and 9 p.m.

11 All CPD officers will be recognizable as CPD officers,
12 whether they are in uniform or whether they're wearing
13 specialized garments that specifically identify them as Chicago
14 police officers.

15 We will continue to abide by the knock and announce
16 requirements, but also delay entry and provide a reasonable
17 opportunity to comply with those knock and announce so that the
18 residents can open the door and allow entry based on the size,
19 time of day, responses we get from the people inside the
20 residence.

21 CPD officers will also be mindful when there are
22 children or other vulnerable people at the location of that
23 search warrant. They will avoid handcuffing, questioning, or
24 intentionally pointing a firearm at children, absent
25 extraordinary circumstances. They will also minimize the

1 impact on children if during the service of that search warrant
2 a parent or caregiver needs to be arrested.

3 And then our officers and our supervisors will
4 continually assess the change in circumstances and adjust our
5 tactics appropriately. And there will be mandated supervisor
6 reviews of all residential search warrants.

7 A significant component of that new policy is how to
8 document our search warrants, and CPD has created a brand new
9 electronic search warrant application which is a centralized
10 digital platform for search warrant development, all through
11 service and review, replacing outdated technology and paper
12 based review forms.

13 This will allow us to standardize data collection,
14 ensure sufficient supervisor review, add enhanced
15 accountability and data analysis with what practices are
16 occurring during the service of our search warrants.

17 That search warrant application will continue to
18 mirror our policies in the phases of search warrants from
19 development through risk assessment to a pre-service planning
20 session to the post-service review and accountability measures.

21 Here's a quick summary of the data points that will be
22 collected through the electronic search warrant application,
23 through the development of risk assessment, all the way through
24 the post-service and brief recap of some of the significant
25 data points, and we'll show some examples here on the next

1 slide.

2 Here are some examples of our electronic search
3 warrant application. This application is currently in a beta
4 phase in development, and as we are going through training,
5 we're fine tuning and making sure this application will be
6 ready to go and be ready to be deployed when our policy
7 revisions and the training is complete.

8 So here you can see that during the development, we
9 want to identify the object of the search warrant, to make sure
10 that we're collecting data on what our search warrants are for,
11 describing what in particular we're looking for during that
12 search warrant, we're identifying the source of our
13 information, whether it's a John Doe or a confidential
14 informant or through other investigative means.

15 And we want to identify the subject of the search
16 warrant and their demographics based on race, age, gender, and
17 then any known disability status or limited English proficiency
18 status in terms of the subject of the search warrant.

19 Also during that time, we're going to identify whether
20 any of the exceptions to the policies must be included,
21 including, is there an extraordinary circumstance that that
22 search warrant has to be served outside the service times, are
23 there uniform exceptions, are there knock and announce
24 requirements?

25 We're going to identify in the development whether any

1 of those are requested so they can ultimately be approved or
2 rejected by either the approving supervisor, deputy chief, or
3 as we present this information to the judge.

4 We are also identifying children and other vulnerable
5 populations that might be present and what accommodations we
6 will be taking or could take during that time.

7 And then the need for CPD support, we talked about the
8 CIT officers and other resources and we're going to identify
9 that here in the development of whether additional resources
10 are needed.

11 Moving on to the post-service, again, the results of
12 the search warrant are going to be documented. But not only
13 that, but if any of the exceptions or any of the vulnerable
14 populations, any of the items we identified in the pre-service
15 or the development, we're going to close that loop in the
16 post-development or the post-service search warrant
17 application.

18 So did we use a knock and announce warrant, was it
19 served as a no-knock warrant, were there exceptions approved
20 and if so, were they utilized? Was there an interpreter that
21 was utilized? In the pre-service, we identify whether a
22 interpreter was potentially needed. Here we show whether it
23 was utilized and whether it was needed. And any other actions,
24 we would take an example of that, if there are pets or animals
25 on the scene, did we take steps or measures to deter or secure

1 a pet or an animal that was on the scene of that residential
2 search warrant.

3 We're also going to identify the results of that
4 search warrant, so was there evidence recovered, was evidence
5 not found, what was that evidence that was recovered, were
6 those other occupants there, were there children on the scene,
7 were there other people there that were -- that had limited
8 English proficiency so that we had to use interpreters?

9 All that results in the search warrant here are just
10 some examples of things that we're going to collect. After the
11 service of that search warrant, so in that post-service
12 documentation, so when we do our supervisory review and we do
13 our accountability audits, those data points are identified,
14 that information is available for review.

15 Now I'll turn it over to Commander Wallace who will
16 talk about our training efforts on search warrants.

17 MR. WALLACE: Thank you, Lieutenant. Again, my name
18 is Joshua Wallace. I'm a commander with the Bureau of
19 Counterterrorism.

20 Before I get into specifically what we're doing with
21 training, I want to touch on training requirements, community
22 engagement, accountability mechanisms, and how we do our risk
23 assessments.

24 So this is a comprehensive training, and those who
25 must complete it or anyone developing, reviewing, approving or

1 serving search warrants. That includes our Bureau of Patrol,
2 our tactical teams and priority response teams, members of our
3 Bureau of Counterterrorism, Bureau of Detectives, our Special
4 Weapons and Tactics teams, and all supervisors in these units,
5 sergeant from chief.

6 There is a one-hour self-paced e-learning that is
7 required for all department members, regardless of your
8 assignment in the department. There's an -- and then we
9 transition to the in-person 16-hour two-day training, which is
10 required for all identified department members. That two days
11 consists of an eight-hour in class taught by the Bureau of
12 Counterterrorism and then the second day is taught by our SWAT
13 team.

14 So we're talking about community engagement and
15 transparency, again, public data, the annual publication of all
16 our search warrant statistics, our wrong raids, vulnerable
17 persons present and how we're holding people accountable. When
18 we talk about education, community presentations, Know Your
19 Rights materials, and video explanations and frequently asked
20 questions resources will be available to the public.

21 So in this training, we are addressing the community
22 concerns. Search warrants traumatize children and families.
23 So we're making sure we cover -- CIT officers are -- should be
24 at all search warrants, assessing the vulnerable persons during
25 search warrant planning, minimizing the presence of children,

1 restricting the questioning and handcuffing of children, and
2 hitting home the post-service support requirement.

3 Police damage property unnecessarily. We're training
4 on minimizing damage, using only the force necessary, return
5 items back to the place of placement, request keys and access
6 codes, and we're explaining the City claims process in detail.

7 Wrong raids happen with no accountability. There's
8 required mandatory independent investigations, multiple level
9 supervisory review, immediate log numbers. We have our Search
10 Warrant Review Board. Obviously there will be disciplinary
11 consequences, but this will all be part of the public
12 transparency and part of the annual report.

13 Our accountability mechanisms, the ESW application
14 audit trail, the professional standards audit, the Search
15 Warrant Review Board, the disciplinary consequences, and,
16 again, the public annual reporting. All of these are the
17 accountability mechanisms that will be in place.

18 Our risk assessment framework. So the things that are
19 evaluated in the risk assessments are the subject's offense and
20 history, weapon possession and use, whether or not the location
21 is fortified, vulnerable persons who may be present, the time
22 of day for the execution of the search warrant, and the quality
23 of the intelligence.

24 So any risk factor scores between 17 to 24 points, a
25 recommended consulting with a SWAT team supervisor via the

1 24-hour desk will be conducted on whether or not SWAT will
2 assist, and that's consistent with our department's directives
3 on Special Weapons and Tactics incidents.

4 Anything greater than 24 points, the search team
5 supervisor will notify the SWAT team supervisor to request
6 assistance in serving the search warrant, and, again, that is
7 consistent with the department directive on Special Weapons and
8 Tactics incidents.

9 This 25 and plus, 25 and up risk assessment factor
10 will trigger a mandatory consultation with SWAT.

11 So the first day of training will consist of six
12 separate modules. You have constitutional and legal
13 consideration, where we discuss Fourth Amendment, probable
14 cause, the knock and announce requirement.

15 Module 2 is warrant development. We talk about
16 investigation, verification, and informant assessment, is that
17 information accurate.

18 Module 3 is pre-service planning. Tactics, the
19 vulnerable persons, what resources will be.

20 Module 4, service procedures. Entry, deescalation,
21 evidence collection.

22 Module 5 is post-service requirements. The
23 documentation, the reviews, and return procedures for all
24 warrants.

25 And Module 6 is the accountability and ethics. We

1 talk about false statements and duty to report and the
2 discipline that follows that.

3 During this one-day training, all personnel who attend
4 gets hands-on experience with the electronic search warrant
5 application from start to finish, and this is where they're
6 able to get their feedback at the end of class about what they
7 thought of it and whether or not there's anything they could
8 see improved upon or what they like about it.

9 This is the implementation timeline that will be
10 developed. Obviously training and development and delivery,
11 the ESW application deployment, all within the training
12 requirement. Policy finalization and rollout, the full
13 implementation, all warrants via the electronic search warrant
14 application and compliance monitoring begins. And then there
15 will always be continuous improvement, quarterly refreshers,
16 annual review, and obviously the feedback from the community.

17 SWAT, search warrant and tactics. So this is Day 2 of
18 the two-day 16-hour training. There are eight specific modules
19 in SWAT search warrant training.

20 So Module 1, the instructors will go over their goals
21 for the class, the performance objectives, and safety rules in
22 their environment, and the overall -- an overview of the course
23 itself.

24 Module 2, they will talk about the planning process
25 for a search warrant, what everyone should consider, so the

1 mission overview and the purpose of the search warrant, what's
2 our objective with executing the search warrant. Obviously the
3 person's name and identified in the search warrant. The
4 history and the -- what intelligence do we have about this
5 individual and the location, the actual warrant location, where
6 are we going, and location intelligence. And this is where you
7 think about the vulnerable persons or the children that are
8 present.

9 So planning process, another additional planning
10 process, you're going to talk about personnel positions,
11 equipment, and staging. You're going to discuss the route to
12 the location where the warrant will be executed, discuss routes
13 to the hospitals. And this is not only just for members of the
14 department, but this is for civilians as well.

15 And we'll discuss about communication, radio channels,
16 medical brief, buddy aid, self-aid. The parties policy is also
17 covered as well as sanctity of human life, department's highest
18 priority. We'll talk about contingencies and questions, all
19 the what-ifs that can occur during a search warrant.

20 Module 3, they discuss a team leader brief. And
21 normally this is the affiant or the supervisor of the team.
22 This is a -- silence will be confirmed for all positions,
23 stable positions, identified prior to entry. We'll talk about
24 primary and alternate breach points. We'll talk about
25 coordination points, post-service procedures, who's

1 responsible, what documentation, what notifications need to be
2 made. We'll talk about the contingencies, the unexpected
3 things that can happen upon executing the warrant. We'll
4 discuss the special weapons and equipment that may be needed,
5 and we'll discuss any other pertinent information or
6 intelligence.

7 So Module 4, we talk about -- we'll begin talking
8 about clearing. So immediate clearing is an option. So speed
9 is driven by the threat of a level of tactical preference. So
10 examples of an immediate clearing are active threat situation,
11 hostage rescue, or immediate danger to innocent persons.

12 Deliberate clearing is what we as members of the
13 Chicago Police Department do on a common -- common practice for
14 residential search warrants. This minimizes officers' exposure
15 to threats throughout the process. This is where officers stay
16 behind the last contact and cover until they're needed to clear
17 a threat area. And this is where hallway discipline comes into
18 play. You stay out of the hallway unless you're actively
19 clearing a confirmed threat to avoid unnecessary exposure.

20 Isolation drills. This is Module 6. Weapons
21 handling, this is where the requirement to not intentionally
22 point your weapon at a child is reenforced and practiced.

23 We talk about basic room entry is discussed.
24 Breaching with the ram is discussed. Ballistic shield
25 nomenclature and the capability on how to use the ballistic

1 shield are discussed as well.

2 So practical exercises of search warrant -- serving
3 search warrants will also be discussed in Module 7. Again,
4 safe weapons handling, the initial approach to the location,
5 the breach and callout, giving reasonable time for individuals
6 to surrender. And that's when we talk about taking surrenders,
7 the no contact, when no one responds, how do you begin to
8 clear.

9 And then we talk about in 6, contingencies, the "what
10 ifs," what if this happens, how do we respond. But through all
11 of this, deescalation is continually emphasized throughout all
12 of this training.

13 And then Module 8, the last module for the SWAT
14 tactics training, you have two different scenarios that
15 officers will go through. Scenario A being the most common
16 that officers experience while executing search warrants,
17 that's where you're accepting surrenders and clearing the
18 structure. This is the deliberate clearing methodology. And
19 then you have Scenario B, the shots fired upon approach, the
20 immediate response to protocols. This is where they're
21 practicing that "what if" upon approach to executing a search
22 warrant.

23 So throughout this entire training, officers are
24 continuously assessed on how they're participating, how they're
25 reacting to training, and how effective they're being, and

1 they're getting great feedback from the instructors.

2 MR. SLAGEL: Questions, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: One quick question. The expression "wrong
4 raid," how is that defined?

5 MR. KAPUSTIANYK: Yeah. Commander, I can take that.

6 Your Honor, our policy specifically identifies wrong
7 raids under two circumstances. One is if the address of the
8 search warrant documentation does not match the address of the
9 location that was entered. That would be classified as a wrong
10 raid.

11 THE COURT: Got it.

12 MR. KAPUSTIANYK: Initially there's another
13 requirement of a wrong raid that if upon entry, there is an
14 understanding that appearance or the location doesn't match
15 what was in the probable cause statement. If it's apparent
16 discrepancies between what's in that location and what the
17 search team supervisor is seeing, and what was expected during
18 that probable cause statement, that would also be defined as a
19 wrong raid, and both of those would be reported through our
20 accountability mechanisms and investigated appropriately.

21 THE COURT: Okay. One other question I have. And
22 maybe you can go back to -- it's one of the early slides -- the
23 slide with the bar graphs showing that diminishing the
24 10 percent or the 11 percent of the searches that are actually
25 residential searches. Okay. Yeah.

1 And I know that that number is way down -- or that
2 percentage is way down from 2019; correct?

3 MR. KAPUSTIANYK: That is -- that is correct.

4 THE COURT: All right. But even in 2019, unless I've
5 got this wrong, the next slide showed I think that in -- of
6 those residential searches, 91 percent of the time, contraband
7 was recovered; is that right? Okay. And that was -- yeah.
8 And that was true -- and that was true even in 2019.

9 So the searches that were very heavily -- or much more
10 heavily focused on residential, on residential properties in
11 2019, also generated a lot of positive recovery. Does that
12 mean that the reduced focus today on residential searches means
13 that we're probably not recovering a lot of the equipment -- or
14 a lot of the contraband that would have been recovered with
15 searches back in 2019?

16 (Pause.)

17 MR. SLAGEL: Yes, we're collecting less, but I think
18 this is in response of being more efficient and more thoughtful
19 about when we are executing residential search warrants, Your
20 Honor.

21 THE COURT: I ask this question because certainly
22 reducing the number of residential search warrants is a good
23 thing, as long as it doesn't compromise effective policing, but
24 if we're just backing off residential searches because we don't
25 want to -- you know, for that alone, and as a result, allowing

1 more contraband to remain in homes, maybe more weapons, drugs,
2 other things that are, you know, connected to criminal
3 activity, is that -- that's not necessarily a positive result;
4 right? You know, I'm all for limiting the residential
5 searches --

6 MR. SLAGEL: I think the superintendent's probably the
7 best person to handle that question, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: That's right.

9 MR. SLAGEL: He's available.

10 MR. SNELLING: And let me jump in there. Yes. The
11 answer to your question is yes. There are things that are
12 being left on the table when we know that the majority of
13 our -- the residential search warrants that we perform ended
14 with positive results. However, what we're doing right now is
15 making sure that we streamline things. I think we can get back
16 on track with that once -- and you've seen the presentation,
17 the work on making sure that we're showing those things that
18 are concerns in those search warrants.

19 So even though we may have gotten, you know,
20 contraband, things of that nature, you know, we've gotten
21 complaints at times on certain things. Those are the issues
22 that we're addressing.

23 As you've seen, one of the best people to tell you
24 about this is Commander Wallace, who's over the Bureau of
25 Counterterrorism, running narcotics teams, that we want to make

1 sure that everything that we do is transparent. We want to
2 make sure that officers have a clear direction on what the
3 expectations are around search warrants and how we do them.
4 And we want to perform these search warrants with the least
5 amount of harm to the public.

6 So that's what this training is about, and I'm sure
7 once we get all of our officers trained up, everybody has a
8 clear understanding of what the expectations are, we can now go
9 back to doing some of those residential search warrants that we
10 were doing in the past, but we will be doing them in the most
11 professional way, manner, possible.

12 THE COURT: Got it. Okay. That's helpful. And just
13 one --

14 MR. SLAGEL: Oh, go ahead, Your Honor. Please.

15 THE COURT: One more question about the data that's
16 collected. The complaints we hear are, first, of course, that
17 the residential search entries are too aggressive, that
18 children are traumatized, that they are often, or allegedly
19 often, charted with the wrong locations and so forth. So
20 obviously we need to focus on that and it looks like that's
21 certainly being cleared up.

22 Another concern, though, that's raised is that the
23 search warrants are executed allegedly unfairly on persons of
24 color. Do the statistics break that down in any way? And the
25 reason I ask this is that one way of determining whether or not

1 there really is unfair targeting is, what is the outcome of the
2 search?

3 You know, and it's good to know what the percentages
4 of -- where contraband's actually recovered. If it turns out
5 that when you, you know -- that when you search white people's
6 homes, you get 91 percent recovery, but when you search black
7 and brown people's homes, you only get 70 percent, then that
8 suggests that perhaps the policies of seeking search warrants
9 can be questioned. I'm just curious whether that data's being
10 collected.

11 MR. SLAGEL: I think it will be going forward. That's
12 part of the process we're looking at here in the electronic
13 search warrant system, Your Honor. I mean, you know, as you
14 may recall, we spent some significant time with you on the
15 policy and what we were going to collect and one of the
16 things --

17 THE COURT: Yes, yes.

18 MR. SLAGEL: -- that was clear from your direction was
19 we needed to collect more information, more data to be able to
20 look into this. You know, because you said, "I want to see
21 what the data shows," and then we want to see what we need to
22 do from that.

23 So those are the types of things that once we get into
24 the electronic system and we have some experience with that,
25 there's going to be a lot more information. We're going to be

1 able to tell you about each of the search warrants that were
2 served and the outcomes and what the process --

3 THE COURT: Yeah.

4 MR. SLAGEL: Yeah.

5 THE COURT: Well, I will say the fact that the
6 searches in upwards of 90 percent recovered evidence, that
7 speaks well for the validity of the target of the -- targeting
8 that particular residence in the first place. Doesn't say
9 anything about how it's carried out. But it does say that when
10 CPD executes search warrants, they're doing so because they
11 have what looks like plenty of probable cause. I mean, you
12 know, higher than 90 percent suggests that it's -- they're well
13 targeted.

14 MR. SNELLING: And, Your Honor, just, you know, want
15 to say one other thing, especially with your last point. You
16 know, in areas where these search warrants are performed and
17 we're finding contraband, can be weapons, it can be narcotics,
18 it can be both, they're usually in areas that are not doing so
19 well. These are --

20 THE COURT: Right.

21 MR. SNELLING: -- in areas where we have people who
22 have concerns who are living there. And not all people who are
23 living in neighborhoods or poor neighborhoods are criminals.
24 We know that. And a lot of times, those people made complaints
25 about criminal activity in their neighborhoods.

1 THE COURT: Exactly. Exactly. We've heard that.
2 They'll say we get lots of complaints about overaggressive
3 policing, but we also get complaints, "You're not coming to my
4 neighborhood, crime is going on and where are you?" We get
5 those complaints once in a while too.

6 MR. SNELLING: Right. So the open air drug markets,
7 things of that nature that we see that drive people crazy in
8 those neighborhoods. And, you know, we just want to be clear
9 that -- and I want to be clear how we're moving forward. And
10 I'm pretty sure everybody can tell you that that's the message
11 within the Chicago Police Department right now.

12 We want to serve all communities equally and we want
13 to make sure that we take care of people and we keep people
14 safe. Each -- if you go neighborhood by neighborhood, and I
15 think this is some of the other data that we need to make sure
16 that we're putting out there, the complaints that are happening
17 in the neighborhoods, the calls for service when it comes to
18 drug sales, shots fired, things of that nature, just to -- just
19 so that we can show the work that we're doing in that
20 neighborhood, especially when we're doing search warrants, is
21 proportional with the crime that's going on in those
22 neighborhoods.

23 THE COURT: Right.

24 MR. SNELLING: So we just want to make sure that we're
25 doing that and we're doing it in the most professional manner

1 possible.

2 THE COURT: Right. Exactly. That's the goal. Okay.
3 Thank you.

4 Are there other questions? I've been monopolizing
5 this. Are there other people with questions about the search
6 warrant training and protocol?

7 MR. SLAGEL: I think there's one I don't think we were
8 clear on, is when will the policies, Lieutenant Kapustianyk,
9 are anticipated to be effective? I think we said when the
10 training reaches a certain point, but where's -- you know, if
11 you or Commander Wallace could give the judge and the public an
12 understanding as to what's the general expectation.

13 MR. WALLACE: Well, for us is, you know, there's a
14 certain amount of people who want to get trained up by the end
15 of May, early June, and that's when, to the best of my
16 understanding, that the full policy will roll out.

17 MR. SLAGEL: Okay. Thank you, Commander. Appreciate
18 that.

19 THE COURT: All right. Good. Any other questions?

20 Well, I want to thank you for that presentation. It
21 was clear and I was able to get to -- follow it quite well, so
22 thanks.

23 I think we're ready for a report from
24 Lieutenant Berlage on the update on progress in investigatory
25 stops, pat-downs, etc.

1 MR. SLAGEL: Your Honor, I think the AG wanted to
2 comment on search warrants.

3 MR. TRESNOWSKI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mike
4 Tresnowski from the Office of the Illinois Attorney General.
5 And appreciate the opportunity to briefly discuss search
6 warrants once again before the Court, and I say "once again"
7 because this has been a long process. We've had many meetings,
8 numerous status reports before the Court. We've had issues
9 briefed before the Court.

10 But I think it's been a long but productive process.
11 It's been a collaborative process to get here, involving the
12 Attorney General's Office, the police department, the
13 Coalition, community members, and the IMT.

14 And when we were last before the Court on a status
15 report in May 2025, all the parties highlighted the promise of
16 the search warrant policy and that there was more work to do.
17 So in the ten months since then, as you just heard, CPD created
18 a comprehensive training for officers and also this electronic
19 data application.

20 Now I want to just talk quickly about the data
21 application. As you saw, the application will allow the
22 department to collect all kinds of data about its search
23 warrant execution practices, so who is on the premises, what's
24 the demographic information of those on the premises, was there
25 property damage, were there injuries as a result. The

1 application is robust and all this data gets collected.

2 The search warrant application -- or the search
3 warrant policy actually requires the department to publish
4 annual search warrant data, which includes any patterns that
5 they've identified, any emerging trends, so the application,
6 just by function of the application, it gives the department
7 the tools necessary to identify those patterns and trends.

8 So one thing that we hear frequently from CPD
9 leadership is that one of their goals here in the Consent
10 Decree process is to become a learning and self-correcting
11 organization. And I think the work done to create this data
12 application can help towards that goal, to help the department
13 learn and self-correct as it executes search warrants.

14 And so as Allan mentioned just now, you know, the big
15 question is, what's next? You know, the department posted a
16 directive on December 2025, which said that the new policy
17 would become effective in 2026. And it sounds like, it's our
18 understanding, it's going to be this summer that there are
19 going to be officers who are trained on this policy, that the
20 application will be finalized, and ready for implementation.

21 So the process has taken a long time, for good reason.
22 There were lengthy negotiations, time and effort put into this
23 training and this application, but the community is ready for
24 the policy to become effective and the department can begin
25 collecting data and evaluating the effectiveness of the policy.

1 So in CPD's own words, this new policy will allow the
2 department to execute search warrants, but while protecting
3 people's rights, minimizing trauma, ensuring it's acting on
4 accurate information, protecting children and other vulnerable
5 people, all with improved transparency. So we look forward
6 that the next time this issue is before the Court on a status,
7 we can talk through the patterns and trends from the data that
8 we've collected, and we look forward to that.

9 THE COURT: Thanks, and I'm sorry to have interrupted.

10 Any questions for Mr. Tresnowski? Great. Okay.

11 Moving on then to Lieutenant Berlage, update on
12 investigatory stops, pat-downs et, cetera.

13 MR. BERLAGE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Good
14 afternoon to members of Chicago community. We appreciate you
15 being with us today. My name is James Berlage. I'm a
16 lieutenant in the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform.
17 And I'm just going to give an update on investigatory stops.

18 First, I'm going to cover policy, then reporting and
19 training, but I'll spend the majority of the time closing the
20 feedback loop on community engagement, and then talk very
21 briefly about next steps.

22 First, some context. In 2023, investigatory stops
23 were added to the Consent Decree through an amended
24 stipulation. CPD then went to work implementing the community
25 feedback received through engagement conducted by the Monitor,

1 who was then serving as the consultants to the City and the
2 ACLU. This included revising policies related to investigatory
3 stops, protective pat-downs, and the gang loitering ordinances.

4 All new Fourth Amendment and investigatory stops and
5 related policies went into effect this year on February 3rd,
6 2026. This policy suite includes directives on police
7 encounters in general, investigatory stops and pat-downs,
8 reporting of temporary detentions, and supervisory and
9 department level review procedures. These directives are
10 designed to strengthen legal compliance, improve documentation,
11 and ensure oversight through the investigatory stop process.

12 On the same day, February 3, CPD launched a new
13 electronic stop report application which is based on the
14 revised stop report form, shown on this slide. This system
15 serves multiple functions. First, it records the stop and also
16 allows an opportunity for corrective efforts or one opportunity
17 for corrective efforts if necessary. It documents supervisory
18 reviews and rejections. It helps the department identify and
19 document afteraction support and it creates an information
20 system which allows for evaluation, analysis, and public
21 posting of investigatory stop information.

22 CPD now has a website dedicated solely to
23 investigatory stops, and the department posts investigatory
24 stop data publicly on this site. The QR code to the right on
25 the top will take you to this site. There's also a semiannual

1 report, midyear and year-end report, that analyzes stop reports
2 and provides recommendations for improvement. Links to these
3 and other reports are available on the website. And, again,
4 there's the QR code on the right.

5 Prior to the policy's new launch, department members
6 completed two e-learning courses. The first was the Fourth
7 Amendment suite e-learning and the second was the stop
8 application e-learning training. Fourth Amendment concepts
9 were also integrated into last year's full day in-person
10 training on constitutional policing. And I will go over that
11 class in more detail momentarily.

12 Currently the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit is
13 developing pre-service supervisor training that incorporates
14 early lessons from the field. The first class is scheduled to
15 launch this month. In fact, it will likely be next week.

16 So through the 2023 community engagement organized by
17 the Monitor, over 400 residents participated in discussions
18 focused on investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, and gang
19 loitering ordinances.

20 These engagements led to eight synthesized community
21 generated recommendations. The recommendations were shared
22 with CPD leadership at the time and CPD has since updated its
23 response to reflect work completed since 2023.

24 The rest of this presentation focuses on how the
25 community engagement input resulted in updates to policy, to

1 training, officer wellness, enhanced community engagement, and
2 other CPD operations.

3 So Recommendation Number 1, community recommended
4 extensive training enhancements across seven different areas.
5 These included constitutional law, deescalation, antibias
6 education, interactions with individuals with mental health
7 challenges, LGBTQ+ competency, empathy building, and community
8 service experience for recruits.

9 The slides list training courses that specifically
10 address topics of concern, and I want to highlight a few
11 examples. Well, first is DRUCMA. That was the 2024
12 deescalation and use of force class that focused on coordinated
13 multiple arrests in the lead-up to the Democratic National
14 Convention.

15 CPD also taught a WELLMART [phonetic] class in 2024
16 which focuses on wellness and LEMART. LEMART's our law
17 enforcement medical rescue training. It teaches our officers
18 how to provide lifesaving measures in the field.

19 The following year in 2025, the deescalation and use
20 of force class included a large focus on unknown and high risk
21 vehicle stops. It also included a constitutional policing
22 course, again, that I'll talk about shortly, as well as crisis
23 intervention and Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement or
24 ABLE.

25 For those who may not be familiar with ABLE, ABLE was

1 created through Georgetown University's Law Center Innovative
2 Policing program. And it focuses on creating a culture of peer
3 intervention aimed at the pillars of preventing misconduct,
4 avoiding police mistakes, and promoting health and wellness.

5 Finally, CPD continues to emphasize the concept of
6 procedural justice in its trainings. These include the four
7 pillars of giving people a voice, acting with neutrality,
8 treating people with respect and trustworthiness.

9 The community -- for Recommendation Number 2, the
10 community emphasized the need for clear, respectful
11 communication during investigatory stops. CPD's new policy
12 requires officers to, first, identify themselves and explain
13 the specific reason for the stop, clarify rights related to
14 detention and questioning, follow specific guidelines for
15 obtaining consent to search, recording consent searches on
16 body-worn cameras, providing stop receipts, and maintaining
17 professionalism throughout all interactions. All of these
18 expectations are fully incorporated into the G-03-08 policy
19 suite.

20 I'll also note that although this is more on the
21 training realm, training did cover last year in 2025 what we
22 call the Tactical 9 Step Communication which includes in part
23 greeting, an officer greeting, identifying themselves,
24 explaining to the person why they're being stopped, and then
25 asking for justification, giving an opportunity -- giving

1 others a voice.

2 Recommendation 3, community members asked for
3 communication education on constitutional rights. CPD
4 partnered with national experts to develop a course titled
5 Constitutional Policing Foundations, conducting vehicle and
6 pedestrian stops to pursue justice and protect communities from
7 harm. This course was designed to enhance understanding
8 constitutional policing principles with a focus on strategic
9 thinking aimed to effectively pursue justice and protect people
10 from harm.

11 An adapted version of this course was then developed
12 for use during the community observation training days, which
13 I'll note was what the executive director was referring to at
14 the beginning of this meeting.

15 So we, again, encourage people to participate in
16 these. CPD also continues to publicly -- to continue public
17 outreach through the Know Your Rights campaign, which was
18 refreshed in 2024 with the assistance of a marketing firm. The
19 campaign continues to utilize CTA ads, brochures, events, and
20 an online knowledge quiz.

21 CPD has analyzed aggregate data from this quiz and can
22 report that the average score for this online quiz is currently
23 82 percent. Interestingly, it also shows that certain items
24 are more challenging.

25 As an example, the questions with regard to how many

1 phone calls a person has the right to make when being arrested
2 had the lowest score of 57 percent.

3 Recommendation Number 4 was to mandate a one annual
4 visit with mental health professionals for all police officers.
5 While CPD cannot mandate annual mental health visits due to
6 collective bargaining agreements, it has implemented a
7 structured voluntary annual wellness check and program. This
8 program is confidential, counted as on duty time or on duty --
9 for that tour, once attendance has been verified, and it has
10 seen increased participation since it started in 2023.

11 It is one of, if not the only program of its kind in
12 the country within large police departments. It by no means is
13 a replacement for other therapy or professional accountancy and
14 division resources, but it is an important and more proactive
15 preventative option.

16 Recommendation Number 5, the community asked for more
17 nonenforcement engagement and service hours. In 2025, CPD
18 partnered with the Civic Consulting Alliance to evaluate and
19 approve Community Policing programs with a final report
20 expected this month, and it will be reported at next month's
21 public hearing.

22 While this service cannot be mandated, again, because
23 of collective bargaining, CPD does continue to promote positive
24 engagement through youth programs, charity partnerships, and
25 involving academy recruits and community service.

1 Just a few examples of these are shown below. We have
2 our annual youth fishing event at Columbus Park, annual Shop
3 With a Cop during the holidays, we also have our annual night
4 out, and then Cop on a Rooftop, which supports Special Olympics
5 Illinois.

6 Recommendation Number 6, focuses on consistent
7 policing practices that provide for equal and consistent
8 treatment by CPD across all communities. CPD's February 2026
9 policy suite requires articulable facts for stops, it requires
10 reliable and reasonably trustworthy information in deciding to
11 detain a person, it prohibits stops based solely on protected
12 characteristics or vague descriptors, and it requires detailed
13 documentation. Investigatory stop data is publicly posted to
14 improve transparency.

15 CPD also continues its unity of command and span of
16 control pilot programs which aims to better -- aims for better
17 supervision and consistent officer assignments within the
18 communities we serve.

19 Recommendation Number 7, the community expects
20 officers to be held to a higher standard, and they also wanted
21 language similar to that in the Illinois State Police oath. So
22 the new policy requires supervisory and department level
23 reviews of investigatory stops. Included in that are new
24 accountability mechanisms in place both through supervisors and
25 the Fourth Amendment Stop Review Unit.

1 CPD is currently finalizing an incident debriefing
2 application to support this process. It's being built on a
3 successful model already utilized by the Tactical Review and
4 Evaluation Division, and it is able to manage and track
5 afteraction support and accountability.

6 CPD also continues to rely on its complaint and
7 disciplinary policy, which was updated at the very end of
8 December 2023.

9 Additionally, a new performance evaluation system
10 launched on February 10th of this year, and it's designed to
11 recognize strong performance and also address concerning
12 behavior. CPD's existing rules and regulations already reflect
13 values similar to those in the Illinois State Police oath,
14 which are emphasizing integrity, impartiality, and protecting
15 constitutional rights.

16 Recommendation Number 8, the community expects CPD to
17 review practices for effectiveness and to update our policies
18 accordingly. The importance of this recommendation from the
19 community cannot be overstated. The Fourth Amendment Stop
20 Review Unit and the Research and Development division will
21 continue to evaluate the effectiveness of new policies and make
22 recommendations to policy and training based on this analysis.

23 Throughout this process, CPD continues to improve
24 technology, data analysis capacity, and the infrastructure to
25 support ongoing learning. Future community engagements will

1 help ensure that the department remains responsive, adaptive,
2 and accountable.

3 Next steps. So CPD is preparing the next phase of
4 community engagement on investigatory stops, which is --
5 expects to be completed this year, so please stay tuned. And
6 we absolutely invite everyone to become involved in this next
7 round of engagement. We want to open the next feedback loop as
8 we close this one. We know that this is, you know, a
9 constantly evolving policy and training. So we appreciate your
10 time.

11 Any questions?

12 THE COURT: No questions from me. Are there questions
13 from anybody else? I will assure you that we will stay tuned.
14 That's for sure.

15 Are there other questions?

16 Okay. Lieutenant Kapustianyk, I think you're up next
17 again with -- on ISR remarks.

18 MR. SLAGEL: I think actually the agenda is mistaken,
19 Your Honor. It's Ms. Pannella from the Office of the Attorney
20 General.

21 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Pannella?

22 MS. PANNELLA: Thank you.

23 Good afternoon, Your Honor, and members of the public.
24 Katherine Pannella appearing on behalf of the State of
25 Illinois.

1 As with search warrants, the process of reform of
2 CPD's practices with respect to investigatory stops, protective
3 pat-downs, and enforcement of the loitering ordinances has been
4 a long one, involving a predecessor agreement that dated back
5 to 2015 between the City of Chicago and the ACLU, governing
6 investigatory stops and protective pat-downs, and a private
7 class action lawsuit against the City regarding CPD's practices
8 in enforcing Chicago's loitering ordinances.

9 Many of those reforms were consolidated in the Consent
10 Decree in 2023. In addition, we continue to work with the City
11 toward an agreement to consolidate oversight of CPD's traffic
12 stop practices within this same section of the Consent Decree.

13 This is my third time coming before the Court to
14 address CPD's progress on the Investigatory Stops section. It
15 was officially added to the Consent Decree in June of 2023. We
16 first addressed the Court about this section a year -- about a
17 year and a half later in November 2024, and the Court heard
18 again about investigatory stops last year in July of 2025.

19 After previewing the forthcoming revised suite of
20 policies during both of those previous appearances, today CPD's
21 suite of revised policies governing the Fourth Amendment,
22 investigatory stops, officer reporting related to stops, and
23 departmental review of stops is now in effect.

24 Along with revised policies, CPD also developed and
25 implemented a new electronic reporting application that allows

1 officers to fill out one electronic report to capture
2 information related to any stop, rather than having different
3 paperwork for different types of stops.

4 The new policies and new reporting application went
5 into effect last month in early February. The Attorney
6 General's Office commends CPD for the dedication and commitment
7 and hard work that was required to implement the new policies
8 and the new reporting application.

9 In order to implement the new policies and processes,
10 the department also had to train all of its officers on the
11 contents of the new policies and on how to use the new
12 electronic system, which is always a challenge because of
13 the -- just how many officers CPD employs.

14 By all accounts the rollout of the new policies and
15 the application so far has been smooth. But the true test of
16 the new policies lies ahead. The new stop application will
17 enable more robust and complete data collection than ever
18 before and that data will be revealing.

19 Are officers in compliance with the Fourth Amendment
20 and CPD policy, which places more limitations on officers than
21 the Fourth Amendment does? Do supervisors detect and correct
22 when officers do not adhere to policy? Are CPD's oversight
23 systems an adequate backstop when frontline supervisors fall
24 short?

25 The Fourth Amendment Street Stop Review Unit, which we

1 refer to as 4ASRU, already reviews a representative sample of
2 the department's investigatory stop reports and publishes a
3 written report annually on data from those revisions.

4 The most recent report is called the Tactical Review
5 and Evaluation Division 2025 Midyear Report. The report was
6 published at the end of 2025 on December 30th, but it relates
7 to data from the first half of the year, January through June
8 of 2025.

9 That report is publicly available on CPD's website and
10 it contains 4ASRU's findings based on its review of a
11 representative sample of CPD's investigatory stop reports. In
12 addition, CPD's raw investigatory stop data is published
13 annually on CPD's website. So there's both raw data and
14 periodic written reports on investigatory stops available on
15 the website for any interested members of the public to review.

16 This data is important for CPD to be able to review
17 its own practices and make necessary changes or corrections in
18 training or policies. And the public availability of the data
19 is essential for transparency.

20 Across the Consent Decree, in every section of the
21 decree, all of us who work on it, whether within the
22 department, on the Monitoring Team, and the Attorney General's
23 Office, and interested community members across the city, we
24 all constantly grapple with the difference between improving
25 the department's written policies and improving the

1 department's practices on the ground in the lived experience of
2 those who encounter CPD officers every day. Improved policies
3 are good, but policy alone will never carry the day.

4 When it comes to the Investigatory Stops section of
5 the Consent Decree, the policies, initial training, and
6 improved reporting system are done. The real work begins now.
7 The Attorney General's Office will be focused on the data and
8 what the data reveal.

9 Do officers consistently have adequate legal
10 justification to conduct a stop? Are they consistently in
11 compliance with policy and the conduct of those stops when it
12 comes to communicating with the stopped individual following
13 required procedures, displaying courtesy and respect to the
14 community member, and observing procedural justice? Perhaps
15 most importantly, are unjustified racial disparities in the
16 department stops abated?

17 The department must be introspective, self-critical,
18 honest, and clear-eyed. As we shift from the focus on the
19 policies to a focus on the department's practices, it will not
20 be enough for the department just to report on the numbers of
21 investigatory stops that occur in various categories.

22 Rather, the department must identify and most
23 importantly address any problems and trends that the data
24 reveal. The department must acknowledge the hard truths, both
25 internally and externally, and deal with them.

1 The Attorney General looks forward to continuing to
2 push this important analysis forward and is assisting in this
3 new phase in any way possible. Thank you, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Any other questions about that issue?
5 Thank you, Ms. Pannella.

6 Okay. Remarks from the Coalition?

7 MS. BLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. And good afternoon
8 to those on the call and members of the community. My name's
9 Alexandra Block. I'm the director of the Criminal Legal System
10 and Policing Projects at the ACLU of Illinois and one of the
11 attorneys for the Community Coalition.

12 So far today, we've heard from the CPD and from the
13 Attorney General's Office on the topics of search warrants,
14 sometimes also called home raids, and investigatory stops, also
15 sometimes called stop and frisk. And we appreciate the forward
16 movement that both parties have reported on today.

17 It's important to note that the members of the
18 Coalition have been urging changes to CPD's harmful and
19 discriminatory practices in both of these areas for many years,
20 even before the Consent Decree was in place and consistently
21 since then.

22 For example, in January of 2021, we filed an
23 enforcement motion to end CPD's traumatic and violent home
24 raids, such as the infamous wrong raid on social worker
25 Anjanette Young's house. The Coalition's enforcement motion

1 resulted in several years of negotiations over CPD's new
2 policies, practices, and data collection. And then as others
3 had mentioned, the Court resolved several impasse issues,
4 ultimately requiring the police to weigh the harms and benefits
5 before seeking a residential search warrant, as the Coalition
6 had urged.

7 With respect to investigatory stops, the Coalition
8 provided both written comments and oral testimony, a Consent
9 Decree amendment that brought stop and frisk under this Court's
10 supervision. We then provided dozens of pages of comments on
11 CPD's proposed Fourth Amendment policies, and we filed an
12 enforcement motion in early 2025, regarding the issue of
13 vehicle searches based on the odor of cannabis, which we
14 ultimately withdrew after the police department made further
15 changes to its draft policy.

16 I'm recounting this history just to show that the
17 progress that CPD has explained publicly here today has been
18 demanded by the community for a very long time, and we're here
19 today because of the collective work that all of us on this
20 call have put in, including many members of the community who
21 have provided countless hours of unpaid time in commenting on
22 these policies repeatedly at public hearings, and various other
23 forums for community input over the years. And I want to
24 ensure that all of that work, especially on the community's
25 part, is acknowledged here today.

1 This process hasn't been easy. The change has not
2 always been voluntary on the City's part. It's taken much
3 longer than we and our clients hoped to get to this point on
4 both of these issues. And the police department didn't adopt
5 all of the changes that the Coalition wanted.

6 Nonetheless, the Coalition believes that the resulting
7 policies, albeit imperfect, are fair and less discriminatory
8 than before.

9 We hope that if officers are well trained on the
10 policies, if the policies are faithfully implemented and if
11 officers are held accountable to these policies, we hope that
12 these new policies will reduce harm to all of Chicagoans and
13 especially the black and brown residents in our city who
14 historically have been victimized by overpolicing.

15 But here I'm going to echo a lot of what Ms. Pannella
16 just said. The proof will be in the data and in the
17 community's lived experiences.

18 So what is the data and the experiences that we're
19 looking for moving forward? With respect to home raids, the
20 Coalition will be monitoring a number of things. First is
21 whether CPD continues to carry out fewer home raids than in
22 prior years.

23 And here I want to just address the points the Court
24 made a few moments ago in response to questions about the
25 number of total residential search warrants. We think it's

1 important to point out that CPD should not be raiding homes for
2 every low-level alleged drug offense, for example.

3 Many of the search warrants that were executed,
4 especially in 2019, were for low-level drug possession. It's
5 important to note with respect to the, you know, success
6 metric, how many -- or what percentage of warrants resulted in
7 finding contraband.

8 Cannabis was legalized in Illinois in 2020, so it's
9 not very surprising that execution of a warrant might --
10 execution of warrants may have turned up some contraband in
11 2019, when, you know -- and it's important -- one of the
12 important metrics we'll be looking at is whether the contraband
13 that was discovered in connection with the warrant was the
14 initial contraband that the police were looking for or whether
15 it was discovered incidentally. That's a very important metric
16 we think to determine whether these warrants are actually being
17 carried out successfully.

18 The next metric we'll be looking for is the obvious,
19 whether CPD is raiding fewer wrong addresses. We want to make
20 the number of wrong raids zero.

21 The third metric, whether CPD is minimizing
22 disproportionate impact of home raids on black and brown
23 families and communities, whether CPD is planning their raids
24 in ways that minimize trauma to children and people with
25 disabilities and other vulnerable people.

1 Another metric we will be looking for is whether CPD,
2 as I was mentioning a moment ago, is using raids only in
3 serious felony cases, where the benefit of obtaining evidence
4 for the benefit of community members who might live in that
5 neighborhood or that building, outweighs the harm to the
6 residents of the house that's being raided.

7 The next metric we'll be looking for is whether CPD is
8 actually minimizing the amount of force used, including
9 avoiding pointing guns at children and adults.

10 And finally, whether CPD is actually following through
11 on repairing property damage, securing any houses that are
12 damaged in the process of entry, and otherwise following its
13 new policies and holding officers and supervisors accountable
14 if the requirements are not met.

15 If CPD's data moving forward shows these results, we
16 believe that our collective efforts will have been successful.
17 If the data doesn't show CPD achieving these results, then CPD
18 will need to go back to the drawing board and further improve
19 its policies and training until the policies are showing
20 success.

21 And I will mention that the Coalition continues to
22 advocate passage of the Anjanette Young Act at the state level,
23 to achieve additional changes that we believe are crucial for
24 safety, including banning no-knock warrants, mandating that
25 officers wait a minimum of 30 seconds between knocking and

1 entering, prohibiting raids for low level offenses, like
2 minimum -- possession of small amounts of drugs, and forbidding
3 outright pointing guns during home raids, unless deadly force
4 is authorized. So those are the metrics that we'll be looking
5 for with respect to home raids moving forward.

6 The Coalition also anticipates analyzing CPD's
7 investigatory stop data and the experiences of community
8 members to determine whether those policies are making a
9 difference to people who are walking and driving on the streets
10 of Chicago.

11 We will be monitoring, for example, number one,
12 whether CPD is stopping, frisking, and searching fewer people.

13 Number two, whether CPD is documenting legally
14 adequate reasons for stops, frisks, and searches. Do these
15 stops, frisks, and searches comport with the Fourth Amendment?

16 Number three, whether CPD is decreasing the racial and
17 ethnic disparities and who is subjected to investigatory stops,
18 frisks, and searches. So this means stopping, frisking, and
19 searching fewer black and Latino people compared to white
20 people.

21 We will also be looking for data to show that CPD is
22 effective in holding officers accountable if they don't follow
23 the policy, and whether CPD is continuing to modify its
24 training policies and practices as needed to achieve the other
25 goals that I just mentioned.

1 So if so, then the changes that CPD has made on paper
2 will, we hope, be felt on the streets of Chicago and we can
3 declare these changes a success. That's our goal, that members
4 of the Coalition and our neighbors can walk and drive on the
5 streets of Chicago without fearing that they are going to be
6 stopped because of the color of their skin or the neighborhood
7 that they live in.

8 We're not there yet. As Ms. Pannella and others have
9 recognized, this is very much in early stages. This is a work
10 in progress. The policy on investigatory stops just went into
11 effect a month ago, and the policy on search warrants is not
12 even yet in effect, and we anticipate will be going into effect
13 in the summer.

14 But as these changes are implemented, the Coalition
15 stands ready to monitor CPD's progress toward the goals that we
16 listed, and hold the department accountable for making real
17 changes that everyone can feel in every neighborhood in
18 Chicago.

19 Thank you very much for your time, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Block. I want to -- I want
21 to point out that I think we all agree that home entry should
22 be reserved for serious cases, that low-level -- low-level
23 offenses may not justify an invasive entry. I completely agree
24 with that.

25 I also want to say that I definitely agree with your

1 observation about the involvement and value of public
2 participation in this process. The comments made by the
3 Coalition over time, the involvement of people in the
4 community, their stories have clearly made a difference,
5 certainly to me personally, but I think in the process
6 generally.

7 So much of what you said I think is very valuable and
8 I appreciate your continued involvement in this, and I hope it
9 won't end. Thanks.

10 Are we ready for closing remarks? I know
11 Superintendent Snelling is -- I think is still with us and I'm
12 prepared to hear from him and also from the AG's Office and the
13 monitor.

14 MR. SNELLING: Yes, Your Honor. I can jump in on a
15 few of these things, Your Honor. First of all, let me just say
16 thank you to everyone.

17 I just want to address a couple of things, especially
18 when it comes to something that Ms. Pannella said with the AG's
19 Office, and she's 100 percent right. This is something that
20 I've said since we started.

21 This Consent Decree is the opportunity to make some
22 really effective changes within the department. It's going to
23 be effective for everybody, effective for our officers,
24 effective for the community, and more effective for building
25 bridges between community members and our police department.

1 We don't want to just come in compliance with the Consent
2 Decree because we can agree to every document, but if it's not
3 going to be effective, it's a waste of time to go through this.

4 So we don't want to go through the motions. We want
5 to make sure that we're following up with what we're doing, and
6 we want to make sure that we have measurable things in place to
7 determine if -- how we're being successful.

8 That being said, just want to address a couple of
9 things, especially when it comes to the ISR. When we talk
10 about investigatory stops, we have an investigatory stop report
11 that is designed to capture reasonable suspicion, reasonable
12 articulable suspicion, when someone is stopped, and it's also
13 designed to capture a narrative as to why that person was
14 stopped.

15 This is -- this gives us a tracking mechanism to just
16 to make sure, when we look at stop and frisk and the old stop
17 and frisk, these measures were never in place in other
18 departments that we've seen, where stop and frisk was a thing.

19 Racial disparities, we do not want people stopped
20 because of race, gender, or any other measure that has nothing
21 to do with reasonable articulable suspicion. Everyone should
22 be treated fairly across the board. Doesn't matter what
23 neighborhood you're from. Doesn't matter your race, your age,
24 your gender. It doesn't matter. We want to make sure that we
25 are policing constitutionally across the board.

1 When we address search warrants, it's important to
2 understand this. You know, we get complaints from
3 neighborhoods and these are neighborhoods that we're concerned
4 about harm. We also have to be concerned about the harm that's
5 being caused in those neighborhoods for people who are
6 complaining, that they have to look over their shoulders every
7 time they walk out of their homes.

8 These are people that I talk to, these are people that
9 I speak to, these are people that I get e-mails from, calls
10 from. You know, I got it when I was the Commander of
11 Englewood, when I was the deputy chief out in Area 2 and when I
12 was the chief of the Bureau of Counterterrorism, making sure
13 that our narcotics team and our gangs team -- gangs team are
14 going out and making sure that neighborhoods and blocks that
15 have been taken over by gang members, by drug sales, by
16 shootings, gun violence, that we have to be there for those
17 people.

18 Now that doesn't mean that we should just randomly run
19 down streets and kick in doors. That's not the focus here.
20 The focus here is to be as professional as we possibly could
21 be, so that anything that we do, we can explain, we can show
22 it, we can prove it, and we're transparent around what we're
23 doing. If we make mistakes, we -- if we mess up, we fess up,
24 we fix it. That's the point here.

25 Having a way to measure what officers are doing out

1 there will also help us determine how we address those officers
2 when they're not following the rules. The accountability
3 around that is extremely important. So when we have things in
4 place and we give these officers the training and the
5 expectations around what it is they're doing out there, it's an
6 easier way to hold our officers and our people and ourselves
7 and our leadership accountable.

8 This is a full effort to make sure that we're
9 professionalizing ourselves in the best possible way. But at
10 the same time, what we don't want to do is reduce ourselves to
11 a place when it comes to the search warrants where we can't
12 help people in those neighborhoods, where they don't have a lot
13 of resources, where they're seeing a lot of crimes, where they
14 feel like they're victims in their own homes, where they feel
15 like their children can't walk outside and play, and they're
16 worried about them even being in the yard.

17 And so I hear this every day. I want to make sure
18 that we are serving those people, we're serving everybody
19 across the country -- I'm sorry, across the city equally.

20 And, Your Honor, you mentioned it earlier. What are
21 we doing when we're looking at residential homes when it comes
22 to search warrants? We want to make sure that we have the
23 right homes. We have -- we want to make sure that the target
24 here, the targeted effort is to make sure that everyone is safe
25 in that community.

1 So when we get those complaints, when people are
2 telling us that they're being terrorized in their
3 neighborhoods, we are going to show up and we're going to do
4 the most professional job that we possibly can. So CPD is
5 going to be here to make sure that we are serving everyone
6 across the city equally and that we're policing
7 constitutionally and as professionally as humanly possible.

8 So I just want to say thank you to everyone on the
9 call. I want to say, you know, thank you to the IMT the AG's
10 Office and to my team, just such a great job they're doing.
11 They're working behind the scenes, just to make sure that we
12 are doing everything that we need to do to get above board, to
13 make sure that we are serving the public in the best way
14 possible, and we're fulfilling our oaths of office.

15 That's important to me. It's important to the
16 department. And I know it's important to everyone on the call
17 and everyone throughout this city.

18 Just want to say thank you, Your Honor, for this time.
19 I also want to thank the attorneys on the call, DOL, Allan.

20 And lastly I just want to say again to the new judge,
21 Karyn, just congratulations again. I know this is probably the
22 last call for us, but, you know, your efforts here will always
23 be with us. So I just want to say thank you to that. And
24 congratulations.

25 THE COURT: I certainly echo that. As Judge Ehler

1 knows, I think she's going to be wonderful, and I shared with
2 her my only regret is that she won't be on this case anymore,
3 because she's made a great contribution for all of us.

4 Okay. Anybody -- anything further from the Attorney
5 General?

6 MS. GRIEB: Yes. Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mary
7 Grieb on behalf of the Attorney General.

8 Just two brief points. We certainly appreciate the
9 opportunity to provide these updates to the Court and to the
10 public. I want to highlight something that the superintendent
11 said. I think it's really important that the department is
12 committed to both building bridges with the community, which is
13 something that is hard to measure, but is so critical to the
14 reform effort.

15 And as the superintendent said, having this ability to
16 measure both investigatory stops and search warrant practices
17 will really be critical, as my colleague said, to moving these
18 reforms into practice on the ground.

19 And I think I also, on behalf of the office, want to
20 thank the community members, including Coalition members, who
21 have pushed for these reforms for so many years. We still have
22 a ways to go, but now that the policies are finalized, the
23 trainings are going forward, we are hopeful to see changes
24 reflected in the data but we do appreciate and acknowledge all
25 the hard work that has gone into making change happen.

1 So thank you again, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Grieb.

3 Okay. Anything further from the Monitor?

4 MS. HICKEY: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you very much.

5 And I do want to thank the parties and the Coalition today for
6 their very thoughtful remarks.

7 As I mentioned at last month's hearing, I'd also like
8 to highlight, the Independent Monitoring Team provided a draft
9 of Independent Monitoring Report 13 to the parties a couple --
10 a month or two ago, and we will be filing that report with the
11 Court and posting it on our website next month.

12 Finally, during next month's public hearing, on
13 Tuesday, April the 14th, which will be from 1 to 2:30, we will
14 hear from the parties on a few topics, including the Community
15 Policing and Impartial Policing Sections of the Consent Decree.

16 The City and the CPD will also be incorporating into
17 their assessment the Chicago Police Department's overall use of
18 force into their presentation.

19 So on behalf of the Monitoring Team again, I would
20 like to thank everyone for their participation in the hearing
21 today.

22 And I too want to wish my friend Karyn today the very
23 best as she moves on in her career and becomes Judge Bass Ehler
24 that we will all have to call her moving forward. But it's
25 been a pleasure to work with her. It's been a privilege. She

1 she has worked on the Consent Decree two times. She was so
2 committed. I'm not sure she'll be returning again. But it
3 definitely has been both an honor and privilege to work with
4 her and her commitment to making sure that the City of Chicago
5 was moving forward. It has been I think life changing for the
6 City and it's greatly appreciated.

7 THE COURT: I just can't add to that, anything to add.
8 I have nothing to add to that. It's so true. It's an honor to
9 work on this project. We will miss her, but we will know the
10 work is going to carry on and we are going to see this to an
11 end and we're going to make progress. I think -- it's
12 obviously the case, we can't make everybody happy. That's not
13 the goal, but we can certainly make things better, and that's
14 the goal that we all share, and I know we're moving in that
15 direction. So let's just keep it up.

16 I will see you again in a month. Thank you.

17 (Concluded at 2:36 p.m.)

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21 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript,
22 to the extent possible, of the record of proceedings in the
23 above-entitled matter, given the limitations of conducting
24 proceedings remotely.

23

/s/ Hannah Williams

June 4, 2026

24

Hannah Williams, RMR, CRR, FCRR
25 Official Court Reporter