

Independent Monitoring Report 14

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 fourteenth reporting period, as well as paragraphs with significant developments toward or away from compliance. A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, and 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: ¶173

173. *Following a use of force, once the scene is safe and as soon as practicable, CPD officers must immediately request appropriate medical aid for injured persons or persons who claim they are injured.*

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (SECOND REPORTING PERIOD)

Secondary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)

Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶173.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶173, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force policies to ensure they address the requirements specified in this paragraph regarding requesting medical aid following a use of force.¹ The IMT also assessed the CPD’s efforts to actively engage the community and obtain feedback on its Use of Force policies. The CPD achieved Preliminary compliance in the second reporting period with this paragraph through the inclusion of G03-02 Section V., “Medical Attention,” which requires officers to “immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department via the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).”

To assess Secondary compliance with ¶173, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s *Use of Force and Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue (LEMART)* training materials and records to determine whether the CPD has sufficiently trained on its latest policies. In the fourth reporting period, the CPD achieved Secondary compliance through completion of the *2020 Use of Force In-Service* training for more than 95% of CPD officers. This training addressed requirements of ¶173 related to requesting medical aid for injured persons following a use of force incident. The CPD has maintained Secondary compliance through subsequent reporting periods by continuing to train on this important topic in the yearly *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force In-Service Training*. Furthermore, the CPD’s training also addresses the requirements of the Illinois SAFE-T Act to render aid as soon as reasonably practical.

¹ The use-of-force policies we reviewed included the following: G03-02, *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and 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 – Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*; 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*; G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force*; and U04-04, *Issuance and Replacement of First Aid Kits*.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT reviewed Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), several years of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's (TRED's) mid-year and year-end reports and the CPD's annual use of force reports, COPA reports and videos, and interviews with officers and supervisors. In recent reporting periods, the IMT's review of a random sample of over 100 TRRs, as well as body-worn camera video, Force Review Board (FRB) materials, and TRED reports shows that officers routinely request medical aid following reportable uses of force and document those requests, refusals, and transports. The *2023 Annual Use of Force Report* reflects that officers transported 1,989 people to hospitals (about 40% of incidents),² and the *2024 Annual Use of Force Report* reflects 2,543 transports (about 39% of incidents).³ Similarly, the *2025 Annual Use of Force Report* indicates that subjects were taken to the hospital in 2,651 incidents (38% of TRR incidents).⁴ TRED also monitors when supervisors fail to request evidence technicians to photograph subjects and officers' injuries in 2025, and this occurred 75 times and remains the most debriefed issue for reviewing supervisors.⁵ As such, TRRs consistently note when EMS is requested and when people refuse treatment.

During interviews the IMT conducted with CPD supervisors and officers, they indicate a clear understanding that they must request medical aid when injuries are observed or when a subject requests it, including for people in custody. TRED's ongoing review of supervisory reports supports these findings.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶173, as they have demonstrated that officers are immediately requesting medical aid following use of force incidents. As the CPD moves toward sustained compliance with the Consent Decree, the IMT will continue to review evidence of implementation of the CPD's use of force policies, TRED's mid-year and year-end reports, the CPD's *Annual Use of Force Report*, and any other reports that identify recommendations when aid is not properly rendered. In particular, we continue to await the CPD's ¶636 two-year review of its use of force policies for the next reporting period. The CPD began this comprehensive review process in the twelfth reporting period, which included serious community engagement efforts and consideration of best practices. In the last reporting period, the CPD partnered with Creer un Espace to host a series of sessions for community mem-

² *2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 82, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>

³ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 82, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

⁴ *2025 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (July 9, 2026), at 95, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForceReport_ReadyForPublication.pdf.

⁵ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 65, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

bers 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. While the CPD provided a report of their community engagement efforts, we continue to await its comprehensive review of use-of-force policies and forms, which is required to sustain compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

The IMT will also continue to review randomly selected TRRs and corresponding BWC videos to assess whether officers recognize the need for, and request, medical aid in a timely manner, as well as data concerning time on scene, officers’ requests for medical assistance, the number of individuals transported to hospitals, and instances in which officers used force but did not request medical aid. In addition, the IMT will continue to request and review data from BIA and COPA on complaints involving requests for medical aid, actions taken when aid is not rendered, trainings recommended or implemented as a result, and any related findings concerning requests for medical aid, which will aid in sustained compliance efforts. Furthermore, we look forward to the CPD’s corresponding audit, which will aid in sustained compliance efforts.

Paragraph 173 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: 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: Secondary	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶175

175. Starting January 1, 2021, in use of force incidents involving CPD officers, CPD will require CPD officers to provide life-saving aid consistent with their LEMART training to injured persons as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so until medical professionals arrive on scene. CPD will replenish IFAKs, and the contents thereof, used by CPD officers as necessary to ensure officers have the equipment necessary to render aid consistent with their LEMART training. Subsequent to January 1, 2021, CPD will ensure that any officer regularly engaged in patrol activities who has no prior LEMART training receives LEMART training within one year of beginning his or her regular patrol activities.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

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

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶175.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶175, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s policy requiring officers to provide life-saving aid consistent with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), regarding replenishing Individual First Aid Kits (IFAKs), and ensuring that any officer regularly engaged in patrol activities receives LEMART training within one year of beginning patrol activities. In the fourth reporting period, the CPD achieved Preliminary compliance through General Order G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* and G03-06, *Firearm Discharge and Officer-Involved Death Incident Response and Investigation*. The CPD has also demonstrated its commitment to community engagement on its use-of-force policies, including through the Use of Force Working Group, Executive Steering Committee input, through community engagement sessions hosted with Creer un Espace, and ongoing efforts with its recurring ¶636 review.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed LEMART course materials, and reviewed training attendance and equipment records to determine whether officers are appropriately trained on the requirements of ¶175. Following the IMT’s review of LEMART course materials, live training, and training attendance and equipment records, the CPD also achieved Secondary compliance in the fourth reporting period.

We have continued to assess the training that officers receive, as well as the application of those skills. For instance, officers continue to be LEMART trained, and since 2022, CPD officers applied 350 chest seals, 735 tourniquets, and 1,054 other

life-saving methods.⁶ This demonstrates that CPD officers continue to provide life-saving efforts as required by this paragraph.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT evaluated whether the CPD has sufficiently implemented its policy and training, specifically regarding the provision of life-saving aid during incidents and if there is a process for distributing and replenishing IFAKs. The *2025 Annual Use of Force Report* indicates that in 42 Level 3 use of force incidents, medical aid was provided in 36 incidents, and it is unknown whether aid was provided in the remaining six incidents.⁷ Similarly, in 2024, the CPD reported that medical aid was provided in 54 out of 55 instances, with the unknown provision of medical aid in one instance.⁸ Lastly, in 2023, medical aid was provided in 28 instances, and one instance in which the provision of aid is not known.⁹

Medical Aid, 2023–2025

Medical Aid Provided	2023	2024	2025
Yes	28	54	36
Unknown	1	1	6

Additionally, a meeting this reporting period provided details of debriefing recommendations from June 2025 to June 2026 and indicated that no medical aid recommendations have been made.

Furthermore, the IMT has observed the Force Review Board (FRB) for some time and found that officers have rendered care and called for EMS as needed. When this does not occur, the FRB has identified the issue and issued training recommendations to the officers. Our review of Level 3 FRB files and related materials shows that officers generally render aid promptly, request EMS, and document their actions. Additionally, despite being in altercations with subjects, CPD officers continue to follow through with their duty to render aid. In a meeting this reporting period, the CPD indicated that in 2025, eight debriefing points were issued to

⁶ *2025 Annual Report*, Chicago Police Department (July 9, 2026), at 15, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-CPD-Annual-Report_For-Publication_26Jun26.pdf.

⁷ *2025 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (July 9, 2026), at 133, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForceReport_ReadyForPublication.pdf.

⁸ *2024 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2025), at 119, https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/UseOfForce_finalforpublication30July25b.pdf.

⁹ *2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 115, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>

officers across two Level 3 incidents. We have observed that where the FRB has identified concerns and issued recommendations, the CPD and TRED followed up on them. As of February 10, 2026, there have been eight debriefings issued at FRBs related to rendering aid. Between April 3, 2025, and April 6, 2026, four debriefings were issued at FRBs related to rendering medical aid.

We also examined available information on IFAK deployment and training and confirmed that officers are being trained to use their kits and that the Department is tracking replenishment. Taken together, the case reviews, FRB recommendations, and training and equipment data show that officers are providing life-saving aid in the field in a manner consistent with policy. As a result, the City and the CPD have reached Full compliance with the requirements of ¶175 this reporting period.

As the CPD moves towards sustained compliance with the Consent Decree, we continue to await the CPD’s ¶636 two-year review of its use of force policies for the next reporting period. The CPD began this comprehensive review process in the twelfth reporting period, which included serious community engagement efforts. We look forward to their comprehensive review of use of force policies and forms, which will serve as part of sustained compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Paragraph 175 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: 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: Secondary	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶187

187. CPD will prohibit officers from firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the officer or another person.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)

Secondary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)

Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶187.

The City and the CPD achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance with ¶187 in the fourth reporting period. To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD's policies, specifically, Section II.D.7 of G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents – Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*. In addition, the CPD demonstrated its commitment to actively engage the Working Group and community in dialogue regarding the Use of Force policies and their recommendations.

However, we continue to await the CPD's ¶636 two-year review of G03-02-03 and the remaining use of force policies for the next reporting period. The CPD began this comprehensive review process in the twelfth reporting period, which included serious community engagement efforts. In the last reporting period, 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. While the CPD provided a report of their community engagement efforts, we continue to await their comprehensive review of use of force policies and forms, which will serve as part of sustained Preliminary compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed data to determine whether the CPD had provided sufficient training to its officers on the requirements of ¶187 via the *2021 Use of Force In-Service* training, and by putting into place a process to track firearm discharges via a supplement to the TRR-I form. To support ongoing Secondary compliance during the seventh reporting period, the CPD provided course materials for its *Annual Prescribed Weapon Qualification TASER Recertification and VirTra Simulation Exercise* training, which covers prohibitions on the use of firearms, including firing from moving vehicles as prohibited by ¶187.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT evaluated whether the CPD has sufficiently implemented its policy and training, including by reviewing data on firearm discharges. This reporting period, we continued to review data on firearm discharges

from the CPD. Our review of TRED's year-end and the CPD's Annual Use of Force Reports from 2022 through 2026 was able to identify three shootings from vehicles during that period, confirming that these incidents are rare. The IMT is also aware of at least one recent case: one in which an officer fired from the back seat while exiting a vehicle. We also note that there was a 2026 vehicle pursuit in which suspects fired twice at the pursuing police vehicle and officers did not return fire. In a second January 2026 case, in particular, we reviewed related reports and videos and noted that, in instances where deficiencies occurred, they were identified by the Force Review Board (FRB).

Across the cases we examined, FRB outcomes and Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) show that the CPD evaluated the incidents against policy, found the uses of force justified when officers were fired upon, and used the reviews to reinforce expectations about tactics and decision-making. Although we remain cautious about the precision of the underlying data, the low frequency of these events and the documented, policy-based reviews indicate that officers rarely fire from a moving vehicle.

As a result, the CPD has achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶187. As the CPD moves towards sustained compliance with the Consent Decree in particular, the IMT will continue to review evidence of implementation of the CPD's policies and trainings as they relate to this paragraph, including mid-year and year-end reports and audits, TRRs and FRBs, and the CPD's data. We will also continue to examine information related to firearm discharges and any associated policy issues, the CPD's consideration and implementation of Force Review Board recommendations, and interviews with lieutenants and sergeants regarding uses of force and related reviews and investigations. Additionally, we continue to await the CPD's ¶636 two-year review of its use of force policies for the next reporting period. The CPD began this comprehensive review process in the twelfth reporting period, which included serious community engagement efforts. We look forward to their comprehensive review of use of force policies and forms, which will serve as part of sustained compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Paragraph 187 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: 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: Secondary	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶191

191. OEMC will notify an immediate supervisor of the identified beat(s) each time the pointing of a firearm is reported. Notified CPD supervisors will ensure that the investigatory stop or arrest documentation and the OEMC recordation of the pointing of a firearm are promptly reviewed in accordance with CPD policy. CPD supervisors will effectively supervise the CPD members under their command consistent with their obligations set forth in the Supervision section of this Agreement.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary:	<i>In Compliance (SECOND REPORTING PERIOD)</i>
Secondary:	<i>In Compliance (EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD)</i>
Full:	<i>Under Assessment</i>

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Secondary compliance and are under assessment for Full compliance with the requirements of ¶191.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force policies, particularly Special Order S03-22, *Firearm Pointing Incidents*.¹⁰ We also evaluated the CPD’s efforts to obtain and address community engagement and input on the policy that addresses ¶191’s requirements. The City and the CPD have maintained Preliminary compliance with ¶191 since achieving it in the second reporting period through continuous reviews of the policy, as well as the transition of the policy from a Directive to a Special Order.

To assess Secondary compliance, we reviewed training materials, including supervisor-specific training, to determine whether the CPD has trained a sufficient number of officers and whether officers and supervisors understand the firearm pointing policies and procedures. The City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with ¶191 in the eighth reporting period. The CPD provided evidence that at least 95% of supervisors completed the 2022 *In-Service Supervisor Training*.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT evaluated whether the OEMC is making the required notifications and whether the CPD has sufficiently implemented its policy and training. In particular, we reviewed TRED data on supervisor advisements and recommendations, which provide insight into whether supervisors are identifying deficiencies and training opportunities.

This reporting period, we observed that district-level supervisors are more engaged in reviewing firearm-pointing incidents through the District-Level Review Program (DLRP), and TRED data show relatively low rates of notification failures by both OEMC and officers. TRED’s 2023 *Year-End Report* identified 179 officer

¹⁰ S03-22 (effective April 15, 2025) rescinded Department Notice D19-01.

failures out of 4,513 firearm-pointing incidents while there were three debriefings to OEMC dispatchers.¹¹ In 2024, TRED identified 19 OEMC failures and 232 officer failures out of 4,986 incidents,¹² and by 2025, seven OEMC failures and 165 officer failures out of 4,059 firearm pointing incident reports (FPIRs) were identified.¹³

Firearm Pointing Notification Debriefings, 2023–2025

Debriefings	2023	2024	2025
FPI – No OEMC Notification	179	232	165
OEMC Dispatcher Notifications	3	19	7

Additionally, supervisors now have access to the Incident Debriefing Reports (IDR) Supervisory dashboard and are encouraged to review the dashboard for individual officers. However, the IMT has recently obtained access to some of the CPD’s data systems, including the IDR Supervisory dashboard and other dashboards. We look forward to analyzing these data to determine whether supervisors are responding to officers’ debriefings or recommendations, ensuring that feedback loops are effective.

The downward trend in failures and the increased supervisory engagement are promising for Full compliance with the requirements of ¶191. These figures indicate that most firearm-pointing incidents are being reported to the OEMC and reviewed by supervisors, and that the Department is tracking and addressing failures when they occur. However, additional data is needed to determine whether feedback and accountability systems are in place, such as the use of the IDR Supervisory Dashboard and supervisors responding appropriately to officers’ history of recommendations for new debriefing points. Furthermore, we will continue to monitor the department’s progress with the DLRP as it trains Lieutenants alongside District Captains to review FPIRs and FPs.

¹¹ TRED’s 2023 Year-End Report, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2024), at 41 and 51, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

¹² TRED’s 2024 Year-End Report, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 43 and 50, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

¹³ The firearm pointing incident report number is from the first three quarters of 2025 (January 1, 2025-September 30, 2025). TRED’s 2025 Year-End Report, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 48 and 59, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

Paragraph 191 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:
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:
Secondary

FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026

COMPLIANCE PROGRESS:
Secondary

Use of Force: ¶214

214. When safe and feasible to do so, CPD officers must give verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after using an impact weapon.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

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

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶214.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s relevant policies, notably G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*. The CPD has achieved and continued to maintain Preliminary compliance since the fourth reporting period through continued revisions and additions of best practices to policies. The CPD has also demonstrated its commitment to community engagement on its use-of-force policies, including through the Use of Force Working Group, Executive Steering Committee input, and through community engagement sessions hosted with Creer un Espace, and ongoing efforts with its recurring ¶636 review.

To assess Secondary compliance, we reviewed data and documentation to determine whether the CPD has trained a sufficient number of officers and whether officers provide verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after using an impact weapon. The CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the tenth reporting period by demonstrating that more than 95% of officers received the two-day *2023 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force in-service* training, which covered the need to warn prior to use of force, including batons.

To assess Full compliance with ¶214, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force data and dashboards, TRRs, TRED mid-year and year-end reports, BIA and COPA data, and FRB data involving impact weapons.

This reporting period, TRED’s reviews of baton-related TRRs show that officers are generally providing verbal warnings before using batons as impact weapons when it is safe and feasible to do so. In May 2022, TRED included in the TRR-R, a section entitled “verbal warning issued prior to the use of force.” TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report* does not include any recommendations for failure to warn. TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report* indicates that officers submitted 39 baton-related TRRs, 10 of which involved actual impact strikes; one of these cases was referred to COPA, and TRED did not identify any failures to provide a required warning.¹⁴ As noted in the *2025 Year-End Report*, officers submitted 39 baton-related TRRs through

¹⁴ TRED’s *2024 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 27, 2025), at 63, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2024-YEAR-END.pdf>.

the first nine months of the year, 16 involving actual impact strikes, again with no identified warning issues.¹⁵ However, in both 2024 and 2025 reports, TRED identified 24 recommendations for failing to warn when discharging a taser, demonstrating that TRED is tracking such instances for verbal warnings. We note, however, the difficulties in issuing verbal warnings with batons. Whereas Tasers allow an officer to have distance between themselves and a subject, using a baton involves closer contact, diminishing the opportunity and time to issue verbal warnings.

Furthermore, TRED has continued to make strides in identifying patterns and trends that result in training recommendations and debriefing points. As noted in TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, the debriefing point "De-escalation/Force Mitigation – Communication" has increased significantly from 579 in 2024 to 958 through September 2025.¹⁶ This debriefing point indicates that there was an issue with an officer's communication during their de-escalation efforts. Due to the significant increase, TRED is working with the Training Division and Research and Development to identify strategies to address this concern through both training and more specific debriefing points. As effective communication is vital when officers issue verbal warnings during incidents, the IMT is encouraged by the level of detail with which TRED is examining debriefing points and their data for areas of improvement. We look forward to the CPD and TRED's continued efforts to address this emerging issue.

Accordingly, the City and the CPD have achieved Full compliance with the requirements of this paragraph. 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 officers are giving verbal warning prior to, during, and after using batons. Furthermore, we look forward to the CPD's forthcoming audit on verbal warnings, which will aid in sustained compliance efforts regarding baton strikes.

¹⁵ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 72, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

¹⁶ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 15, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

Paragraph 214 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: 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: 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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶216

216. CPD officers must request appropriate medical aid for a subject who experiences an impact weapon strike when the subject appears to be in any physical distress or complains of injury, or when the subject sustained a strike to the head from an impact weapon or a hard, fixed object. CPD officers must render life-saving aid to the subject consistent with the officers' training until medical professionals arrive on scene.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary:	<i>In Compliance</i> (EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary:	<i>In Compliance</i> (EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full:	<i>In Compliance</i> (NEW)

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶216.

The City and the CPD first achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance in the sixth reporting period.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶216, we reviewed the CPD's relevant force policies, including G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*. We noted that Section V.B of the then-current version of the CPD's primary use of force policy, G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, states that Department members will render life-saving medical aid:

[A]s soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, members will provide life saving aid consistent with their Department training, including the Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) training, to injured persons until medical professionals arrive on the scene.

However, this required language was not present in the previously effective version of G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*. On the final day of the sixth reporting period, the CPD provided the IMT with a revised version of G03-02-07 that includes the required language. However, in the seventh reporting period, the City and the CPD lost Preliminary compliance because they did not implement the required policy including language that addressed the requirements of this paragraph.

Additional revisions to the policy were provided to the IMT in the eighth reporting period, and the updated G03-02-07, made effective on June 28, 2023, contained the requisite language for Preliminary compliance.

In the eighth reporting period, the CPD conducted the *2023 Use of Force Policy Update* training. While the CPD had not yet delivered the latest training during that period, it had previously provided evidence of training on the duty to render

life-saving aid, including, for example, in the *2021 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force In-Service* courses. In the eighth reporting period, the City and the CPD regained both Preliminary and Secondary compliance with ¶216.

This reporting period, the IMT assessed Full compliance with ¶216 to determine whether the CPD has demonstrated implementation of and compliance with its use of force policies relating to the duty to request appropriate medical aid and render life-saving aid following an impact weapon strike. The IMT also evaluated whether the CPD maintained clear channels for community input and emerging best practices, and whether relevant data demonstrates that the CPD's policies are sufficiently implemented in practice.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT reviewed relevant use of force policies, including G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*,¹⁷ and G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*.¹⁸ G03-02-07 requires officers to provide life-saving aid consistent with their LEMART training to injured persons as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so until medical professionals arrive on scene. The policy also includes corresponding requirements specific to impact weapon strikes, requiring officers to request medical aid when a subject appears to be in physical distress or complains of injury, or when the subject sustained a strike to the head from an impact weapon or a hard, fixed object. The CPD's relevant training materials also clearly instruct officers to provide medical aid as soon as reasonably practical, not just because it is required by policy, but because it is the right and ethical thing to do.

Additionally, the IMT reviewed evidence demonstrating that the CPD has implemented its policy in practice, including multiple TRED reports, TRR data related to impact weapon strikes, the CPD's Annual Use of Force Report, and the Use of Force Dashboard.

The IMT reviewed a random sample of impact weapon strike cases and reviewed video footage to determine whether officers followed CPD policy related to requesting appropriate medical aid or rendering life-saving aid. We also reviewed complaint records from BIA and COPA related to impact weapon strikes and any actions or trainings taken when it is discovered that aid is not rendered.

The data demonstrates that officers are largely complying with the CPD's policy in practice. Out of 20 actual strikes that occurred in 2024 and 2025, just three were

¹⁷ G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (last visited July 2026), <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6214>; G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (last visited July 2026), <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6585>.

¹⁸ G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (last visited July 2026), <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6585>.

determined to be non-compliant.¹⁹ The IMT's review of the CPD's Annual Use of Force reports from 2022 to 2025 reveals there was one impact weapon strike to the head during this four-year period. According to TRED reports covering the same time period, there were three impact weapon strikes to the head. The IMT notes that it appears TRRs are not all correctly completed and some incidents are inaccurately described and reported as an impact weapon use on a person.

The *TRED 2025 Year-End Report* documents 39 baton-related TRRs through September 2025, including one Level 3 incident involving an impact weapon strike to the head or neck that was reviewed by the Force Review Board.²⁰ The IMT's review of select incidents reflects that officers are requesting medical aid when subjects experience impact weapon strikes consistent with CPD policy. The evidence reviewed by the IMT demonstrates that the CPD has sufficiently implemented its policies to ensure that its officers request appropriate medical aid and render life-saving aid under CPD policies following impact weapon strikes.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶216. 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 sustain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to demonstrate that officers request appropriate medical aid and render life-saving aid following impact weapon strikes consistent with CPD policy and their training. We look forward to continued evidence that the CPD's supervision and accountability systems—including through TRED reports and COPA investigations—remain effective in identifying and correcting any deficiencies in compliance with ¶216. Furthermore, we look forward to the CPD's forthcoming *Audit of Medical Aid Following A Use of Force Incident*, which will aid in sustained compliance efforts regarding baton strikes.

¹⁹ TRED did not capture baton strike data until 2024.

²⁰ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 72, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

Paragraph 216 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: None	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	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: 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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶228

228. Supervisors play a critical role in ensuring that force is used legally, consistent with CPD policy, and in a manner that will promote community confidence in the Department. Supervisor reviews and investigations of uses of force are essential to identify necessary individual and departmental corrective action.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)

Secondary: *In Compliance* (NEW)

Full: *Not Yet Assessed*

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶228.

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the quality and content of the CPD’s training materials and evidence that at least 95% of its relevant personnel have received the relevant training.

In the eighth reporting period, the IMT explained that it remained concerned that while front-line supervisors and members of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) have access to the same reports and body-worn camera videos, the results of their observations differ greatly.²¹ Although training had taken place, staffing issues resulted in a lack of available supervisors to respond to scenes with uses of force. During the eighth reporting period, the IMT observed that failure of front-line supervisors to take immediate corrective action continued.²² The IMT also stressed that it was critical that front-line supervisors embrace their roles in accountability to move reform forward.

This reporting period, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s supervisor training materials, including the *Pre-Service Supervisor Use of Force*, the *2024 Annual In-Service Supervisor*, and the *2025 Supervisors In-Service* trainings. The IMT also reviewed the *Pre-Service Lieutenant Investigative and Review Responsibilities* training (previously known as “*TRR Investigations*”), which was delivered in 2026 and covers

²¹ For instance, TRED’s 2022 Q2 Report identified 127 times where late activation of body-worn cameras occurred (15.9% of TRRs). TRED reports continue to identify front-line supervisors’ failure to take action when there are clear officer deficiencies.

²² TRED’s 2021 Year-End Report indicated that supervisors documented corrective action 128 times in 2021, which accounts for 5.4% of reviewed TRRs. The 2022 Year-End Report indicated that supervisors documented corrective action 199 (7.7%) times in 2022 at the time of the incident. However, the fact that CPD supervisors were unavailable to respond to Level 2 use of force instances 27.6% of the time (361 of 1,308) in 2022 and 36.87% (250 of 678) as of June 30, 2023, cast serious doubt on the nature of investigations in a significant number of force cases. This issue was indicative of CPD’s structural problem of supervisors not being responsible for specific officers at the district level.

TRRs, Firearm Pointing Incidents, Foot Pursuits, and BWC Analysis. These training materials address supervisor responsibilities for reviewing and investigating uses of force, identifying debriefing points, utilizing the TRR Debriefing Point Dashboard, and identifying individual and departmental corrective actions. The trainings also emphasize the importance of front-line supervisors embracing their roles in accountability, consistent with the requirements of ¶228.

The CPD provided training attendance and completion records demonstrating that more than 95% of its relevant supervisory personnel received the corresponding training on supervisor responsibilities for use of force reviews and investigations.

The TRED *2025 Year-End Report* provides additional data supporting the CPD's progress toward effective supervisory oversight. Through September 2025, 91% of reviewing supervisor IDRs had no debriefing points, and only 10 IDRs identified supervisors who did not respond to Level 2 or Level 3 use of force scenes for not fully articulating the reasonable circumstances when they could not respond to the scene as required by Department policy.²³ Supervisors documented corrective action on 895 IDRs during this period, which is a relatively small proportion of the overall recommendations made. At the same time, the IMT notes that TRED's identification of "De-escalation/Force Mitigation – Communication" deficiencies increased significantly (from 579 in 2024 to 958 through September 2025),²⁴ suggesting that front-line supervisors must more actively identify and address these issues.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with ¶228. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD's compliance with the requirements of this paragraph as the CPD moves towards Full compliance and sustainment. To sustain Secondary compliance, the CPD must demonstrate ongoing development, evaluation, and improvement of its training materials and implementation. Moving forward, the IMT will assess whether the CPD has demonstrated that supervisors are implementing their training in practice, including by reviewing uses of force, identifying corrective actions, and utilizing the supervisory dashboard, and whether the CPD has established an effective feedback loop on its use of force policies and practices. The IMT will also examine the CPD's BWC Compliance Audit to assess how supervisors document disciplinary action for body-worn camera violations. We look forward to evidence that the CPD is monitoring compliance with its use of force policies and correcting any deficiencies at the district level, by TRED, and through COPA.

²³ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 65, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

²⁴ TRED's *2025 Year-End Report*, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 15, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

Paragraph 228 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: Status Update
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: Preliminary
THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2025 – DECEMBER 31, 2025 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 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: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary:	In Compliance (THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary:	In Compliance (THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full:	In Compliance (NEW)

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶237.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the latest version of the CPD's Special Order, S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*. 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. The IMT also considered the CPD's community engagement efforts related to this paragraph, which evolved over several years. The CPD posted S03-14 for public comment in December 2023 and held a series of virtual civic engagement sessions throughout 2024 and community dialogues in 2025 designed to share the body-worn-camera policy with community members and solicit feedback.

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

In addition, the CPD trained officers on the body-worn camera policy during the eleventh reporting period, 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 in the thirteenth reporting period.

This reporting period, the IMT assessed Full compliance with ¶237 to determine whether the CPD continued to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and that it developed and implemented a written policy delineating the circumstances when officers will not be equipped with body-worn cameras.

The IMT also reviewed evidence demonstrating that the CPD has implemented its policy. Supervisor Management Logs from various districts demonstrate that officers on patrol were assigned body-worn cameras and that supervisors documented their functioning status at the beginning of each tour. The P-QUIP ticket data further demonstrates that the CPD has an operational system for tracking, repairing, and replacing BWCs Department-wide, ensuring officers assigned to patrol field duties are equipped with functioning cameras. Additionally, the CPD's *Body Worn Camera eLearning* and the random review process under Section VIII.G of S03-14 reflect ongoing supervisory oversight of BWC compliance. The evidence demonstrates that the CPD has implemented S03-14 in practice, with officers Department-wide wearing and utilizing BWCs consistent with the policy.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶237. 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 sustain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to require all officers assigned to patrol field duties to wear body-worn cameras and must maintain its written policy delineating exceptions. We look forward to reviewing continued evidence that the CPD's BWC program, including analyses of BWC use (e.g., in TRED reports), supervisory audit data, and evidence of an effective feedback loop, demonstrates sustained implementation of the body-worn camera policy.

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 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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

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: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

Preliminary:	In Compliance (THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary:	In Compliance (THIRTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full:	In Compliance (NEW)

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶238.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the latest version of the CPD's Special Order, S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*.²⁵

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.

The IMT also considered the CPD's community engagement efforts related to this paragraph, which evolved over several years. The CPD posted S03-14 for public

²⁵ 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. 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.

comment in December 2023 and held a series of virtual civic engagement sessions throughout 2024 and community dialogues in 2025 designed to share the body-worn camera policy with community members and solicit feedback.

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.²⁶ 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 in the thirteenth reporting period.

Additionally, the CPD has trained officers on the body-worn camera policy during the eleventh reporting period, which covered the August 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.

This reporting period, the IMT assessed Full compliance with ¶238 to determine whether the CPD demonstrated that it has drafted and implemented a body-worn camera policy that satisfies this paragraph's requirements.

The IMT also reviewed varied evidence to determine whether the CPD implemented its policy in practice. The Supervisor Management Logs demonstrate that supervisors are documenting BWC assignment and functioning status at the beginning of each tour, consistent with the policy's operational requirements. The P-QUIP ticket data and Axon return records further demonstrate that when cameras malfunction, the CPD's system identifies, documents, and resolves the issues. The CPD's revised draft of S03-14, issued February 27, 2026, also proposes a new provision requiring that the Office of Public Safety Administration, Information Technology provide an annual report to the Body Worn Camera Program Evaluation Committee and the Executive Director, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, that includes (at a minimum) a summary of the Department's BWC inventory and P-QUIP BWC events for the previous year, strengthening the effective feedback loop for identifying and correcting BWC deficiencies.

²⁶ 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.

The TRED 2025 Year-End Report confirms that body-worn camera compliance remains an active area of oversight, with BWC-Late Activation identified as the most common debriefing point at 10.8% of all involved member IDRs through September 2025 (1,492 instances).²⁷ TRED has implemented a remedial program in which officers who receive *two* or more BWC debriefings within a 12-month period receive in-person training. This program, combined with the supervisory documentation reflected in Supervisor Management Logs and the P-QUIP ticketing system, demonstrates an operational feedback loop consistent with the requirements for Full compliance. The IMT will continue to monitor the BWC-Late Activation rate to assess whether the CPD’s remedial efforts result in meaningful improvement.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶238. The IMT will continue to monitor the CPD’s compliance with the requirements of this paragraph as the CPD moves towards sustainment and compliance with the Consent Decree. To sustain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to demonstrate that its body-worn camera policy satisfies this paragraph’s requirements.

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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

²⁷ TRED’s 2025 Year-End Report, Chicago Police Department (June 30, 2026), at 15, <https://www.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2025-TRED-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

Use of Force: ¶240

240. Any CPD officer required to wear a body-worn camera must: a. visually and physically inspect the body-worn camera and ensure that it is the member's assigned camera, fully charged, and operational at the beginning of each tour of duty; and b. notify a supervisor as soon as practical if, at any time, the member's assigned body-worn camera becomes inoperable (including when either or both of the audio or video recording functions is inoperable) or is damaged.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

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

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶240.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed drafts of S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*. As noted in previous reporting periods, updates to S03-14 include language closely tracking the language of this paragraph and clearly articulating, for example, that damaged cameras will be replaced promptly in order to ensure that officers have properly functioning cameras.

In the eleventh reporting period, the CPD submitted training records demonstrating that 96.87% of officers completed the *2024 Body-Worn Camera eLearning* training course, achieving Secondary compliance.

To assess Full compliance with ¶240, the IMT evaluated whether the CPD has demonstrated implementation of and compliance with its body-worn camera policy and whether its officers inspect and report issues with body-worn cameras under CPD policy.

The CPD provided a memorandum from Field Technology (Unit 133) explaining the Department's operational workflow for identifying, documenting, repairing, and replacing damaged or inoperable body-worn cameras. The memorandum describes the CPD's use of the P-QUIP system, through which officers report body-worn camera issues and supervisors generate help desk ticket numbers for repair or replacement. The memorandum also confirmed that the Department is in the process of upgrading body-worn cameras from the Axon Body 3 (AB3) to the Axon Body 4 (AB4), during which Field Technology will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the body-worn camera system.

The CPD also provided P-QUIP ticket extract data from June 2024 through December 2025. The data reflects reported body-worn camera issues, including equipment malfunctions, camera assignment and transfer requests, and corresponding

ticket numbers generated when officers or supervisors reported inoperable or damaged cameras. The records demonstrate that officers identify and report body-worn camera deficiencies in practice and that supervisors document and promptly issue replacement or flex cameras. For example, entries reflect supervisors noting that officers' cameras failed to activate properly, cameras that would not power on, cameras with frozen screens, and cameras with battery issues—each resulting in a help desk ticket and, where appropriate, the issuance of a replacement camera.

Further, the CPD submitted Axon return and replacement records documenting repair and replacement activity for damaged cameras, as well as flex camera inventory records reflecting the availability of temporary and replacement body-worn cameras across districts. These records show that the CPD maintains an inventory of spare (flex) body-worn cameras at districts to ensure officers can be promptly issued a replacement camera when their assigned camera is inoperable.

Supervisor Management Logs from a sample of districts confirm that supervisors are conducting and documenting the required camera inspections, consistent with the requirements of ¶240(a). Where cameras were inoperable, the logs contain Help Desk Ticket numbers reflecting that supervisors took action to address the issue, consistent with the requirements of ¶240(b). The evidence demonstrates that the CPD has implemented a system to identify and resolve issues with inoperable cameras.

The IMT also reviewed evidence of an effective feedback loop. The supervisor logs and P-QUIP records demonstrate that when supervisors identify deficiencies in body-worn camera use—including late activation—they take corrective action. For instance, the logs reflect that supervisors admonished officers for late activation of body-worn cameras and relayed the importance of timely activation, demonstrating that supervisory oversight extends beyond equipment checks to include accountability for proper camera usage. Collectively, the evidence provided by the City and the CPD demonstrates that officers are inspecting their body-worn cameras at the beginning of each tour of duty and notifying supervisors when cameras become inoperable or damaged, satisfying the requirements for Full compliance with ¶240.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶240. 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 sustain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to demonstrate that officers visually and physically inspect their body-worn cameras at the beginning of each tour of duty and promptly notify supervisors of any inoperable or damaged cameras. We look forward to reviewing continued evidence that the CPD's body-worn camera system—including

P-QUIP ticketing, flex camera availability, and supervisory oversight—remains effective in identifying and resolving issues with inoperable cameras.

Paragraph 240 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: Preliminary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary	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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	

Use of Force: ¶241

241. CPD will ensure that any CPD officer who reports an inoperable or damaged body-worn camera is promptly provided with a temporary or replacement body-worn camera, which will in no event be later than the beginning of the member's next tour of duty.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026)

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

In the fourteenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶241.

In the ninth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Preliminary compliance with the requirements of ¶241. To assess Preliminary compliance, we reviewed S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*. We verified that the policy addressed the requirements of this paragraph. The IMT also reviewed the CPD's updates to the policy that were made to reflect changes to applicable Illinois law.

During the tenth reporting period, the CPD announced that it purchased 8,000 body-worn cameras. The CPD also provided records that demonstrated the deployment of flex body-worn cameras to all districts and units. The records indicated that all districts had between four and six spare body-worn cameras in the event that a body-worn camera is inoperable. Because the CPD demonstrated that it had sufficient body-worn cameras in districts to address immediate concerns, as well as a system in place to track any camera shortages, the CPD achieved Secondary compliance in the tenth reporting period.

To assess Full compliance with ¶241, the IMT evaluated whether officers who report an inoperable or damaged body-worn camera are promptly provided with a temporary or replacement camera, which must be no later than the beginning of the member's next tour of duty.

The Field Technology memorandum confirmed that the CPD maintains a system of flex (spare) body-worn cameras assigned across districts, which are available for officers in need of a body-worn camera. The memorandum explained that when an officer reports a damaged or inoperable camera, a P-QUIP ticket is generated and a flex camera is issued to the officer to maintain operational readiness. The flex camera inventory records further document the number of spare cameras assigned and unassigned by unit, demonstrating that the CPD maintains sufficient replacement cameras to ensure officers are not without an operable body-worn camera at the beginning of their next tour of duty.

The P-QUIP ticket data reflects specific instances in which officers reported inoperable or damaged cameras and were subsequently issued replacement or flex cameras. The Axon return and replacement records further document the repair and replacement workflow for damaged cameras returned to the manufacturer. Together, these records demonstrate that the CPD has an operational system, from initial officer notification through supervisor documentation to the issuance of a temporary camera, which ensures officers are provided with a replacement body-worn camera when their assigned camera is inoperable or damaged.

The Supervisor Management Logs also verify that the CPD's system works in practice. The logs reflect that when a camera was inoperable, supervisors documented the issue and, where noted, recorded that a flex camera was issued. For example, entries note the serial number of the flex camera issued to the officer and the corresponding help desk ticket number, confirming the replacement occurred during the same tour of duty.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶241. 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 sustain Full compliance, the CPD must continue to ensure that officers who report inoperable or damaged body-worn cameras are promptly provided with a temporary or replacement camera no later than the beginning of their next tour of duty. We look forward to continued evidence that the CPD's flex camera inventory and P-QUIP ticketing system remain effective in facilitating prompt camera replacements across all districts.

Paragraph 241 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: Preliminary
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	FOURTEENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2026 – JUNE 30, 2026 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	