

Independent Monitoring Report 10
Use of Force
Compliance Assessments by Paragraph

Use of Force: ¶155

155. CPD officers have the authority to use force, but that authority is limited by the law and Department policy. The provisions of this Agreement seek to facilitate compliance with the law and Department policy regarding the use of force to reduce the circumstances in which using force is necessary, and to ensure accountability when CPD officers use force that is not objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (NINTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Full: *Not in Compliance*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with ¶155.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶155, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force policies and department protocols to ensure policies and systems meet the requirements of this paragraph. To assess Secondary compliance with ¶155, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s training materials related to the requirements of this paragraph and evidence of attendance.

In this reporting period, the IMT reviewed data indicating that 96.90% of CPD officers completed the *2023 De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training. We also reviewed data indicating that more than 95% of supervisors attended the *Annual In-Service Supervisor Training*. The CPD has also responded to changes in the law—such as Illinois’s SAFE-T Act—and continues to update its policies accordingly.

The CPD’s public Use of Force Dashboard indicates that officers completed 3,069 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs) between January 1 and June 30, 2024, continuing to reverse the downward trend of recent years (see Use of Force Appendix Figure 1).

Use of Force Appendix Figure 1: TRRs reported by the CPD¹

	Reported TRRs
2019	4,989
2020	4,259
2021	3,316
2022	3,652
2023	4,964

¹ *Use of Force Dashboard (2015–Present)*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>.

Reported TRRs	
Jan-Jun 2024	3,069 ²

In this reporting period, TRED published its *2023 Year-End Report*, which indicates that there was a 36% increase in TRRs submitted in 2023 compared to 2022.³ The report notes that the increase in TRRs is largely due to an increase in Level 1 TRRs. Specifically, Level 1 TRRs accounted for 74% of the increase in TRRs. TRED’s focus on issuing deficiencies for unreported force has resulted in better reporting which may also account for higher reporting of Level 1 TRRs.

The CPD’s *2023 Annual Use of Force Report* also reports information on instances in which officers are injured but do not use force. In 2023, there were 565 TRRs in which no force was used but an officer was assaulted or battered.⁴ Additionally, data on the CPD’s Use of Force Dashboard indicates that there have been 313 instances in which force was not used but an officer was assaulted during the first six months of 2024.

Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) reports, indicate a reduction in allegations of excessive force between 2020 to 2023. In 2023, COPA reported an 11% decrease in excessive force allegations compared to 2022.⁵ In particular, in 2023, COPA received 416 allegations, 59 of which were sustained.⁶ The report also notes that the 2023 figures are down 59% from 2020.⁷ Furthermore, in the first three months of 2024, COPA sustained 88 allegations of excessive force.⁸ As there has been a change in the appeal process in cases going to the Police Board to instead be seen by an Arbitrator, the IMT will continue to monitor to determine the extent to which this change will impact accountability systems.

Additionally, COPA reports data on officers with multiple allegations of excessive force over the prior 12 months: 78 officers had 2 allegations of excessive force, 38 officers had 3 allegations of excessive force, 27 officers had 4 allegations of exces-

² 2024 TRR data are from January 1 to June 30, 2024.

³ TRED’s 2023 Year-End Report, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 27, 2024) at 31, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

⁴ *Chicago Police Department 2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (JUNE 27, 2024), at 62, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>.

⁵ *Civilian Office of Police Accountability 2023 Annual Report*, COPA (February 15, 2024), at 4, https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/COPA-2023-Q3-Report_.pdf.

⁶ *Id.* at 29.

⁷ *Id.* at 4.

⁸ *Civilian Office of Police Accountability 2024 First Quarter Report (January 1, 2024 – April 15, 2024)*, COPA (April 15, 2024), at 19, <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/COPA-2024-Q1-Final-1.pdf>.

sive force, 10 officers had 5 allegations of excessive force, 10 officers had 6 allegations of excessive force, and 12 officers had seven or more allegations of excessive force.⁹

Moreover, CPD firearm discharges decreased 29% in 2023, with officers discharging their weapons 29 times.¹⁰ At the same time, CPD members encountered 173 instances in which they faced great bodily harm or death. Additionally, officers were fired upon or shot at 68 times in 2023, which is an increase of 21% compared to 2022. The CPD conducted 47,549 arrests in 2023, and there were 4,964 TRRs.¹¹

We remain focused on the interaction between the City's various entities responsible for police accountability. To achieve Full compliance, coordination must improve between COPA and the CPD. We also take note of individual disciplinary actions.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with ¶155. Moving forward, the IMT will continue to review COPA reports to develop an understanding of complaints brought to COPA and COPA's findings. For further compliance with ¶155, we will look for evidence of (1) more robust district-level supervision and (2) better coordination between the City entities responsible for police oversight.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

⁹ *Civilian Office of Police Accountability 2023 Annual Report*, COPA (February 15, 2024), at 36, https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/COPA-2023-Q3-Report_.pdf.

¹⁰ See *Chicago Police Department 2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (JUNE 27, 2024), at 2, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>.

¹¹ *Id.* at 58.

Paragraph 155 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: Not Applicable	FIFTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 – DECEMBER 31, 2021 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Not Applicable	SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2022 – JUNE 30, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Under Assessment	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary		

Use of Force: ¶157

157. CPD will collect and analyze information on the use of force by CPD members, including whether and to what extent CPD members use de-escalation techniques in connection with use of force incidents. CPD will use this information to assess whether its policies, training, tactics, and practices meet the goals of this Agreement, reflect best practices, and prevent or reduce the need to use force.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (NEW)*
Full: *Not in Compliance*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Preliminary compliance and achieved Secondary compliance with ¶157.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶157, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s Use of Force policies and revisions to the TRR, TRR-R, and TRR-I forms to see if they are designed to capture de-escalation and other data in an extractable format.

To assess Secondary compliance with ¶157, the IMT is reviewing the CPD’s Use of Force training materials and records, focusing on training specific to de-escalation and force-mitigation techniques, and related to reporting use of these techniques in TRRs.

The IMT commends the CPD and TRED for the analyses in the *Annual Use of Force* and *2023 Year-End Reports* regarding trends that have been identified. The first four highlights of the *2023 Annual Use of Force Report* that have informed training are as follows:

1. As in 2022, over half of use-of-force occurrences (56%) involved department members with one to five years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 28% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 24% of use-of-force occurrences while making up 20% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. Handcuffing is one of the most basic—yet important—skills an officer develops. It is involved in virtually every use-of-force incident and, if done improperly, can escalate an incident to the point higher levels of force are required. Based on 2023 data, as well as data identified in the *2022 Annual Use of Force Report*, the CPD developed a handcuffing training module that has been included in this year’s use-of-force training.

3. Based on continued analysis of the encounters that occur during use of force incidents (including the person’s actions and member’s response), verbal direction remains the most common and important de-escalation tactic for police officers. The CPD has developed and is continuing to develop ways to enhance these skills in both classroom and scenario-based training.
4. Although the CPD has identified patterns and trends, the analysis of use of force (using data, TRED, and FRB reviews) continues to show that there is no “one size fits all” response to every scenario. Therefore, the CPD continues to develop an “integrated curriculum” to reinforce foundational and overlapping content to build problem-solving and critical thinking skills.

Furthermore, according to the CPD’s *2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, there was a 36% increase in TRRs between 2022 and 2023 (3,646 to 4,975), but an 8% decrease in Level 3 TRRs.¹² Officers have also improved in documenting their de-escalation and force-mitigation efforts in IDRs, as only 3% of IDRs contained this debriefing point.¹³ This is a marked decrease from 2022, when 12% of TRRs contained the debriefing point for *de-escalation/for mitigation-not articulated*.

The CPD continues to provide sound analysis and data on patterns and trends at the citywide level and to provide data at the local/unit level, and the CPD’s CompStat is beginning to focus commanders’ attention on TRED deficiencies. Additionally, the Superintendent is emphasizing greater use of the IDR Supervisory Dashboard, enhancing accountability in the districts. The IMT is encouraged by these recent developments to enhance accountability in local districts and units, warranting secondary compliance.

However, body-worn camera failures remain the CPD’s top deficiency. The CPD is currently in the process of creating a system to effectively gauge compliance with body-worn-camera-related deficiencies. To maintain Secondary compliance in the next reporting period, the CPD must implement a system that addresses body-worn camera issues.¹⁴

¹² *Chicago Police Department 2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (JUNE 27, 2024), at 60, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>.

¹³ TRED’s 2023 Year-End Report, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 27, 2024) at 54, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

¹⁴ The City and the CPD indicate in their comments that they “disagree with the IMT’s comments related to paragraph 157 where the IMT states that in order to maintain **secondary** compliance, CPD must have a system to help with BWC issues as this continues to be an ongoing deficiency. The City and CPD believe that the IMT’s comments address full compliance, not secondary compliance with this paragraph.” (emphasis in original). As we have explained to the City and the CPD, in order to accurately assess whether the CPD’s “policies, training, tactics,

In addition, TRED reviews body-worn camera footage and can identify instances in which the opportunity to use force mitigations were missed. As noted above, *TRED's 2023 Year-End Report* does not indicate many recommendations for force mitigation. The IMT continues to be concerned that ongoing body-worn camera issues may be hindering TRED's ability to identify deficiencies. Furthermore, while the *TRED 2023 Year-End Report* points out deficiencies involving uses of force, TRRs, firearm pointing, and foot pursuits, it would be helpful for the CPD to parse out the number of TRRs and body-worn camera issues to ensure TRED has examined a sufficient number of cases to warrant additional levels of compliance.

In sum, the City and the CPD made notable progress this reporting period, achieving Secondary compliance. As noted, enhancing accountability systems needs to be a priority at the district and unit level by front-line supervisors, as well as the need to address body-worn-camera issues. Moving forward, the IMT looks to assess Full compliance with ¶157.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

and practices meet the goals of this Agreement, reflect best practices, and prevent or reduce the need to use force,” as required by ¶157, the CPD must effectively “collect and analyze information on the use of force by CPD members.” Failure to capture body-worn camera footage impacts the collection of information, which is a necessary precursor to its analysis and assessment. The City and the CPD are working to improve body-worn camera usage through training, TRED debriefings, and progressive discipline. Therefore, consistent with our methodologies for assessing compliance with ¶157, we expect the CPD to make continued progress to address body-worn camera deficiencies to maintain Secondary compliance.

Paragraph 157 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: 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		

Use of Force: ¶188

188. By January 1, 2019, CPD will develop a training bulletin that provides guidance on weapons discipline, including circumstances in which officers should and should not point a firearm at a person. CPD will incorporate training regarding pointing of a firearm in the annual use of force training required by this Agreement in 2019.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (SECOND REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (SECOND REPORTING PERIOD)*
Full: *In Compliance (SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Sustainment Period Ends *June 30, 2024*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Preliminary, Secondary, and Full compliance with ¶188.

To assess Preliminary compliance with ¶188, the IMT determined whether the CPD developed and issued the requisite training bulletin. To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT determined whether the training bulletin complied with ¶188’s requirements and whether the IMT and the OAG approved the bulletin.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s training attendance records and data, as well as progress made by the CPD to educate and operationalize the Weapons Discipline Training Bulletin (such as whether the annual Use of Force training sufficiently addresses TRED’s recommendations regarding pointing incidents).

In prior reporting periods, we indicated that to attain Full compliance, the CPD would need to demonstrate an ability to sufficiently analyze all pointing incidents, including those not documented in ISRs or arrest reports. While we still believe that the CPD’s firearm pointing training should be data-driven, in the sixth reporting period we revised our methodology for Full compliance with this paragraph to reflect the Parties’ agreement that the CPD’s analysis of pointing incidents is covered by ¶¶189 and 190.

The City and the CPD achieved Preliminary and Secondary compliance in the second reporting period and have since maintained that status based on the CPD’s subsequent Use of Force in-service training.

The CPD has also demonstrated ongoing training on firearm pointing and weapon discipline, which is necessary to maintain Full compliance. During the sixth reporting period, the CPD provided records to show that more than 95% of officers received the two-day *2021 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training, with 96.71% of participants completing the *Communications*

eight-hour course and 96.86% completing the *Procedures* eight-hour course.¹⁵ The IMT reviewed and provided a no-objection notice for training materials for the CPD's *2022 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training. We also observed a session of the CPD's *2022 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training, as well as a session of the CPD's *Supervisor's In-service Training*. The City and the CPD therefore achieved Full compliance with ¶188 in the sixth reporting period.

During the eighth reporting period, the CPD provided records on demonstrating that more than 95% of officers completed the *2022 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance and Use of Force Training*, with 97.87% completion. The IMT also reviewed firearm qualifications records that showed 95.78% of CPD members qualified in 2022.

During this reporting period, the CPD provided data to indicate that more than 95% of officers completed the *2024 Firearms Pointing Incident Refresher eLearning*, with 95.46% of participants completing the course, maintaining Secondary compliance.

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶188 in the sixth reporting period and maintained it through the tenth reporting period. It has therefore maintained Full compliance through the sustainment period. The IMT will continue to measure the CPD's ongoing training on firearm pointing and weapon discipline under other paragraphs.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

¹⁵ Because of the COVID-19 extension, the CPD had until March 5, 2022, to complete the delivery of its 2021 in-service training.

Paragraph 188 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – AUGUST 31, 2019 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: None	SECOND REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 2019 – FEBRUARY 29, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary	THIRD REPORTING PERIOD MARCH 1, 2020 – DECEMBER 31, 2020 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Secondary
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: Full
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

Use of Force: ¶195

195. CPD officers will not be required to notify OEMC of any unholstering or display of a firearm or having a firearm in a “low ready” position during the course of an investigation, unless the firearm is pointed at a person.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance (THIRD REPORTING PERIOD)*
Secondary: *In Compliance (FOURTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Full: *In Compliance (SIXTH REPORTING PERIOD)*
Sustainment Period Ends *June 30, 2024*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Preliminary, Secondary, and Full compliance with ¶195.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s *Use of Force* policies—particularly Department Order D19-01, *Firearm Pointing Incidents*, effective November 1, 2019—to ensure they address the requirements specified in ¶195.

To assess Secondary compliance, we reviewed the CPD’s training regarding its firearm pointing incident policy and procedures for TRED and determined whether a sufficient number of officers have completed the training.

To assess Full compliance, the IMT evaluated whether the CPD has sufficiently implemented its policy and training, including whether notifications that are not required are tracked and if ¶195’s exemptions to the general firearm pointing reporting requirements result in complaints or other issues.

The City and the CPD have maintained Preliminary compliance with ¶195 since reaching it in the third reporting period. In the fourth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with ¶195 via the CPD’s 2020 Use of Force in-service training.

In the fifth reporting period, the CPD indicated that beginning in 2022, TRED would begin documenting in its quarterly reports whether any “erroneous” firearm pointing notifications occur.

During the sixth reporting period, the IMT reviewed TRED’s quarterly and annual reports. TRED’s *2021 Year-End Report* indicates that officers reported 3,005 individual firearm pointing incidents (FPIs) in 2021.¹⁶ TRED reviewed 2,751 of those.¹⁷ TRED made no recommendations for training in connection with 1881 (68%) of those reports and made a recommendation for training in connection with 865

¹⁶ TRED’s *2021 Year-End Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (April 29, 2022) at 70, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2021-YEAR-END-REPORT.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 85. Elsewhere, the report states that TRED reviewed 2,748 FPI reports. *See id.* at 70.

(31%).¹⁸ Another five reports were referred to COPA. TRED also made three referrals to the district or unit of occurrence for corrective and/or disciplinary action because an officer “was observed in a related TRR or FPIR pointing their firearm at a person and there was no notification to OEMC of a FPI by that member.”¹⁹

In comparison, in 2021, there were five instances where an officer reported a firearm pointing incident when TRED only observed the firearm in a low-ready position.²⁰ In addition, there were three instances where an officer reported an FPI after pointing a Taser at a person.

During the seventh reporting period, the CPD also responded to a record request from the IMT regarding how times an officer made a firearm pointing notification when they were at the low-ready position since the start of the Consent Decree. According to the CPD, between November 1, 2019 (the effective date of D19-01) and April 21, 2021, there were only five instances such instances.

We appreciate that TRED began publicly reporting the number of “erroneous” firearm pointing incident reports in its *2021 Year-End Report* but note that TRED’s reports from the first and second quarters of 2022 do not state whether any exempted firearm pointing notifications occurred. Nevertheless, the infrequency with which such reports occur—coupled with TRED’s ability to address such incidents—demonstrates that officers and supervisors are well aware that CPD’s firearm pointing policy does not require a notification to OEMC of a mere “unholstering or display of a firearm or having a firearm in a ‘low ready’ position,” ¶195. Therefore, we found that City and the CPD met Full compliance with ¶195 in the sixth reporting period and maintained it in the seventh reporting period.

In the eighth reporting period, TRED reported 3,584 instances of firearm pointing and three incidents of misreporting. TRED’s *2022 Year-End Report* identified three firearm pointing incidents that were mistakenly reported. These errors consisted of one pointing at an animal, one pointing that was a Taser, and one was announcing an incorrect beat. In 2022, there were no instances of a firearm pointing from a CPD federal taskforce member. The CPD is aware of the circumstances that require a firearm pointing and misreporting is minimal.

With respect to ongoing training on firearm pointing reporting, in the sixth reporting period, the IMT reviewed and provided a no-objection notice for training materials for the CPD’s *2022 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training, and observed a session of that training. During the eighth reporting period, the CPD provided records on demonstrating that more than 95% of officers completed the *2022 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance and Use of*

¹⁸ *Id.* at 85.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 70.

²⁰ *Id.* at 78.

Force Training, with 97.87% completion. The IMT also reviewed firearm qualifications records that showed 95.78% of CPD members qualified in 2022. During this reporting period, the CPD provided data to indicate that more than 95% of officers completed the *2024 Firearms Pointing Incident Refresher eLearning*, with 95.46% of participants completing the course, maintaining Secondary compliance.

In this reporting period, TRED reported 3,719 instances of firearm pointing in calendar year 2023. TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report* did not identify any firearm pointing incidents that were mistakenly reported.²¹

In conclusion, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with ¶195 in the sixth reporting period and maintained it through the tenth reporting period. It has therefore maintained Full compliance through the sustainment period. The IMT will continue to review information in TRED’s reports about whether notifications are occurring that are not required by ¶195.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

Paragraph 195 Compliance Progress History

FIRST REPORTING PERIOD SEPTEMBER 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: 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: Full
SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	EIGHTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2023 – JUNE 30, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

²¹ TRED’s 2023 Year-End Report, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 27, 2024) at 41, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

Use of Force: ¶201

201. CPD will strongly discourage the use of Tasers in schools and on students. CPD will require officers to consider the totality of the circumstances, including a subject's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, in assessing the reasonableness and necessity of using a Taser in a school.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

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

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Secondary compliance and achieved Full compliance with ¶201.

To evaluate Preliminary compliance with ¶201, we reviewed the CPD's De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force Policy Suite that was issued and made effective on June 28, 2023. We also continued to focus our review on whether the City and the CPD received the requisite community input for General Order G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*. To assess Secondary compliance, we reviewed related Taser trainings. To evaluate Full compliance, we reviewed data from TRRs regarding Taser use.

With regard to Secondary compliance, the CPD provided data to indicate that more than 95% of officers received the two-day *2023 De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* in-service training, with 96.90% of participants completing the course, maintaining Secondary compliance.

We previously recommended in the sixth reporting period that TRED begin reporting on Taser use in schools and on students in its regular reports. TRED's *2022 Year-End Report* makes no mention of instances indicating Taser use in schools. However, TRED's *2023 Year-End Report* indicates that there were no Taser discharges inside of a school for 2022 and 2023.²² Additionally, the CPD's *2023 Annual Use of Force Report* notes that while there was one Taser deployment at a school, it occurred on school grounds after hours and did not involve a student, so the incident was deemed to be within policy upon investigation.²³ The CPD *2022 Annual Use of Force Report* reports that there were no taser deployments within a school building for the years 2021 and 2022.

²² TRED's 2023 Year-End Report, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 27, 2024) at 63, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

²³ See *Chicago Police Department 2023 Annual Use of Force Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (JUNE 27, 2024), at 97, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-Annual-Use-of-Force-Report.pdf>.

We look forward to continuing to monitor data, including TRED’s reports, on Taser use in schools and on students. To maintain Full compliance, the CPD should continue to provide documentation to indicate that Tasers are not being used in schools unless there are exceptional circumstances.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

Paragraph 201 Compliance Progress History

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

Use of Force: ¶206

206. CPD will conduct Taser inspections on a periodic basis to perform information downloads, ensure Tasers are operable, and perform necessary maintenance or repairs.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (THIRD REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (NEW)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)
Sustainment Period Ends *June 30, 2026*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD maintained Preliminary compliance and achieved both Secondary and Full compliance with the requirements of ¶206.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s relevant policy and notes that Uniform and Property U04-02-02, *Control Devices and Instruments* (effective February 29, 2020) clearly states:

District commanders/unit commanding officers will ensure that Taser inspections are conducted on a quarterly basis. During inspections, district commanders/unit commanding officers will ensure: a. a Taser discharge data report is downloaded for each Taser assigned to the unit. b. a Taser Data Reconciliation Report (CPD-21. 969) is completed. c. Tasers assigned to the unit are operational and any Tasers requiring maintenance or repairs are hand-carried during 2nd watch by a sworn member to the Taser Repair Center,

It also contains a “NOTE,” which states, “If necessary, Taser inspections can be conducted more often.” To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviewed the CPD’s reports ensuring compliance with the inspection and maintenance of Tasers.

Interviews with CPD lieutenants this reporting period indicate that Taser inspection reports are regularly submitted. The CPD provided a report documenting the nature of the inspection reports and submitted copies of commanders’ reports on quarterly Taser inspections that are sent to the Bureau of Patrol.²⁴ Specifically, the CPD provided Taser Reconciliation Reports completed quarterly in each of the 22 police districts, for a total of 88 reports for 2023. In light of the documents and interviews this reporting period, the IMT believes that the CPD has a system in

²⁴ The CPD claims that it produced materials to the IMT with the understanding that materials were sufficient to achieve Full compliance. The IMT does not assess compliance without first reviewing the evidence. Additional levels of compliance require further evidence that CPD’s Taser inspections are following the requirements of ¶206. We will continue to work with the City and CPD to ensure that there is continued documentation of compliance.

place to sufficiently address the requirements of this paragraph, achieving Secondary compliance, and is implementing that system, achieving Full compliance.

We look forward to assessing the CPD’s continued progress with ¶206 in the next reporting period, including monitoring the results of the CPD’s ¶636 review of U04-02-02.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

Paragraph 206 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: 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: Preliminary	NINTH REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Preliminary
TENTH REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2024 – JUNE 30, 2024 COMPLIANCE PROGRESS: Full		

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, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

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

In the tenth reporting period, the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶214.

To assess compliance, the IMT reviews the CPD’s relevant policies, TRED’s mid-year and year-end reports, the CPD’s Use of Force Dashboard, and related training.

In this reporting period, the IMT reviewed data and records 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.

As we have noted in previous reports, CPD officers’ baton use significantly increased during the civil unrest in 2020 (see chart below²⁵), so the CPD must focus on protocols to document when officers issue warnings to disperse. As CPD’s data indicates, baton use averaged 34 instances for the last few of years, with the exception of 2020, when the summer protests drove reported baton use up to 178.

Use of Force Appendix Figure 6.

YEAR	REPORTED INSTANCES OF BATON USE
2019	39
2020	178
2021	30
2022	27
2023	55
Jan- Jun 2024	19 ²⁶

²⁵ *Use of Force Dashboard (2015–Present)*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>.

²⁶ 2024 baton use is from January 1 to June 30, 2024.

In the eighth reporting period, we noted that the 2023 Constitutional Policing course contained a module that included training on protests and crowd control tactics and warnings.

In this reporting period, the CPD has focused on training on baton use specific to protest and crowd control contexts. In particular, the CPD developed a suite of policies: S06-06 *Response to Crowds, First Amendment Assemblies, and Civil Disturbances*; S06-06-01, *Declaration of a Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incident*; S06-06-02, *Alternate Arrest Procedures During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents*; and S06-06-03, *Alternate Tactical Response Reporting During Coordinated Multiple Arrest Incidents*. The CPD is training on these draft policies and accompanying forms that emphasize the need to issue warnings and provide documentation when using force and issuing crowd dispersal orders.

The City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶214, and we look forward to the CPD’s continued progress.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in [Comprehensive Assessment Part I](https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf) (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.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		

Use of Force: ¶215

215. CPD officers must receive training on proper use of an impact weapon before being permitted to carry such weapon.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

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

In the tenth reporting period, the CPD maintained Preliminary compliance and achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶215.

To assess Preliminary compliance, the IMT reviews relevant policies. We also reviewed TRED’s mid-year and year-end reports and the CPD’s Use of Force Dashboard noting baton use (see ¶214 for data on baton use).

To assess Secondary compliance, the IMT reviews the CPD’s training. As we have noted in previous reports, the CPD’s recruit curriculum includes training on impact weapon use. However, CPD officers’ baton use significantly increased during the civil unrest in 2020 (see ¶214 above), so we have also assessed the CPD’s training on baton use specific to protest and crowd control contexts that emphasize the CPD’s changes to its *First Amendment Rights* policy.

In this reporting period, the CPD delivered training to many of its officers and supervisors regarding baton use in the context of crowds, First Amendment assemblies, and civil disturbances. The CPD provided documentation that it is delivering such training, achieving Secondary compliance. In particular, lesson plans for training in preparation for the Democratic National Convention covered baton use, as well as legal considerations and the protection of civil rights, and basic crowd management techniques and formations.

The IMT notes that training has taken place with select units, with the majority expected to be training before the Democratic National Convention. The CPD provided documentation in June 2024 that indicated more than 9,900 officers would be trained in Coordinated Multiple Arrest (CMA) incidents by the end of this reporting period. Additionally, CPD’s annual in-service training emphasizes that strikes to the head and neck are Level 3 uses of force and should only be used as a last resort.

The CPD achieved Secondary compliance with the requirements of ¶215, and we look forward to the CPD training all of its recruits and all officers on proper use of batons in protest situations in the near future.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

Paragraph 215 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: 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		

Use of Force: ¶235

235. All district-level supervisory review documentation regarding a reportable use of force incident must be completed within 48 hours of the incident, unless an extension is approved by a command staff member.

Compliance Progress

(Reporting Period: January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)

Preliminary: *In Compliance* (THIRD REPORTING PERIOD)
Secondary: *In Compliance* (SEVENTH REPORTING PERIOD)
Full: *In Compliance* (NEW)
Sustainment Period Ends *June 30, 2026*

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Full compliance with the requirements of ¶235.

To assess compliance, the IMT reviews relevant CPD policy, TRED’s Year-End and Mid-Year Reports, the CPD’s use of force Dashboard, and the CPD’s related training. We also participate in numerous conversations with CPD personnel on regularly scheduled calls. In this reporting period, we reviewed the CPD’s *In-Service Supervisor Training*.

TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report* indicates that there were 45 incidents (7.5%) in 2023 in which investigations exceeded 48 hours without documented approval and TRED conducted debriefings with those supervisors.²⁷ This is a decrease from TRED’s *2022 Year-End Report*, which indicated that there were 58 incidents in 2022 in which investigations exceeded 48 hours without documented approval and TRED conducted debriefings with those supervisors.²⁸

In our interviews during this reporting period, supervisors indicated that sergeants complete reports prior to the end of their shifts, though it is not uncommon for lieutenants to obtain permission for a time extension to complete their TRR-I. Supervisors explained, however, that sergeants are not requesting additional time to ensure thorough completion of their reports when extensions would be appropriate. The vast majority of TRR-Is are completed in a timely manner, but they entail extensive work that requires viewing footage from multiple body-worn cameras, reviewing reports, and conducting interviews. As such, Watch Operations Lieutenants should continue to request extensions when appropriate and not prioritize speed over thoroughness. The relative infrequency with which CPD supervisors are

²⁷ TRED’s *2023 Year-End Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 27, 2024) at 59, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/Tactical-Review-and-Evaluation-Division-Year-End-Report-2023.pdf>.

²⁸ TRED’s *2022 Year-End Report*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (June 21, 2023) at 59, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2022-YEAR-END-REPORT-21-JUNE-23.pdf>.

failing to complete their reviews in a timely manner is commendable, gaining Full compliance.

We look forward to the CPD's sustained compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

Paragraph 235 Compliance Progress History

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

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

In the tenth reporting period, the City and the CPD achieved Secondary compliance for the requirements of ¶241.

To assess compliance, we reviewed S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras*. The current revised policy, which became effective December 29, 2023, addresses the requirements of this paragraph, stating that Chicago's Office of Public Safety Administration²⁹ is responsible for "promptly providing department members who have reported an inoperable or damaged BWC with a replacement (temporary or permanent) no later than the beginning of the reporting member's next tour of duty." We also reviewed applicable Illinois law.

In this reporting period, the CPD announced that they purchased 8,000 body-worn cameras. Additionally, the CPD 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. As the CPD has sufficient body-worn cameras in districts to address immediate concerns, as well as a system in place to track any camera shortages, they achieved Secondary compliance.

We look forward to additional progress in the next reporting period.

A fuller description of the history of compliance efforts, methodologies, compliance determinations for this paragraph—and each monitorable paragraph in the Use of Force section—is available in *Comprehensive Assessment Part I* (which included *Independent Monitoring Report 8*): <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IMR8-Appendix-4-Use-of-Force-2023.11.01.pdf>.

²⁹ See *Office of Public Safety Administration*, CITY OF CHICAGO, <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/opsa.html>.

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		