IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION		
STATE OF ILLINOIS,) Case No. 17 C 6260
Plai	ntiff,	
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CITY OF CHICAGO,)) Chicago, Illinois) December 10, 2024
Defe	ndant.)	1:04 p.m.
TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING		
BEFORE THE HONORABLE REBECCA R. PALLMEYER		
APPEARANCES:		
Independent Monitor:	BY: MARGARI	ET A. HICKEY
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	STATE OF ILLINOIS, Plain V. CITY OF CHICAGO, Defendant BEFORE THE APPEARANCES: Independent Monitor: For the State:	NORTHERN DISTRICE EASTERN DISTRICE EASTE

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1	APPEARANCES CONTINUED:	
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3	Also Present:	Chief Angel Novalez
4		Bobby Kennedy
5		Ruben Sanchez
6		Elizabeth Rochford
7		John Catanzara
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21	Court Reporter:	HANNAH JAGLER, RMR, CRR, FCRR
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25	Transcript produce	ings reported by stenotype; ed using computer-aided transcription.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

(Proceedings commenced via videoconference at 1:04 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, everyone. I'd like to call this afternoon's session to order. It's our monthly public hearing and this is one where we will hear from members of the public, several of whom who have put their names on the list to be heard, and we will be calling on them.

I'd like to begin, though, with just a couple of comments from me and then I want to hear from the independent monitor and from Ms. Grieb on behalf of the OAG and from Mr. Slagel. I know that we'll hear from someone from the coalition as well. Ms. Garcia has -- is on the agenda.

Let me begin by saying first, you know, there was a concern earlier this year about funding of CPD positions for the consent decree and I'm very pleased to see it looks as though that that concern has been addressed and that we're going to be moving forward in just the pace that we hoped for or wanted to.

With respect to our pace, I am determined that we're going to be seeing some good progress this year. When I say this year, I mean 2025 of course. The numbers or the percentages of compliance are unsatisfying to the public. I know there's a lot of hard work going on and I'd like for the word about that hard work to get out, but I also want to make sure that we continue to pursue active progress effectively and

fairly and with determination because that is what -- that's what we're called on to do here.

Okay. I'd like to first hear from the monitor. So Ms. Hickey?

MS. HICKEY: Thank you, Your Honor. And thank you for convening this monthly status hearing.

My name is Maggie Hickey and I'm the independent monitor for the consent decree.

During our public hearing last month, I expressed concern regarding potential budget cuts to the Chicago Police Department positions related to the consent decree, including positions directly responsible for community policing, training, and overall reform.

Since then, the City of Chicago and the Chicago Police
Department have reported a commitment to restoring critical
consent decree vacancies within the CPD's budget. I believe
that the Chicago Police Department needs many of these
positions to maintain consent decree compliance that they have
achieved to date and that achieve the levels of compliance that
remain, as Judge Pallmeyer was describing in her remarks.

Of course, creating and implementing a budget can be a long and arduous process, but today I'm cautiously optimistic that the Chicago Police Department will have the resources it needs to move reform forward.

As the City of Chicago, the CPD, and the Office of the

Attorney General acknowledge, the purpose of the consent decree is to achieve and sustain constitutional and effective policing. This must include addressing violent crime while fully complying with the Constitution and the laws of the United States and Illinois and respecting the rights of all people in Chicago.

Success depends upon promoting community and officer safety and building trust between officers and the communities they serve. Fortunately, the Chicago Police Department has a roadmap to reach these goals, the consent decree. I will continue to monitor and report on the City of Chicago's and the CPD's ability to fill the necessary positions and fulfill their commitments.

Today's public hearing, however, is about hearing directly from the members of Chicago's communities on the topics of their choosing related to the consent decree. I look forward to hearing from the public speakers today.

We understand that as the calendar comes to a close on 2024, many people may not have been available for today's hearing. I hope that anyone who is unable to speak today will provide written feedback, which the Court is accepting through 4:30 p.m. this Friday. For those who have not yet submitted comments and would like to do so, there are instructions on how to submit comments in the Court's order setting this hearing as well as the monitoring team's hearing

website CPDMonitoringTeam.com.

And as always, our website contains information on how community members can contact the independent monitoring team with any ideas, feedback, or questions at any time. And we thank those community members and stakeholders who have already reached out.

Again, I thank the parties, the Court, and the community members for their time and attention to the wellbeing of Chicago.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Hickey.

We'll hear next from the Attorney General. Mary Grieb I understand will be making a statement.

MS. GRIEB: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Independent Monitor Hickey, and members of the public listening in today.

My name is Mary Grieb and I'm the deputy chief of the Civil Rights Bureau at the Attorney General's Office.

We thank this Court and the monitoring team for providing this opportunity for community input for the fourth time this year. It is an incredible chance for people impacted by progress or the lack of progress on the consent decree to speak to this Court, our office, the monitoring team, and the city and Chicago Police Department leaders.

This is also the final time our office will be before

Your Honor this year. And although I will keep my remarks

brief, I'm going to recap some of the work done this year and

briefly address what our office hopes to see from the city and CPD in 2025.

So to begin, I'd like to look back at three key areas of reform in 2024. The first is policy development. As the Court is aware, the first step towards compliance with the consent decree is usually creating or revising a policy incorporating particular requirements of the consent decree. For the last several reporting periods, our office urged CPD to prioritize putting all remaining consent decree requirements into a policy.

During this past year, the department continued to make slow but steady progress on several critical policies. As just one example, this fall, our office and the monitoring team sent no-objection letters on the department's policy ensuring meaningful access to police services for individuals with limited English proficiency. And I should say that a no-objection letter means that the department was sufficiently responsive to our office's comments on the draft policy and we do not object to the department posting the policy for further public comment. CPD is also continuing to discuss the provisions of this policy with the coalition.

The department continued developing or revising several other critical required policies this year, including policies requiring officers to provide meaningful access to police services for individuals with disabilities, policies

governing the investigations of officer-involved shootings and deaths, to ensure compliance with the consent decree and state law, and policies that are consistent with this Court's rulings earlier this year about search warrant practices and the Illinois Body Worn Camera Act. Our office met numerous times with CPD this past year to ensure that these policies or revisions to the policies are consistent with the law and the consent decree. We encourage the department to finalize them as soon as possible in the coming year.

Second, I want to discuss public reporting of data. This past year, the city and the Chicago Police Department published annual reports required by the consent decree to share information with the public. Those included an annual hate crimes report, an annual use of force report, the tactical review and evaluation division year end report, the Bureau of Internal Affairs annual report, the city's report on CPD-related litigation, and then officer wellness report to the superintendent.

These reports complement the public release of investigatory stop data and use of force data on CPD's website. While the city and CPD have a long way to go towards efficient, accurate data collection and analysis across every aspect of the consent decree, our office is encouraged by these public annual reports and the transparent publication of data regarding significant law enforcement activities.

Lastly, Your Honor, our office and the independent monitor reported to the Court earlier this fall that the department's efforts to prepare for the Democratic National Convention in August included developing policies and trainings focused on respecting individuals' First Amendment rights and complying with the consent decree while simultaneously

maintaining public safety during a major public event.

The successful approach here is a prime example of one of the goals of the consent decree in action. The department learned from recommendations made by the independent monitor and the city's Office of Inspector General after its response to protests in 2020. The department worked collaboratively with the monitoring team and with our office and the department was responsive to community input.

While there were many challenges last year in 2024, our office encourages CPD leadership to let these successes create momentum in 2025.

Next, Your Honor, I would like to look ahead to 2025. First, we look forward to continued public status hearings. Transparency about the work being done to comply with the consent decree, which includes progress and setbacks, provides a window into the daily work of reform. We also look forward to hearing from community members about their interactions with Chicago police officers and their input on the department's policies and practices.

I'd like to preview three areas of reform that we urge the city and the police department to make sustained progress on in 2025. First, the city must make progress on the workforce allocation study, a requirement of Paragraph 356 of the Supervision section. We understand that this study is set to begin in 2025, and the end result should provide the city and the department with a better understanding of how and where to deploy patrol officers, supervisors, field training officers, training staff, CIT or crisis intervention team officers, wellness staff, personnel to conduct misconduct investigations, and other crucial members of the department. We also anticipate that the city will conduct community

Second, as required by Paragraph 320 of the consent decree, the department will again provide 40 hours of in-service training to its officers. The planned trainings are robust and will include a course related to deescalation, use of force and vehicle stops, a course related to crisis intervention and officer wellness, a course related to impartial and community policing topics and policies, a course called Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement, also known as the duty to intervene, and constitutional policing foundations, among other course offerings.

engagement on the study throughout 2025 and encourage the city

to approach the entire process transparently.

As the department continues to provide such a

substantial amount of training to its officers and civilian staff, in the coming year, we urge CPD to also prioritize developing a system to evaluate training courses and instructors to ensure that this training is high quality, consistent, and effective.

And finally, our office is encouraged by recent news reports that the city has withdrawn proposed budget cuts to critical units working on the consent decree. As the Court and independent monitor and our office said at the November status hearing, the proposed cuts significantly threatened -- (audio interruption).

Although the city's budget isn't yet finalized, we urge the city to ensure the final budget provides the Chicago Police Department with sufficient staff and resources to do the everyday work of reform. The consent decree requires this and Chicagoans deserve it.

In closing, Your Honor, on behalf of our team of attorneys in court today, we thank those individuals and organizations who will be speaking this afternoon and submitting written comments. We understand that they take time away from their lives, jobs, and family to speak in court, and appreciate their dedication to providing input to the reform process and sharing their experiences.

As we enter the seventh year of the consent decree this spring, we recognize that many in our city say that

progress has come far too slowly. We encourage the city and CPD to accelerate its progress on reform this coming year. Our office remains committed to working with the city, the police department, the independent monitoring team, the coalition, and the community members to ensure accelerated, sustained, and measurable progress towards constitutional policing in Chicago. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Grieb. I'm -- just want to echo, I feel the same way you do about, let's accelerate the process and let's build on the progress we made. Momentum is something that slips away too easily and we want to capitalize on it. So thank you for those good suggestions.

Okay. And I'm ready now I think to hear from Mr. Slagel.

MR. SLAGEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Allan Slagel on behalf of the City of Chicago.

First of all, we thank the Court and the monitor for making this possible for the community to provide input and appreciate both the Courts as well as the AGs working with the city and CPD over the past year to make the progress that we've reported on and discuss today.

I would note, I think as we've agreed, we will be continuing these public hearings into January on the second Tuesday of each month, and as Ms. Grieb highlighted, that the workforce allocation is a priority item for everyone working at

the Consent Decree Committee and CPD. That will be the topic we will be reporting on in January. I believe that meeting will be on January 14th at 1 p.m. So we -- with that, we look forward to the public's input from today. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Slagel.

We have on the agenda to hear from as part of the public comments some words from the coalition. And,

Ms. Garcia, are you with us? Are you prepared to make a statement?

MS. HICKEY: I believe, Your Honor, that she will be moved from the audience into the speakers.

THE COURT: Good. Thanks.

MS. GARCIA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I'm Michelle Garcia with the ACLU of Illinois on behalf of the coalition.

Today you will hear from me and other community members about the consent decree. Let me tell you a little bit about the coalition. We are a coalition of 14 civil rights organizations and community justice organizations representing thousands of Chicagoans from nearly every neighborhood. The coalition's Community United and Campbell plaintiffs settled our lawsuits against the city for its unconstitutional policing to have enforcement powers over the -- under the consent decree.

Our members and the communities we represent, many of our black and brown people and people with disabilities have

extensive personal experience and subject matter experience with CPD's unconstitutional, racist, and violent policing. That's why at every public hearing, you hear from coalition members about how CPD should stop its unconstitutional, discriminatory, and harmful policing.

Today I'm going to focus on the role of the coalition. Specifically I want to discuss the important opportunity presented by the comprehensive assessment to better utilize the coalition's expertise to improve CPD and speed up the city's compliance with the consent decree.

Earlier this year in a status hearing, Your Honor referred to the coalition as the conscience of the consent decree. But a conscience is only effective if it is listened to and followed. The parties right now underutilize the coalition and the community's experience and expertise.

For over five years, coalition members have spent countless of hours of unpaid time, such as in the Use of Force Working Group, but also in meetings and hearings, identifying how CPD mistreats black and brown people and people with disabilities, and proposing real solutions, only to be ignored by CPD.

A recent example of CPD ignoring the coalition's expertise and experience is how CPD developed its policy on interactions with persons with limited English proficiency.

You may remember, Your Honor and people and the public, at the

last three quarterly public hearings, coalition members told stories about how CPD failed to provide meaningful language access to community members with limited English proficiency. The coalition provided detailed public comments on the proposed policy, submitting them through the portal, recommending changes based on experience, law, and best practices. We also asked to meet with CPD to discuss our proposed changes.

CPD chose to publish the final policy, mere days before meeting with the coalition, implementing only one of the coalition's proposed changes. While CPD promises to continue to revise that policy, there's no deadline to do so. And the policy still violates the consent decree's requirement that CPD use qualified interpreters in the provision of Miranda warnings and custodial interrogations.

It's not enough to say that CPD needs to engage more in the community if CPD does not listen and implement the coalition and the community members' proposed changes.

In the last few years, one of the ways the coalition got CPD to listen and implement some of the proposed changes was to begin enforcement proceedings, a right the coalition has under the decree. The coalition did this three times: First, when CPD used excessive force and other constitutional tactics against protesters responding to George Floyd's death and police brutality in the summer of 2020, we served a notice of intended enforcement resulting in the coalition negotiating

with CPD a lengthy First Amendment policy.

Second, the coalition served a notice of intended enforcement about CPD's practice of brutal and discriminatory home raids that often target black and brown Chicagoans, most famously Anjanette Young. The Court ordered CPD to negotiate better search warrant policies and data collection with the coalition. And we did that.

And third, before the Democratic National Convention this year, the coalition filed an enforcement motion about CPD's draft mass arrest policies and negotiated with CPD important improvements requiring CPD to respect the First Amendment rights of protesters and document any use of force. Indeed, any success about the democratic convention, a large part of it belongs to the coalition. Indeed, the independent monitor that recommends the coalition's accomplishments in the recent comprehensive assessment and recommended that the coalition have a more specified role without defining it.

Now the comprehensive assessment offers a critical opportunity to determine whether the decree is working to achieve its primary goal that all the parties identified today, whether CPD is serving Chicago in a constitutional way. Are they complying with federal and state law, are they building trust between officers and communities, and are they promoting both community and officer safety?

The most recent monitor reports reflects the decree as

it is currently structured isn't working. Currently CPD is 10 percent -- less than 10 percent in compliance with the decree. And at almost every public hearing, coalition and community members testify about the horrifying experiences with CPD. Likewise, community survey results and CPD's own data shows that its use of force stops, frisks, and arrests reflect that CPD has not improved civil rights compliance or treatment of black or brown community members.

As 2024 ends, now is the opportunity to change the decree, to speed up CPD's compliance by specifically including the coalition on the front end, not the back end, after CPD has released the policy, training, or accountability measure, without incorporating the feedback from the very communities CPD is supposed to serve and protect.

Now is the opportunity to make the decree's conscience effective. Over a year ago in October 2023, the coalition filed specific recommendations for modifications for the decree. Disappointingly, none of those recommendations were adopted in the comprehensive assessment. But it's not too late to modify the decree. This morning, the coalition filed a response to the comprehensive assessment, requesting a status hearing to establish a timeline and framework for the coalition to negotiate with the parties needed changes to the decree.

Here are some of our recommendations that would streamline the coalition's role in the decree: First, require

the city to provide the coalition with early policy and training drafts, before they're released for public comments so the coalition can provide input at the same time as the monitor and Attorney General's Office. This will promote efficiency because the city can incorporate feedback at one time, and the coalition won't have to file enforcement motions after the policy's been published.

Second, allow the coalition to observe and provide feedback on CPD's training programs, a change the monitor endorsed for community members, but not specifically for the coalition.

Third, require the use of community working groups on select topics.

Fourth, allow the coalition to participate in negotiations and any substantive changes to the decree, including adding new priorities and topics.

Five, provide the coalition the ability to give feedback and raise objections to the monitor's methodology for determining CPD's operational compliance before that methodology is used.

And lastly, allow the coalition to obtain discovery from CPD to determine if it's complying with the decree.

The coalition also urges the Court, the parties, and the monitor to consider the substantive recommendations that we made over a year ago for improving the decree as well. And

those are in two buckets. The first and most important one is strengthening impartial policing by expanding diversion and deflection of low-level offenses, restricting gun-pointing, making the stop and frisk portion of the decree comply with the Constitution and federal and state law, and provide protections for survivors of police violence and their families.

And the second bucket, well, that's using actual outcome metrics, numbers and percentages, so that the community and the public and the coalition can determine how and when CPD's operations are complying with the decree.

Your Honor, with almost every policy and hearing, the coalition has been here and we will continue to be so, be here. The coalition raises perspectives of underserved communities in Chicago, constitutional statutory operational concerns that are otherwise neglected by CPD. Why? Because the coalition's members and the communities we represent, their lives depend on CPD changing how it interacts with the people every day. But we can't keep screaming into the wind and we can't keep watching our people being killed.

We urge the parties and monitor to seize this opportunity to make the decree's conscience effective. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Ms. Garcia. Thanks for continuing to -- to monitor this and to plug away and to push your views. I think it's very valuable.

Okay. We're ready I believe to hear from some 1 2 community speakers and we're a little bit ahead of the -- this 3 timetable. So if there are people who are signed up to be heard this afternoon who would like to speak up right now, 4 5 they'd be welcome to. First person I have on the list is Ruben 6 I don't know if you're with us, Mr. Sanchez, but if 7 you are, let us know. I'd love to hear from you. 8 MS. HICKEY: I'm afraid I don't believe that 9 Mr. Sanchez is with us at this time. We will keep an eye out 10 for him. But I do know that the second speaker, Bobby Kennedy, 11 is on the virtual -- is in the virtual waiting room prepared 12 to --13 THE COURT: Great. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kennedy, you are 14 welcome to make your statement right now, as soon as you're 15 ready, right now. 16 MR. KENNEDY: Can you see me? MS. HICKEY: 17 Yes. 18 MR. KENNEDY: Can you hear me? Okay. 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. KENNEDY: I'm not too good at -- okay? All right. 21 THE COURT: Well, I'm not either, Mr. Kennedy, so --22 MR. KENNEDY: All right. Look, I got a few questions, 23 Your Honor. I dropped them off at your assistant's office. 24 Maybe you had a chance to review them. Anyway I'm going to go

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auick.

I only got five minutes.

How does a group get the label "disenfranchised"? I know in the consent decree, blacks and Hispanics are disenfranchised, labeled by Judge Dow. So how does a group -- like right now, the gay community, all right, the LGBTQ community -- can y'all say that? I keep saying they're disenfranchised, what they tell me. But where can I find that they're disenfranchised? Because I guess it's not part of the federal mandate and that's why I was looking for it. Who made them disenfranchised? Can a mayor do it or does it have to be a judge? I'll let you answer that.

THE COURT: I'm not sure what you mean by "disenfranchised" within the context of the consent decree. What's your specific question about how they are or are not being treated?

MR. KENNEDY: All right. They're not -- not how they're being treated, but how are they labeled "disenfranchised" is my question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KENNEDY: I'm saying, who can label somebody "disenfranchised"? Can I do it, can a politician do it, or does it have to be somebody in a judicial branch?

THE COURT: I think -- I think anyone can choose a label to use for others. So if you believe that somebody is disenfranchised, you could refer to people in that regard.

MR. KENNEDY: They got a branch for the police force

that's in the Affinity Program, and, I mean, that's not some -- like me saying they're disenfranchised. Somebody higher up had to make them disenfranchised to put them into that program and the Community Policing program. So that's all I'm asking.

THE COURT: The Affinity -- well, I'll ask whether somebody on the panel would like to answer. The Affinity Program, it's not specifically a part of the consent decree.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. Okay. I thought it was created for the consent decree. Basically -- I didn't expect the --

THE COURT: No, I don't think so.

MR. KENNEDY: I didn't expect an answer from these guys because it wasn't part of the consent decree. But I just wanted to ask. Okay.

THE COURT: Well, because it's not part of the consent decree, I don't have information about it. This hearing is about the consent decree. You had another question, though? Go ahead.

MR. KENNEDY: Yeah. Okay. All right. Let me see. Who in the -- it says in the paragraph -- page 204, paragraph 675 in the consent decree, which I attached to your stuff, the way I interpret that is no one on the -- like last time we were talking about the rainbow car, and you didn't know what I was talking about because it's not part of the consent decree, and you said maybe somebody will get back to me from the committee, which nobody did.

So my question is, who is accountable to answer questions? Or is there anybody? Anybody I got is a Margaret A. Hickey for a lawyer that I've been writing to, but that's it. So is there anybody that -- based on this information I got from the consent decree, there's nobody that has the answer to any questions. They're not accountable to me or anybody else.

MS. HICKEY: Sir, my name is Maggie Hickey. I am

Margaret A. Hickey. That's my official -- and we have

responded that your questions regarding rainbow cars are not

specified under the consent decree, and that you need to reach

out directly to the CPD, or if you have a complaint about that,

you can reach out to, you know, the inspector general or COPA.

But the specific questions that you have continued to ask and

we have responded to about rainbow cars are not specifically

within the consent decree or mandated that there be a rainbow

car by the consent decree. You seem to believe that the

consent decree has mandated a rainbow car and that is not

correct.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. It's good to meet you finally face to face.

MS. HICKEY: Yes. I've been on all the other meetings and have addressed you also.

MR. KENNEDY: Yeah, I didn't know who you were at the time. But anyway, I'm just saying is that trying to get

information from the CPD is pretty hard.

Okay. Let me see. So of course this stuff would not be -- this stuff right here would not be overseen by the consent decree, the publication, because they don't mention --

MS. HICKEY: I cannot read what you're holding. I could not read what you're holding up.

MR. KENNEDY: Something for the -- policing community, Office of Community Policing, LGBTQ+ liaisons, but it doesn't mention black and Hispanics. That's what I'm trying to work out, and I'm finding out it's not part of the consent decree. Somebody else injected this --

MS. HICKEY: What we're saying is that, you know, community policing and impartial policing are a part of the consent decree. But you specifically ask questions about who mandates rainbow cars.

MR. KENNEDY: Right.

MS. HICKEY: And the specific mandate of rainbow cars is not part of the consent decree. Impartial policing and community policing is, but not the specific mandate of a rainbow car.

MR. SLAGEL: Your Honor?

MS. HICKEY: Does that answer your question?

MR. SLAGEL: Your Honor, while it's not covered by the consent decree, I think Chief Novalez who is on can provide a little bit of background about rainbow cars if that's okay with

you.

THE COURT: That would be great.

MR. KENNEDY: That would be fine. At least I can get some answers.

MR. SLAGEL: Allow the chief to respond, Mr. Kennedy.

CHIEF NOVALEZ: Mr. Kennedy, I'll start trying to address this the best that we can. So number one, the -- you know, a specific approval, even though not named in the consent decree, the Affinity officers are. The goal behind that and the reason community policing was chosen is because they have the most contact with communities when it is not, let's say, the traditional law enforcement.

So what we wanted to do is, the creation of an Affinity officer, which is in the consent decree, was intended to try to bring folks that have not necessarily had good relationship with the police into the fold. Right? Just because someone has not had traditionally a good relationship with the police does not mean that they do not deserve the police service that they are due.

So what we wanted to do is create an effort to bring folks into the fold, one, so we understood the unique needs in that particular community; number two, figure out how to address it with their input and then create the initiatives that we needed to help carry that out.

In this case, when we talk about an Affinity group,

those are unique to the district. Right? We may have a district that is heavily African American, one that may be heavy Hispanic, one that may be LGBTQ. The groups may be totally different based on the needs of that community.

What we wanted to do was ensure representation within the police department for those groups that they don't feel necessarily comfortable with reaching out to the police.

Now when we talk about the car here, it is for a particular goal. There may be multiple initiatives that attempt to achieve that goal. In that effort, what we wanted to do was to create a warm environment where people felt comfortable enough to reach out to us. Because ultimately what we would like to do is address the crime issues, but how can we address those if those communities don't feel comfortable enough to bring that to us?

It was not intended ever to either alienate particular groups and only cater to certain groups. We want to address every group, but we want to concentrate on those groups who we have not necessarily had traditionally good relationships with. We want to be able to bring them into the fold.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. I've got a question that you can answer real quick. It looks like -- I mean, last time I said only one police car for Chicago PD, but we have a rainbow car, but yet there seems to be a cap somewhere on the black, Hispanic communities putting out a car. I know Chinese applied

for a car. They weren't allowed or rejected. So is there an artificial cap? They tell me only the rainbow car is approved by the CPD. Nobody else has been approved. And I don't think there should be any cars really. But my question is, is there an artificial cap on -- on the groups?

CHIEF NOVALEZ: No.

MR. KENNEDY: Why isn't there others allowed?

CHIEF NOVALEZ: Mr. Kennedy, I'll first start with the term "artificial cap," which is -- it's a bad term. Right? It's to say that we've created something and put it in place and not being transparent with it. So when someone -- and I'm not aware of any rejection of any other group who has asked for a particular car, as the chief of constitutional policing, community policing is under my purview, where I have seen one come across my desk.

Like I said, the reason, you know, one -- and it's something that I also agree with, that we chose the LGBTQ car, is because members of all Affinity groups, of all groups in general, all the demographic in our city, may be a member of that particular -- member of the LGBTQ community.

So what we wanted to do, that was a way of affording all groups an opportunity that may be part of a traditional group, but still be participating in the LGBTQ group that may have some particular need that they may not feel comfortable bringing to us. We wanted to make sure that there was -- so

they are able to bring that to us.

But, you know, to say an "artificial cap," that's such a term that is intended to elicit just a negative response. You know, what I can tell you is that there is no cap. If I receive a request, I will look at the request, I will look at what the needs in that community are. If there are barriers that make it difficult for folks to receive that service where we can create that avenue, where they can bring things to us, I will look at it. I will sit down with the folks requesting it and that particular district and have those discussions. But no, there is no artificial ceiling, nothing that is done behind closed doors. You know, we're completely transparent in that.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. I got that.

MR. SLAGEL: As Mr. Kennedy's hit his time, Chief, is there somebody at the department he could -- you could direct him to follow up with?

THE COURT: I was just going to make that suggestion.

MR. KENNEDY: I'll follow up right now.

CHIEF NOVALEZ: That would be, within our department, within our bureau, that will be Director Brooks or Deputy

Director Mike Milstein, who is --

MR. KENNEDY: Neither one will respond to me.

Superintendent Snelling had me meet with Glen Brooks, and Glen Brooks never responded to me, anything I've said or written.

CHIEF NOVALEZ: I can tell you in an open forum is

- 1 that I will ensure that either Deputy Director Milstein or Director Brooks respond to you. Now, you know, I want to make 2 3 sure that we -- sometimes -- all I can guarantee is that we can 4 give you the response and that we give you an accurate 5 Now whether or not that response is satisfactory, response. 6 you know, that's up to you to determine. But I can ensure that 7 you have that response. 8
 - MR. KENNEDY: Well, it was --
 - MS. HICKEY: Your Honor, I would like to note that Speaker Number 1 is here now and we have gone well beyond the time limit.
- 12 Thank you very much. MR. KENNEDY:
- 13 THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.
- 14 And Mr. Ruben Sanchez I understand is now available. 15 And if you are available right now to speak to us, Mr. Sanchez, 16 we'd like to hear from you.
 - MS. HICKEY: And I think Mr. Sanchez may be on the phone, so he may have to hit -- I think it's, you know, star 6 to be heard from experience with phones.
 - MR. SANCHEZ: Hello?

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- 21 THE COURT: Yes. Hello. Mr. Sanchez?
- 22 MR. SANCHEZ: Yes. My name is Ruben Sanchez. And I'm 23 here because -- yes?
- 24 THE COURT: Go ahead.
- 25 MR. SANCHEZ: Okay. I'm here because it appears that

everybody is acting badly. The police, the lawyers, the judges, they're all intentionally acting badly. The only way you're going to correct this problem is by making the unions pay. Why are the taxpayers having to pay for what they're doing? The unions are the ones protecting these bad actors. They're the ones that should be paying.

I've got a case, 21-cv-2887, and if you look at Document 169, that judge is trying to seal a case that shouldn't be sealed. This is a bad police officer. The guy that was suing them was murdered two months after the police officer was fired. A Judge Walker, eighth month, eighth day of this year, finally after all of this time, he's been behaving badly for 16 years, said that that guy can't get his job back. So what's this police officer going to do? Go to another city and get a job, simply because he's being protected by the unions. The only way you're going to stop this problem is by making the unions pay.

THE COURT: Well, thank you --

MR. SANCHEZ: Not much else --

THE COURT: Thank you for sharing those views with us, Mr. Sanchez. We appreciate it.

MR. SANCHEZ: Okay. Mrs. Pallmeyer, I hope you're at least going to look at Case Number 21 C 2887. There's enough evidence there to show they're all bad. Kerri Kennedy, Edmond Chang, Kennelly. How can these people continuously keep doing

this stuff and then they're getting away with it? Is because the judges are allowing them. This is intentional --

THE COURT: I don't know the details of that case,

Mr. Sanchez, but I do know that the records are not under seal.

So you're welcome to review anything that the -- review the judge's ruling and review the reason for those judge's rulings.

MR. SANCHEZ: On Document 170, he denied it. I asked him -- Document 169, motion to produce records and unseal any sealed documents, and the very next day, he denies it.

THE COURT: Yes. What he said in his ruling,
Mr. Sanchez, is that there are no sealed records. So there
would be nothing to unseal because there is nothing that is
under seal. The records are public record. We maintain public
records and you are welcome to review them online.

MR. SANCHEZ: Document 97 of Case Number 21-cv-2887, they say it's still sealed. Document 97, Document 101. Every bit of -- Loevy & Loevy, Loevy & Loevy is somewhere inside this consent decree, and after Alfonso was murdered, they fired Maria Garcia, which was giving me the information. They fired her and refused to do anything. It's all in there. It's all written in there. So why would Loevy & Loevy want to seal documents? Why wouldn't they want to expose the bad behavior of the unions? Instead they're going to say, "Oh, no, we'll take the \$410,000 and let the city seal the records"?

In the circuit court -- let me see what date is this.

1 MS. HICKEY: Mr. Sanchez, if you could wrap it up. Unfortunately, your time has expired. 2 3 MR. SANCHEZ: Okay. That's okay. At least you've been warned. 4 5 THE COURT: Thank you. 6 MR. SANCHEZ: I'm not Christian but I pray to the Lord 7 God. Goodbye. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. All right. The next speaker 9 on our list is Elena Gormley. I don't know whether Ms. Gormley 10 is with us, but if you are --11 MS. HICKEY: So far, Speakers 3, 4, and 5 are not in 12 the queue yet because we're a little ahead of schedule, but 13 Speaker 6, Elizabeth Rochford is available. So we'd ask if we 14 could promote her to speak. 15 THE COURT: Sure. Ms. Rochford, you're welcome to 16 speak up. I'm happy that you're with us a little bit earlier 17 than scheduled. Go ahead. 18 MS. ROCHFORD: Hello. Thank you, Judge and group here 19 gathered. 20 My name is Elizabeth Rochford, and I am a leader with 21 ONE Northside, who is part of the coalition. And I'm also one 22 of the 17th District counselors. 23 I have lots of concerns about the consent decree, but 24 two major concerns. First is the lack of compliance with the 25 crisis intervention training that CPD is supposed to be doing.

A lot of the problems that the CPD has with the public is that their officers are not trained to handle people who are in crisis. With the talk about the cuts in this city's budget and cutting the Department of Public Health and the care teams that are being piloted to add people who are actually able to work with people who are in crisis, I am concerned that if those care teams are cut and the CPD is not training their officers on how to handle people in crisis, that the problems that we've seen in the past are going to escalate in the future. So I urge the Court and the monitor to really make sure that CPD is gaining compliance in the crisis intervention area.

My second area of concern is in the strategic planning process that CPD goes through. It appears to me to be a box-checking experience. In my district, in the 17th District, they basically cut and pasted the strategic plan from last year to this year. Between last Wednesday and today, they have actually changed the dates, but earlier this week, it was -- it had -- it was put in for 2025, but it had the last year's dates still in -- in that document.

Part of what they talk about in their strategic plan is working with youth, working with homeless, and working with the migrant community, yet at their listening sessions, none of those groups were available. We talk about in community organizing, "Nothing about us without us," and I have met with the cap sergeant and asked, "Have these groups ever been

present at any of your listening sessions to actually inform the strategic plan that you put into place?" The cap sergeant has admitted that, no, those groups are not at these listening sessions. The sessions took place in the areas where people who are likely to be victims of crime don't even live. It doesn't appear that they -- those groups have been reached out to in order to participate in these listening sessions.

So I hope that we in the future can make this strategic planning for the districts actually be meaningful and actually be something that the community, particularly the people who are likely to be victims of crime, actually have some ability to participate in the strategic planning process. Thank you very much for your time.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Ms. Rochford. Thank you for contacting us and for your statement this afternoon.

MS. HICKEY: Your Honor, while Speaker 3 is not here yet, Speaker 4 is in the queue, John Catanzara.

THE COURT: Great. Mr. Catanzara, we'd love to hear from you.

CHIEF NOVALEZ: You're on mute.

MS. HICKEY: You're on mute, Mr. Catanzara. If you could -- I think you might have to hit star 6 if you're on a telephone.

MR. SEPULVEDA: He's no longer muted. There may be some issue with the --

MS. HICKEY: Mr. Catanzara, if you can hear us, we cannot hear you. We can see that you are talking from the video, but we cannot hear you at all. And now your video --

MR. CATANZARA: Still no?

MS. HICKEY: Now we can hear you. So if you want to...

MR. CATANZARA: Are we good?

MS. HICKEY: Yes.

THE COURT: We'd like to hear from you, Mr. Catanzara. Go ahead.

MR. CATANZARA: All right. Good morning, Judge, or good afternoon, Judge. So a few things here. Let's start with a couple comments that have already been made by previous speakers.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CATANZARA: The attorney general talked about the consent decree and body cams specifically. Specific to body cams, I will remind you that this department has flagged every single body cam for the last almost decade as a training video in violation of state statute. They have refused to delete those body cam videos according to the Illinois state statute after 12 months or after 90 days because they have chosen to flag every single video. That's -- so to expect the same department now to comply with a consent decree when they can't even comply with a state statute is pretty troubling to say the

least.

Onward we go. Let's talk about the attorney general's comments about the police force and the men and women doing the job to keep the city safe. I'll remind everybody here, it's easy to nitpick one little thing here, a second little thing there. But CPD answers 3 million calls for service every year, and we are talking about a handful of incidents that always get all the attention and concern.

Specific to the 2020 riots, let's just put this out there. Officers were attacked with bricks, frozen water bottles, fireworks shot to their face. Those are all deadly use of force encounters. Officers would have been in full absolute legal rights to defend themselves with deadly force under those circumstances. In not a single incident did any officer use deadly force in defense of even saving their own lives or their coworkers. So when people want to talk about the 2020 riots and the mayhem that ensued in the City of Chicago specifically, the Chicago police force were acting honorably.

There is trouble with a couple people leading the charge, probably more of a problem than the police officers actually being on the street. And one of those people very high up in the police department right now actually cowered down behind gates in downtown Chicago. Not leading the troops but now she is leading the department on a very high level. So

I would hope they address the attempt ranks in the department and actually put people in place that are going to effectively push this consent decree forward.

Couple more quick points here. Use of force is never going to change. It is what it is. We think that

Superintendent Snelling actually has a good grasp on the use of force. But someone talked about policy releases, and policy releases don't even come to the union. We haven't got a single policy release ahead of time from the department as a draft after the last one we got that I attended, was about the chase policy. And that was well after two years ago.

Judge Dow at the beginning of all of this said that consent decree would not violate contractual bargaining rights. Well, not only had the department not been a working partner with the union when it comes to the consent decree, nor has the monitor to be quite honest. I have had no contact with Ms. Hickey in over two-plus years, so I don't know how some of these provisions within the consent decree are ever going to get -- (audio interruption) -- and the PVPA also mind you -- I'm traveling with -- (audio interruption). So those are just kind of concerns that I hope the Court would take into effect.

And lastly, the expenses. In consent decree after consent decree, these monitoring teams just largely are just paper shufflers. There is no incentive or basically urging at the monitor's request or basically insistence that things get

done. It's just, "Oh, this is the report, let's move on, we'll come back to Chicago, we'll fly another flight, buy another meal, we'll add it to the tab, add it to the tab." And the needle just incrementally moves. When are they held accountable for the egregious expenditures that the consent decree entails? When has Ms. Hickey ever had to --

Oh, first, you gave a guy 13 minutes to speak about an incident about -- subject about a rainbow police car that had nothing to do with the consent decree and gave over 13 minutes of time. So, I mean, a couple minutes past five minutes I don't think is that big of a deal. I'm almost done.

I'm just urging the Court to have a little more consideration about the taxpayers' dollars being spent here. I would hope the attorney general would look into it too because this is not supposed to be a blank checkbook for the monitoring team to just come and go and travel and eat at the taxpayers' expense and just shuffle a report on without anything really being done.

That's all I got. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Catanzara. We appreciate your interest and your views.

Okay. We have -- I think we still have a couple of people who have not yet been called on and I think we're still a little ahead of game, but if either Ms. Gormley or Mr. -- or Ms. Winters are available, that would be -- we would love to

hear from you.

MS. HICKEY: We do not believe that Ms. Winters is going to be available and if she is, it's going to be much later. And Ms. Gormley is not in the queue. There are I believe two telephone numbers and we can call them up, one at a time, ask them to identify themselves and ask if they'd like to speak.

THE COURT: That would be great. That would be great. And we can wait until the time that Ms. -- that Ms. Gormley was scheduled. I certainly am not -- have no problem with that. I want to make sure that if she did want to speak, she has that opportunity. If you could call those numbers, that would be great.

MS. HICKEY: Yes, we did alert -- while we gave projected times, we did ask people to be here at the start of the hearing, and saying that time can go faster or slower.

THE COURT: Excellent. Good.

MS. HICKEY: So we will call up one of the cell numbers.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HICKEY: I'll ask one of my teammates to call out the number when it is and ask them to identify themselves, if they want to unmute and identify themselves, and if they'd like to speak.

MR. SEPULVEDA: Maggie, this is Anthony-Ray. The

phone numbers are no longer in the waiting room. They must have signed off. However, we do have various attendees under either nicknames or some nonidentifying names. So it's perhaps possible that some of the speakers are just unidentifiable, but if they raise their hand, we can certainly call on them.

MS. HICKEY: So I believe if you're on a cell phone, you can raise your hand by star nine, I think.

MR. SEPULVEDA: That's correct.

MS. HICKEY: And so if you're on a phone and you would like to speak, please raise your hand with star nine. If you're not on a cell phone but just have dialed in through your computer, please raise your hand. You can -- at the bottom of the Zoom button, there is a "raise your hand" icon. And please raise your hand and we would welcome you to speak at this time if you would like to address the Court. Perhaps you're just an active listener and you do not wish to address the Court, we understand.

I do not see anyone raising their hand. Anthony-Ray, do you see anyone that has --

MR. SEPULVEDA: No hands have been raised.

MS. HICKEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Tell you what. Let's wait another couple of minutes just to make sure there's nobody who's struggling to get -- to make contact, and if not, I will ask whether we want to make any brief closing statements or simply adjourn until

our next public hearing.

Just so those of you who are -- who are new to the issue, are unaware, our next public hearing will take place on January 14th, which is a Tuesday.

MS. HICKEY: And I would just note too, Your Honor, as Mr. Slagel addressed earlier, that we will continue to have the monthly hearings. They will be the second Tuesday of the month, unless there has been some scheduling change. We will post on CPDMonitoringTeam.com a list of all of the hearings for 2025 in the next couple weeks. So if you want to check back on our website, we will have listed all of the dates so that you can put them in your calendar. I say that to the public.

THE COURT: One thing I did catch, it's not -- you don't have to address this immediately, but the second Tuesday in November I think may be Veteran's Day, so that could be a public holiday. We'll make sure that with the calendar that we get out is one that is accurate, or as accurate as it can be.

MS. HICKEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. If there's nothing further, I think we could adjourn, unless you believe that we should wait a little bit longer.

MS. HICKEY: No, Your Honor. I believe that it's 2:05, and, you know, we had asked everyone to be on at the 1 o'clock timeframe. And so I think -- and we did get notification from Arewa Winters that, you know, she was not

available until later.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we do -- then I'll just ask for any closing remarks that anyone wants to make, beginning, again, with the OAG, Office of the Attorney General.

MS. GRIEB: Good afternoon again, Your Honor.

Very briefly, we appreciate all of the comments made in court today and Ms. Garcia's comments on behalf of the coalition and we are taking careful notes, and we appreciate everyone's time as we bring 2024 to a close. So thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Okay. And then any further comments from the city, Mr. Slagel?

MR. SLAGEL: Only to thank those people who participated today and we appreciate their time and cooperation and comments that were made.

THE COURT: And, Ms. Hickey, anything that you'd like to say to wrap things up this afternoon?

MS. HICKEY: Just want to again echo and say thank you to everyone that spoke and, again, I'm available through CPD Monitoring Team, and I am -- have attended multiple community meetings throughout the year and host community meetings and I'm happy to meet with anyone that wants to meet with me.

THE COURT: Good to hear. And I want to thank all of you for your continued interest in this, for participating in the hearing this afternoon. I just want you to know that I --

ı	those of you who were concerned about the rength of this and			
2	the expense of the monitor, I share your concerns. I do want			
3	to move this forward. I think the city and its residents and			
4	the people of the state benefit from aggressive pursuit of			
5	reforms in the consent decree and I'm confident that that's the			
6	direction we're going to be going in. I'm hoping for			
7	significant progress in 2025, just as all of you are.			
8	All right. Anything further this afternoon?			
9	MS. HICKEY: No, Your Honor.			
10	THE COURT: Thank you.			
11	(Adjournment at 2:06 p.m.)			
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15				
16	COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE			
	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript			
18	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.			
19	Dated this 16th day of December, 2024			
20	, , Hannah laglar			
21	/s/ Hannah Jagler ————————————————————————————————————			
22	Hannah Jagler, RMR, CRR, FCRR			
23	Official Court Reporter			
24				
25				