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OIG PUBLIC SAFETY SECTION

2021 OUTLOOK ON POLICE OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



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I. VISION

The Public Safety section of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) works to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and Chicago's police accountability agencies, and to transform the critical relationship between CPD and the communities it serves. The Public Safety section does this by conducting independent and objective evaluations, inspections, and reviews of the operations of CPD, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), and the Police Board. These inquiries are designed to promote constitutional, community-based policing, as well as a transparent, accessible, and fair system for police accountability and discipline. Based on robust community and agency engagement, along with a focus on the appropriate use of data and technology, the Public Safety section identifies long-term, systemic reform opportunities, thereby improving the fairness and effectiveness with which public safety services are delivered and the safety of all of the City's neighborhoods.

II. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

OIG is an independent, nonpartisan oversight agency whose mission is to promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity in the administration of programs and operation of City government.

By ordinance, the Public Safety section's inquiries are focused on the policies, practices, programs, procedures, and training of CPD, COPA, and the Police Board, with respect to constitutional policing, discipline, use of force, and CPD's integrity, transparency, and relationship with City residents. Additionally, the Public Safety section is charged with studying police disciplinary investigations and hearings, including examining the fairness and consistency of discipline and whether individual misconduct investigations are complete, thorough, objective, and fair. MCC § 2-56-230.

Further, pursuant to the federal consent decree governing certain reforms of CPD and related public safety components as entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, 17cv06260, (hereinafter the "consent decree"), the Public Safety section conducts "data-driven reviews and audits to measure the effectiveness of the City and CPD's accountability practices." These inquiries "measure whether members of the community can readily make a complaint alleging misconduct and whether such complaints are investigated and adjudicated consistently with CPD policy, this Agreement, and the law." Consent decree ¶ 558.

The Public Safety section's distinctive value within the City of Chicago's public safety oversight system derives from its long-term, systemic perspective on necessary reforms, direct access to and utilization of City data systems, deep institutional

knowledge of City operations, and position of independence from all other components of City government.

Informed by specific obligations derived from its ordinance and the consent decree, coordination with stakeholders, input from CPD members and members of the public, and long-standing institutional knowledge of the core public safety challenges in Chicago, the Public Safety section has adopted the following strategic priorities to guide its work:

1. Improving CPD's administrative, managerial, and operational competencies to render it more effective in the performance of its critical public safety functions and more efficient in its administration.
 - o Future areas of inquiry may include: CPD's management of data; transmission of and training on policies; timeliness and transparency in external communications; individual and unit-level performance evaluation; and other mission-critical operational tasks.
2. Ensuring transparency, diligence, fairness, consistency, and timeliness in the police discipline and accountability system.
 - o Future areas of inquiry may include: use-of-force reporting; COPA and Police Board policies and practices; the mediation process; and CPD's handling of Equal Employment Opportunity complaints.
3. Ensuring that Chicagoans' constitutional and civil rights are sufficiently and equitably protected in all aspects of public safety operations.
 - o Future areas of inquiry may include: investigative stops and searches; immigration-related enforcement; civil asset forfeiture; and arrests of CPS students.

Public Safety section projects are chosen in consideration of their potential to add distinct value within Chicago's public safety oversight system and to drive lasting, systemic improvements. Pursuant to the consent decree, the Public Safety section coordinates and confers with the Independent Monitoring Team charged with ensuring compliance with the consent decree when setting the section's priorities and planning its inquiries. See ¶ 667.

Recent and current areas of inquiry include:

- CPD's compliance with post-firearm discharge requirements;
- Collection and analysis of data relating to settlements and judgments against CPD and its members;
- CPD's officer wellness programs;
- Compliance with the City's video release policy;
- The disciplinary grievance process for sworn CPD members;

- The affidavit override process;
- Consistency and fairness in CPD's disciplinary system;
- Enforcement of CPD's Rule 14, prohibiting the making of false reports;
- CPD's compliance with the Illinois VOICES Act;
- Wrong address search warrant raids;
- Demographic disparities in CPD's use of force;
- CPD's management and production of records;
- CPD's "gang database;"
- CPD's handling of demonstrations and protests in the wake of the death of George Floyd; and
- Demographic impacts of CPD's hiring processes.

OIG is also committed to its ongoing work of making City and CPD data available, transparent, and useable through its [Information Portal](#) and accompanying analytical products.

III. POTENTIAL PROJECTS FOR 2021

The following projects are under consideration for 2021. They are listed below in categories corresponding to the Public Safety section's strategic priorities listed above: (A) CPD operational competence; (B) discipline and accountability; and (C) constitutional policing.

The list of projects below is intended to serve as a guiding document and is subject to change. The Public Safety section may initiate other projects over the course of the year and the section may not undertake each of the listed projects in 2021.

Circumstances may arise during the year which prompt the Public Safety section to undertake new, higher priority projects, reduce the priority of a planned project, or terminate a project if OIG determines that further work will not bring substantial benefit to the City. Additionally, some topics listed below may be deferred to following years.

Potential projects are developed from a variety of sources, including input from community members and CPD members, a Public Safety survey of both the community and the Department, and OIG staff. A draft of the project plan is posted for public comment and submitted to the court-appointed monitor for the consent decree, as required. A final plan, incorporating comments as appropriate, is then published on OIG's website.

A. CPD'S OPERATIONAL COMPETENCE

1. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS (APPEARED ON 2020 PLAN)

Background and Rationale

CPD develops and implements new policies on an ongoing basis, and many new policies are required by the consent decree. Evaluating CPD's processes for developing and implementing policy can help ensure that such policy changes, including those related to the consent decree, are implemented in such a way as to maximize compliance.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD develop policies with input from all relevant stakeholders?
- Are changes in policy communicated to all relevant parties within the Department?
- Does CPD train its members on new policies before they take effect?

2. COMPSTAT: PURPOSE AND IMPACT

Background and Rationale

CPD's CompStat program involves regular meetings at which Department leadership review data related to the performance of specific units, operations, or issues. According to CPD, CompStat is "a performance management process that is used to reduce crime, enhance implementation of Department strategies, foster compliance with Department standards, and achieve other Department goals and objectives." The program "emphasizes thorough data analysis, information-sharing, and accountability as a means of improving effectiveness within and between the various units of the Department," and includes "the development and implementation of response plans to address identified crime trends and performance concerns." CompStat presents a direct mechanism for command staff to shape unit-level priorities and operations. Ensuring that CompStat evaluates meaningful metrics, incorporates discussion of issues of community concern, and that unit enforcement strategies are appropriately adjusted in response to these metrics can improve neighborhood security and increase police legitimacy.

Potential Objectives

- Does CompStat operation help the Department's operational units meet their performance goals?
- Do CompStat performance reviews inform staffing and strategic decisions?
- Do the performance metrics used to inform CompStat meet national best practice standards?

3. PROMOTIONS

Background and Rationale

Internal promotions are, at present, based on promotional test performance, and the process is significantly administered by a contracted vendor, not by CPD. Ensuring that promotion selection criteria are rigorous, targeted, and effectively implemented has the potential to strengthen members' trust in CPD administration and reform efforts, align member incentives with Departmental goals, and cultivate and deploy high-potential talent more effectively.

Historically, CPD's merit selection process was one in which members of the Department were promoted into and through supervisory ranks based on a nomination by a high-ranking Department member, rather than performance on a promotional test. That process was suspended in 2020 by Interim Superintendent Charlie Beck. With the suspension of the merit-based promotion system comes an opportunity to account for the outcomes and impacts of the historical system and inform plans for future incarnations. The U.S. Department of Justice investigation noted that the "lack of transparency" surrounding the process of nominating and qualifying for merit promotions was a major complaint of CPD members. In response to the Public Safety section's CPD survey, members selected "fairness in the promotion process" as the top management issue in need of improvement.

Potential Objectives

- Has CPD defined clear, rigorous, and externally validated measures of knowledge, skills, abilities, and character that would be predictive of high performance at each supervisory rank?
- Are CPD's regular performance evaluations aligned to the recent results of its promotional processes?
- What is the role of outside vendors in CPD's promotional processes, and how is their work directed and evaluated?
- What sources of information did CPD's command staff rely on to assess candidate quality when making nominations under CPD's merit-based promotion process?
- Did the merit-based promotional process increase diversity across Department ranks?
- Were members' disciplinary histories adequately factored into decision-making for merit-based promotions?

4. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

Background and Rationale

Performance evaluations are a key internal control that, if used appropriately, can identify and distinguish effective police officers as well as those officers who do not meet CPD's standards for conduct and performance. [An audit conducted by OIG's Audit and Program Review \(APR\) section](#) determined that while CPD has a performance evaluation system, it is inconsistently implemented and utilized. An effective performance evaluation process would allow CPD to better manage its officers, develop the careers of its effective officers, and take necessary corrective steps for officers not meeting its standards. This project will examine whether CPD's annual performance evaluations are, as a matter of design, good accountability tools for officers and, as a matter of operational reality, used as such.

Potential Objectives

- Have all CPD officers received annual performance evaluations?
- Are performance ratings applied consistently?
- Do CPD's policies and procedures for performance evaluations comport with best practices?
- Does CPD adequately remediate concerns giving rise to evaluations that include "Requires Improvement" and "Unacceptable" ratings?

5. SERVICE CALL RESPONSE TIMES

Background and Rationale

A call for service—usually made as a phone call to 911 and handled by the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC)—is the most frequent type of community member contact with the public safety system and often the first point of contact. Uneven response times to emergencies may be foundational to inequities in the provision of public safety services overall, and lengthy response times may indicate that there are not enough CPD members available to respond to calls. In a recent hearing of the City Council's Committee on Public Safety, several aldermen commented on the importance of this topic and their interest in it. Moreover, in the Public Safety survey, CPD and community members both identified "not enough police on the street" as a significant concern, with CPD members citing this as the top challenge affecting their day-to-day performance. Finally, public conversations about the size of CPD's budget and workforce have raised questions about the allocation of its personnel and resources, and a review of district-level response times may contribute to better information and decision-making in this realm.

Potential Objectives

- Do OEMC and CPD accurately capture the data necessary to determine response times to calls for police service?

- Are there disparities in police response times across neighborhoods and demographic groups?
- Does OEMC's system of classifying incoming calls by priority level ensure an appropriate response time to the most urgent calls?
- Do CPD and OEMC have adequate staffing to ensure efficient call response times?

6. HOMICIDE CLEARANCE RATES

Background and Rationale

Clearance rates are a measure of the frequency with which a police department "clears," or solves cases, and therefore implicate a core law enforcement function. CPD's clearance rates, in particular its homicide clearance rate, have been the focus of significant scrutiny. An inability to solve violent crimes has the potential to harm CPD's standing among the community and calls into question CPD's effectiveness in its most critical functions.

According to recent media reports, a majority of homicide cases cleared by CPD in 2019 (58%) were closed as "exceptional." For these case closures, CPD makes a determination that it has enough evidence to charge a person with a crime, but factors outside of its control prevent it from doing so. Examples of cases potentially meriting an "exceptional" clearance are those in which the victim refuses to cooperate, prosecution is barred by the statute of limitations, the offender has died, or the offender has fled the jurisdiction and cannot be extradited.

In 2019, the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) published the "Review of the Chicago Police Department's Homicide Investigation Process: Observations and Recommendations." The report contained a lengthy critique of CPD's process for investigating homicides and contained dozens of recommendations to improve that process. This project will assess the extent to which CPD has responded to those critiques and implemented the accompanying recommendations.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD meet appropriate criteria for closing investigations in an "exceptional" status, without an arrest or prosecution?
- Do supervisors review cases that are designated as "exceptional" to ensure those cases meet the appropriate criteria?
- To what extent has CPD acted in response to the findings and recommendations regarding its homicide investigation process contained in the 2019 report by the DOJ and PERF?
- Is there an indication that any implemented recommendations have led to improved homicide clearance rates?

7. SWAT RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Background and Rationale

CPD's Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit is a specialized and selective unit which responds to high-risk circumstances including hostage situations, search warrant execution, and active shooters. This project will study whether SWAT is effectively recruiting, training, and retaining qualified members to perform these critical functions.

Potential Objectives

- Is CPD's SWAT unit able to recruit new members who meet its fitness, firearm, and knowledge standards?
- Does SWAT successfully retain its existing members, or do members leave the unit at a rate that makes them difficult to replace?
- Is SWAT able to promote members already in possession of its specialized training to supervisory positions?
- Is SWAT in compliance with internal and national SWAT training standards?

8. LATENT PRINT UNIT

Background and Rationale

Although many of CPD's forensic science needs are met by the State of Illinois, the Department operates a small crime lab that analyzes fingerprints. A 2009 report by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences found issues with training, accreditation, and oversight standards in the forensic sciences generally, as well as a great variation in the quality of forensic practice across jurisdictions. This project will determine whether CPD's Latent Print unit follows forensic science best practices, including accreditation, training, and quality assurance controls.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD's Latent Print unit adhere to best practices in forensic science?
- Is CPD's Latent Print unit staffed with appropriately trained and qualified personnel?

9. BEAT INTEGRITY

Background and Rationale

Beat integrity refers to an organizational principle by which patrol officers are assigned to a "beat," or specific area, and work almost entirely within that beat, getting to know the community's people and issues. Beat integrity has long been a stated focus of CPD's community policing strategy; aldermen and community stakeholders, however, have raised questions about whether CPD's beats are currently drawn to best allocate the Department's resources to the areas with the most calls for service and greatest need for police presence.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD's criteria for drawing beats align with best practices?
- Does CPD's criteria for allocating resources to beats align with best practices?
- Does CPD periodically reassess the boundaries of patrol beats and, if so, how often and using what criteria?
- Under what circumstances and how often are CPD officers required to respond to calls for service outside of their beat?
- What role will beat assignments play as CPD moves to an increased emphasis on hyper-local, neighborhood-based strategies and, simultaneously, specialized citywide teams?

B. DISCIPLINE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. ENFORCEMENT OF CPD'S RULES REQUIRING MEMBERS TO REPORT MISCONDUCT

Background and Rationale

CPD's Rules of Conduct require members to report violations of Department policy and unlawful conduct in Rules 21 and 22. Consistent and visible enforcement of these rules has the potential to combat the so-called "code of silence," by which CPD members protect fellow members who have committed misconduct. This project will build upon OIG's investigation of CPD's handling of the aftermath of the Laquan McDonald shooting, and its development of an anonymous tip line through which CPD members may report misconduct. OIG's analysis of CPD's enforcement of Rules 21 and 22 is required by Paragraph 558 of the consent decree.

Potential Objectives

- How often do COPA and BIA include Rule 21 and 22 violations for failing to report misconduct in their investigations?
- How do COPA and BIA discern when to allege violations of Rules 21 and 22 violations, and how do they reach appropriate investigative findings?
- What information exists about whether and when CPD members are failing to report misconduct of which they are aware?

2. POLICE BOARD EVIDENTIARY HEARINGS

Background and Rationale

The Police Board adjudicates disciplinary cases arising out of many of the most serious allegations of misconduct by CPD members. The Police Board conducts regular public meetings, but evidentiary hearings in disciplinary cases are conducted by hearing officers who are not themselves members of the Police Board. Members of

the Police Board vote on outcomes in misconduct cases based on records of these evidentiary hearings.

Potential Objectives

- Are Police Board hearings conducted according to best practices for the adjudication of disciplinary disputes?
- Are hearings and their ensuing decisions efficient and transparent, while respecting the due process rights of CPD members?
- Do Police Board members have access to appropriate records of evidentiary hearings when voting on the outcomes of disciplinary cases?

3. MEDIATION PROCESS FOR MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS

Background and Rationale

The consent decree directs COPA and BIA to develop a new mediation policy, by which a person making a misconduct allegation against a CPD member and the accused member may resolve the complaint. ¶¶ 510-12. The mediation process could serve as a mechanism to handle certain complaints in a manner that is more satisfactory—to both complainants and CPD members—than the regular processes for adjudication. OIG’s analysis of BIA and COPA’s mediation processes is required by Paragraph 558 of the consent decree.

Potential Objectives

- Is the mediation process used appropriately?
- Are participants satisfied with the process and outcomes?
- Is the process effective in yielding changes to a CPD member’s behavior, or do members who go through mediation continue to generate complaints for similar allegations?

4. RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT BY CPD MEMBERS

Background and Rationale

Domestic violence and sexual misconduct perpetrated by CPD members may leave victims particularly vulnerable, as victims may feel unable to rely upon the police for protection or assistance. It is critical that allegations of domestic violence and sexual misconduct by CPD members are appropriately reported and investigated, both administratively and criminally. CPD provides domestic violence advocates, whose services are available to victims of domestic violence perpetrated by CPD members; those advocates, however, are themselves CPD employees. An evaluation of current policies and processes may lead to the identification of a better means of detection and prevention, as well as improved services for victims.

Potential Objectives

- What measures does CPD take to prevent its members from engaging in domestic violence and sexual misconduct?
- Are allegations of domestic violence or sexual misconduct involving a CPD member reported and investigated appropriately?
- Is there a disparity in the outcomes of these investigations based on the demographic characteristics of the accused member or victim?
- What guidance do CPD's domestic violence advocates operate under? Are there conflicts of interest presented by the positioning of those advocates within CPD?

5. DEFICIENCIES IN WEAPONS QUALIFICATIONS

Background and Rationale

CPD officers are required to annually qualify with the firearm they carry as their primary weapon while on-duty by completing a timed shooting exercise with a minimum accuracy score. CPD officers are also required to qualify with any auxiliary weapons—additional firearms they carry on- or off-duty—as well as any Taser. Recent data suggests that each year, hundreds of officers fail to qualify with their primary weapons. Many more officers fail to qualify with auxiliary weapons, special weapons, or Tasers. This raises the risk that there is a significant number of officers who are on-duty and carrying weapons which they are not qualified to carry, increasing safety concerns for the public and fellow officers.

Potential Objectives

- How often do CPD members fail to qualify with their primary service weapon, auxiliary weapon, special weapon, or Taser?
- What factors lead to members failing to qualify with their weapons?

6. DUTY RESTRICTIONS FOR CPD MEMBERS

Background and Rationale

When investigating allegations of misconduct against a CPD member, the investigating agency may request that the accused member be stripped of their police powers and placed on restricted duty, pending the outcome of the investigation. While on restricted duty, CPD members cannot make arrests or carry a service weapon. Restricted duty members are often assigned to CPD's Alternate Response Section, where they take reports over the telephone and perform other tasks that do not require the exercise of police powers. The duration of time members spend on restricted duty is of particular concern, as the DOJ's pattern and practice investigation of CPD highlighted that misconduct investigations may take years, leaving members on restricted duty and derailing their careers. Relatedly, community members reported concerns that an officer with serious allegations of misconduct

may continue to be paid for an extended period while not performing law enforcement duties. This project will examine CPD's management of misconduct-related duty restriction for its impact, fairness, purpose, and efficiency.

Potential Objectives

- How many officers are on restricted duty because of misconduct allegations or medical issues?
- Which units have assignments or details reserved for members placed on restricted duty?
- Are there clear procedures to return members to regular duty at the conclusion of a disciplinary investigation and, if so, is CPD complying with these procedures?
- How does CPD determine whether a misconduct complaint warrants placement in a restricted duty assignment?
- Are members placed on restricted duty in a fair and equitable manner?

C. CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CHICAGO'S WELCOMING CITY ORDINANCE

Background and Rationale

Chicago's Welcoming City Ordinance generally prohibits police from detaining or arresting an immigrant at the request of, or for the purposes of, Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the federal agency charged with enforcement of immigration laws. The Welcoming City Ordinance, however, contains exceptions for undocumented individuals who (i) are defendants in a felony criminal case; (ii) have an outstanding criminal warrant; (iii) are gang members; or (iv) have been convicted of a felony. Community organizations continue to voice concerns over how CPD interacts with federal immigration authorities and what information CPD shares with such agencies.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD arrest or detain immigrants for ICE and on what basis?
- Does CPD have internal controls to ensure compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance?
- Are there disparities in treatment of or consequences for undocumented persons arrested by CPD, as opposed to documented persons arrested by CPD?

2. ASSET FORFEITURE POLICY AND PRACTICE

Background and Rationale

CPD and other law enforcement agencies are, under specific circumstances, authorized to seize personal property without compensating private citizens if the property was “used with the knowledge and consent of the owner in the commission of, or in the attempt to commit” a criminal offense, or if there was “probable cause” to believe that the property was used in a matter that is subject to civil forfeiture.

Property seized via asset forfeiture may be sold, repurposed, or destroyed by the seizing agency, resulting in revenue for that agency. Public reports have highlighted concerns about the disparate impact of asset forfeiture on low-income communities and people of color. Audits in other jurisdictions found that local law enforcement agencies have weak controls and raised doubts about whether proceeds are spent in compliance with all relevant regulations. This project will study whether CPD’s asset forfeiture program suffers from any of these issues and assess whether and how revenue from the program is reflected in CPD’s budget.

Potential Objectives

- Is CPD’s asset forfeiture program consistent with relevant laws, CPD policy, and national best practices?
- Are there adequate internal controls in place to ensure that the asset forfeiture program is conducted in a manner which is consistent with relevant laws, policies, and best practices?
- Does the program have a disparate impact on low-income communities or communities of color?
- How many forfeitures occurred in cases that did not result in criminal convictions?

3. SCHOOL-RELATED ARRESTS

Background and Rationale

Arrests that occur on school grounds, or as the result of an incident which occurred in a school, put students in direct contact with the criminal justice system and can significantly impact their futures. [An OIG APR section audit of CPD’s Juvenile Intervention and Support Center](#) (JISC) demonstrated that a substantial portion of juvenile arrests are related to incidents which occurred in a school. This project will evaluate whether CPD’s procedures for school-related arrests align with national best practices. Additionally, this review will study whether CPD collects setting-specific data regarding the number, type, and demographic distribution of school-related arrests.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD follow national best practices for arrest procedures and practices for school-related arrests, as well as circumstances warranting an arrest on school grounds?
- Does CPD collect setting-specific data regarding school-related arrests and the demographics of those arrested?

4. HANDCUFFING AND DETENTION OF YOUTHS

Background and Rationale

Pursuant to constitutional law, and as mandated by the consent decree, CPD members must consider a wide range of factors in determining whether and when to handcuff youths. However, OIG's audit of CPD's JISC revealed concern over these practices. Additionally, there have been recent, high-profile accounts of youths being handcuffed in their homes during the execution of search warrants. This project will examine whether CPD's policies and practices surrounding youth detention and handcuffing are consistent with the law and best practices.

Potential Objectives

- Are CPD's directives and practices for handcuffing and detaining youth trauma-informed, developmentally appropriate, and consistent with best practices?
- Are CPD's practices regarding handcuffing and detaining youth consistent with its directives?
- Are there demographic disparities in handcuffing and detention practices?
- For detention purposes, does CPD consider the unique needs of transgender youth?

5. INVENTORY, USE, AND IMPACT OF MILITARY-GRADE EQUIPMENT

Background and Rationale

Since the 2014 events in Ferguson, Missouri, there has been an increased public interest and concern about the use of military-grade equipment by local law enforcement agencies. Research suggests that the use of such equipment has little effect on officer safety or crime rates but has negative impacts on perceptions of the police by both communities and potential police recruits. Additionally, there is evidence that militarized police units are more often deployed in communities with predominantly Black residents. This project will consider CPD's policies on and use of military-grade equipment, and whether CPD has taken steps to mitigate the potentially harmful effects of that use.

Potential Objectives

- What is the full inventory and source of each piece of military-grade equipment owned or used by CPD?
- Is CPD in compliance with program requirements mandated by the sources of its military-grade equipment?
- What policies and training requirements does CPD have in place to ensure proper use of its military-grade equipment?
- How frequently, and for what purposes, has CPD used its military-grade equipment?
- How does CPD assess the effectiveness of its military-grade equipment?
- Has CPD evaluated the use of military-grade equipment on Chicago's communities and its police-community relationships?

6. CPD'S TREATMENT OF INTOXICATED OR INCAPACITATED PERSONS

Background and Rationale

CPD officers frequently come in contact with intoxicated or incapacitated persons while responding to calls or on patrol. State law and CPD policy prohibit officers from arresting these persons solely for being intoxicated, but allow officers to bring them into protective custody under certain circumstances. Additionally, officers can arrest such persons for any other crimes they have committed or are committing, including intoxication-related disorderly conduct. This project will examine whether CPD has suitable policies in place to allow its members to choose the appropriate disposition for an intoxicated or incapacitated person. Additionally, this project will examine whether there are any observed demographic disparities in CPD's handling of intoxicated or incapacitated persons. For instance, there is evidence that Latinx males are arrested at greater rates than any other demographic group for alcohol-related disorderly conduct, and that a substantial concentration of alcohol-related disorderly conduct arrests occurs in majority Latinx districts.

Potential Objectives

- Are there sufficient and appropriate options for CPD members who come into contact with intoxicated or incapacitated persons?
- Are CPD members who come into contact with intoxicated or incapacitated persons selecting the appropriate option?
- Are there any demographic disparities in how CPD handles intoxicated or incapacitated persons?

7. CPD'S USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

Background and Rationale

Facial recognition technology has become a widely used but controversial tool in law enforcement, due to privacy, security, and accuracy concerns. CPD has had some form of facial recognition technology in use since at least 2013. This project will evaluate CPD's controls over and use of this technology.

Potential Objectives

- Does CPD effectively control access to its facial recognition software and associated databases, to track access and ensure that only authorized individuals have access?
- Has CPD assessed the accuracy of its software?
- Has CPD developed protocols and training for the appropriate use of facial recognition, and does it ensure that these are followed?

MISSION

The City of Chicago Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent, nonpartisan oversight agency whose mission is to promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity in the administration of programs and operations of City government. OIG achieves this mission through,

- administrative and criminal investigations by its Investigations Section;
- performance audits of City programs and operations by its Audit and Program Review Section;
- inspections, evaluations and reviews of City police and police accountability programs, operations, and policies by its Public Safety Section; and
- compliance audit and monitoring of City hiring and human resources activities and issues of equity, inclusion and diversity by its Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Compliance Section.

From these activities, OIG issues reports of findings and disciplinary and other recommendations, to assure that City officials, employees, and vendors are held accountable for violations of laws and policies; to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness government operations; and to prevent, detect, identify, expose, and eliminate waste, inefficiency, misconduct, fraud, corruption, and abuse of public authority and resources.

AUTHORITY

OIG's authority to produce reports of its findings and recommendations is established in the City of Chicago Municipal Code §§ 2-56-030(d), -035(c), -110, -230, and 240.

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