CITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2026

Quarterly Report: Second Quarter 2026

July 15, 2026

DAVID GLOCKNER | INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

To the Mayor, City Council, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and Community Members of the City of Chicago:

Enclosed for your review is the public report on the operations of the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General (OIG) during the second quarter of 2026, filed with City Council pursuant to Section 2-56-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC).

This is the first report submitted during my tenure as Inspector General, which began in late May 2026, and reflects work completed during both my tenure and that of my predecessor, Deborah Witzburg. The smooth leadership transition is a testament to both former Inspector General Witzburg and the professionalism of OIG staff.

Audits

This quarter's work is notable for the completion of three significant audit projects by OIG's Audit and Program Review team. One described opportunities to improve management of the more than $8 billion owed to the City from sources such as outstanding fines, fees, and business taxes. Another evaluated whether the City Council Office of Financial Analysis (COFA) is fulfilling its mandate to provide City Council with independent financial analysis to support City Council's role in managing the City's finances. A third reviewed the City's metered water billing processes.

Investigations

OIG's Investigations section completed 11 investigations resulting in findings of misconduct by City employees, including nine as part of its initiative involving pandemic relief fraud, involving a total of more than $275,000 in fraudulently obtained loans.

Public Safety

This quarter, OIG's Public Safety section continued its oversight of Chicago's police accountability agencies, highlighted by four reviews examining key aspects of CPD and COPA operations. One assessed CPD's implementation of recommendations to strengthen homicide investigations, another evaluated the fairness and consistency of CPD's decisions to strip officers of police powers during pending investigations, a third reviewed COPA's use of streamlined processes to reduce its backlog of aging cases, and a fourth examined CPD's efforts to improve its hiring practices following a 2021 OIG review.

Compliance

We also continued our oversight of City hiring processes and promotion to ensure their fairness, as well as our monitoring of campaign contributions to candidates for City offices for potential violations of the City's campaign finance restrictions.

Strengthening Foundations

In addition to managing our day-to-day work of audits, investigations, and oversight, we have taken advantage of the leadership transition to conduct a wide-ranging review of OIG's internal processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Among other initiatives, this has included efforts to reduce the time required to complete investigations and audits, ensure our audit focus aligns with the City's most significant challenges, expand use of OIG's data analytics capabilities in audits and investigations, and strengthen partnerships and transparency with other elements of City government while preserving OIG's critical independence. As reviewers of the effectiveness and efficiency of other parts of City government, we must continually challenge ourselves to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our own operations.

I am excited about the work to come, and the talent and dedication of the OIG team. In addition, I am grateful for the support of colleagues across City government for OIG's work. I look forward to reporting more about our efforts in future quarters.

Respectfully,

David Glockner
Inspector General
City of Chicago

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This quarterly report provides an overview of the operations of OIG from April 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026, and includes information required by the MCC.

I | Mission of the Office of Inspector General

OIG's mission is to promote economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity by identifying corruption, waste, and mismanagement in City government.[1] OIG accomplishes its mission through administrative and criminal investigations; program and policy work on effectiveness, efficiency, and equity; and transparency initiatives.

When OIG investigates and sustains allegations of misconduct, it issues summary reports of investigations to the appropriate authority, City management officials, and/or the Office of the Mayor, with investigative findings and recommendations for corrective action and discipline. Narrative summaries of sustained administrative investigations, i.e., those typically involving violations of the City's Personnel Rules, Debarment Rules, and Ethics Ordinance—and the resulting department or agency actions—are released in quarterly reports. OIG's investigations resulting in criminal sanctions or civil recovery actions are summarized in quarterly reports following public action (e.g., indictment) and updated in ensuing quarterly reports as court developments warrant.

OIG's performance audits, programmatic inquiries, advisories, and other reports are directed to the appropriate agency for comment and response, and are then published on the OIG website. From time to time, OIG also issues notifications to a City department for attention and comment; those notifications are summarized, along with any response, in the ensuing quarterly report.

OIG's data analysis and visualization work is available on its Information Portal.

Finally, OIG issues reports as required by the City's hiring and employment plans and policies and as otherwise necessary to carry out its functions in overseeing hiring and promotion processes across the City.

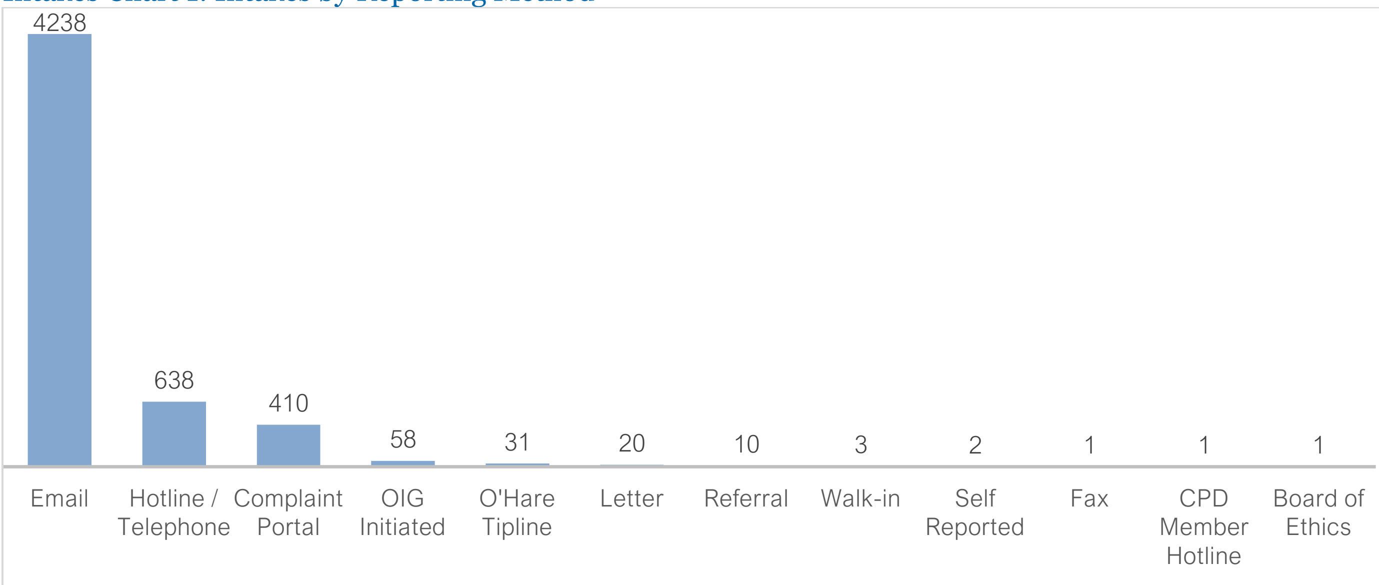
[1] "City government" includes the City of Chicago and any sister agency which enters into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City for the provision of oversight services by OIG.

II | Intakes

1 | Intakes Received This Quarter

OIG received 5,413[2] intakes this quarter. The following chart shows the various reporting methods by which those intakes were received.[3]

Intakes Chart 1: Intakes by Reporting Method



In determining whether to open an inquiry into issues raised during intake, OIG evaluates, among other factors, the nature of the issue raised; which of OIG's sections might be best equipped to address the issue; and, if an intake alleges misconduct, the potential magnitude or significance of the allegations.[4] Following this review, OIG may open an investigative or non-investigative inquiry, decline an intake, or refer it to another agency or City department. The following information outlines the actions OIG has taken in response to intakes received this quarter.

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[2] Of the 5,413 intakes OIG received, 2,331 were submitted via emails with substantially similar content.

[3] OIG initiated intakes are intakes that were submitted by an OIG employee.

[4] As further described below, some intakes are discontinued when, after review in OIG's intake process, they are determined to be not amenable to further consideration.

In Q2 2026, OIG made 389[5] intake referrals to City departments[6] or other agencies.[7] The total number of referrals (see chart below) may be greater than the number of OIG referred intakes, as a single OIG intake may be referred to more than one agency.

Table 1: Referred Intakes

Referred Agency	Number of Referrals
Chicago Police Department	188
Chicago Civilian Office of Police Accountability	85
Chicago Department of Human Resources	36
Chicago Public Schools Office of Inspector General	18
Chicago Fire Department	13
Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation	8
Chicago Department of Aviation	6
Chicago Department of Water Management	6
Chicago Department of Transportation	5
Illinois Office of Executive Inspector General	5
Chicago Housing Authority Office of Inspector General	4
Cook County Office of Independent Inspector General	3
Illinois Department of Human Services Office of Inspector General	3
Illinois Office of Attorney General	3
Chicago Department of Finance	2
Chicago Department of Fleet and Facility Management	2
Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications	2
Chicago Park District Office of Inspector General	2
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Office of Inspector General	2
Chicago Heights Police Department	1
Chicago Office of Public Safety Administration	1
City Colleges of Chicago Office of Inspector General	1
Cook County Clerk of the Circuit Court Office of Inspector General	1
Corydon Police Department	1
Gurnee Police Department	1
Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services Office of Inspector General	1
Illinois Secretary of State (SOS) OIG	1
US Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) OIG	1

[5] OIG referred 389 intakes to the agencies listed in Table 1. Some intakes were referred to more than one agency, resulting in a total of 404 referrals.

[6] OIG refers intakes to other City departments under limited circumstances. These circumstances include, but are not necessarily limited to, intakes involving CPD members which are referred pursuant to the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, intakes involving allegations of violations of the City's Diversity and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, and intakes which provide notification of publicly available information on an arrest of a City employee.

[7] Pursuant to MCC § 2-56-120, OIG does not report here referred intakes in which "(i) the complaint addresses potential criminal conduct and has been referred to a state or federal law enforcement agency, and (ii) the investigation of the conduct at issue is ongoing, and (iii) in the judgment of the inspector general, public disclosure of the referral would compromise the effectiveness of the investigation."

Referred Agency	Number of Referrals
Waukegan Police Department	1
Worth Police Department	1
Total	404

OIG may discontinue intakes that are, for a variety of reasons, not amenable to further consideration. Specifically, if after review, an intake is determined to lack sufficient information or clarity in describing the alleged misconduct, waste, or inefficiency to provide a basis for investigative follow-up, or is incoherent, incomprehensible, or factually impossible, it is designated as "Do Not Process" and is discontinued. If a communication received and cataloged as an intake is determined to be an automated, duplicate, accidental, irrelevant, or inappropriate electronic message, it is designated as "Spam" and discontinued.

Finally, if a communication received and cataloged as an intake is determined to be a question or request for information that can be directly answered by OIG, it is designated as an "Inquiry," responded to, and discontinued.

In Q2 2026, OIG discontinued 2,085 intakes.

Table 2: Discontinued Intakes

Category of Discontinued Intakes	Number of Discontinued Intakes
Do not process	1,158
Spam	506
Inquiries	421
Total	2,085

Pursuant to MCC § 2-56-050(b), if OIG receives an intake that constitutes a complaint alleging a violation of the Governmental Ethics Ordinance (GEO), MCC § 2-156, by any elected or appointed City officer, City employee, or any other person subject to the GEO, OIG may only: (i) decline to open an investigation if OIG determines that the complaint lacks foundation or does not relate to a violation of MCC § 2-156; (ii) refer the matter to the appropriate authority if OIG determines that the potential violation is minor and can be resolved internally as a personnel matter; or (iii) open an investigation.

In Q2 2026, OIG declined 37 complaints alleging violations of the GEO.

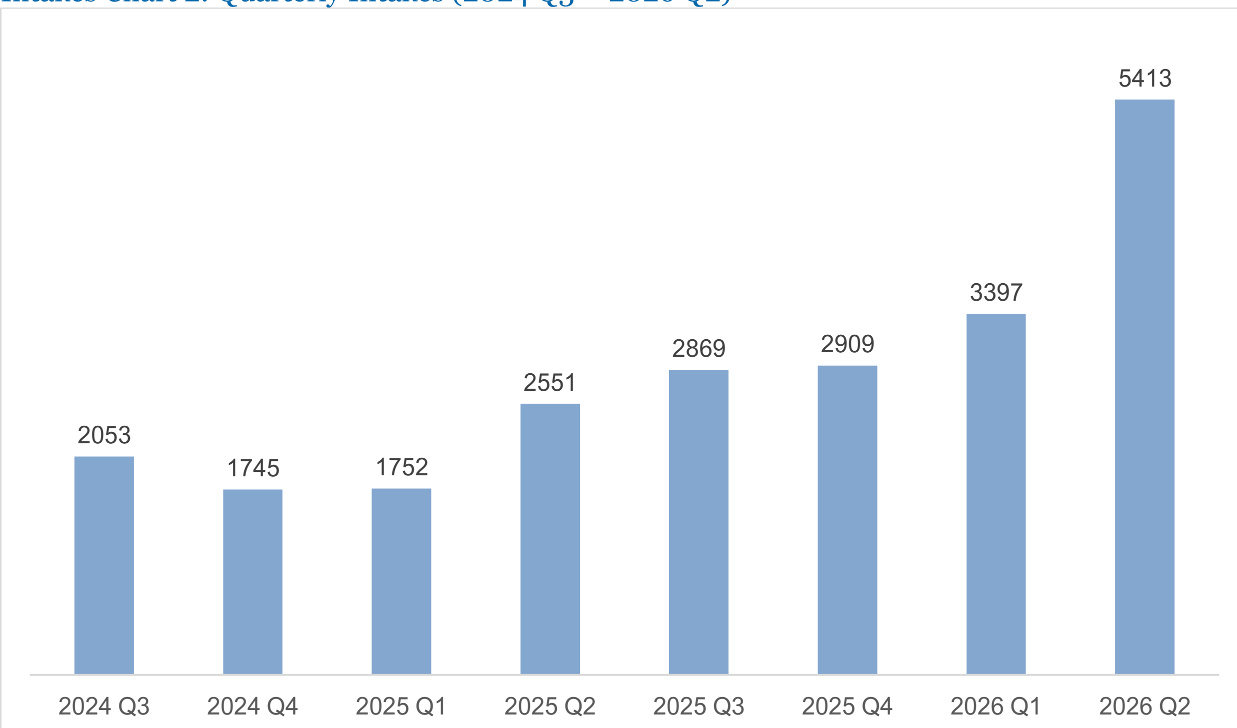
Table 3: Ethics Complaints Declined

Category of Declined Ethics Complaints	Number of Declined Ethics Complaints
Complaint lacks foundation	22
Failure to allege a violation of MCC § 2-156	10
Complaint of the same alleged conduct already received	5
Total	37

2 | Intake Activity Over Time

The table below presents the number of intakes received per quarter; for the past eight quarters.

Intakes Chart 2: Quarterly Intakes (2024 Q3 – 2026 Q2)[8]



[8] Of the 5,413 intakes OIG received in second quarter 2026, 2,331 were submitted via emails with substantially similar content.

III | Investigations

OIG's Investigations section undertakes both criminal and administrative investigations into the conduct of City officers, employees, and other entities, including contractors, subcontractors, and lobbyists. OIG may initiate an investigation either in response to a complaint or on its own initiative.

The information to follow provides an overview of OIG's investigative work this quarter and fulfills the reporting requirements set out in §§ 2-56-080 and -120 of the MCC, as well as the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Public Building Commission (PBC)[9] of Chicago and OIG.

A | Misconduct Investigations

1 | Investigative Activity This Quarter

As of the close of this quarter, OIG has 243 active investigations. During Q2 2026, OIG initiated 12 investigations, of which 2 were self-initiated, and concluded 38 investigations.

2 | Open Matters

OIG's 243 currently open misconduct investigations involve a range of subjects and types of alleged misconduct.

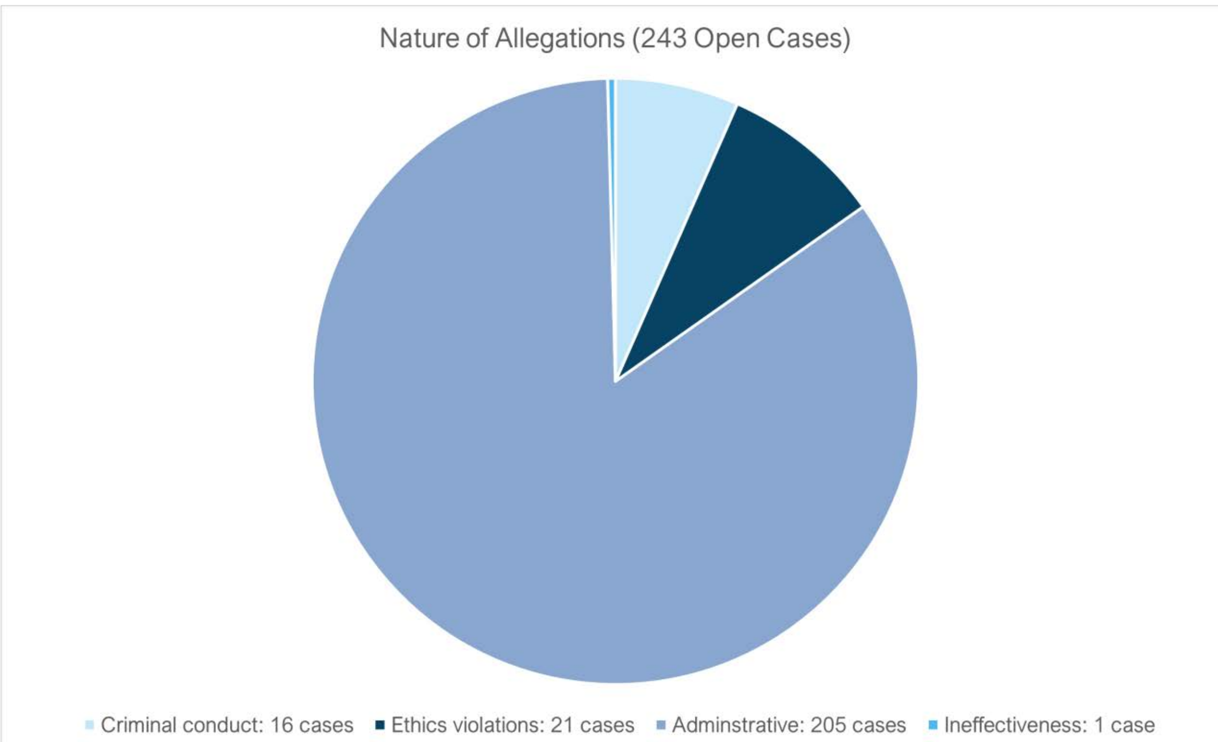
Table 4: Subject of Investigations

Subject of Investigations	Number of Investigations
City employees	202
Elected officials	14
Contractors, subcontractors, and persons seeking contracts	22
Licensees	2
Appointed officials	0
Other	3
Total	243

[9] Created by state legislation in 1956, PBC is responsible for planning, designing, and constructing municipal buildings, including schools, libraries, fieldhouses, and fire stations. See: https://pbcchicago.com/.

Table 5: Nature of Allegations Under Investigation

Nature of Allegations	Number of Cases
Misconduct	**242**
- Criminal conduct	16
- Ethics violations	21
- Administrative[10]	205
Ineffectiveness	1
Waste/inefficiency	0
Total	243



a | *Illinois v. Chicago*, Consent Decree Paragraph 481 Investigations

Under collective bargaining agreements between the City of Chicago and certain members of the Chicago Police Department (CPD), OIG may only investigate allegations of misconduct concerning an incident or event which occurred more than five years prior to the date of the complaint or allegation, with written authorization from CPD's superintendent. Pursuant to Paragraph 481 of the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, if OIG requests the superintendent's authorization to open such an investigation, the superintendent must respond within 30 days.

During this quarter, OIG did not request the Superintendent's authorization to open any investigation pursuant to Paragraph 481.

[10] An allegation of Administrative misconduct refers to investigations in which violations of the City's employee personnel rules or other departmental policies are alleged.

b | Investigations Open Over Twelve Months

As required by MCC § 2-56-080, OIG reports each quarter on active investigations which have been open for more than 12 months. Of OIG's 243 investigations pending as of June 30, 2026, 182 have been open for more than 12 months. Most cases remain pending because (1) they are complex or resource-intensive investigations that may require resolution of legal issues or involve multiple subjects; (2) they involve allegations that may be the subject of criminal investigation being conducted jointly with law enforcement investigative or prosecutorial partners at the federal, state, or local level; or (3) they were extended to allocate resources to higher risk, more time-sensitive investigations.

Reducing the number of investigations open over 12 months is a high priority for OIG, and since late May 2026 the office has taken a series of actions to improve the timeliness of investigations. We expect to see the impact of those measures beginning in reporting for Q3 2026.

Table 6: Investigations Open Over Twelve Months, Q2 2026

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2022-000041039	False statements/violation of department rules
C2022-000041245	Criminal violation
C2022-000043912	False statement
C2022-000043865	Fraud
C2022-000043921	Secondary employment violation
C2022-000044065	False statements
C2022-000044091	Residency violation
C2022-000044122	Criminal violation
C2023-000000026	Criminal violation
C2023-000000027	Criminal violation
C2023-000000032	Official misconduct
C2023-000000061	Fraud
C2023-000000109	Conduct unbecoming
C2023-000000128	Criminal violation
C2023-000000152	Criminal violation
C2023-000000164	Conduct unbecoming
C2023-000000166	Criminal violation
C2023-000000178	Criminal violation
C2023-000000179	Retaliation
C2023-000000180	Ethics violation
C2023-000000183	Fraud
C2023-000000189	Theft
C2023-000000215	Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) fraud

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2023-000000260	Ethics violation
C2023-000000276	PPP fraud
C2023-000000277	PPP fraud
C2023-000000278	PPP fraud
C2023-000000281	Criminal violation
C2023-000000282	Criminal violation
C2023-000000332	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2023-000000344	Firearms in workplace violation
C2023-000000360	Residency violation
C2024-000000006	Unlawful eavesdropping
C2024-000000013	Residency violation
C2024-000000017	Personnel violation
C2024-000000024	PPP fraud
C2024-000000025	Duty disability fraud
C2024-000000047	Obstruction
C2024-000000057	Bribery
C2024-000000059	Theft
C2024-000000072	EEO violation
C2024-000000082	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000102	Theft
C2024-000000116	Obstruction
C2024-000000134	Ethics violation
C2024-000000143	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000170	Criminal violation
C2024-000000173	Retaliation
C2024-000000182	Criminal violation
C2024-000000183	Criminal violation
C2024-000000190	Criminal violation
C2024-000000193	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000214	False statement(s)
C2024-000000217	PPP fraud
C2024-000000218	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000220	Residency violation
C2024-000000227	Procurement fraud

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2024-000000267	Ethics violation
C2024-000000275	PPP fraud
C2024-000000277	PPP fraud
C2024-000000279	PPP fraud
C2024-000000281	PPP fraud
C2024-000000282	PPP fraud
C2024-000000283	PPP fraud
C2024-000000295	Bribery
C2024-000000296	PPP fraud
C2024-000000298	Criminal violation
C2024-000000300	PPP fraud
C2024-000000301	PPP fraud
C2024-000000303	PPP fraud
C2024-000000305	PPP fraud
C2024-000000306	PPP fraud
C2024-000000311	Ethics violation/Bribery
C2024-000000312	PPP fraud
C2024-000000314	PPP fraud
C2024-000000328	PPP fraud
C2024-000000329	PPP fraud
C2024-000000331	PPP fraud
C2024-000000334	PPP fraud
C2024-000000335	PPP fraud
C2024-000000342	PPP fraud
C2024-000000346	PPP fraud
C2024-000000350	PPP fraud
C2024-000000351	PPP fraud
C2024-000000354	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000355	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000369	Theft
C2024-000000372	Fraud
C2024-000000378	Residency violation
C2024-000000379	WBE fraud
C2024-000000407	MWBE fraud

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2024-000000408	Theft
C2024-000000409	Residency violation
C2024-000000430	PPP fraud
C2024-000000432	PPP fraud
C2024-000000438	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000447	Personnel rule violation
C2024-000000448	PPP fraud
C2024-000000449	PPP fraud
C2024-000000451	PPP fraud
C2024-000000452	PPP fraud
C2024-000000471	Theft
C2024-000000473	Criminal violation
C2024-000000481	PPP fraud
C2024-000000482	PPP fraud
C2024-000000484	PPP fraud
C2024-000000489	PPP fraud
C2024-000000490	PPP fraud
C2024-000000492	PPP fraud
C2024-000000498	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2024-000000499	PPP fraud
C2024-000000504	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000003	PPP fraud
C2025-000000004	PPP fraud
C2025-000000005	PPP fraud
C2025-000000006	Firearms policy violation
C2025-000000007	Ethics violation
C2025-000000008	Firearms policy violation
C2025-000000012	Ethics violation
C2025-000000013	PPP fraud
C2025-000000014	PPP fraud
C2025-000000015	PPP fraud
C2025-000000016	PPP fraud
C2025-000000022	MBE fraud
C2025-000000023	PPP fraud

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2025-000000032	Ethics violation
C2025-000000033	Firearms policy violation
C2025-000000044	PPP fraud
C2025-000000045	Fraud
C2025-000000046	PPP fraud
C2025-000000047	PPP fraud
C2025-000000048	PPP fraud
C2025-000000049	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000057	Fraud
C2025-000000060	PPP fraud
C2025-000000072	Residency violation
C2025-000000077	Ethics violation
C2025-000000078	Residency violation
C2025-000000079	Hostile work environment/Retaliation
C2025-000000080	PPP Fraud
C2025-000000081	PPP Fraud
C2025-000000129	Fraud
C2025-000000130	PPP fraud
C2025-000000138	PPP fraud
C2025-000000139	PPP fraud
C2025-000000154	Ethics violation
C2025-000000159	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000160	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000161	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000162	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000163	Ethics violation
C2025-000000166	Sexual harassment
C2025-000000167	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000169	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000170	PPP fraud
C2025-000000174	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000175	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000180	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000182	Ethics violation/PPP fraud

Case ID	General Nature of Allegations
C2025-000000183	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000184	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000185	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000186	Residency violation
C2025-000000197	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000198	Ethics violation
C2025-000000199	PPP fraud
C2025-000000200	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000203	PPP fraud
C2025-000000204	PPP fraud
C2025-000000211	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000212	PPP fraud
C2025-000000213	PPP fraud
C2025-000000214	PPP fraud
C2025-000000215	PPP fraud
C2025-000000216	PPP fraud
C2025-000000217	PPP fraud
C2025-000000224	Personnel rule violation
C2025-000000236	Bribery
C2025-000000239	Ethics violation
C2025-000000241	Ethics violation/PPP fraud
C2025-000000242	PPP fraud
C2025-000000243	PPP fraud

3 | Public Building Commission Complaints and Investigations

MCC § 2-56-030 empowers OIG to exercise its powers and duties with respect to any sister agency pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with that agency, and it does so with respect to PBC.

In Q2 2026, OIG received no new complaint(s) related to PBC.

B | Sustained Administrative Investigations

OIG investigations may result in administrative sanctions, criminal charges, or both. Investigations leading to administrative sanctions involve violations of City rules, policies or procedures, and/or waste or inefficiency. For sustained administrative cases, OIG produces summary reports of investigation—a summary and analysis of the evidence and recommendations for disciplinary or other corrective action. OIG sends these reports to the appropriate authority as prescribed in the MCC, including the Mayor's Office and affected City departments.

Below is an overview of sustained investigative matters and, pursuant to MCC § 2-56-110, deidentified synopses of administrative investigations completed and eligible to be reported as sustained investigative matters. A matter is not eligible for reporting until, pursuant to the MCC, the relevant City department has had 30 days (with the potential for an extension of an additional 30 days) to respond to OIG's findings and recommendations,[11] and to inform OIG of what action(s) the department intends to take. Departments must follow strict protocols set forth in the City's Personnel Rules, Procurement Rules, and/or applicable collective bargaining agreements, prior to imposing discipline or other corrective action.[12]

In addition to OIG's findings, each synopsis includes the action taken by the department in response to OIG's recommendations. These synopses are intended to illustrate the general nature and outcome of the cases for public reporting purposes and thus may not contain all allegations and/or findings for each case.

1 | Failing to Follow Procedure; Providing False Information (C2023-000000054)

An OIG investigation established that a Department of Transportation (CDOT) employee violated the City of Chicago Vehicle and Equipment Policy and the City of Chicago Personnel Rules by failing to follow the procedure for traffic accidents involving City vehicles and providing CDOT with false information regarding multiple traffic accidents involving their City vehicle.

OIG found that the employee's conduct violated City of Chicago Personnel Rule XVIII, Section 1, Subsection 6 (failing to disclose any information requested or providing a false or misleading answer to any question in any application, questionnaire, information form or other document provided by the City), Subsection 8 (making false, inaccurate or deliberately incomplete statements in an official inquiry, investigation or other official proceeding), Subsection 29 (failing to take action as needed to complete an assignment or perform a task safely), Subsection 35 (acting negligently or willfully in the course of employment so as to damage public or private property or cause injury to any person), and Subsection 48 (violating any departmental regulations, rules or procedures).

OIG recommended that CDOT terminate the employee and work with the Department of Human Resources (DHR) to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CDOT preliminary agreed with OIG's recommendations.

2 | Violation of Equal Employment Opportunity Policy; Impeding CPD's Goals; Failure to Perform Any Duty (C2023-000000118)

An OIG investigation established that a then-employee of CPD, a minor at the time, dressed in a German military uniform and goosestepped across a stage at their high school, eventually saluting.

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[11] PBC has 60 days to respond to a summary report of investigation by stating a description of any disciplinary or administrative action taken by the Commission. If PBC chooses not to take action or takes an action different from that recommended by OIG, PBC must describe that action and explain the reasons for that action.

[12] In some instances, OIG may defer the reporting of a matter against an individual until the conclusion of an investigation of other individuals connected to the same misconduct, so as to preserve investigative equities and to assure that the administrative due process rights of those subject to the continuing investigation are protected.

The uniform, march, and salute created the impression that the individual was evoking Nazi Germany. The conduct violated Rule 2 of CPD Rules and Regulations (prohibiting conduct impeding the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or bringing discredit upon the Department).

The employee resigned from CPD. Had the employee remained a City employee, OIG would have recommended that CPD discharge them from City employment. OIG recommended that CPD find that the evidence established the above-mentioned violations, find that the employee engaged in serious misconduct, and work with DHR to designate the employee as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD indicated it would work with DHR to place the former employee on the ineligible for rehire list.

OIG's investigation also established that a CPD employee created an offensive work environment when they showed other employees in the workplace a photo of the above-described individual wearing the German military uniform, which was reasonably perceived to be a Nazi uniform. The employee violated CPD's Employee Resource E01-01, Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, CPD Rule 3 (failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy), and Rule 6 (disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral). OIG further found that the employee gave a false statement in an interview with OIG, in violation of CPD Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the employee and work with DHR to designate the employee as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD agreed with OIG's recommendation.

In addition, OIG's investigation established that a senior CPD employee failed to appropriately report the misconduct when required to do so, in violation of Rule 5 (failure to perform any duty) and Rule 6 (disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral) of CPD Rules and Regulations.

OIG recommended that CPD impose discipline against the employee, commensurate with the gravity of their violations, past disciplinary record, and any other relevant considerations. In response, CPD reprimanded the employee.

3 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000271)

An OIG investigation established that a CPD police officer (PO) provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for a federal Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL), two federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans, and PPP loan forgiveness. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $54,310 in PPP loan funds and received PPP loan forgiveness for one of the PPP loans.

OIG found that the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations, Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).
OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate the PO as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

4 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000291)

An OIG investigation established that a former CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for a federal PPP loan and loan forgiveness. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $20,832 in PPP loan funds.

OIG found that the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), Rule 3 (any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals) and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

The PO resigned from CPD during OIG's investigation. Accordingly, OIG recommended that CPD work with the DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendation.

5 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000293)

An OIG investigation established that a former CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for two federal PPP loans and loan forgiveness. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $41,666 in PPP loan funds.

OIG found the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), Rule 3 (any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

The PO resigned from CPD during OIG's investigation. Accordingly, OIG recommended that CPD work with DHR to designate the former PO as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendation.

6 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000294)

An OIG investigation established that a CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO authorized a third party to apply for a federal PPP loan on the PO's behalf. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO received $1,000 in EIDL loan funds.

OIG found that the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations, Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

7 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000304)

An OIG investigation established that a CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for two federal PPP loans. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $41,666 in PPP loan funds.

OIG found that the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations, Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

8 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000313)

An OIG investigation established that a CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for a federal PPP loan. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $20,000 in PPP loan funds.

OIG found the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), Rule 3 (any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

9 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000332)

An OIG investigation established that a CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for a federal PPP loan and PPP loan forgiveness. As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $20,833 in PPP loan funds.

OIG found the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), Rule 3 (any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

10 | PPP Loan Fraud; False Statements; Bringing Discredit to CPD (C2024-000000333)

An OIG investigation has established that a CPD PO provided materially false statements on federal documents when the PO applied for a federal EIDL, a federal PPP loan, and PPP loan forgiveness.

As a result of the materially false statements, the PO illegally obtained $82,332 in government funds and received PPP loan forgiveness.

OIG found that the PO violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (false statements) and CPD Rules and Regulations, Rule 1 (violation of any law or ordinance), Rule 2 (any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department), and Rule 14 (making a false report, written or oral).

OIG recommended that CPD discharge the PO and work with DHR to designate them as ineligible for rehire. In response, CPD preliminarily agreed with OIG's recommendations.

11 | Failure to Provide Information on Statement of Financial Interests (C2025-000000171)

An OIG investigation established that a Department of Water Management (DWM) assistant district superintendent failed to disclose information on their 2021 Statement of Financial Interests (SOFI) to the Board of Ethics (BOE). The employee applied for a PPP loan in 2021, claiming business income over $1,000 in 2020, and provided invoices from the business in 2020 which totaled over $1,000, but did not disclose that business and income on their 2021 SOFI.

OIG found that the employee violated the GEO, § 2-156-160 (establishing SOFI filing requirements).

OIG recommended that BOE find probable cause to believe that the employee violated the GEO, pursue appropriate sanctions or fines, and require the employee to file a corrected or supplemental SOFI. In response, BOE found probable cause to believe that the employee violated the GEO. The employee is entitled to meet with BOE to contest that finding.

C | Synopses of and Developments in Charged Criminal Cases

OIG's criminal investigations may uncover violations of local, state, or federal criminal laws, which may be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Illinois Attorney General's Office, or Cook County State's Attorney's Office, as appropriate. For the purposes of OIG quarterly summaries, criminal cases are considered concluded when the subject(s) of the case is publicly charged by complaint, information, or indictment.

1 | United States of America v. Eric Sanders, 25 CR 717 (Northern District of Illinois)

On November 4, 2025, Eric Sanders, former General Manager of Airport Operations at the Chicago Department of Aviation (CDA), was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States, tax evasion, and filing a false tax return. OIG conducted the investigation jointly with multiple federal agencies. On June 29, 2026, Sanders pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371. Sanders' plea agreement with the United States Attorney's Office acknowledged that Sanders conspired to conceal that he controlled two companies that received hundreds of thousands of dollars from an unnamed company for purported snow removal work at O'Hare International Airport. Sanders had contractual oversight over the unnamed company, and the unnamed company paid the two companies Sanders controlled as subcontractors for purported snow removal services. Sanders provided preferential treatment to the unnamed company by giving it advanced notice of the need for snow removal services to enable it to get the work and by intentionally misbilling work in a way that financially benefited the company.

D | Special Investigations

In addition to its investigative work in response to complaints, OIG engages in certain proactive investigative projects.

1 | Campaign Finance Investigations

The MCC bans City vendors, lobbyists, and those seeking to do business with the City from contributing more than $1,500 each year to any elected City official or candidate's political campaign. Moreover, lobbyists and entities in which a lobbyist has an ownership interest in excess of 7.5% are restricted from contributing any amount to the Mayor. Other rules and regulations, such as Executive Order 2011-4, place further restrictions on donations.[13]

Campaign contributions that potentially violate the MCC are sometimes identified through complaints; in addition, OIG's Center for Information Technology and Analytics matches campaign contribution data against data from a variety of sources, including City contracts and records of payments made by the City, to identify potentially improper contributions.

Pursuant to MCC § 2-156-445, "[a]ny person who solicits, accepts, offers or makes a financial contribution that violates the limits set forth in this section…shall not be deemed in violation of this section if such person returns or requests in writing the return of such financial contribution within ten calendar days of the recipient's or contributor's knowledge of the violation." Accordingly, once a potential violation is identified, OIG notifies the donor and the donation recipient of the violation and provides the individual or entity ten days to challenge the determination or cure the violation by returning the excess donation.[14] If the excess donation is returned in a timely manner, or it is determined that a violation did not occur, OIG closes the matter as not sustained. In the event the matter is not cured or successfully challenged, OIG will sustain the violation and deliver the case to BOE for adjudication.

This quarter, OIG resolved one campaign finance matter, resulting in the return of $2,000 in improper contributions. Details are provided in Table 7.

[13] Executive Order 2011-4 places a restriction on the mayor and City contractors by prohibiting City contractors, owners of City contractors, spouses or domestic partners of owners of City contractors, subcontractors to a City contractor on a City contract, owners of subcontractors to a City contractor on a City contract, and spouses or domestic partners of owners of subcontractors to a City contractor on a City contract from making contributions of any amount to the mayor. Any contract negotiated, entered into, or performed in violation of any of the provisions of this Order shall be terminable by the City.

[14] If the donor and/or recipient was already aware that the excess donation was a violation at the time the donation was made, then they may not be entitled to notice and opportunity to cure the violation and avoid a fine.

Table 7: Campaign Finance Activity

Case #	Aggregate Donation Amount (Year)	Donation Source	Donation Recipient	Amount of Returned Funds
C2025-000000028	$3,500 (2023)	Person doing business with the City	Elected official of the City	$2,000

E | Fines and Recoveries

In this quarter, BOE reached one new settlement on fines with the subject of an OIG investigation in which BOE found probable cause to believe that the subject had violated the GEO. All BOE settlement agreements are available to the public on the City's website. Because settlements with BOE, including the names of subjects, are public pursuant to MCC § 2-156-385(4), OIG includes the names of the subject of its investigations.

1 | Misuse of City Title and Position; Unauthorized Use of City Property to Conduct Secondary Employment (25017.IG)

On May 1, 2026, Adedunke Sonaike, director of finance at CDA, entered into a settlement agreement with BOE following BOE's determination that Sonaike had violated the GEO by using her City position, email, and title to contact City employees on behalf of her outside business. Sonaike agreed to pay a $5,000 fine.

IV | Public Safety

OIG's Public Safety section, established in 2016 by City Council, works to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of CPD and Chicago's police accountability agencies, and to transform the critical relationship between CPD and the communities it serves. The Public Safety section conducts independent and objective evaluations, inspections, and reviews of the operations of CPD, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), and the Police Board, as well as inspections of closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA), to evaluate for material investigative deficiencies. The section's powers and duties are codified in MCC § 2-56-230.

A | Evaluations and Reviews

The Public Safety section conducts program and systems-focused evaluations and reviews of CPD, COPA, and the Police Board. Based on the findings of these inquiries, OIG makes recommendations to improve the policies, procedures, and practices of those entities. Below we summarize the five Public Safety section reports released this quarter.

1 | Review of the Chicago Police Department's Implementation of Recommendations to Improve Its Homicide Investigations[15]

In 2019, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), with support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), published a report evaluating CPD's homicide investigation process and suggesting improvements. Among its recommendations were eight immediately actionable recommendations that specifically addressed the homicide investigation process. OIG reviewed CPD's implementation of those eight recommendations and found that CPD has made substantial progress but implementation is not yet complete.

2 | Fairness and Consistency in the Chicago Police Department's Relief of Police Powers[16]

CPD may relieve, or "strip," a CPD member of their police powers and place them in an administrative assignment while they are under investigation as a safeguard against additional misconduct and damage to the Department's reputation and credibility. The relief of police powers, when implemented fairly and transparently, can serve as an effective safeguard for public safety and to uphold public trust in CPD. OIG examined the policies, processes, and controls BIA and COPA have in place for recommending the suspension or restoration of police powers during misconduct investigations. OIG also analyzed the Department's criteria for relieving officers of police powers and the consistency with which this action was taken.

OIG found that CPD consistently relieves officers of police powers when they are arrested. However, OIG found the Department did not consistently remove police powers for members being investigated for Rule 14 allegations. OIG further found that CPD lacks procedural controls, such as periodic reviews, for cases in which members remain relieved of police powers for prolonged

[15] Published April 2, 2026. See https://igchicago.org/publications/cpd-homicide-investigations/.

[16] Published April 9, 2026. See https://igchicago.org/publications/cpd-relief-of-police-powers/.

periods and provides limited communication to members regarding the status of their cases. Finally, OIG found that while CPD keeps records of cases in which members are relieved of police powers, it does not document all cases in which relief of police powers was considered or recommended. CPD also does not document the Superintendent's decision and accompanying rationale, limiting any analysis of the fairness and consistency of the practice.

OIG recommended that CPD adopt policies governing the relief of members' police powers and provide regular status updates for all accused members pending investigation as required by Department policy and the Consent Decree. Among other recommendations, OIG urged CPD to document all recommendations to relieve police powers along with the Superintendent's decision and rationale. Finally, OIG recommended that CPD promptly notify COPA of any member relieved of police powers.

Regarding COPA's role in the relief of police powers process, OIG found that COPA's policy only requires it to consider recommending relief of police powers in the context of what COPA defines as Major Case Incidents—serious incidents generally involving firearm discharges by Department members, deaths resulting from vehicle pursuits, deaths in custody, and other actions by Department members resulting in deaths. While COPA may consider relieving officers of their police powers in investigations that are not Major Case Incidents, OIG found no evidence that it regularly does so. Additionally, COPA did not document its consideration of relief of police powers in all Major Case Incidents, despite a requirement to do so.

OIG recommended that COPA follow its existing policy requiring it to consider recommending relief of police powers in Major Case Incident investigations. Additionally, OIG recommended that COPA document any consideration given to recommending the relief of police powers in its investigations in its electronic case management system and provide timely and substantive investigative status updates to accused members, as required by existing COPA policy and MCC § 2-78-135. Finally, OIG recommended that COPA document and complete a monthly review of all recommendations for relief of police powers made to CPD, as required by COPA policy.

3 | Review of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability's Timeliness Initiative[17]

From July 2023 through January 2024, COPA reduced its backlog of investigations 18 months or older via its Timeliness Initiative.[18] Through this effort, COPA reviewed investigations, resolved those involving what it considered to be "low level" infractions with Non-Disciplinary Closures (NDCs), and recommended training in lieu of discipline for any allegations which would have been sustained under typical investigative circumstances. The Public Safety section conducted an inquiry into COPA's Timeliness Initiative and found that although COPA reduced its backlog, it did not consistently adhere to its own self-created "Review Criteria" guidelines.

Among other findings, OIG found that COPA did not adhere to its guidelines intended to ensure serious misconduct investigations were not closed under the Timeliness Initiative. COPA set narrow parameters for excluding cases, with the result that numerous cases raising serious allegations

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[17] Published June 17, 2026. See https://igchicago.org/publications/review-of-the-civilian-office-of-accountabilitys-timeliness-initiative/.

[18] COPA refers to this effort as the "Timeliness Initiative" in statements and the "Timeliness Initiative Project (TIP)" within its documentation. Therefore, OIG uses these terms interchangeably within this inquiry.

were closed under the Timeliness Initiative. Further, COPA did not consider members' complaint histories when determining whether misconduct investigations should be eligible for closure under the Timeliness Initiative. Finally, COPA did not verify that CPD implemented any of the training recommendations it made related to misconduct identified within its Timeliness Initiative investigations despite stating that training recommendations were the appropriate outcome for these investigations.

Since the Timeliness Initiative, COPA has reported its aging and open investigations have decreased. However, the concerns raised by OIG's inquiry bear on the execution of this case management strategy and are relevant for COPA to consider as it continues to close cases using non-disciplinary pathways.

4 | Follow up to OIG's Evaluation of the Demographic Impacts of the Chicago Police Department's Hiring Process[19]

In 2021, OIG evaluated the demographic impact of the CPD hiring process, examining demographic patterns of candidate attrition at each hiring stage.[20] Since OIG's initial report, CPD strengthened its hiring process by establishing the Recruitment and Retention Unit, developing a recruitment strategic plan to increase workforce diversity, assessing the hiring process for bias, speeding up the hiring process, and improving communication and test preparation material. CPD also expanded targeted recruitment efforts, including outreach to CPS graduates and female veterans. Notably, CPD allows candidates to remain in the hiring process after the first fitness test (i.e., POWER Test) to give candidates time to improve toward the fitness standards. However, at the time of OIG's follow-up review, CPD had not increased the amount of information provided to candidates about what background factors may be potentially disqualifying.

CPD also implemented various recruitment activities and partnerships, such as the "Path to Policing" program, and continued investment in the recruitment of female veterans, with initiatives such as outreach to military bases and participation in the 30x30 initiative, aimed at increasing women's representation in the Department to 30% by 2030.

Finally, CPD and OPSA had made efforts to apply consistent gender categories across forms by providing additional gender options on forms. Additionally, although CPD and OPSA Human Resources (OPSA-HR) had coordinated with DHR to implement unique tracking of candidates and processes to ensure hiring status accuracy, they have not implemented consistent race and ethnicity classifications across systems.

5 | Public Safety Section 2025 Annual Report[21]

The MCC requires the Public Safety section to publish an annual report summarizing its reports, recommendations, and analyses from the prior year. In its Annual Report, published this quarter,

[19] Published May 20, 2026. See https://igchicago.org/publications/follow-up-evaluation-cpd-hiring-process/.

[20] City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "Evaluation of the Demographic Impacts of the Chicago Police Department's Hiring Process," July 8, 2021, https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/OIG-Evaluation-of-the-Demographic-Impacts-of-the-Chicago-Police-Departments-Hiring-Process.pdf.

[21] Published June 25, 2026. See https://igchicago.org/publications/public-safety-annual-report-2025/

the Public Safety section detailed work conducted during 2025 in each of its three primary channels: audit-based reviews; inspections of individual closed disciplinary cases; and data collection related to policing, public safety operations, and the police disciplinary system.

B | Review of Closed Disciplinary Investigations

Pursuant to its obligations under the MCC, the Public Safety section reviews individual closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and BIA. OIG may make recommendations to inform and improve future investigations and, if it finds that a specific investigation was deficient such that its outcome was materially affected, may recommend that it be reopened. Closed investigations are selected for in-depth review based on several criteria, including, but not limited to, the nature and circumstances of the alleged misconduct and its impact on the quality of police-community relationships; the apparent integrity of the investigation; and the frequency of an occurrence or allegation. The closed investigations are then reviewed in a process guided by the standards for peer review of closed cases developed by the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. OIG assesses sufficiency across several categories, including timeliness, professional standard of care, interviews, evidence collection and analysis, internal oversight, and case disposition.

This quarter, the Public Safety section's Investigative Analysis unit examined 319 closed disciplinary cases and opened 50 for in-depth review. OIG found ten COPA investigations and nine BIA investigations that contained deficiencies materially affecting their outcomes.

Table 8: Disciplinary Cases Reviewed

Agency	Cases Screened	Cases Opened
BIA	225	29
COPA	94	21
Total	**319**	**50**

1 | Recommendations to Reopen Closed Disciplinary Investigations

This quarter, OIG sent BIA three letters and COPA eight letters of recommendation to reopen an investigation. BIA accepted one, declined one, and one response is pending. COPA accepted one, declined four and three responses are pending.

Additionally, by the end of this quarter, COPA responded to one recommendation to reopen sent in the first quarter of 2026. COPA declined OIG's recommendation to reopen.

Once BIA or COPA has responded to an OIG recommendation to reopen an investigation, and the underlying investigation has reached a final disciplinary decision, OIG's recommendation letters and the agencies' responses are published on OIG's website. The following five summaries were published to igchicgo.org during Quarter 2. These recommendations to reopen, issued pursuant to MCC § 2-56-230(c), are separate from OIG's own confidential investigative work, which is governed by the confidentiality provisions set out in MCC § 2-56-110.

a. Recommendation to Reopen CPD Disciplinary Investigation-OIG #C2025-000000221/CPD Log #2024-0008140

b. Recommendation to Reopen CPD Disciplinary Investigation-OIG #C2026-000000063/CPD Log #2025-0004872
c. Recommendation to Reopen CPD Disciplinary Investigation-OIG #C2026-000000072/CPD Log #2024-0008294
d. Recommendation to Reopen CPD Disciplinary Investigation-OIG #C2026-000000081/CPD Log #2025-0001116
e. Recommendation to Reopen CPD Disciplinary Investigation-OIG #C2026-000000119

2 | Notifications

a | Notification to CPD Related to its Lack of Security Around To-From Subject Reports (C2026-000000020/CPD Log #s 2024-0006789 and 2025-0001308)

OIG notified CPD that its lack of a secure, standardized submission process for CPD members to submit "To-From Subject" reports for confidential internal investigations contributed to the risk of unauthorized disclosure. OIG found two instances where CPD members submitted typed To-From Subject reports, printed copies of reports they provided to supervisors, and those reports were leaked online. In both BIA investigations, the source of the leaks could not be identified. CPD responded that it will revise Special Order S09-05-01 and that OPSA is developing a new document management system.

b | Notification to BIA to Complete its Record (C2026-000000128/CPD Log # 2026-0000252)

OIG notified BIA to complete the Non-Disciplinary Intervention (NDI)[22] details related to an August 18, 2025, traffic stop, where the NDI Reason was blank. CPD uses an NDI program (which uses tools such as counseling and training) to provide a streamlined approach outside the formal disciplinary system for addressing incidents of verbal abuse and other program-eligible conduct. CPD procedures require documentation of the reason for the use of the NDI program. OIG notified BIA that when the NDI program was used to address an officer's conduct following a traffic stop that resulted in no discipline, an eligible reason was not supplied for the use of the NDI program. The absence of this information hindered the effectiveness of oversight. Following the notification, CPD updated the file to include the missing information.

c | Notification to COPA to Correct the Record (C2026-000000131/CPD Log # 2025-0000036)

OIG notified COPA that its statements in Log #2025-0000036 regarding details of a series of 911 calls were correct, but those 911 calls were received hours after the incident investigated in Log #2025-0000036. Therefore, it was factually impossible for the officers to have taken them into consideration as a basis for their stop.

Log #2025-0000036 concerned allegations regarding an investigatory stop related to calls for a gang disturbance on December 28, 2024, in the early morning hours at 12:35 a.m. COPA's

[22] According to CPD directive, Special Order S08-06, the Non-disciplinary Intervention Program is designed to provide a more effective means of addressing incidents of verbal abuse and other program-eligible conduct.

electronic case file included two attachments of event query reports that were referenced in its Final Summary Report. COPA wrote that these event queries "document that 911 callers described the group as approximately seven Hispanic males wearing masks and dark hoodies, with one individual wearing a red hoodie and black pants. Over the course of several hours, multiple 911 callers reported that members of the group were holding firearms, making gang signs, blocking the intersection, and that there were gunshots in the area."

COPA agreed that it was an error to include those 911 calls in its analysis and agreed to include OIG's letter in its case file with a note reflecting its agreement.

V | Audits and Follow-Ups

Separate from its confidential investigative work, OIG's Audit and Program Review (APR) section produces a variety of public reports, including independent and objective analyses and evaluations of City programs and operations with recommendations to strengthen and improve the delivery of City services. These engagements focus on the integrity, accountability, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of each subject. Below, we summarize three audits published this quarter as well as one notification letter.

1 | Audit of the Department of Finance's Management of Outstanding Debt (C2024-000000130)[23]

OIG evaluated the Department of Finance's (DOF) management of outstanding debt (such as fines, fees, business taxes, or other revenue) owed to the City of Chicago. OIG determined that DOF, the entity responsible for supervision of all revenues owed to the City, did not manage all debt and was not aware of the total amount managed by other City departments. Due to fragmented data systems and decentralized management, no single City department had knowledge of all debt owed to the City. The outstanding debt within systems managed by DOF at the time of OIG's analysis totaled over $8.1 billion, but this was likely the floor for the true total amount.

OIG also found that DOF lacked overarching policies, strategies, or goals related to the overall amount of outstanding debt owed to the City. Its debt checks, which are intended to identify City debt owed by those seeking City business or employment, were based on incomplete data and inconsistent manual processes.

Finally, owing money to the City can create or exacerbate financial harm for some debtors. City debt tends to be concentrated in economically vulnerable areas of Chicago.

OIG recommended that DOF develop a reporting system that can reliably yield the total amount of past-due receivables across all City payment systems. OIG further recommended that DOF develop a formal, written plan defining outstanding debt and prioritizing collection based on characteristics such as age or dollar amount. Several other recommendations urged DOF to clarify its procedures through written policies and exercise its authority to coordinate with other City departments.

DOF agreed with some of OIG's recommendations and disagreed with others. The department stated its intention to develop more comprehensive reporting on the overall amount of outstanding debt owed to the City. However, it also asserted that its existing procedures across different debt types constitute its strategy, though they are not organized as an overarching plan with specific goals.

[23] City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "Audit of the Department of Finance's Management of Outstanding Debt," April 16, 2026, https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Audit-of-DOFs-Management-of-Outstanding-Debt.pdf.

2 | Audit of the City Council Office of Financial Analysis' Reporting Requirements (C2023-000000112)[24]

OIG conducted an audit of the City Council Office of Financial Analysis (COFA). The objective of the audit was to determine whether COFA fulfilled its mission of providing independent financial analysis to support City Council in performing its role in the management of the City of Chicago's financial affairs.

OIG found that COFA had not consistently provided independent financial analysis to assist City Council and protect the public's interest in the effective and efficient expenditure of City funds. Members of City Council told OIG that COFA's reports provided limited assistance to help them make decisions affecting the City's budget and financial affairs. This shortfall in assistance impaired City Council's ability to act as an independent, co-equal branch of government by requiring it to rely on information obtained from the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) and other executive departments. COFA stated that it had not received timely or unhindered access to City data and lacked the resources to conduct the analysis required by the MCC. Finally, COFA had neither retained any reports or work paper documentation from before 2021, nor followed a records retention schedule, as required by the Illinois Local Records Act.

- OIG recommended that COFA work with OBM and other City departments to gain timely and unhindered access to the data, databases, and reports it needs to fulfill its mission of conducting independent financial analysis. Further, OIG recommended that COFA conduct a staffing analysis to determine what resources the office needs to meet its responsibilities under the MCC, and share that analysis with City Council to help address resource and staffing needs. COFA should develop procedures for meeting its MCC responsibilities, such as tracking aldermanic requests, proactively identifying legislation that requires financial analysis, and ensuring that its reports are published on time. OIG also recommended that COFA work with City Council to define the scope and nature of its analysis in the context of each of its reports to ensure that those reports consistently provide value to City Council and other stakeholders. Finally, OIG recommended that COFA review its compliance with the Local Records Act, notify the Local Records Commission of any violations associated with its failure to retain reports and workpapers from before 2021, and work with the Commission to ensure compliance with the Local Records Act moving forward.

In response to OIG's audit findings and recommendations, COFA stated that "[s]ince 2025 it has focused on actively addressing many of the challenges reflected in the report, including issues related to analytical quality, timeliness, and consistency with [MCC] requirements." COFA also stated that, while it has made progress, it "recognize[s] continued improvement is essential and remain[s] focused on advancing this work." Further, COFA identified targeted improvements for 2026.

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[24] City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "Audit of the City Council Office of Financial Analysis' Reporting Requirements," April 21, 2026, https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Audit-of-City-Council-Office-of-Financial-Analysis.pdf.

3 | Audit of the City's Metered Water Billing (C2023-000000068)[25]

OIG evaluated DOF's and DWM's processes for billing water use and addressing customer billing issues.

OIG found errors in DOF's bill review process, poor service order coordination between DOF and DWM, and incorrect manual credit calculations that created or increased the magnitude of customer billing spikes. DOF's process for estimating bills did not fully align with the MCC and introduced billing errors. DOF's exceptions reports—used to identify accounts that may have billing errors—did not reliably detect and prevent such errors.

Furthermore, poor coordination and incomplete documentation of service orders can contribute to billing spikes and a slower complaint resolution process. OIG also found that DWM service orders were sometimes duplicated. DWM did not ensure completed service orders were promptly and thoroughly documented, causing staff to complete multiple orders for the same problem. This not only wasted DWM staff time and resources, it also directly caused the City to overcharge at least one customer.

OIG further found that water meters typically installed in residential buildings such as single-family homes, two-flats, and three-flats did not cause billing spikes. OIG reviewed 2,200 DWM meter tests and concluded that meters generally measured water use accurately. The design of the meters makes it unlikely they will measure more water than the amount that flows through them.

Finally, OIG found that poor communication via DOF and DWM's written notices and poor customer service can add to customer frustration, prolong resolution time, and compound billing errors. Written notices, such as water bills, lack real-time information on water use. Because customers are not promptly informed of spikes in their water use, they cannot quickly take action to resolve potential leaks. After DOF resolved billing complaints, the department did not always follow up with the customer. DOF's policy places the responsibility on customers to call for updates on billing issues. Some customer service representatives did not thoroughly review customer accounts and provided inaccurate information, thereby delaying the resolution of billing issues.

OIG recommended that, as DOF and DWM look to modernize the City's meter reading system and Banner billing system, the departments should ensure that the new system(s) include features designed to prevent duplicate service orders, and ensure that calculations of estimated water use and credits to correct account balances are thoroughly documented and reviewed. DOF should work with its information systems vendor to ensure that its exceptions reports capture billing errors. DOF and DWM should work together to define roles and responsibilities for the entire service order process, from an order's creation through its completion.

In addition, to reduce customer misunderstandings, DOF and DWM should distribute clarifying information on water meter functionality and the water distribution system. In its role as contract manager, DOF should ensure that customer service representatives are trained to accurately explain these topics, and to thoroughly review account histories and take detailed call notes. DOF should also ensure that customer service representatives keep customers up to date on the status of complaints and respond to customer inquiries, including emails, in a timely manner.

[25] City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "Audit of the City's Metered Water Billing," May 6, 2026, https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Audit-of-the-Citys-Metered-Water-Billing.pdf.

In response to OIG's audit findings and recommendations, DOF and DWM stated that they will continue to work together on process changes and training to ensure meter readings are properly recorded and bills are correct, and will distribute information about water meter functionality to customers. DOF stated that it will correct some of the account adjustment calculation errors identified in OIG's report, that it has already improved its customer service training and quality management, and that it will continue to work with its customer service vendor to improve response times. DWM stated that it will continue to train staff completing service orders and to review their accuracy.

The departments also stated that the City intends to move from Automated Meter Reading to Advanced Meter Infrastructure technology, at which point it plans to acquire a customer-facing portal that will allow account holders to access their water use information. However, the departments also stated that other improvements, such as modifying Banner to identify excessive or deficient readings and modifying DOF's meter change-out report to identify all meter change-outs, would require substantial additional cost to the City. DOF and DWM agreed with some of the report's conclusions and disagreed with others, and thus have not committed to all corrective actions. Without appropriate corrective actions, the issues identified in the report are likely to persist.

VI | Monitoring Activity

A | Advisories and Department Notification Letters

Advisories and department notification letters describe management problems observed by OIG sections in the course of its various oversight activities, which OIG determines to merit official notice to City or department leadership. OIG completed one letter of notification this quarter.

1 | Letter of Notification to the Chief Information Officer Regarding OIG's Audit of the DOF's Management of Outstanding Debt[26]

OIG conducted an audit of DOF's management of outstanding debt owed to the City of Chicago. With that audit, OIG issued a notification to the City's Chief Information Officer, noting the following technology and data quality issues encountered during OIG's audit which may be relevant to the Department of Technology and Innovation's ongoing efforts to implement the 2021 Information Technology Strategic Plan.

1. No single database served as a repository for debt under DOF's management. DOF used multiple, fragmented systems to collect and monitor different kinds of City debt: ARMS (administrative hearing debt), IRIS (tax and business debt), Banner (utility debt), and CANVAS (parking and vehicle violation debt). DOF stated that because these systems have grown apart "organically" since the late 1990s, they lack a shared unique identifier. Variations in fields such as name and address have deterred DOF from attempting to otherwise link or consolidate data from these systems. These limitations prevent DOF from reliably assessing the total number of debts and debtors recorded in its own systems.

2. Conducting debt checks of applicants for City business and employment requires DOF to use data from other City departments. Errors in this source data require DOF to conduct individualized, manual review within multiple systems for each debt check application. This increases the risk that debtors will obtain City business or employment, in violation of the MCC.

3. Not all City payment systems are integrated with its Oracle-based Financial Management and Purchasing System (FMPS). FMPS is the system of record for DOF's General Accounting division. Because unpaid, overdue invoices that are siloed from FMPS are not drawn into Oracle-based reports of outstanding receivables created by DOF, the total amount of uncollected City revenue in such reports is inaccurately low.

[26] This audit is discussed on page 30 of this quarterly report.

VII | Hiring and Employment Compliance

OIG's Compliance unit oversees City of Chicago employment actions to help ensure that hiring is fair, transparent, and free from improper influence. Chicago's hiring processes are governed by a set of formal Employment and Hiring Plans and related policies that together define how hiring and promotion must occur across the City workforce. By reviewing decisions, auditing processes, and responding to concerns in real time, OIG helps safeguard the integrity of these systems.

OIG added a separate Compliance unit in 2010 as a product of an evolving partnership between OIG and the court-appointed monitor overseeing the City's hiring and promotion practices under the decree entered in *Shakman, et al. v. City of Chicago, et al.*, No. 69-cv-2145 (N.D. Ill.). OIG worked with the monitor to create and adopt a new General Employment Plan, Chicago Police Department Hiring Plan, Chicago Fire Department Hiring Plan, and other policies, which would set out the principles and procedures for all City of Chicago hiring and employment actions. In 2010, City Council amended OIG's enabling ordinance to grant it the authority to monitor and report on employment actions. In June 2014, the Court found the City in substantial compliance with the *Shakman* decree and was dismissed from the litigation.

The Compliance unit provides guidance, training, and recommendations to City departments on a wide range of employment-related actions; monitors human resources activities such as hiring and promotion; conducts required and discretionary audits and reviews; and evaluates the City's hiring and employment practices to ensure they follow the rules.

Each of the activities detailed below reflects specific oversight responsibilities that OIG is required to report pursuant to the Employment and Hiring Plans and MCC § 2-56-035.

1 | Review of Contracting Activity

Under the City's Contractor Policy, departments are required to annually report to OIG the names of all contractors performing services on City premises. This quarter, OIG did not receive any annual reports from departments of contractors performing services on City premises.

OIG may also choose to review any solicitation documents, draft agreements, final contracts, or agreement terms to assess whether they follow the Contractor Policy. This review includes analyzing contracts to determine whether the contract terms reflect that contractor or its employees are truly independent from the City and not common law employees, and ensuring the inclusion of the 2014 Hiring Plan Prohibitions and a Contractor Selection Certification.[27] OIG "shall report on all service contracts or agreements received and reviewed by OIG" Compliance. This quarter, OIG received one contract which is under review

[27] The 2014 Hiring Plan Prohibitions state that the City is prohibited from hiring persons as governmental employees in non-exempt positions on the basis of political reasons or factors. Contractor Selection Certifications are certifications signed by the contractor and user department affirming that no political reasons, factors, or other improper considerations influenced the selection of the contractor[?].

2 | Hiring-Related Reviews Performed by OIG

a | Contacts by Hiring Departments

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances in which hiring departments contacted DHR to lobby for or advocate on behalf of actual or potential applicants or bidders for positions that are not exempt from the requirements of the *Shakman* decree ("covered positions") or to request that specific individuals be added to any referral or eligibility list. DHR employees are required to report all such contacts to OIG, and, this quarter, DHR did not report any such contacts to OIG.

b | Contacts by the Fire Department

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances in which the Chicago Fire Department (CFD) contacted DHR or OPSA-HR to lobby for or advocate on behalf of actual or potential applicants or bidders for positions that are not exempt from the requirements of the *Shakman* decree (covered positions) or to request that specific individuals be added to any referral or eligibility list. This quarter, OIG received no notifications of such direct contact occurrences.

c | Chicago Police Department Intervention

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances in which CPD hiring units contacted DHR or OPSA-HR to lobby for or advocate on behalf of actual or potential applicants for covered positions or to request that specific individuals be added to any referral or eligibility list. This quarter, OIG received no notifications of CPD intervention.

d | Contacts by Elected and Appointed Officials

OIG tracks all reported or discovered instances in which elected or appointed officials of any political party or any agent acting on behalf of an elected or appointed official, political party, or political organization contacted the City attempting to affect any hiring for any covered position or other employment actions.

Additionally, City employees often report contacts by elected or appointed officials that may be categorized as inquiries on behalf of their constituents, but not as an attempt to affect any hiring decisions for any covered position or other employment actions. This quarter, OIG received one notification of a political contact and determined that the official was not attempting to affect any City hiring or any other employment action.

e | *Shakman*-Exempt Hiring

OIG reviews, for adherence to *Shakman*-exempt hiring process requirements, all reported or discovered *Shakman*-exempt appointments, and modifications to the *Shakman* Exempt List.[28] This quarter, OIG received notification of 60 *Shakman*-exempt appointments which are currently under review.

[28] An exempt position is a City position to which the requirements governing Covered Positions do not apply. These positions are cataloged on the Exempt List which is publicly available on the DHR website.

f | Senior Manager Hires

OIG may review in-process senior manager hires pursuant to Chapter VI of the City's Employment Plan, Chapter VII of the CPD Hiring Plan for Sworn Titles, and Chapter VI of the CFD Hiring Plan for Uniformed Positions, each covering the Senior Manager Hiring Process. This quarter, OIG reviewed two senior manager hiring sequences and found no violations.

g | Selected Department of Law Hiring Sequences

Pursuant to Section B.7 of the Department of Law (DOL) Hiring Process, OIG has the authority to review in-process DOL hiring packets. Hiring packets include assessment forms, notes, documents, written justifications, and hire certification forms. This quarter, OIG conducted no reviews of DOL hiring sequences.

h | Discipline, Arbitrations, and Resolution of Grievances by Settlement

OIG receives notifications of disciplinary decisions, arbitration decisions, and potential grievance settlement agreements that may impact the procedures outlined in the City's Employment Plans. This quarter, OIG did not receive or review any notifications of arbitration decisions, disciplinary decisions or resolutions of grievances by settlement.

i | Modifications to Class Specifications, Minimum Qualifications, and Screening and Hiring Criteria

OIG may review modifications to class specifications[29], minimum qualifications, and screening and hiring criteria. This quarter, OIG reviewed 28 class specifications which were new or contained modifications and found no issues.

j | Referral Lists

OIG may review referral lists, which are lists of applicants/bidders who meet the predetermined minimum qualifications generated by DHR for City positions. This quarter, OIG reviewed one referral list and found no issues.

k | Chicago Police Department Written Rationale

OIG reviews any written rationale provided for a hiring decision when no consensus selection was reached during a Consensus Meeting for Covered Positions within CPD. Under CPD's Hiring Plan, if no consensus can be reached to select a candidate after interviews take place, a designated hiring manager shall make the final selection decision and shall provide a written rationale for the selection decision for review and approval by the Superintendent of Police or their designee before extending an offer of employment. This quarter, OIG did not receive any such written rationale related to a no-consensus selection.

[29] Class specifications are descriptions of the duties and responsibilities of a class of positions. A class of positions is a group of positions that have similar duties and responsibilities.

l | Chicago Fire Department Written Rationale

OIG reviews any written rationale when no consensus selection was reached during a Consensus Meeting for Covered Positions. Under CFD's Hiring Plan, if no consensus can be reached to select a candidate after interviews take place, a designated hiring manager shall make the final selection decision and shall provide a written rationale for the selection decision for review and approval by the DHR Commissioner before extending an offer of employment. This quarter, OIG did not receive any such written rationale related to a no-consensus selection.

m | Chicago Police Department Emergency Appointments

OIG reviews circumstances and written justifications for any emergency appointments made pursuant to the City of Chicago Personnel Rules and Section 2-74-050(8) of the MCC. This quarter, OIG did not receive notification of any CPD emergency appointments.

n | Chicago Fire Department Emergency Appointments

OIG reviews circumstances and written justifications for any emergency appointments made pursuant to the City of Chicago Personnel Rules and Section 2-74-050(8) of the MCC. This quarter, OIG did not receive notification of any CFD emergency appointments.

3 | Hiring Related Audits Performed by OIG

a | Selected Hiring Sequences covered by the City of Chicago Employment Plan

Each quarter, OIG may audit in-process and completed hiring sequences conducted by the following departments or their successors: the Department of Fleet and Facility Management (2FM), CDA, the Department of Buildings (DOB), the Department of Streets and Sanitation (DSS), CDOT, DWM, and six other City departments selected at the discretion of OIG. Additionally, OIG has the authority, pursuant to 2-56-035 of the MCC to audit employment actions under the hiring plan and related policies and procedures. This quarter, OIG completed one audit of a hiring sequence covered by the City of Chicago Employment Plan and found no violations.

b | Examinations Covered by the City of Chicago Employment Plan

OIG may conduct an audit of DHR test development, administration, and scoring each quarter. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of examinations covered by the City of Chicago Employment Plan.

c | Chicago Police Department Testing

OIG is required to conduct audits of CPD testing including test administration and scoring. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of test administrations for covered positions within CPD.

d | Chicago Fire Department Testing

OIG is required to conduct audits of CFD testing including test administration and scoring. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of test administrations for covered positions within CFD.

e | Acting Up

OIG audits compliance with Chapter XIII of the City's Employment Plan and the Acting Up Policy.[30] This quarter, OIG received no DHR-approved waiver requests to the City's 90-Day Acting Up limit.

f | Selected Chicago Police Department Hiring Sequences

Pursuant to Chapter XI of the CPD Hiring Plan for Sworn Titles, OIG completes mandatory audits of in-process and completed CPD hiring sequences as well as employees hired through the Merit Promotion Process to ensure compliance with the hiring process. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of CPD hiring sequences.

g | Selected Chicago Fire Department Hiring Sequences

Pursuant to Chapter IX of the CFD Hiring Plan for Uniformed Positions, OIG completes mandatory audits of in-process and completed CFD hiring sequences as well as employees hired through the Performance Selection Process. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of CFD hiring sequences.

h | Chicago Police Department Modifications to Class Specifications, Minimum Qualifications, and Screening and Hiring Criteria

OIG is required to conduct audits of CPD modifications to class specifications, minimum qualifications, and screening and hiring criteria. This quarter, OIG did not receive any requests for such modifications from CPD.

i | Chicago Fire Department Modifications to Class Specifications, Minimum Qualifications, and Screening and Hiring Criteria

OIG is required to conduct audits of CFD modifications to class specifications, minimum qualifications, and screening and hiring criteria. This quarter, OIG did not receive any requests for such modifications from CFD.

j | Chicago Police Department Candidate Lists

OIG is required to conduct audits of CPD candidate lists who meet the predetermined minimum qualifications for the positions that are created by DHR. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of CPD candidate lists.

k | Chicago Fire Department Referral Lists

OIG is required to conduct audits of CFD referral lists who meet the predetermined minimum qualifications for the positions that are created by DHR. This quarter, OIG did not conduct any audits of CFD referral lists.

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[30] Acting Up is defined in the City of Chicago Hiring Plan as an employment action where an employee is directed to, and does perform, or is held accountable for, substantially all the responsibilities of a higher graded, covered Class. Pursuant to the Acting Up Policy, employees may not Act Up for more than 90 days without an approved waiver from DHR, subject to limited exceptions.

l | Chicago Police Department Acting Up

OIG is required to audit compliance with Chapter X of CPD's Hiring Plan and the Acting Up Policy. This quarter, OIG did not receive any Acting Up reporting from CPD.

m | Chicago Fire Department Acting Up

OIG is required to audit compliance with Chapter XI of CFD's Hiring Plan and the Acting Up Policy. This quarter, OIG did not receive any Acting Up reporting from CFD.

n | Chicago Police Department Arbitrations and Resolution of Grievances by Settlement

OIG is required to audit all arbitration decisions and grievance settlement agreements that may impact the procedures under CPD's Hiring Plan. This quarter, OIG did not receive any arbitration decisions or grievance settlement agreements that may impact the procedures under CPD's Hiring Plan.

o | Chicago Fire Department Arbitrations and Resolution of Grievances by Settlement

OIG is required to audit all arbitration decisions and grievance settlement agreements that may impact the procedures under CFD's Hiring Plan. This quarter, OIG did not receive any arbitration decisions or grievance settlement agreements that may impact the procedures under CFD's Hiring Plan.

4 | Other Compliance Activity

a | Monitoring

In addition to auditing hire packets, OIG monitors hiring sequences as they progress by attending and observing intake meetings, interviews, tests, and consensus meetings. The primary goal of monitoring hiring sequences is to identify any gaps in internal controls and non-compliance with the City of Chicago's Employment and Hiring Plans. However, real-time monitoring also allows OIG to detect and address compliance issues as they occur.

OIG identifies the hiring sequences to be monitored based on risk factors such as past errors, complaints, and historical issues with particular positions. This quarter, OIG monitored 11 hiring sequences across eight City departments.

Table 9: Hiring Sequences Monitored in Q2 2026[31]

Department	Intake Meetings Monitored	Tests Monitored[32]	Interview Sets Monitored[33]	Consensus Meetings Monitored	Violations
Department of Environment	0	0	1	0	0
Department of Transportation	0	1[34]	0	0	0
Business Affairs and Consumer Protection	0	0	1	0	0
Department of Water Management	0	0	1	0	0
Chicago Public Library	0	1	1	1	0
Chicago Police Department	0	0	1	0	0
Department of Family and Support Services	0	0	1	1	0
Department of Finance	0	0	0	1	0

b | Escalations

Recruiters, classification analysts, and testing administrators in DHR must escalate concerns regarding improper hiring by notifying OIG. In response to these notifications, OIG may take one or more of the following actions: conduct a review of the hiring sequence, refer the matter to the DHR commissioner or appropriate department head for resolution, or refer the matter to the OIG Investigations section.

This quarter, OIG received one new escalation which is pending review.

[31] If a department is not included in this table, OIG did not monitor any elements of that department's hiring sequence(s).

[32] Tests monitored are totaled by exam type, i.e. Police Officer, Detective, etc.; not total number of tests monitored for exam type.

[33] Interview Sets Monitored are totaled by positions monitored; not total number of interviews monitored.

[34] OIG was notified that the test would be used for multiple City departments, where the same position is present.

Table 10: Escalations Received in Q2 2026

Escalation Status	Number of Escalations
Newly initiated	0
Pending	1
Referred to DHR commissioner	0
Closed with investigation	0
Closed without investigation[35]	1

c | Processing of Complaints

OIG receives complaints regarding the City's hiring and employment processes, including allegations of unlawful political discrimination and retaliation and other improper considerations in connection with City employment. These complaints may be resolved in several ways, depending on the nature of the complaint. If there is an allegation of an Employment Plan violation or breach of a policy or procedure related to hiring, OIG may open an inquiry into the matter to determine whether such a violation or breach occurred. If a violation or breach is sustained, OIG may make corrective recommendations to the appropriate department or may undertake further investigation. If, after sufficient inquiry, no violation or breach is found, OIG will close the case as Not Sustained. If, during an inquiry, OIG identifies a process or program that could benefit from a more comprehensive audit, OIG may consider a formal audit or program review.

The table below summarizes the disposition of complaints related to the City's hiring and employment processes received this quarter.

Table 11: Hiring and Employment-Related Complaints Received in Q2 2026

Complaint Status	Number of Complaints
Newly initiated	37
Pending	23
Closed	14
Declined	9

Update: Compliance Case No. C2024-000000199

In OIG's Quarterly Report for the First Quarter of 2026, OIG reported that it received a complaint that a candidate for PO with CPD was disqualified as an eligible candidate due to his history of residency outside the United States. Although OPSA had a policy requiring disqualification of candidates if they have not resided in the United States continuously for the five years preceding their application, that policy was not public.

OIG recommended that CPD modify its recruiting materials to advertise this employment requirement for applicants to avoid future confusion amongst candidates and curtail waste and inefficiency in City hiring. After the close of the quarter and publication of OIG's report, OPSA

35 Escalations categorized as Closed without Investigation are received by OIG with either (1) a self-initiated remedy from the DHR commissioner and the escalation is considered closed after OIG reviews the escalation and concurs with the remedy issued by DHR with no further recommendations made by OIG; or (2) after review or inquiry, any findings and recommendations of OIG are reported to the DHR commissioner and, when appropriate, the department head and the DHR commissioner reports to OIG what action they took on OIG's recommendation.

responded and stated that it had changed the eligibility section of its *JoinCPD* website to state the 5-year continuous residency requirement.

Compliance Case No. C2024-000000290

OIG determined that the detail of a City employee from the Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events (DCASE) to the Office of the Mayor violated detail procedures delineated under the City of Chicago Personnel Rules. Specifically, the memo regarding the detail originated from the “receiving department” and not the “sending department.” Additionally, a Hire Certification Form was not completed for the detail. DHR agreed with OIG’s findings and stated that the wrong department sent the justification memo multiple times, and the signed hiring certificates were not submitted. Additionally, after realizing the mistake, DHR created a template for sending departments to complete. This template will help ensure DHR and the operating departments are complying with the Personnel Rules and providing the necessary information to OIG as required.

The City of Chicago Office of Inspector General is an independent, nonpartisan oversight agency.

The authority to perform this inquiry is established in the City of Chicago Municipal Code § § 2-56-030 and -230, which confer on OIG the power and duty to review the programs of City government in order to identify any inefficiencies, waste, and potential for misconduct; to promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity in the administration of City programs and operations; and, specifically, to review the operations of CPD and Chicago's police accountability agencies. Further, Paragraph 561 of the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago* requires OIG's Public Safety section to "review CPD actions for potential bias, including racial bias." The role of OIG is to review City operations and make recommendations for improvement. City management is responsible for establishing and maintaining processes to ensure that City programs operate economically, efficiently, effectively, and with integrity.

For further information about this report, please contact the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, 231 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60604, or visit our website at igchicago.org.

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