

COMMUNITY COMMISSION for PUBLIC SAFETY and
ACCOUNTABILITY
PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, May 29, 2025, 6:30 p.m.
South Shore International College Prep
1955 East 75th Street
Chicago, Illinois

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APPEARANCES:

President Anthony Driver
Vice President Remel Terry
Commissioner Aaron Gottlieb
Commissioner Sandra Wortham
Commissioner Abierre Minor
Commissioner Rubi Navarijo
Commissioner Gina Piemonte
Executive Director Adam Gross

1 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Good evening, everyone.
2 The May 29th meeting of the Community Commission
3 for Public Safety and Accountability is called to
4 order at 6:30 p.m. We will begin by calling the
5 roll. Commissioner Driver is present.
6 Commissioner Gottlieb.

7 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: Present.

8 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Commissioner Minor.

9 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Present.

10 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Commissioner Piemonte.

11 COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE: Present.

12 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Commissioner Rubi
13 Navarijo. Commissioner Terry. Commissioner
14 Wortham.

15 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: Present.

16 PRESIDENT DRIVER: With four out of seven
17 Commissioners present, we have a quorum and can
18 conduct the Commission business.

19 Next item of business is public
20 comment. Next item, if you would like to say
21 something related to the Commission's work on
22 public safety and accountability -- and for
23 purposes of establishing a quorum, Commissioner
24 Rubi Navarijo is now present at the meeting.

1 If you would like to share something
2 related to the Commission's work on public safety
3 and accountability, you have a few options, you
4 can speak at a public meeting, you can also
5 submit public comment in writing by emailing your
6 comment to PubliccommentCityofChicago.org or
7 bring a copy of your comment to one of the
8 Commission's public meetings and give it to
9 someone on the Commission or someone on the
10 Commission staff.

11 People who want to speak at public
12 comment here tonight were asked to submit their
13 names in writing earlier.

14 Names were drawn at random by a
15 member of the Commission staff. Speakers will be
16 called in the order in which their names are
17 drawn.

18 If your name is called to offer
19 public comment, we ask you approach the
20 microphone and line up in the order in which your
21 name is called.

22 When it is your turn to speak,
23 please say your name and then spell your name and
24 offer your comments.

1 Each speaker will have two minutes.
2 We have allotted a total of 20 minutes for public
3 comment.

4 Our first speaker is Karen Kane,
5 which would be then followed by Sidney Brooks,
6 and followed by Tiwon Sims.

7 MS. KANE: Good evening. My name is Karen
8 Kane, K-A-N-E. And so I am here. I have three
9 things that I wanted to talk about. Number one
10 is a thank you to all of the Commissioners. I
11 know how much hard work goes into everything and
12 much of your work is behind the scenes, and so I
13 want to say thank you for all the extra time.
14 You spend more time, I know, than what the job
15 description included. I know that because that's
16 true for the District Councilors as well, but I
17 think your time is even more. So thank you very
18 much.

19 The second thing I wanted to talk
20 about was the meeting that we had at our monthly
21 meeting for the 18th Police District Council last
22 Tuesday. We discussed the proposed drafts for
23 traffic safety, and there were a number of
24 changes that were proposed that everyone thought

1 was a good idea. There were things that were
2 including increased training as required for the
3 police, increased supervision in regards to
4 traffic safety, as well as increased
5 accountability since the new proposal is that
6 they will have to give out receipts.

7 There were, however, a number of
8 disagreements that I wanted to share with all of
9 you, and that had to do with the additional
10 changes that the Commission has for traffic
11 safety. And I know that the level of
12 disagreement is there because I have the results
13 of the survey, and the survey where there was
14 1,308 responses has -- over two-thirds of it
15 indicates that they would like for no more
16 restrictions on the police; that they think that
17 the police would have a better chance of safety.
18 So my ask is that you say that you hear our voice
19 and that we are heard because there's two-thirds
20 of the people are saying they don't want more
21 changes, and that's not what we're seeing coming
22 from the Commission. Thank you.

23 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you.

24 MR. BROOKS: Welcome to the southeast side of

1 Chicago. Can you all hear me? Welcome,
2 Commissioners, to the southeast side of Chicago.
3 I've been begging you to come here. I'm sorry we
4 don't have a bigger crowd. I did my best to get
5 the word out.

6 But I do have a concern about this
7 pilot program that we're hearing about with the
8 Police Department being able to stop and have
9 federal charges dropped on somebody for gun or
10 something.

11 I really would hope you all do a
12 lot of steadying and making sure that they are --
13 this is for real. They not dropping guns on
14 people on accountability. I'm sorry. I have a
15 lot of friends that got guns dropped on them.
16 And I was almost charged one time. And just so
17 happened one of the police sergeants knew me. He
18 said, No, you're lying on this gentleman.

19 So will you all please pay great
20 attention to this pilot program that for some
21 reason is only our neighborhood. I don't know.
22 I guess don't nobody has guns. Will you all
23 please watch that and keep close attention to
24 that, please? Thank you.

1 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Sims.

2 MR. SIMS: My name is Tiwon Sims. Tiwon
3 Sims. I guess I'll spell it for you. Mr.
4 Driver, pay attention, because I once again been
5 coming here, calling out. So yesterday I get the
6 unfortunate experience of going back to the
7 station where Detective Williamson is where I was
8 shot on 103rd. Remember when I first came here
9 in 2023, told you all about the case JG396151
10 when I was shot in the stomach at the Imperial
11 Hotel? But also since you're talking about
12 traffic stops, the case 22CV5691, Officer Netta
13 and what's his -- Alcazar attacked me in Rogers
14 Park, but I realized after that the pattern of
15 abuse that I've experienced with the criminals
16 that dress up as CPD. But I came here, Mr.
17 Driver -- pay attention, Mr. Driver. Let's pay
18 attention, because you are supposed to hold these
19 people accountable, but I believe that you have
20 some type of, what? Alignment with them.
21 Special interest maybe. But we gonna get you to
22 working, Mr. Driver. Because, Ms. Kane,
23 unfortunately you don't have to go through these
24 things when we ask for unrestricted police.

1 What? So they'll stop you on pretextual, they
2 will attack you, they'll put guns on you. But
3 these are not police, these criminals that work
4 for a special interest like John Catanzara. So
5 we not going to fault law enforcement. We going
6 to fault the people that we need to fault until
7 we see them out of the ranks. And that's a
8 guarantee, because I'm through being under the
9 foot of chumps, cowards, but I'm through also
10 dealing with people that don't want to hold them
11 accountable just because they put them in a
12 position. Right?

13 This is not a joke to me or a game.
14 And I'm not coming here for fun. Until y'all
15 hold these people accountable, they going to
16 continue to attack these communities, continue to
17 think they can abuse people like me. Right?
18 Blood cowards.

19 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you.

20 MR. SIMS: I got something for you, sir.
21 This time we going to follow up, because for some
22 reason they made you the guy.

23 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Next order -- that
24 concludes our public comments. Thank you, again,

1 for all our speakers.

2 There's a virtual public speaker
3 which is Lee Bielecki.

4 MR. SIMS: Hey, Bielecki. You criminal.

5 MR. BIELECKI: Can you hear me?

6 PRESIDENT DRIVER: If you can, one, direct
7 your comments to me; two, allow us to continue.

8 MR. BIELECKI: Can you hear me?

9 MR. SIMS: He usually in person.

10 MR. BIELECKI: Can you hear me? I didn't
11 get --

12 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Lee, go ahead and speak.
13 We'll make sure you get your full two minutes.

14 MR. BIELECKI: The reason I was calling, I
15 reviewed the traffic stop -- the pretextual
16 traffic stop, things that were suggested by the
17 Commission, and I got to tell you, reading it
18 over, especially Section 5, most of the -- most
19 of these preventive measures suggested by
20 Commissioner Gottlieb, Minor, and Piemonte, they
21 don't make sense to me. I really think that --
22 I'm looking at this thing. You can't stop
23 somebody unless they committed a Class A
24 misdemeanor. That makes no sense. Tom McMahon

1 and I have between us 60 year of police
2 experience. Nobody from the Commission, other
3 than Sandra and Remel, has even talked
4 about these things.

5 So I mean I just -- the Tribune
6 posted an article yesterday talking about traffic
7 safety and how many deaths that we've had on the
8 streets. So we can't stop somebody because if
9 they're over 16 to wear a seat belt, traffic
10 signals. The only one I might agree with you,
11 the light bulb on the license plate. But all of
12 these other ones, I don't think much thought went
13 into them. At least no reasonable thought went
14 into it. You would really have to look at what
15 crimes are being committed in this City,
16 carjackings, armed robberies, and many, many of
17 the cases there is -- a vehicle being used. We
18 cannot keep taking tools away from the Police
19 Department.

20 One of the other things that I
21 noticed talking with other District Councilors,
22 it appears that Commissioners Gottlieb and Minor
23 decided to go up, and they have the right to do
24 so, but to talk about traffic stops to the other

1 districts. Well, that's great. But, again,
2 they're anti -- after reading what they've
3 suggested here, I don't know if they're just not
4 educated enough on policing and criminal
5 behavior, but I think --

6 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you, Lee. This
7 concludes the end of our public comment period.
8 Thank you, again, to all our speakers. We value
9 your input.

10 The next order of business is
11 approval of minutes. Before today's minutes,
12 draft minutes of the Commission's regular meeting
13 held on April 24th were shared with all
14 Commissioners.

15 Are there any corrections to the
16 draft minutes that have been circulated? Hearing
17 none, I move to approve the minutes.

18 COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE: Second.

19 PRESIDENT DRIVER: I moved and seconded by
20 Commissioner Piemonte that we approve the minutes
21 of the meeting held on April 24th.

22 Is there any debate on the motion?
23 Hearing none, we will now move to a vote. Those
24 in favor of the motion to -- before we move to a

1 vote, all seven members of the CCPSA are now
2 present, and we have a quorum. All those -- six
3 out of seven members of the Commission are here.
4 I hear an echo. I don't know if it's coming from
5 the virtual or not. All those in favor, please
6 signify by saying aye.

7 (CHORUS OF AYES.)

8 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Are there any nays?

9 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: I will abstain.

10 PRESIDENT DRIVER: With five Commissioners
11 voting yes and one abstention, the ayes have it
12 and the minutes are approved.

13 Please note Commissioner Wortham's
14 abstention for the record.

15 Our next order of business is new
16 business. Today we will be discussing traffic
17 stops.

18 On April 21st, the City of Chicago
19 submitted two versions of a draft traffic stop
20 policy to the Illinois Attorney General and the
21 Independent Monitor between City of Chicago and
22 State of Illinois. One version is for CPD and
23 one is for the Commission.

24 The Commission's version includes

1 most of the language from CPD's version, but with
2 some changes that a majority of the Commission
3 think are very important. The policies were
4 submitted to the Attorney General and the
5 Independent Monitor because more than a year ago
6 the Independent Monitor recommended to the judge
7 in the Consent Decree case that traffic stops by
8 the Chicago Police be included in the Consent
9 Decree. That would mean that changes to CPD's
10 traffic stops policy will be made through the
11 procedures laid out in the Consent Decree
12 overseen by the Independent Monitor and federal
13 judge in the case.

14 Right now, the Commission has legal
15 authority to make traffic stop policy for CPD.
16 So the Commission worked with CPD and the City's
17 Department of Law on an agreement that ensures
18 that if traffic stop policies are included in the
19 Consent Decree, the Commission will continue to
20 play a major role.

21 The Commission also spent the last
22 several months working on traffic stops policy,
23 including reviewing the policy that CPD drafted.
24 That process led to two versions of the traffic

1 stop policy that were submitted to the Illinois
2 Attorney General and the Independent Monitor last
3 month.

4 Over the next few months, the
5 Commission will work with CPD, the Attorney
6 General, and the Monitor to try to come to an
7 agreement about a traffic stops policy.

8 The policy would govern how CPD
9 conducts, reviews, and trains officers on traffic
10 stops and lay out how the policy will be assessed
11 and potentially changed in the future.

12 A majority of Commissioners support
13 most of what is in CPD's version of the draft
14 policy, but there are very important differences
15 between CPD's and the Commission's versions.

16 At our next few public meetings, we
17 are going to talk more about the key provisions
18 where there are important differences between CPD
19 and the Commission's version and where there may
20 not be agreement among the majority of the
21 Commissioners about what the alternative should
22 be.

23 One provision that a majority of
24 Commissioners agreed should be different than

1 what CPD proposed is related to consent searches.
2 Tonight we're going to talk about our positions
3 on consent searches. We want all Commissioners
4 to be able to fully participate in a discussion,
5 so I would like Adam Gross, the Executive
6 Director of CCPSA, to facilitate the discussion.

7 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Thank you,
8 President Driver.

9 Before we get into the discussion,
10 I'd like to provide some background on consent
11 searches, define some of the terms that are an
12 important part of the policy proposals, and give
13 you all an overview of the different policy
14 positions.

15 First, let's talk about what a
16 consent search is. The Fourth Amendment of the
17 U.S. Constitution protects people from
18 unreasonable searches and seizures by government
19 authorities.

20 There are lots of court cases going
21 back many decades spelling out what an
22 unreasonable search and seizure is. These cases
23 are all about how to balance, protecting
24 individual rights and liberties, and allowing law

1 enforcement agencies to do their jobs.

2 In Illinois, there are few
3 circumstances where police can search your car
4 without your permission; that includes when a
5 police officer has a search warrant that
6 authorizes the search and if a police officer has
7 some specific information that leads them to
8 believe that the car contains evidence of a
9 crime, and that information needs to meet a legal
10 standard to justify the search.

11 If an officer doesn't have a search
12 warrant or enough information that meets the
13 legal standard to allow a search of a car, an
14 officer can ask the driver for permission to
15 search the car, and if the driver gives consent,
16 then it's legal to conduct the search. That's a
17 consent search, and that's what the Commissioners
18 will be focusing on tonight.

19 Tonight, Commissioners will mostly
20 focus on one important part of the traffic stop
21 policy that's related to consent searches.

22 I want to note quickly that the
23 draft policy includes a number of other
24 provisions related to consent searches where

1 Commissioners and CPD appear to be in agreement.
2 For example, before an officer conducts a consent
3 search, they would need to tell the person the
4 reason they're asking to do a search and say what
5 specific information regarding suspected criminal
6 activity they're acting on.

7 And the draft policy reiterates that
8 the whole interaction needs to be recorded on
9 body-worn camera and documented in a report.

10 Now let's focus on the question of
11 what the appropriate basis for a consent search
12 should be.

13 Right now, CPD doesn't have a policy
14 that says when a police officer is authorized to
15 request a consent search during a traffic stop.
16 If a police officer pulls over a car, they have a
17 lot of discretion whether to ask to do a consent
18 search because there are no specific policy
19 requirements.

20 For example, an officer could ask to
21 do a consent search if they just suspect there's
22 evidence of criminal activity inside the car.
23 They don't currently need anything more specific.

24 CPD's draft traffic stops policy

1 would require that in order to ask permission to
2 do a search, police officers have "specific
3 articulable information regarding suspected
4 criminal activity." That's different than the
5 traffic law violation. That means that before a
6 police officer could ask for permission to search
7 a vehicle, they would need some information that
8 they could state for the record tying a car or
9 someone in it to suspected criminal activity
10 other than the traffic law violation. It
11 couldn't just be a general feeling or a hunch,
12 but it wouldn't necessarily need to satisfy the
13 legal standard that's applied for probable cause
14 or reasonable articulable suspicion which are two
15 other standards that we will talk about in a
16 moment.

17 Right now, Commissioner Wortham
18 supports CPD's proposed language that would allow
19 consent searches if an officer has "specific
20 articulable information regarding suspected
21 criminal activity" that's different than the
22 violation of the traffic code that was the
23 initial justification for the traffic stop.

24 Six Commissioners support imposing a

1 higher standard that would require an officer to
2 have more evidence of criminal activity in order
3 to do a consent search, but those Commissioners
4 have two different proposals for what the
5 standard should be.

6 Three Commissioners, President
7 Driver, Commissioner Rubi Navarijo, and
8 Commissioner Terry, would replace CPD's proposed
9 specific articulable information standard with a
10 higher standard, which would be reasonable
11 articulable suspicion or probable cause of
12 suspected criminal activity. And criminal
13 activity would have to be something more than
14 traffic law violation that was the reason for the
15 stop in the first place.

16 CPD uses those standards, reasonable
17 articulable suspicion and probable cause, in a
18 lot of other policies, and courts have used those
19 standards in a lot of situations for a long time
20 and police officers get training about what those
21 standards mean.

22 Probable cause is a stricter legal
23 standard -- is a strict legal standard. It
24 requires that police have trustworthy information

1 about facts and circumstances that would be
2 enough for a reasonable officer to believe that a
3 crime has occurred or is occurring, and that it's
4 tied to the person that they're stopping.

5 Reasonable articulable suspicion is
6 a standard that allows police to take action with
7 less information than probable cause requires.

8 Reasonable articulable suspicion
9 requires an officer to have specific information
10 that they could describe. The standard allows
11 police officers to make reasonable inferences
12 from the information they have, and then the
13 question is whether those facts and the
14 reasonable inferences based on the facts are
15 enough to create a reasonable suspicion that
16 someone has committed a crime or is committing a
17 crime or is about to commit a crime.

18 Reasonable articulable suspicion
19 involves considering all the circumstances that
20 an officer's observing, but it requires facts,
21 not just hunches or general suspicion, and it
22 allows someone whose vehicle has been searched in
23 a consent search to go to court and challenge the
24 search by saying that it wasn't reasonable; that

1 all of the facts that the officer had, plus the
2 reasonable inferences that could be drawn from
3 them, weren't enough under the law to justify the
4 search.

5 The three Commissioners,
6 Commissioner Gottlieb, Commissioner Minor, and
7 Commissioner Piemonte, propose a higher standard.
8 They would require not just reasonable
9 articulable suspicion or probable cause of some
10 suspected criminal activity. They propose to
11 require reasonable articulable suspicion or
12 probable cause of a Class A misdemeanor or
13 felony. So there could only be consent searches
14 where there was reasonable articulable suspicion
15 or probable cause of a more serious crime. And,
16 again, under that proposed standard, someone
17 whose car was searched in a consent search could
18 go to court and challenge the search by saying
19 that it wasn't reasonable. That proposal also
20 includes one exception to the suspected crimes
21 that could be required for a consent search, and
22 Commissioners tonight will talk more about what
23 that exception is in their discussion.

24 So just to recap, we're talking

1 tonight about three different standards that
2 could be put in place before police could ask a
3 driver for consent to search a car.

4 CPD and one Commissioner proposed
5 requiring specific articulable information
6 regarding suspected criminal activity. Three
7 Commissioners propose requiring reasonable
8 articulable suspicion or probable cause of some
9 criminal activity, other than the traffic law
10 violation that was the reason for the stop, and
11 three Commissioners propose requiring reasonable
12 articulable suspicion or probable cause of a more
13 serious crime, specifically a Class A misdemeanor
14 or a felony, and, again, there would be an
15 exception to that.

16 I'd like to start by asking one
17 commissioner who holds each of those three
18 different views just to walk through why that is
19 the position you support.

20 Anyone want to go first?

21 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: I'll do it. So from
22 my perspective -- so first things first, consent
23 searches are essentially a shortcut. They're a
24 way around actually having probable cause. They

1 have been shown to be remarkably ineffective and
2 inefficient in actually getting the things
3 they're supposed to be getting.

4 They're also among the most
5 racially disparate policing tools that exist. So
6 from my perspective, they should be used rarely.

7 The reason why in particular, I
8 believe in only allowing them in cases when the
9 crime reaches some level of severity, is that I
10 believe that people should -- that we should be
11 prioritizing true public safety issues and not
12 minor offenses.

13 I also want to point out -- and
14 this is what Executive Director Gross mentioned
15 earlier about the exception, and ours is the only
16 standard that prohibits searching a vehicle
17 purely for the only reason being that there's --
18 that the officer smells marijuana. Marijuana is
19 a legal substance. An officer should not be
20 searching vehicles just because that legal
21 substance is being possessed and smells.

22 So I'll stop there. I mean there's
23 more to it, and I'm sure we will get further. I
24 want to make sure everyone else has time.

1 PRESIDENT DRIVER: So I will represent --
2 and, Angel, feel free to chime in. It's me, you,
3 and Remel, a different point of view. And I'd
4 like to preference that by saying, as I always
5 do, these public safety issues for me are very
6 real. It's been widely reported in the press.
7 I've talked about it every chance that I get,
8 that I'm a person who has experienced pretextual
9 stops. I was pulled over five times just last
10 year alone. That is what my lived experience
11 says, and it all happens in the proximity where I
12 live in the 2nd District in the Bronzeville
13 community where I am frequently pulled over.

14 I'm not only incentivized as the
15 president of this Commission to not want more
16 pretextual traffic stops, but I am incentivized
17 as a person who has to deal with this.

18 When I leave here -- and this is no
19 disrespect to anybody up here. I respect every
20 single one of my fellow Commissioners, but I am
21 more than likely the person who sits on this
22 Commission to experience a pretextual traffic
23 stop on my way home when I leave here.

24 If we were playing the odds, I

1 would absolutely bet that's something I would
2 experience.

3 So safe to say if I could wave a
4 magic wand and end all pretextual traffic stops,
5 I would do that, but I don't have a magic wand.
6 And I believe in being honest with the public,
7 and I believe in trying to do something that's
8 going to stick.

9 This standard of reasonable
10 articulable suspicion is something that has been
11 well observed, it's something that has legal
12 precedent. And t there's two -- to explain,
13 there's two different types of policy. What
14 we're talking about is traffic stop policy.
15 Officer observed something, a vehicle code, a
16 sticker violation, a light bulb, a brake light,
17 that's a traffic violation. The moment an
18 officer has reasonable articulable suspicion of a
19 crime, that is not a traffic stop violation.
20 That is what's called an investigatory stop.

21 A few examples of that, if they get
22 a flash briefing that says that a person with a
23 red Calvin Kline sweater with locks about
24 six-three robbed somebody in the neighborhood.

1 If they see me in the vehicle, and they pull me
2 over, that's not a traffic stop. That's an
3 investigatory stop. They have reason to believe.
4 They have reasonable articulable suspicion to
5 believe that it's possible I could be the person
6 that committed that robbery and I'm in the same
7 area.

8 There's tons of examples of what
9 that means. Those are two different things.

10 Investigatory stops, we do not have
11 jurisdiction over. Those are already in the
12 Consent Decree.

13 Traffic stops are not in the
14 Consent Decree, so that's what we're talking
15 about here.

16 So my desire is not saying I don't
17 want a stronger policy. It's saying I want to be
18 honest with the public about something that we
19 can actually do and get done.

20 I don't believe we have
21 jurisdiction over investigatory stops, which is
22 why I support the standard of reasonable
23 articulable suspicion.

24 And also, let's be honest here.

1 Let's be real. What this policy requires -- and
2 I think it's helpful to give real-world examples.
3 What the policy we have written in conjunction
4 with the Chicago Police Department says is that
5 if I'm pulled over, this is a consent search,
6 meaning I have to give consent. But it doesn't
7 stop there. It says not only do I have to give
8 consent, the officer has to read me what my
9 rights are first. So the officer reads a card
10 that tells me what my rights are, and they tell
11 you not only do you have to give consent to a
12 search, you can withdraw consent at any time. So
13 if I say, yes, officer -- you read me my rights.
14 I say, Yes, I consent to you searching my
15 vehicle, it still doesn't stop there. Now I have
16 to sign that card, and then the officer has to
17 sign it, so we both now have an understanding
18 that we all are on the same page. We know what
19 our rights are. And if that officer is searching
20 a car and I'm like, You know what? I don't like
21 this guy's attitude or this person's attitude, at
22 any moment I can withdraw consent. I think that
23 is fair. I think that is procedural justice. I
24 think that is something that we can pass and get

1 done, and I think it gets to the root of the
2 problem, and I think it will limit a lot of the
3 racial bias or any other bias that is in there.
4 So, again, I don't necessarily have a fundamental
5 disagreement with my colleagues who want
6 something stronger.

7 But I believe it's my job as a
8 Commissioner to talk about what we can actually
9 do.

10 And the last thing I want to do --
11 because the trust of our community is important
12 to me. The last thing I want to do is sell
13 somebody a dream, and then when we fall short, it
14 hurts everybody's feelings. Everybody's like,
15 You told me you were going to do this thing, and
16 then we can't do that.

17 I prefer a reasoning and a method
18 where I tell you the truth upfront about how far
19 we can go, and if you want to go beyond that, we
20 can go to Springfield. I will be there with you.
21 We can change the laws. But that is what the
22 power that we currently have to enact changes.

23 So I don't disagree with my
24 colleagues, but I think this is the more honest

1 way to do it, and I think this will get to the
2 root of the problem.

3 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: I'm just going
4 to piggyback off what Commissioner Driver was
5 saying. I sat -- I didn't sit through the whole
6 thing, but it was an eight-hour class that every
7 officer needs to take around RAS, and this topic
8 specifically. The fact that I couldn't even stay
9 the entire class -- the Department is trying to
10 dive deeper into Fourth Amendment issues, and I
11 think that we can piggyback off the momentum. We
12 have a lot of work to do; however, we are down a
13 hundred thousand traffic stops from last year.
14 We need to build off of that. We need to create
15 better standards in how officers conduct
16 themselves during these stops. That is why I
17 think that it's good to give constituent options
18 of when they are able to withdraw their consent.

19 Just to kind of let you know,
20 probable cause is enough to arrest somebody. So
21 that standard alone is -- it is higher than what
22 we have now. Not information or not a hunch.
23 You need to be able to state it. You need to go
24 through the procedures. I think that's what a

1 lot of people that I've heard from consent
2 searches to traffic stops. I've had a bad
3 experience with the way that officers have
4 conducted a traffic stop. I also -- the way that
5 I understand it, that once it gets into the
6 nature of felonies and whatnot, it is an
7 investigatory stop. It is a completely different
8 stop than the initial infraction. That is what
9 the second bullet point that Adam said. Three
10 Commissioners propose requiring RAS or probable
11 cause of criminal activity, other than the
12 traffic law violation that was the reason for the
13 stop. So let's say that it goes even beyond
14 already the reason for the stop. The draft
15 policy that we have now, it will basically say
16 you're parked in a tow zone. I can't just search
17 your car because you are parked in a tow zone.
18 It is important to distinguish a lot of the
19 things that are occurring now we're trying to put
20 standards around it, but also recognizing that
21 traffic stops are extremely fluid.

22 I had the pleasure seeing Anthony
23 doing the simulator at the Public Safety Training
24 Center, and a lot of the people who went through

1 that simulator stated this is an extremely
2 fluid -- like I didn't even imagine that I would
3 react this certain way if a traffic stop goes a
4 certain direction. Not every stop is going to go
5 that certain direction. But we need to recognize
6 that we have to allow our officers to make
7 certain determinations when it comes to those
8 extreme circumstances.

9 Those are just some of my thoughts.
10 I shared a lot of my other thoughts in other
11 meetings. I think we can move on to somebody
12 else, unless someone has something to add.

13 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: I want to correct
14 something. So I mean I think there's this
15 talking point about when it becomes an
16 investigatory stop. The truth is that actually
17 in both our standards, at the time that there is
18 RAS, it has become an investigatory stop. These
19 are exceptions. We are completely within our
20 jurisdiction to set the terms of the exception.
21 And in both instances, the exceptions that we
22 have stated actually would then transition to an
23 investigatory stop to which then that policy
24 would come into effect. So it's just not -- we

1 disagree about what the truth is. It doesn't
2 mean necessarily -- you know, you can choose to
3 believe what you believe. You can read, you can
4 look into it. And, yeah, I'll leave it at that.
5 But we have a different opinion on it.

6 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: Okay. Good evening,
7 everyone. So I, as I indicated earlier, am the
8 Commissioner who's in favor of the draft CPD
9 policy as drafted as it relates to consent
10 searches, and there's a couple of reasons why.
11 I'm glad my colleague Commissioner Driver talked
12 about lived experience. I said probably in every
13 meeting since I joined this Commission that the
14 only reason I joined this Commission was because
15 I am very, very critically concerned about
16 ensuring the safety of Chicagoans. That is my
17 primary concern. I believe that means a lot of
18 things. It's not just the Police Department, but
19 because we are the oversight body for the Police
20 Department, my views on policing are that it is a
21 profession that consists of a toolbox of things;
22 that the police need various things in order to
23 do their job effectively, to ensure the safety of
24 Chicagoans.

1 So when we talk about consent
2 searches, the reason I differ from my colleagues
3 on this is because I think we have to kind of go
4 back a little bit to create for me what is the
5 important context. That as was said earlier,
6 prior to this draft policy, there was no policy
7 specifically dictating when or when the police
8 could not ask for consent. I want to highlight
9 the word "consent." There's a lot of talk about
10 probable cause and Fourth Amendment and police
11 can search without your consent. Here we are
12 talking about the police officer asking a driver
13 if they can search the car. The driver can say
14 yes or no.

15 A lot of what I have heard, because
16 I have listened on a lot of our public meetings
17 to people's concerns about traffic stops, a lot
18 of it is about behavior, conduct. So I think
19 coming from a place where there was no policy
20 saying when they could and could not ask for
21 consent. To the policy that CPD has drafted is a
22 world of improvement. I think CPD has actually
23 gone further -- well, I don't think, I know.
24 They've gone further than they had to legally. I

1 think that's important to note. The law
2 doesn't -- to ask someone to search their car,
3 you know, CPD has already elevated the standard
4 for that with their specific articulable
5 information standard.

6 I think the other part if we're
7 talking about conduct and addressing the
8 public -- some of the public's concerns about
9 conduct during search. I want everyone to
10 remember, this is all on body cam. Of course if
11 we have officers coming in saying, I searched a
12 car. They said I could search it, and we have no
13 body cam, like, yeah, I'm going to -- okay,
14 what's happening here? I think body cams took us
15 to a different world when it talks about
16 accountability and what our review standards
17 should and could be. All this is on body cam.
18 You heard about the signing of the consent. So
19 for me, when I think back to the toolbox I want
20 my Department to have to do the work to keep us
21 safe, I am not inclined to continue to chisel
22 away or whittle away their ability to, yes,
23 exercise their discretion in the field to do what
24 they need to do to keep us safe. I think it's

1 commendable that CPD has gone past where they
2 needed to go, frankly, on consent searches, and I
3 think that the standard that that draft has is
4 sufficient for a search, again where you're
5 asking an officer for -- you're asking a resident
6 for consent, they can revoke that consent, and
7 it's all on body cam. So we have the tools to
8 regulate or hold accountable the bad behavior
9 that some people have expressed concerns about.
10 We have those tools, and I think that that's
11 articulated in the draft as written. And that's
12 why I am where I am on consent searches.

13 COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE: So I just wanted to
14 say that I agree with Commissioner Driver that,
15 you know, I don't believe that I have ever been
16 pulled over for a pretextual stop. And, you
17 know, I live like on the west side of Chicago.
18 I've lived there for 20 years last month. I've
19 seen people pulled over outside my window
20 numerous times, but me personally, no, it's never
21 happened to me.

22 And I believe there's a reason for
23 that. And I believe that it's the way I look,
24 and that I'm not a target of this sort of thing.

1 And I think we have to start with the first step,
2 which is the stop in the first place, which is
3 called a pretextual stop. And why is that?
4 Because it's a pretext. It's a pretext to
5 investigate into other activity that you may not
6 have had the ability to do just pulling the car
7 over for a plate violation. So you're starting
8 at a point where the police are already on -- I
9 would say a fishing expedition to see what they
10 can see in the car with certain people. So
11 that's where you start.

12 And when you're talking about
13 someone giving consent to search, you're talking
14 about two parties that are not equal. The police
15 officer has pulled you over. You can be nervous.
16 You could be frightened. You could not
17 understand. We don't know the level of
18 intelligence of the people that are being pulled
19 over. Lots of times people sign things that they
20 don't really understand what they're signing, and
21 that doesn't make it right. So I don't think
22 that it's like two equal parties going into an
23 agreement to do something which Commissioner
24 Gottlieb already expressed. They wouldn't be

1 able to do if they were stopping someone even for
2 reasonable articulable position. You can't go
3 further and do a search unless you also have
4 reason to believe they are armed and dangerous.
5 This is definitely a way around the law to
6 investigate further, to look further. And so
7 that's why I supported the more restrictive
8 language that the three of us agreed on.

9 I will also point out that the
10 Illinois Supreme Court has recently held that the
11 smell of burnt cannabis alone is not enough for
12 reasonable suspicion to stop or probable cause to
13 arrest. So I definitely think that should be
14 part of this. That was in I think December when
15 they did that.

16 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
17 Wortham and then Commissioner Minor who hasn't
18 spoken yet. And then Commissioner Driver.

19 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: I wanted to say one
20 thing. Really going back to setting the table
21 here. I know we were talking about consent
22 searches, but -- and, listen, we are a Commission
23 in diverse opinion, but I want the public to
24 really understand that when an entire class of

1 stops -- when we only say the police are
2 conducting pretextual stops, you are never going
3 to find someone who can tell you the police
4 conducted X number of pretextual stops. The
5 reason for that is -- with certainty. Let me say
6 that. They will never be able to tell you that
7 with certainty, because a pretext is a state of
8 mind. There is no report where an officer says,
9 I pulled this person over because it looked like
10 a bad guy. Like people -- some of my fellow
11 Commissioners, some of the public may think that.
12 They may think police are pulling people over
13 because of whatever the category might be, race,
14 religion, whatever the concerns are. But I just
15 want to be clear because we're talking about
16 traffic stops. If you look at both draft orders,
17 that's the reason why there are definitions
18 because there's been a -- there's a contingent of
19 the public, and some on this Commission, who have
20 decided that when police execute what are, for
21 the record, legal stops for legally enforceable
22 violations, they must be doing that on a pretext
23 because surely you wouldn't pull someone over for
24 this legal violation otherwise. Well, that's an

1 opinion. And I welcome people to have their own
2 opinions. I think if we're talking about facts,
3 we have to really be clear with the public who
4 might not be as educated on all of this stuff
5 that we're working on. When you say educated, I
6 don't mean in a bad way. People don't know.
7 That's why we're here. We're supposed to be
8 sharing facts with the public. To say the police
9 are pulling you over for a pretext, so we have to
10 limit consent, that's something -- that's totally
11 based in a state of mind an opinion. People are
12 welcome to their opinion. I just want the public
13 to also understand that pretext is solely a state
14 of mind. When you read these draft policies,
15 that's why you're not going to see it say
16 anything like, Oh, there have been 100,000
17 pretextual stops, because how would you know
18 that? How would you know that? That's all I
19 want to say on that.

20 COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE: May I respond?

21 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Okay.

22 Commissioner Piemonte can respond.

23 COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE: I want to say you can
24 tell a pretextual stop. If you stop someone for

1 an expired plate and all of a sudden you have all
2 the occupants out of the car, people on the back
3 of the trunk, the car being searched, people
4 being searched, that wasn't the initial reason
5 for the stop. And I believe that, you know,
6 they've done this in other jurisdictions. There
7 are statistics. You can look at the number of
8 stops when searches occur, who was stopped, and
9 that sort of thing. So I disagree.

10 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: I promise I will let
11 it go after this. I appreciate my colleague's
12 response. I will just respond to that and say
13 again, there was a leap of inference in that
14 example. You said someone stopped for an expired
15 license plate and all of a sudden the guys are
16 out of the car. What happened in between the
17 stop and being out of the car? You assume the
18 officers did not find information, evidence to
19 then ask the residents or require the drivers and
20 the occupants to get out of the car.

21 Again, I'm happy for everyone to
22 have their opinion on this issue. If we are
23 talking about facts, I think it's our duty to
24 inform the public of facts, not being solely

1 based in our opinions about what police may or
2 may not do.

3 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Commissioner Minor and
4 then Commissioner Driver.

5 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Thank you so much.
6 Actually, I'm excited about this stack because my
7 questions are specific to Commissioner Driver's
8 opening statement.

9 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Are we asking questions?

10 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Is that appropriate? I
11 can hold my questions, if needed. I have some
12 questions in terms of the opening statement, just
13 to get a grounding before I continue with my
14 position on the policy.

15 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Okay.

16 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I just want to continue
17 and talk a little bit more. I just want to have
18 a better grounding on the discussion. I know
19 that you opened, President Driver, with talking a
20 little bit about CCPSA jurisdiction and talking a
21 little bit about investigatory stops. You went
22 on and told us a little bit of a -- you gave us
23 an example of what an investigator stop looks
24 like in comparison to a traditional traffic stop,

1 and you also talked about how we are more in
2 alignment than not, but there's no magic wand.
3 Right? If there is some procedural issue with
4 CCPSA jurisdictions over investigatory stops,
5 then, you know, your policy as it is written will
6 be the best channel for it.

7 So I really wanted to get grounding
8 in terms of what the policy says in terms of what
9 an investigatory stop is. And my question will
10 kind of come towards the end. So please bear
11 with me because I was reading Special Order
12 S04-13-09. That is actually what defines the
13 investigatory stop system. Is codified in CPD's
14 policy currently. And I just want to read what
15 an investigatory stop is per their policy,
16 because I think it's very important for us not to
17 necessarily -- for us to speak specific to the
18 policy. Right? I think sometimes legislative
19 intent gets lost when we are paraphrasing. So
20 with that being said, an investigatory stop as
21 defined in the policy is a temporary detention
22 and questioning of a person in the vicinity where
23 the person was stopped based on reasonable
24 articulable suspicion that the person is

1 committing, is about to commit, or has committed
2 a criminal offense. This is the policy, y'all.
3 The suspects may be detained only for the length
4 of time necessary to confirm or dispel the
5 suspicion of criminal activity. The temporary
6 detention and questioning of a person for the
7 purpose of enforcement of a gang and narcotics
8 related loitering ordinance is an investigatory
9 stop. An investigatory stop is not voluntary
10 contact. A voluntary contact is a consensual
11 encounter between an officer and a person during
12 which the person must feel free to leave the
13 officer's presence. An officer may approach any
14 person at any time for any reason or any basis;
15 however, absent a reasonable articulable
16 suspicion or probable cause, the person must be
17 free to walk away at any time. An officer's
18 ability to articulate that no factors existed
19 that would make a reasonable person perceive that
20 there was -- that they were not free to leave is
21 important. And then it kind of talks about the
22 following factors that police must consider.
23 Right?

24 So I just want to make sure -- the

1 reason why I wanted to give this to y'all is the
2 reason why articulable suspicion plays a key role
3 in what makes an investigatory stop, per the
4 policy, right?

5 And then there's also some factors
6 that make more requirements as it relates to
7 consent. Right?

8 As we're talking about consent
9 searches, my question to you, President Driver,
10 is in the standard that you proposed for consent
11 searches, it's that there has to be reasonable
12 articulable suspicion or probable cause of a
13 suspected criminal activity, distinct from the
14 basis of the initial traffic stop. But wouldn't
15 that fall under the purview of an investigatory
16 stop? And if you were to receive a challenge,
17 that that would fall under an investigatory stop
18 as it relates to reasonable articulable suspicion
19 or probable cause, how would you, again, defend
20 this policy if you believe that, per your
21 argument, that this is not under the purview or
22 jurisdiction under CCPSA?

23 PRESIDENT DRIVER: So, first, investigatory
24 stops are in the Consent Decree. I know you read

1 the Special Order. So, one, I agree with you.
2 Wholeheartedly, actually. And reasonable
3 articulable information -- to be frank with you,
4 I'm not opposed to what CPD proposed, which is
5 reasonable articulable information to that
6 standard.

7 My desire to use the words
8 "reasonable articulable suspicion" is because
9 it's well defined. It's because that is a
10 well-defined standard that police officers
11 understand, that can be explained to the public,
12 that can be trained on.

13 Reasonable articulable information,
14 from what I know, hasn't been taught anywhere,
15 hasn't been trained anywhere. People don't
16 understand it.

17 But I do agree with you. And I
18 want to be clear here, that we don't disagree on
19 intent. I do not disagree with my colleagues on
20 where we want to see this go. What I'm trying to
21 do here is balance what I think our united
22 desires are and what I can actually do. Being in
23 this leadership role -- and it is not easy
24 because, of course, I want to say, Yes, let's go

1 as hard as possible, because I do get pulled over
2 a lot. That's where my heart is; however, being
3 in this leadership role for the last three and a
4 half years and realizing that it's better to tell
5 the truth to people about what you can get done
6 than to sell a dream.

7 The same thing happened -- and I'm
8 not accusing any of these Commissioners or even
9 my previous Commissioners who were on the Interm
10 Commission. We were talking about extremism in
11 the ranks, and people were saying -- the public
12 was saying, We're going to fire these officers.
13 And every part of me wants to say, Hell, yeah.
14 Let's do it. But then realizing that I don't
15 actually have a way to do that, and that these
16 people have faith and trust in me to get that
17 done, and I know I don't have a way to do it. I
18 would rather say I'm with you. I do wish I could
19 get them off the force, but the truth is, per
20 some law change or something else outside the
21 jurisdiction of this Commission, I'm going to let
22 you down if I go that route.

23 So I don't want to stand with you
24 and say, Yes, I'm going to fire these officers.

1 What I will do is we can build, we can organize,
2 we can figure out how to make it happen, but I am
3 not going to lie to you. I'm not saying any
4 Commissioner up here has that intent of lying to
5 people. My desire to go with this standard is
6 based on one that I think we can actually get
7 done. And if it fails, I am okay with the
8 reasonable articulable information standard that
9 the CPD has set.

10 If we are talking about this in a
11 real-world scenario, and, respectfully,
12 Commissioner Piemonte, I know you didn't mean it
13 this way, but it was a little bit offensive to
14 hear you say we don't know the intelligence of
15 these people who are pulled over. Again, I know
16 you didn't mean that in an offensive way, but it
17 did come off slightly offensive. If you are
18 pulled over, and you have a driver's license,
19 that means you have passed tests, you have gone
20 through a road test. If an officer reads you a
21 card that says, I'm asking for your consent, you
22 can tell me, no. You can withdraw your consent
23 at any time, and then you have sign that card
24 saying I understand and you know your rights.

1 That's two well-informed parties. Two completely
2 well-informed parties.

3 So, again, my desire is to go with
4 the RAS standard. One I think we can actually
5 do. And if I thought that we can go with the
6 stronger standard, I would be right there in line
7 with them.

8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: We'll come back to
9 Commissioner Minor. Commissioner Rubi Navarijo.

10 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Another thing I
11 wanted to say is, let's say in this draft policy
12 a consent search does go wrong, even with the
13 policy implemented. There's still a whole other
14 facet of supervisory reviews and accountability
15 that constituents can take to rectify that
16 problem. Not saying that it should ever get to
17 that point; however, if it does, there's further
18 accountability that one can take -- a motorist
19 can take, and that needs to be clearly spelled
20 out to them through the process.

21 So I also think even if a consent
22 search does go wrong, a constituent has a better
23 recourse under draft stop policy to rectify that
24 problem and to see if we need to make some

1 corrections or the leadership has to decide that.

2 So I also wanted to --

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me. Your mic
4 is off.

5 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Do I have to
6 start over again? All I was saying, even if a
7 consent search went wrong under this draft
8 policy, there's still a whole other plethora of
9 supervisory reviews and other methods that a
10 motorist can take now to try to rectify that
11 problem if there was an issue during your consent
12 search.

13 So I just wanted to mention that as
14 well, that there are other areas of
15 accountability. And in the policy it states that
16 the Commission will stay informed and data will
17 be reported to the Commission. So if we are, in
18 fact, wrong, we can go and change something. So
19 that's all I wanted to say.

20 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: I'm going to give
21 people an opportunity to directly respond to
22 points that were made.

23 Commissioner Terry, were you
24 gesturing to be recognized? I also saw

1 Commissioner Minor and Commissioner Gottlieb. Is
2 someone looking to respond directly to what
3 Commissioner Rubi Navarijo just said?

4 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: No.

5 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Okay. Then Commissioner
6 Terry is next.

7 VICE PRESIDENT TERRY: Good evening,
8 everyone. So I just wanted to -- much of what
9 I'm going to say has already been articulated.

10 The essential goal for this,
11 there's a lot of conversation back when we had
12 the Interim Commission that there was this policy
13 out there that allowed CPD to do X, Y, and Z. We
14 now know that that was not the truth. That was
15 not the case, and we now have an initial draft
16 policy that has been put before us. As it
17 relates to consent searches, I am one of the
18 individuals where it said this specified --
19 what's the language? It said specific something,
20 whatever the information was, that was not enough
21 for me because that was not a term or terminology
22 that I was familiar with, unlike legal
23 terminology like reasonable articulable suspicion
24 and probable cause.

1 So that is my position related to
2 consent searches, not with any additional content
3 of some felony here or there, but having that
4 threshold because it is a legal standing. It is
5 something that is universal. And I think when
6 we're dealing with a -- I want to be very
7 clear -- a departmental policy, I think it needs
8 to be consistent with what the legal standards
9 are, because when we're talking about this
10 overall issue of traffic stops, it's not just
11 within the Department that we're dealing with,
12 and so I want to make sure that we're putting
13 forth the best policy to service those that we
14 keep highlighting who are most impacted, which
15 are black people in the black community. And so
16 to keep things consistent, and so that they're
17 actually rooted in legal standing, reasonable
18 articulable suspicion and probable cause language
19 is what I have proposed which is similar to what
20 President Driver and Commissioner Navarijo
21 already spoken about.

22 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
23 Gottlieb and President Driver, are you both
24 looking to respond directly to Commissioner

1 Terry?

2 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: I am. So I just want
3 to clarify something. I don't think it's
4 intentional, but our standard is also around
5 reasonable articulable suspicion. So we have the
6 exact same legal language. We just have that
7 around a different set of crimes -- a more
8 restrictive set of crimes.

9 So we have the exact same legal
10 language. So there's that.

11 I also want to point out that the
12 sort of not allowing people to be searched purely
13 for marijuana odor is also in the Consent Decree.
14 So if we're talking about being consistent and
15 sort of following what exists, it seems like that
16 would be a very easy place for us to agree on.

17 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner Minor
18 is next and then Commissioner Driver.

19 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Awesome. I'm again very
20 excited about this stack. I just want to follow
21 up on an earlier concession.

22 I think some of you might see me
23 dancing with excitement because it sounds like
24 President Driver said "I agree with you." So I

1 just want to really hone in on that.

2 What exactly do you agree with? Do
3 you agree that because a reasonable articulable
4 suspicion is center to the standard, that it's
5 also included in the investigatory stop policy?
6 And I have one more follow-up question based on
7 your answer.

8 PRESIDENT DRIVER: It's not supposed to be a
9 back and forth.

10 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I want to make sure that
11 both get the time and attention that I think they
12 deserve. My first question, just to recap, you
13 said that you agree with me earlier. Do you
14 agree that because reasonable articulable
15 suspicion is center to this policy for consent
16 searches that you are proposing, that it would
17 fall under the purview of the investigatory stop
18 policy based on the definition that I read
19 earlier today?

20 And, secondly, if you do believe
21 that it falls under the investigatory stop
22 policy, can you just -- can you please just like
23 tell me how this then aligns with what you were
24 saying about the jurisdiction of the Commission?

1 Are you saying that if it does fall
2 under the investigatory stop policy, that we then
3 have jurisdiction over that policy? Or are you
4 saying that you're proposing a standard that we
5 don't have jurisdiction over? If that's the
6 case, then what would be the path forward?

7 PRESIDENT DRIVER: What I'm saying is
8 reasonable articulable suspicion is well defined.
9 That's why I supported that over the CPD's
10 proposal of reasonable articulable information
11 that we don't know where this exists anywhere
12 else. So is it possible that this would be
13 challenged? Yes. And I also stated that I was
14 okay with the CPD's proposal of reasonable
15 articulable information.

16 I am not up here simply wanting to
17 get into a back and forth.

18 In order to move us forward, what I
19 will propose right now to our Commissioners that
20 disagree with me -- and I want a stronger
21 standard. Tell the public right now what is our
22 plan to pass that, and if it's a good one, I will
23 change my position right now and support your
24 position. But when we get in the room, and it's

1 the Attorney General's Office, and it's the
2 judge, and everybody else, and the Chicago Police
3 Department can potentially respond and say this
4 is an investigatory stop, it's already in the
5 Consent Decree, that's a stuck point. And,
6 again, I want to get where you all at. I just
7 don't see a path to get there.

8 So if you all can articulate a plan
9 to me right now how we can get there and state
10 that publicly, and if it's a good one, I will
11 change my position, and I will agree with you.
12 And if you can't do that, I want you all to
13 articulate what do we then tell the public when
14 we shot for the moon and we failed.

15 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I love this. I actually
16 really love the challenge. I would love to take
17 a stab at it. How can we make this tangible,
18 right? Because, honestly, from what I see and
19 based on the reading of the definition, I'll
20 leave it to the public for them -- for you all to
21 kind of come to your own conclusions, but it
22 sounds like we are in the same boat. We're both
23 probably proposing policy that could be argued is
24 under the investigatory stop policy.

1 Here's the great thing about that
2 piece. Even though I do believe that the
3 standard for the exception and -- and the
4 standard that we have right now is very strong in
5 the direction we need to go in. One of the
6 reasons why I think it's super phenomenal that
7 we're in the process that we're in right now is
8 that we're doing this in collaboration with the
9 Independent Monitoring Team, with the Attorney
10 General's Office, and CPD. Right?

11 There was a proposal on the table
12 that this policy gets wrapped into the Consent
13 Decree --

14 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Adam.

15 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Is this classified
16 information? I thought we nodded to the fact
17 that we are in negotiations multiple times. Is
18 that not true?

19 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: We're in
20 negotiations, and we're not supposed to be
21 discussing in any way the substance of those
22 conversations.

23 It's fine to discuss the
24 Commission's position on anything, your personal

1 position on anything.

2 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Right. That's not the
3 substance. I'm just saying the players in the
4 room. Is that fair to announce? Is that already
5 public information?

6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: We said previously
7 that the Commission is working with the Attorney
8 General's Office and CPD.

9 COMMISSIONER MINOR: But not the Independent
10 Monitoring Team?

11 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: The Consent Decree
12 obviously.

13 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Let me say this. And
14 let me have a point of clarity, because we did
15 mention -- per Adam you just confirming -- we did
16 say we were having conversations with the
17 Attorney General's Office and CPD, right? And,
18 again, this is a back and forth and negotiation
19 of what that policy could look like. There has
20 also been publicly announced that the Independent
21 Monitoring Team wanted to consider putting this
22 policy in the Consent Decree policy, and we have
23 also publicly mentioned where our position would
24 be if that was to be the case. And our position

1 was that we should maintain being the
2 policymaking authority over this policy, which we
3 are doing, whether that be wrote into the Consent
4 Decree or not.

5 One of the reasons why I'm talking
6 about my own personal experience, not what we
7 talked about in those meetings -- again, I'm not
8 privy to those negotiations. I am not part of
9 the CPD working group. But what I am saying as a
10 Commissioner, when I'm thinking about the general
11 trajectory of this policy -- and I'll slow it
12 down. I talk kind of fast when I'm passionate.
13 But what I will say is when I'm talking about the
14 general trajectory of this policy, I would agree
15 wholeheartedly with us working in collaboration
16 with the Independent Monitoring Team to codify
17 this policy if there was pieces in the policy
18 that is under the jurisdiction that will
19 strengthen this policy, which is why I believe we
20 still need to have the standard of reasonable
21 articulable suspicion and probable cause before
22 anyone engages in either an investigatory stop or
23 an exception to the proposed stops that we have
24 put on the table. Why do I believe that's

1 important? Because, one, as everybody else has
2 mentioned, it creates consistency; two, it
3 creates clarity.

4 When we had our pretextual traffic
5 stop special hearing, we actually heard from
6 somebody who was an advocate, and she was a
7 former police officer for the board of control --
8 Board of Patrols, and she talked about the
9 importance of consistency and clarity in
10 policing, and what that does to policing outcomes
11 when they know exactly how they need to engage
12 with various stops. Right? That's also why I
13 believe it's super important for us to say a
14 Class A misdemeanor or a felony instead of
15 serious crimes. Why? Because that is clear and
16 it is more consistent. How is it more
17 consistent? How is it clear? One, it is already
18 included in the foot-pursuit policy that is
19 currently codified in CPD policy currently.
20 Secondly, it is more consistent because it's not
21 under the direct jurisdiction to define a Class A
22 misdemeanor through CPD. So that means that it's
23 just not CPD and this Commission that's defining
24 Class A misdemeanors.

1 If you wanted to change that
2 standard, you have to go to Springfield in order
3 to do so. That requires you to get
4 stakeholdership of a whole other body of
5 government in order to change that policy.

6 And I believe that that creates a
7 little bit more of a staying power than what
8 could be objective as a serious crime. Right?
9 Because anybody can determine what makes a crime
10 serious.

11 I also want to talk a little bit
12 more about what we're seeing right now currently
13 in the news as it relates to pretextual stops.
14 Right? And why I believe similar to my other
15 Commissioners who spoke earlier about why they
16 want to make sure that we have consistency in
17 some of the racial disparities that exist in
18 current consent searches and pretextual traffic
19 stops at large is when I'm thinking about the
20 longevity of this policy and consistent
21 enforcement, I'm also thinking about how do we
22 make sure that we're minimizing minor traffic
23 stops and vehicle violations at large, outside of
24 just the pieces that we listed. That's why I

1 agree with my Commissioners when they say we need
2 to have an overarching pretextual traffic stop
3 ban. So even if it's outside of the six minor
4 traffic violations, there still is consistency
5 and clarity about what we're defining as a
6 serious crime and how we want to allocate police
7 resources in terms of its enforcement.

8 We right now have a call of service
9 issue in the City of Chicago that unfortunately
10 impacts people.

11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
12 Minor, we have a limited --

13 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I know we have a limit.
14 I will land this plane and say that it's
15 currently impacting people. Right? There have
16 been two traffic stops -- I want to say this
17 piece. There have been two traffic stops that
18 were literally mentioned on ABC 7 six days ago.
19 One was a person was idling in front of a no tow
20 zone, and the second one -- I just want to ground
21 this point. I really do. And I'm going to. I
22 promise you I will.

23 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
24 Minor, I'm going to ask you to stop because we

1 only have five more minutes for this discussion.

2 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Let me just get one more
3 example. Promise you. I am landing the plane.
4 In the second piece, the person did not have
5 their hazard lights on in a 15-minute standing
6 zone. They were still sitting in the car.

7 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Point of order.

8 COMMISSIONER MINOR: And that led to a
9 \$100,000 fine on behalf of the police officer
10 because they cursed at that individual in that
11 car. So I really want to --

12 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
13 Minor --

14 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Point of order.
15 Some of those cases are in current litigation.

16 COMMISSIONER MINOR: It's on the news.
17 That's publicly accessible information. That is
18 not the case.

19 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: They are cases
20 ongoing right now with the Chicago Police
21 Department about specific traffic stop cases that
22 you are speaking of. I know that's in the news,
23 but we cannot --

24 COMMISSIONER MINOR: That's publicly

1 accessible information. I can report on what's
2 in the news. Everybody else has access to that
3 information. This is not confidential.

4 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
5 Driver, you are next in the stack.

6 PRESIDENT DRIVER: It was a point of
7 information, and I will restate it again.

8 I'm the president of this
9 Commission and an influential person on this
10 Commission. If you all can give me a plan to get
11 it done, I will change my position right now
12 publicly in front of everybody and support your
13 position. I just want to know how we get it
14 done. I don't see how we can get it done. If
15 you can show me how, I will support you.

16 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: That's a great
17 challenge. I mean I think no one on this stage
18 can guarantee that any of our positions will get
19 done. Like these are part of potentially the
20 Consent Decree. We have to negotiate with
21 multiple parties. Even if it's not, we still
22 have to negotiate with CPD.

23 What I can tell you is that I will
24 fight for the standard that we have proposed, and

1 I would fight to get the strongest standard
2 possible.

3 Of course, if that becomes
4 impossible over the course of negotiations, then
5 I will push for the next best thing. But I mean
6 if anyone on this stage can say with any sort of
7 certainty that anything they're proposing can
8 definitely get done, that would be not true.

9 PRESIDENT DRIVER: That wasn't my question,
10 though. My question was -- I was very specific.
11 I said when we reach that stuck point, if you can
12 show me how we get past it, I will support you.

13 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: What stuck point are
14 you talking about?

15 PRESIDENT DRIVER: When -- if some
16 hypothetical world, right, that point is made
17 that this has gone beyond our jurisdiction to an
18 investigatory stop --

19 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: That's the same
20 thing.

21 PRESIDENT DRIVER: That's why I'm agreeing
22 with you. How do we get there? My whole point
23 about this whole thing -- and this is what I'm
24 trying to point out. And the reason why I say

1 this publicly is because I'm sincere in what I'm
2 saying, and I'm sincere in my belief system. If
3 there was a way I thought we could get that part
4 done, and I saw a path and somebody could make it
5 logical for me, and I can go out and tell the
6 public in good faith that we are working toward
7 this high standard that I think we can reasonably
8 differ, I will support you all. All I'm asking
9 you is for -- somebody up here to articulate how
10 we can do that.

11 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: Let me articulate my
12 understanding of it. I mean you, again, can
13 disagree. My understanding is we are -- so I
14 think there are two pieces here, but the first
15 piece is that, obviously, up until, like, when
16 the stop occurs, right, that is a traffic stop,
17 correct? So the initial stop is a stop. Right?
18 Once -- in either of our standards, once there's
19 a bar that reaches the ability for them to call
20 consent, it then transitions to an investigatory
21 stop. We can still set the exception in our
22 policy about when they can ask it clearly. That
23 is not outside of our jurisdiction. That is
24 still part of the stop policy. Once they ask for

1 consent, they then have to follow the rules of
2 the investigatory stop policy.

3 So either way, I do not see the
4 conflict that you see. I, again, like, respect
5 that we may not see it the same way. But, like,
6 from my perspective, we have the ability to state
7 when they can do that, and then once they do
8 that, it transitions and the rules of the
9 investigatory stop policy go on.

10 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: We have two
11 minutes left for this on the agenda. Any other
12 Commissioners like to speak?

13 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: I'm not an
14 attorney, but is a Class A worse than a Class B
15 misdemeanor? In Class B there is aggravated
16 speeding over 30 miles an hour.

17 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: You are stopped for
18 that because that's a traffic violation. You
19 shouldn't be searched because you sped.

20 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Right. I get
21 that. I'm just saying, it is a bit confusing at
22 times, and I've had those conversations with
23 members of the public to understand that specific
24 example, so that's why I'm asking.

1 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: Can I make one more
2 point? It is not directly -- it relates to what
3 we heard today from people, but it's something I
4 heard from the public in general. Nothing in our
5 proposal suggests that you can only be stopped
6 for a Class A misdemeanor or a felony. That is
7 not any of it. You can be stopped for any
8 traffic infractions that are not part of the six
9 that we have agreed that there are restrictions
10 around. The thing in each of those exceptions
11 would be that you could not do this next step,
12 whether it be a search in this case. So like the
13 consent search, you cannot do the consent search
14 unless you have evidence of some other Class A
15 misdemeanor or a felony that's unrelated. So you
16 can still do the stop. This has been, like,
17 something that I found -- yeah, I understand it's
18 complicated, but it's been challenging because
19 I've heard a lot of misinformation about what it
20 says. And, yes, you can conduct any stop that is
21 not one of the six.

22 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: But it is more
23 specific than the first option, RAS and probable
24 cause, right? Option B is more specific? Like

1 the Class A misdemeanor?

2 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: It is more specific.
3 So the difference is that what our standard -- so
4 in the standard that the three of you are
5 proposing, it would be any criminal conduct;
6 things that are like really minor where you can
7 do that. In the standard that myself --

8 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I can give an example.
9 So the example is you're at a -- you are idling
10 at a 15-minute flashing lights zone without your
11 flashing lights, right? That could be a crime in
12 which, you know, CPD can say, Oh, I pulled you
13 over for this reason, and it's outside of the
14 purview of the six traffic infractions that we
15 have listed. One of the reasons why I think it's
16 super important for us to then talk about an
17 overall pretextual traffic stop then, which has
18 three Commissioner support, is so that those
19 kinds of minor infractions don't become a consent
20 search, right? It doesn't have to escalate to a
21 full-blown interaction with the police officer
22 because I believe that is a misuse of police
23 resources for such a minor issue, right? When
24 you all talk about a serious crime -- I loved

1 that you ask this question, right? Who's
2 defining what is serious? I think that's kind
3 of, like -- the heart of what your question is
4 getting to, even if we're talking about oranges
5 and apples. Is it Class A? Is it a Class B? Is
6 it just something that is unlawful that's not a
7 part of the six? That's really going to be up to
8 CPD's jurisdiction and discernment based on the
9 policy as it's written and as you all are
10 proposing as a serious crime, whereas one of the
11 things that our policy would do there is a
12 codified list of here are the misdemeanor,
13 felony -- here are the felonies, here are Class A
14 misdemeanors, and this is under the purview of
15 what that looks like for an engagement for a
16 consent search or what does that look like as an
17 exception for the policy that we have written.
18 So that means that unless someone has a -- unless
19 the officers have a specific reasonable
20 articulable suspicion that someone is engaged
21 with a Class A misdemeanor or a felony, then they
22 cannot stop a car based on not having the person
23 who is over the age of 16 not having a seat belt
24 or something along those lines in the list of

1 six, right?

2 So I just want to make sure that
3 there's clarity, and I want to provide that
4 example. And I yield my time to Commissioner
5 Gottlieb.

6 COMMISSIONER GOTTLIEB: I think I've covered
7 it, unless there's more --

8 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GROSS: Commissioner
9 Terry, final comment. We're at time.

10 VICE PRESIDENT TERRY: So I just want to
11 circle back the concerns when we start to nitpick
12 and put all these restrictions. I want to be
13 very clear because after our last meeting last
14 month, President Driver and I had a great
15 conversation with a few people related to this
16 overall conversation related to traffic stops.
17 And, again, my position is the language which is
18 the legal standard of the reasonable articulable
19 suspicion, as well as probable cause.

20 Now, when we start to get into the
21 specificity of restrictions, again, when we talk
22 about this issue of traffic stops, we continue to
23 hear people give comments about the impact
24 towards black people because the numbers show

1 it's black people. So I want to be very
2 transparent. This is a departmental policy that
3 will only be applicable to the Chicago Police
4 Department. The Chicago Police Department is not
5 the only law enforcement entity that has
6 jurisdictions in the City of Chicago. You all
7 have seen Cook County Sheriffs pull people over.
8 You've seen the State Police pull people over.
9 You've seen University of Chicago pull people
10 over. So this idea that black people are only
11 interacting in the City of Chicago with the
12 Chicago Police Department, I want to be very
13 clear, it will not apply to them. So that's why
14 I'm saying that we need to have a standard which
15 is based in legal standard. And back to what
16 Commissioner Navarijo pointed out, having
17 accountability when this standard that did not
18 exist -- there was no documentation. So even
19 with the cases that were being recently
20 mentioned, the policy is still in draft. There
21 is no policy. So to equate that to what we're
22 trying to do here is not comparable. So I want
23 to be very clear about what we're doing when
24 we're talking about the impact of this, because

1 black people do not just drive in the City of
2 Chicago, they do not only encounter law
3 enforcement inside the Chicago Police Department.
4 And so we need to be very clear that the policy
5 that we're putting forth will be the best, so
6 that people are not being told that someone can't
7 do something, and they give it a blanket
8 understanding to all law enforcement, because
9 that is very important. And we know we see that
10 all the time. You tell people, Hey, these
11 individuals can't do X, and then they apply that
12 across the board, and then we have people having
13 unnecessary encounters with other law enforcement
14 entities because it was not applicable because
15 this is a departmental policy. And I want to be
16 very clear. This is not an opposition to these
17 restrictions. It's just if we're having that, do
18 it at the right level where it's across the board
19 where all law enforcement agencies have to follow
20 these standards so that people are protected
21 across the entire state because, guess what? The
22 numbers are no different no matter where you are
23 for black people when it comes to traffic stops.

24 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you, Commissioner

1 Terry. This concludes our discussion on consent
2 searches and traffic stops.

3 Our next order of business will be
4 reports and updates. We will begin by discussing
5 an update related to the COPA Chief Administrator
6 search. The Commission is currently in the
7 process of gathering public input to inform its
8 selection of the new Chief Administrator of COPA.
9 The Civilian Office of Police Accountability is
10 one of Chicago's oversight agencies that has a
11 substantial mandate.

12 COPA is responsible for many
13 things, including conducting certain
14 investigations related to the actions of Chicago
15 Police Department officers, including complaints
16 regarding domestic violence and sexual assault,
17 some instances where police officers use a
18 weapon, all officer-involved deaths, incidents
19 where individuals die in police custody, patterns
20 or practices of misconduct, amongst other
21 important functions.

22 The person who runs that agency is
23 the Chief Administrator. The Chief Administrator
24 of COPA resigned in February, and the Commission

1 is responsible for identifying and appointing a
2 replacement with the advice and consent of the
3 City Council.

4 The Chief Administrator is
5 responsible for managing a professional staff of
6 around 140 employees, including investigators,
7 supervisors, and lawyers.

8 The law lays out the minimum
9 requirements that the COPA chief must meet to
10 qualify for appointment. The minimum
11 requirements are: A) You have to be an attorney
12 with substantial experience in criminal, civil
13 rights, and/or labor law or corporate or
14 governmental investigations; or an individual
15 with substantial experience in law enforcement
16 oversight, or investigating employee or other
17 wrongdoing.

18 B) Knowledge of law enforcement.

19 C) A commitment to and knowledge of the
20 need for and responsibilities of law enforcement,
21 as well as the needs to protect basic
22 constitutional rights of all affected parties.

23 D) Demonstrated integrity,
24 professionalism, sound judgment, and

1 leadership.

2 E) The ability to work with diverse
3 groups and individuals.

4 The Commission is seeking public
5 input on the qualifications that you would like
6 to see in a COPA chief, beyond the minimums.

7 The Commission will be using this
8 input, along with input from subject matter
9 experts, community organizations, COPA employees,
10 CPD members, and other sources to develop the
11 application, interview questions, and to inform
12 the selection of the next COPA chief.

13 The Commission has conducted three
14 public listening sessions on the Southside,
15 Northside, and virtually. We will be hosting our
16 last public listening session on June 12th.

17 As you entered the meeting today,
18 there was an information sheet about COPA along
19 with the QR code to a survey. That QR code is
20 also on the screen behind me -- to the right of
21 me. Please look at the information, do your own
22 research, and respond to the survey.

23 We encourage everyone to attend the
24 listening session on June 12th.

1 As a part of our engagement process,
2 the Commission is also required to retain a
3 search firm to assist us with a national search
4 for the COPA Chief Administrator. We are in the
5 process of vetting firms and will provide for
6 more information as it becomes available.

7 Are there any questions from
8 Commissioners?

9 Hearing none, next we will hear from
10 Vice President Terry for a brief summary of her
11 and Commissioner Minor's involvement with the
12 Mayor's Extremism and Law Enforcement Task Force.

13 VICE PRESIDENT TERRY: So really quickly, we
14 want to provide insight related to the
15 involvement around the recommendation from the
16 Office of Inspector General. So why did the OIG
17 recommend a task force in the first place? So in
18 April -- in its April 2024 report, the Office of
19 Inspector General issued an advisory report on
20 CPD members' alleged anti-government and
21 extremist group affiliation. OIG recommended
22 that the City, not CPD alone, take a definitive
23 and unequivocal position against extremism within
24 its police ranks.

1 Inspector General Deborah Witzburg
2 and Deputy Inspector General Tobar Richardson
3 have stated publicly that a mayoral-led task
4 force would be best equipped and best positioned
5 to direct and coordinate multiple departments and
6 policymakers to implement changes citywide to
7 combat extremism and anti-government associations
8 within CPD and the larger City workforce.

9 So what is the Commission's
10 connection to the OIG's task force
11 recommendation? Since late summer, some
12 Commissioners have expressed concerns about
13 specific CPD investigations and allegations that
14 CPD members had ties to extremism or
15 anti-government groups and have emphasized the
16 need to ensure that those with ties to extremism
17 or anti-government groups are removed from CPD.

18 The Commission has addressed this
19 issue in a few ways, including updating CPD's
20 policy prohibiting associations with criminal and
21 bias-based organizations, holding CPD and BIA
22 accountable for the implementation of that policy
23 through the Commission's 2025 Superintendent
24 goals, and participating in a town hall on

1 extremism in the CPD ranks.

2 The task force was another way to
3 address our concerns with hate group affiliations
4 within CPD.

5 So how did myself and Commissioner
6 Minor become involved with this particular task
7 force?

8 So since July 2024, the Commission
9 has heard from many District Councilors and
10 community members who were troubled by the BIA
11 decision to not reopen its investigation into the
12 eight CPD members alleged to be part of the Oath
13 Keepers. Public comments at our meetings and
14 published news media stories on investigations
15 failed to continue to Fall 2024 with no active
16 response from the Mayor's Office.

17 Commissioner Minor and I wanted to
18 know what work the Mayor's Office was doing on
19 this issue and why they had still not convened a
20 task force. We first met with the Deputy Mayor
21 for Public Safety Garien Gatewood in October of
22 2024, which we did report out at our meeting, to
23 ask about the work being done and to inform him
24 about the concerns we had regarding our public

1 meeting. We met with Deputy Mayor Gatewood and
2 his staff once more in November, and we were
3 informed that the work was being done to create a
4 task force, and that CCPSA would have a place on
5 the task force once it was convened.

6 So what is the Commission's role as
7 it relates to the task force?

8 So CCPSA's one of several City
9 departments included on the task force. The task
10 force is co-chaired by the Mayor's Office of
11 Community Public Safety and the Office of Equity
12 and Racial Justice. Other included departments
13 are CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs, the Office
14 of Public Safety Administration, the Department
15 of Human Resources, and the Department of Law.

16 Since the task force convened in
17 January, Commissioner Minor has represented the
18 Commission at the task force's meeting.

19 So what do we expect to see from the
20 task force? We would like to see the task force
21 identify and address two of the concerns that the
22 Office of Inspector General has raised in reports
23 about BIA's investigations of CPD members' ties
24 to groups like the Oath Keepers, the Proud Boys,

1 and the Three Percenters. That includes
2 answering questions like what problem did BIA
3 encounter while conducting that investigation?
4 Were the problems specific to these
5 investigations or part of a larger problem within
6 the BIA investigations? And whether or not to
7 what extent BIA is limited by its lack of
8 subpoena power.

9 We would also like to see some
10 public reporting from the task force on all of
11 the work that is done thus far in developing
12 possible solutions on the issues and any detail
13 recommendations or guidance that will be coming
14 from the Mayor's Office at the conclusion of the
15 task force.

16 Finally, we hope the task force is
17 utilizing the task force to not only address and
18 prevent extremism in CPD's ranks but across the
19 City's workforce as a whole.

20 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you, Vice President
21 Terry. Are there any questions? Well, I do have
22 a question. And my question is simply, I don't
23 think I heard you name the Office of Inspector
24 General who are the people that recommended the

1 task force. Is there a reason they were not
2 included in the task force?

3 VICE PRESIDENT TERRY: I'm not sure. That's
4 a question for the City. I do believe we had a
5 meeting -- if I recall correctly, we had a
6 meeting with them prior to -- go ahead.

7 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Yeah. So the Office of
8 Inspector General is an independent body. They
9 cannot sit and participate in task forces of this
10 nature. So although they have been open to being
11 a part of the conversations and dialogue as it
12 relates to some of their recommendations and also
13 mention their availability for a special meeting
14 to talk a little bit more about their
15 investigation, they are not allowed to formally
16 participate as a representative in the task force
17 per their ordinance and their responsibilities.
18 At least that -- I am not a spokesperson for the
19 Office of Inspector General, but based on the
20 conversation that myself and Commissioner Terry
21 had, that was their reasoning for us, and I know
22 they were consistent in their communication with
23 the Mayor.

24 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: The reasoning of

1 the OIG or your explanation of the reasoning?

2 COMMISSIONER MINOR: The OIG.

3 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: I'm sorry. The
4 OIG?

5 COMMISSIONER MINOR: The OIG.

6 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Any other questions from
7 Commissioners?

8 Next Commissioner Minor will give
9 an update on CPD goals.

10 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Thank you. It's been a
11 very, very busy month. And I'm super excited to
12 stay so busy with this Commission. I love this
13 work.

14 So this month, I had two follow-up
15 meetings related to the CPD's quarter one goal
16 deliverables. I met with Deputy Director Mike
17 Milstein. We had a wonderful conversation. He
18 had part of the CPD's Equity Engagement and
19 Office of Legal Services. We spoke about quarter
20 one progress on CPD victim services goal which
21 aims to ensure that CPD supports every victim of
22 crime. Director Milstein spoke on the office's
23 progress to greatly increase the number of victim
24 advocates hired through the end of the year and

1 the office's current work to ensure victims of
2 domestic violence and non-violent crimes receive
3 support and services.

4 There's a lot of good things
5 cooking and in development, including the
6 development of a tracking system and some other
7 great works. So I look forward to updating you
8 all on the office progress as time continues.

9 I also spoke with Lieutenant Jack
10 Kenter for quarter one updates on CPD's early
11 intervention support system project, EISS for
12 short. This goal is essentially related to CPD's
13 Consent Decree work to deliver proactive risk
14 management and office of support for its members
15 with a data-driven early warning tool.

16 Lieutenant Kenter shared the
17 history of CPD's early intervention work dating
18 back to 2020 with the creation of CPD's officer
19 support system pilot with the University of
20 Chicago Crime Lab through to the Department's
21 current work and partnership with Benchmark
22 Analytics to overhaul CPD's entire performance
23 management system and create the entirely new
24 intervention support program.

1 I am seriously looking forward to
2 learning more about CPD's progress with annual
3 goals and their deliverables. And, of course, I
4 will continue to share updates with you all. I
5 think there's really great work that is happening
6 with the victim services and services support for
7 victims and mental health support for officers.
8 Thank you.

9 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Any questions from
10 Commissioners?

11 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: I have a
12 question about the early intervention stuff. I
13 have had many conversations with officers who are
14 about to retire, and they mentioned there's a lot
15 of mental health issues even after they retire.
16 I know this is early intervention, but is there
17 any conversation around, like, officers who leave
18 the force and a lot of them unfortunately commit
19 suicide?

20 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I really love this
21 question, and I just want to kind of lift the
22 fact that the EISS system is actually just one
23 tool that is in CPD's tool belt to do risk
24 management and provide mental health support for

1 officers.

2 We actually talked in one of our
3 discussions actually bringing the folks in to
4 talk a little bit more about the mixed bag of
5 tools that they have for support. And I think
6 that this is an amazing question to ask.

7 If we were to hold a Commission
8 meeting on that topic, I really do hope that --
9 and I think this is really a good point of
10 advocacy that we should have this conversation,
11 and I will continue to push for that. Thank you
12 for that question. The early intervention
13 system, just to give you all more of a
14 background, it is a risk management tool. So
15 it's literally a database. It's big like a
16 computer science project. And they will look at
17 different factors that would, perhaps, lean in
18 saying that an officer might be -- might need
19 some additional support, right? That they have
20 some factors that might contribute to what we've
21 seen historically or based on data and trends as
22 an officer who, again, might need some additional
23 support, and then they essentially will flag that
24 officer in the system, and then the supervisor

1 will then initiate a conversation with the
2 officer, and then provide that support based on
3 the recommendations of the system.

4 Again, that's what makes it an
5 early intervening system. It's a complex data
6 analysis project, that's also why it's taking so
7 long because there's a lot of coding in the
8 development of the database.

9 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Next we have an update
10 from Commissioner Rubi Navarijo on the Noncitizen
11 Advisory Council.

12 COMMISSIONER RUBI NAVARIJO: Thank you. The
13 Commission has requested feedback from the
14 Noncitizen Advisory Council on the COPA Chief
15 Administrator search and on the current draft of
16 the traffic stops policy.

17 I have also requested the
18 Noncitizen Advisory Council's feedback on the
19 updated policy language in CPD's currently
20 enacted U- and T-Visa policy and how CPD has
21 shared these updates with community members and
22 other stakeholder groups.

23 For those unfamiliar, this policy
24 covers CPD's revised procedures for completing

1 and processing requests for T and U Visas which
2 are granted to noncitizens who are victims of
3 specific qualifying crimes, including human
4 trafficking and serious felonies, who actively
5 participate in the investigation of the crime.
6 While U- and T- Visas are granted at the federal
7 level, a victim can only apply for one of these
8 visas if law enforcement who investigates the
9 crime certifies the victim's eligibility, so CPD
10 does play a key role in the process.

11 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Thank you, Commissioner.
12 Are there any questions from other Commissioners?
13 Seeing none, we will now move to adjournment.

14 Is there any further business
15 before the Commission?

16 COMMISSIONER MINOR: Yes, I have further
17 business. I also just wanted to give you a recap
18 of some of my personal advocacy as it relates to
19 youth. This weekend co-organized a barbecue for
20 young people in the Pilsen neighborhood to
21 solicit their feedback on youth mass gatherings
22 and youth violence prevention. We were able to
23 serve 25 youth, have really productive
24 conversations. There's some really great

1 highlights of that event on Leo for Community, a
2 District Councilor who has been an amazing
3 thought partner in the work. Also, hoping to
4 host more engagements like that in various
5 communities throughout the City of Chicago.

6 So if you're interested in getting
7 involved, being part of the organizing, please
8 feel free to reach out to me directly.

9 I also am in the process of
10 organizing a panel for Youth Justice Ministries
11 that's working on violence prevention work for
12 our youth.

13 We are going to have that
14 discussion and collaboration with Pastor Sims at
15 St. Michael's MB Church, that's on the west side
16 of Chicago. And so if you know of any young
17 people who are doing great justice ministry work
18 in the community for violence prevention, please
19 feel free to send those names over to me.

20 Lastly, the Commission -- four
21 Commissioners have went on record in opposition
22 of the Snap Curfew Ordinance, so I just wanted to
23 uplift that the Snap Curfew Ordinance would allow
24 the district commander or the Superintendent to

1 call a spontaneous curfew for a gathering of 20
2 or more people. It is specifically a tool that
3 was proposed to respond to teen gatherings. If
4 the Snap Curfew was called, after 30 minutes,
5 whoever is in the vicinity will then be taken to
6 the precinct. They will receive a \$500 fine.
7 And if you are a repeat offender of three times,
8 you will receive triple the fine which is \$1500.

9 If you want to learn more
10 information about the four commissioner stances
11 as it relates to this ordinance, feel free to
12 reach out to me and my fellow Commissioners who
13 went on record in opposition.

14 I continue to take it very serious
15 to be youth commissioner on this Commission. I
16 think young people need to be more involved as it
17 relates to public safety advocacy, and I am
18 committed to creating the pathway for voices in
19 this work. Thank you.

20 COMMISSIONER WORTHAM: I have something.
21 Just really briefly. Every May, this nation
22 observes National Police Week. I didn't know
23 about it for a long time. I mean I've known
24 about it now for a long time. National Police

1 Week is observed with a week full of events in
2 Washington, DC, and then also all over the
3 country various districts and municipalities
4 honor fallen police officers and law enforcement
5 members, members who have died or been killed in
6 the line of duty in service to their communities.
7 It was held a couple of weeks ago as it is every
8 May.

9 I bring this up because we
10 obviously hear in this work, talk a lot about
11 what the Chicago Police Department does, what law
12 enforcement members do, what our officers do.
13 And I think it's really important that as we do
14 that work, as we do the oversight work and the
15 partnership work with our Department, that we are
16 interested in learning about the job. I say this
17 at every meeting. I really see this as a
18 profession, like I see teaching, like I see
19 construction work. Professions where people have
20 specific knowledge and experience that allows
21 them to know how to do the work. And so I think
22 that if people are so inclined, the information
23 specifically about fallen Chicago police
24 officers -- and we have far too many -- is

1 publicly available. If you read their stories,
2 if you read some of the ways that our officers
3 have been killed, and you keep that in mind as we
4 talk about law enforcement policy, general
5 orders, what our police should do, shouldn't do,
6 should be able to do, to keep us safe, I think it
7 would really inform some of our work to
8 acknowledge the sacrifice that they make every
9 single day in service to this City. And really,
10 quite frankly, putting their lives on the line
11 every single day in service to this City.

12 So I know a lot of people don't
13 know about National Police Week. I just wanted
14 to share that. So if you are so inclined -- it
15 was May 13th through the 19th. I could be wrong
16 on those dates. I'm sorry. It was a couple of
17 weeks ago. And, again, you can look up stuff
18 online. It's all available. Just Google
19 National Police Week. We obviously have various
20 memorials here. The Chicago Police Department
21 does a magnificent job honoring its fallen.
22 Those ceremonies are always broadcast for the
23 public. So I just encourage people to look at
24 that and keep that in mind as we talk about this

1 work. Thank you.

2 COMMISSIONER MINOR: I also just want to
3 acknowledge our public officials and District
4 Councilors in the room, Beth Rochford, Karen
5 Kane, Teresa Chandler, and Dion McGill. I also
6 saw Alderman Desmon Yancy in the room as well.
7 If you are an elected official in the room, and I
8 did not call your name, feel free to stand so we
9 can formally acknowledge you. Thank you all for
10 the work that you do for the City of Chicago.

11 PRESIDENT DRIVER: Hearing no further
12 business before the Commission, this meeting is
13 now adjourned. Thank you.

14 (WHEREUPON, the proceedings
15 were adjourned at 8:15 p.m.)
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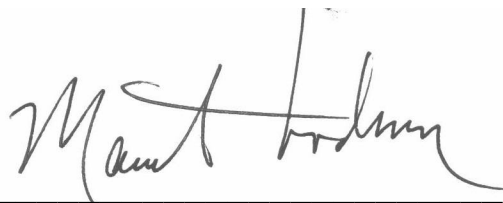
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

Re: Community Commission for Public Safety and
Accountability
May 29, 2025

I, MAUREEN A. WOODMAN, C.S.R., do hereby
certify that the foregoing Report of Proceedings
was recorded stenographically by me and was
reduced to computerized transcript under my
direction, and that the said transcript
constitutes a true record.

I further certify that I am not a
relative or employee or attorney or counsel of
any of the parties, or a relative or employee of
such attorney or counsel, or financially
interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand of office at Chicago, Illinois this 10th
day of June 2025.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Maureen A. Woodman', written in dark ink.

MAUREEN A. WOODMAN, CSR
License No. 084.002740