CHICAGO POLICE BOARD

PUBLIC MEETING

MAY 21st, 2015, 7:30 P.M.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SAFETY HEADQUARTERS

3510 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:
MR. DEMETRIUS E. CARNEY, President
MR. GHIAN FOREMAN, Vice President
MS. MELISSA M. BALLATE
MR. WILLIAM F. CONLON
MR. MICHAEL EADDY
MS. RITA A. FRY
MS. ELISA RODRIGUEZ
MS. RHODA D. SWEENEY

OTHERS PRESENT:
MR. GARRY F. McCARTHY, Superintendent of Police
MR. WILLIAM E. BAZAREK, 1st Asst General Counsel to the Superintendent
MR. SCOTT M. ANDO, Chief Administrator,
    Independent Police Review Authority
MR. CARNEY: Good evening. I would call the meeting -- the Police Board meeting of May 21st, 2015, to order. As we begin this meeting, I'm saddened to report that one of the Board members, Susan McKeever, resigned from the Board on May 4th for health reasons. We thank her for her years of dedicated service on the Board and we wish her well and Gods speed as she addresses her serious health issues.

The first item of business is approval of the minutes of the Board's public meeting of April 16th. Is there a motion to approve?

MR. FOREMAN: So moved.

MR. CARNEY: All in favor?

MR. FOREMAN: Aye.

MS. BALLATE: Aye.

MR. CONLON: Aye.

MR. EADDY: Aye.

MS. FRY: Aye.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

MS. SWEENEY: Aye.

MR. CARNEY: Aye. Our next public meeting will be on Thursday, June 18th here at
35th and Michigan, the Office of Public Safety, at
our usual time, which is 7:30. At this time, I ask
for a motion to close a series of executive
sessions for purposes of considering litigation
and personnel matters as authorized by the Open
Meetings Act. Is there a motion?

MS. BALLATE: So moved.
MR. CARNEY: All in favor?
MR. FOREMAN: Aye.
MS. BALLATE: Aye.
MR. CONLON: Aye.
MR. EADDY: Aye.
MS. FRY: Aye.
MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.
MS. SWEENEY: Aye.
MR. CARNEY: Aye. A report of
disciplinary actions taken by the Board during the
previous month have been made available at this
evening's meeting. This report and the Board's
written findings and the decisions are posted on
the Board's website. At this time we've decided
before we take any final action on disciplinary
cases, I think it's important at this time to take
a few minutes to discuss the role of the Police
Board in the disciplinary process.

One thing that people often ask me is how did the Police Board get started? Well, the Police Board really got started in 1969 and it was with -- it was through Richard J. Daley who was the mayor at the time and there were a lot of police scandals and so what we wanted to do was bring a superintendent in from the outside and the superintendent that he wanted to bring was O.W. Wilson who I think had been a superintendent out on the West Coast and was a professor at the University of UCLA, but there was a problem and the problem was that there was a rule on the books that before you could be Superintendent of Police you had to be a resident of the City of Chicago for a year.

So what Mayor Daley decided, this is Richard J. Daley, what he decided to do was he created this Board and this Board would run the police department and sometimes would check the ordinance or the state statute and say that the Police Board, you know, you have to review the police department's budget and give us -- it gave the Board a lot of administrative
Well, that was because that Board was created strictly to run the Police Board -- run the police department. So what happened is that the mayor went down to Springfield and he created this ordinance or this statute that created the Police Board and so after the year was up he became superintendent because he had fulfilled his year residency and after that what happened is he decided to keep the Police Board in -- intact in order to start the process of where we are today of hearing misconduct -- misconduct cases.

Recent news articles and editorials have presented an incomplete and misleading account of the role of the Board, but I want to clear up a few misconceptions that may be out there about the Board's handling of disciplinary cases. We have made available at this evening's meeting and are posted on our website a one-page overview of the Board's responsibilities for deciding the most serious police disciplinary cases.

These are cases in which the
superintendent recommends that a police officer be
discharged from the police department. So we
have -- these are available and we try to make it
a visual so that everyone can understand the
process and how it works. So we have copies here.
I don't know if Max has handed out copies. They
may be on the back table, but also you can check
them out on our website.

As you can see from the handout,
the Board makes decisions in these cases based on
evidence presented at a disciplinary hearing. The
role of the Board is to be an impartial
decision maker that provides due process to all
parties and to carry out these duties in an open
and transparent manner.

It is often reported that when
making the decisions and they say -- the article
says the Board agrees with the superintendent or
overrules the superintendent. Presenting the
Board's decision in this way implies that the
superintendent and the Board are looking at the
same information yet reaching different
conclusions. This is simply not true.

The superintendent makes a
recommendation to discipline a police officer and forms an investigation whereas the Board makes a decision based on evidence at a hearing -- at a hearing and so the case starts off with an investigation. So the superintendent -- the case is investigated and as you can see from the blue sheet here then the case is -- after the investigation is completed, the superintendent's office reviews the investigation files and -- the investigation file and decides whether to bring charges to discharge a police officer.

When the superintendent makes the decision to discharge a police officer, that's when the Police Board takes over. He gives a notice of discharge and once he gives us the notice of discharge we start the hearing process. At the hearing, both the superintendent and the officer have a right of due process. They may call their own witnesses and present their evidence and cross-examine witnesses. Comparing the investigation to a hearing is like comparing apples and oranges.

So many times, you know, for example, we have some times our cases -- it could
be a residency case and it's a requirement that all police officers reside in the City of Chicago. Well, in a case where, for example, there is an investigation and while it comes to the attention of the superintendent or the Internal Affairs that a police officer may not be residing in the City of Chicago so, you know, there is an investigation conducted to see, you know, if -- someone is assigned totrail this police officer and many times they will follow the police officer and he may leave the city limits on a couple of times and this is reported back and then there is, for example, a notice to discharge the police officer we receive from the superintendent's office. Well, when we have the hearing, that comes out that this police officer, for example, has been leaving the city limits, but what he has been doing is that in one particular case his ex-wife who is now suffering from terminal cancer and he has been going out in the evening a couple nights a week to help with her son and get him up and get ready for school for other members. Now, this would not come out in the investigation, but at the hearing this is the
kind of information that witnesses bring up. So this causes sometimes the discrepancy.

And, finally, I'd like to provide some additional information on the Board's decisions that were reported in the recent news articles. Of the 25 discharge cases the Board has presided over the past year, two cases involve alleged allegations of excessive use of force while on duty. In one case, the Board dismissed the excessive force charge because of the five-year statute of limitations, which really means that when there is an excessive force case the case has to be brought before the Board within five years of the incident.

In other cases, there was insufficient evidence to sustain the most serious charge. The Board suspended the officer for 30 days for the misconduct. Seven other cases resulted from other on-duty incidents involving the public. The Board discharged four officers, remanded one officer, found one officer not guilty and dismissed one case because the officer had already been disciplined -- disciplined by a former superintendent for the misconduct.
Four other cases involved -- resulted from off-duty incidents involving the public. The Board discharged three officers including one for which recommended -- which recommended the penalty was suspension and found one not guilty. Twelve of the cases involved internal personnel violations and when you hear -- when you often say that a case is before the Police Board, people think it is always excessive force, it is always the police against the public, and that's really not true.

A lot of it are garden variety cases, many times concern violation of the medical rules, they concern residency cases. For example, they can be a drug case. So, many times they're not -- they are very serious, but they are violations of the rules. So when you hear all our cases were not -- all of our cases are not excessive force or confrontation between the police and the public.

And 12 of these cases which I mentioned before involve internal personnel violations such as not living in the City of Chicago or testing positive for prescription
drugs. In these internal personnel cases, the Board discharged one officer, remanded two officers and found other officers not guilty.

For example, there is -- there is random drug testing. So a police officer unannounced can be called downtown or down here at 35th to take a random drug test. That can happen to a police officer and if the police officer is found to have an illegal drug, let's say steroids, and no prescription for steroids, then that police officer will then receive -- from the investigation, receive a notice to be discharged.

When we conduct a hearing, for example, in one particular case as I remember the officer was suffering from a very serious medical illness, he called the nurse and the nurse got in contact with the doctor and the nurse brought a prescription to the police officer. So he did not have a written prescription, but he had an oral prescription. So, therefore, when the superintendent is investigating this case it -- it's a no tolerance policy on drugs. If you test positive for drugs, then you're going to receive a notice for discharge, but when we conduct the
hearing we come up with other evidence that may justify not discharging this particular police officer.

So what I'm trying to bring out is the superintendent is acting from an investigation and then we have a hearing on the case. So the hearing can just bring up evidence that sometimes is not available in the investigation.

All the Board's written decisions are posted on our website and I encourage you to read our decisions for a complete and accurate picture of the Board's work.

In conclusion, impartiality, due process and transparency are central values of any police disciplinary system, especially in times like these when promoting trust in the police and the public they protect is of the utmost importance. Guided by these values, the Police Board promotes accountability and increases the public and police officer's confidence in the process for handling allegations of police misconduct.

Now, we're going to take final
action on the cases that we -- from our last executive session. The Police Board, as authorized by the Open Meetings Act, has considered in closed meetings several disciplinary cases. The Board will now take final action on these cases.

Regarding case number 14 Police Board 2878, there is a motion to find Police Officer Rhea Robinson guilty of falsely issuing parking tickets and to discharge her from the Chicago Police Department.

MS. BALLATE: So moved.

MR. CARNEY: Second?

MR. CONLON: Second.

MR. CARNEY: All in favor?

MR. FOREMAN: Aye.

MS. BALLATE: Aye.

MR. CONLON: Aye.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

MS. SWEENEY: Aye.

MR. CARNEY: Aye. Show of hands.

Any opposed? Voting in favor are Board members Foreman, Ballate, Conlon, Rodriguez, Sweeney and myself. The motion passes. Is there a motion to
adopt the written findings and decisions that have been reviewed by all the Board members who participated in the case?

MS. BALLATE: So moved.

MR. CARNEY: Second?

MR. FOREMAN: Second.

MR. CARNEY: All in favor?

MR. FOREMAN: Aye.

MS. BALLATE: Aye.

MR. CONLON: Aye.

MR. EADDY: Aye.

MS. FRY: Aye.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

MS. SWEENEY: Aye.

MR. CARNEY: Aye. Any opposed?

This motion passes by unanimous vote. Regarding case number 14 Police Board 2874 in which the superintendent recommended a suspension of 60 days, is there a motion to find Police Officer Eugene Posey not guilty of the charge related to an off-duty altercation?

MS. BALLATE: So moved.

MR. FOREMAN: Second.

MR. CARNEY: All in favor -- this
one I cannot vote on this.

MR. FOREMAN: Aye.

MS. BALLATE: Aye.

MR. CONLON: Aye.

MS. SWEENEY: Aye.

MR. CARNEY: Any opposed?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

MR. CARNEY: Voting in favor are

Board members Foreman, Ballate, Conlon and
Sweeney. Board member Rodriguez is opposed. The
motion passes. Is there a motion to adopt the
written findings and decisions and dissent that
have been reviewed by all Board members who
participated in the case?

MS. BALLATE: So moved.

MR. FOREMAN: Second.

MR. CARNEY: All in favor?

MR. FOREMAN: Aye.

MS. BALLATE: Aye.

MR. CONLON: Aye.

MR. EADDY: Aye.

MS. FRY: Aye.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

MS. SWEENEY: Aye.
by unanimous consent. The Board's decision in all these cases in which the Board took final action this evening will be entered as of today's date and will be issued to the parties. A copy of the written decisions will be posted on the Board's written website within ten business days as pursuant to the Chicago Municipal Code. At this time, copies of orders issued by the superintendent have been made -- during the previous month are listed in the blue books on the table in the back and also are available on the Police Board's website. The next item is the superintendent's report to the Board. Superintendent McCarthy?

MR. MCCARTHY: Thank you, Mr. Carney. Good evening. Some months ago we began the process of creating a community relations strategy for the department and this is again to our gang violence reduction strategy, our narcotics strategy and now we're creating a community relations strategy. To accomplish this, what we
began doing just recently now is to do a community outreach tour, if you will, in small groups around the city. You may have heard that's what I've been doing every night basically for the last two weeks with the executive staff, police officers, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, right up and down the ranks and have conversations, frank conversations, with the community and solicit their ideas regarding what it is they want.

It's my contention that you can't create community policing without asking the community what it is that they want and those meetings have been going very, very well for the most part. They have been forthright. There has been great conversation. There has only been one or two instances where it kind of went off track where the people just kind of wanted to holler at us and didn't really offer any solutions.

A couple of things have come out of that already and while you've probably heard me talk about we've structured the department to deliver community policing where it wasn't structured in that fashion before because we had these task forces and to go over all of our
enforcement and those officers came out of beats
and the officers that were left on beats were
relegated to just handling calls for service.

So we broke up those task
forces, put the officers back on beats and hold
them accountable for what is happening here, but
what we learned is it's not enough to just put
them on the beats, we want to get them out of the
cars in scenarios where they're not taking
enforcement action, where they're not writing a
ticket, where they're not going to a call for
service and that's one of the first things that
we're adopting that the community has requested
that we're going to do.

The second thing is we're
developing now a training program. Both of these
suggestions came from the community. This
training program we've actually already had a
component of it, but it's a training program for
civilian youth to inform them what it is that
police officers are looking for when they stop
somebody whether it's a car stop or a street
encounter and recommendations as to how to make
that encounter a positive one.
Now, we're training our officers in something called procedural justice and police legitimacy, which teaches the officers the same thing, about how to interact with the individual and now we're taking and creating a program for civilians to deliver it through churches, educational facilities and maybe business leaders. Those are the two big things that are coming out of it so far. It is not even the beginning of how much we intend to do with this.

The second thing that I just wanted to report to the Board is yesterday I did a speech at the City Club and you may or may not have heard the results of it, but there were a couple of statistics that I gave out that are not generally paid attention to and we always talk about crime, we always talk about crime statistics, but what are the numbers behind the numbers and in this environment where we have to do better and we have to work harder on police community relations, it's important to realize over the last few years police related shootings have dropped dramatically in this city.

As a matter of fact, at this
point in 2011 we had 21 shootings with hits, with
nine fatalities and right now as we sit here we
have five with hits with one fatality. Just an
element of how that's moving in the right
direction and that's happening because of
training, we put an extra training component in
here when I got here three years -- four years
ago, more supervision and policy changes as to the
use of force.

The second thing is based upon
putting those officers on the beats and holding
them accountable we've made 17,000 less arrests in
the last two years because we know massive
incarceration is a huge issue in the -- in the
community. We know that it is not about arresting
everybody to get crime reduction. It is about
arresting the right people at the right place at
the right time and as a result we have implemented
strategies and programs that are directed at that
reduction in incarceration rates and then the last
thing that goes along with it is the fact that
over the last two years we have about a 20 percent
reduction in complaints against our officers and,
you know, these are numbers that are not generally
These are very significant numbers as far as how we're moving towards a better style of policing and I'm the first to say we still have a lot of work to do and I had to say that probably six or seven times yesterday during a 25-minute speech that we have a lot of work to do, but we are moving in the right direction and, you know, those indicators are supporting that.

Thank you.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you,

Mr. Superintendent. I will now call among those members of the public who signed up to speak in advance. When your name is called, please step up to the microphone. We ask -- we have a number of speakers so we're going to ask you limit your comments --

MR. MCCARTHY: Mr. Carney, I'm sorry. I forgot to say one thing that I wanted to say specifically at this meeting. I apologize.

MR. CARNEY: No problem.

MR. MCCARTHY: Based upon what I'm learning from the community, I would ask that tonight -- I know people are going to raise a lot
of issues regarding the Chicago Police Department.

If you have solutions, please offer them because we'll be taking them in and looking at them and if they're fundamentally sound and practical and we can do it, we're going to very -- we're going to consider them very seriously. Okay. I'm sorry.

MR. CARNEY: Yeah. Thank you.

Crista Noel?

MS. NOEL: Good evening --

MR. CARNEY: Good evening.

MS. NOEL: -- everyone. How have you been? I'm going to speak to you once a month until you fire Dante Servin. As you know, he was acquitted of involuntary manslaughter, but the judge made a determination that he should have been charged with first degree murder. So as far as the community is concerned, you have at least one murderer on your police force and the community does not want him in the community. So, with that being said, I'll be talking to you once a month because it is your responsibility to terminate and I'm going to turn it over to a voice that you guys very seldomly hear from, Monica James.
MS. JAMES: Good evening everybody in the room. Thank you, all, for this opportunity
to address the Board and the panel and I want to
say that I hear you all stating all the great
improvements that you're making within the Chicago
Police Department as well as the Board here, but I
want to say that people of color have been
watching the Chicago police not the previous year,
but this year here alone take people's lives
senselessly. You said you're targeting gang
bangers. You said you're targeting people who are
committing crimes.

Well, Rekia Boyd didn't commit a
crime the night that she was killed. My cousin
Michael Lamar Wilson he was shot 18 times. He was
a 21 year-old wrestling coach teaching youth,
little young men of color, whose fathers have been
taken out of the home and forced into -- chattled
into the criminal industrial system and so what we
asking today is like we know that you guys are
making these improvements, but when will these
improvements show any type of tangible results and
what we're finding is that it's a great
classification that we're hearing, but the lives of
color people are still being torn down.

We still have no dignity because we're still living in fear. Just this morning at 1:00 p.m. -- 1:00 a.m. this morning someone stole my vehicle from outside my home and when I was forced to call the police because of the insurance policies the police had no recourse for me, they had no solutions and I have a GPS on my car and my car can be easily tracked, but I still don't have my car and this is the plight of people of color that all these people here are supporting and we're asking you people when are you going to wash the blood off your hands and take accountability?

That, yes, there are some problems within the system and it is going to take more than just a training. You said you were going to change the laws that gives police the authority to target and profile transgender women of color. I am a trans woman of color and I have been targeted by Chicago police since 1986. I've had my wrist broke, I have been raped by Chicago police, I have been falsely accused and falsely prosecuted by Chicago police, but that is not the issue today myself, it's the people who are not
able to stand and tell their story. I was one of the fortunate ones. I'm still able to tell the story and advocate behind it and, yes, we come in peace, but peace isn't getting us the justice that we deserve as people and to see people of color sitting on the Board and people of color sitting on the Board saying that there is a system that the claim comes before it hits us and this is what we're left with, but you know that there is a problem with the structure of the Chicago Police Department and we're asking for accountability for the lives that you all have watched being taken daily and these lives are as young as 13, 14, 15, 16. So we want to know how many people are you going to kill before you start doing something for our community?

MR. CARNEY: Thank you. Greg Newburger?

MR. NEWBURGER: McCarthy --

Superintendent McCarthy commented on the indictment of Dante Servin, that it was a public safety hazard that Dante Servin was indicted. He said it makes the cops think twice. I don't think he said cops, but it makes the cops think twice
before they pull their weapons. I can just imagine Dante Servin who said that he fully intended to kill the person he was shooting at, not Rekia Boyd, which makes him an attempted murderer saying when asked, oh, I didn't think twice about pulling my gun and shooting. This is a situation in which Dante Servin was -- as an earlier speaker said the judge said he was a first degree murderer not -- not manslaughter.

MR. CARNEY: Involuntary manslaughter.

MR. NEWBURGER: Thank you. Didn't think twice. Look, this is the thinking of a criminal system and I'm going to say this. Put it on the record. The only solution is revolution. In a revolutionary society, the people charged with public safety would do anything they could for the safety of the people even if it risked their own lives. And we say all these murdering cops should be indicted, convicted and sent to jail. The whole damn system is guilty as hell, but today is a special day. We're naming the names of women murdered by police across the country.
So for the remaining two minutes

I'm going to read down this list. You can cut me off at two minutes. It's alphabetical. We may not even get to Rekia Boyd: Adaisha Miller, Aiyana Stanley-Jones, Alesia Thomas, Anna Brown, Alberta Spruill, Aura Rosser, Brenda Gaines, Brenda Williams, Carolyn Sissy Adams, Druniece Patterson, Darnisha Harris, McCalla Ross, Delores Epps, Tashema Gabe, Denise Gabe, Eleanor Bumpurs, Erica Collins, Eula Love, Heather Pargo, Jacqueline Culp, Karen Day, Kathryn Johnston, Kendra James, Laporsha Watson, LaTanya Haggerty, Malissa Williams, Margaret Mitchell, Martina Brown, Michelle Cusseaux, Miriam Carey, Natasha McKenna, Patrick Patricia Thompson, Pearly Golden, Rekia Boyd, Robin T. Williams, Shantel Davis, Sharmel Edwards, Shelly Frey, Shaniqua Proctor, Shereese Francis, Shulana S. Welden, Tanisha Anderson, Tarika Wilson, Tyisha Miller, Vernicia Woodward, Vianica Vonard --

MR. CARNEY: Mr. Newburger, you need to wrap it up. Thank you.

MR. NEWBURGER: Two more names.

Virginia Veredema, Yvette Smith.
MR. CARNEY: Thank you. Rahsaan Gordon? LaCreshia Birts?

MS. BIRTS: Of the 11 officers fired from the Chicago Police Department in 2013, none of the officers were discharged for using excessive force. Yet, during the same year 43 people were shot by officers and 13 people were killed. How could this be? Why does this department and this Board see it fit to fire officers for perjury, robbery and corruption and drug and alcohol abuse, but not for murdering an innocent civilian? These lesser offenses are incomparable to the damage a family and community experience when police tear our loved ones from this world. As many of us in this room will state, nothing causes more distrust and discredit to the police department than the act of murdering those who have done nothing wrong.

Even those who were heavily armed and actually committed mass murder such as The Dark Night movie theater shooter in Colorado and the biker gangs in Waco, Texas they were able to be arrested with their lives intact. Why aren't citizens such as Rekia Boyd given that same
liberty? Regardless if Dante Servin was acting out of fear or the intent -- or intent the facts remain the same, that Rekia and her friends did nothing wrong March 21st, 2012.

However, Dante Servin did. He approached them. He shot recklessly towards the entire crowd. He took someone's life, Rekia's life, and yet he is still employed by this department. If the department wants to live up to its mission to protect the lives, property and rights of all people and provide quality police service and partnership with other members of the community, then it needs to hear the community's demand to fire Servin.

As a concerned citizen taxpayer and person concerned for my loved ones and my fellow community members, my solution is clear.

Fire Servin.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you. Jason --

Jason Tompkins?

MR. TOMPKINS: Good evening. I am going to try to briefly and respectfully remind all of you of what your own rules of conduct have to say about what are enforceable and prohibitable
acts that you have listed in your documents in regards to the termination of Dante Servin.

Here, we have Rule 11, incompetency or inefficiency in the performance of duty. Given what I hope all of you have read or received or investigated around the situation with Servin and his behavior on the evening or early morning of March 21st, 2012, I'm going to leave it up to you to whether you believe his behavior was competent and efficient that morning.

We have Rule 6 that defines disobedience of an order or directive, written or oral, as a prohibitive act. Many people -- I'm not a lawyer. I'm not in law school. I'm not going to be in law school. But I know enough to know that when as was documented in the trial in April, when you move a vehicle that -- and you are not directed to do so as Dante Servin did as second responders and enforcement responders were arriving to the scene, if this were a case that was being investigated as a murder that would be seen as obstruction of justice.

So I'm going to again let you do your job and think about what that means to
this -- to our safety. We also have here Rule 13, failure to adequately or to secure and care for department property. Now, it's been said again in the trial that Dante's Servin glock that he was firing that morning was unregistered, an unregistered service weapon.

Of course we don't have access to the specifics of all of that as the case files are still in possession and still not open to the public. I can't tell you what that says or what that doesn't say or what the specifics are, but, again, I would hope that all of you are going to do your job and look into that.

I'm going to wrap up by, again, respectfully reminding all of you that none of you are sitting where you are today because the general public of Cook County elected you into the position that you're in.

You're in there because a higher up appointed you and trusted you, not because any of us voted you in. I want you to think about that and I want you to think about your responsibility and your own consciousness about whether you believe it is safe, it is consistent
with your own rules to keep Dante Servin on the
force. Thank you very much. Have a good evening.

    MR. CARNEY: Janae Bonsu?

    JOHN DOE: I'm sorry. What was the
    name?

    MR. CARNEY: Janae Bonsu. Good
evening.

    MS. BONSU: Good evening. As you
said, my name is Janae Bonsu and I'm a Chicago
resident, but above that I'm a black woman and I
stand here in front of you not to represent all
black women in this city, but rather to be a
reflection of what I believe is this Board's
complicity in the Chicago Police Department's
violence against black people in the city
including black women and particularly Rekia Boyd.

    On the night of March 21st, 2015
(sic), Dante Servin violated two particular rules
of conduct of the Chicago Police Department. Rule
Number 8, which prohibits the disrespect of or
maltreatment of any citizen while on or off duty
and Rule Number 9, which prohibits engaging in
unjustified, physical or verbal altercation with
any citizens while on or off duty.
So both of these rules prohibit excessive force, all brutality and all physical and verbal altercations with any citizen while on or off duty. So because of the fact that Servin confronted a group of young black people for something that was not criminal and he was not responding to a complaint or a 911 call, the verbal altercation that he engaged in was unjustified, but furthermore and most importantly him intentionally firing his gun into that group was undoubtedly excessive force because he knew very well that him firing his gun would most likely cause bodily harm or death and, indeed, it did both.

So the City of Chicago has acknowledged and affirmed this reasoning in the civil wrong death settlement decision and I think that it's time for you to do the same as the Chicago Police Board. So if Rekia Boyd was alive today, we would be the same age, but Dante Servin took her life away and as a young, black woman in this city I do not feel safe knowing that he is still out here with his gun and his badge free to exercise his vigilanteism.
So I'm calling on you today to fire Dante Servin with no pension in the interest of public safety. Thank you.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you. Travis McDermott?

MR. MCDERMOTT: Good evening.

MR. CARNEY: Good evening.

MR. MCDERMOTT: I'm here on behalf of the Homan Square Opposition Coalition and I have some questions for Superintendent McCarthy. For clarity, whenever I speak of Homan Square, or the facility, it's in reference to the police department's facility located at 3379 West Fillmore Street.

The first question is are individuals in CPD custody always offered the opportunity to call a lawyer before being questioned?

MR. BAZAREK: Individuals if they are being interrogated will certainly be offered the opportunity for a lawyer and, secondly, there is also signage in police department facilities that lets arrestees know their rights. In addition, there is a department directive.
Department directives are available online to the public and I would ask you, sir, to take a look at arrestees and in persons custody. It's a directive and it's all available online and it let's you know the Chicago Police Department policy.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Thank you.

MR. BAZAREK: As well as the rules and regulations.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Why are only select individuals taken to Homan Square when most arrests are processed as the district nearest to the arrest?

MR. BAZAREK: Every situation is different, but I'm sure there is an operational reason why police officers do certain things in terms of their investigation, in terms of their questioning/interrogations. So -- but, with that said, individuals are certainly afforded their rights and they are informed they have a right to counsel as well.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Is the treatment of individuals at Homan Square governed by any set of guidelines other than those in General Order
MR. BAZAREK: Sir, all Chicago police officers are bound to follow the law in Illinois as well as the City of Chicago Municipal Code as well as department directives and rules and regulations.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Is there a policy --

MR. CARNEY: This is your last question. We have a lot of speakers to get through. Thank you.

JOHN DOE: Take your time.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Is there a policy on what kind or how much information to include on an arrestee's complaint for preliminary examination when they're taken to Homan Square?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, I'm not sure I understand your question.

MR. MCDERMOTT: When an individual is taken into Homan Square and booked, on their papers is there any guidelines about what information should be included?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, first off, I would say I'm not sure exactly what you mean by papers, but certainly if you are referring to an
arrest report what an arrest is used for it lays
out the charges, it lays out the probable cause
for an arrest, you could also have a case report
or a supplementary report documenting certain
information. So there is -- there is a myriad of
reports that are used to reflect information
that -- information that the officers receive
during their investigation.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Thank you.

JOHN DOE: Can I say something real
fast? I understand the gentleman just said you
have a limited amount of time, but we're talking
about people's lives here. So let's give
everybody the appropriate amount of time.

MR. CARNEY: That's what we're
trying to do. We're trying to keep it moving.

JOHN DOE: Let's not cut them off.

MR. CARNEY: David Rodriguez? David
Rodriguez?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Good evening. Good
evening, counsel. I'm here with the Homan Square
Opposition Coalition for clarity. The
(inaudible).

THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear
MR. CARNEY: Pull the mic out.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Again, I'm here with the Homan Square Opposition Coalition. We're asking questions to Superintendent McCarthy. What kinds of records are maintained about kept arrestees on Homan Square and for how long are they kept?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, you said -- are you asking if someone is arrested what type of documentation there may be?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, sir.

MR. BAZAREK: Oh, well, as I told the other gentleman, you could have arrest reports, you can have case reports, you can have supplementary reports. There is a myriad of Chicago police reports that document contact, investigations, arrestees, all that information. So there is a myriad of reports and, in fact, I would say, sir, if you go online to the automated directives as I told the other gentleman there is information on reports on the department retention schedule that you can see online. So it's all -- what is nice about it it let's the public know
exactly the operations and the rules and regulations of the police department as well as information concerning documentation that's maintained.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Okay. I have one more question for you guys. Is the equipment procured by CPD, the Chicago Police Department, through the 1033 provisions of the 1997 National Defense Authorization Act being stored at the Homan Square facility?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, I have to get back to you. I don't have the information on what you're asking.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Who can we approach to get this information?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, you can contact me at the Office of Legal Affairs and I will give you my phone number or I'm here available after to take any other questions you have.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Thank you.

MR. BAZAREK: Sure.

MR. CARNEY: Billy Joe Mills? Billy Joe Mills? Jonathan Terrasi?

MR. TERRASI: Thank you. I'm here
on behalf of the Homan Square Opposition Coalition
to ask a few further questions regarding the Homan
Square facility which whenever I refer to Homan
Square, or the facility, it's the facility on 3379
West Fillmore in Chicago, Illinois.

Was there any equipment or
individuals transported out of the Homan Square
facility before Richard Boykin's tour of the
facility?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, who is
Mr. Boykin?

MR. TERRASI: Mr. Boykin is an
employee of the City of Chicago and he was allowed
to tour the facility for the purposes of reporting
what was found inside the facility and conditions
therein.

MR. BAZAREK: Okay. All right.
Sir, repeat the question, please.

MR. TERRASI: Was there any
equipment or individuals transported out of the
facility prior to his visit?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, I don't have any
information on that.

MR. TERRASI: Who would be the
proper authority to go to for information regarding that?

MR. BAZAREK: Sir, I can talk with you after as well to help you with that information.

MR. TERRASI: Thank you. And my final question is why hasn't the Chicago Police Department responded to requests by the Homan Square Opposition Coalition for a town hall meeting?

MR. BAZAREK: I don't have any information on that, sir.

MR. TERRASI: Who is responsible for the public relations department and taking calls, requests for -- by the public for such meetings?

MR. BAZAREK: I mean, we have a news affairs division, but I'd be glad to speak with you after we conclude here to see if I can help you out with that as well.

MR. TERRASI: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. BAZAREK: Sure.

MR. CARNEY: Rachel Williams? Good evening.
MS. WILLIAMS: Good evening. Again, I'm here for Rekia Boyd. One of the things is if the Chicago Police Department is really talking community building they would fire Dante Servin. I live in one of the most over-policed areas which consistently feels unsafe by the same people we pay to serve and protect us, who would rather trust the gangs to protect us than Chicago PD.

Now, from time -- if Dante Servin is reinstated within the police department, that allows him to have the idea that he has brass behind him. So he will consistently do the same acts in which he did on March 21st, 2012, because if we do -- how do I put this? When you have the brass who is willing to say that he never should have been served -- should never have been charged gives him the gateway to dare say he can put other peoples lives in danger as civilians on and off duty and really and honestly if you really want to be about community building you will hear the voices of your community and the black community who feel unsafe by reinstating him, but not only him, but other officers who have put other peoples lives in danger and not only would -- firing him,
but also taking his pension away because there's no way if somebody was to commit a murder if they're being in any other state of public service they would be able -- allowed to receive their pension as well be reinstated.

I grew up in a house with a nurse in the Chicago Nurses Union and Chicago Teachers Union and any act of misconduct they would have been fired and would have never received their pension regardless of an independent review board. And if you allow this to constantly happen, if you're willing to disband somebody for parking tickets, you are willing to disband somebody for literally committing murder.

So -- so if want to (inaudible) you can't disband somebody for literally messing with parking tickets and sit there with a straight face reinstate somebody who legitimately had no remorse for killing an unarmed woman and that's it.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you. Chelsea Springer?

JOHN DOE: Come on, Chelsea.

MS. SPRINGER: Hey, everyone. I'm
Chelsea Springer and I'm a resident of Humboldt Park and I'm going to give you specifics and see if that tact line is helpful. So I'm speaking on the misconduct of Officer Dante Servin. It was said in his trial a matter of weeks ago that CPD Officer Dante Servin on the night he murdered Rekia Boyd was first at home and off duty when he called 911 with more than just a noise complaint about people in Douglas Park. He was quoted on record saying that there is going to be a problem, which meant that he actually believed that there was going to be a problem that night and it turns out that he fully created and sought out that problem in the shooting of Rekia Boyd.

After his 911 call, he decided to go outside to confront the noise himself rather than waiting on on-duty officers to arrive and take care of the noise. Servin was clearly searching for confrontation as he headed out in his car with an unregistered gun. As he pulled into the alley near his home, that firearm is not only inappropriate, but also illegal.

Then Servin drove his car from the alley and turned into the street with that gun
moving at an idling speed matching the space of
the unknown pedestrians walking down the sidewalk
in front of him which he chose to target that
night. He was clearly the aggressor when he
shouted first antagonistically at the same group
of four unarmed civilians just walking to a corner
store.

From there, they only had a
brief argument before Servin shot his unregistered
gun at them several times. Dante Servin
completely intended to be out there that night and
was looking for people, four victims, in this case
innocent, black civilians, to mess with.

This series of events is -- the
series of events is in clear violation of common
law 13.03 because this was not a negligent act,
but a reckless act with deadly intention on
Servin's part. This warrants immediate firing of
Dante Servin from the CPD, which I'm demanding the
Board take care of and take that pension away.

MR. CARNEY: Otis Buckley?

MR. BUCKLEY: Otis Buckley. I want
to apologize in advance because I may not meet
your time schedule, but at the same time I want
you to understand as well as, Superintendent McCarthy, I want you to understand that innocent lives of people that are murdered by the police is more important or a little bit more important than your time schedule. So please allow me to finish what it is I have to say. I wrote it down. I need to talk to you all because I feel that you need to understand what is going on so you can rectify the situation, Superintendent, and not allow innocent people to continue to get murdered.

All right. We need to eliminate CompStat, Superintendent. CompStat is something that police officers do not even like. They hate it to be exact. CompStat is something that -- for everybody who doesn't know what CompStat is, let me explain what CompStat is. CompStat is a program that forces officers to continue to write the same amount of tickets and to continue to put the same amount of people in prison so that the prison industrialization system can continue to make money from people as they throw them in jail for little to minority reasons.

It forces people to continue to write tickets that shouldn't be wrote, you know,
and I think Superintendent McCarthy already knows this, but CompStat needs to be abolished like slavery. Let's get rid of it. The police officers don't even like it. We don't like it. The police officers don't like it. Why do we still have it? Get rid of it. It is unconstitutional -- unconstitutional to think that we could still continue to have this CompStat going on. The police officers are supposed to end all of this crime that's going on, correct? So if they're working and they're doing their job and they are ending the crime, why in the world do they have to still arrest the same amount of people? Why in the world do they have to still write the same amount of tickets? It doesn't make sense. Eliminate it. Get rid of it. Your police officers don't like it. We don't like it. The only reason you still have it is because it brings money to this state.

I think that we need to view the humans, the citizens, the Americans, as more important than we view a few dollars to the state. You know, I think our lives are a little bit more important along with your police officers. Their
lives are a little bit more important as well. So
when you force these police officers to go out
there and write tickets for people and arrest
people that don't need to be arrested and don't
need to have tickets wrote for, you're putting
them in a bad situation that they don't even need
to be in. So not only are you hurting us and
putting our lives in danger, you're putting their
well-being in danger as well because they are
approaching individuals. They are approaching
individuals that they never should have approached
in the first place.

So now you have police officers
approaching people that shouldn't have never been
approached, they are kind of offended and kind of
upset that they have been stopped by the police
and now they have an edge on their shoulders and
we all know that the police already have an edge
on yours. You already have -- so let's end that.
CompStat needs to be abolished. CompStat is
useless. It's garbage. How in the world can you
tell a police officer clean up the community and
they do their job and they get the criminals off
the street, but you still tell them arrest the
same amount of criminals? They have already

gotten rid of the criminals. How can you tell

them to get rid of the same amount of criminals?

It makes no sense. It's counterproductive. What

you're doing is forcing police officers to

approach individuals that do not need to be

approached.

You're forcing police officers
to do something that they don't even want to do.


Police officers hate CompStat. Do away --

MR. CARNEY: Mr. Buckley, we get the

point on CompStat.

MR. BUCKLEY: All right. I will

not -- I will not talk about CompStat anymore, but

please do not cut me off because I have a lot of

stuff that I need to say.

MR. CARNEY: We have other speakers.

Keep going. Keep going.

MR. BUCKLEY: Give me three minutes.

MR. CARNEY: Keep going.

MR. BUCKLEY: Give me three minutes.

I understand, Brother. Secondly, that fear, I'm

in fear for my life needs to be gone, abolished.
We need to get rid of that for the simple fact that I don't care if I'm in fear for my life.

Just because you're scary or you're in fear doesn't give you the right to murder somebody. If I'm walking down an alley and I see a big 6'6" man that's about 280, 290 pounds I'm going to be scared. I'm going to be afraid. I might be in fear for my life, this man could kill me, but if he does not do anything wrong to me, I have absolutely no right to take that man's life.

If that -- it should be based upon the circumstances and the situation alone, not because you're in fear for your life. If you are a coward, you do not belong on the police force. You need to become a librarian. You do not belong as a police officer.

I was in fear for my life.

Absolutely. Obsolete rather. We need to get rid of that plain and simple. I don't care what you feel inside of your heart. If the circumstances do not warrant it, do not pull out your gun and do not murder an innocent, unarmed civilian. Plain and simple. Don't do it. If you feel the need to murder someone, let it be known that they have a
gun, they have a knife, they are charging you and
they are about to kill you. If they're not about
to kill you, do not kill them.

MR. CARNEY: That's your final
point. Let's move onto your final point.

MR. BUCKLEY: Let's move onto the
final point. Shooting unarmed people. Whenever a
cop shoots an unarmed civilian he or she must be
suspended without pay. I'm tired of seeing police
officers getting a paid vacation for murdering
people.

JOHN DOE: You can say that.

MR. BUCKLEY: I am sick and tired of
that. You get a paid vacation. The job I work at
if I do wrong they do not pay me, you know, to
continue on with my life. They fire me or they
suspend me, but I do not continue to get paid and
police officers should not continue to get paid
for murdering people. I am sick and tired of this
suspended with pay. That is a paid vacation and
we are sick and tired of seeing it as a community
and as long as the police officers continue to get
a paid vacation for murdering us we will never be
satisfied.
So you need to stop that now.

Fire them or either or -- I'm sorry. Suspend them without pay pending an investigation,

Mr. McCarthy.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: If you can't do that, we will never -- don't clap because I'm not done.

Lastly, aiding and abetting. A police officer's job is to arrest criminals. Am I right or wrong? I think everybody on the Board would agree with that. So if a police officer is doing wrong and he is violating the law and stepping outside the Constitution of America, he needs to be arrested. Who else can he be arrested by but another cop?

So if a cop does not arrest another cop for violating the Constitution and violating some -- all of our Constitutional rights, he belongs in prison. That's the way I see it. He is guilty of aiding and abetting and if a police officer does not throw another cop in jail for violating the Constitution, brutalizing us, beating us and murdering us, then he belongs in prison and if you fail to do that as a police
officer, you also belong in prison because you are guilty of aiding and abetting.

We need to come to a point where first year police officers can get together with other first year police officers and if they see their captain violating the rights of citizens and violating the rights of the Constitution, those individual police officers can put cuffs on their captain and put him in jail.

Your job is to arrest criminals.

I don't care if that criminal has on a blue uniform or not. Your job is to arrest criminals and until you do that you will never be welcomed in the community with open arms. You will always be viewed as an oppressor.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: The only way to change that is to do your job and arrest these criminals. I don't care if they have on a blue uniform or not.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: Arrest them if they're doing wrong.

MR. CARNEY: Martinez Sutton?
Mr. Sutton? Mr. Sutton? Queen Sister? Robert
More?

MR. MORE: Robert J. More, Institute
of St. Michael the Archangel, administrative
assistant for Branch No. 4. This is the Police
Board meeting of May of 2015. The superintendent
is here and first of all for all these people
complaining there is templates on
thirstforjustice.tripod.com --

THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear
you. I can't hear you.

MR. MORE: -- of examples of
petitions for the federal grand jury.

MR. CARNEY: Mr. More? Mr. More?

Mr. More?

MR. MORE: Post true bills -- what's
that?

THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear
you. I can't hear a word you're saying.

MR. MORE: This thing isn't working
anyways, is it?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yeah, it works.

MR. MORE: I thought it wasn't
working.
MR. CARNEY: Mr. More --

MR. MORE: Anyway, there's templates
to get indictments of government officials on the
thirstforjustice.tripod.com and also for post true
bills. So it's just a matter of plugging your
facts into those templates. If you contact the
Institute of St. Michael the Archangel, we'll take
that. I go to the federal grand jury on a regular
basis. That's a separate issue, the independence
of the federal grand jury which is a gigantic
issue. You're all invited to get involved in
restoring the independence of the federal grand
jury because that's one of the core problems here.

Mr. Superintendent, I have to
put off for a second the (inaudible). Operation
Jade Helm 15, what is the position of the
Superintendent for the City of Chicago Police
Department in regard to Operation Jade Helm 15?
You don't know what Operation Jade Helm 15 is?
Joint Action for Dissident Eradication Homeland
Elimination of Local Militants 15. The City of
Chicago that's the police department you're saying
to the world that you're not familiar with
Operation Jade Helm 15, is that correct,
Mr. Superintendent?

MR. MCCARTHY: I have no idea what you're talking about.

MR. MORE: You have no idea what I'm talking about? Okay. For the record -- here is another question. All these gun control laws you're talking about, the need for these gun control laws, can you understand why tens of millions of people in this country will see any attempt at firearm confiscation as leaving them, us, without any worldly, legitimate alternative other than going into open armed mutiny against anyone and everyone endeavoring to confiscate firearms of American citizens not accused of any crime similar to what happened on the 18th of April 1775? Can you understand the position of those of us who take that position? Do you understand what our position is, what we're here for?

MR. CARNEY: Mr. More? Mr. More?

Your time is up.

MR MORE: This is what we're trying to prevent.

MR. CARNEY: Mr. More, thank you.
MR. MORE: Wait a second. You gave --

MR. CARNEY: Mr. More, thank you.

At this time we've heard from all the speakers who have signed up to speak. At this time now I will ask for a motion to adjourn. Can I have a motion?

MR. FOREMAN: So moved.

MR. CARNEY: Okay. The meeting is adjourned. Thank you very much.
STATE OF ILLINOIS )
 ) SS.
COUNTY OF COOK )

I, Steven Brickey, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the trial aforesaid, and that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct transcript of the proceedings of said trial as appears from my stenographic notes so taken and transcribed under my personal direction.

Witness my official signature in and for Cook County, Illinois, on this _______ day of ________, A.D., 2015.

___________________________
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