POLICE BOARD
CITY OF CHICAGO

PUBLIC MEETING

Thursday, October 15, 2020
7:30 p.m.

(VIA VIDEO and AUDIO CONFERENCE)

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APPEARANCES:

POLICE BOARD MEMBERS
GHIAN FOREMAN, President
PAULA WOLFF, Vice President
MATTHEW CROWL
REVEREND MICHAEL EADDY
STEVE FLORES
JORGE MONTES
JOHN P. O'MALLEY, JR.
RHODA D. SWEENEY
ANDREA L. ZOPP

ALSO PRESENT:
ERIC CARTER, First Deputy Superintendent of Police;
DANIEL O'BRIEN, Representing the General Counsel to the Superintendent of Police;
SYDNEY ROBERTS, Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability;
DEBORAH WITZBURG, Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety;
KAREN KONOW, Chief of Bureau of Internal Affairs, Chicago Police Department;
MAX CAPRONI, Executive Director of the Police Board;
MAGGIE HICKEY, Independent Monitor of the Consent Decree;
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.
PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Good evening. My name is Ghian Foreman, President of the Chicago Police Board, and I am calling the Board's October 15th public meeting to order. To protect the public's health, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, and as permitted by Governor Pritzker's Executive Orders 2020-07 and 2020-55, this meeting is taking place remotely. This meeting is open to the public via audio conference and is being carried live by CAN-TV. Those participating by phone are on mute in order to reduce background noise and disruptions. We have a court reporter making a transcript of this meeting.

I will begin by taking attendance so it is clear who is participating in the meeting. Please say "here" after I read your name.

Police Board Vice President Paula Wolff.

VICE PRESIDENT WOLFF: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Police Board member Matthew Crowl.

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Here.
PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Police Board member Michael Eaddy.

Police Board member Steve Flores.

BOARD MEMBER FLORES: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Police Board member Jorge Montes.

BOARD MEMBER MONTES: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Police Board member John O'Malley.

BOARD MEMBER O'MALLEY: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Police Board member Rhoda Sweeney.

BOARD MEMBER SWEENEY: Reverend Eaddy and I were in the wrong meeting.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: We do have Rhoda Sweeney here.

While we do not have the Superintendent, we have First Deputy Eric Carter.

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Sergeant Daniel O'Brien
representing the General Counsel to the Superintendent.

MR. O’BRIEN: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Sydney Roberts.

CHIEF ROBERTS: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Chief of Chicago Police Department Bureau of Internal Affairs Karen Konow.

CHIEF KONOW: Good evening. Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Deputy inspector for -- Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety Deborah Witzburg.

INSPECTOR WITZBURG: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: And Executive Director of the Police Board Max Caproni.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CAPRONI: Here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Reverend Eaddy -- has Reverend Eaddy joined yet? I do not think so. All right. We will check back in with Reverend Eaddy in a little bit.

We will now proceed to the items on the meeting agenda. We'll have time at the
end of the meeting for public comments. Once again, those participating by phone are currently on mute in order to reduce background noise and disruption. When we get to the public comment portion of the meeting, we will unmute each speaker.

Is there a motion to approve the minutes of the Board's September 17th regular public meeting?

BOARD MEMBER WOLFF: This is Paula Wolff. I so move.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Is there a second?

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Second.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Seconded by Matthew Crowl. All in favor, please say aye.

(CHORUS OF AYES.)

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: The motion passes.

The next regular public meeting will be held Thursday, November 19th, 7:30 p.m. Whether this meeting will be in person or remote will be determined closer to the meeting date.

Is there a motion to close a series of executive sessions for the purpose of
considering personnel matters in litigation as authorized by Sections 2(C)(1), (3), (4), and (11) of the Illinois Open Meetings Act?

BOARD MEMBER WOLFF: This is Paula Wolff.

I so move.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Is there a second?

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Matthew Crowl. I second.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. All in favor, please signify by saying aye.

(CHORUS OF AYES.)

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: And, Reverend Eaddy, can I ask you to just acknowledge that you are here?

BOARD MEMBER EADDY: Yes, I am here.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. We have full attendance by the Board. We now have a special treat. We, the members of the Board, we've gotten an opportunity to know this person quite well. It's now my pleasure to present Maggie Hickey who's the Independent Monitor of the Consent Decree.

Maggie, I am going to turn it over to you. Thank you for joining us tonight.
INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Thank you very much for having me. And good evening, everyone. My name is Maggie Hickey, and I am the independent monitor for the Chicago Consent Decree, and I just wanted to go through an overview with you all regarding the consent decree. And I found that even though the consent decree has been around for about 18 months, that there's still many people across the City of Chicago that aren't exactly sure what the Consent Decree is. I often start my talk just with simply, What is the Consent Decree? It's a legal document that requires changes to the Chicago Police Department's policies and practices to improve policing for everyone in Chicago. It also includes other departments in the City of Chicago, including the Police Board.

The required changes that we are focusing on for CPD include community policing, impartial policing, crisis intervention, use-of-force recruitment, hiring and promotion, officer wellness, accountability, data
This Consent Decree was approved by federal judge Robert Dow and is enforced by Judge Dow. And how the Consent Decree came about was that in June of 2017, there was a lawsuit filed entitled Campbell versus Chicago. And again in October of 2017 there was another civil lawsuit filed on behalf of Communities United against the City of Chicago.

In August of 2017, the Office of the Attorney General sued the City of Chicago in federal court, and it was assigned to federal judge Judge Dow, and that's how he became the person presiding over and enforcing the Consent Decree.

And the Office of the Attorney General was seeking a Consent Decree in order to address the findings that the Department of Justice has made public in January of 2017. While the parties litigated, in March of 2018, the parties, the Attorney General and the City of Chicago, came to an agreement, and they entered into the Consent
Decree. Also, they entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the community organizations that had sued previously that are described above, Campbell versus Chicago and Communities United. They became commonly known as The Coalition. And their rights are set out in paragraph 709 of the Consent Decree. The Consent Decree itself has 799 paragraphs.

In January of 2019, the Judge signed the consent decree. I was chosen to be the Independent Monitor in March of 2019. But I don't do it alone. I have a team that I work with of experts; that includes a deputy monitor, a project manager, and associate monitors that are experts in each of the areas that I described before, such as impartial policing, and community policing, use of force and all of the different areas of the Consent Decree. And they work with me in order to assess compliance of both the CPD and the other City entities.

Now, let me tell you a little bit about what the Independent Monitoring Team does.
We report to Judge Dow. We review plans that CPD is going to have to change in protocol, procedures, process and practice.

We also observe police training and police work in the field. I, myself, have been out in the field with different officers on ride-alongs. We engage in outreach in the community to understand and learn if the community is truly feeling the changes that are being made at CPD.

We also provide input to shape new policy and review the policies that are drafted by CPD. And then in the very end, we determine whether the City has reached compliance with the Consent Decree. And we then issue public reports. We issue public reports. Every six months there's a monitoring period, and then after that we write a report. You can find the reports that are already public on our website, which is CPDmonitoringteam.com.

So what have we published so far?

When I first became the monitor in March of
2019, we had 75 days to develop a monitoring plan for our first year. We developed that plan, and then it was reviewed by both the City and the Attorney General, and we filed that plan on May 30th of 2019. And that set out the paragraphs and the priorities we would be looking at for the first year.

As I described earlier, each reporting period is six months, so our first report monitored the period -- and I have to count because it is not on the calendar year. So that ended, I think, in approximately August or September 30th of that year. Then we -- it was August 30th. I'm sorry. And we evaluated -- during that time, we collected many documents, attended many meetings, did investigations and reviewed policies during that time and reported then regarding the compliance that CPD and the other City entities had met within the Consent Decree that came up during that first monitoring period. We also reported on whether deadlines were met or not.

Our second report came out in June of 2020. Then we were in year two, and we
filed the monitoring plan for year two, and that was on July 3rd. Again, we reviewed the Consent Decree, discussed with the Attorney General and the City and wrote what paragraphs we would be assessing for year two.

The monitoring report for the third period is a little different because it happened during COVID.

As we all know, our whole -- everybody's life changed in the whole entire country and world. And so the monitoring period during COVID was extended 64 days. That was by agreement with the parties, and it was put into an order by federal judge Judge Dow. So we are currently in monitoring report period three.

We are doing most things different, just like how everybody is conducting things different this year. Instead of having site visits, we're having virtual site visits. So this way it makes sure we are ensuring the health of the monitors and the police officers and the different people that work in the agencies. And the monitoring
period ends on December 30th of this year. We will then have a draft report ready that we will provide to the parties on January 30th of 2021.

And what else does the Independent Monitoring Team do? In the wake of the protests following the tragic death of George Floyd, the IMT -- that's what we call ourselves. When I first started off with becoming the monitor, I never thought that I would learn all the acronyms of the CPD and other City agencies. And within a few short weeks, I was creating my own acronyms. And the Independent Monitoring Team we call ourselves the IMT.

So following the tragic death of George Floyd, the IMT announced that we would be doing a special report regarding CPD's response to the protests. And during that time, we have been working with the Inspector General's Office, and we have been, you know, doing investigations, we have been reviewing documents, we've been holding interviews. And one of the most important things that we did,
myself and Inspector General Joe Ferguson, we held a public listening session before -- where federal Judge Dow presided. We did two days of virtual hearings where members of the public were able to come forward and tell their story and what happened to them. This was done -- we had -- people applied to be able to speak publicly at the listening sessions and then we held a lottery. We did it -- you know, a random lottery of who would be able to speak publicly. And then those people that were not able to speak publicly provided written testimony if they wanted. This was very, very valuable information. We are currently, you know, just wrapping up the investigation portion of that investigation, and we will be working on making that report public in the future.

Details are available, again, at our website for information about the special report that we are writing.

So one of the most important things that the IMT has done in this first year and a half of work is reviewed policies,
because we all know that the foundation of being able to meet any of the reforms is having the right and proper policies in place. We've reviewed numerous policies, thousands and thousands of pages, and some of the most important policies, such as use of force, policies on body-worn cameras and school resource officers.

And the IMT uses a three-prong test in order to determine compliance. The first is primary compliance, second is secondary compliance and third is operational.

They convinced me that tertiary was not the way to go and did not have third compliance, that operational compliance was the way to go, as I was originally naming them. But what primary compliance really means is that you have the right policies and procedures in place and they're designed to achieve compliance.

Secondary compliance is you now have the right policies in place, but you need to train on those policies; you have to have the proper supervision, you have to conduct
audits and inspections to make sure that you are achieving and maintaining and monitoring the compliance and that the policies are being properly executed.

And to truly achieve operational or full compliance, you have to make sure you have the right policies and procedures, that they are trained on and that they're followed day-to-day -- during the day-to-day operations of CPD, and that there's accountability when the policies and the procedures and the training are not followed.

And most important, especially to everyone who takes their time to be involved and to dial in to these meetings, in order to achieve operational compliance, change has to be felt in the communities. And that's very important. And we have a Community Engagement Team that works with the Independent Monitoring Team. And I made up another acronym. We call them the CET. And they work with me and the other associate monitors to be out in the community and learning what is being felt in the community. What changes that CPD has made
are being felt in the community. How is the community reacting? What does the community think of these policies, of the training, how they are being treated?

We're very lucky to have Laura McElroy, Sodiqa Williams, who is the general counsel and vice present of the Safer Foundation. Elena Quintana, who is with the Adler University. Joe Hoereth, who is with UIC, Public Policy Institute. And Steve Rickman who is the associate monitor for community policing. Amongst them they have a number of years of experience in working with the communities. And I feel very fortunate and really lucky to have them working with me.

And so they work to really understand policing in the communities. We want to really know how the changes that CPD is making because of the Consent Decree are being experienced in the community.

And, truly, in order to do this, we need each of you. Have you felt that you were served by the Chicago Police Department? What is the level of trust in your community
regarding CPD? And what changes would you like
to see in CPD? You can contact myself and my
team, it's right up here, at
Contact@CPDmonitoringteam.com. We want to know
what you think and what you feel and what you
are seeing in your community.

We also pursuant to the Consent
Decree did a community survey. The consent
decree requires that we do this every other
year to assess Chicago residents' perception of
the Chicago Police Department on police
services, trustworthiness, community
engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness,
handling of misconduct complaints and
investigations, and interaction with members of
the Chicago community.

We conducted a survey and it was
filed and published in August of 2020, just a
couple of months ago, and it's available on our
website. And we will be conducting a survey
every other year.

And we've learned some very
important things that you can see in the chart
that's up, but one of the most important things
that we learned is that while 80 percent of
white residents surveyed said that police make
them feel safer, less than half the black
residents who took part in the survey felt the
same way, and just a third of young black men
felt that way. And only about half of all
respondents said Chicago Police officers are
trustworthy.

The over-arching implication of
this survey is that CPD has serious work ahead
to gain the trust of Chicagoans.
The experience of young black men
and their perception of CPD continues to
deserve special attention.
And during the off year when
we're not conducting a survey, this year, in
the second year, we will be doing focus groups
with groups of young black and Latino men and
their experience with CPD, and we will be
publishing that at the end of the year two.
So I ask you, get involved,
please visit our website, send us your thoughts
and observations on our feedback form, sign up
for our newsletter, attend a virtual community
meeting, send us an e-mail. We want to hear about your experience. We know that you care or you would not be attending this meeting tonight.

So I want to thank you for your time and your attention and your involvement as a Chicagoan. And thank you very much.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much.

Board, anyone have any questions for Maggie?

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Ghian, I had a question. Maggie, you mentioned that you did listening sessions that you thought were very helpful and you did two days of virtual hearings. Were there any kinds of common themes or ideas that came out of that? Or do we need to wait for your report for that? I totally understand if it's the latter.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Yes, I'm sorry, there were common themes we heard throughout that were repeated both the weekend of May 29th, June 1st, June 2nd, the protests at the Columbus statute and another protest that happened in August, but we'll have to wait until everything's completed and you will have
to stay tuned for the report.

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Thank you for doing that by the way. We're deeply appreciative, I think all of Chicago, by the efforts that you're making and your team is making.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Thank you.

And thank you for your commitment.

BOARD MEMBER O'MALLEY: Ghian, I have a question.

Maggie, maybe it might be helpful for everyone on the call if you can just give a high-level overview of some other major cities that have gone through a consent decree and how helpful that was and how long sometimes this process is; in other words, it is not an overnight fix and that often consent decrees go on for extended or lengthy periods of time.

Generally, in the past, how successful are they in helping bridge that gap between the communities and police departments?

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Sure. There have been many different consent decrees and there's many consent decrees that are going on right now. Off the top of my head, I think of
Los Angeles, which was successful in really turning around. And police reform is very important because when police reform happens, then you are also able to affect crime, because if you have that trustworthiness within the police department, then people will be more willing to cooperate with the police and the rates of crime go down. And Los Angeles, I believe, it was unfortunately about 12 years.

There was a time where I could have told you all of them, but I know that the average length of consent decrees that I added up when I first took over, it averaged between seven to nine years for the completion of a consent decree.

Seattle was under a consent decree, and they're almost reaching completion, but now they're holding -- this year I know well about that, because one of my associate monitors, Kathy O'Toole, had been the police chief in Seattle during the consent decree.

There is currently, you know, consent decrees in New Orleans and Baltimore, Portland and several other cities across the
country.

But it does take a lot of work.

There are 799 paragraphs in the Chicago Consent Decree. It is one of the most comprehensive consent decrees in the country.

There's also a Consent Decree in Albuquerque and in San Juan in Puerto Rico right now.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. Andy, did you have a question?

BOARD MEMBER ZOPP: I did. Maggie, we hear a lot about the areas where the Department has not made as much progress as they were required to or we want. Are there areas where you feel like the Department has made progress, that you are feeling positive about and about how the overall work is going?

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Yes, there are many areas that the police CPD has made progress in. And I am very careful and very balanced in my reports. And you will see that even if they have not achieved compliance, we describe in each area all of the things that they have accomplished going -- moving forward
towards those goals. And so if somebody has -- if CPD has not achieved compliance or even missed a deadline -- sometimes they've missed a deadline but then, you know, come into compliance, at least primary compliance. And in other instances while they may not have reached compliance, they have done a lot of work moving forward to the paragraphs.

And so CPD is doing work in each of the areas of the Consent Decree, moving forward and definitely moving towards trying to achieve compliance.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. Reverend Eaddy.

BOARD MEMBER EADDY: Ms. Hickey, I'm a member of the faith community. And I was just curious to know what you found in current terms of the policies and interactions with the religious communities?

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Sure. Well, that's a very important part and it's written into the Consent Decree that talks about, you know, making sure that the hard-to-reach communities, religious minorities, and other
things, that they are reached out to and that
their voices are heard.

I know that CPD does work with
their community policing and that they have,
you know, different organizations in each of
the districts. And I have attended the
faith-based meeting in, I believe, in Austin.
I'm trying to remember which district it was.

BOARD MEMBER EADDY: That's 15.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: I've been to
the faith-based meeting in 15. And, you know,
we check to see, you know, that the communities
are being reached out to. And I, myself, have
been to several different churches where I have
spoken to groups that have asked me to come.

BOARD MEMBER EADDY: Thank you.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Any other questions?

So, callers, I apologize right now. We don't
have the ability for you all to ask Maggie any
questions right now. But the
information -- Maggie, I'm going to ask you
instead of me trying to repeat it, if you can
give the website again, that would be great.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Sure.
PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR HICKEY: Thank you, all. And I look forward to hearing from the community members on this call or people that they tell about it.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you.

A report of disciplinary action taken by the Board during the previous month is made available on the Board's website. There are two disciplinary matters to announce this evening.

Police Board Members Crowl and Flores will make these announcements.

BOARD MEMBER CROWL: Thank you, Ghian.

Ghian, pursuant to Section 2-78-130 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, I considered one matter that Sydney, the Chief Administrator of COPA, and the Superintendent of Police did not agree on regarding the discipline of two police officers.

Chief Administrator Roberts, she recommended that Police Officers David Taylor and Larry Lanier be discharged from the Chicago
Police Department for firing at or in the direction of an individual in violation of General Order 03-02.

Superintendent Brown recommended that the charges or that the allegations be classified as unfounded.

I considered the matter, and it's my opinion that the Superintendent did not meet his burden of overcoming the Chief Administrator's recommendation.

Based on the facts and circumstances of the matter, Ghian, an evidentiary hearing before the Police Board I believe is necessary to determine whether or not Officers Taylor and Lanier violated any of the Police Department's rules of conduct. And a copy of this written decision will be posted on the Board's website as required by the Municipal Code and that's my report.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. Steve?

BOARD MEMBER FLORES: President Foreman, pursuant to Section 2-78-130 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, I considered one matter on which the Chief Administrator of the Civilian
Office of Police Accountability and the Superintendent of Police did not agree regarding the discipline of an officer.

Chief Administrator Roberts recommended that Police Officer Luigi Sarli be discharged from the Chicago Police Department for discharging his firearm at or in the direction -- sorry. Discharging his firearm at or into a moving vehicle in violation of General Order 03-02. Superintendent Brown disagreed with certain findings and recommended that Officer Luigi be suspended for 180 days.

After considering the matter, it is my opinion that the Superintendent did not meet the burden of overcoming the Chief Administrator's recommendation for discipline. And based on the facts and circumstances of this matter, an evidentiary hearing before the Police Board is necessary to determine whether Officer Sarli violated any of the Police Department's rules of conduct.

A copy of the written decision will be posted on the Board's website as required by the Municipal Code.
PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much.
The general orders and other directives issued
by the Superintendent during the previous month
are posted on the Police Department's
website.

I will now ask First Deputy Carter to provide an oral report. First Deputy.

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: Good evening. I'm happy to be here tonight to address the Chicago Police Board. Also want to extend my thanks to the members of the public that regularly participate in this virtual meeting.

I will begin tonight by providing an update on a topic that seems to be on everyone's mind, that's the 2020 presidential election.

Earlier today, CPD command staff, along with Fire and other City agencies participated in a tabletop exercise to prepare for election night on November 3rd. We were able to table and talk with a number of partners, including the Chicago Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management.
Communications, the Board of Elections, Illinois State Police and others.

We're working to create a comprehensive plan that will be flexible with an eye on both our neighborhoods and downtown gathering spaces.

40 new police recruits began their instruction into the Chicago Police Academy on Monday. There's never been more of a difficult time to be a police officer. In fact, 67 officers have been shot at this year, 10 of which -- of those officers have been struck by gunfire. And yet these fresh faces walk into the academy nonetheless. And this is the first new class in the academy since the new training was suspended due to the Coronavirus.

The new class is also diverse with 52 percent of the recruits identifying as Hispanic and 27 percent as African American. 30 percent of these new recruits are females, which we believe will have considerable benefit to the Department.

Finally, I wanted to update
everyone here on the Neighborhood Policing Initiative which will be a game-changer for the Chicago Police and communities.

There are 46 district coordination officers that were -- that had began training last month. They have now been assigned to the 9th, 10th and 11th Districts. I'm eager to see the impact these officers will have in their communities. And we believe this initiative has the ability to transform communities throughout the City of Chicago.

These officers are trained to actually listen to residents. And tonight I'm here to listen to everyone participating in this meeting.

Thank you, again, for your time.

Thank you for having me.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much, First Deputy. Chief Roberts.

CHIEF ROBERTS: Good evening, everyone.

President Foreman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk to everyone today.

COPA just released its third quarter report, and I thought I would touch on
a few things there.

This past quarter, COPA logged just over 1500 complaints, referring about 1,059 to BIA and retaining for investigation just over 450.

Forth Amendment complaints continued to represent the largest complaint category, followed closely this last quarter by complaints of excessive force.

As been mentioned, mass gatherings continue throughout this quarter, and so COPA continued to record complaints tied to protests.

To date, as -- well, rather, actually at the end of September 30th, there were more than 500 protest-related complaints.

Also, I wanted to mention that this past quarter, COPA made four referrals to criminal law enforcement agency.

COPA's major incident response team reported two and have open for investigation 17-officer-involved shootings.

We closed 329 investigations of which 60 were closed with a finding of sustained, not
sustained, unfounded or exonerated; this included 14 officer-involved shootings, one of which involved the February shooting on the CTA red-line.

COPA also closed the protest-related complaint involving the officer who hurled a homophobic slur during the protests.

And in furtherance of our commitment to transparency and building trust amongst the residents of Chicago, COPA released video and other related materials in 12 use-of-force investigations, two of which were released in less than 30 days. We met virtually with more than 20 different organizations across Chicago. We also met with residents and elected officials from Philadelphia interested in expanding a role of civilian oversight in the City, and we met with federal legislatures to comment on pending federal legislation aimed at improving police reform and police accountability.

COPA also participated as a panelist for the National Association of
Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement’s annual conference addressing the school-to-prison pipeline.

Anybody interested in more information about COPA’s activities over this last quarter can go to our website at WWW.ChicagoCOPA.org.

Thank you, Mr. President. That concludes my remarks.

VICE PRESIDENT WOLFF: May I ask a question? How does the volume of complaints for this quarter compare to a year ago or two years ago? Generally.

CHIEF ROBERTS: Yes, our complaints are higher this year than they were last year; however, the second quarter -- the majority of the second quarter our complaints had gone down, so we are projecting to be approximately taking in the same number of complaints that we took in last year. So the second quarter will likely offset that. So we think we’re trending back to 2019. I hope that made sense.

VICE PRESIDENT WOLFF: Yes. Thank you.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Yes. Thank you.
I will now call upon members of the public who signed in up in advance to speak. Each speaker will be unmuted after I call his or her name. Let me just confirm. Do we have the ability to unmute or do we have to press *6?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Speaker will have to press *6.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: As I call your name, if you can please press *6. I do not see the first caller, but I am going to call Betty Wilson. Betty Wilson.

The next speaker, Chris F. Chris F has not joined.

Third speaker, CPD Transparency. If you can please press *6. All right. There we go.

CPD TRANSPARENCY: Hello again.

Where's the full IG report on Eddie Johnson? What's taking so long with the coverup of the coverup? I'm referring to the identified slumping object named Eddie Johnson.

We want the Zapruder identified
slumping object X-File.

Eddie blew off one Donald and got blown by another.

They need to put a black light on that Tahoe and the Superintendent's office and then burn them.

Was Eddie Johnson's wife Nakia Fenner made Commander, Area 2 RBT?

Was the POWER test waived for his son Daniel Johnson's entire graduating class of 218 recruits because Eddie knew Daniel couldn't pass?

The lament is heard all across CPD, "Why can't my boss read or write?"

If cops cheat each other for promotions, what makes you think they won't cheat the public?

Why do some evidence technicians not work as such but are paid as such?

CPD has a screaming need for a zero-tolerance alcohol/drug abuse policy and a zero-tolerance sexual harassment policy.

All addicts are liars.

I want to talk about two things.

First, the last FOP President, Kevin Graham,
was suspended from the police union for three years for placing a surreptitious camera, allegedly with remote access, in FOP President John Catanzara's office. Kevin said, quote, "Din du nuffin." Funny. That's what Kevin always says.

If we had placed a hidden camera in someone's office, we'd be arrested.

Either Catanzara is crazy or Kevin committed a felony. Which is it?

Second, I want the name and star of the drunk Chicago police officer caught urinating all over the Chicago Police Memorial near Soldier Field and the on-duty Chicago police officer who caught him, yet did nothing. The drunk cop said, "It's my park, too."

Then he said, "Save it. I'm a cop, too."

And he claimed to have worked with two of the names on the wall. Do any of you have family on the wall?

The cop urinating was white,

wasn't he?

That's the thin blue line code of silence.
Graham—no consequence. Get drunk, urinate all over the Police Memorial—no consequences.

Can black people urinate all over the Police Memorial now, too, with no consequences?

I believe they might take you up on that.


MS. NOEL: I'm here. Hello.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Hello.

MS. NOEL: How is everyone? I'm glad everybody is fine and safe. My issue is use-of-force policy and CPD's dismissing 155 of the recommendations, which is absolutely ridiculous.

But besides that, I do want to make a comment. First Deputy, I don't know how long you've been with the Chicago Police Department, but if you consider this the worst year of the Chicago Police Department, I ask you to go back to the year where five police
officers were killed. Okay? That's a little bit more serious and a little bit more worrisome than 7 getting shot. Okay?

With that being said, I had a question for the Police Board. You know, I've been coming there for a long time. And I'm kind of interested in some numbers from you, and I'd like to see if you guys can get those together. How many -- what's the breakdown of how many police officers come to you guys by race and by gender and how many of them are fired by race and gender? I'm wondering if you guys can do that.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: I'll talk to Max about it. So for sure we have the information about guilty or innocent and what the punishment was. Whether or not we keep track of race and gender, I'm not sure. But we'll get back to you with that answer.

MS. NOEL: Yeah. I think that's important, because I want to make sure that there's no bias when it comes to males over females and there's no bias when it comes to white folk over black folk or the other colors that are
out there. Okay?
So with that being said, can the
Chicago Police Department tell me why they
didn't accept 155 of the recommendations?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: First Deputy, do you
have any thoughts on that one now?

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: We'll get the answer
back to the Board and have that pushed out.
That's a comprehensive list of reasons why.
Some of them didn't meet -- or against state
law. Some of them were against our current
policies. A lot of them were actually already
within our current policy. So there was a lot
of redundancy what was being asked of us. But
we will get you an answer out -- a
comprehensive answer on all the questions you
just asked for.

MS. NOEL: So okay. Okay. Thanks. So I'm
interested because you at Chicago Police
Department sitting on the use-of-force working
group, and you're telling me that
recommendations went past police officers that
weren't by state law? As far as your policies
are concerned, your policies have to change and
we suggest they change. So I don't see that
being an excuse for --

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Krista, if I might.
Krista, if I might. Let's get the -- the Board
back and we can take a look at it from there.
We have Maggie on the call now, and this is one
of the things that they are very likely taking
a look at as well. And so I look forward to
getting that report back from the First Deputy.
And, Ms. Noel, we will make sure we fill you in
with the appropriate information.

MS. NOEL: With respect, I will get that
report, because Women's All Point Bulletin is a
part of Campbell. So we will get the report.
I want answers.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Okay.

MS. NOEL: I don't think they're going to
come in the report.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Right, but he said he
is going to get back to us with the
comprehensive list of reasons why. So we'll
work to make sure that we get that for you. I
have to keep moving.

Next speaker is Joel Hamernick.
Joel, you can go ahead.

MR. HAMERNICK: Hi. Can you hear me?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. HAMERNICK: All right. Good evening, everyone. President Foreman, thanks for allowing me to share some of these comments.

I was on the call a month ago and was describing a project that we've begun to take place in the 3rd District. We have put together a group of community residents to read the Consent Decree together, section by section, so we aren't reading all — however many hundreds of paragraphs Maggie was saying earlier. We are looking at one section at a time together. And together we are asking four questions; what exactly has the City committed to do? How are we doing on that, on those promises? And how do we know how we're doing on those promises, meaning what is the data and where is the data coming from? And then very importantly, what does it actually mean for our district? We don't really live in the City as a whole, we live in our district. So we're particularly interested in thinking about how
these promises, how they perform through the Consent Decree impact us on a district level.

Going into our most recent call, we reviewed -- I read through the IMT report that just came out, and I pulled five questions out to share with the group. Do you think CPD is trustworthy? As Maggie pointed out, about half the City does not trust the police officers in our City. This is a tragic, you know, problem. And, of course, if you ask black people in our neighborhood or young black people in our community, it's worse. So we want to do the things to lead to what everybody has been saying, the Police Department, the Mayor's Office, everybody else, we want to build trust, and we want to build a relationship in a way that leads to an improvement in policing.

And, frankly, for the quality of life for police officers, as well, not just community members.

One of the things that I asked for last time was to help us understand how our commanders are evaluated. What are the metrics
to say this is a good commander or that one is not a good commander? And then what is the average tenure of commanders and officers in our district?

Took me a while to finally get through with Chief Boyd, but I spoke with him yesterday, and I'm thankful for his response. But we -- I'll just finish by saying this, we, I believe, are on our 14th or 15th police commander in 17 years that I've lived in the 3rd District. And trust and relationship are impossible when the commanders and the police officers are rotating so frequently.

Thank you for giving me some time.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much.


MS. NORFLEET: Can you hear me?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Yes, ma'am.

MS. NORFLEET: Good evening, everybody. I'm so glad to have the opportunity to speak to you tonight. And I'm grateful to my fellow citizens that they have already touched on the subjects that I had planned to bring to the
Board and make public for those of us who live in the Grand Crossing area. So I will just reiterate. One, we are concerned and dismayed that such a significant number of the use-of-force recommendations were not sustained, and we do ask that that is reviewed. Point in question is, what is the process for us as citizens to have that reviewed under a formal process?

Secondly, I was glad to hear one of the deputy chiefs speak about the fact that there is planning going on for the post-election period. We would be remiss and naive if we did not have a plan in place, some readiness in the event at post election, however it goes.

We must have that, and it cannot just be for one night, we must look at a broader horizon.

And we have a lot of work to do to enhance the support and the communication and partnership with the Police Department.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak. And everyone stay safe. Good night.
PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much, Ms. Norfleet.

Next speaker, Jennifer Edwards.

Good evening.

MS. EDWARDS: Good evening, everybody. I want to read just a couple of things. We appreciate the collaboration of the CPD 6th District and the Cook County Sheriff Initiative Unit.

The appreciation is evident in the increasing numbers of community participants at the roll call in our areas on the past four Wednesdays. We also thank the CPD and the Superintendent for their willingness to collaborate with the Sheriff’s Unit.

After just four weeks in our area, the collaboration has been successful in resulting in a reduction of shots fired, a reduction in violent crimes, and positive community engagement.

The community is interested and thankful. Our optimum goal is to continue collaboration and increase positive community
interaction, produce contact for the NPI program, improve the community policing model, and expand the concept of creating community outposts for community residents and police use. Probably the number of abandoned homes in our area can help with this.

We're also interested in supporting the Mental Health Crisis Response Alternative Model to be presented in the City Council to assist community members in crisis, because we recognize that police cannot handle all situations and because many police calls, domestic calls, may be a result of mental health issues.

We want to thank you for the new 3rd District initiative. And Matt Brandon says Hello. He is on the 6th District community conversation. And that's all we have to say.

Thank you, everybody.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much. So First Deputy and Maggie, I want to point out a couple of things. So we just heard from Ms. Edwards. This is a group of neighbors that come to the Police Board every month probably
for the last year or so. And, you know, they come with legitimate concerns. But not just with concerns, they also come with some potential solutions, right?

And so here today, typically, we're going to hear about all the things that the police are not doing well, right? But in this case, the community is coming with a potential solution. Might not be the solution that everybody likes, but I think it shows a good way how our community and police kind of work together.

And then going back to the example of community member Joe Hamernick getting community members together, Maggie, and going line by line through the Consent Decree, so any resources that are available there. These are the kinds of things that we want to try to make sure that we're bringing to the Police Board so it's not just two minutes of speaking and then see you next month, but to make sure there's some actionable items that we can take out of this and really kind of create this dialogue that will allow us to move
forward and really make some improvements.

So thank you for that parentheses.

Next speaker, La'Rie Suttle. I do not think that I saw her sign in. Yes. La'Rie Suttle, yes. You have to press *6, Ms. Suttle, if you can hear me. Okay.

Next speaker, Flora Suttle.

Flora Suttle. If you can press *6. I'll call on you again.

I believe, La'Rie Suttle, I can see that you are on. I'll try you back. Next speaker, John Perryman.

MR. PERRYMAN: Good evening, everyone. I'm just here to talk tonight, in May I came to you guys with a concern about our parks on the west side. There's a specific park with a large drug market that's affecting the entire park and it's making it pretty much unusable. Large amounts of needles, violence in the park and encampments. So this is something I brought in May, and the Superintendent, I met with them, and they said they were on it. And we're just not getting much improvement. The park is
still flourishing. I did see some police out there today. It always happens right before a Police Board meeting, something gets activated, then after the meeting the status quo remains.

So as you can tell, I'm probably kind of frustrated about it. But I would like to hear from the representative from the police about this specific issue and about what's going on or any kind of updates, because we lost an entire summer being able to use our parks in a time when outdoor space is extra necessary. And it just seemed like this problem was shoved to the side, kind of given lip service in these meetings.

So I would just like to hear from the police representative that there's tonight, if I can hear what's happening over there.

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: Mr. Perryman, I'm sorry, but I'm unaware of which park you speak. Can you tell me what park you are talking about?

MR. PERRYMAN: This is Garfield Park.

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: Garfield Park is a pretty large park. Is there any specific
location around Garfield Park? Intersection, corner or --

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Might I do this, First Deputy, if I might, and Mr. Perryman. This was a last-minute switch for the First Deputy to come in, and so there's a lot of intel that you would kind of have to gather right now. And there's been ongoing conversation. Certainly Chief Cato has been involved in some of the conversations.

So if I might ask, First Deputy, if I can get you in touch with Mr. Perryman, maybe if we can get an opportunity for you to gather a little bit of information while the Superintendent is unavailable, and we can have a follow-up conversation, because this has been an ongoing problem for Mr. Perryman and some very specifics have been discussed.

MR. PERRYMAN: It is a problem for our community. It is not my problem. It is a community problem.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Pardon me. But you've been the representative coming really representing the community right now. So
rather than trying to repeat all of the
different instances and corners, if I can make
an arrangement for you guys to speak, First
Deputy, get you up to speed on it and then we
can do some follow-up with Mr. Perryman.

FIRST DEPUTY CARTER: I'd appreciate that.

MR. PERRYMAN: Since we've spoken so many
times already, can we set up a meeting to get
this sorted? Because part of it is this
humiliation of having to explain the problem
again and again that I would like to avoid.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Right. So that's why
what I'm suggesting right now is, we will get
you with the First Deputy. You've spoken with
the Superintendent, now we will get you with
the First Deputy and hopefully we can try to
get some resolve.

Last month you gave a big
compliment, right? This month not so much so.
We want to get back on the compliment train.
We want to see some action for the community.

MR. PERRYMAN: Yeah, and I will probably
take back that compliment because we're getting
kind of stuck. I'm getting lip service, I'm
getting ideas but no implementation. And it's unsafe. They were shooting an AK-47 on the edge of the park two weeks ago. It is unsafe. It's an unsafe place to be. And it is not right that there's a large market that's going on flagrantly, and we would like some attention on that matter immediately. Real attention with follow-up. Thank you.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you. We have one speaker left, so I'm going to run by the speakers who I've already called. Betty Wilson? Chris F. La'Rie Suttle. Ms. Suttle, are you still here? No. Flora Suttle. La'Rie Suttle. Okay.

MS. LA'RIE SUTTLE: Can you hear me?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Yes, ma'am.

MS. SUTTLE: Good evening, Superintendent, First Deputy, Members of the Board, Chief Roberts. Nice to hear that the Independent Monitor is on the call tonight.

My name is La'Rie Suttle. I live within the 4th Police District. This month, if possible, I'd like to keep my share of updates brief.
First, I'd like to thank the participants from the community, Mayor's Office for Public Safety and Communities on Public Safety City Council members for this morning's violence reduction contract hearing. I think this conversation was necessary, timely and raised very interesting points of community coordination, expectation, resources, training and supervising for serving populations and reporting and tracking.

I hope Chicagoans will join the Committee of Public Safety virtually next week for CPAC versus GAPA hearing.

I'd also like to thank CPD's 4th, 7th, 9th, 15th and 22nd Districts for hosting their virtual community conversations. Officers and residents of that district had a ton of good conversation and things to report back.

I know the 6th and 10th Districts are currently having their virtual community conversations tonight. I wish them luck. I wish I could join them. And I know that the 3rd and the 11th Districts have virtual
community conversations coming up.

So some things that jumped out to me as common themes so far in our conversations are community engagement, violence, drugs, accountability, quality of life.

And my grandmother, Flora Suttle, currently she is recovering from tonsil cancer. She received -- I mean she survived 35 sessions of radiation these past eight plus weeks, but she wanted to share that she's reviewed the COPA's -- COPA's 28-page rules and regulations effective April 13th, 2018, specifically referring to, I believe, page 7, Article 2, on reopening investigations, and she wanted to know who she could talk to within the Deputy of the Inspector General For Public Safety about my father Derrick Suttle's case. That's it for tonight. Thank you.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you very much.

And our last speaker is Mr. Robert More.

MR. MORE: Okay. Mr. Foreman, can you hear me?

MR. FOREMAN: Yes, sir, but you're going to have to put one of your phones -- one of your
phones, you're going to have to put it on mute.

MR. MORE: Got you. I just turned it off.

Here's the situation. First of all, is the Superintendent present tonight or not?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: The Superintendent is not present. The First Deputy is present.

MR. MORE: How is it justified -- since he doesn't have to be physically present, what is it that rendered it not possible to get a recording of his demeanor? I've demanded that in the past. Why couldn't he participate remotely like the rest of us are?

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: He has a substitute here, Mr. More. I don't want to use your time like this.

MR. MORE: Okay. Mr. Foreman, you know what? You do some positive things, you are juggling balls, you're keeping things in the air, but I really -- I cannot continue to countenance the interception of my petitions that are directed towards the Superintendent. You are supposed to simply regulate the activity. And if you want to speak after about
something I spoke, you are invited to do that, but I got 120 seconds. I need to make a public record.

My purpose in these conveyances is either, A, get stipulations from the City of Chicago, from the Superintendent. He is the chief policy-maker. He is responsible for the activity that's conducted by his subordinates. That's number one, to get stipulations.

Number two is contribute to the controlling of the presentation of his state of mind.

As I've explained before, this is so important. If Kerik's state of mind had been controlled coming up the month before September 11th -- Kerik was the Superintendent of the City of New York Police Department. If somebody had been controlling the presentation of his state of mind or any one of the top ten people responsible for the false flag terror act of September 11th, it probably never would have happened.

The third issue is make a public report for posterity sake. Okay? Because this
is so important to present accurate history of the actual causes of observable phenomenon that constitute unjustified detriment to legitimate reliance interests.

So whatever your intention is, I impute to you -- give you the benefit of the doubt, but, please, you got to discontinue the interception of my conveyances. You can comment afterwards.

What I can't say in this conveyance is going to be posted in the website JN21-15TROTCTR.tripod.com.

I disclaim the continued existence and operation of all nominal government entities which are controlled by the ten banking families and actually constitute instruments of the --

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: Thank you, Mr. More. I let you go over since I took a little bit of some of your time. So, hopefully, you don't hold that against me. I went over the two minutes.

At this time, all members of the public who signed up in advance to speak have
been called. But before I call for a motion
for adjournment, I just wanted to take this
time to remind everybody about two things.
One, census. This is the last opportunity we
have to fill out the census. It's very
important. It brings a lot of resources to our
City, so that's very important.

And secondly, let's make sure
that we vote.

Is there a motion to adjourn?

BOARD MEMBER WOLFF: This is Paula Wolff.

I move we adjourn.

BOARD MEMBER EADDDY: Michael Eaddy.

Second.

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: All right. All in
favor, please say aye.

(CHORUS OF AYES.)

PRESIDENT FOREMAN: At this time, the
motion passes and the meeting is adjourned.

Thank you very much and everyone
please stay safe. Thank you.

(WHEREUPON, the proceedings
were adjourned at 8:34 p.m.)
MAUREEN A. WOODMAN, C.S.R., being first duly sworn, says that she is a court reporter doing business in the City of Chicago; that she reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the meeting of said cause; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her shorthand notes, so taken as aforesaid, and contains all the proceedings of said meeting.

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independent 6:21
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initiative 31:2 10 46:8 47:16
innocent 39:16
input 10:12
inspections 16:1
inspector 4:12 13
15 13:20 14:1 55:16
instances 24:6 52:2
Institute 17:10
instruction 30:8
instruments 58:17
intel 51:6
intention 58:5
interaction 18:15 47:1
interactions 24:18
interception 56:21 58:8
interested 33:18
interesting 54:7
interests 58:4
Internal 4:9
Intersection 51:1
intervention 7:22
interviews 13:23
investigation 14:15 16 32:4 22
investigations 11:17 13:22 18:15
32:23 33:13 55:14
invited 57:1
involved 16:14 19:21 33:3 51:9
involvement 20:6
involving 33:6
issue 10:17 38:15 50:8 57:23
issued 29:2
issues 47:14
items 4:23 48:22
January 8:20 9:9 13:3
Jennifer 46:3
Jn21-1strotctr.tripod.com. 58:12
Joe 14:1 17:9 48:14
Joel 41:24 42:1
John 3:9 37:4 49:13
Johnson 35:21 23
Johnson's 36:7 10
join 54:11 23
joined 4:20 35:15
joining 6:24
Jorge 3:6
Juan 23:7
judge 8:3 4 14 9:9
10:1 12:14 15 14:3
juggling 56:19
July 12:2
jumped 55:2
June 8:6 11:24 20:21 44:17
Justice 8:20
justified 56:8
K
Karen 4:9
Kathy 22:20
keeping 56:19
Kerik 57:16
Kerik's 57:14
Kevin 36:24 37:4 5, 9
killed 39:1
kind 39:7 48:11 23
50:6 9 13 51:7 52:24
kinds 20:14 48:18
knew 36:11
Konow 4:10 11
Krista 38:10 41:3 4
La'Lrie 49:4 6, 11
53:12 13 5, 21
lament 36:13
Lanier 26:24 27:15
large 49:17 19 50:24 53:5
largest 32:7
Larry 26:24
last-minute 51:5
Latino 19:18
Laura 17:5
law 32:19 34:1 40:11 23
lawsuit 8:7 9
lead 43:13
leads 43:17
learn 10:9 13 11
learned 18:22 19:1
learning 16:23
left 53:10
legal 7:14
legislation 33:21
legislatures 33:20
legitimate 48:2 58:3
length 22:12
lengthy 21:17
level 17:24 43:2
liars 36:22
life 12:10 43 20 55:5
light 36:4
likes 48:10
lip 50:14 52:24
list 40:9 41:21
listen 31:13 14
listening 14:2 8 20:12
litigated 8:21
litigation 6:1
live 2:10 42 22 23 45:1 53:21
lived 44:10
location 51:1
logged 32:2
Los 22:1, 8
lost 50:10
lottery 14:9 10
luck 54:22
lucky 17:5 15
Luigi 28:5 12
M
made 8:20 10:11 16:20 24 23 13 15 19 26:10 32:18 34:22 36:8
maintaining 16:2
major 21:12 32:20
majority 34:16
makes 12:21 36:16
making 2:13 14:17 17:19 21 5 24:23 49:19
males 39:22
management 8:1 29:24
manager 9:14
March 8:22 9:11 10:24
market 49:18 53:5
mass 32:10
materials 33:12
Matt 47:16
matter 26:18 27:7,