CITY OF CHICAGO POLICE BOARD

PUBLIC MEETING

October 27th, 2016

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS had in the
above-entitled matter held at Chicago Public Safety
Headquarters, 3510 South Michigan avenue, Chicago,
Illinois, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

POLICE BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

MS. LORI E. LIGHTFOOT, President
(via audio conference)

MR. GHIAN FOREMAN, Vice President

MS. EVA-DINA DELGADO

REV. MICHAEL EADDY

MS. RITA A. FRY(via audio conference)

MR. JOHN H. SIMPSON

MS. RHODA D. SWEENEY

ALSO PRESENT:

MR. KEVIN NAVARRO, 1st Deputy Superintendent of Police

MR. WILLIAM BAZAREK, 1st Assistant General Counsel to the
Superintendent of Police

MS. SHARON FAIRLEY, Chief Administrator,
Independent Police Review Authority
MR. FOREMAN: Good evening. I am Ghian Foreman, vice president of the Chicago Police Board. I am calling the meeting to order.

Board President Lightfoot and board member Fry are unable to attend the meeting in person but are attending via audio conference.

Is there a motion to permit them to do so?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

MS. DELGADO: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison)

MR. FOREMAN: Opposed? Motion passes.

The first item of business is approval of the minutes of the board's regular public meeting held September 15th, 2016. Is there a motion to approve the minutes?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison)

MR. FOREMAN: Opposed? The motion passes.

Our next regular public meeting will be on Thursday, November 17th at 7:30 p.m. here at Chicago Public Safety Headquarters.
At this time, I ask for 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. Is there such a motion?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison)

MR. FOREMAN: The motion passes.

Report of disciplinary action taken by the board during the previous month has been made available at this evening's meeting. This report and the board's written findings and decisions are posted on the board's website.

Final action, the Police Board as authorized by the Open Meetings Act, has considered in a closed meeting one disciplinary case. We will announce a final action on this case.

Regarding Case No. 16 PB 2906, is there a motion to find Police Officer John Welch guilty of being de-certified as a law enforcement
officer due to a felony conviction and due to
discharge -- and to discharge him from the
Chicago Police Department?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor and by show of
hands?

Lightfoot, Foreman, Delgado, Eaddy, Fry,
Simpson, Sweeney vote in favor of the motion.
None opposed, the motion passes by unanimous
vote.

Is there a motion to adopt the written
findings and decision that have been reviewed by
all board members that participated in the
case?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison)

MR. FOREMAN: The motion passes by
unanimous vote. The board's decision in the
case on which we 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
decision will be posted on the board's website
within ten business days pursuant to the

MS. DELGADO: Moving on. Pursuant to
Section 2-57-060(c) of the Municipal Code of
Chicago, a panel of three members of the Police
Board, as authorized by the Open Meetings Act,
has considered in closed meeting one matter on
which the chief administrator of the
Independent Police Review Authority and the
superintendent of police did not agree
regarding the discipline of two officers.

The members of the panel, Board Members
Eaddy, Fry and myself will now take action to
resolve the issue regarding the recommendations
for discipline.

Case numbers 16 RP 03 and 04 involve
allegations that Sergeant Luis Lopez and Police
Officer Daniel Feliciano engaged in an
unauthorized vehicle pursuit and made false
reports. The chief administrator recommended
sustaining all allegations and discharging both
officers from the Chicago Police department.
The superintendent did not concur regarding the
allegations of making false reports and
recommended that both officers be suspended for
90 days.

Is there a motion to find that the
superintendent's response does not meet the
burden of overcoming the chief administrator's
recommendations for discipline?

REVEREND EADDY: So moved.
MS. FRY: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.
MS. FRY: Second.

MS. DELGADO: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison).

MS. DELGADO: Can we also have hands
raised? The motion passes by a unanimous vote.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you.

The general orders and other directives
issued by the superintendent of police during
the previous month are listed in the white
books and are available on the police
department's website.

The next item is the superintendent's
report to the board. Is there a motion to
waive the oral presentation and receive the
monthly report in writing?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison).

MR. FOREMAN: Motion passes.

I would now call upon those members of the public who signed up in advance to speak. When your name is called, step up to the microphone. We ask that you limit your comments to two minutes. First, Milyjai Stewart.

MS. STEWART: Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to speak at this hearing. My name is Milyjai Stewart and we are all students at Uplift Community High School.

In our science class, we studied the predictive policing programs being used by CPD. People tend to believe in big data, which is being used more and more often in different fields, so we wanted to investigate how it is working in Chicago as a way of reducing violence.

As described in different articles we read, Chicago police are using an algorithm to
predict who is most likely to either shoot
someone or be shot. By inputting different
factors like police record and history of
violence, subjects are ranked on something
called the Strategic Subject List and the
higher the ranking, the greater the degree of
risk.

We read a lot of criticisms of this
predictive policing program and we agreed with
them. For one thing, the algorithm is a
mystery and is not subject to review. CPD
claims it does not include race or ethnicity in
making its predictions, but there is no way to
know that for sure and similar algorithms have
been shown to in fact be racially biased.

Maybe most to the point, the program is
not working. It's not leading to a decrease in
violence. According to a recent study by the
RAND Corporation, the Strategic Subject List is
being used mainly to arrest suspects, which is
not the stated objective at all and raises
serious questions about civil rights
violations.

In our class, students had other ideas
about how you should spend that money to reduce violence. None of us think that what you are doing with the algorithm is a good idea. We would like to present three alternatives, all of which we think are better.

MR. FOREMAN: Next up is Jon'a Rogers.

JON'A ROGERS: Hi. I am Jon'a Rogers of Uplift Community High School. A lot of people in our class thought that if you are going to use an algorithm, you should stop thinking of everyone on the list as a "bad guy" and instead think of them as victims who need some help and resources.

Police should not be the ones conducting visits to people on the list- we are 14 and 15 year olds, but we have already learned not to trust the police and that is not going to change any time soon. Because of what we have seen police do, killing people our age, we are afraid.

Many people, us included, believe that the list should instead be put in the hands of a network of resource providers such as social
workers, job counselors, mental health providers, and similar professionals. The goal should be to work with people on the list to get them away from risky situations and environments and help them get on a pathway that is a general alternative, knowing that people have their back to succeed.

The mayor is talking about hiring close to 1000 additional police officers. We don't agree with that. We think those resources could be better used to provide these mentoring and support services.

Imagine how people on the list would feel if they saw a counselor at their door talking to them. Counselors and social workers have appropriate training and their words would be powerful because they were educated to do that. This is why we prefer social workers and counselors at the door and not police.

Thank you and have a nice night.

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you. Brianna Crosby.

BRIANNA CROSBY: My name is Brianna Crosby. Some groups in our class thought that the algorithm should not be used at all—there
is too much of a chance of bias and too little recognition that people can change and your past does not have to be your present.

Instead we thought you should go back to a program that has been used successfully in Chicago and is being used around the world - CeaseFire, which is now called Cure Violence.

In our study, we learned that this program treats violence as an epidemic based on the way it grows and spreads. Cure Violence acts to stop violence by using similar actions to those that stop epidemics of illness from spreading.

Stopping an epidemic requires three steps:

First, interrupt transmission so Cure Violence trains former gang members to go out and talk people down from using violence in particular situations.

Second, prevent future spread. In Cure Violence, interrupters spend time with others who are hanging out in the neighborhood to try to prevent them from becoming an active part of whatever is going on.

Third, change community norms. Community outreach workers develop a community response
against the violence to change the attitudes
and make clear that respect is going to come
from finding other ways to resolve conflicts.

It makes sense and it has a track record
of success. Some of our groups think that
instead of investing in 1000 more police
officers, you should invest in Cure Violence
and community outreach programs in the
neighborhoods experiencing the most violence.

MR. FOREMAN: Bianca Crosby.

BIANCA CROSBY: My name is Bianca Crosby.
I represent Uplift. Some of our groups think
that the best plan is to invest in our
communities in ways that bring people together.
Policing of any sort is not the answer.

Our group designed an organization called
the Hope Foundation. It's the foundation that
would help solve a lot of the problems in our
communities. This foundation would provide the
necessary needs for young people to stay off
the streets. That way the kids would never have
to experience any type of interactions with
police unless it's good.

The foundation would provide a place for
the kids to feel safe and have a place to go
instead of being on the streets. In this
foundation we will have plenty of things for
the kids to do of all ages. And not only kids,
but adults as well. We will try and provide the
adults with things to do or even a paying job,
just so they won't be out doing just anything.
The foundation would provide:

Games
Activities
Jobs
Sports
Food
Shelter
Medical Care.

Other groups additionally thought of
providing job training connected to entry level
jobs, providing more affordable housing, and
helping people get their GEDs.

Our overall message to you is that
predictive policing is not an effective or fair
system for stopping violence.

We think you should invest the resources
that are planned to be spent on more police
officers into ideas, like what we have suggested to you, that will really help our communities and young people like ourselves.

Thank you.

MR. FOREMAN: If I could ask the teachers, could you tell us about the class? This was wonderful. I commend you all for coming and speaking and using the time.

TEACHER: This was a science class. We were looking at can science be used to reduce violence, and we were trying to take a look at whether big data, which is used at so many different places really is always that accurate, and we found a lot of things fell short with this. So the students were charged with coming up with their response to predictive policing after reading several articles. So what they just presented is the range of responses. Really no students, and there were four classes all together, none of them were supportive of predictive policing as it was described.

Some of them did think that in you sent social workers instead perhaps it could work
but a lot of students felt like put those
resources into our communities, helping us
build unity in our communities, helping support
our families and especially the young people.

So this reflects their various takes on it
after reading several articles.

MS. SWEENEY: You should be proud.

MR. SIMPSON: I have a four-year old
daughter. It is my great hope when she is your
age, she is as smart and well-spoken and
polished as you young ladies are.
(Students collectively said thank you.)

MR. FOREMAN: Cornelius Longstreet.

MR. LONGSTREET: Good evening. I am Cornelius Longstreet, a retired police officer.

My question is, first of all, I'd like to commend you all on the job you are doing, but this is my question; it says the Police Board hears numerous allegations of police misconduct and rules violations and you all make determinations based on your findings. My question is, do you think -- how do you think this can be improved -- how can the community help you all with the job that you are all doing? I am retired, but I am still concerned about the city, and that's the reason I came out.

MR. FOREMAN: This would be a great question for Sharon.

MS. FAIRLEY: Absolutely. Well, thank you for that question. I think that there's a wonderful opportunity for community members to help with the oversight system. The first thing is to do what you are actually doing here
today, and the young people we're doing,
educate yourselves on what the system entails
and what its strengths are and what it's
weaknesses are. So there's the expectation of
what the system can actually do, right?

So then the second thing is, get involved,
right? Go to your -- in your district and get
involved in the CAPS program, learn about the
policing issues that exist in your district,
and see what your -- you as a member of that
community can do to help out. And, of course,
for us the biggest thing is when something
happens, we can't really help address the issue
unless you talk to us and tell us what
happened. So cooperation with the process is
really, really critical. We can't hold an
officer accountable if we don't have all the
information about what happened.

So we're asking community members, and we
know that trust and IPRA and the new agency as
it goes forward, COPA, needs to be rebuilt over
time, and we look forward to proving ourselves
to you as the community, but we're also asking
for your help in cooperating when we have
investigations, if you do answer the phone when -- *we call and try to ask to figure out what happened, if you have video material if you would share that with us. So those are some of the ways I think you can help. And I really, really appreciate the question.

MR. FOREMAN: Superintendent, do you have anything you'd like to add?

DEPUTY SUPT. NAVARRO: Not at this point.

Thank you.

MR. FOREMAN: Next speaker, Darlene Barnett.

MS. BARNETT: Good evening. It seems like I came on the correct evening after these young people spoke. My comments is regarding the CAPS program. I am an advocate of policing, CAPS policing. I have been with the program for over 20 years, and I know the program does work. However, at this time I am very sad to see the system is broken at this time. There is very oftentimes we do go to CAPS programs and it was very, very aggressive in the CAPS program, but we get a lot of information that isn't correct from the officers. We don't see
the training that is there with them, so I
guess we see that at times it seems like the
people that are breaking the laws have more
rights than we have. Often we're told that you
can't do this, we can't do that. This doesn't
work. The tools and things that were designed
for the program such as voting areas dry,
actually looking at some other things on the
program are not really utilized anymore. We
don't hear about the committees that are on
CAPS, so my question to you is how do we get
back to doing this? This is what community
policing is all about.

What these young people are talking about,
the retired officer was talking about, these
are the things that keep our community safe.
As a senior, now that I've gotten into my
senior years, I don't feel safe. I find myself
spending money on security cameras, security
systems, and I shouldn't have to do that. How
do we get back to good community policing?

DEPUTY SUPT. NAVARRO: No. 1, thank you
for coming out and being a CAPS participant for
so many years. Probably the best way I can
address this right now is to say that we are
definitely looking to rejuvenate the CAPS
program. We are looking at everybody on the
police department to become a community
policing partner, not just the CAPS people but
every officer on the department.

If I could meet with you after the meeting
a little bit, if you would stay around, I'll
address your specific concerns.

MS. BARNETT: I was one of the people that
kind of helped initiate from the community side
the CAPS program in '93, '94.

DEPUTY SUPT. NAVARRO: I appreciate it.
I'll talk to you after the meeting.

MR. FOREMAN: Also in years past, we have
had groups, different community groups come
here to the police board meeting. As a group
one spokesperson speak about what is working,
what wasn't working. The superintendent's
office is able to point directly to the
commander and the people, they saw results. I
can remember one group from -- I can't remember
which community.

MS. BARNETT: Chatham?
MR. FOREMAN: Roseland and one group from the west side that rings a bell to me, and it wasn't an immediate process. They came back month after month, but this is a forum where you get an opportunity to speak with us, with the superintendent, with the commanders in the room, and together we all can try to solve some of the problems.

MS. BARNETT: The program does work, but we have to utilize the tools and resources that we have. We're getting away from that. I'd like to see us get back to it. Thank you very much.

MR. FOREMAN: Christa Noel. Pamela Hunt?

MS. HUNT: Good evening. I always just lead off my statement with Rahm needs to resign. He covered up the murder of Laquan McDonald, and I am resolute about that, and I am also having some hesitation about Superintendent Johnson.

So, first, let me express that my concern is racism and it's racism on the police force. Now that Rahm implemented his watered down version of COPA, which I call cop out, I don't
see any real community oversight. The police department has had years and years to get it right, internal affairs, new superintendents and it hasn't worked. So it is time and we're due, the community for oversight and do we have to beg, cry? What do we have to do to get it implemented? The city council is afraid to speak up to Rahm, so what has to happen to get this implemented?

And let me say to Superintendent Johnson, I heard his statement about the officer who was beaten by the perpetrator. And he cited that she second-guessed herself because of what was going on in the community, and she didn't want any bad reflection on her family or the police department. He seemed very sincere in stating that, but it seems to me she may have second-guessed herself because her fellow colleagues had been abusing their privileges. They have been shooting unarmed citizens.

So for a superintendent to almost imply that somehow the community is responsible for that, now I know we have to deal with our crime, but I don't see a concerted effort to
deal with racism. I don't see any plan -- you
getting ready to unleash 1,000 officers on us?
So where is the plan to not hire racist
officers and to deal with the current racist
officers on the force? Where is that plan,
because training isn't enough.

    MR. FOREMAN: Thank you.
    MS. DELGADO: Thank you.
    MR. FOREMAN: Speaker Eric Russell?
Princess? George Blakemore? Robert More?

    MR. MORE: It is October 2016.
(inaudible) Archangel, associate administrator.
Christ still haven't returned. I still haven't
gotten my reprieve. Marshall law hadn't been
opposed. The four starvation, the deportation
for the death camps have not yet begun. The
blood is not begun to run the streets yet, and
if Hitlery can be kept out, hopefully we can
keep pushing this back and eventually
superimpose enough structure and bring
Lucifer's agenda down.

    Now, where is the superintendent? Why is
the superintendent of the Chicago Police
Department not saying anything? What is the
answer to the question?

MR. FOREMAN: Mr. More...

MR MORE: Why is the superintendent not here? Why is he not here? This is the third or fourth meeting. Why is he not here?

Mr. Bazarek, look at me straight in the eye. I am looking at you straight in the eye. Your house, everything you have isn't inaccessible. There's 4.5 billion people retarded for extermination, but they're coming and they're going to have a record upon which to rectify this. Magna Carta Law 61, will you provide a stipulation that what I say here, that superintendent has constructive knowledge whether or not he's present at each and every meeting at which I speak or I have to do something else to lock his state of mind to a federal grand jury in terms of criminal indictments and also to civil juries in terms of causes of actions where his state of mind is at issue. He is consistently not here.

Prior to the Spencer murders there was never a period which a superintendent missed two consecutive meetings. Subsequent to my
raising the issue and (inaudible) liar, he
missed five consecutive meetings, and now the
superintendents are absent for more meetings
than they attend. Are they being instructed
not to attend meetings? What is your state of
knowledge regarding whether they're instructed
not to attend meetings, by whom are the
meetings instructed, contents and how could I
further conduct -- (inaudible)

MR. FOREMAN: Your time is up, Mr. More.

QUEEN SISTER: He raised a very valid
point, where is chunky butt? Where is Eddie
Johnson? You know, it still is to be
determined the conversation that he went in
that closet and hid with the devil himself,
because it came at the expense of public safety
of black citizens and he's not here.

Pam, you on point. Rahm Emanuel will not
be recalled, he will not resign. However, the
moment that he did not come to the public forum
for Laquan McDonald and he decided to -- it
become a conspiracy. Now, the importance of a
public official is in an act that is illegally
unjustified contrary to law an act of violation
of public trust. He has violated the public trust. That's malfeasance.

A fear of Negro people, black people worldwide can be influenced by various things such as dramatic events and circumstances but is typically a manifestation of racism and bigotry. That is Negrophobia. It's real. Psychiatrists are talking about it.

The Chicago Police Department needs a Negrophobia evaluation for the officers that are a part of this department. The law, we have a law on the books. I don't know how we walked away with a citizen board with no civilians. A civilian board with no civilians, you can't make sense out of nonsense, but there's law in Illinois. 55 compiled statute 5/3-6021 that the conservator, the Cook County Sheriff, a conservator of peace. As conservator of peace, he has the right to make arrests. Now, he's going to hire 1,000 police officers. Detectives cannot be hired, they have to be promoted within the rank or hired from out of state. It's clear the Chicago police and Mayor are watching. Why aren't the
Cook County Sheriff's hiring to conserve our peace? I mean, that's a part of justice.

Before I go, this project Safe Neighborhoods, this we going to do what we need to do to save ourselves. If there's any elders that would not be distributing candy to the babies this Halloween season due to public safety issues?

See me for a decal. Our elders are being targeted and held --

MR. FOREMAN: Thank you, Queen Sister.

QUEEN SISTER: I want to be reimbursed for my money. Now, make that a matter of record, Missy.

MR. FOREMAN: At this time all those persons that signed up in advance to speak have been recognized. Is there a motion to adjourn?

MR. SIMPSON: So moved.

REVEREND EADDY: Second.

MR. FOREMAN: All in favor?

(Ayes in unison)

MR. FOREMAN: The motion passes, and the meeting is adjourned.
STATE OF ILLINOIS )
 ) SS:
COUNTY OF C O O K )

Stacey John, being first duly sworn
on oath says that she is a court reporter doing business
in the City of Chicago; and that she reported in
shorthand the proceedings of said public meeting, and
that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of
her shorthand notes so taken as aforesaid, and contains
the proceedings given at said public meeting.

__________________________________________
STACEY JOHN, CSR
License No.: 084-003560.