



July 13, 2018

Re: COPA Second Quarter 2018 Agency Operations

To the Mayor, the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, Chairman of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, the City Clerk, and the citizens of Chicago:

Enclosed, please find the public report of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) for the second quarter of 2018 that is submitted pursuant to MCC § 2-78-150.

In my first months as Chief Administrator, I have focused on engaging personally and deeply with all COPA's stakeholders. These dialogues have educated me about how COPA can continue to improve, and strengthened my resolve to meet the needs of all Chicagoans. During this time, I have also been impressed by the knowledge and dedication of COPA's staff. I am confident that COPA is well prepared to uphold sound investigative methodologies and conduct thorough and fair investigations.

I am proud to report the data and operational updates found in this report, and believe it reflects the progress this agency has made in a time of significant transition. In the coming quarters, I look forward to establishing COPA's long-term vision, and how it can best work to attain that vision. I am committed to ensuring that COPA is the police oversight agency that meets the needs of all Chicagoans, now and in the future.

Sincerely,

Sydney R. Roberts
Chief Administrator



CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

INTEGRITY • TRANSPARENCY • INDEPENDENCE • TIMELINESS

QUARTERLY REPORT

Q2
2018

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I. Executive Summary

On behalf of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), I am pleased to present the 2018 Second Quarter Report (Q2 2018). This report provides data and analysis of COPA's investigative work, and updates on strategic operational initiatives from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018.

In Q2 2018 COPA focused on community engagement, with the launch of COPA community hours at Chicago Public Libraries. COPA community hours provided residents the opportunity to meet with COPA investigators, file a complaint, and learn more about the investigative process. COPA also hosted and attended several community meetings and a Chicago Public High School educational symposium.

Internally, COPA conducted several in-service training opportunities for staff throughout Q2, on topics including Department directives, restorative justice, fourth amendment investigations, and quality management. Under the direction of the Training and Professional Development section, investigative and legal staff welcomed nine summer interns to support the agency's mission and provide interns an opportunity to learn more about police accountability in Chicago. Moreover, COPA leadership, under the direction of its Policy section, initiated a thorough review of its current policies and practices to ensure standards for thorough, timely, and fair investigations are being met, and to identify where revisions or additional resources may be necessary.

Highlights from COPA's data analysis this quarter include:

- A declining trend in COPA's total intake;
- An increase in affidavit overrides sought and granted;
- A greater percentage of cases with concluded with findings; and
- The impact of COPA's new jurisdiction, specifically:
 - a greater percentage of COPA's retained intake arising from complaints rather than notifications, and

- investigations of improper searches or seizures are on a trajectory to overtake excessive force as the highest percentage of COPA's caseload.

As COPA approaches its first full year of operations, it will continue to work on identifying opportunities that lead to more transparency, independence and greater integrity. COPA's plans to achieve this in Q3 and beyond include:

- expanding community engagement with both civilians and Department members;
- providing more detailed reporting and analysis of COPA's data, the specifics of which to be guided by community desires;
- continuing internal policy and procedure revision as necessary to improve operations;
- further developing technology specific infrastructure improvements to increase independence and efficiency; and
- filling vacancies with the most qualified personnel.

More details on COPA's operations in Q2 2018 can be found in the following report. COPA's previous quarterly and annual reports, as well as its data dashboards, can be found on its website at <http://www.chicagocopa.org>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sydney R. Roberts". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sydney" being more prominent.

Sydney R. Roberts, Chief Administrator

II. Authority

Since its inception on September 15, 2017, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is responsible for receiving all complaints of police misconduct involving the Chicago Police Department (the Department), and investigates complaints involving excessive force, domestic violence, coercion, verbal abuse, unlawful search or seizure, and unlawful denial of counsel. COPA also receives notifications of and investigates certain types of incidents including all officer-involved firearm discharges, all officer-involved deaths, and any incident involving an officer that results in serious bodily injury.

The mission of COPA is to:

- Provide a just and efficient means to fairly and timely conduct investigations within our jurisdiction;
- Determine whether allegations of police misconduct are well-founded;
- Identify and address patterns of police misconduct; and
- Make policy recommendations to improve the Department, thereby reducing incidents of police misconduct.

COPA is also required to provide quarterly and annual updates on its performance.¹ This report provides information concerning COPA's operations and summary statistical data on COPA's investigative work from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018.² To learn more about COPA, please visit www.chicagocopa.com.

¹ See Appendix B for additional ordinance-required reporting.

² The data in this report is reported from and after September 15, 2017, the date COPA took over responsibility for conducting investigations from its predecessor, the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA). Any data reported herein for periods prior to September 15, 2017 is attributed to investigations conducted by IPRA.

III. Methodology

To fulfill the requirements in Municipal Code 2-78-150, COPA queried the database in which complaints and notifications are stored³ to retrieve the data analyzed in this report. Data on COPA's intake and investigative conclusions is from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018. Data on COPA's pending caseload is as of July 1, 2018 to ensure complaint and notifications received and concluded on June 30 are properly accounted for.⁴

Reported data is accurate as of the date of the query; however, data stored in the database may change as an investigation progresses. For example, the primary category code may change as the investigation uncovers additional evidence, or a case previously concluded may be reopened. Thus, these reports reflect accurate and complete data at the time of publication.

To streamline this process, effective Q2 2018, COPA moved towards automating this process. In previous quarters, COPA staff generated the included tables manually in Microsoft Excel. In this quarter, COPA created queries stored digitally⁵ to automatically create some of the tables included in this report. To ensure accuracy and consistency in its methodology, COPA validated this new methodology by checking the automatically generated tables against the manually generated tables reported in Q1 2018 and for Q2 2018 data. The automatically generated tables proved consistent with the previous methodology. Therefore, all future changes or additions to the queries used to generate these tables will be documented electronically.

Automatically generating tables served to expedite the reporting process, allowing staff additional time for interpretation and analysis of the data. It also centralized COPA's queries, validation, and results in one software platform, thereby more clearly and transparently documenting COPA's report-generating process.

³ Currently, this data is maintained in the Department's database. COPA is now in the process of creating an independent Case Management System. See Section V(G) for more information on COPA's Case Management System.

⁴ Data reported for Q3 2017 is from September 15, 2017 to September 30, 2017, data for Q4 2017 is from October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, and data for Q1 2018 is from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018.

⁵ COPA stores these queries and documents all changes to the script in the City's Gitlab software.

It is important to note that even with the new report-generating process, there are inherent limitations in the data that COPA presents in this report. First, COPA can only report on the complaints and notifications it receives—it cannot account for those who have, or believed they have, experienced Department misconduct, but have not filed a complaint or the conduct did not generate a notification to COPA. Therefore, with respect to COPA's intake, all numbers represent the number of *reported* complaints and notifications, not the number of occurrences of actual or perceived misconduct. Similarly, COPA's complaint intake documents the number of complaints, however there may be multiple allegations of misconduct in a complaint.⁶ In short, COPA reports on its intake, investigations, and outcomes, but there are additional elements to Department misconduct and accountability that COPA cannot capture.

IV. Q2 2018 Data Analysis

The data in this section is presented in an order similar to COPA's investigative process: received complaints and notifications, pending investigations, and concluded investigations.

A. Intake – Complaints and Notifications Received

From April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, COPA received 1,072 complaints and notifications for investigation. This is a 13.2% increase since Q1 2017. However, this may only reflect seasonal fluctuations in COPA's intake. Like crime, COPA's intake is typically higher in warmer months, and lower in colder months. Compared to Q2 2017, complaint and notification intake was 2.1% lower (1,095), and compared to Q2 2016, complaint and notification intake was 17.0% lower (1,292). Therefore, intake appears to be declining over time. Potential factors influencing this decrease may include a decrease in reported crime and investigatory stops, resulting in reduced police contact.

Of COPA's total intake, 778 (72.6%) fell outside of COPA's investigative jurisdiction, and thus, were referred to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). This intake is primarily related to operational violations not involving civilian contact. COPA retained 294 complaints

⁶ COPA is in the process of establishing a process for reporting on allegations, given COPA's current data infrastructure.

and notifications for investigation, an 9.2% increase since Q1 2018. Of those, 251 (85.4%) were complaints received from individual complainants and 43 (14.6%) were notifications of certain incidents received from the Department. In Q2 2018, COPA received a greater percentage of notifications and a lower percentage of complaints than in Q1 2018, in which it received 12.3% of its retained intake from notifications and 87.7% from complaints. This is due to an increase in officer involved shooting (OIS) incidents received from Q1 to Q2 2018. For further details on OIS incidents, see section IV(B)(ii).

Compared to its predecessor, COPA is responsible for a similar number of total investigations—294 in Q2 2018 compared to 306 in Q2 2017. However, the distribution between complaints and notifications is dramatically different, due primarily to changes in jurisdiction. COPA now has jurisdiction over additional complaint categories (search and seizure, and access to counsel) and fewer notification categories (taser discharges not resulting in death or serious injury). This jurisdictional change contributed to 43.4% more complaints retained by COPA in Q2 2018 than by its predecessor in Q2 2017.

Complaints and Notifications Received				
	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017
Total Intake	1,072	947	998	195
Complaints				
Retained by COPA	251	236	265	43
Referred to BIA	717	641	633	133
Notifications				
Retained by COPA	43	33	32	5
Referred to BIA	61	37	68	14

Figure 1: Q2 2018 Intake.

i. *Complaints by District*

From April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, the average number intake per police district⁷ was 44.1. The average intake retained by COPA per police district was 12.4. The tables and maps on the following pages display the geographic distribution of all Q2 2018 intake, and COPA's retained intake.

District	Intake
2	91
11	80
6	59
7	59
1	52
5	52
15	50
3	48
19	48
8	46
4	45
10	40
18	40
22	39
12	38
16	38
25	37
9	27
24	25
17	22
20	19
14	18
Unknown	96

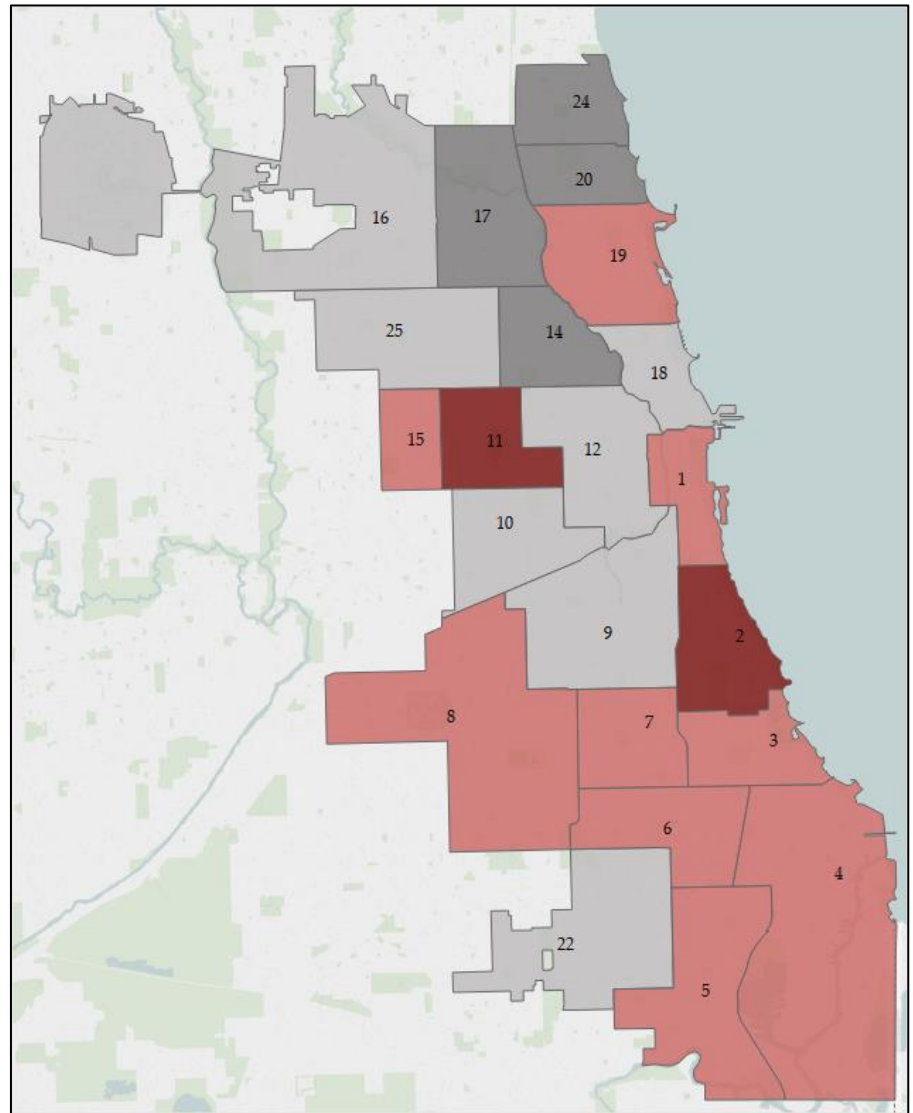


Figure 2: All Intake, by District of occurrence.⁸

⁷ Note: Appendix A includes a map of the Department's districts. "Unknown" means that at the time this report was generated, COPA or BIA had not yet determined the district(s) of the incident(s) of occurrence.

⁸ COPA calculated the following descriptive statistics to determine the ranges for the four categories: Mean: 44.1; Median 42.5; Standard Deviation: 17.5; Range: 73.

In Figures 2 (above) and 3 (below), Grey represents those districts with below-average intake, with Dark Grey represents districts with substantially⁹ lower intake. Red, conversely, represents those districts that have above-average intake, and Dark Red signifies those districts with substantially¹⁰ higher intake. Intake in COPA's jurisdiction show a similar pattern to overall intake.

District	Intake
11	31
2	29
7	18
15	18
3	17
4	16
6	15
5	14
8	14
10	14
25	14
22	13
9	12
19	10
18	8
1	7
12	7
16	7
14	3
20	3
24	3
17	0
Unknown	20

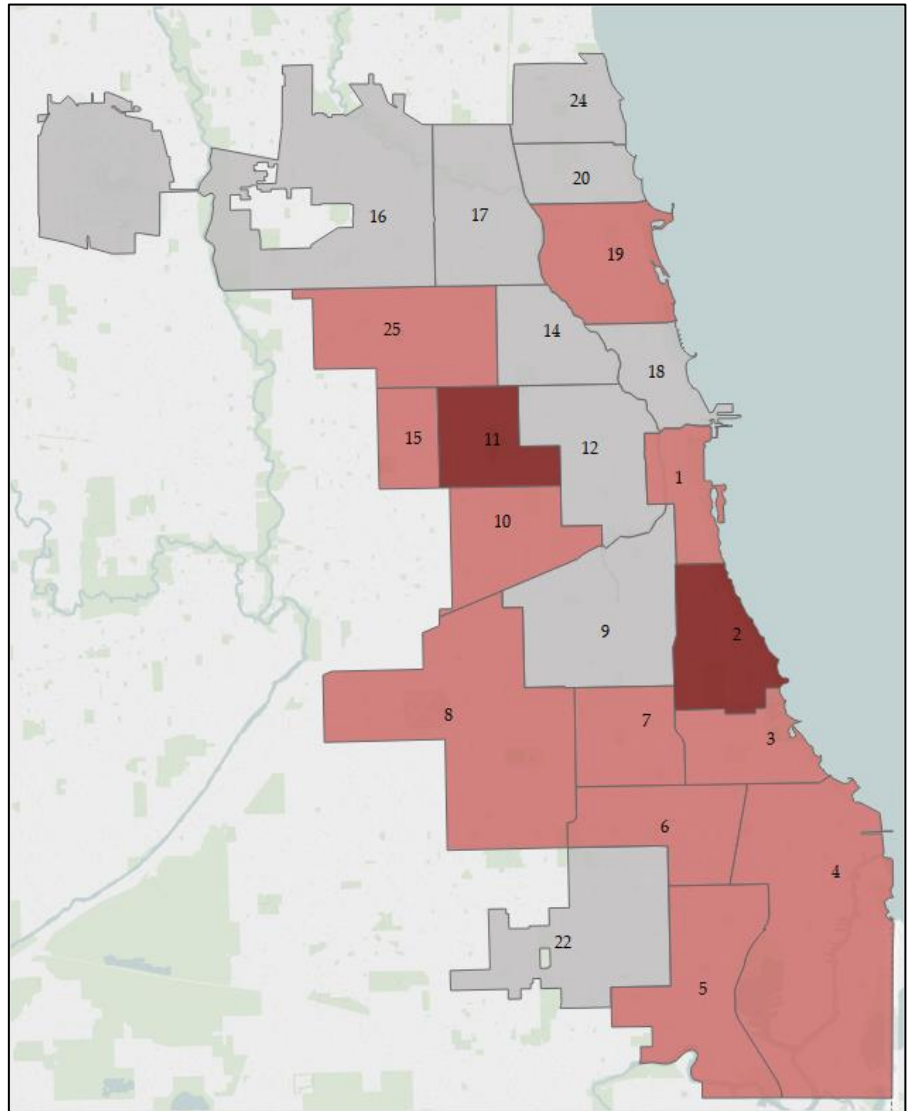


Figure 3: COPA Retained Intake by District of Occurrence.¹¹

⁹ Less than one standard deviation below the mean.

¹⁰ Greater than one standard deviation above the mean.

¹¹ COPA calculated the following descriptive statistics to determine the ranges for the four categories: Mean: 12.4; Median 13.5; Standard Deviation: 5.7; Range: 31.

ii. *Complaints by Unit of Assignment*¹²

Of the over 12,000¹³ sworn members of the Department, 871 (6.8%) have had a complaint lodged against them. The highest number of complaints one member received in Q2 2018 was 12 complaints, and there were three members with 6 complaints each. Of the members that had a complaint lodged against them in Q2, 88.7% had one complaint, and an additional 8% had two complaints. This distribution is reflective of COPA's all-time intake – a large number of members with a small number of complaints, and a small number of members with large numbers of complaints.

The units of assignment with the highest percentage of members with a complaint in Q2 2018 were the Police Documents Section (16.7%), the Narcotics Division (13.7%) and District 6 (12.8%). The units of assignment with the highest average number of complaints per assigned member were District 2 (0.20), the Narcotics Section (0.17), and the Police Documents Section (0.17). It should be noted that the Police Documents Section has only six members assigned. Therefore, the one member with one complaint has a disproportionately large effect on that section's percentage of members with a complaint and average number of complaints per assigned member. Further, that one complaint was not a result of a civilian interaction.

iii. *Referrals*

COPA made six partial or full referrals to external agencies during this time period. COPA may partially or fully refer a matter to another agency for a variety of reasons. For example, if COPA determines in the course of a preliminary investigation that the accused member is actually a member of the Cook County Sheriff's Department, rather than the Chicago Police Department, COPA fully refers the matter to the Cook County Sheriff's Department. A partial referral occurs when COPA retains its administrative investigation, but shares certain information with another agency, for instance, when COPA's investigation reveals potential criminal violations. COPA also refers complaints

¹² See Appendix Tables 1, 2, and 3 for detailed information on complaints by unit of assignment.

¹³ Membership of the Department is as of June 15, 2018.

to the Office of Inspector General, for example, when a matter is in COPA's jurisdiction to investigate, but a conflict of interest prevents COPA from investigating.

Notifications or Referrals to External Agencies					
Agency	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1	0	0	0	0
Cook County State's Attorney	4	6	5	0	11
Cook County Sheriff's Office	0	0	1	0	1
City of Chicago Office of Inspector General	1	4	7	0	11
External Police Departments	0	0	2	0	2
Total	6	10	15	0	25

Figure 4: Notifications to external agencies.

B. Intake – Complaints and Notifications Retained by COPA

i. *Complaints*

As has been the case every quarter since COPA launched, complaints alleging improper searches or seizures, or denial of counsel constituted the highest percentage of COPA complaints received (45.0%). This category also increased by 50.7% from Q1 2018, but is nearly unchanged compared to Q4 2017. That these types of investigations are consistently the most frequently received demonstrates the large impact that the jurisdictional change from COPA's predecessor has had on COPA operations.

Complaints of improper searches or seizures occurred in 18 of 21 police districts, but were primarily (81.5%) related to interactions that occurred on Chicago's south and west sides. The districts in which the greatest number of complaints occurred were District 2 (17), District 11 (16), and District 7 (12).

Complaint-based Investigations					
Category	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Improper Search/Seizure	113	75	114	16	318
Excessive Force	63	64	65	16	208
Civil Suits	24	42	43	3	112
Domestic Violence	17	29	15	1	62
Miscellaneous ¹⁴	16	16	13	0	45
Verbal Abuse	10	5	8	7	30
Coercion	7	4	7	0	18
Denial of Counsel	1	1	-	-	2
Total	251	236	265	43	795

Figure 5: Complaints retained for investigation by COPA.

Excessive force complaints have been stable the last three quarters, but have declined since Q2 2017, during which COPA's predecessor received 85 complaints of excessive force (25.8% decrease). Potential factors influencing this decrease may include: a decrease in complaints overall, a decrease in reported crime and investigatory stops, or the new Use of Force policy the Department issued in Q4 2017. Excessive force complaints were highest in District 11 (7) and District 25 (5).

Civil suits, though they declined in Q2 2018 from Q1 2018 (by 42.9%), they make up a much higher percentage of COPA's intake than that of its predecessor (by 166.7%). This may be due to more civil suits being filed, or COPA being more proactive in investigating civil suits than its predecessor. Domestic violence and verbal abuse complaints have been consistent both in the past three quarters, and compared to Q2 2017. Domestic violence

¹⁴ Miscellaneous captures various complaints and notifications that, based on the known fact pattern and alleged conduct, do not fall within specific categories, or COPA has not yet determined the specific category that fits the allegation at the time the data was queried for this report.

complaints were highest in District 22 (5). COPA did not receive more than two verbal abuse complaints from any single district.

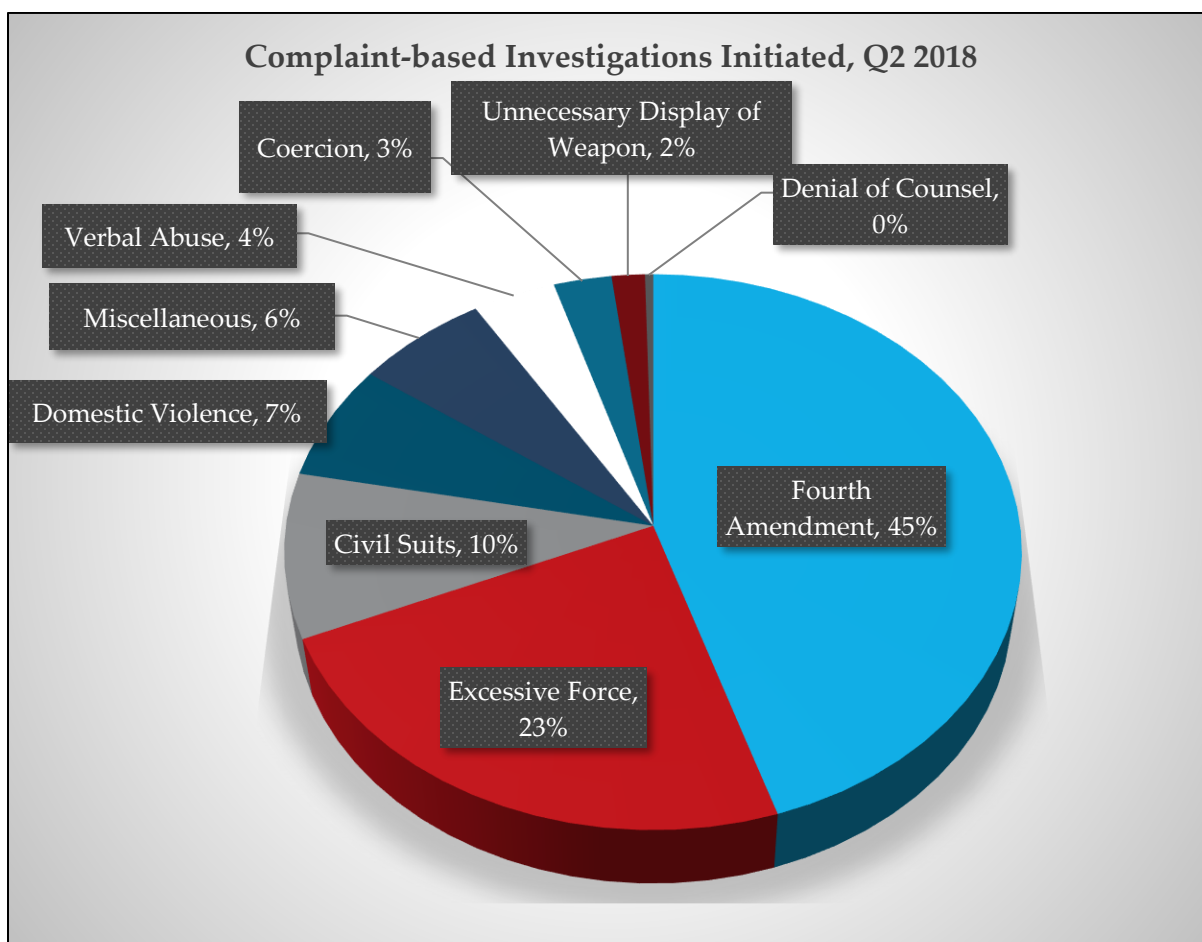


Figure 6: Complaints retained for investigation by COPA, by category.

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ii. Notifications

In Q2 2018, COPA retained 43 incidents for investigation that were initiated from Department notifications,¹⁵ including 16 firearm discharges, one of which was fatal, 21 incidents occurring in custody,¹⁶ and 3 taser discharges.¹⁷

Notifications					
Weapon Discharges	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	4	4	2	0	10
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	6	3	4	3	16
Firearm Discharge at an Animal	6	2	6	2	16
Taser Discharge	3	1	1	0	5
Total	19	10	13	5	47
Other	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Incidents in Custody	21	22	18	0	61
Motor Vehicle-related Death	1	1	1	0	2
Miscellaneous ¹⁸	2	0	0	0	3
Total	24	23	19	0	66

Figure 7: Notifications retained for investigation by COPA.

Firearm discharges of each type (striking an individual, not striking an individual, and at an animal) have been mostly consistent over the last three quarters, with a slight increase in Q2 2018. However, compared to Q2 2017, discharges striking an individual are lower (seven in Q2 2017), discharges not striking an individual are up (two in Q2

¹⁵ Department notifications are typically communicated to COPA via the Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), but COPA may occasionally be notified through other means, such as email.

¹⁶ COPA investigates incidents in which an individual dies or sustains serious bodily injury while detained or in the custody of the Department.

¹⁷ COPA investigates taser discharge incidents in which an individual dies or sustains serious bodily injury as a result of the taser discharge.

¹⁸ Miscellaneous notifications have occurred, for example, when COPA is notified of the same incident twice.

2017) and discharges at an animal are nearly unchanged (seven in Q2 2017). Districts in which there were firearm discharges that struck an individual were Districts 12, 15, 2, and 4, all on Chicago's west or south side.¹⁹ Firearm discharges that did not strike an individual also primarily occurred on Chicago's west or south side (District 8, and two each in Districts 3 and 9), and with one occurring in District 24 on Chicago's north side. Similarly, firearm discharges at an animal occurred exclusively on Chicago's west or south side, with three discharges in District 3, two in District 15, and one in District 5.

After increasing by 366.7% from Q1 2017 (6) to Q2 2017 (28), incidents in custody have decreased 25.0% from Q2 2017 to Q2 2018 (21). Nearly 20% of these incidents (4) occurred in District 19, and 14.3% (3) in District 3.

There were no reported accidental firearm discharges reported in COPA in Q2 2018.

Weapon-related Complaints		
Accidental Weapon Discharges ²⁰	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Accidental Firearm Discharge	0	4

Figure 8: Accidental weapon discharges retained for investigation by COPA.

iii. Affidavits

State law and applicable collective bargaining agreements require that, in most instances, an affidavit be signed where an allegation of misconduct is made against a police officer. By signing the affidavit, the complainant is simply stating that the allegations being made against the officer are true and correct.

¹⁹ See Appendix A for a map of Chicago's police districts.

²⁰ Note: Accidental firearm discharges are included in Figure 2 above in the Miscellaneous category, and are thus represented twice (Figure 2 and 5). We have broken them out into a separate table here to reflect that COPA learns of weapon discharge incidents through notifications from the Department and through Department-initiated complaints.

Note: Accidental Firearm Discharges are those firearm discharges that are not intended to strike another person.

COPA attempts to secure an affidavit from the person filing the complaint. If COPA is unable to obtain an affidavit in support of a complaint, COPA assesses evidence gathered during the preliminary investigation to determine if further investigation is warranted despite the fact that the complainant did not sign an affidavit. If so, the Chief Administrator requests an affidavit from the BIA Chief. In support of such a request, the Chief Administrator will provide the BIA Chief with objective, verifiable evidence that the investigation should continue, which may include arrest and case reports, medical records, statements of witnesses and complainants, video or audio tapes, and photographs. If the BIA Chief concurs with the Chief Administrator that continued investigation of the allegation is necessary and lawful, the BIA Chief will execute a sworn affidavit, and the COPA investigation will proceed. If the BIA Chief disagrees that continued investigation is warranted, the complaint will be concluded.

To that end, COPA requested 10 affidavit overrides from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, COPA is awaiting the Department's response on two outstanding requests made this quarter. COPA has made dramatically more affidavit override requests than its predecessor—in Q2 2017, COPA's predecessor submitted only one affidavit override request.

Affidavit Overrides ²¹					
COPA Requests	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Requests	10	9	7	1	27
BIA Responses	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Approvals	10	7	7	1	25
Denials	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	2	2	0	0	-

Figure 9: Affidavit Override data.

²¹ Note: These numbers reflect the status of requests made, approvals, denials, and pending requests as of close of business June 30, 2018.

Of the 10 affidavit overrides requested in Q2 2018, four were related to a domestic violence complaint, three were related to an excessive force complaint, and one each was related to an improper search, an unnecessary display of a weapon, and a civil suit.

Since September 15, 2017, of the 27 affidavit overrides requested, more than one-third (10) have been related to domestic violence complaints, and 34.6% (9) have been related to excessive force. The remaining categories for which COPA has requested an affidavit override are: civil suits (3), improper search/arrest (2), unnecessary display of a weapon (2), and verbal abuse (1).

For more information on investigations that were concluded administratively after inability to secure an affidavit or an affidavit override, see Section IV(d).

C. Pending Investigations

As of July 1, 2018, COPA had 1,056 pending investigations. This is an increase of 6.6% since April 1, 2018. However, this increase in COPA's pending caseload is less than COPA's increased intake in Q2 2018 (9.2%). Additionally, an increase in the pending caseload could be attributed to a leadership change and senior staff vacancies.

As shown in the chart below, excessive force complaints continue to account for the greatest percentage of COPA's pending caseload (35.3%). Despite the fact that COPA only began to retain complaints alleging improper searches and seizures as of its launch on September 15, 2017, these types of complaints account for 19.2% of COPA's pending caseload, representing the second largest percentage. COPA's pending investigations of these complaints increased by 45.0% from Q1 2018 to Q2 2018, slightly less than the increase in COPA's intake of improper search and seizure complaints during that time (50.7%). Considering the increase in complaints of improper searches and seizures are trending upwards, it is likely that these complaints will overtake excessive force complaints as the greatest percentage of COPA's pending caseload.

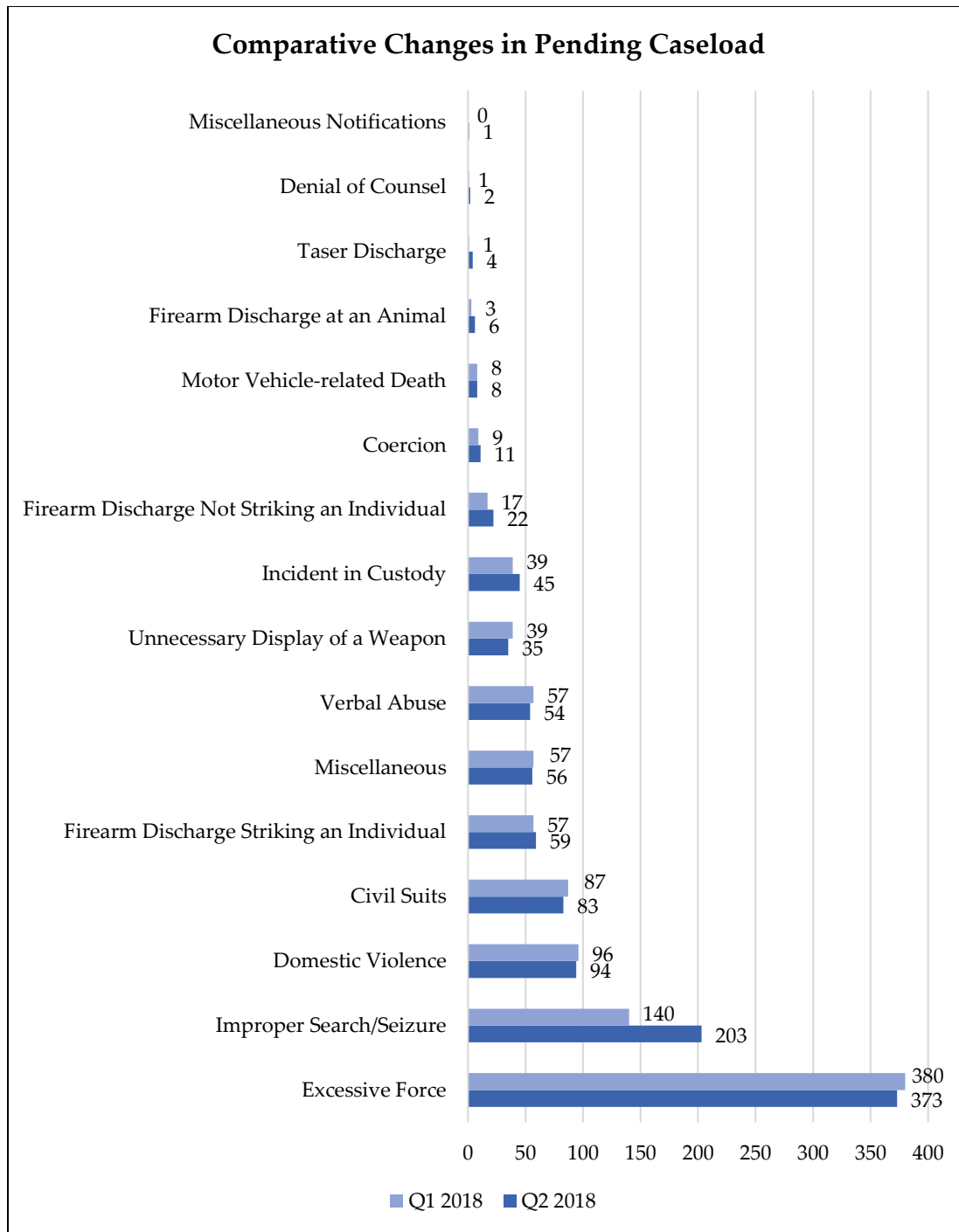


Figure 10: Pending investigations in Q2 2018 compared to Q1 2018.²²

²² See Appendix C for a table providing further detail on this figure.

D. Concluded Investigations

From April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, COPA concluded 229 investigations. This conclusion rate is 25.2% lower than in Q1 2018. However, as previously noted, this can be attributed to leadership change and senior staff vacancies.

i. Investigations Concluded with Findings

COPA concluded 86 investigations with findings, an 8.5% decrease since Q1 2018, but a 14.7% increase since Q4 2017, and a 115.0% increase since Q2 2017. Further, the percentage of investigations concluded with findings is increasing. In Q2 2018, COPA concluded 37.6% of its investigations with findings, compared to 30.7% in Q1 2018, 38.1% in Q4 2017, and 11.6 in Q4 2017. Factors contributing to this increase include, but are not limited to, improved investigator training, increased effort in seeking affidavits and affidavit overrides, and stricter guidelines for closing an investigation without findings.

COPA makes investigative findings based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, or, “more likely than not” that the incident did or did not occur as alleged. Types of findings include:

- **Sustained:** The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action. Recommendations of disciplinary action may range from violation noted to separation from the Department.
- **Not Sustained:** The allegation is not supported by sufficient evidence which could be used to prove or disprove the allegation.
- **Unfounded:** The allegation was not supported based on the facts revealed through investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.
- **Exonerated:** The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful and proper.

Concluded Investigations – Findings								
Findings	Q2 2018		Q1 2018		Q4 2017		Q3 2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sustained	27	24.1%	32	33.0%	30	40.0%	2	40.0%
Not Sustained	25	29.9%	29	28.7%	23	30.7%	1	20.0%
Unfounded	31	35.6%	28	31.9%	20	26.7%	2	40.0%
Exonerated	3	3.4%	5	6.4%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%
Total	86	100%	94	100.0%	75	100.0%	5	100.0%

Figure 11: Investigations concluded with findings.

Most of the investigations COPA concluded with sustained findings related to complaints of excessive force (37%). However, excessive force investigations also represented the greatest percentage of cases closed not sustained (36.0%). These high percentages are likely indicative of excessive force investigations composing the greatest percentage of COPA's pending caseload.

Nearly half (45.2%) of investigations COPA closed unfounded related to complaints of improper search or seizure. This may indicate an opportunity for engaging the community on what constitutes a proper stop, search, and arrest.

Of the cases concluded with exonerated findings, two were related to excessive force and one was related to improper seizure.

ii. Investigations Concluded without Findings

COPA concluded 143 (62.4%) investigations without findings, a 32.5% percent decrease since Q1 2018. COPA strives to conclude investigations with findings, but there exist circumstances in which it is the most reasonable or only option.

Investigations concluded without findings can have the following dispositions: Administratively Closed, Administratively Terminated, No Affidavit, and Within Policy Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS). COPA concludes investigations without findings for

various reasons. For example, COPA may administratively close a duplicate log number generated in error for an incident already under investigation. COPA may conclude investigations due to lack of an affidavit if, after COPA has made a good faith effort, the complainant refuses to sign an affidavit (or is unavailable to sign an affidavit) and COPA is unable to identify sufficient evidence in which to request an affidavit override to continue the investigation. COPA may administratively terminate a case when allegations do not include serious injury, or parties that have a history of such complaints, per COPA's criteria for Administratively terminating an investigation.

Lastly, OIS incidents that are found by COPA to be within Department policy do not result in formal allegations of misconduct, and therefore are closed without findings.

Concluded Investigations – No findings								
No Findings	Q2 2018		Q1 2018		Q4 2017		Q3 2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Affidavit or Override	77	53.8%	119	56.1%	62	50.8%	2	5.3%
Administratively Closed	58	40.6%	62	29.2%	47	38.5%	29	76.3%
Administratively Terminated	6	4.2%	21	9.9%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%
Within Policy OIS	1	0.7%	10	4.7%	8	6.6%	7	18.4%
Within Policy Incident in Custody	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Total	143	100%	212	100.0%	122	100.0%	38	100.0%

Figure 12: Investigations concluded without findings.

Of the 143 investigations concluded without findings, most were Administratively Closed (40.6%) or were concluded due to lack of an affidavit and sufficient objective verifiable evidence to request an affidavit override (53.8%). The most common categories of investigations to be closed due to lack of an affidavit and override were improper search or seizure (28.6%), excessive force (26.0%), and civil suits (24.6%). Investigations Administratively Closed were more evenly distributed across categories, with the greatest percentage related to notifications of incidents in custody (26.0%). Of the investigations Administratively Terminated, two were related to domestic violence, two

were related to excessive force, and one each was related to improper search or seizure and miscellaneous.²³

There was one OIS investigation and one incident in custody investigations that were concluded and determined to be “Within Policy.”²⁴

iii. Length of Investigation

Pursuant to MCC 2-56-135, COPA must inform the complainant and the Department member that is subject to an investigation the general reasons for the delay in closing an investigation within six months. Therefore, COPA strives to conclude its investigations within six months of receiving the complaint of alleged misconduct or notification of the incident for investigation. Some investigations, such as OIS incidents and excessive force investigations, may conclude beyond six months as they are, by their nature, more complex, often involve more parties, and require an intricate analysis of collected evidence.

Of the investigations that COPA concluded during this time period, 40.6%, or 93 investigations, were concluded in less than 6 months and 72.1%, or 165 investigations, in less than 12 months. Since COPA’s launch, the percentage of COPA’s investigations concluded in less than six months has declined. However, this may be related to the increase in investigations concluded with findings and the increase in affidavit overrides. It takes longer to fully investigate a complaint or notification, and to go through the process of securing an affidavit override.

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²³ It should be reiterated that these complaints did not include allegations of not include serious injury, or parties that have a history of such complaints.

²⁴ An investigation of an OIS incident is deemed to be Within Policy if, given the preponderance of the evidence, the officer’s actions comported with the Department’s policy regarding use of force at the time the incident occurred. If an OIS incident has other findings for allegations unrelated to the firearm discharge, it is reported in the previous chart, and thus, only counted once.

Concluded Investigations								
Length of Investigation	Q2 2018		Q1 2018		Q4 2017		Q3 2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 6 Months	93	40.6%	148	48.4%	99	50.3%	30	69.8%
6 – 12 Months	72	31.5%	61	19.9%	28	14.2%	1	2.3%
1 – 2 years	24	10.5%	46	15.0%	35	17.8%	5	11.6%
2 - 3 Years	25	10.9%	41	13.4%	25	12.7%	6	14.0%
3 – 4 Years	12	5.2%	6	2.0%	6	3.0%	1	2.3%
Over 4 Years	3	1.3%	4	1.3%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%
Total	229	100.0%	306	100.0%	197	100.0%	43	100.0%

Figure 13: Length of investigations at time of conclusion.

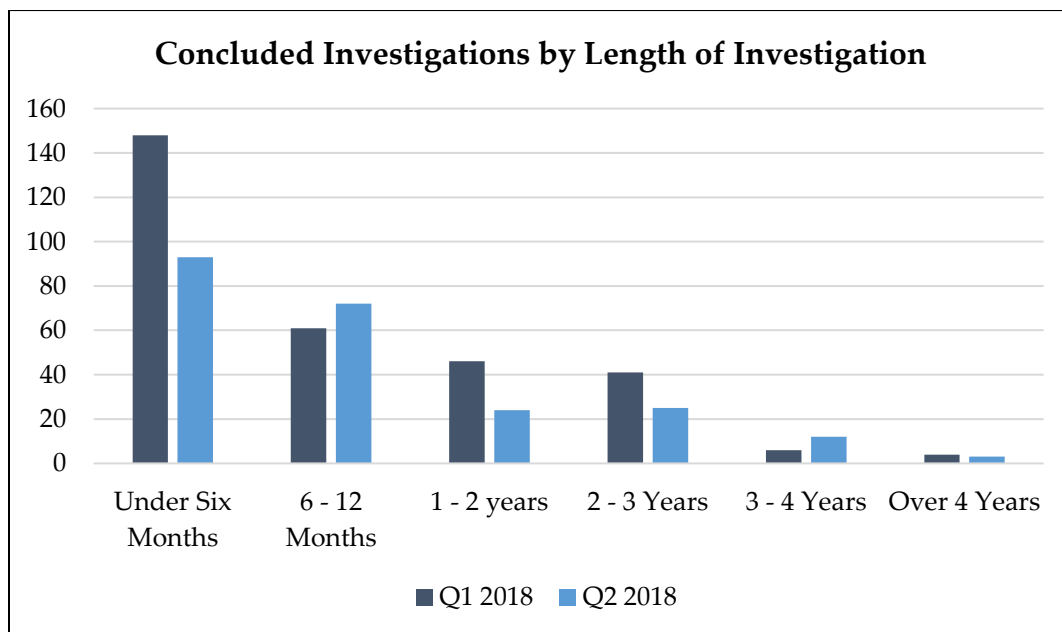


Figure 16: Length of investigations at time of COPA conclusion.

iv. Recommended Discipline

There was one investigation concluded from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018 in which COPA recommended that an officer be separated from the Department, and one investigation in which COPA recommended that an officer receive a suspension of 30 days or more. Both of these investigations were related to complaints of excessive force, which was also the complaint category that resulted in the most frequent and highest level of discipline recommended in this quarter.

Disciplinary Recommendations by Category for Q2 2018 Closed Investigations				
Category	Violation Noted or Reprimand	1 -29 Day Suspension	30+ Day Suspension	Separation
Domestic Violence	0	3	0	0
Excessive Force	1	5	1	1
Improper Search or Seizure	4	1	0	0
Verbal Abuse	1	1	0	0
Incident in Custody	0	1	0	0
Accidental Firearm Discharge	0	2	0	0
Civil Suit	0	1	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	5	0	0
Total	6	19	1	1

Figure 14: Highest level of recommended discipline per investigation COPA concluded.

Of the 25 investigations concluded with disciplinary recommendations, 80% are pending review within the Department and 20% are pending an appeal filed by the accused member.

E. Compliments Received

COPA also intakes all compliments of Department members submitted by the public. From April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, COPA received 330 compliments to Department members through the online compliment form. COPA forwards such compliments to the Department for distribution to the related Department member. This is a nearly 300% increase from Q1 2018, during which COPA received 84 compliments, and an over 150% increase from Q4 2017, during which COPA received 128 compliments.

Currently, COPA does not collect standard information on these compliments, and thus COPA does not report on the demographic or geographic information of these compliments. However, efforts are on the way to collect demographic and geographical information for Q3 2018.

F. Transparency Efforts

Since the release of the City's Video Release Policy²⁵ in 2016, COPA releases certain evidentiary materials collected during investigations of OIS incidents and investigations of any incidents resulting in death or great bodily harm that occur in police custody or as a result of a taser discharge. Pursuant to the Video Release Policy, COPA released materials on four investigations over the course of Q2 2018, all of which were related to OIS incidents. The table below reflects the investigations for which materials have been released. It also highlights the releases that have been (a) delayed during this time period due to an extension request made to the City by a third party and (b) withheld as a result of a court order being entered on behalf of a third party.

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²⁵ To read the video release policy in its entirety, visit http://www.chicagocopa.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/PATF_Video_Release_Policy.pdf.

COPA's Implementation of the Transparency Policy					
Category	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Total
All Materials Released by COPA	4	4	14	1	22
Some or All Materials Delayed Due to an Extension Request made by a third party ²⁶	1	0	1	0	2
Some or All Materials Withheld Due to Court Order entered on behalf of a third party ²⁷	2	7	4	1	12

Figure 15: Investigations subject to the City's Video Release Policy.

Materials Released Pursuant to the Transparency Policy		
Log Number	Category	Link to Materials
# 1088701	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1088701/
# 1089066	Firearm Discharge	http://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089066/
# 1089164	Firearm Discharge	http://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089164/
# 1089158	Firearm Discharge	http://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089158/

Figure 16: Transparency Policy Materials Released.

²⁶ Pursuant to the Video Release Policy, "Upon written request from a government entity specified herein, the City will delay release of Information for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days. Any such request shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the City Corporation Counsel...Any request must set forth with specificity the length of the delay requested (not to exceed an additional 30 calendar days) and shall set forth as reasons supporting the requested delay one or more of the factors listed at 5 ILCS 140/7(d)(i) through (vii). In addition, any such request must identify the specific item(s) sought to be temporarily withheld from release."

²⁷ Pursuant to the Video Release Policy, the City is required to adhere to all legal obligations regarding the implementation of the policy, including "(a) any court order; (b) any obligation to redact identifying information or other information from any item covered by this policy before its release to the policy; or (c) any obligations imposed by the Freedom of Information Act, 5 ILCS 140/1 et seq." Therefore, to the extent a court order has enjoined the City from releasing materials on COPA's website, COPA has not released such information

V. COPA Q1 2018 Operational Updates

A. Chief Administrator Appointment

On March 28, 2018 Sydney R. Roberts was appointed to be COPA's next Chief Administrator after the Search Committee's unanimous recommendation to Mayor Emanuel. Chief Roberts was confirmed by the City Council on April 18, 2018.

Prior to joining COPA, Chief Roberts served as the Director of the Illinois Secretary of State Department of Police, the First Deputy Chief Operating Officer for the Illinois Office of Executive Inspector General, and Inspector General for the Illinois Department of Human Services. She also served as a sworn member of law enforcement as Police Commander of the Maywood Police Department and in the New Jersey Essex County Prosecutor Office as a Lieutenant of Internal Affairs. Chief Roberts holds a Bachelor's of Science from the University of Delaware, a Master of Science in criminology from the University of Oxford and a Juris Doctor from Rutgers School of Law. She is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

In her first two months as Chief Administrator, Chief Roberts has begun building relationships with communities across Chicago. Specifically, she attended 11 community meetings in 9 neighborhoods, listening to community members, activists, faith leaders and Department members and expressing her commitment to police oversight and accountability. This engagement is the beginning of building trust and confidence both with communities heavily impacted by police misconduct, and with Department members themselves. She plans to continue meeting frequently with stakeholders throughout the city, and to expand opportunities for community input into COPA's operations.

COPA's engagement strategy is to educate all stakeholders about COPA's work, and to be proactively transparent in its operations. Under the leadership of Chief Roberts, procedures have been strengthened to ensure COPA's transparency in:

- COPA's investigative methodology;

- Criteria and factors considered in reaching conclusions in individual investigations; and
- COPA's reporting of its aggregate investigations and conclusions.

As evident in this report, COPA provided additional context and analysis to accompany reported data to help the reader better understand COPA's operations and outcomes. As technology infrastructure at COPA continues to improve,²⁸ Chief Roberts has begun to consider opportunities to combine COPA's community engagement strategy with its data analysis and reporting. Specifically, this may include future data analysis and reporting guided by insight solicited during community engagement sessions as to what analysis stakeholders wish to see COPA report on. By utilizing these two disciplines as a catalyst for future improvement and growth, COPA has created a pathway for a more measured and sustainable relationships further legitimizing the roles of all its partners.

Finally, under Chief Roberts leadership, COPA is conducting a thorough review, and if necessary, revisions, of COPA's current policies and practices to ensure standards for thorough, timely, and fair investigations are being met. In addition, Chief Roberts has initiated a comprehensive resource analysis in order to determine what additional resources may be necessary to meet those standards.

B. Hiring Updates

In Q2 2018, COPA posted eight positions in Investigations, Legal, IT, Training and Quality Management. The positions and the dates the positions were posted are reported in the table below.

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²⁸ See Section V(f) for more information about COPA's technology infrastructure.

COPA Posted Positions		
Position	Status	Vacancies
1. Help Desk Manager	Posted - March 23-April 6, 2018	1
2. Digital Forensic Analyst	Posted - April 6 - April 29, 2018	1
3. Training Officer	Posted - April 18, 2018 - May 2, 2018	1
4. Clerk IV	Posted - May 7, 2018 - May 20, 2018	1
5. Supervising Investigator	Posted - May 14, 2018 - May 28, 2018	1
6. Major Case Specialist	Posted - May 22, 2018 - June 5, 2018	1
7. Investigator	Posted - May 28, 2018-June 11, 2018	6
8. Evidence Specialist	Posted - June 7, 2018 - June 21, 2018	1

Figure 17: Positions Posted During Q2 2018.

In addition to the vacancies listed above, COPA has several leadership positions vacant, including First Deputy, Deputy Chief of Investigations, Chief of Staff, Public Information Officer, General Counsel, and Director of Public Policy and Legislative Affairs. It is a top priority of Chief Roberts to fill these vacancies with the best candidates, and the process of identifying potential candidates is underway.

In Q2 2018, COPA also hired three new staff members. This included the Chief Administrator, Sydney R. Roberts, and two administrative assistants. At the time of publication, COPA is 86% staffed. It is important to note that despite the transition period COPA underwent in 2018, its staffing levels are comparable to Q1 2018, at which time COPA was 88% staffed.

C. Community Engagement

i. COPA Community Hours hosted by Chicago Public Library

As an agency COPA understands the challenges presented in reaching its main office by those with limited transportation access and desire to utilize our services. Research indicates that the further a complainant lives from COPA's office, the less likely a

complainant is to sign an affidavit. COPA therefore launched community hours in three locations hosted by Chicago Public Library (CPL) to offer a full day of services at the following locations:

- Austin – 5615 West Race Avenue – District 15
- South Shore – 2505 E. 73rd Street - District 3
- Vodak – 3710 E. 106th Street District 4

These locations were selected for this new initiative because they have high rates of police interaction (stops, arrests, and members assigned), the furthest commute times to COPA's main office, and high complaint history.

Since COPA Community Hours launched in CPL branches in May 2018, COPA staff have engaged close to 400 library patrons at each location. During COPA community hours at CPL branches, residents were provided the opportunity to meet with COPA investigators, file a complaint, and learn more about the investigative process. COPA public affairs staff also shared information regarding agency events and the agency's role in the accountability structure.

Dates for COPA community hours at CPL branches can be found on COPA's website, at <http://www.chicagocopa.org/events/>.

ii. Youth Engagement

COPA launched its COPA Youth Initiative, in partnership with Michele Clark Academic Prep Magnet High School during the last quarter on the west side of Chicago. As a part of COPA's outreach effort to youth, educational symposiums are provided that address the importance of police oversight and accountability. On June 5, 2018, COPA visited students at Carver Military Academy High School on the south side who recently completed the Burge Reparation Curriculum.



Figure 18: COPA Educational Symposium at Carver Military Academy

Nearly 175 US History and Civic students in grades 10 through 12 heard from members of COPA's investigative, legal and public affairs sections. The educational symposium is based on a three-pronged approach. The first approach is to create a learning environment conducive to sharing information about COPA's role and the importance of police oversight and accountability. In doing so COPA is in a better position to teach the legal intricacies associated with the concept that fall under its jurisdiction like use of force as defined by CPD. The second approach is to establish a space for discussion and discourse regarding youth and police interactions in relation to COPA as an investigative agency. The last approach is to promote COPA as a potential career path.

As shown in the chart below, nearly 80% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they enjoyed the experience. Therefore, COPA plans to continue to deliver this program

at various schools to increase understanding of our agency and the importance of police oversight and accountability.

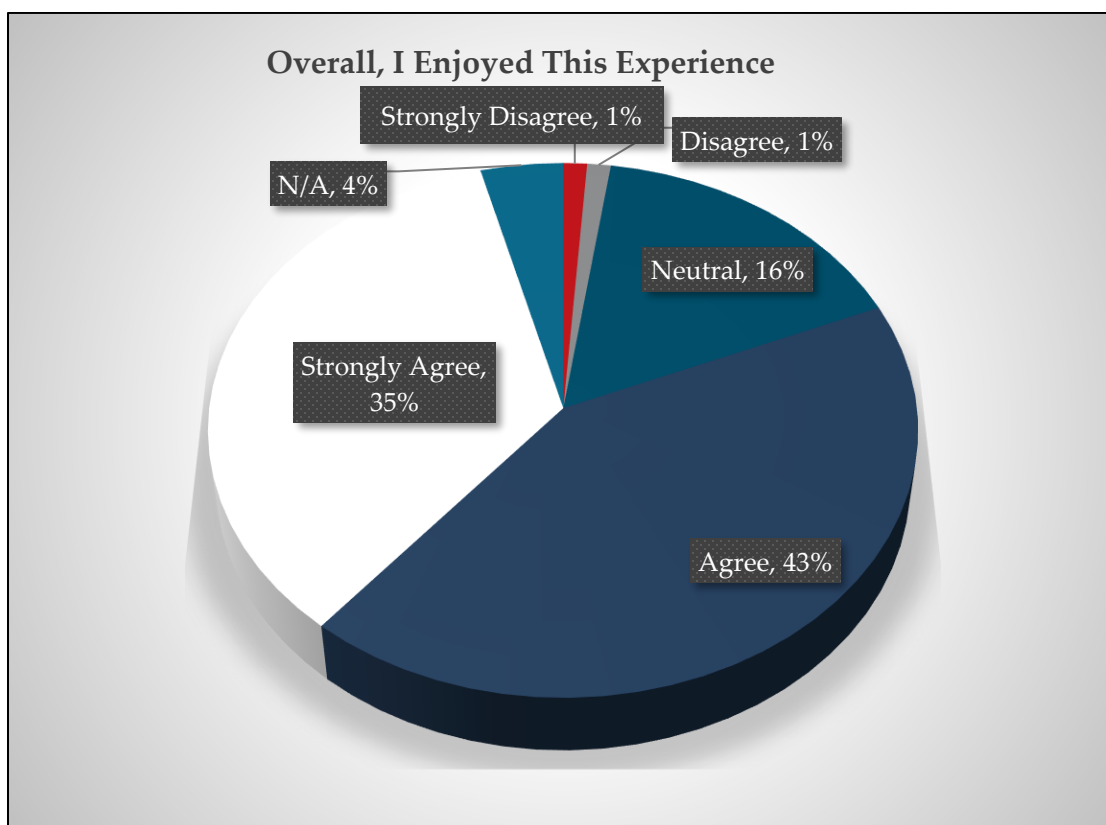


Figure 19: Survey Results from Educational Symposium at Carver Military Academy

For Q3 and beyond, the educational symposiums will be a core strategic initiative for the public affairs section. Maintaining and sustaining this strategy is paramount to COPA's continued ability to build and document its relationship with the community, and specifically youth groups. Moreover, and if applicable, COPA will be in a better position to make any necessary modifications to the strategy based on lessons learned.

D. Training Updates

In Q2 2018, COPA facilitated several in-service trainings. These trainings covered key areas of operations. Listed below are the trainings and a summary of each course:

Training	Description
Department Directives	Refamiliarized COPA investigative and legal staff with Department Directives. This training covered how the Rules and Orders are applied to COPA investigations and included walkthroughs of the Department Directives system and COPA's Historical Directives Tracker.
Information Technology Systems	Identified new technologies that impact investigative practices.
Investigating Search and Seizure Allegations	Addressed the detailed and complex nature of investigations that result from allegations of improper searches and seizures. The training also highlighted the various legal principles, operating procedures and challenges COPA could face when investigating civilian complaints of improper searches and seizures.
Quality Management	Provided investigative staff with an understanding of forensic evidence collection and interpretation practices and procedures. The training also included an overview of digital forensic science, for example, the collection and enhancement of digital evidence, and how tools used to collect and analyze digital evidence impact investigative policies, practices and procedures.
Restorative Justice	As part of COPA's monthly Lunch and Learn Series, The Restorative Justice Community Court (RJCC) presented on a pilot program in Chicago. The RJCC is a criminal court in North Lawndale, on the city's West Side. Unlike most criminal courts, the RJCC practices restorative justice, which means it empowers the community to create solutions to repair the harm caused by crime. This seminar educated COPA personnel on the functionality of the RJCC and how this joint endeavor with the community is legally operationalized.
Supervisor Leadership	Enhanced management skills for supervisors. Several key topics were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What you need to know about the Equal Employment Opportunity, Reasonable Accommodation and Violence in the Workplace Policy; • How to Manage Successfully in a Unionized Workplace;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel management; • Performance Measures; and • Disciplinary Process.
Thomson Reuters CLEAR	A refresher on the Thomson Reuters CLEAR platform, which is used to conduct public records searches by COPA supervisors and major case specialists.
Use of Force Policy	<p>A refresher on the Department's General Orders on Use of Force and Force Options. The training covered all updates to the orders with an emphasis on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department's definition of Cooperative Subjects, Resisters, and Assailants; • The appropriate level of force for each type of subject; • The additional requirements set out in the new Orders; and • The standard used to assess use of force incidents.

Figure 20: Q2 2018 Trainings Provided

E. COPA Internship Program (CI)

i. Overview

The CI program is offered every semester. It is a comprehensive program aligned with COPA's community engagement strategy, and geared toward developing investigative and legal skill-sets for undergrad, graduate and law students. Currently there are two distinct internship classifications: Investigative and Legal. COPA's future plans include developing plans to develop a CI program for Policy and Community Engagement in 2019-2020. Each program is designed to ensure that the fundamental components of COPA's operational activities are addressed.

ii. Investigative and Legal Interns: Essential Core Competencies

For the investigative and legal interns, each classification has its own set of essential core competencies and is managed by the leadership within the respective departments. These core competencies not only create the experience COPA is trying to engender but they also have shown to be the optimal components for the interns' learning experience

and practical application process. For example, most students applying for the investigative internship major in criminal justice, social work, psychology and/or policy. That said, the CI program gears its learning experience around generating assignments relevant to the interns' educational experience and expectations.

Listed below are the investigative core competencies practiced by all interns:

- collecting and documenting physical evidence associated with investigations;
- performing research related to CPD rules, policies, and general and special orders;
- preparing for complainant, witness, and subject interviews;
- performing research to aide in the investigative process;
- drafting correspondence and memoranda;
- entering, updating and extracting information on the agency's case management system; and
- providing other direct assistance to investigative staff members throughout the investigative process, as needed.

COPA legal interns are assigned to assist the legal section's attorneys on a variety of projects in conjunction with operational activities. Listed below are some of the core competencies practiced by COPA's legal interns:

- assisting investigators in preparing for civilian and officer statements;
- researching parallel civil and criminal litigation;
- researching relevant case law and applying it to the investigations by drafting legal analysis and conclusion for the investigations; and
- preparing responses to information requests received by the department (including responses to FOIA requests).

For the CI program to be successful, COPA made a concerted effort to engage schools, colleges and universities. These efforts included reaching out directly to various departments within certain programs, asking COPA staff to reach out to their alma mater,

and senior leadership pitching the program at college symposiums. Because of COPA's efforts, since the inception of the program in Spring 2017, COPA has received applications from 25 colleges and universities across the country, and 1 from Mexico.

Of the 49 applicants who applied, 17 (34.7%) applied to the Legal program and 32 (65%) applied to the Investigative program.

iii. Q2 Summer Interns

The 2018 Summer CI application process has been completed. Of the 49 applications received, 22 (44.9%) have been for the 2018 Summer program. In total, the Summer CI program received applications from 13 schools, of which 4 (30.8%) were from schools outside Illinois (Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) and one school was out of the country (Mexico).

Of the 22 applicants, 14 were for the investigative program and 8 were for the legal program. Of the 14 investigative applicants, 7 applicants were selected. The schools represented include: Adler University, Erikson Institute, Kean University, Northwestern University (2) and St. Xavier (2). Academic disciplines include criminal justice, legal studies, public administration, psychology, and social policy. Of the eight legal applicants, two applicants were selected, one each from the University of Chicago Law School and from the Northwestern Pritzker School of Law.

F. Public Policy and Legislative Affairs Updates

During Q2 2018, COPA's Public Policy and Legislative Affairs staff focused on preparing for the transition to a permanent Chief Administrator. This work included drafting new section-specific employee manuals, updating existing manuals, and briefing the Chief Administrator on the section's activities to date. In Q2 2018, there were several legislative developments regarding police accountability that Public Policy and Legislative Affairs staff researched and briefed COPA leadership. The section also worked with the Senior Information Analysts under the Information Systems section to develop the updated analysis methodology described in Section III above.

Due to the leadership transition in Q2, it was determined by Interim Chief Banks that releasing new policy recommendations would be best reserved for the review and leadership of Chief Roberts. That said, COPA did not release new policy recommendations to the Department during this time period. However, COPA did distribute its policy report on Rendering First Aid: Policy, Training and Equipment to relevant stakeholders, including researchers and other City agencies.

In its Q1 report, COPA indicated that it planned to release a report regarding an Advisory Letter it sent to the Department relating to protective pat downs. Given the transition in COPA leadership, COPA delayed the publishing of that report for review and approval by Chief Roberts.

In Q3 2018, COPA's Public Policy and Legislative Affairs section will continue to review and revise COPA's internal policies and procedures as necessary to ensure consistency with COPA's mission and best practices. Additionally, under the direction of Chief Roberts, COPA's Public Policy and Legislative Affairs section is exploring appropriate opportunities to fulfill its duty pursuant to MCC 2-78-120(m) to, based on information obtained through its investigations, recommend revisions to the Department's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs, and training to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of the Department. This duty is COPA's avenue for addressing systemic issues and to change behavior of the Department overall.

G. Information Systems Updates

During Q2 2018, COPA's Information Systems section focused its resources on improving COPA's IT infrastructure. First, the section has improved COPA's cybersecurity through operational standards improvements, ensuring the security of COPA's sensitive data. Given the large volume of data COPA maintains, the Information Systems section also worked in Q2 to expand COPA's secure digital data storage. This not only allows for faster and easier access to material traditionally maintained digitally, but also includes enough space to back-up hard copies of certain materials, ensuring COPA's investigative files are complete and accessible.

To improve the Information Systems section's timeliness and COPA's overall timeliness goals, in Q2 the section automated several manual processes, such as employee time edits, IT service requests, and report generation. Members of the Information Systems section have also worked to more rigorously analyze COPA's data for the purposes of internal performance management, supporting potential policy projects, and developing the new methodology for quarterly and annual data reporting described in Section III above.

To support COPA's Community Hours described in Section V(c) above, the Information Systems section secured addition tools for COPA investigators working in the field, including new rugged field laptops, and trained staff in their use.

Lastly, the Information Systems section has been continuously working with consultants and contractors on COPA's future Case Management System (CMS). Currently, staff are collecting and documenting the business requirements for the new system. The requirements will lay the foundation of the new CMS which will be independent of, yet integrative with, CPD's data and software platforms. This independence and integration allows for more timely investigations and data transparency.

In Q3 2018, the Information Systems section will continue developing the CMS, enhancing COPA's IT infrastructure and security, and analyzing COPA's data for internal and external uses.

H. Quality Management Updates

COPA's Quality Management (QM) section supports COPA investigations by ensuring all relevant evidence is identified, gathered and weighed to reach an objective determination. In addition to providing core capabilities in support of investigative quality, the QM section reviews COPA investigations prior to closure, as well as identifies opportunities to strengthen investigations and reporting on the individual, squad, and section level.

QM monitors investigations and looks for risks and trends, and identifies necessary corrective actions. Investigations are reviewed based on a risk-based system:

- Tier 1 – Top 15 cases; are reviewed monthly by QM
- Tier 2 – Major cases; are reviewed individually and followed from intake to conclusion by a Quality Analyst.
- Tier 3 – All other investigations; a random selection of investigations are audited and reviewed by QM.

Within this quarter QM received 20 Summary Report Investigations for review. Of those Summary Report Investigations, 17 have been reviewed by the Quality Analysts and Director of Quality Management. All of those reviewed have passed the review process without necessary return to investigative staff for further investigation.

I. Legal Updates

COPA's legal department serves primarily as support for COPA's investigative staff by providing advice and counsel related to investigations, drafting and/or reviewing legal analysis sections of Summary Reports, among other responsibilities. The legal department will also assist in preparing investigators who are called to testify at trial or in a deposition.

Additionally, COPA's legal department is responsible for responding to various requests for information from outside of COPA; this includes FOIA requests, subpoenas sent to COPA, and discovery needs from the City's law department. In Q2 2018, COPA received 156 FOIA requests.

The legal department also serves as the primary point of contact with the Cook County State's Attorney's office, including communication regarding the four referrals in Q2 2018, and with the Department during its review of a COPA investigatory file after the COPA investigation has concluded. COPA concluded 229 cases in Q2 2018 for which COPA's legal team managed communication during the Department's review process. Finally, the legal department is responsible for COPA's record-keeping process.

VI. Conclusion

In COPA's third full quarter of operations, COPA continues to show growth in its ability to thoroughly investigate cases and engage with the community, sustain its long-term operations, and stabilize its employee retention and expertise. The months of effort, planning, and staffing this agency, including the search for a permanent Chief Administrator, have come to fruition.

Under COPA's new leadership, COPA has,

- demonstrated its commitment to community engagement;
- strengthened its IT infrastructure, including automation of report generation, cyber security, and progress towards COPA's independent CMS;
- improved and expanded training and professional development initiatives; and
- revised policies, and renewed leadership.

COPA's operational growth and acumen is evident in its data. These strengths enabled COPA to close more cases with findings. Additionally, COPA is becoming more proactive in its work, demonstrated by securing more affidavits or affidavit overrides, developing plans to address patterns and practices in the Department, and continuing to expand its community engagement efforts. COPA hopes that these efforts and results contribute to increased trust in COPA's investigative process and outcomes among the community.

COPA's plans for Q3 2018 and beyond are ambitious, and include, but are not limited to:

- Expanding COPA's educational symposiums to additional high schools;
- Efforts to conduct additional data analysis and reporting guided by community stakeholders;
- Providing additional context and data analysis in future reporting, driven by community stakeholders;

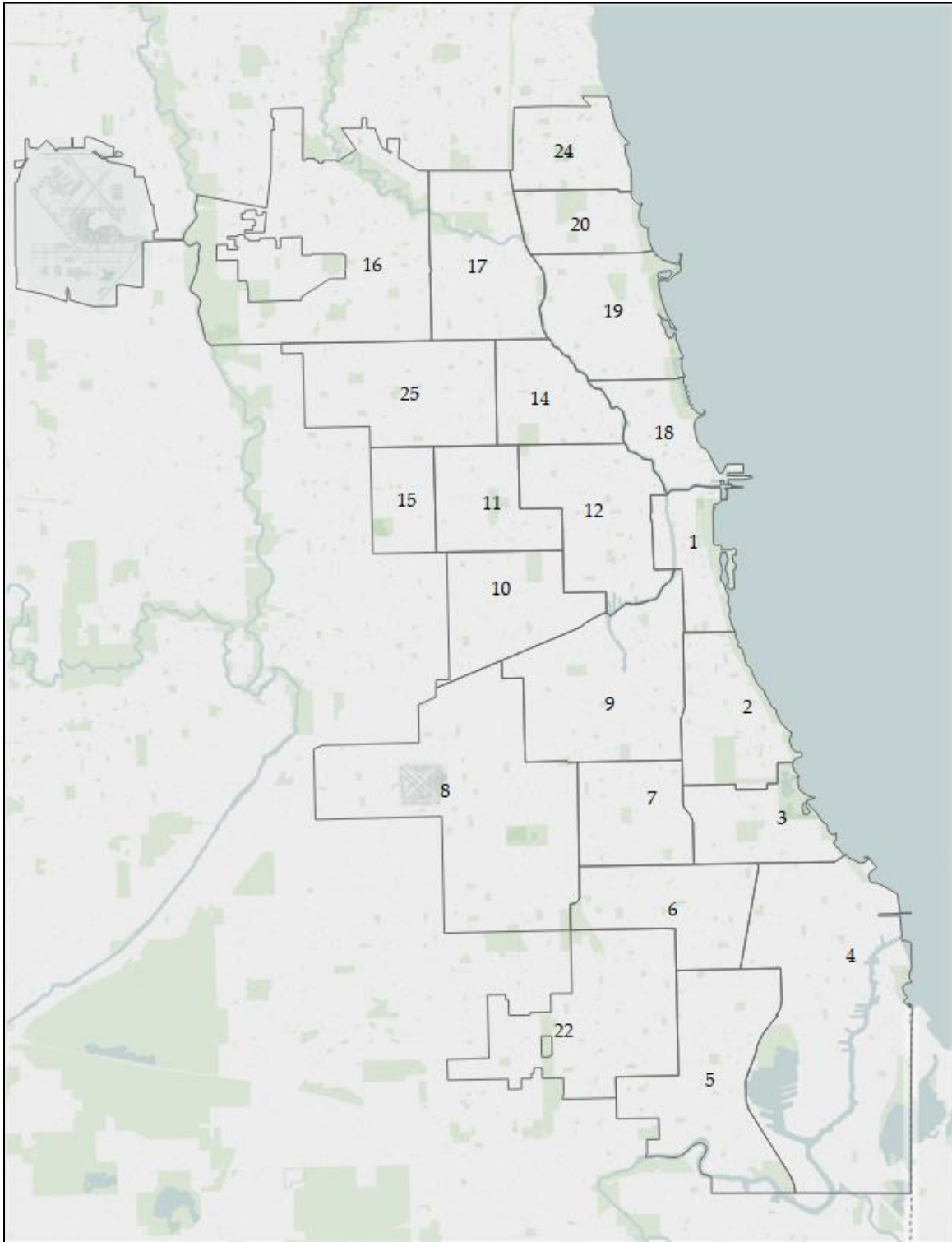
- Continuing to develop COPA's independent CMS, enhancing COPA's IT infrastructure and security;
- Compliance with the future Consent Decree and ensuring consistency with COPA's mission and best practices, by:
 - reviewing its internal policies and procedures;
 - conducting routine internal audits;
 - expanding individual training and professional development opportunities for the investigative section.
- Developing CI program to include opportunities in COPA's policy and community engagement sections;
- Exploring and identifying appropriate opportunities for pattern and practice investigations, and to recommend policies or other actions to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of the Department.

Going forward, there are opportunities to improve staffing, community engagement, data analysis and reporting, policy recommendations, training and technology infrastructure. However, the foundation has been laid for continued growth. Additionally, COPA will use the mandates established in the future Consent Decree to continue monitoring its operations and outcomes. Finally, COPA is well positioned to conclude its first year of operations having made meaningful contributions to police accountability in Chicago. COPA is energized and prepared to leverage the transition it experienced in Q2 2018 to ensure COPA is the agency that Chicago deserves.

Appendices

Appendix A

Below is a map of the City's Police Districts.



Appendix B

Per MCC 2-78-150(a)(7) and 2-78-150(b)(7), COPA must report on the number of complaints filed against each police officer in each Police Department District during the quarterly or annual reporting period. The three tables below fulfill that requirement and provide additional information.

Table 1

The table below describes the number of complaints lodged against members by unit of assignment from April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018.

Complaints per Member by Unit of Assignment		
<u>District 1</u> 24 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 2</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each 2 members with 3 complaints each 1 member with 4 complaints 3 members with 5 complaints each 1 member with 6 complaints	<u>District 3</u> 38 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints
<u>District 4</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 5</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints 1 member with 12 complaints	<u>District 6</u> 44 members with 1 complaint each 4 members with 2 complaints each
<u>District 7</u> 38 members with 1 complaint each 5 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>District 8</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 9</u> 17 members with 1 complaint each
<u>District 10</u> 21 members with 1 complaint each	<u>District 11</u> 43 members with 1 complaint each 6 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>District 12</u> 19 members with 1 complaint each
<u>District 14</u> 17 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>District 15</u> 31 members with 1 complaint each 4 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 16</u> 16 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints

Complaints per Member by Unit of Assignment

<u>District 17</u> 7 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 6 complaints	<u>District 18</u> 26 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 19</u> 21 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each
<u>District 20</u> 6 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 22</u> 14 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>District 24</u> 12 members with 1 complaint each 3 members with 2 complaints each
<u>District 25</u> 33 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>Recruitment Training Section (44)</u> 72 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Airport Law Enforcement Section - North (50)</u> 9 members with 1 complaint each
<u>Airport Law Enforcement Section - North (51)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Mounted Unit (55)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Detail Unit (57)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Marine Operations Unit (59)</u> 3 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Office of the Superintendent (111)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Legal Affairs Section (114)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Deployment Operations Center (116)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Bureau of Internal Affairs (121)</u> 3 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Human Resources Division (123)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Education and Training Division (124)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Community Relations Division (135)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Office of the First Deputy Superintendent (140)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Traffic Section (145)</u> 3 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Unit 146</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Special Functions Support Unit (153)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Police Documents Section (169)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Central Detention Unit (171)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Forensic Services Division (177)</u> 4 members with 1 complaint each
<u>Bureau of Detectives (180)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Narcotics Division (189)</u> 33 members with 1 complaint each 8 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>Intelligence Section (191)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division (192)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Gang Investigation Division (193)</u> 10 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Forensic Services Evidence Technician Section (277)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each
<u>Gang Enforcement – Area South (312)</u> 4 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Gang Enforcement – Area North (313)</u> 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit (353)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each

Complaints per Member by Unit of Assignment

<u>Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC) (384)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint	<u>Unit 393 (393)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Arson Section (603)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint
<u>Central Investigations Division (606)</u> 3 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 4 complaints	<u>Major Accident Investigation Unit (608)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint 1 member with 2 complaints	<u>Detective Area - Central (610)</u> 21 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 2 complaints
<u>Detective Area – South (620)</u> 9 members with 1 complaint each 2 members with 2 complaints each	<u>Detective Area – North (630)</u> 21 members with 1 complaint each	<u>Unit 640 (640)</u> 2 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 3 complaints
<u>Unit 650 (650)</u> 1 member with 1 complaint 2 members with 2 complaints each 1 member with 3 complaints	<u>Public Transportation Section (701)</u> 5 members with 1 complaint each 1 member with 3 complaints	

Table 2

The table below describes the number of complaints lodged against members per unit and total complaints lodged against members in each unit (in order by unit number).

Unit Number	Unit Name	No. of Assigned Members	No. of Members with Complaints	Total Complaints	Percentage of Members with Complaints	Complaints per Member
1	District 1	323	24	24	7.4%	0.07
2	District 2	338	41	68	12.1%	0.20
3	District 3	332	42	47	12.7%	0.14
4	District 4	339	31	31	9.1%	0.09
5	District 5	324	35	50	10.8%	0.15
6	District 6	375	48	52	12.8%	0.14
7	District 7	430	44	51	10.2%	0.12
8	District 8	378	33	35	8.7%	0.09
9	District 9	359	17	17	4.7%	0.05
10	District 10	334	21	21	6.3%	0.06
11	District 11	433	50	58	11.5%	0.13
12	District 12	345	19	19	5.5%	0.06
14	District 14	243	19	22	7.8%	0.09
15	District 15	296	35	39	11.8%	0.13
16	District 16	251	17	18	6.8%	0.07
17	District 17	238	8	13	3.4%	0.05
18	District 18	388	29	32	7.5%	0.08
19	District 19	372	24	27	6.5%	0.07
20	District 20	244	9	12	3.7%	0.05
22	District 22	247	16	18	6.5%	0.07
24	District 24	297	15	18	5.1%	0.06
25	District 25	347	35	37	10.1%	0.11
44	Recruitment Training Section	696	73	74	10.5%	0.11
50	Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	200	9	9	4.5%	0.05

51	Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	65	1	1	1.5%	0.02
55	Mounted Unit	16	1	1	6.3%	0.06
57	Detail Unit	58	1	1	1.7%	0.02
59	Marine Operations Unit	36	4	5	11.1%	0.14
111	Office of the Superintendent	23	1	1	4.3%	0.04
114	Legal Affairs Section	22	1	1	4.5%	0.05
116	Deployment Operations Center	68	1	6	1.5%	0.09
121	Bureau of Internal Affairs	89	4	5	4.5%	0.06
123	Human Resources Division	71	1	1	1.4%	0.01
124	Education and Training Division	260	1	1	0.4%	0.00
135	Office of Community Policing	10	1	1	10.0%	0.10
140	Office of the First Deputy Superintendent	14	1	1	7.1%	0.07
145	Traffic Section	48	4	5	8.3%	0.10
146	Unit 146	-	1	1	-	-
153	Special Functions Support Unit	19	1	1	5.3%	0.05
169	Police Documents Section	6	1	1	16.7%	0.17
171	Central Detention unit	37	1	1	2.7%	0.03
177	Forensic Services Division	63	4	4	6.3%	0.06
180	Bureau of Detectives	60	2	2	3.3%	0.03
189	Narcotics Division	306	42	52	13.7%	0.17
191	Intelligence Section	50	1	1	2.0%	0.02
192	Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	50	2	2	4.0%	0.04
193	Gang Investigation Division	213	10	10	4.7%	0.05
277	Crime Scene Investigations Unit	84	2	2	2.4%	0.02
312	Gang Enforcement - Area South	87	5	6	5.7%	0.07
313	Gang Enforcement - Area North	83	2	4	2.4%	0.05
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	76	2	2	2.6%	0.03
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	42	1	1	2.4%	0.02
393	Unit 393	-	2	2	-	-
603	Arson Section	18	1	1	5.6%	0.06
606	Central Investigations Division	116	6	11	5.2%	0.09
608	Major Accident Investigation Unit	33	2	3	6.1%	0.09
610	Detective Area - Central	330	22	23	6.7%	0.07
620	Detective Area - South	216	11	13	5.1%	0.06

630	Detective Area - North	305	21	22	6.9%	0.07
640	Unit 640	-	3	5	-	-
650	Unit 650	-	4	8	-	-
701	Public Transportation Section	139	6	8	4.3%	0.06

Table 3

The table below details number of complaints lodged against members per unit and total complaints lodged against members in each unit (in order from highest to lowest by percentage of members in unit with a complaint).

Unit Number	Unit Name	No. of Assigned Members	No. of Members with Complaints	Total Complaints	Percentage of Members with Complaints	Complaints per Member
169	Police Documents Section	6	1	1	16.7%	0.17
189	Narcotics Division	306	42	52	13.7%	0.17
6	District 6	375	48	52	12.8%	0.14
3	District 3	332	42	47	12.7%	0.14
2	District 2	338	41	68	12.1%	0.20
15	District 15	296	35	39	11.8%	0.13
11	District 11	433	50	58	11.5%	0.13
59	Marine Operations Unit	36	4	5	11.1%	0.14
5	District 5	324	35	50	10.8%	0.15
44	Recruitment Training Section	696	73	74	10.5%	0.11
7	District 7	430	44	51	10.2%	0.12
25	District 25	347	35	37	10.1%	0.11
135	Office of Community Policing	10	1	1	10.0%	0.10
4	District 4	339	31	31	9.1%	0.09
8	District 8	378	33	35	8.7%	0.09
145	Traffic Section	48	4	5	8.3%	0.10
14	District 14	243	19	22	7.8%	0.09
18	District 18	388	29	32	7.5%	0.08
1	District 1	323	24	24	7.4%	0.07
140	Office of the First Deputy Superintendent	14	1	1	7.1%	0.07

630	Detective Area - North	305	21	22	6.9%	0.07
16	District 16	251	17	18	6.8%	0.07
610	Detective Area - Central	330	22	23	6.7%	0.07
22	District 22	247	16	18	6.5%	0.07
19	District 19	372	24	27	6.5%	0.07
177	Forensic Services Division	63	4	4	6.3%	0.06
10	District 10	334	21	21	6.3%	0.06
55	Mounted Unit	16	1	1	6.3%	0.06
608	Major Accident Investigation Unit	33	2	3	6.1%	0.09
312	Gang Enforcement - Area South	87	5	6	5.7%	0.07
603	Arson Section	18	1	1	5.6%	0.06
12	District 12	345	19	19	5.5%	0.06
153	Special Functions Support Unit	19	1	1	5.3%	0.05
606	Central Investigations Division	116	6	11	5.2%	0.09
620	Detective Area - South	216	11	13	5.1%	0.06
24	District 24	297	15	18	5.1%	0.06
9	District 9	359	17	17	4.7%	0.05
193	Gang Investigation Division	213	10	10	4.7%	0.05
114	Legal Affairs Section	22	1	1	4.5%	0.05
50	Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	200	9	9	4.5%	0.05
121	Bureau of Internal Affairs	89	4	5	4.5%	0.06
111	Office of the Superintendent	23	1	1	4.3%	0.04
701	Public Transportation Section	139	6	8	4.3%	0.06
192	Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division	50	2	2	4.0%	0.04
20	District 20	244	9	12	3.7%	0.05
17	District 17	238	8	13	3.4%	0.05
180	Bureau of Detectives	60	2	2	3.3%	0.03
171	Central Detention unit	37	1	1	2.7%	0.03
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	76	2	2	2.6%	0.03
313	Gang Enforcement - Area North	83	2	4	2.4%	0.05
277	Crime Scene Investigations Unit	84	2	2	2.4%	0.02
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	42	1	1	2.4%	0.02

191	Intelligence Section	50	1	1	2.0%	0.02
57	Detail Unit	58	1	1	1.7%	0.02
51	Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	65	1	1	1.5%	0.02
116	Deployment Operations Center	68	1	6	1.5%	0.09
123	Human Resources Division	71	1	1	1.4%	0.01
124	Education and Training Division	260	1	1	0.4%	0.00
146	Unit 146	-	1	1	-	-
393	Unit 393	-	2	2	-	-
640	Unit 640	-	3	5	-	-
650	Unit 650	-	4	8	-	-

Appendix C

The table below describes the pending investigations by category, as of March 31, 2018 for Q1 2018, December 31, 2017 for Q4 2017, and September 30, 2017 for Q3 2017.

Pending Investigations by Category								
Category	Q2 2018		Q1 2018		Q4 2017		Q3 2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Excessive Force	373	35.3%	380	38.3%	396	39.1%	474	50.9%
Improper Search/Seizure	203	19.2%	140	14.1%	108	10.7%	25	2.7%
Domestic Violence	94	8.9%	96	9.7%	104	10.3%	103	11.1%
Civil Suits	83	7.8%	87	8.8%	103	10.2%	76	8.2%
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	59	5.6%	57	5.8%	61	6.0%	73	7.8%
Miscellaneous	56	5.3%	57	5.8%	75	7.4%	15	1.6%
Verbal Abuse	54	5.1%	57	5.8%	61	6.0%	70	7.5%
Incident in Custody	45	4.3%	39	3.9%	23	2.3%	22	2.4%
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	35	3.3%	39	3.9%	34	3.4%	38	4.1%
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	22	2.1%	17	1.7%	16	1.6%	12	1.3%
Coercion	11	1.0%	9	0.9%	16	1.6%	5	0.5%
Motor Vehicle Related Death	8	0.8%	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	4	0.4%
Firearm Discharge at Animal	6	0.6%	3	0.3%	6	0.6%	6	0.6%
Taser Notification	4	0.4%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	9	1.0%
Denial of Counsel	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous Notifications	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,056	100%	991	100%	1,013	100.0%	932	100.0%



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