



CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

INTEGRITY • TRANSPARENCY • INDEPENDENCE • TIMELINESS

# QUARTERLY REPORT

Q4  
2018

# COPA Quarterly Report

January 15, 2019

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# 1 Executive Summary

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is responsible for receiving all complaints of police misconduct involving the Chicago Police Department (the “Department”), and investigating 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, custodial deaths, Taser discharges resulting in serious injury or death, and any incident involving an officer that results in serious bodily injury or death.

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.

When an allegation is well-founded, COPA makes a disciplinary recommendation to the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, who by City ordinance has a limited period in which to respond.

COPA is required to provide quarterly and annual updates on its performance. This report provides information concerning COPA’s operations and summary statistical data on COPA’s investigative work, from October 01, 2018, to the end of December 31, 2018. To learn more about COPA, please visit [www.chicagocopa.org](http://www.chicagocopa.org).

Highlights from Q4 2018 include the following. Page numbers are provided to assist the reader in finding the chart or table that corresponds to the data highlighted below.

- Operational Updates

- COPA’s community engagement program continues to expand to inform impacted parties and Department members. (Page 7)
- COPA has begun to evaluate operations to ensure COPA’s compliance with the pending Consent Decree. (Page 8)
- Leadership (Page 8, 9)

- Intake

- COPA received 913 complaints and notifications in Q4 2018. This is a 20.1% decrease since Q3 2018, but is roughly equivalent to Q1. (Page 11)
- COPA retained 262 complaints and 35 notifications for investigation in Q4 2018, a 14.2% decrease since Q3 2018. (Page 11)
- COPA received 125 complaints of Improper Search/Seizure. This complaint category has consistently risen over the year and continues to represent the largest percentage of COPA’s complaint intake (47.7%). The number of these complaints has increased by 5.0% (6) since Q3 2018 and by 66.7% (50) since Q1. (Page 15)
- Complaints of Verbal Abuse decreased by 28.6% from Q3 2018 (21) to Q4 (15). (page 15)
- In Q4 2018, COPA received 15 notifications of incidents involving individuals in police custody, which continues to represent the largest percentage of COPA’s retained intake from notifications (42.9%). However, the number of such notifications decreased from Q3 by 16.7%. (Page 16)
- Firearm discharge incidents, both those striking and those not striking an individual, have remained consistent across the first three quarters of 2018. In Q4, 2 such notifications were received by COPA, representing 5.7% of its notification intake. (Page 16)
- Firearm discharges at animals decreased by 54.5% (6) from Q3 2018 to Q4. (Page 15)
- The police district with the highest combined COPA complaint and BIA notification occurrences in Q4 2018 was District 2, with 80. The police district with the most COPA complaint occurrences was District 7 with 35. These two districts consistently have among the highest number of complaints. (Page 12)
  - \* The number of occurrences may not match COPA’s Complaint and Notification Intake totals because an event may have occurred across more than one district. If so, there would be one complaint or notification, but the incidents would be attributed to each of the involved districts.

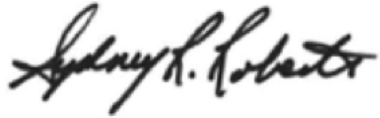
- Pending Investigations

- As of the end of December 31, 2018, COPA had 1192 pending investigations. (Page 18)

- The pending caseloads in most reporting categories have fluctuated only slightly, except for Improper Search/Seizure investigations. (Page 18)
  - \* Complaints of Improper Search/Seizure continue to increase in COPA’s pending case load. Since Q3 2018, complaints of Improper Search/Seizure have increased by (6), but since Q1 they increased by 8.0% (50). Correspondingly, the number of resulting Improper Search/Seizure investigations increased by 13.7% from Q3 278 to Q4 316 and have skyrocketed by 64.0% since Q1 (138). (Page 18)
    - In 2019 COPA will focus special attention on this issue, among others.
- COPA’s pending investigation caseload for complaints of excessive force decreased 9.1% from Q3 2018 (374) to Q4 (340). Meanwhile, excessive force complaints decreased by 11
- Concluded Investigations
  - COPA concluded 295 investigations in Q4 2018. This is a 29.2% increase since Q3. This increase in case closures is attributable to efficiencies put in place during the quarter that enabled COPA to streamline its process. (Page 21)
  - In Q4 2018, COPA concluded 108 investigations in fewer than six months, representing a 70.0% increase over Q3 (43) and 16.1% increase over Q2 43. These 173 investigations represented 58.6% of COPA’s 295 concluded cases for Q4. (Page 21)
  - Moreover, in Q4 (199) investigations concluded in fewer than 12 months, a 47.4% increase over Q3 (135). (Page 21)
  - COPA concluded 78 investigations with findings in Q4 2018, 10.3
  - COPA concluded 15 investigations as Not Sustained in Q4 2018, representing 19.2% of all Q4 concluded cases with findings. (Page 19)
  - In Q4 2018, COPA concluded 217 (73.6%) of 295 investigations as “Without Findings.” Slightly more than 47.5% of those cases were closed for lack of sufficient evidence to meet the standard for an affidavit override. (Page 20)
- Disciplinary Recommendations
  - Of 28 investigations concluded in Q4 2018 with sustained findings, COPA recommended: (Page 22)
    - \* Suspension of more than 30 days in 4 investigations
    - \* Suspension of less than 30 days in 22 investigations
    - \* Reprimand or Violation Noted in 2 investigations
- Policy Recommendations
  - In November 2018, COPA sent to Chicago Police Superintendent Eddie Johnson two advisory letters; one regarding TIGN individuals and one regarding prescription drug use by Department members. The superintendent’s response was not received in time to include it in this report.

COPA is committed to transparency and the thorough reporting of its data and is in the process of expanding its data analysis and reporting capabilities. We welcome feedback on how to make our data more accessible and on what specific data or analysis COPA should provide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Sydney R. Roberts". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'S' and 'R'.

Sydney R. Roberts, Chief Administrator

## **2 Operational Updates**

### **2.1 Community Engagement**

COPA's community engagement strategy focuses on interacting with residents and community organizations and the constituents they serve. Since COPA's launch, having a robust engagement strategy has been essential to its effort to build public trust.

COPA believes it is important that people from various walks of life understand the role of civilian police oversight, how to file complaints if there is a police interaction that they feel is inappropriate, and how COPA's investigative process operates.

During the 4th Quarter of 2018 COPA participated in or conducted 15 meetings in various communities of the City of Chicago and engaged nearly 1,800 residents and law enforcement officers.

### **2.2 Community Meetings**

During Q4 2018, new engagement efforts focused on individuals who were returning from incarceration. COPA visited TASC, an agency that works to reduce the number of people in the justice system and with individuals whose substance use disorders put them at risk of arrest or re-arrest. TASC is funded by the State of Illinois to offer specialized case management services and probation supervision. COPA made numerous presentations to TASC clients and to other community organizations around the City of Chicago.

Throughout the year COPA has focused its engagement efforts on areas where there are reported high police interactions with civilians, but low complaint numbers. In District 4 considerable efforts have been made to identify community and social service agencies like Centro Comunitario Juan Diego which has been serving South Chicago for 20 years.

Centro Comunitario Juan Diego is a grassroots community-based organization that operates many vital programs focused on health care issues, community organizing, social services, and family education. Its mission is to promote leadership and social justice while serving those in need. COPA visited the organization during Q4 and were accompanied by Spanish speaking staff to help communicate COPA's mission and its investigative process. COPA has an ongoing relationship with Centro Comunitario Juan Diego and will continue to engage with its community members, who are a predominantly Spanish speaking Latino population.



## **2.3 Engagement—Law Enforcement**

Engaging law enforcement has become a priority since Chief Administrator Sydney R. Roberts began her tenure with COPA, inclusive of engaging recruits and participating in roll calls at various police districts. COPA utilizes these opportunities to educate recruits on COPA’s mission and investigative process, but more importantly, to instill trust in COPA’s process.

During the last quarter of the year COPA continued its efforts to engage law enforcement officers. COPA leadership and staff engaged more than 300 recruits through numerous presentations at the Chicago Police Academy. COPA’s message of fairness, integrity, and thorough investigation is necessary when engaging law enforcement who may be impacted by our agency.

## **2.4 Professional Outreach and Development**

On October 3, 2018, COPA Chief Administrator Roberts gave a presentation at the 24th Annual Conference of the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE) in St. Petersburg, Florida. Chief Roberts spoke to the association on the value of using “Not Sustained Findings as a Tool for Improving Officer Performance.”

## **2.5 Training**

COPA ended 2018 prepared to begin a 7-week staff training course, “COPA Academy,” in January 2019. Through this program agency attorneys, investigators, and other staff can develop foundational investigative skill sets, practice customer service values, identify policing strategies, and become familiar with legal concepts as they join our mission for community engagement.

## **2.6 Consent Decree Planning**

In August 2017, the State of Illinois filed a lawsuit against the City of Chicago to enjoin the Chicago Police Department “from engaging in a repeated pattern of using excessive force, including deadly force, and other misconduct that disproportionately harms Chicago’s African American and Latino residents.” (State of Illinois v. City of Chicago (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division Case No. 17-cv-6260)).

In Q4 2018, COPA began preparations for the implementation of a Consent Decree in the case. At the time of this report the Consent Decree had not yet been entered by the Court. However, on September 13, 2018, an agreed draft was submitted for the Court’s

consideration. Additionally, during this quarter, the Court held public hearings on the Consent Decree and there were public presentations by the candidates for Monitor.

The Consent Decree restricts the use of force and requires greater transparency. It also asks the City to use its best efforts to ensure that COPA has jurisdiction to conduct administrative investigations of alleged sexual misconduct by Department members. In addition, the Consent Decree also sets forth enhanced reporting and policy requirements for COPA, CPD, and the City.

COPA has been preparing for the effective date by evaluating its current operational status against the requirements of the proposed Consent Decree. Should the Consent Decree, as currently drafted, be entered by the Court, the following are some of the provisions that will alter COPA's current operations:

- **Mediation:** COPA and the Department will create a joint mediation policy, incorporating feedback from the community.
- **Sexual Misconduct Investigations:** The City will use best efforts to provide COPA with jurisdiction to conduct administrative investigations into allegations of sexual misconduct by Department members. Any such investigation will also be reviewed by the Chicago Office of Inspector General–Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety.
- **Domestic Violence Investigations:** COPA will begin to receive notifications from the Department for incidents involving allegations of officer-involved domestic violence.
- **Public Reporting:** COPA will have additional reporting obligations commencing in 2020, which will be facilitated by increased data-tracking mechanisms made possible by a new Case Management System.

COPA looks forward to implementing these changes, in coordination with the Department, to better effectuate its goal of investigating police misconduct in a transparent and timely manner.

For more information on the Consent Decree, see <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/>

## 2.7 Staffing

In support of its ongoing commitment to be the leader in police accountability, since October 1, 2018, COPA has strengthened its executive team by hiring a First Deputy Chief Administrator and three new departmental directors. New to the COPA team are a Director of Public Policy and Legislative Affairs, Director of Quality Management, and Director of Administrative Services. They join our recently-hired attorneys, investigators, and paralegals, all of whom share our vision to make COPA the leader in police accountability by

conducting fair, thorough, and timely investigations; advancing the culture of policing; and building trust in civilian oversight. These 19 new staff members will assist COPA in fulfilling the expanded requirements of the Consent Decree.

## **3 Q4 2018 2018 Data Analysis**

### **3.1 Methodology**

To fulfill the requirements in Municipal Code 2-78-150, COPA queried the database in which complaints and notifications are recorded <sup>1</sup> to retrieve the data analyzed in this report. Data is from October 01, 2018, to December 31, 2018. 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.

It is important to note that 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 process documents the number of complaints received but there may be multiple allegations of misconduct in a complaint.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, although COPA reports on its case intake, investigations, and outcomes, there are additional elements to Department misconduct and accountability that COPA cannot capture.

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.

### **3.2 Intake – Complaints and Notifications Received**

From October 01, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (Q4), COPA received 913 complaints and notifications for investigations. This is a 20.1% decrease since Q3 2018 . Of COPA’s Q4 total intake, 616 (67.5%) fell outside of COPA’s investigative jurisdiction, and thus, were

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<sup>1</sup>Currently, this data is maintained in the Department’s database. COPA is now in the process of creating an independent Case Management System.

<sup>2</sup>COPA is in the process of establishing a method for reporting on allegations, given COPA’s current data infrastructure constraints.

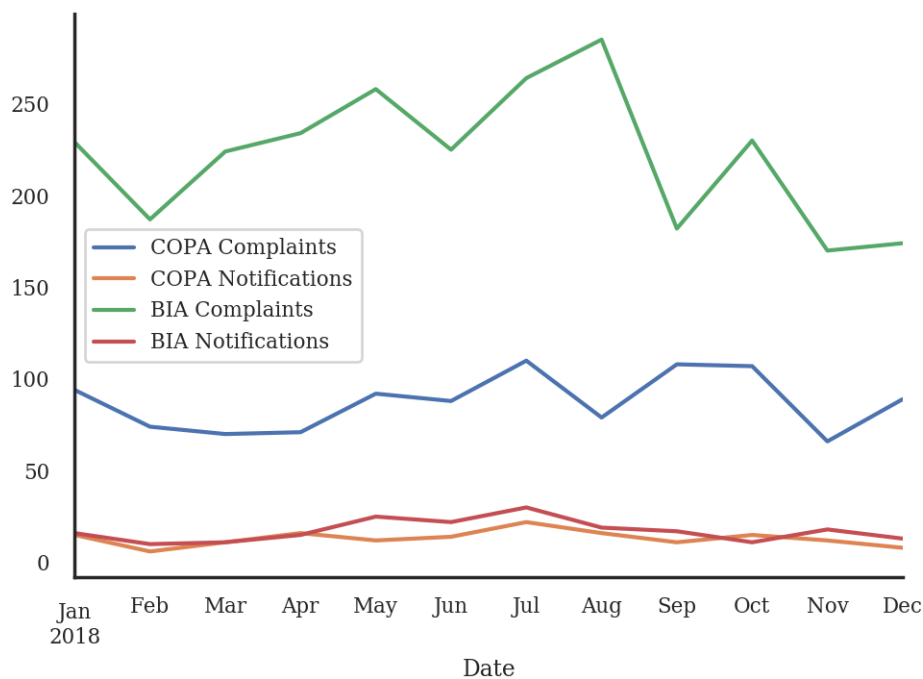
appropriately referred to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). The complaints referred to BIA were primarily related to operational violations not involving civilian contact.

In Q4 2018, COPA retained 297 complaints and notifications for investigation, a 14.2% (49) decrease since Q3 2018. Of those, 262 (88.2%) were complaints received from individual complainants and 35 (11.8%) were notifications from CPD of certain incidents.

Table 1: Q4 2018

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
<b>Complaints</b>				
- Retained by COPA	262	297	251	238
- Referred to BIA	574	731	717	640
<b>Notifications</b>				
- Retained by COPA	35	49	42	32
- Referred to BIA	42	66	62	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>947</b>

Figure 1: Complaints and Notifications



### 3.3 Intake By District

Figure 2: All Intake By District

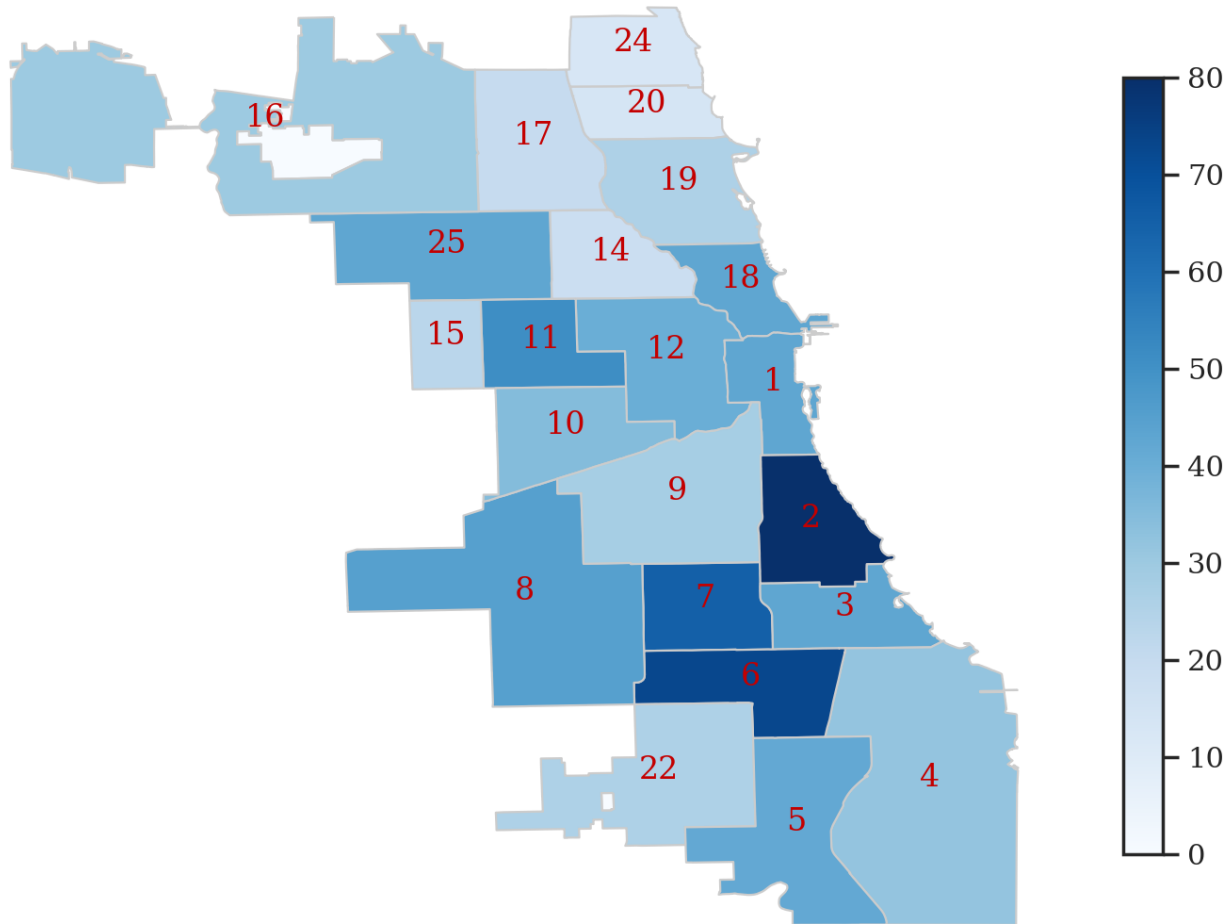
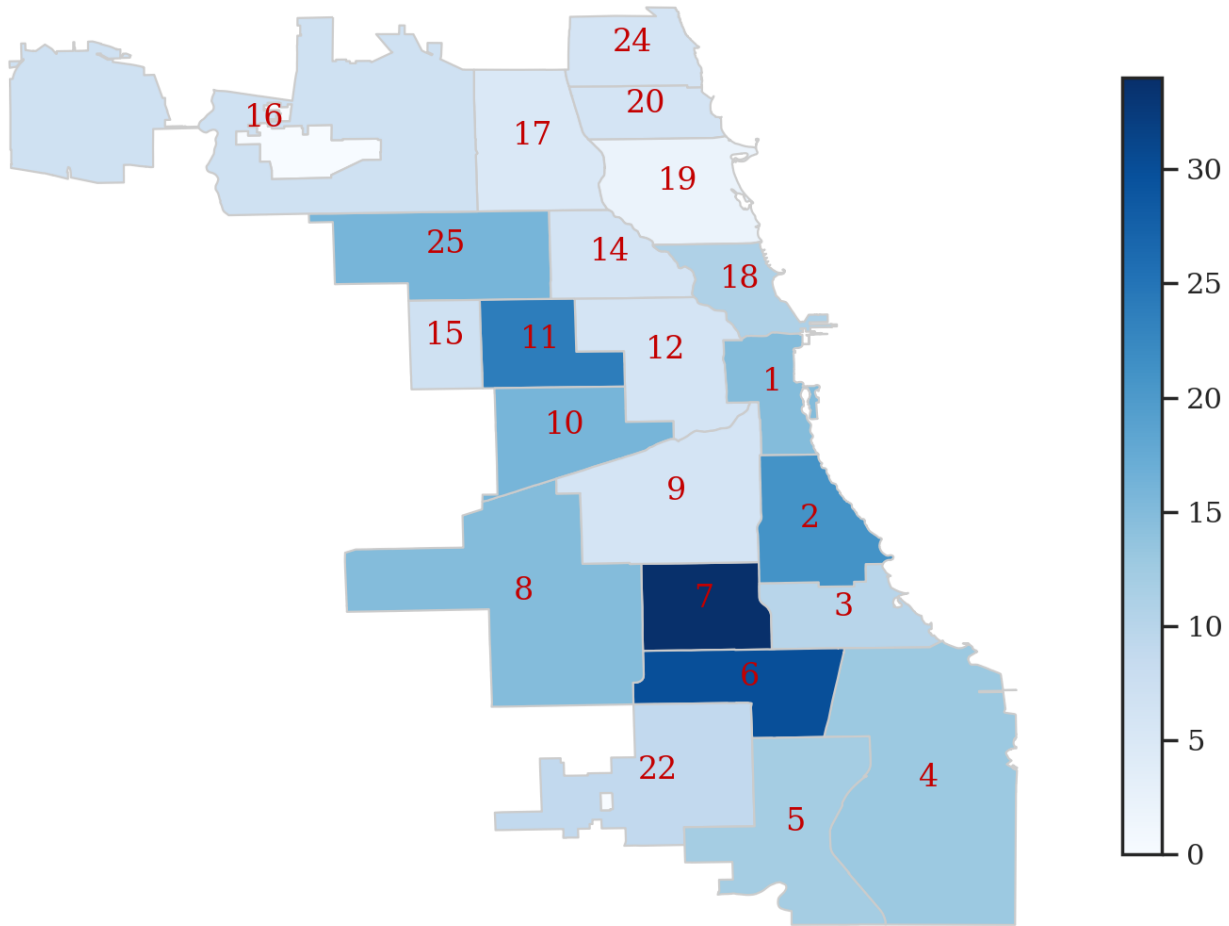


Figure 3: COPA Intake By District



### 3.4 Intake – Complaints and Notifications Retained by COPA

#### 3.4.1 Complaints

The table below displays COPA’s retained complaints by the primary category of classification for each. Each investigation may have multiple allegations in different categories, however, COPA’s current technology cannot query these allegations in a consistent way. Therefore, each investigation is categorized by the primary allegation. This may differ from the category to which it initially was assigned upon intake, or from the category at final disposition because categories can be updated to better reflect the facts.

The average number of complaints per district is 37.9, excluding the “Unknown” category. “Unknown” reflects cases in which the complainants did not report the district in which

Table 2: Intake By District - All Intake and COPA Intake

District	COPA Intake	All Intake
001	15	43
002	21	80
003	10	43
004	13	32
005	12	42
006	30	73
007	34	65
008	15	45
009	6	28
010	16	35
011	24	51
012	6	40
014	6	18
015	7	23
016	7	30
017	5	20
018	11	43
019	2	26
020	6	14
022	9	26
024	6	13
025	16	43
Unknown	24	92

the incidents occurred. CPD has only 22 districts. Districts 13, 21, and 23 do not exist. The total number of occurrences may not match COPA's Complaint and Notification Intake totals because an event may have occurred across more than one district, so there would be one complaint or notification, but the incidents would be attributed to each of the involved districts.

Table 3: COPA Complaints By Category

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Improper Search/Seizure	125	119	104	75
Excessive Force	56	61	60	51
Civil Suits	6	22	26	42
Domestic Violence	18	15	17	29
Miscellaneous <sup>a</sup>	25	28	20	17
Verbal Abuse	15	21	10	6
Coercion	2	14	7	3
Denial of Counsel	2	4	1	1
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	13	12	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>238</b>

<sup>a</sup>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.

### 3.4.2 Notifications

In Q4 2018, COPA retained 35 incidents for investigation that were initiated from Department notifications. Department notifications are typically communicated to COPA through the CPD's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), but COPA occasionally may be notified through other means, such as email. The notifications that COPA investigates include all discharges of a firearm in a manner that could have stricken another person, Taser discharge incidents in which an individual died or sustained serious bodily injury as a result of the Taser discharge, and incidents in which an individual died or sustained serious bodily injury while detained, in the custody of the Department, or as a result of a police action.



Table 4: COPA Notifications By Category

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	7	6	4	4
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	2	5	6	3
Firearm Discharge at an Animal	5	11	6	1
Taser Discharge	0	5	2	1
OC Spray Discharge	0	1	0	0
Incidents in Custody	15	18	21	22
Motor Vehicle-related Death	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous <sup>a</sup>	6	3	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>

<sup>a</sup>Miscellaneous notifications have occurred, for example, when COPA is notified of the same incident twice.

### 3.4.3 Affidavits

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

COPA attempts to secure an affidavit from the person filing the complaint. If COPA 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 even though the complainant did not sign an affidavit. Where evidence is uncovered suggesting a full investigation is warranted, 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, and which may include arrest and the obtaining of 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.

Table 5: Affidavit Override

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
COPA Requests		4	10	10
BIA Approvals	3	4	10	10
BIA Denials	0	0	0	0
BIA Pending	0	0	0	0

For more information on investigations that were concluded administratively after inability

to secure an affidavit or an affidavit override, see Section 3.6.2.

### 3.5 Pending Investigations

As of December 31, 2018, COPA had 988 pending investigations, a 6.2% decrease since Q3 2018.

Figure 4: Change in Pending Investigations

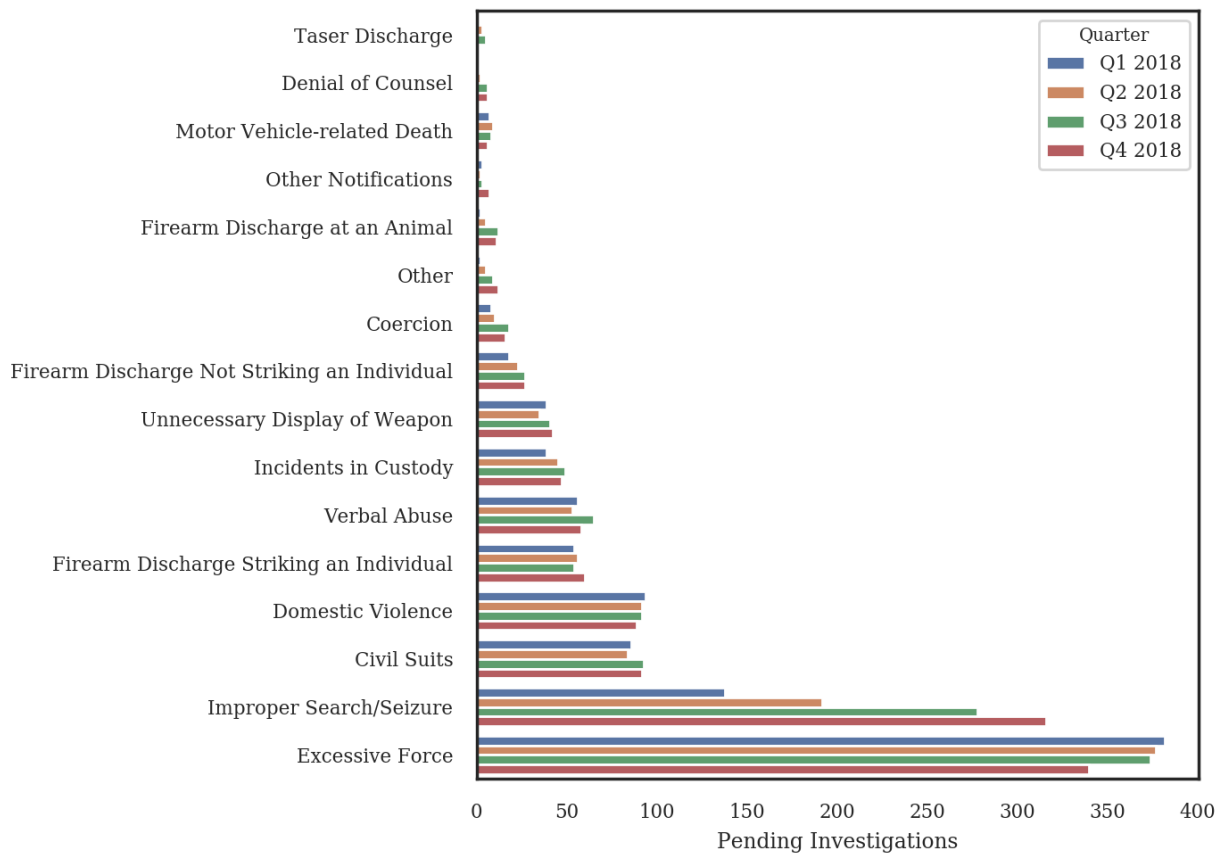


Table 6: Pending Investigations by Category

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Denial of Counsel	6	6	2	1
Taser Discharge	1	5	3	1
Other	12	9	5	2
Firearm Discharge at an Animal	11	12	5	2
Other Notifications	7	3	2	3
Motor Vehicle-related Death	6	8	9	7
Coercion	16	18	10	8
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	27	27	23	18
Incidents in Custody	47	49	45	39
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	42	41	35	39
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	60	54	56	54
Verbal Abuse	58	65	53	56
Civil Suits	92	93	84	86
Domestic Violence	89	92	92	94
Improper Search/Seizure	316	278	192	138
Excessive Force	340	374	377	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>988</b>

## 3.6 Concluded Investigations

From October 01, 2018 to December 31, 2018, COPA concluded 304 investigations – an increase of 0% (-95)

### 3.6.1 Investigations Concluded With Findings

In Q4 2018, COPA concluded 78 investigations with findings, representing 28.6% of COPA’s 304 concluded investigations.

COPA makes investigative findings based on the “preponderance of the evidence” standard in which the evidence must show it is “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 was deemed lawful and proper.

Table 7: Investigations concluded with findings.

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Sustained	28	29	27	33
Not Sustained	15	14	25	29
Unfounded	25	33	31	28
Exonerated	10	11	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>95</b>

### 3.6.2 Investigations Concluded Without Findings

COPA concluded 217 investigations without findings, representing 71.4% of COPA's concluded investigations. COPA strives to conclude investigations with findings, but there exist circumstances in which "concluded without findings" 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/Incident in Custody), Case Suspended, and Close Hold. 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:

- a firearm discharge,
- physical violence or threats of physical violence,
- serious injury,
- verbal abuse rising to the level of racial bias,
- any incident in which video or audio evidence exists that depicts and corroborates the allegations.

Investigations can be closed with a status of Case Suspended if the investigations have been referred to another agency. Investigations can be closed with a status of Close Hold when an accused member is otherwise unavailable to COPA to address allegations, therefore, we are unable to reach a finding. For example, an investigation may be concluded with a Close Hold status if a member is on extended leave due to medical reasons and is unable to participate in the investigation.

Lastly, investigations that begin as a result of a police department notification and not a civilian complaint and which are found by COPA to be within Department policy do not result in formal allegations of misconduct, and therefore, are closed without findings. 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.

Table 8: Investigations concluded without findings.

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
No Affidavit or Override	103	41	77	119
Administratively Closed	83	67	50	61
Administratively Terminated	22	6	6	21
Within Policy OIS	1	4	1	10
Within Policy Incident in Custody	0	0	1	0
Case Suspended	0	0	0	0
Close Hold	7	4	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>212</b>

### 3.6.3 Length of Investigation

Pursuant to MCC 2-56-135, COPA must inform the complainant and the Department member who is the subject of an investigation of 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 a complaint of alleged misconduct or a notification of the incident for investigation. Some investigations, such as OIS incidents and excessive force investigations, may conclude beyond the six-month timeframe as they are, by their nature, more complex, often involve more parties, and require an intricate analysis of collected evidence.

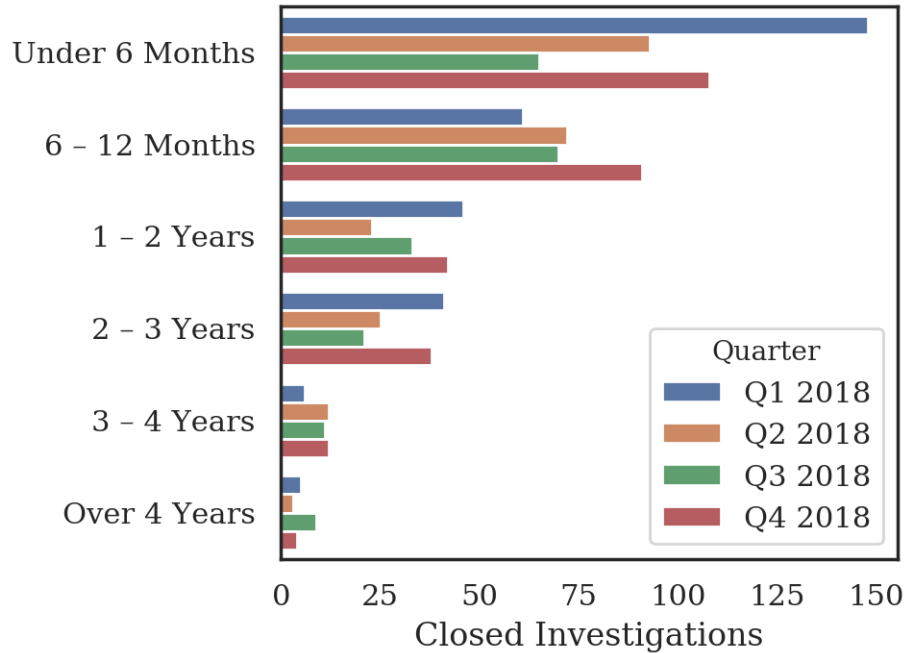
Of the 304 investigations that COPA concluded in Q4 2018, 0.4% (108) were completed in fewer than 6 months and 0.7% (199) in fewer than 12 months.

Of the 304 investigations that COPA concluded during this time period, 0.4% (108) investigations, were concluded in fewer than 6 months and 0.7%, or 199 investigations, in fewer than 12 months.

Table 9: Length of investigations at time of conclusion.

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
Under 6 Months	108	65	93	148
6 - 12 Months	199	70	72	61
1 - 2 years	42	33	23	46
2 - 3 Years	38	21	25	41
3 - 4 Years	12	11	12	6
Over 4 Years	4	9	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>307</b>

Figure 5: Length of investigations at time of COPA conclusion



### 3.6.4 Recommended Discipline

At the end of an investigation in which COPA sustains findings, the agency recommends discipline of the accused member to the Department. However, it is ultimately up to the Department and/or the Chicago Police Board to come to a final decision regarding discipline. The table below displays COPA's recommended discipline in Q4 2018. Q4 2018.

Table 10: Highest level of recommended discipline per investigation COPA concluded.

Category	Violation Noted or Reprimand	1 -29 Day Suspension	30+ Day Suspension	Separation
Other	1	3	2	0
Domestic Violence	0	5	1	0
Improper Search/Seizure	0	5	0	0
Excessive Force	1	3	1	0
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	0	2	0	0
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	0	2	0	0
Verbal Abuse	0	2	0	0

## 4 Additional Data Reporting

### 4.1 Transparency Efforts

Since the enactment of the City’s Video Release Policy in 2016, COPA has released 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 for 10 investigations over the course of Q4 2018. The table below reflects the investigations for which materials have been released. It also highlights the releases that have been (a) delayed during this period due to an extension request made to the City by a third party and (b) withheld because of a court order.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> 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.” 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.

Table 11: COPA's Implementation of the Transparency Policy

	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
All Materials Released by COPA	10	4	4	14
Some or All Materials Delayed Due to an Extension Request made by a third party	0	1	0	1
Some or All Materials Withheld Due to Court Order	4	2	7	4

Table 12: Materials Released Pursuant to the Transparency Policy

Log Number	Category	Link to Materials
1091317	Other Use of Force	<a href="https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1091317/">https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1091317/</a>
1091275	Firearm Discharge	<a href="https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1091275/">https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1091275/</a>
1090884	Firearm Discharge	<a href="https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090884/">https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090884/</a>
1090601	Firearm Discharge	<a href="https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090601/">https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090601/</a>
1090501	Firearm Discharge	<a href="https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090501/">https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090501/</a>

## 4.2 Referrals

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 to the Chicago 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.



Agency	Q4 2018	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018
City of Chicago Office of Inspector General	1	7	1	4
Cook County State's Attorney	7	7	4	6
Cook County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	0
External Police Departments	5	2	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	1	0
United States Attorney's Office	0	1	0	0

## 5 Complaints Filed Per Member

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

In the table below, the "Unit of Assignment" column displays the name of each of the units in which at least one member assigned to that unit has been the subject of a complaint<sup>4</sup>. The second column lists the number of members that were the subject of the number of complaints listed in the third column. So, the first line would be understood as "Of members assigned to District 1, two members had two complaints each.

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 1	2	2
District 1	14	1
District 2	1	4
District 2	1	3
District 2	7	2
District 2	31	1
District 3	1	4
District 3	4	2
District 3	14	1
District 4	23	1

<sup>4</sup> Note: "complaint" in this table means both civilian complaints as well as incidents in which COPA has brought formal allegations of misconduct in relation to an investigation of a notification

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 5	1	5
District 5	19	1
District 6	8	2
District 6	40	1
District 7	1	4
District 7	2	3
District 7	4	2
District 7	30	1
District 8	1	4
District 8	3	2
District 8	12	1
District 9	2	2
District 9	16	1
District 10	1	2
District 10	20	1
District 11	1	2
District 11	35	1
District 12	17	1
District 14	1	2
District 14	11	1
District 15	3	2
District 15	20	1
District 16	1	2
District 16	15	1
District 17	1	2
District 17	5	1
District 18	3	2
District 18	17	1
District 19	1	2

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 19	15	1
District 20	5	1
District 22	15	1
District 24	7	1
District 25	1	3
District 25	2	2
District 25	29	1
Recruitment Training Section	4	2
Recruitment Training Section	65	1
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	4	1
Airport Law Enforcement Section - South	1	1
Marine Operations Unit	1	1
Special Investigations Unit	1	1
Deployment Operations Center	1	2
Bureau of Organizational Development	2	1
Bureau of Internal Affairs	4	1
Finance Division	2	1
Human Resources Division	2	1
Education and Training Division	3	1

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
Traffic Section	1	2
Traffic Section	3	1
Records Inquiry Division	1	1
Field Services Section	1	2
Field Services Section	2	1
Central Detention Unit	3	1
Narcotics Division	8	1
Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division	1	1
Gang Investigation Division	1	2
Gang Investigation Division	3	1
Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section	1	1
Crime Scene Investigations Unit	1	1
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	1	1
Gang Enforcement - Area South	2	1
Gang Enforcement - Area North	2	1
Canine Unit	1	1
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	2	1
Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	4	1
Special Activities Section	1	1

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
Central Investigations Division	2	1
Detective Area - Central	16	1
Detective Area - South	8	1
Detective Area - North	2	2
Detective Area - North	7	1
650	2	1
Public Transportation Section	4	1
UNKNOWN	1	494
UNKNOWN	1	1



CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

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