



Sections	Suggested Revisions
MONITORING AND TRANSPARENCY	<p>--General additions to Section VII(A), Independent Monitor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to issuing any approvals, recommendations, comments, or revisions, the Monitor will consider and incorporate feedback from Chicago’s diverse communities with a special emphasis on ensuring that the perspectives of those most affected by police misconduct are incorporated into the Monitor’s analysis. 2. Each of the Monitor’s reports, as well as the Monitor’s analyses, reviews, edits, and revisions to CPD policies, training documents, plans and procedures must be made publicly available, <i>see, e.g.</i>, ¶ 610. <p>Specifically, the Agreement must provide for public dissemination of and community input on the following Monitor-related obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monitor’s review and approval of screening criteria, training plans, and policies related to CPD officers stationed in schools, ¶¶ 34-40. - The Monitor’s review and response concerning CPD’s CIT Implementation Plan, ¶ 101. - The Monitor’s review and approval of any policy drafted by CPD relating to command channel review for serious investigations, ¶ 475. - The Monitor’s review and comments regarding selection criteria for Police Board hearing officers, ¶ 510. - The Monitor’s review and approval of the City’s proposed assessment methodology for reported uses of force, by race, ethnicity, and other demographic factors, ¶¶ 549-50. - The Monitor’s comments relating to the review of all policies and procedures required by the consent decree, ¶ 609. - The Monitor’s review and comments relating to the implementation plans and training materials for the plans described in ¶ 615. - The Monitor’s compliance reviews and audits, as provided for in ¶ 619. - The Monitor’s, and any retained entity’s, creation and distribution of the community surveys described in ¶ 622-625. In particular, members of the community must have the ability to review and provide feedback on the content of the surveys, and the manner in which they are

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being disseminated. They must also have access to publicly reported information pertaining to CPD's role in creating the surveys, and any edits made by CPD in the design of the surveys.

- Any analyses and recommendations stemming from the Monitor's comprehensive assessment of the Agreement, ¶¶ 634-36.
- The draft Monitoring Plan and any comments or objections made by the Parties, ¶¶ 629. In particular, communities must have the ability to publicly access and comment on the draft Plan.

The decree must also insert *additional* monitoring obligations, and facilitate community input and public transparency on those new obligations, as follows:

- The Monitor should review and decide whether the quarterly agency meetings, ¶ 17, are efficacious and whether they should continue; the City should ensure that the minutes from these meetings are made public.
- The Monitor must approve a foot pursuit policy, and approve CPD training on that policy, *see below*.
- The CIT Report, ¶ 109, should be submitted and reviewed by the Monitor.
- All "campaign" materials provided for in the decree, ¶ 35, must be submitted to the Monitor for review and approval
- The Monitor must review and approve CPD's sexual misconduct policy, ¶ 57.
- The Monitor must review and approve CPD's revisions to its crisis intervention policies, ¶ 128.
- The Monitor should review BIA's investigative jurisdiction and suggest any revisions and changes; the City will undertake "best efforts" to amend BIA's jurisdiction, in the manner recommended by the Monitor.
- The Monitor will review and approve the City's revised performance evaluation system, *see below*, as well as any other promotion policies, practices and processes that are currently in the Agreement, ¶¶ 234, 241-44.
- Include the Community Police Accountability Ordinance in the consent decree

DIVERSION

--¶ 8...with the public in problem-solving techniques, which include the proactive identification and analysis of issues in order to develop solutions and evaluate outcomes. Problem-solving techniques require officers to be trained and evaluated on whether they implement a range of non-law enforcement responses (i.e. warn and release, citations, diversion programs) whenever possible.

--¶ 17: The City will establish and coordinate regular meetings, at minimum quarterly, with representatives from City departments, sister agencies, and CPD to collaborate on developing strategies for leveraging City resources to effectively and comprehensively address issues that impact the community's sense of safety, security, and well-being, including but not limited to the development of a pre-arrest diversion program. The City departments and agencies will include...

--Insert after ¶ 18:

1. CPD will develop and enforce a policy instructing officers that, for minor, non-violent and Quality of Life Offenses and/or offenses falling under Title 8 of the Chicago Municipal Code, they must choose the least intrusive response appropriate under the circumstances as reasonably understood by the officer at the time. In other words, a verbal warning and counseling, and/or referral to mediation or public health program is preferable to a Citation, and a Citation is preferable to a custodial arrest. CPD will develop a system for tracking all Citations given for Quality of Life Offenses or for any of the offenses listed below in Paragraph 14. CPD will analyze Citation data using Peer Group Analysis on at least an annual basis to assess how officers are enforcing Quality of Life Offenses and to identify officers who may benefit from additional guidance or counseling. CPD will identify, encourage, and incentivize officers who successfully deescalate situations and utilize diversion resources without resorting to arrest or use of force.
2. For any of the following offenses, CPD will require that an officer obtain permission from a permanent rank supervisor prior to effectuating an arrest, unless not practicable under the circumstances, in which case officers must notify a permanent rank supervisor as soon as practicable after effectuating an arrest:

- a. Obstructing, Assaulting, or Resisting an Officer;
 - b. Disorderly Conduct;
 - c. Failure to Obey an Officer;
 - d. Gambling;
 - e. Making a False Statement to an Officer;
 - f. Misdemeanor Trespassing Offenses;
 - g. Drug Possession for Personal Consumption;
 - h. Drinking on the Public Way;
 - i. Narcotics-Related Loitering;
 - j. Gang Loitering;
 - k. Mob Action;
 - l. Loitering;
 - m. House of Ill-Fame;
 - n. Prostitution;
 - o. Solicitation of Prostitution;
 - p. Theft of Items of Less than \$1000;
 - q. Fare Jumping;
 - r. Selling Nontransferable Railroad Tickets;
 - s. Selling or Giving Away Transfers;
 - t. Misdemeanor Vandalism;
 - u. Public Urination or Defecation;
 - v. Ragpicking, Peddling, Junk Collecting;
 - w. Begging or Soliciting;
 - x. Contributing to Delinquency of Minor;
 - y. Chronic Illegal Activity Premises.
3. CPD is prohibited from either formally or informally using arrests, stops, tickets, citations, and/or completed Investigatory Stop Reports to evaluate an officer's productivity.
 4. CPD officers are prohibited from engaging in the practice of "trolling." Trolling is defined as the

	<p>practice of an officer pursuing activities or situations that result in an extension of tour overtime. This includes: (a) actively seeking traffic, disorderly conduct, or other violations at the end of a shift; and (b) making an arrest at the end of a shift as a result of escalating a situation where it would have been in the officer's discretion to disengage. CPD will implement comprehensive policies, practices, supervisory procedures, and training modules (pre-approved by the Monitor and the OIG) to ensure that that no CPD officer engages in trolling.</p>
<p>SURVIVORS</p>	<p>--¶ 163: Following a use of force, once the scene is safe and <u>as soon as possible, practicable</u> CPD officers must immediately request appropriate medical aid for injured persons and <u>or persons who claim they are injured.</u></p> <p>--¶ 468: In addition to the investigative requirements set forth in this Agreement, with respect to officer-involved shootings and officer-involved deaths, the City and CPD will ensure that CPD members act in a manner that is consistent with CPD's commitment to the principle of the sanctity of life and <u>shall treat all lethal force victims who are deceased with respect,</u> including the prompt screening <u>from public view</u> or and-covering of human remains the deceased and, following timely evidence collection procedures, removal of the deceased human remains. <u>With respect to individuals who suffered an injury during a use of force, officers must allow an individual who is receiving emergency medical care to contact their family/support system so that the individual can immediately inform them of their whereabouts and the nature of the injury. In the event that the individual is unable to make such contact themselves, CPD must provide that information to the individual's family/next of kin. CPD shall have the following additional obligations following a use of force that results in injury or death:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>CPD shall facilitate the physical access of the deceased's family members and support system at any medical facility or morgue;</u> b. <u>In the event that a CPD officer's actions have resulted in an individual's death, the City will ensure that a trained bereavement specialist immediately contacts the</u>

	<p><u>deceased individual's family/next of kin or closest known associate and provides them with accurate information about the whereabouts of their loved one;</u></p> <p>c. <u>The City must fund and make available trauma-informed psycho-social support services for survivors of police violence and the families of both victims and survivors of police violence, for as long as necessary. These services shall be made available to individuals and families within 24 hours of the incident and shall, upon request, be made available in their arterial language;</u></p> <p>d. <u>In the event of a use of force that results in an individual sustaining any injury or in death, the City shall provide, at no cost to the individual or his or her survivors, medical examiners' reports, arrest reports, TRRs, investigations, and all other documentation related to the incident.</u></p>
<p>HIRING, RETENTION, AND PROMOTIONS</p>	<p>--insert after ¶ 238:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within 180 days of the Effective Date, CPD will develop a revised system for evaluating police performance that is consistent with best practices to recognize and promote the importance of non-biased and least intrusive policing, problem-solving efforts, and community trust. Performance evaluations will identify areas where officers have excelled, as well as areas that require further training and supervision to improve officer performance. (Ferguson ¶¶ 292). 2. As part of this revised performance evaluation system, the City will use a formalized system documenting annual performance evaluations of each officer and quarterly evaluations for probationary employees, by the officer's direct supervisor. When evaluating officer performance, CPD supervisors should consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Positive outcomes, such as harm reduction, crime reduction, use of non-biased police practices, the use of the least intrusive police response, demonstrated integrity and ethical

- decision-making, respectful treatment of members of the public, and community satisfaction, rather than numerical outputs, such as arrest and citation quotas.
- b. Their findings from the regular reviews of officers' body-worn camera and in-car camera footage.
 - c. Direct supervisory observation: Supervisors will regularly accompany subordinate on-duty officers and observe their activity in the field as a standard part of supervising and evaluating officer performance.
 - d. Misconduct analysis: Supervisors will conduct an analysis of all use of forces, arrests, complaints, disciplinary actions and lawsuits filed against an individual officer in evaluating officer performance and to identify potential patterns of misconduct and/or areas in need of improvement.
 - e. Performance reviews: Performance reviews will focus more attention on individual officer behavior, particularly the quality of their interactions with members of the public.
 - f. In employing the above methods to evaluate the performance of individual officers, supervisors will consider the following aspects of an officer's performance:
 - i. Officer's demonstrated ability to conduct policing activities in a non-biased manner while using the least intrusive response;
 - ii. Officer's communication and decision-making skills;
 - iii. The quality and accuracy of officer reports, search warrants and supportive affidavits or declarations;
 - iv. Success at implementing de-escalation strategies and tactical retreat, or otherwise safely avoiding the use of force;
 - v. Quality of the officer's interactions with and treatment of members of the public;
 - vi. Officer success in diverting individuals from the formal justice system;
 - vii. Success in handling routine incidents and calls for service, including non-aggressive contact and courteous and respectful treatment of all members of the public;

- viii. Compliance with procedural justice principles, including giving reasons for initiating contact with members of the public, and giving opportunities for people to explain the circumstances under which they are interacting with the police and;
- ix. A 360-degree evaluation of the officer that includes feedback from community members and co-workers of the same/lesser rank.

--Insert after ¶ 240:

1. In addition, the recruitment and hiring process will:

- a. Prohibit recruitment efforts that fail to emphasize that all officers must engage in non-biased and least intrusive policing practices;
- b. Prohibit recruitment efforts and hiring practices that fail to provide equal access to all people for full and fair consideration of their qualifications regardless of race, ethnicity, gender and LGBTQI status;
- c. Ensure a background investigation for potential recruits that will include an evaluation of the following factors:
 - i. Once an officer is provisionally hired, an in-person psychological screening of each candidate by an appropriately qualified and trained psychiatrist or psychologist;
 - ii. An evaluation of police records, divorce and family-related court records, employment, military history and records, and driving records, specifically for the purpose of identifying each candidate's history of engaging in violence, domestic violence and/or abuse. However, juvenile records, misdemeanors, arrests without convictions and non-violent convictions shall not automatically disqualify any candidate;
 - iii. A review of personnel files from each candidate's prior employment and feedback from a candidate's previous supervisors;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. <u>An evaluation of each candidate's history of using lethal and less lethal force, as well as training records and complaint history, if the candidate has previous law enforcement experience;</u> v. <u>An evaluation of any civil actions in which the candidate has been named;</u> vi. <u>A screening of each candidate's social media platforms to ensure the candidate's suitability for implementing the terms of this Agreement and non-biased and least intrusive policing;</u> vii. <u>A search of all applicable national and state databases and oversight bodies to determine if the candidate have ever been decertified or disciplined while holding any position.</u> <p>2. <u>To ensure that CPD retains officers with the capacity and competence to implement non-biased and least intrusive policing, CPD will implement a retention plan that will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>evaluation of all officers on an annual basis based on the factors described above to determine if they remain fit for duty;</u> b. <u>incentives and promotion opportunities for officers who engage in non-biased and least intrusive policing.</u>
<p>IMPARTIAL POLICING</p>	<p>--¶ 48: In developing or revising policies and training referenced in this section, CPD will seek input from members of the community and community-based organizations with relevant knowledge and experience, <u>including, but not limited to the Coalition. Within 90 days of the Effective Date, CPD will, in conjunction with the Monitor and with input from the Coalition, develop, disseminate and implement a strategic plan to eliminate racial profiling and discriminatory policing that will: 1) ensure Chicago's police force is representative of the City's population and equipped to execute non-biased and least restrictive policing; 2) overhaul data collection and dissemination to ensure transparency and accuracy; 3) expand diversionary programming to reduce the number of people who enter the formal justice system; and 4) calculate and publicize the disparate impact of each of CPD's initiatives,</u></p>

including the gang database, the Strategic Subjects List, and other intelligence-gathering operations. The strategic plan will ensure that CPD does not endorse, train, teach, support, or condone any type of bias, stereotyping, or racial, cultural/ethnic, and gender profiling by its members. It will operationalize CPD's obligation to identify and eliminate any instances of bias-based policing in all areas. CPD leadership and supervising officers will unequivocally and consistently reinforce to subordinates that such biased policing is unacceptable.

--¶ 50: CPD will continue to require that all CPD members interact with all members of the public in an unbiased, fair, and respectful manner. CPD will require that officers refrain from using language or taking action intended to taunt or denigrate an individual, including using racist or derogatory language, such as identity-based slurs, and by intentionally mis-gendering any individual.

--¶ 57: CPD, with the input from the Monitor and incorporating public feedback, will review, revise and implement policies that require that officers comply with CPD policies related to officer response to allegations of sexual assault, sexual abuse, stalking, and domestic violence to ensure that polices clearly delineate the respective duties of communications staff, patrol officers/first responders, Special Victims Unit detectives, and supervisors, and to provide clear and detailed guidelines for steps at each stage of CPD's response to a reported sexual assault, including dispatch response, initial officer response, and on-scene and follow-up investigation. All officers will receive in-service training annually to ensure CPD's response to allegations of gender-based violence is both effective and unbiased.

--¶ 58: Within 180 days of the Effective Date, with community input and subject to the approval of the Monitor, CPD will develop and implement a policy that prohibits sexual misconduct by CPD members. The policy will be consistent with best practices and applicable law and will provide definitions of various types of sexual offenses, including those that are not criminal in nature. Specifically, the policy will prohibit officers from engaging in sexual harassment, sexual abuse, and on-duty sexual activity, including specific prohibitions on the following: 1) verbal sexual harassment; 2) sexual harassment using physical gestures; 3) taking and/or transmitting sexually-motivated pictures or videos and transmitting sexually-motivated texts; 4) sexual humiliation; 5)

sexually-motivated traffic stops, street stops, summonses or arrests; 6) sexual or romantic propositions; 7) gratuitous physical contact with suspects (e.g. over the clothing groping during frisks, inappropriate or unnecessary searches or frisks, etc.); 8) on-duty sexual activity; 9) any sexual activity with any person in CPD custody or in the custody of any law enforcement or correctional department; and 10) conducting cavity searches, including vaginal and/or rectal searches, of any person on the street and/or in an environment where the person being searched lacks sufficient privacy. Further, the Monitor, with community input, will conduct an evaluation of CPD's policies and practices to determine if any have an adverse effect on women and girls.

--¶ 420: The City, CPD, and COPA will ensure that all non-confidential complaints are processed by COPA as follows:

- a. COPA will have jurisdiction to conduct administrative investigations of all allegations of misconduct that involve the circumstances listed below. To the extent the COPA-authorizing ordinance must be amended to effectuate this section of the Decree, the City will use best efforts to ensure that amendment is made prior to January 1, 2019.
 - i. all police misconduct complaints resulting from interactions with community members, including complaints of domestic violence; sexual abuse, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct; verbal abuse; and First Amendment violations.
 - ii. even without a complaint: CPD interactions that result in civil lawsuits that allege that a CPD officer engaged in excessive force, sexual misconduct, a false arrest, illegal search or seizure, and/or another civil rights violation or tort; and instances in which a judge grants a criminal motion to suppress or quash based on constitutional violations committed by CPD officers or finds that a CPD officer gave false or incredible testimony. In no

	<p><u>circumstance will any of these types of complaints be investigated at the district level.</u></p> <p>iii. <u>where a CPD officer discharges and/or uses his or her stun gun, Taser, or any other weapon to inflict pain or induce compliance in a manner that could potentially strike an individual, and cases in which a person dies or sustains any injury that requires medical attention as a result of an interaction with CPD or while in CPD custody. Under no circumstances will discharges of such weapons be referred to investigation by the districts.</u></p>
<p>USE OF FORCE</p>	<p>--¶ 151: CPD recently adopted de-escalation as a core principle. CPD officers must use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force whenever objectively safe and feasible. CPD officers are required to de-escalate potential and ongoing use of force incidents whenever objectively safe and feasible through the use of techniques that may include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <p>a. <u>using time as a tactic by slowing down the pace of an incident, and no officer shall be penalized for taking sufficient time to resolve an incident without a use of force;</u></p> <p>--¶ 155: CPD officers must only use force when it is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances <u>Officers are prohibited from using tactics that escalate an incident, including but not limited to taunting, humiliating or threatening individuals and using status- race-, and/or identity-based slurs, including by intentionally mis-gendering any individual.</u></p> <p>--¶ 157: CPD officers are prohibited from using deadly force except in circumstances where there is an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to an officer or another person. CPD officers are not permitted to use deadly force against a person who is a threat only to himself or herself or to property. CPD officers may only use deadly force as a last resort. <u>In circumstances where lethal force is deemed “necessary” pursuant to this Consent Decree, it shall be used only</u></p>

in order to eliminate the imminent threat to life or serious bodily harm posed by the individual, it must be proportionate to achieve that objective and officers must use it in a manner designed to minimize damage or injury.

--¶ 158: CPD officers are prohibited from using deadly force against fleeing subjects who do not pose an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to an officer or another person. The fact that a person is suspected of having or has possession of a weapon will not alone justify the use of deadly force.

--Replace ¶ 160 with a Model Foot Pursuit Policy, e.g.: The revised policy will recognize that Foot pursuits are inherently dangerous police actions. [IACP Model Policy]. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and Department members. [Santa Monica PD Foot Pursuit Policy]. Officers should use tactics that avoid the need for foot pursuits and that avoid the use of force, during or at the conclusion of a foot pursuit, to keep members of the public and officer safe. [Baltimore Decree, ¶¶ 130, 166(m)]

--¶ 171: Officers will not un-holster and display a firearm unless circumstances create a objectively reasonable belief that lethal force may become necessary. CPD will prohibit officers from exhibiting or pointing a firearm unless there is an objective reason to believe that the situation may escalate to create an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or another person.

--¶ 174: CPD will instruct officers that Tasers can cause serious injury or death, and, as a result, officers should use Tasers only after balancing relevant factors including the threat presented by the subject, the risk of injury if a Taser is used and the seriousness of the suspected offense. Consistent with this standard, CPD officers should not use Tasers against persons who are reasonably perceived to be non-violent, unarmed, and suspected of low-level offenses, such as property-related misdemeanors, quality of life offenses, moving or traffic violations, or municipal code violations. CPD officers are prohibited from using Tasers unless force is necessary to protect the officer, the subject or another party from immediate physical harm.

-Replace ¶ 182 and edit ¶ 185(e): Unless lethal force would otherwise be necessary, CPD Officers are prohibited from using Tasers in schools or on school grounds, on people who are handcuffed or restrained, children, pregnant women, the elderly, people in apparent medical distress or in behavioral health crisis and/or people who present as frail, low body mass or sickly.

--¶ 199: CPD members who either use or witness a reportable use of force must complete a report and document each reportable use of force Beginning January 1, 2019, a reportable use of force will be defined as any use of force by a CPD member included in any of the following three levels:

a. ...

b. A level 2 reportable use of force is the use of any force by a CPD member that includes use of a less-lethal weapon or that causes an injury or results in a complaint of an injury, but that does not rise to a level 3 reportable use of force. Force options in this level include: pointing a firearm or taser at an individual, cycling the taser as a form of warning, discharge of an OC device; discharge of a Taser; impact weapon

--Insert into Definitions, Part XIII:

1. "Safe and feasible" means conditions that are objectively safe and feasible under the totality of the circumstances.

Insert in ¶ 403 Investigators will consider, as a standard part of misconduct investigations, the officer's history of complaints and relevant investigative files.

In addition, COPA shall have the responsibility to conduct regular analyses of citizen complaints against CPD officers, uses of force, lawsuits against CPD officers, judicial finding of unconstitutional or dishonest conduct, and other relevant data to identify individual and groups of officers who may be engaged in a pattern of misconduct, and to initiate confidential disciplinary investigations into the conduct of those identified officers.

<p>INTERACTIONS WITH YOUTH</p>	<p>--¶ 29: Within 180 days of the Effective Date, CPD will review and revise its current policies relating to youth and children and, within 365 days, will revise its training, as necessary, to ensure that CPD provides officers with guidance on developmentally appropriate responses to, and interactions with, youth and children, consistent with the provisions of this Agreement and as permitted by law. <u>These revisions will include a provision requiring that, within 30 minutes of arresting a juvenile, CPD shall contact the Cook County Public Defender, First Defense Legal Aid, or another organization appointed by the Cook County Circuit Court to represent arrestees. CPD shall not question a juvenile arrestee until counsel arrives.</u></p> <p>--¶ 31: If a juvenile has been arrested [<i>omit</i> and subsequently searched or handcuffed], CPD will notify the juvenile's parent or guardian as soon as possible, and in any event, no later than one hour after the arrest. The notification may either be in person or by telephone and will be documented in any relevant reports, along with the identity of the parent or guardian who was notified. Officers will document in the arrest or incident report attempts to notify a parent or guardian. <u>If a juvenile is subsequently interviewed or interrogated, CPD will do so only in the presence of the student's parent/guardian and/or attorney, and with the guardian's permission, regardless of whether the student is being interviewed in a custodial capacity or as a non-suspect witness. All constitutional rights, including <i>Miranda</i>, shall apply. To the extent possible, all interviews shall be electronically recorded in their entirety.</u></p> <p>.</p>
<p>SCHOOLS</p>	<p>--¶ 36: Before the 2019-2020 school year begins, in consultation with CPS, <u>school personnel, families, students, and community stakeholders</u>, CPD will develop a policy that clearly defines the role of officers assigned to work in CPS schools. . . . The policy will reflect best practices and will include, but not be limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the duties, responsibilities, and appropriate actions of officers assigned to work in CPS schools and school personnel, including: <u>(1) requirement that CPD officers,</u>

in all circumstances, de-escalate school incidents wherever objectively safe and feasible and using age-appropriate de-escalation techniques; (2) an express prohibition on the administration of school discipline by CPD officers; (3) a duty not to intervene in incidents on school grounds unless to address a real and immediate threat to a student, teacher or public safety; (4) an express prohibition on arresting students at school or on school grounds absent a showing of probable cause and a real and immediate threat, to a student, teacher or public safety, and only after all alternatives have been exhausted and privacy protections have been ensured; (5) a prohibition on using handcuffs or restraints at schools except where necessary to address a real and immediate threat to a student, teacher or public safety; (6) a prohibition on using force in schools or on school grounds on anyone who does not present an immediate threat to another person; (7) a prohibition on carrying firearms in schools or on school grounds; (6) absent exigent circumstances, a prohibition on conducting interviews or interrogations relating to non-school-related matters; and (9) an express prohibition on collecting information on behalf of CPD and/or any other law enforcement agency, including for purposes of the Strategic Subject List, gang data base or any other City database;

- b. selection criteria for officers assigned to work in CPS schools, including a prohibition on officers with any histories of misconduct, including complaints involving youth, children, schools, use of force, biased policing, and failures to report, from serving in schools;
- c. the requirement that officers assigned to work in CPS school receive initial and refresher training;
- d. the collection, analysis, and use of publicly-reported data regarding CPD activities in CPS schools, including the number of uses of force in schools and type of weapon used in each use of force, the number of arrests in schools, any misconduct complaints stemming from CPD presence in schools, whether an investigation was conducted, the outcome of any investigation, and whether and what type of discipline was imposed;

- e. a process by which students, teachers, CPS employees, and community stakeholders can provide input and feedback to the City, CPD, and the Monitor on the role and effectiveness of CPD in schools.

--¶ 37: CPD will, within 60 days of the completion of the 2019-2020, and with input from the Monitor, and on an annual basis thereafter, review, and to the extent necessary, revise its policies and practices...

--¶ 38: CPD officers assigned to work in CPS schools will receive specialized initial and annual refresher training that is adequate in quality, quantity, scope, and type, and that addresses subjects including, but not limited to, school-based legal topics, cultural competency, problem- solving, age-appropriate de-escalation techniques, use of restorative approaches, community-based alternatives to incarceration, treatment options of youth in need of services, youth development, and crisis intervention. The training will be developed and delivered in accordance with the requirements of the Training section of this Agreement.

We also support the proposed revisions of the Communities United Plaintiffs.

We also support the proposed addition to ¶ 28(d) by First Defense Legal Aid ("that telephones will be available to every arrestee or suspect within an hour of arrest and before any questioning").