

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

POLICE BOARD

RAHM EMANUEL, MAYOR • DEMETRIUS E. CARNEY, PRESIDENT



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to present this report of the activities of the Chicago Police Board during 2013.

The members of the Board are a professional and diverse group of Chicago residents who devote an extraordinary amount of time and effort to their public responsibilities. Working with such knowledgeable and collegial individuals is a pleasure.

A primary responsibility of the Police Board is to decide cases involving allegations of serious misconduct made against members of the Chicago Police Department. These cases range from highly visible charges of excessive force to less visible, yet still quite important, allegations of wrongdoing. As an impartial decision-maker, the role of the Board, like that of a court of law, is to undertake a thorough review of each case and render a fair, unbiased decision. You will find in the following pages detailed information and statistics on the Board's decisions in disciplinary matters.

In addition to deciding disciplinary cases, the Board plays a vital role in enhancing police-community relations. At its monthly meetings, the Board provides an opportunity for members of the public to engage in dialogue with the Board, the Superintendent of Police, and the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority. I strongly encourage you to attend our meetings, for they serve as an important forum for increasing accountability and responsiveness by the CPD and IPRA to the community's issues of concern. The meeting schedule and other information concerning the Board is available on our website at www.ChicagoPoliceBoard.org.

In August of 2013, Scott Davis retired as vice president of the Board. I thank him for his more than 24 years of distinguished service. He contributed greatly to the Board and I will miss working with such a dedicated professional.

I thank Mayor Rahm Emanuel, the City Council, Superintendent Garry McCarthy, and IPRA Chief Administrator Scott Ando for their continued support of the Board's activities. My colleagues on the Board and I are committed to providing the independent oversight that is essential for ensuring that all Chicagoans receive the most effective and professional police protection and service.

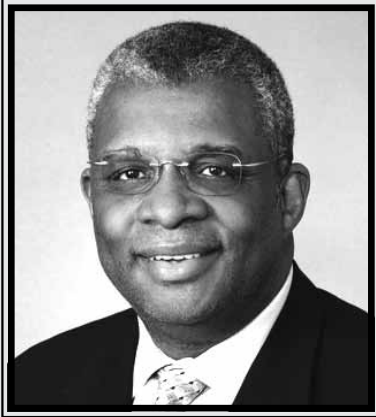
Sincerely,

Demetrius E. Carney
President
Chicago Police Board



MEMBERS OF THE POLICE BOARD

The members of the Police Board are private citizens appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The following Board members served during 2013 (Scott Davis retired in August).



Demetrius E. Carney
President
Partner, Bryan Cave LLP



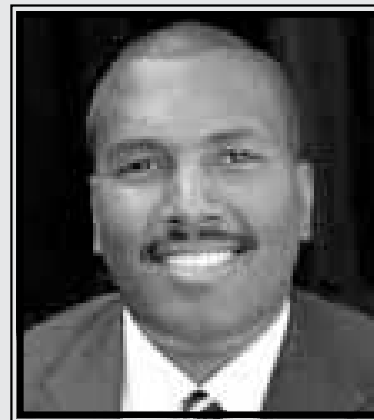
Scott J. Davis
Vice President
Partner, Mayer Brown LLP



Melissa M. Ballate
President, Blue Daring, Inc.



William F. Conlon
Partner, Sidley Austin LLP



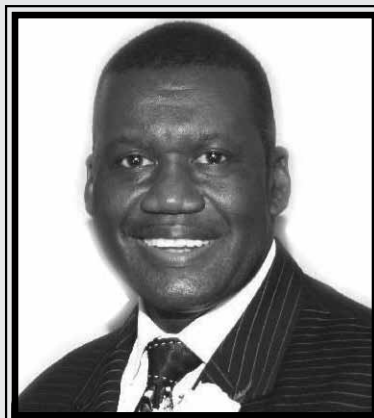
Ghian Foreman
Partner, Maktub Development LLC



Rita A. Fry
President, RAF Consulting, Inc.



Susan L. McKeever
Principal, Law Firm
of Susan L. McKeever



Rev. Johnny L. Miller
Pastor, Mount Vernon
Baptist Church



Elisa Rodriguez
Partner, Rodriguez & Flores-Szeto LLC

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police Board is an independent civilian body that oversees certain activities of the Chicago Police Department. The Board derives its authority from city ordinance and state law, and its primary powers and responsibilities are listed below.

The Police Board:

- Decides disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge an officer from the Police Department, or to suspend an officer for more than thirty days.
- Reviews, upon the request of officers, disciplinary suspensions of six through thirty days.
- Decides matters in which the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority and the Superintendent of Police do not concur regarding discipline of an officer.
- Considers applications, conducts interviews, and submits to the Mayor a list of three candidates for the position of Superintendent of Police when there is a vacancy in that position.
- Adopts the rules and regulations governing the Police Department.
- Holds monthly meetings that provide an opportunity of all members of the public to present questions and comments directly to the Board. The Superintendent of Police (or his designee) and the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority (or her designee) also attend these meetings.



DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

SUMMARY OF THE DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

The Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA), the Police Department, and the Police Board have different roles. The responsibility to receive complaints rests with IPRA. Depending on the nature of the allegations, either IPRA or the Police Department will investigate the complaint. The Police Board's role is to decide those disciplinary matters that are brought to the Board. The Board cannot on its own reach out and investigate or hold a disciplinary hearing against a Department member suspected of misconduct; rather, it can take action only after the Superintendent of Police files charges against a member or suspends a member who then requests review of the suspension.

A summary of the disciplinary process appears below. More detailed information on the process is available on the Board's website. For simplicity's sake, the following summary applies to matters involving a police officer below the rank of sergeant who has completed the initial probationary period; the procedures for supervisors and civilian members vary slightly.

1. A Complaint is Filed and Investigated

As noted above, IPRA, an independent City agency, is responsible for receiving all complaints of misconduct made against a police officer. In addition to a member of the public filing a complaint, Police Department personnel, including supervisors, may file a complaint against a police officer.

Once a complaint is received, an investigation is initiated. IPRA is directly responsible for conducting investigations into allegations of the use of excessive force, police shootings where an officer discharges his/her weapon and strikes someone, deaths in custody, domestic violence, verbal abuse including bias and coercion. IPRA also investigates allegations of off-duty misconduct relating to excessive force and weapon discharge incidents. All complaints concerning types of alleged misconduct other than those within IPRA's jurisdiction are referred to the Police Department's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) for investigation.

2. Decision Regarding Disciplinary Action

If the head of IPRA or BIA (depending on which unit conducted the investigation) recommends that one or more allegations be *sustained* - that is, the allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action - a recommendation for discipline is submitted to the Superintendent of Police.

The Superintendent must respond to a disciplinary recommendation from IPRA within ninety days. If the Superintendent proposes less discipline than IPRA, the Superintendent and the Chief Administrator of IPRA must meet to discuss the matter. If the Chief Administrator does not concur with the Superintendent's reasons for the differing disciplinary action, the Chief Administrator shall refer the matter to a separate panel consisting of three Police Board members.

The three-member panel shall then review the matter. If the panel determines that the Superintendent's response does not meet its burden of overcoming the Chief Administrator's recommendation for discipline, the recommendation shall be deemed to be accepted by the Superintendent. The three members of the panel must recuse themselves from any future involvement with such case by the full Police Board.

3. The Police Board's Role

The Police Board's role in the disciplinary process is determined by the severity of the discipline that may be imposed against a police officer.

Discharge Cases. In order to discharge police officer from the Chicago Police Department, the Superintendent must file with the Board charges against the officer; the Board will then hold an evidentiary hearing, which is similar to a trial in court. The typical case begins with opening statements. The Superintendent's case against the officer is presented first. The officer, usually represented by an attorney, may then present evidence in defense and mitigation. Each party may call and examine witnesses (the Board has its own subpoena power to ensure the presence of witnesses). The opposing party may cross-examine the witnesses. Hearsay evidence is not admissible. Following the officer's case, the Superintendent's attorney has an opportunity to offer rebuttal evidence. The hearing concludes with closing arguments.

Once the hearing is completed, the Board decides whether the officer is guilty of one or more of the charges. The Superintendent has the burden to prove the case by a preponderance of the evidence (a less rigorous standard than the beyond-a-reasonable-doubt standard used in criminal cases). If the Board finds the officer guilty of one or more charges, it determines the penalty after considering the officer's complimentary and disciplinary histories. The penalty may be discharge or suspension without pay (in certain types of cases the Board may attach conditions to a suspension, such as treatment for alcohol abuse or domestic violence). If the Board finds the officer not guilty of all charges, the officer is restored to duty and awarded back-pay for the time served under suspension (the officer is ordinarily suspended without pay when the charges are filed).

Suspension Cases. If the Superintendent suspends a police officer for a period from 31 days through one year, the officer has the right to request review by the Board; if a timely request is made, the Superintendent is to file formal charges against the officer, and the Board will then hold an evidentiary hearing, as described above.

If the Superintendent suspends an officer for a period from 6 through 30 days, the officer has a right to request a review of the suspension by the Board. When reviewing these suspensions the Board considers material from the Complaint Register investigation file, a written statement the officer may provide, and a response from IPRA and/or the Department. (There is no evidentiary hearing or oral argument in these cases.) The Board then renders a decision to sustain, reduce, or reverse the suspension.

The Board does not review suspensions of one through five days, as there is no right to appeal these suspensions to the Board.

DECISIONS OF A THREE-MEMBER PANEL

As noted above, when the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority and the Superintendent of Police do not concur regarding discipline of a Department member, the matter shall be referred to a separate panel consisting of three Police Board members. In 2013, 11 such matters were referred to a panel. The panel found that the Superintendent's proposal for less discipline did not meet its burden of overcoming the Chief Administrator's recommendation for discipline of 6 officers; the panel found for the Superintendent in 5 matters.

DISCHARGE CASES

In 2013, the Superintendent filed charges against 14 Department members (13 police officers and 1 sergeant). Table I below presents data on cases decided by the Board in 2013 (some of these cases were filed prior to 2013). All of these cases involved charges filed against sworn members of the Department (25 police officers and 3 sergeants).

In addition to the cases included in Table I, the Board in 2013 granted the Superintendent's motion to withdraw the charges in 3 cases.

TABLE I: DISCHARGE CASES DECIDED IN 2013

PRIMARY ALLEGATION <i>(Investigation)</i>	GUILTY & DISCHARGED	GUILTY & SUSPENDED	NOT GUILTY	RESIGNED*	TOTAL
Excessive Force/On Duty (IPRA)	0	0	0	0	0
Other On-Duty Misconduct (IPRA)	3	7	0	0	10
Domestic Altercation/Off Duty (IPRA)	0	1	0	0	1
Other Off-Duty Misconduct (IPRA)	3	2	1	0	6
Drug /Alcohol Abuse (BIA)	1	0	1	0	2
Bribery/Official Corruption (BIA)	2	0	0	0	2
Commission of a Crime (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct Unbecoming-Off Duty (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Operation/Personnel Violations (e.g., medical roll, neglect of duty, insubordination) (BIA)	0	4	0	1	5
Other (BIA)	2	0	0	0	2
Total	11	14	2	1	28

**The respondent resigned prior to a hearing rather than contest the charges, and the charges were therefore withdrawn.*

A decision in a discharge case may be reversed only by a court. That is, the Board's decision is not subject to the Superintendent's approval, nor may the officer challenge the decision through a union grievance procedure.

Under Illinois law, the parties to a Police Board case (the Superintendent and the officer) have the right to appeal the Board's decision by filing a petition for administrative review in the Circuit Court of Cook County. A party dissatisfied with the Circuit Court's review of a Police Board case may appeal to the Appellate Court of Illinois. Following an adverse ruling at this level, a party may attempt a further appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois.

TABLE II: APPEALS OF DISCHARGE CASES, 2013

APPEALS FILED IN THE:		APPEALS DECIDED BY THE:			
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY	APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS	CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY		APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS	
		A/D	R	A/D	R
11	3	10	0	5	0

A/D-Police Board decision affirmed or appeal dismissed. R- Police Board decision reversed.

Table II provides data on suits in administrative review of discharge cases for 2013. As noted above, a particular case may be reviewed at several levels; in addition, court rulings may cause the Board to issue multiple decisions in the same case. The data on court decisions in Table II pertain to *final* action regarding the Board's *original* decision.

The Illinois Supreme Court did not accept for review or decide any Police Board cases in 2013.

SUSPENSION CASES

In 2013, the Superintendent filed 6 cases in which he recommended a suspension of greater than 30 days. The Police Board decided one such case in 2013; in that case the Board found a police officer guilty of driving under the influence with a weapon in the car while off duty, and suspended the officer for 90 days (the penalty recommended by the Superintendent).

If the Superintendent orders a suspension of 6 through 30 days, the suspended officer may request a Police Board review of the suspension. The Board received 11 requests for review in 2013. In 6 of these cases the Board sustained the suspension ordered by the Superintendent, and in 1 case the Board reduced the suspension; the 4 remaining cases were open as of the end of the year.



SUPERINTENDENT SELECTION

The Board participates in the selection of the Superintendent of Police by reviewing applications, conducting interviews, and nominating three candidates for consideration by the Mayor. There was no vacancy in the position during 2013.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The Board holds monthly public meetings at Chicago Public Safety Headquarters, 3510 South Michigan Avenue. Meetings take place in the evening, and all members of the public are invited to attend and are welcome to address questions or comments to the Board. The Superintendent (or his designee) and the Chief Administrator of the Independent Police Review Authority (or her designee) also attend these meetings. In addition to receiving input from the community, the Board reports on disciplinary actions and other matters, and receives a report from the Superintendent.

The Board maintains a website at www.ChicagoPoliceBoard.org. The site provides the public with the Board's decisions in disciplinary cases, a schedule of cases currently before the Board, a guide to the disciplinary process, the rules and regulations governing the Police Department, and other material.

The Executive Director of the Board meets frequently with members of the community and the Police Department to provide information on the Board's operations and the disciplinary process.

PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION

Executive Director Max A. Caproni serves as the Board's Secretary and manages the day-to-day operations of the Board. Carisa A. Boatman serves as Supervising Clerk. The Board's three hearing officers, experienced attorneys who preside over disciplinary hearings, serve the Board on an hourly basis. In 2013, Michael Berland retired after more than 25 years of dedicated service as a hearing officer. The Board conducted a search for a new hearing officer and, after reviewing 140 applications and interviewing 10 candidates, appointed Frederick Bates to the position.

The Police Board's budget is proposed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council as part of the annual appropriation ordinance. The 2013 appropriation was \$434,130.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
PLEASE CONTACT:

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