

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

CHICAGO POLICE BOARD



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This past year has brought relief to some of the difficulties Chicagoans have experienced since 2020. There are now fewer pandemic restrictions and deaths, and violent crime has decreased. Nevertheless, we continue to face many challenges. COVID-19 remains a threat, especially to people with health issues and the unvaccinated, homicides and shootings are above pre-pandemic levels, and police officer suicides are a serious concern. The members of the Police Board and I believe we can make the most difference by continuing our work to enhance the public's and police officers' confidence in the police-accountability system, thereby increasing the trust among the public and police that is essential for our City to successfully confront the challenges we all face. I am pleased to present this report of the Board's work in 2022.

The Board builds public confidence in the accountability system by serving as an impartial decision maker in the most serious police disciplinary cases, performing this duty with independence and openness. These cases range from highly visible charges of unjustified police-involved shootings to other less visible yet still significant allegations of misconduct. The role of the Board, like that of a court of law, is to undertake a thorough review of the evidence in each case and render a fair, unbiased decision. A list of cases currently before the board and the hearing schedule appear on the Board's website and all hearings are open to the public. All decisions are written to explain the Board's reasoning, announced at open meetings, and posted immediately on our website. You will find in the following pages detailed information and statistics on the Board's decisions in 2022.

The Board's monthly public meetings, which are carried live by CAN-TV, provide an important forum for discussion of police-related issues. The Superintendent of Police and the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability provide reports each month, and the Board has had a variety of community-based policing experts give presentations. (A list of the 2022 presentations appears in the Community Engagement section below). And the communication is not just one-way—significant time is set aside at every meeting for members of the public to raise questions and offer comments. A diverse array of community members spoke at these meetings in 2022, with speakers voicing concerns about police conduct and proposing initiatives to address crime. The Board documents and tracks community input and Police Department follow-up to ensure responsiveness to the community's issues of concern.

We have taken many steps to establish a supportive working relationship with the City's new Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. Board members and commissioners have attended and given presentations at each other's public meetings. The executive directors of the two agencies have met several times to discuss administrative issues and share information on a variety of topics to help ensure a smooth beginning to the Commission's work. I am confident that the leadership of the Board and the Commission will focus on how we can best work together toward the common goals of enhancing public safety and accountability.

The Board has continued to make significant progress in implementing requirements of the Consent Decree on policing in Chicago. I am pleased to report that the Independent Monitor recently found the Board to be in full or partial compliance with the requirements of 100% paragraphs for which the Board is responsible. The Monitor's latest report and other information on the Consent Decree are posted on the Board's website.

We ended 2022 with two vacancies on our nine-member board. We thank Steve Flores and Andrea Zopp for their many years of invaluable service on the Board, and we look forward to welcoming new board members in 2023.

The members of the Police Board are a diverse group of Chicagoans who devote a significant amount of time and effort to their public responsibilities. We all live in the City and therefore have a stake in making sure that all Chicagoans receive the most constitutional, respectful, effective, and professional police protection and service possible. My colleagues on the Board, our staff, and I remain committed to performing our duties with independence, integrity, and fairness to all involved. We are grateful for the honor of serving the people of Chicago.

Ghian Foreman
President
Chicago Police Board

MEMBERS OF THE POLICE BOARD

The 9 members of the Police Board are Chicago residents who are nominated by the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability and appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The Board members serve in their individual capacities and not as representatives of any entity by which they are employed. The following individuals were on the Board as of December 31, 2022 (there were two vacancies).



GHAN FOREMAN
PRESIDENT

President and CEO, Emerald South
Economic Development Collaborative
Joined Board on June 30, 2010
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2023



PAULA WOLFF
VICE PRESIDENT

Director, Illinois Justice Project
Joined Board on June 27, 2018
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2024



STEVEN A. BLOCK

Partner, Thompson Hine LLP
Joined Board on December 15, 2021
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2024



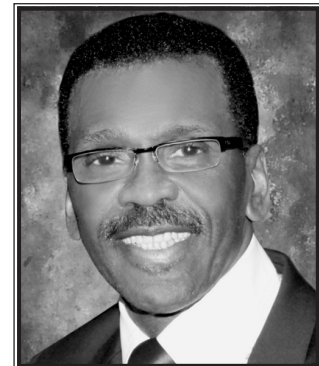
MAREIL  B. CUSACK

Senior Vice President & General Counsel,
Ariel Investments LLC
Joined Board on December 15, 2021
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2023



NANETTE DOORLEY

Retired FBI Special Agent
Joined Board on July 21, 2021
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2024



REV. MICHAEL EADDY

Pastor, People's Church of the Harvest
Joined Board on February 5, 2014
Current Term Expires on August 10, 2023



JORGE MONTES

Principal, Montes & Associates PC
Joined Board on January 15, 2020
Current Term Expired on August 10, 2022

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police Board derives its authority from city ordinance and state law. The Board's primary powers and responsibilities are listed below.

THE POLICE BOARD:

- Decides disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from the Chicago Police Department.
- Rules on disagreements between the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability and the Superintendent of Police regarding discipline of an officer.

- Decides appeals by applicants to become a Chicago police officer who have been removed from the eligibility list due to the results of a background investigation.
- Decides appeals by persons seeking removal of status identification from the Chicago Police Department's Criminal Enterprise Information System.
- Adopts the rules and regulations governing the Police Department.
- Holds monthly public meetings that provide a forum for community discussion of police-related issues.



DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

SUMMARY OF THE DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

The process for addressing allegations of misconduct by sworn officers of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is carried out by several independent City agencies, each of which has a different role. This section summarizes how complaints of misconduct are received and investigated, and then describes the role of the Police Board.

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), CPD, and the Police Board have different powers and duties. The responsibility to receive complaints of alleged misconduct by sworn officers rests with COPA (any member of the public who has a complaint about the conduct of a Chicago police officer should file it with COPA—go to ChicagoCOPA.org for more information). Depending on the nature of the allegations, either COPA or CPD investigates the complaint; in certain instances, alleged misconduct is investigated by the City's Office of Inspector General (OIG).

At the conclusion of an investigation, and once the Superintendent files charges, the Police Board's role is to decide those disciplinary cases that are filed with the Board. The Board cannot on its own reach out and investigate or hold a disciplinary hearing against a police officer suspected of misconduct; rather, the Board can take action only after the Superintendent of Police files charges against an officer. The Board understands the concerns and frustrations that people may have about police misconduct, but is legally obligated to remain neutral and fair, just as is expected of a judge in court.

1. A Complaint is Received and Investigated

As noted above, COPA is responsible for receiving all complaints of alleged misconduct made against an officer. In addition to a member of the public filing a complaint, CPD personnel, including supervisors, may file a complaint against an officer.

Once a complaint is received, an investigation is initiated. COPA is responsible for conducting investigations into allegations of the following types of misconduct:

- excessive force,
- coercion,
- bias-based verbal abuse,
- improper search or seizure,
- unlawful denial of access to counsel,
- domestic violence, and
- sexual misconduct.

COPA also investigates certain incidents even if no allegation of misconduct has been made, including all incidents where: (a) a CPD member discharges a firearm in a manner that could potentially strike another individual, or discharges a stun gun, taser, or other weapon in a manner that results in death or serious bodily injury; and (b) a person

dies or sustains a serious bodily injury while detained or in police custody, or as a result of police actions.

All complaints concerning types of alleged misconduct other than those within COPA's jurisdiction are referred to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) for investigation. Allegations investigated by BIA include but are not limited to criminal misconduct, operational violations, theft of money or property, planting of drugs, substance abuse, residency violations, and medical-roll abuse. As noted above, in certain instances alleged misconduct is investigated by OIG rather than COPA or BIA.

2. Decision Regarding Disciplinary Action

If the head of COPA, BIA, or OIG (depending on which agency conducted the investigation) recommends that one or more allegations be sustained—that is, the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence—a recommendation for discipline is submitted to the Superintendent of Police.

The Superintendent must respond to a disciplinary recommendation from COPA within 90 days. If the Superintendent proposes no discipline or less discipline than COPA, the Superintendent and the Chief Administrator of COPA must meet to discuss the matter. If the Chief Administrator and the Superintendent do not reach agreement regarding the recommendation for discipline, the Chief Administrator shall refer the matter to one member of the Police Board.

The reviewing Police Board member shall then rule on the disagreement between the Chief Administrator and the Superintendent. If, in the opinion of the reviewing member, 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 reviewing member must recuse her/himself from any future involvement with such case by the full Police Board.

3. The Police Board's Role

Think of the Police Board like a court. The Police Board's role in the disciplinary process is to decide whether charges brought against an officer are proved by a preponderance of the evidence and, if so, to determine the appropriate discipline to be imposed against an officer. Whether a case comes to the Police Board depends on the seriousness of the potential discipline recommended.

Discharge Cases. In order to discharge a sworn officer from the Chicago Police Department, the Superintendent must file with the Board charges against the officer. The case is assigned to a hearing officer, who presides over an evidentiary hearing that is similar to a trial in court. Attor-

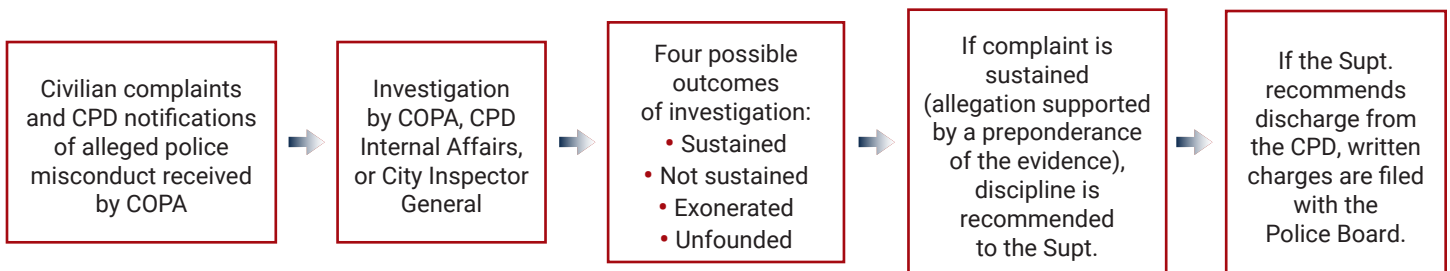
neys for the Superintendent and the accused officer have an opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses, and the hearings are open to the public. The typical case begins with opening statements. The Superintendent's case against the officer is presented first. The officer, usually represented by an attorney, may then present evidence in defense and mitigation. Each party may call and examine witnesses under oath (the Board has its own subpoena power to ensure the presence of 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 members of the Board thoroughly review the evidence and then decide, by majority vote, whether the officer is guilty of one or more of the charges. The Superintendent has the burden to prove the charges by a preponderance of the evidence (a less rigorous standard than the beyond-a-reasonable-doubt stan-

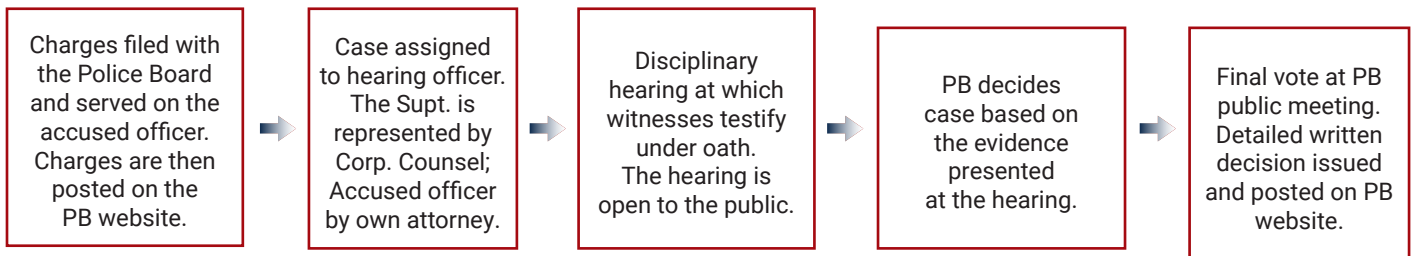
dard used in criminal cases). If the Board finds the officer guilty of one or more charges, it determines the discipline after considering any evidence presented in mitigation or aggravation. The discipline may be discharge or less severe action, such as a suspension without pay (in certain types of cases the Board may attach conditions to a suspension, such as treatment for substance abuse). 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). The Board publicly votes on the case at one of its monthly meetings. The written decision is then posted on the Board's website.

Suspension Cases. The Board has jurisdiction over a suspension case if: (a) the Superintendent files charges recommending that an officer be suspended for more than one year, or (b) an officer below the rank of sergeant requests Police Board review of a suspension of 11 – 365 days.

How does a case reach the Police Board?



How does the Police Board decide discharge cases?



RULINGS ON DISAGREEMENT CASES

As noted above, when the Chief Administrator of COPA and the Superintendent of Police do not agree regarding discipline of a CPD officer, the Chief Administrator shall refer the matter to one member of the Police Board. The reviewing Board member shall then rule on the disagreement between the Chief Administrator and the Superintendent, as follows:

- If, in the opinion of the reviewing Board member, the Superintendent's response does not meet its burden of

overcoming the Chief Administrator's recommendation for discipline, the Chief Administrator's recommendation shall be deemed to be accepted by the Superintendent.

- If, in the opinion of the reviewing Board member, the Superintendent met the burden to overcome the Chief Administrator's recommendation for discipline, the Superintendent's response shall be implemented.

The tables below show the outcomes of reviews referred in 2022 and over the past five years.

REFERRED FOR REVIEW IN 2022		
Chief Administrator's Recommendation for Discipline	Reviewing Member Ruled for Chief Administrator	Reviewing Member Ruled for Superintendent
Discharge from CPD	6	1
Suspension > 30 days	7	9
Suspension 11 - 30 days	1	0
Suspension 1 - 10 days or Reprimand	3	0
Total	17	10

REFERRED FOR REVIEW IN 2018-2022		
Chief Administrator's Recommendation for Discipline	Reviewing Member Ruled for Chief Administrator	Reviewing Member Ruled for Superintendent
Discharge from CPD	20	3
Suspension > 30 days	12	10
Suspension 11 - 30 days	7	4
Suspension 1 - 10 days or Reprimand	8	12
Total	47	29

DISCHARGE CASES

Cases Filed by the Superintendent

In 2022, the Superintendent filed charges against 16 sworn officers recommending they be discharged from the Chicago Police Department. The table below shows the data on charges filed over the past five years, broken out by the agency that conducted the investigation.

DISCHARGE CASES FILED, 2018-2022				
# of officers charged by the Superintendent				
Year	COPA	BIA	OIG	TOTAL
2018	8	5	0	13
2019	8	9	0	17
2020	10	5	0	15
2021	17	6	2	25
2022	15	0	1	16
Total	58	25	3	86



Cases Decided by the Police Board

In 2022, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving 20 officers that the Superintendent recommended be discharged from the Chicago Police Department, as shown in the table below.

JANUARY 1- DECEMBER 31, 2022	NUMBER OF OFFICERS:				
	Guilty & Discharged	Guilty & Suspended	Not Guilty	Settlement: Suspended	Resigned*
Primary Charges (Investigation)					
Excessive Force--On Duty (COPA)	2	1	0	0	0
Other On-Duty Misconduct (COPA)	0	1	2	0	1
Domestic Altercation--Off Duty (COPA)	1	0	1	1	1
Other Off-Duty Misconduct (COPA)	1	0	0	0	0
Drug/Alcohol Abuse (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery/Official Corruption (OIG)	0	0	0	0	1
Commission of a Crime (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Conduct Unbecoming--Off Duty (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Operation/Personnel Violations (BIA)	4	3	0	0	0
Total	8	5	3	1	3

Over the past five years, the Police Board has decided or otherwise disposed of discharge cases involving 85 officers. See the table below for the outcomes of these cases.

DISCHARGE CASES DECIDED, 2018 – 2022

	#Officers	% of Cases to a Hearing	% of All Cases
Cases to a Full Hearing			
Guilty, Discharged	35	60.3%	41.2%
Guilty, Suspended	15	25.9%	17.6%
Not Guilty	7	12.1%	8.2%
Charges Dismissed	1	1.7%	1.2%
Total	58	100%	68.2%
Resolved Prior to Full Hearing			
Resigned from CPD	24		28.2%
Settlement	2		2.4%
Other	1		1.2%
Total	27		31.8%
Grand Total	85		100.0%



SUSPENSION CASES

The Board has jurisdiction over a suspension case if: (a) the Superintendent files charges recommending that an officer be suspended for more than one year, or (b) an officer below the rank of sergeant requests Police Board review of a suspension of 11 – 365 days. No suspension cases came to or were decided by the Board in 2022.



AMOUNT OF TIME TO BRING CHARGES AND DECIDE CASES

As noted above, once a complaint of alleged misconduct is received, it is investigated by COPA, BIA, or OIG and then reviewed by the Superintendent. If the recommended discipline is to discharge the officer from the CPD, the Superintendent files charges with the Board. The Board will then hold an evidentiary hearing and decide the case.

The table below presents data on the average amount of time it takes to bring charges and to decide cases. The information below is for the 12 cases that the Board decided in 2022 following a full hearing on the charges (6 of these cases were investigated by COPA and 6 by BIA, and some of the cases involved more than one accused officer).

POLICE BOARD CASES DECIDED IN 2022		
	Median # of Days	Mean # of Days
Investigation and Review		
From date of incident to filing of charges with Police Board	1157 (3.2 years)	1757 (4.8 years)
From date complaint received by investigating agency (COPA, BIA, or OIG) to filing of charges with Police Board	1100 (3.0 years)	1691 (4.6 years)
Police Board		
From filing of charges with Police Board to 1st day of PB hearing	302 (9.9 months)	310 (10.2 months)
From filing of charges with Police Board to PB decision	398 (13.1 months)	438 (14.4 months)
Entire Process		
From date of incident to Police Board decision	1514 (4.2 years)	2195 (6.0 years)
From date complaint received to Police Board decision	1514 (4.2 years)	2129 (5.8 years)



APPEALS OF POLICE BOARD DECISIONS

Under Illinois law, the parties to a Police Board disciplinary case (the Superintendent and the accused officer) have the right to appeal the Board’s final 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.

The sections below provide data on suits in administrative review during 2022, and historical data on appeals filed since 2018. As noted above, a particular case may be reviewed at several levels; in addition, court rulings may cause the Board to issue more than one decision in the same case. The data on court decisions in the sections

below pertain to final court decisions regarding the Board’s *original* decision. (A court decision is considered final when the time limit for appealing a circuit court decision has expired and no appeal has been filed.)

In 2022, 6 Police Board decisions were appealed to the Circuit Court of Cook County (all by the accused officers), and no Circuit Court decisions were appealed to the Illinois Appellate Court.

Courts issued *final* decisions regarding 6 Police Board decisions in 2022: the Circuit Court affirmed 1 Police Board decision and the Appellate Court affirmed 5 Police Board decisions.

APPEALS FILED SINCE JANUARY 1, 2018					
PB Decisions Upheld*	% Upheld	PB Decisions Reversed	% Reversed	PB Cases Pending Final Court Decision**	Total PB Decisions Appealed
14	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	23

*Police Board decision affirmed or appeal dismissed.

**Cases (1) currently before a court, or (2) for which the time limit for appealing a Circuit Court decision has not yet expired.



CONSENT DECREE

On January 31, 2019, the U.S. District Court approved a Consent Decree between the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. The goals of the Consent Decree include ensuring lawful and constitutional policing, building trust between police officers and the communities they serve, promoting community and officer safety, and providing CPD members with the resources and support they need. To achieve these goals, the Consent Decree “requires changes in the areas of community policing; impartial policing; crisis intervention; use of force; recruitment, hiring, and promotions; training; supervision; officer wellness and support; accountability and transparency; and data collection, analysis, and management.” (Consent Decree, page 1.)

The Board has continued to make significant progress in implementing reforms in the areas of police accountability and transparency. The Independent Monitor released its sixth semi-annual report on the City’s compliance with the

Consent Decree on December 15, 2022. Of the 14 paragraphs the Police Board is responsible for implementing, the Monitor found the Board to be in full compliance with the requirements of 10 paragraphs, in secondary compliance with 1 paragraph, and in preliminary compliance with 3 paragraphs.

Preliminary compliance means the Board has established the framework and resources to achieve the reform. Secondary compliance means the Board has effectively communicated the reform to relevant personnel. Full compliance means the Board has successfully implemented the reform in practice.

The table below summarizes the Monitor’s findings from its December 15, 2022, report. This report and other information on the Consent Decree are available on the Board’s website.

Paragraph #	Subject	Monitor’s Findings
531	Due Process and Community Engagement	Full Compliance
533	Hearing Officer Selection Criteria	Full Compliance
534	Disciplinary Hearings: Hearing Officer Presiding and Video Recording	Full Compliance
535	Disciplinary Hearings: Review of Record and Hearing Officer Report	Full Compliance
536	Disciplinary Hearings: Accused Officer’s Disciplinary File	Full Compliance
537	Attendance at Public Meetings	Full Compliance
538	Community Input at Public Meetings	Full Compliance
539	Disciplinary Hearings: Discovery	Full Compliance
540-542	Training for Board Members and Hearing Officers	Preliminary Compliance
543	Adoption of CPD Rules and Regulations	Secondary Compliance
555	Data on Decisions in Disciplinary Cases	Full Compliance
565	Quarterly Meetings with COPA and Public Safety Inspector General	Full Compliance



CPD APPLICANT APPEALS

The Police Board is responsible for deciding appeals by applicants for a probationary police officer position who have been removed from the eligibility list due to the results of a background investigation.

All appeals are reviewed by an independent appeals officer, presented to the Police Board, and considered on an individual basis informed by the facts in the case. The Police Board decides each appeal by either affirming the disqualification decision or by reversing it and reinstating the applicant to the eligibility list. The written decisions are available on the Police Board’s website.

In 2022, the City’s Office of Public Safety Administration, which administers personnel matters for the Chicago

Police Department, notified 143 applicants that they had been removed from the eligibility list due to the results of a background investigation and had the right to appeal the disqualification decision to the Police Board. The Police Board received appeals from 17 of these disqualified applicants (12%).

The Board decided 7 appeals in 2022, as summarized in the table below (some of these appeals were filed in the previous year). There were 12 appeals pending as of December 31, 2022 (they were filed late in the year) and 1 appeal became moot because OPISA responded to the appeal by reinstating the applicant to the eligibility list before the Board considered the appeal.

CPD APPLICANT APPEALS DECIDED, 2022		
Primary Reason for Disqualification	Disqualification Decision	
	Affirmed	Reversed
Conduct Indicating Violent Tendencies	2	1
Driving Record (e.g., DUI, Reckless driving)	0	1
Prior Employment History	2	1
Total	4	3



CPD CEIS APPEALS

In November 2021 the City Council passed an ordinance granting the Police Board the power to consider appeals by persons seeking removal of status identification from the Chicago Police Department’s Criminal Enterprise Information System (“CEIS”). The ordinance also grants the Board the authority to make rules for handling these appeals.

As of December 31, 2022, the CEIS is still under development. Once CPD launches the new system, the Board will provide several opportunities for members of the public and community organizations to ask questions about and comment on the design and implementation of an appeals process.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Board holds a public meeting each month. The meetings have been held via Zoom during the COVID-19 pandemic, and are livestreamed and televised by CAN-TV. 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. City officials, including the Superintendent of Police, the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, and the Deputy Inspector for Public Safety are in attendance.

A diverse array of community members spoke at these meetings in 2022, with speakers voicing concerns about police conduct and proposing initiatives to address crime. The Board documents and tracks community input and CPD follow-up to ensure responsiveness to the community's issues of concern. In addition, the meetings provided a forum for discussion of a variety of important issues. Below is a list of presentations at the meetings during 2022:

- Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program, by representatives from the University of Chicago Crime Lab and from Thresholds;
- Terra Firma program to clean, green, beautify, maintain, and activate over 200 acres of vacant land in South Side communities, by Police Board President Ghian Foreman, who also serves as president and CEO of the Emerald South Economic Development Collaborative;
- Chicago Survivors programs to reduce violence and provide support to families that are survivors of loss of a loved one due to homicide, by Executive Director Oji Eggleston;
- State of Illinois 2023 budget and its impact on police and law enforcement, by State Senator Elgie Sims and State Representative Justin Slaughter;

- Chicago Community Safety Coordination Center's efforts to reduce and prevent violence in Chicago's communities, by the City's Chief Coordination Officer for Community Safety Tamara Mahal;
- Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability mission and priorities, by Commissioners Anthony Driver and Remel Terry;
- Office Inspector General public safety data dashboards and other resources available to the public, by the City's Inspector General Deborah Witzburg;
- Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, by Jac Charlier, Nicole Munoz, and Joel Johnson;
- City's public-safety priorities and initiatives, by Deputy Mayor for Public Safety Elena Gottreich; and
- Cook County State's Attorney's search-warrant policy, by First Assistant State's Attorney Risa Lanier.

The Board maintains a website at [Chicago.gov/Police-Board](https://www.chicago.gov/Police-Board). The site provides the public with transcripts and videos of the public meetings, the Board's decisions in police 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 president of the Board frequently meets with members of the community and is available to the media to provide information on the Board's operations and the disciplinary process.

PERSONNEL & BUDGET

Executive Director Max A. Caproni serves as the Board's secretary and administers the operations of the Board. Jazmyne Rollins is its executive administrative assistant. The Board's hearing officers and appeals officers are experienced attorneys who work for the Board on an hourly basis.

The Police Board's budget is proposed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council as part of the City's annual appropriation ordinance. The appropriation was \$579,608 for 2022.



CHICAGO POLICE BOARD

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Chicago, Illinois 60602

312-742-4194

Chicago.gov/PoliceBoard

