

City of Chicago
DISTRICT COUNCIL #
COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

MEETING MINUTES

MEETING TYPE: Regular Special Closed

MEETING DATE: _____

MEETING LOCATION & ADDRESS: _____

MEETING START TIME: _____

Attendance & Quorum

OMA Meeting cannot take place without 2 out of 3 members present in-person.

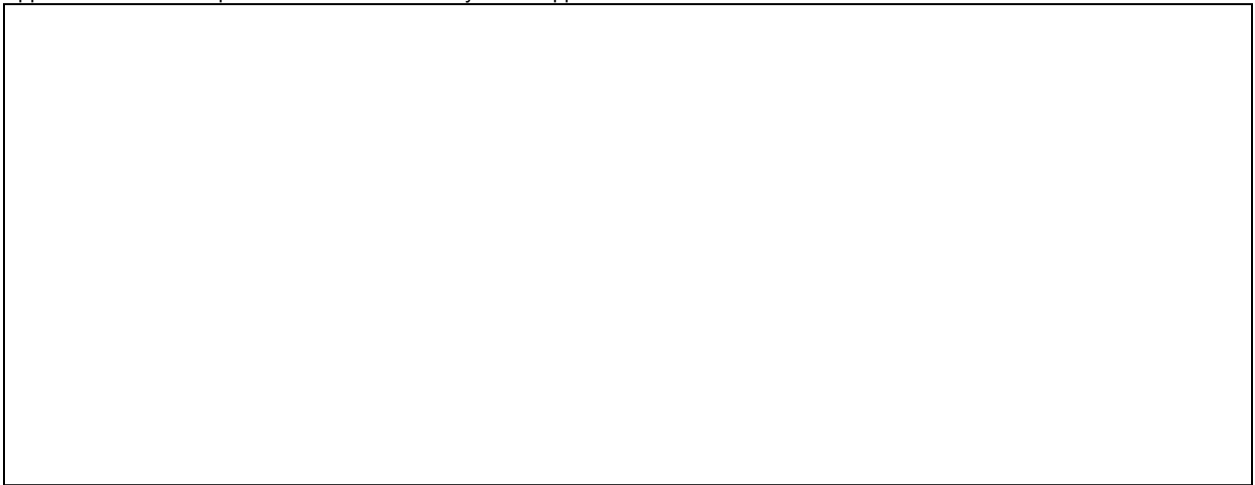
District Council Member Name	Attendance
Chair:	Present: <input type="checkbox"/> Remote: <input type="checkbox"/> Absent: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Present: <input type="checkbox"/> Remote: <input type="checkbox"/> Absent: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Present: <input type="checkbox"/> Remote: <input type="checkbox"/> Absent: <input type="checkbox"/>

Quorum (2 out of 3 Members): Yes: No:

Public Comment

Approval of Minutes

Minutes are approved by the second regular meeting after they are taken.
Approved minutes are posted online within 10 days after approval.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the approval of minutes.

District Council Member Updates

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for district council member updates.

Discussions

Votes

[Empty box for recording votes]

Announcement of Next District Council Meeting

NEXT MEETING DATE: _____

NEXT MEETING LOCATION (if available): _____

District Council ended the meeting at: _____

THE PROBLEM WITH TRAFFIC STOPS IN CHICAGO



This is not a resource shortage problem,” said Inspector General Deborah Witzburg. “This is about resource allocation.”

"On any given day, up to 600 officers are still technically assigned to rapid response duty, according to police data.“

"The bulk of officers assigned to rapid response are not actually tasked with focusing on 911 calls, according to police spokesman Thomas Ahern.

Instead, **just one squad car per shift in each district is dedicated to the 911 duties** the rapid response officers were originally created for, Ahern said."

911 Calls On South, West Sides Ignored While ‘Rapid Response’ Cops Make Traffic Stops Instead

As bullets riddled a Homan Square woman’s home, she called 911 for help. No one came. Her story is not unique in Chicago’s Black and Latino neighborhoods.



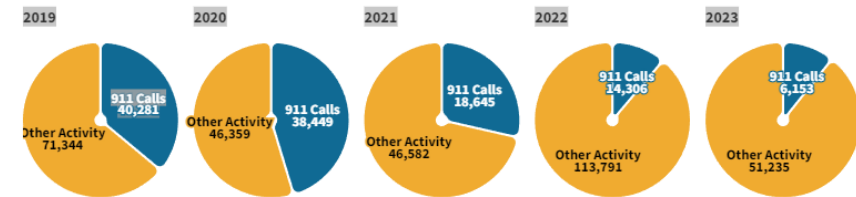
By Pascal Sabino

February 15, 2024

Updated February 16, 2024



911 Calls Handled By Rapid Response Officers



Source: OEMC Dispatch Data
2023 data is limited to first half of the year

In the first half of 2023, only a tenth of the activity reported by rapid response officers was dedicated to 911 calls — a steep drop from 2020, when 911 responses accounted for nearly half of their activity, according to data from the city’s Office of Emergency Management and Communications.

"Information just released shows the tactical team that shot Dexter Reed 96 times had over 30 complaints for previous pretextual traffic stops"

TRAFFIC STOPS OVERVIEW

WHAT IS A TRAFFIC STOP?

Any vehicle stops by a Chicago Police Department officer for an alleged violation of the traffic code.

- Moving violations (improper turn; failure to completely stop at a stop sign)
- Equipment violations (broken headlight or taillight; cracked windshield)
- Licensing & Registration violations (expired registration tags)

WHAT IS A PRETEXTUAL TRAFFIC STOP?

When an officer uses any violation of the traffic code as an excuse to pull someone over, when their real motivation is to investigate for signs of criminal activity that they do not have reasonable suspicion of.



2004-2022 DATA ANALYSIS KEY FINDINGS

CPD traffic stops have dramatically increased.

- 700% increase from 2015-2019; on the rise again now

CPD's traffic stops don't make roadways safer.

- Mostly stops for minor offenses, like registration or equipment violations.

CPD tries to use traffic stops to fish for crime, but it doesn't work.

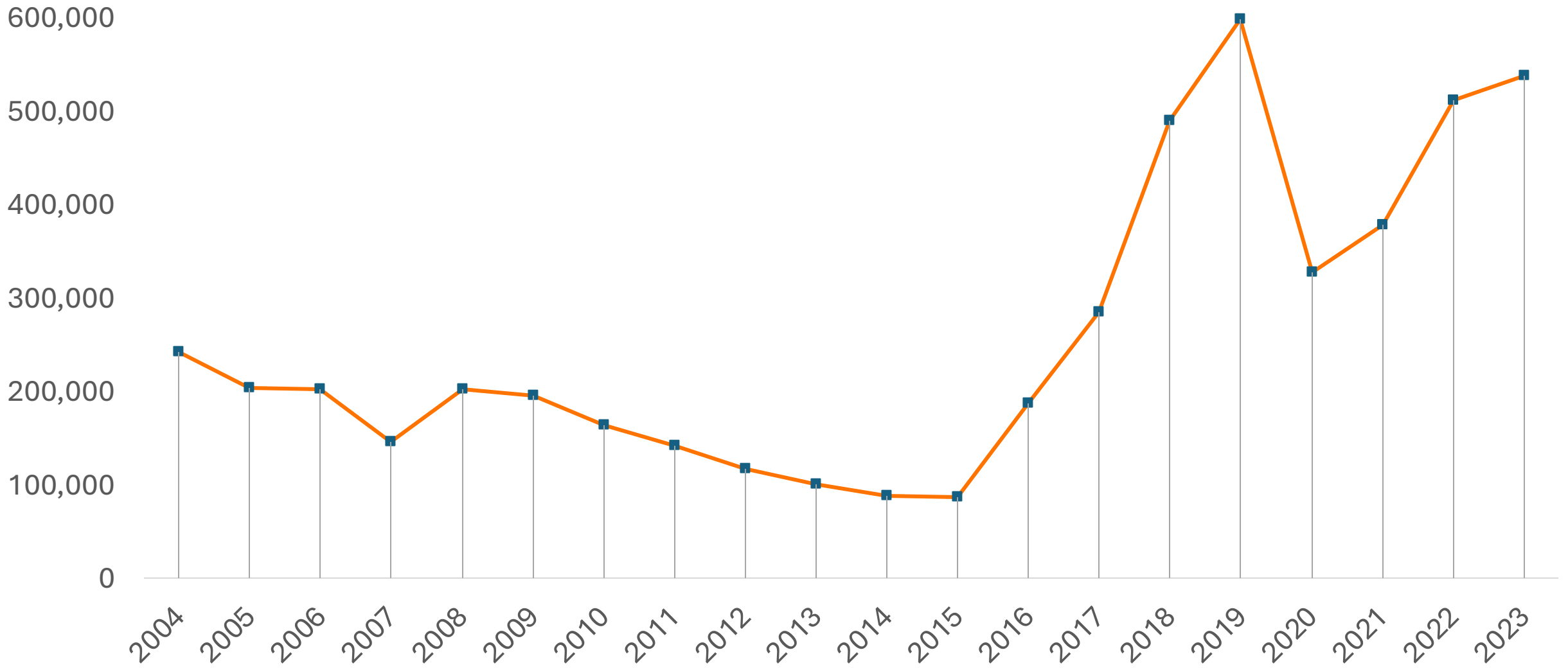
- Over 97% don't result in arrest; over 99% don't result in contraband recovery.

Traffic stops are racially disparate and harmful to Black and Latine drivers.

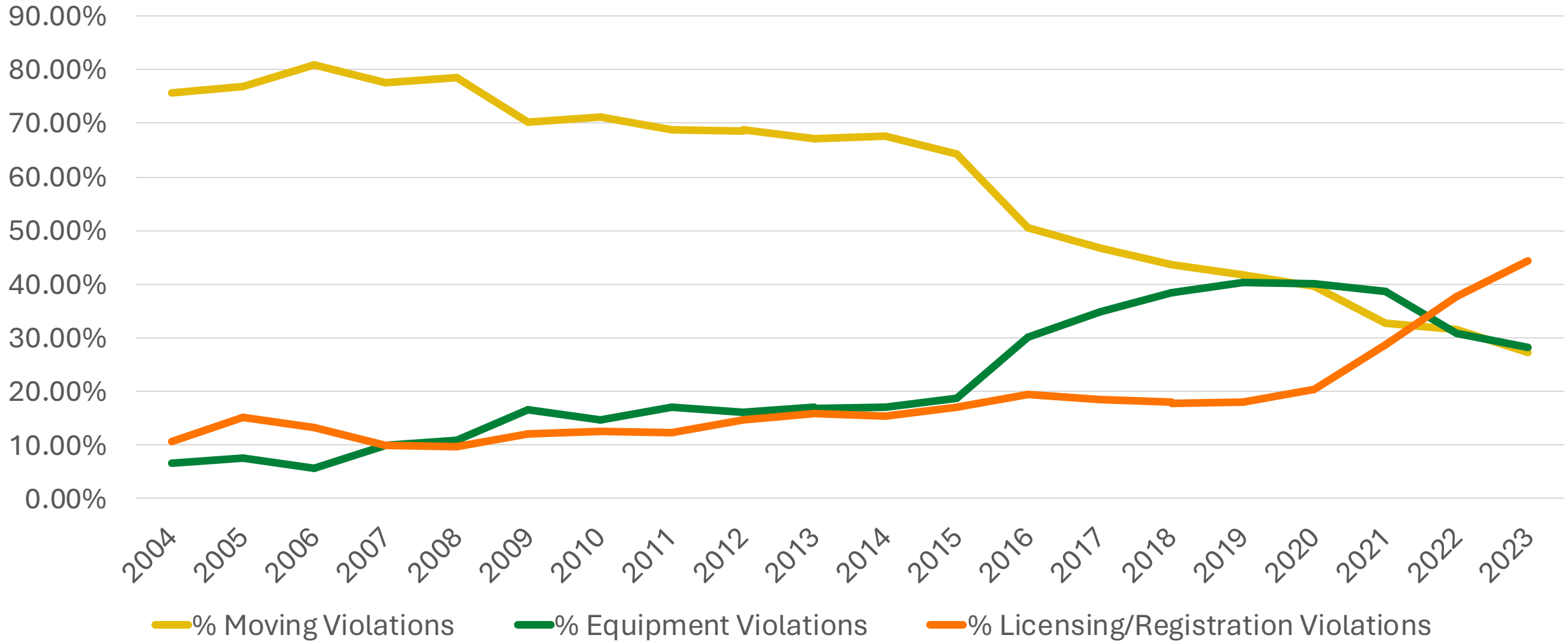
- Black drivers 6x and Latine drivers 2x more likely to be stopped than white drivers.
- Stops have been highly concentrated on Chicago's West and South Sides.
- Over 97% of uses of force during traffic stops were against people of color.



TRAFFIC STOP NUMBERS

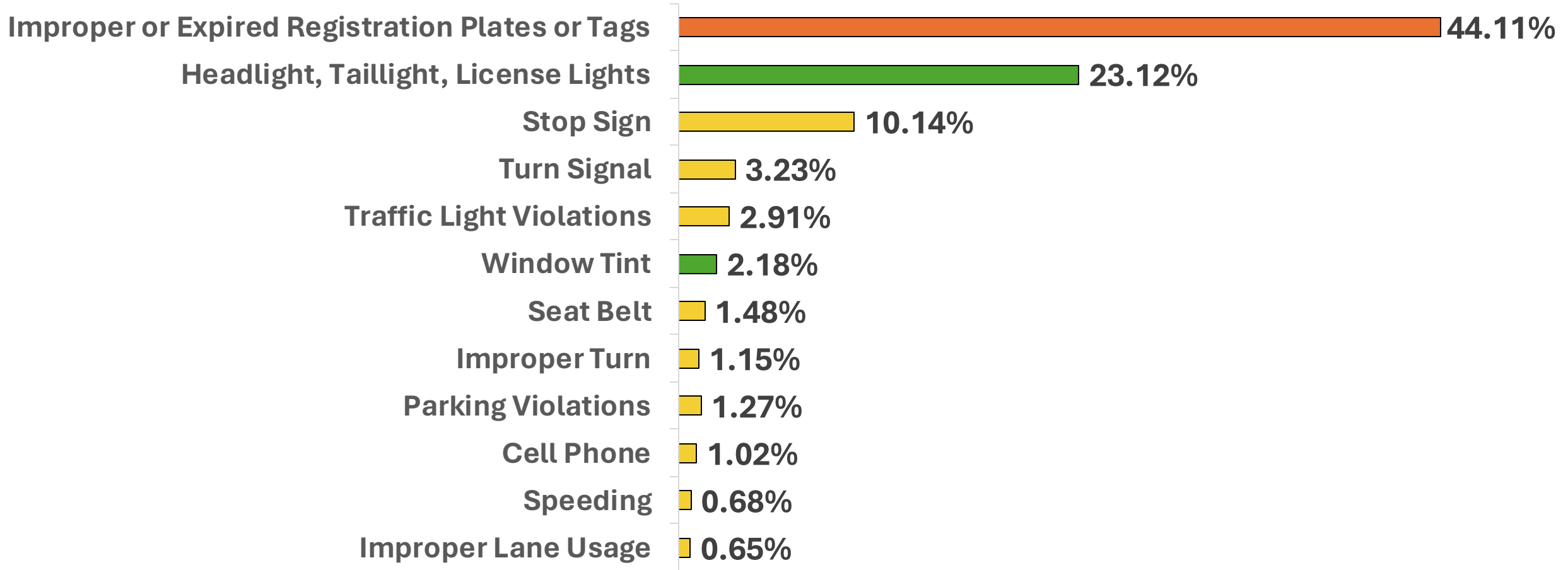


TYPE OF TRAFFIC STOP



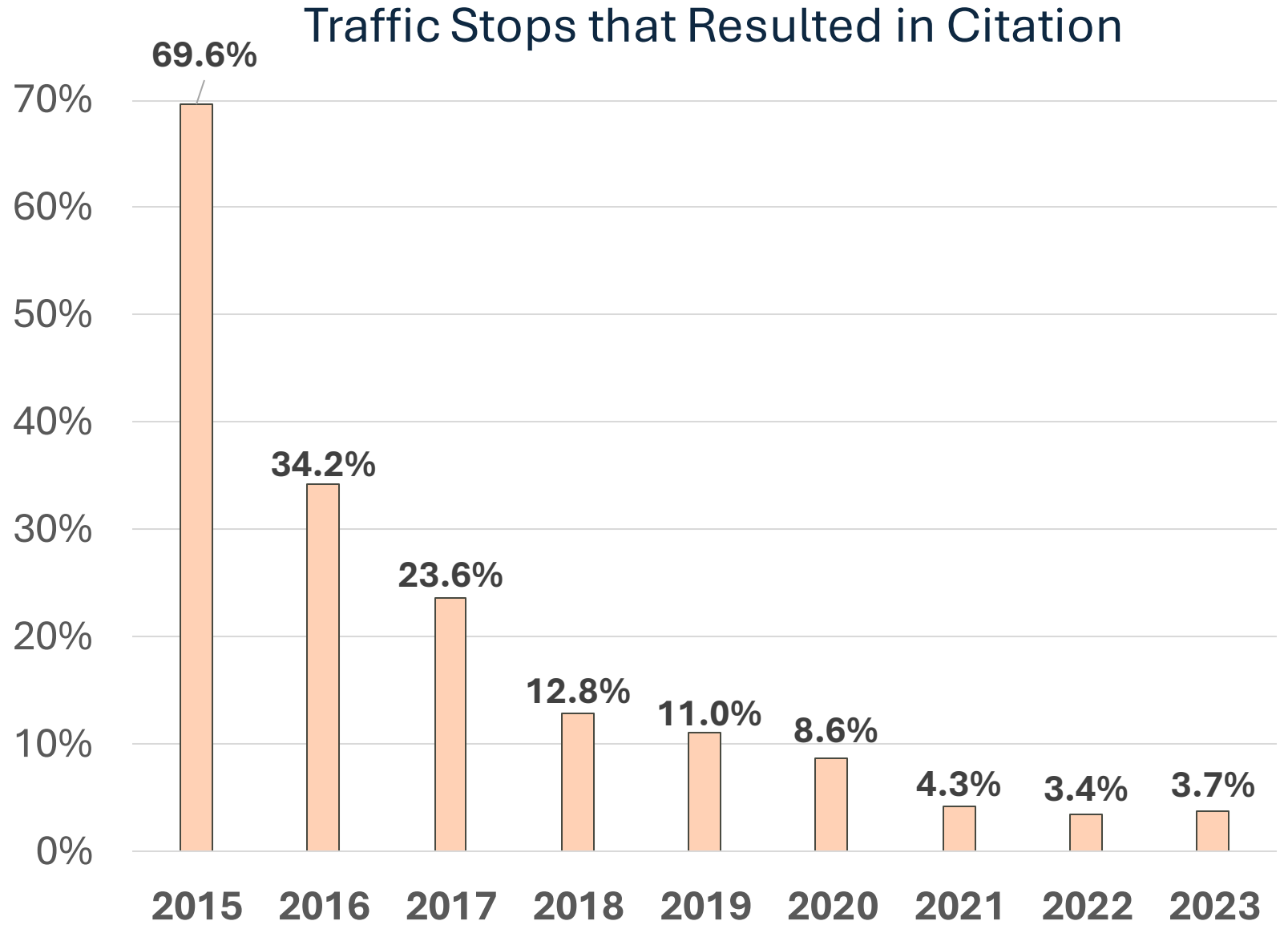
SPECIFIC OFFENSES

Selection of 2023 Traffic Stop Offenses



CITATIONS

In 2023, only **3.7%** of traffic stops resulted in a citation.



CITATION, ARREST, AND CONTRABAND RECOVERY REMAINED LOW IN Q4 2023

4.2%

resulted in
citation

2.5%

resulted in
arrest

0.8%

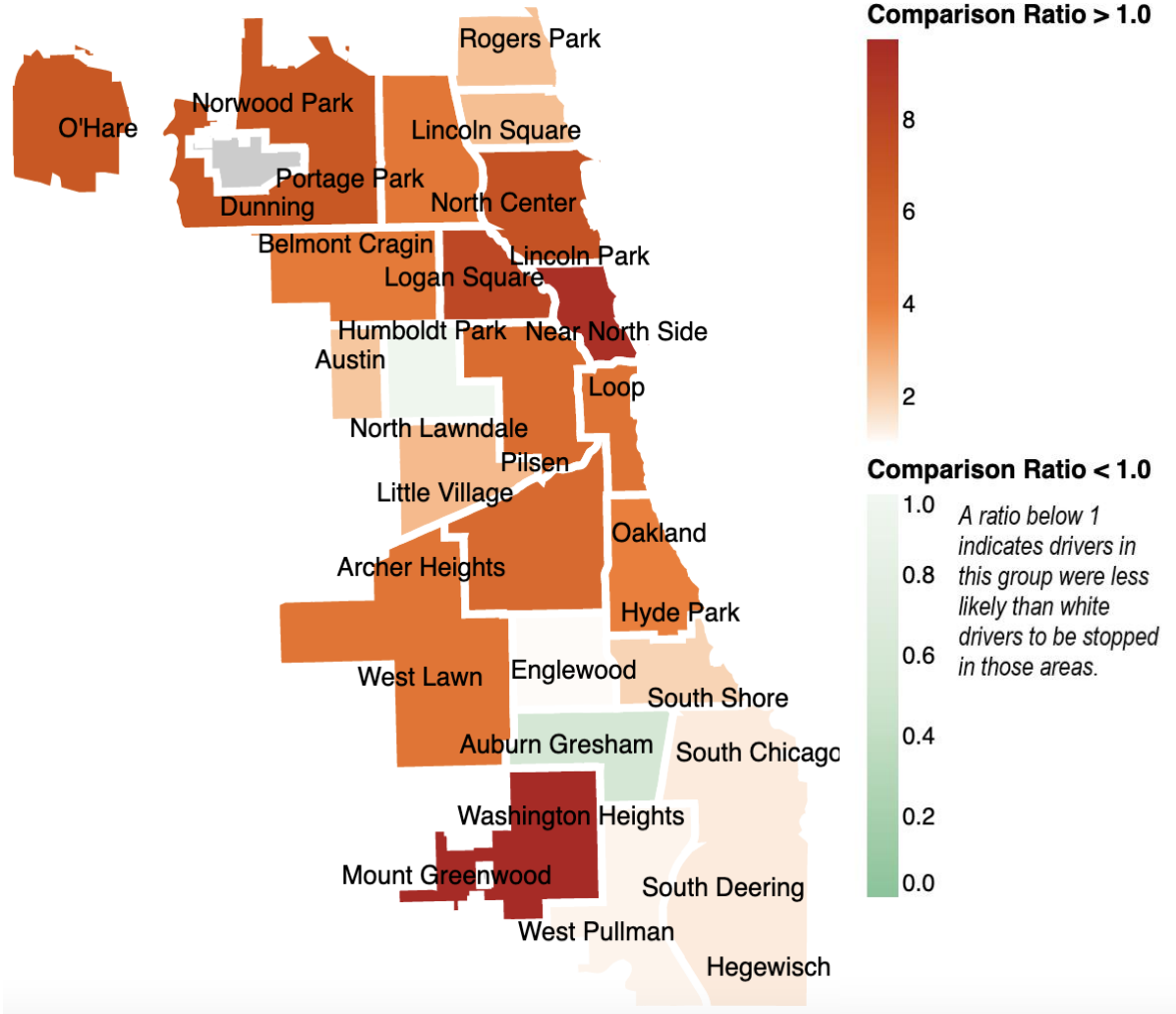
resulted in
contraband
recovery

0.5%

resulted in
gun recovery



RATIO OF BLACK DRIVERS VERSUS WHITE DRIVERS STOPPED IN EACH CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICT

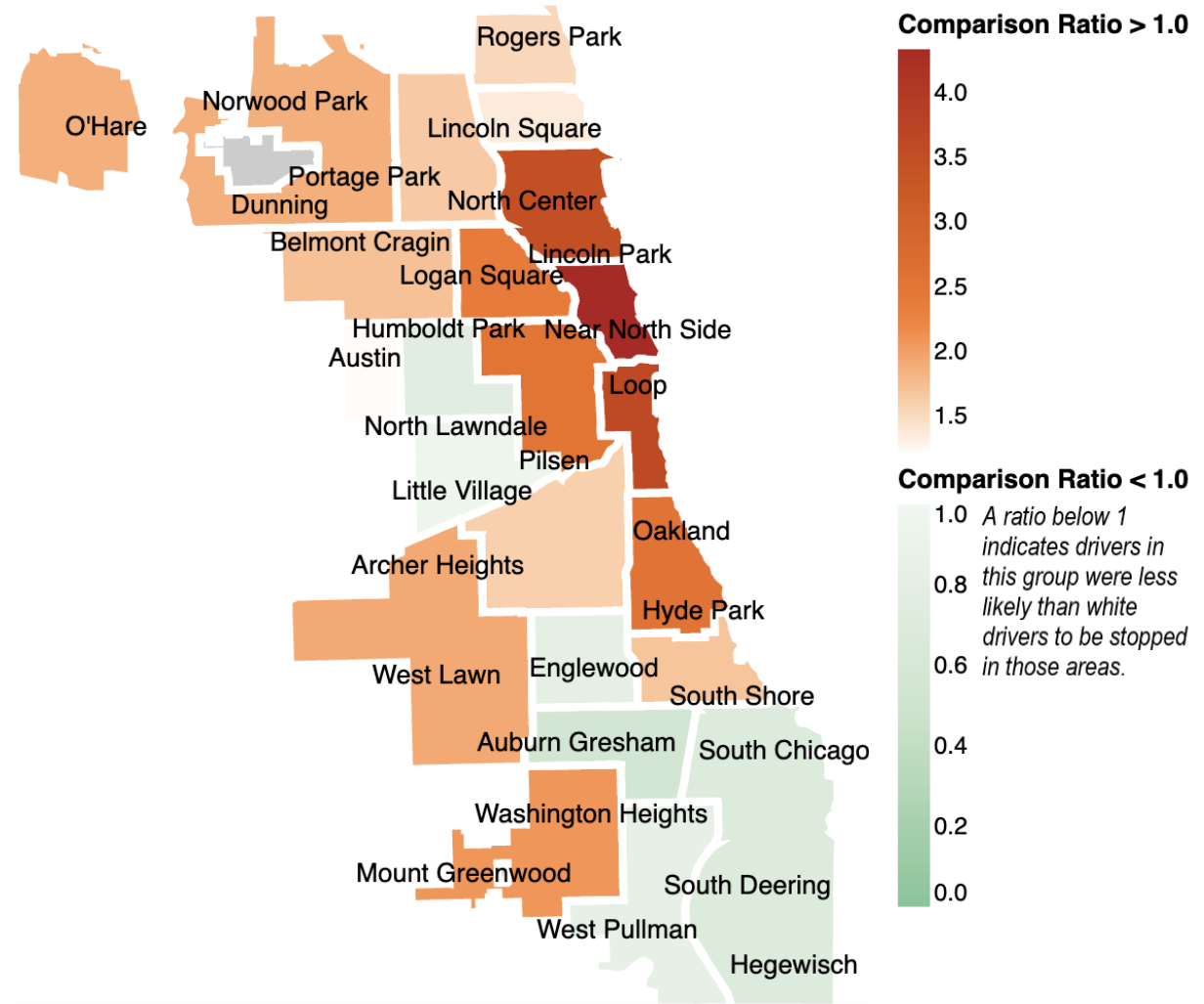


**Black drivers were
6x
as likely to
be stopped citywide**



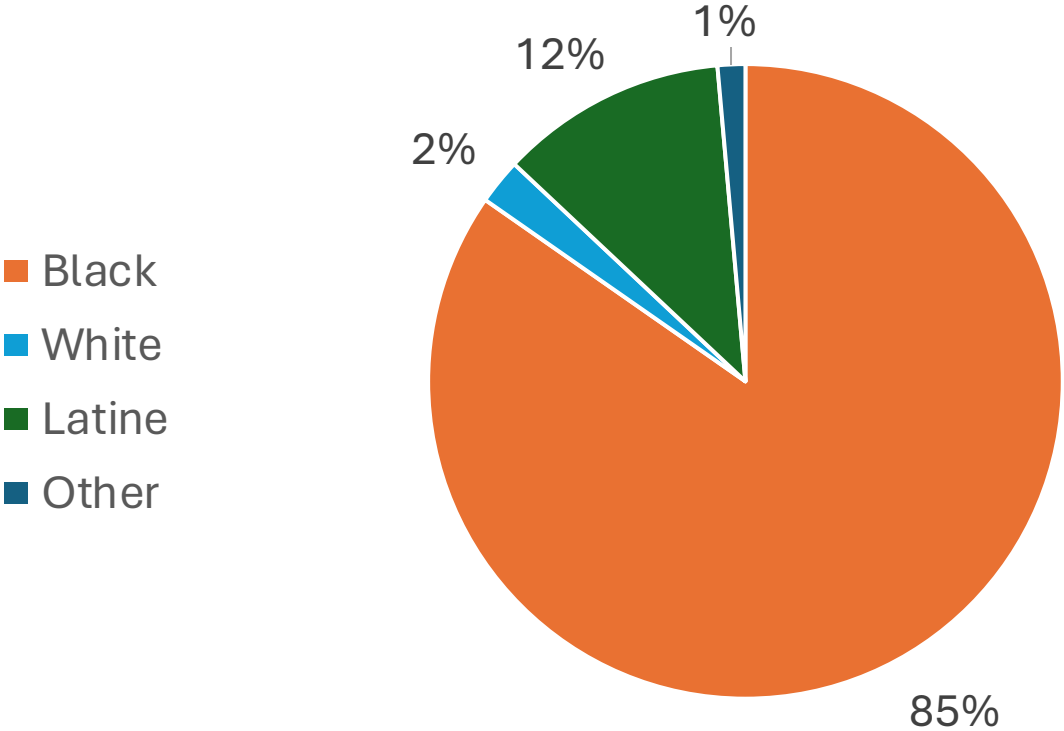
Latine drivers were
2x
as likely to
be stopped
citywide

RATIO OF **LATINE** DRIVERS VERSUS WHITE DRIVERS
STOPPED IN EACH CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICT



RACIAL DISPARITIES IN USE OF FORCE

RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS - 2018-2022

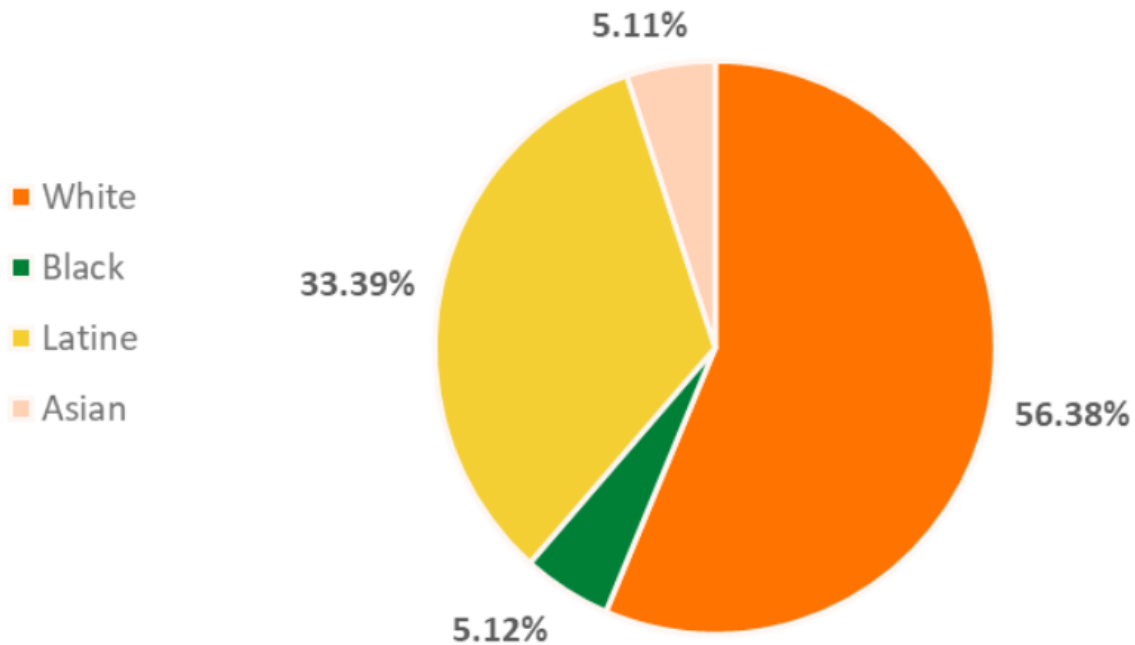


Over 96%
of uses of force were
against people of
color



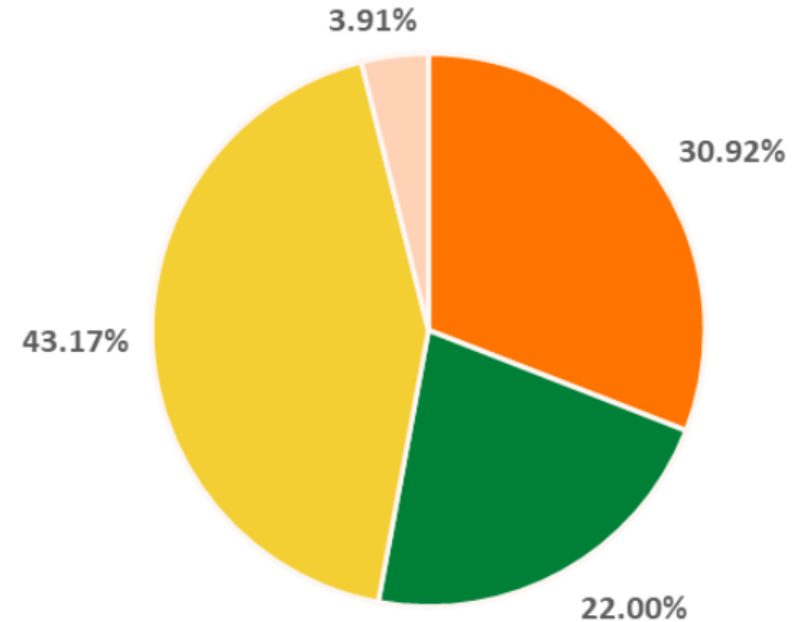
DISTRICT 14 – RACIAL DISPARITIES

ESTIMATED DRIVING POPULATION IN DISTRICT 14, 2021



2015-2021, Black Drivers were 7.8x more likely to be stopped than white drivers

RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS OF STOPPED DRIVERS IN DISTRICT 14, 2015-2021



2015-2021, Latine Drivers were 2.4x more likely to be stopped than white drivers



3-PRONG PLATFORM TO REDUCE RACIALLY DISPARATE PRETEXTUAL STOPS



For traffic code stops of vehicles, bikes, and pedestrians:

1. Eliminate Pretextual Stops

- No stops for a traffic code violation when their primary intention is to conduct a suspicion-less investigation for unrelated criminal violations for which they lack reasonable suspicion
- *Examples: Los Angeles Police Department*

2. Limit Low-Level Stops

- No stops for a set of low-level traffic violations that have little to no impact on roadway safety, like having one broken headlight or taillight when the other is still lit, failure to have a license plate light, or recently expired registration
- *Examples: Virginia, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Oregon, San Francisco Police Department*

3. End Suspicionless Consent Searches During Traffic Stops

- Require law enforcement to have an independent legal basis to search before asking consent to search a person, their vehicle, or their belongings during a stop for a traffic code violation
- *Examples: Connecticut, Rhode Island, San Francisco Police Department*

PROJECTED OUTCOMES



- More focus on roadway safety efforts and regulating dangerous driving behaviors
- Fewer harmful interactions between civilians and police
- Reduced racial disparities in policing
- Increased trust between police and the communities they serve
- Reduced entry into the criminal legal system and financial burden for targeted communities
- Transformational shift in how policing is done in Chicago
- Reduced police workload
- More efficient criminal investigation



CITY OF CHICAGO

COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR
PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Chloe Vitale, 12th Police District Council
Michelle Page, 12th Police District Council
Leonardo Quintero, 12th Police District Council
Alees Edwards, 11th Police District Council
Ashley Vargas, 14th Police District Council
David Orlikoff, 14th Police District Council
Ponchita Moore, 5th Police District Council
Robert McKay, 5th Police District Council

Kiisha Smith, 10th Police District Council
Veronica Arreola, 24th Police District Council
Erin Vogel, 9th Police District Council
Alexander Perez, 2nd Police District Council
Saul Arellano, 25th Police District Council
Angelica Green, 25th Police District Council
Anthony Tamez, 17th Police District Council

*** PRESS STATEMENT ***

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Chicago District Council Members Respond to Fatal Police Shooting of Dexter Reed Jr.

The police killing of Dexter Reed weighs heavily on us as District Councilors, some of whom are west-siders, teachers, and parents of Black sons. Our overwhelming consensus is that this should not have happened. We cannot condone the wanton violence that would have been avoided if de-escalation and constitutional policing had been prioritized over “jump out” tactics. This interaction was initiated with undue aggression, guns drawn within seconds of approach, screaming, and immediate attempts to pull Dexter from his vehicle. For a seatbelt violation.

Plainclothes tactical teams must not be allowed to engage in pretextual traffic stops and stop-and-frisk tactics while 911 calls across the city consistently go unanswered. That there is an active COPA investigation into this same tactical team due to their conduct just 1 month before this fatal shooting underscores the fact that the existing mechanisms of accountability are lacking - that is why many of us marched to pass the ordinance that created the Community Commission for Public Safety and (Police) Accountability (CCPSA).

Wording in the ordinance that withholds the power of the CCPSA Commission to directly hire and fire the police superintendent undercuts any real authority it should have over the Department. Constitutional policing is left at the discretion of individual actors, and the Department has proven its inability or unwillingness to self-govern. Without consequences enforced for bad actions there will never be systemic accountability.

When Laquan McDonald was killed the Chicago Police Department was handed down a mandatory Consent Decree meant to reform the Department and address a pattern of over-policing Black communities. The reforms were intended to protect people from negative encounters with the police, especially young Black and Latinx people for whom the risk of such encounters is grave.

Five years later, CPD is only in 5% compliance with mandated reforms, meaning that at this rate it will be 100 years before we see change. Chicago does not have that kind of time. 16 shots and a coverup has become 96 shots and complacency.

To say that these issues undermine public confidence in CPD would be an understatement.

As we speak, the City of Chicago is facing a lawsuit by the ACLU of Illinois to end the Chicago Police Department's practice of racially discriminatory traffic stops. We must also address the policy inadequacies that allow a tactical team under investigation for misconduct to remain in a position of power and authority, free to inflict violence on a community beleaguered by over-policing and disinvestment. We pledge to work with CCPSA Commissioners to achieve reform, not in 100 years, but now - before another person is harmed. We call on our communities to work with us, and to hold us accountable.

COMMUNITY AND ADVOCACY GROUPS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS CALL FOR JUSTICE FOR DEXTER REED AND AN END TO PRETEXTUAL TRAFFIC STOPS

April 10, 2024

Yesterday we learned details about how Dexter Reed was tragically killed by Chicago Police Department officers during a traffic stop in Humboldt Park. This disturbing death highlights the urgent need to reassess how traffic stops are conducted in Chicago, particularly in communities already experiencing the legacy of failed public policy that has led to over-policing, segregation, and divestment.

Impact for Equity and the Free2Move Coalition's [2023 Traffic Stops Data Report](#) reveals alarming realities about traffic stops: in 2023 Chicago Police Department made over 537,000 traffic stops, with the highest number of them concentrated in the 11th Police District, where this incident occurred. For example, in that Police District, CPD conducted 56,301 stops in 2023, even though only 55,746 drivers live there. Citywide, Black drivers are six times more likely to be stopped compared to their white counterparts, and the vast majority of CPD's traffic stops are for minor traffic violations. Such disparities erode trust between law enforcement and communities of color, fail to keep communities safe, and perpetuate systemic injustices.

Despite their widespread use, the vast majority of CPD's traffic stops do not lead to CPD finding any evidence of criminal activity whatsoever. In 2023 there were no arrests made in over 97% of traffic stops. What's clear is that traffic stops are not an effective tool to stop violence. In fact, traffic stops continue to be the most common event type where an officer points their weapon. Unfortunately, the use of force at a traffic stop happens far too often, and almost all uses of force are against people of color. In 2023, 95% of uses of force at traffic stops were against people of color, and 78% were against Black people.

Impact for Equity and the Free2Move Coalition are working to create a safer, more racially equitable system of traffic safety in Chicago. Over the last year, we have called on Mayor Johnson, Superintendent Snelling, and the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability to adopt [our policy platform](#) and put an end to CPD's practice of making pretextual traffic stops altogether and to limit traffic stops for low-level offenses. If CPD had adopted this policy, this incident may have been prevented. The City of Chicago has the power to end these kinds of traffic stops today. Any delay only continues to put our communities at risk. We deserve swift and transformative policy change now.

This stop should never have happened and there is no justification for the devastating harm that occurred. We extend our condolences to Dexter Reed's family and community for this irreconcilable loss of life. The Reed family is currently fundraising funeral expenses on [GoFundMe](#).

Please read the Free2Move Coalition and Impact for Equity's [joint traffic stop report here](#).

Learn more about Free2Move's [three prong policy platform here](#).

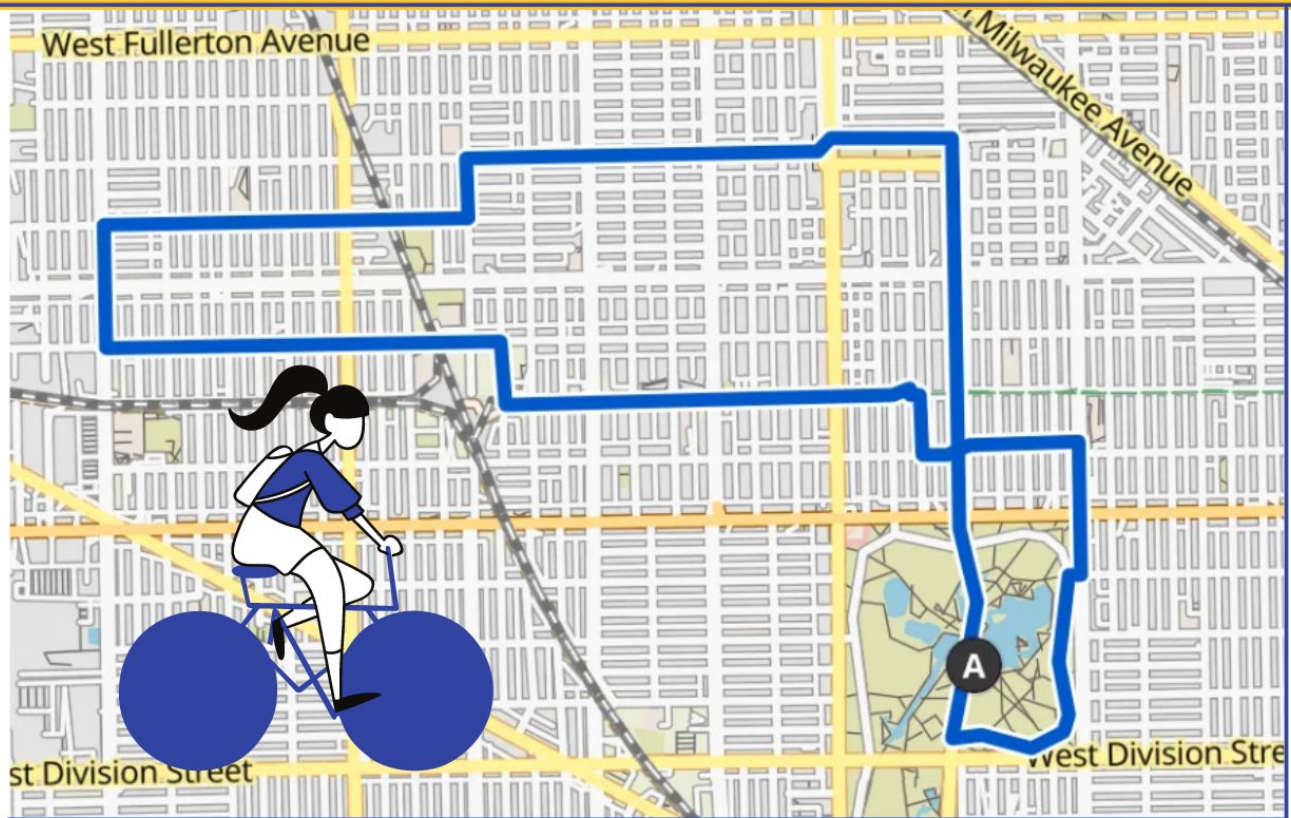
Signatories:

Access Living of Metropolitan Chicago
Active Transportation Alliance
Alderman Daniel La Spata, 1st Ward
Alderwoman Maria Hadden, 49th Ward
Alees Edwards, District Councilor –
11th Police District
Alexander Perez, District Councilor –
2nd Police District
Anthony Bryant, District Councilor –
3rd Police District
Better Streets Chicago
BYP100
Cannabis Equity Illinois Coalition
Chicago Alliance Against Racist and
Political Repression (CAARPR)
Chicago Appleseed Center for Fair Courts
Chicagoland Disabled People of Color
Coalition (Chicagoland DPOCC)
Color of Change
Community Renewal Society
David Orlikoff, District Councilor –
14th Police District
Deondre Rutues, District Councilor –
15th Police District

Elizabeth A. Rochford, District Councilor –
17th Police District
End Permanent Punishments
Erin Vogel, District Councilor –
9th Police District
Equiticity
Equity and Transformation
First Defense Legal Aid
Free2Move Coalition
Good Kids Mad City
Jewish Council on Urban Affairs
Impact for Equity
Leonardo Quintero, District Councilor –
12th Police District
Metropolitan Planning Council
Network 49
ONE Northside
Ponchita Moore, District Councilor –
5th Police District
Southwest Organizing Project (SWOP)
#StopShotSpotter Coalition
Workers Center for Racial Justice



CONNECTING NEIGHBORHOODS: FROM HUMBOLDT PARK TO HERMOSA



Meeting Point:

Humboldt Park Boathouse

1301 N Humboldt Dr, Chicago, IL 60622

May 18th, 2024

Bike Ride at 9:00 AM

Free Lunch at 11:30 AM



**JESSIE
FUENTES**
26TH WARD
ALDERPERSON



**25TH POLICE
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

14th



District Council
Community Commission for
Public Safety and Accountability



ANTHONY
QUEZADA
COOK COUNTY
COMMISSIONER

