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CITY OF CHICAGO
CITY COUNCIL

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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS
IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE RIGHTS
(CHAIRPERSON)
TRANSPORTATION
(VICE-CHAIRPERSON)
BUDGET
COMMITTEES AND RULES
PUBLIC SAFETY
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WAY

SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE RIGHTS
SUBJECT MATTER HEARING/COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD OCTOBER 15, 2026 AT 10:30AM

ITEMS

1. October 15 2026 Committee Meeting Notice
2. October 15 2026 Committee Meeting Agenda of Matters
3. June 2026 Monthly Rule 45 Report
4. July 2026 Monthly Rule 45 Report
5. District Councilor Welcoming City Working Group Presentation for CIRR Hearing, October 15, 2026
6. Timeline of District Councilor Group Advocacy for Commission Hearing on CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement
7. District Councilor Request for Commission Hearing on CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement, November 13, 2025
8. Commission Statement on Plans for Hearing on CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement, January 16, 2026
9. District Councilor Petitioner Input for Commission Hearing on CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement, January 30, 2026
10. District Councilor Letter of Recommendation for Commission Hearing on CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement. March 13, 2026
11. District Councilor Welcoming City Group Recommendations to Commission for CPD Superintendent Search, September 18, 2026
12. District Councilor Welcoming City Group Letter to Commission and Mayor's Office of Community Safety re: ICE in CPD Parking Lots, September 30, 2026
13. District Councilor Immigration Resources Toolkit
14. Commission Timeline: CPD's interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement, CCPSA
15. Opening Remarks, CCPSA Commissioners
16. CCSAO Federal Immigration Enforcement Protocol Analysis, CCPSA
17. Federal Immigration Summary Memo, July 14 2026, CCPSA

18. IAC Final Report Summary, CCPSA, July 9, 2026
19. Immigration Law Guidance to Law Enforcement, CCPSA
20. Memo on Recent Policy Developments, CCPSA, July 31, 2026
21. Multi-Jurisdiction Police and Immigration Enforcement Police Summary, CCPSA
22. Welcoming City Ordinance Legal Analysis and Summary, CCPSA, February 20, 2016
23. SME Interview Summaries, CCPSA
24. CCPSA Commissioner Letter of Support on COPA Amendment, January 21, 2026
25. CCPSA Information Request to CPD, February 10, 2026
26. COPA Response to CCPSA Request for Information, February 22, 2026
27. CCPSA Information Request 2026-0001 on CPD Executive Order Guidance, March 4, 2026
28. CCPSA Memo #006(3)-2026-CCPSA, Request for Information, ICE Inquiries, March 13, 2026
29. CCPSA Recommendations to Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety, April 3, 2026
30. OIG Response to CCPSA's April 3, 2026 Written Recommendation, April 15, 2026
31. CCPSA Information Request Follow up on questions regarding CPD and federal immigration enforcement, May 7, 2026
32. CCPSA Memo #006(9)-2026-CCPSA, ICE Inquiry Follow Up Letter, July 17, 2026
33. CCPSA Memo #010(7)-2026-CCPSA, CCPSA Request re: Executive Order 2026-1, July 17, 2026
34. CCPSA Information Request Re: Parking Lots and ICE, October 13, 2026
35. Executive Order 2025-8, Prohibiting the Use of City Parking Lots, Vacant Lots, and Garages for Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging Areas, Processing Locations, or Operations Bases
36. CPD General Order G08-01, Complaint and Disciplinary System
37. CPD General Order G02-02, First Amendment Rights
38. CPD General Order G03-08, Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment
39. CPD General Order G04-07, Preliminary Investigations: Traffic Crashes
40. CPD General Order G08-05, Prohibition of Retaliation
41. CPD General Order G02-01, Protection of Human Rights
42. CPD General Order G07-03, Vehicle Towing and Relocation Operations
43. CPD Special Order S06-14-03, Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status
44. CPD Bulletin on Large Street Gatherings
45. CPD Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency Form

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FINANCE
FINANCE : SUBCOMMITTEE ON REVENUE
PUBLIC SAFETY
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

September 30, 2026

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Chicago City Council
Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights

will hold a meeting on **Thursday, October 15, 2026 at 10:30 AM**
in the **Room 201A, 2nd Floor, City Hall, 121 North LaSalle Street - Chicago, IL**
60602

Votes may be taken.

Written public comment on any of the items listed on the Agenda
will be accepted at CIRR@cityofchicago.org
until 10:30 AM on Wednesday, October 14, 2026.

Copies of the Agenda of Matters to be considered at this meeting will be made
available electronically on the [Chicago City Clerk's website](#).

Sincerely,

Andre Vasquez, Jr., Chair
Committee on Immigrant and
Refugee Rights

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**AGENDA OF MATTERS
CONSIDERED
BY THE
Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights
Thursday, October 15, 2026
10:30**

Room 201A, 2nd Floor, City Hall, 121 North LaSalle Street - Chicago, IL 60602

Roll Call(s)

Quorum

Attendance

Monthly Rule 45 Report

Approval of the June 2026 and July 2026 Rule 45 Report

Subject Matter Hearing

Subject Matter Hearing on the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA)'s oversight efforts on Chicago Police Department (CPD) interaction with federal immigration enforcement

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**COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE RIGHTS
MONTHLY RULE 45 REPORT
JUNE 2026**

Pursuant to Rule 45 of the City of Chicago Rules of Order, the **Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights** submits the following Monthly Report for June 2026.

REFERRED MATTERS

1. [R2026-0025433](#)

REPORTS AND MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

1. June 11 2026 Committee Meeting Notice
2. June 11 2026 Committee Meeting Agenda of Matters
3. [R2026-0025433](#)
4. "History & Current State of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)," NIJC
5. THE DREAM US Presentation
6. Testimony of Susana Salgado

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

The Committee received no public comments.

COMMITTEE MEETING: JUNE 11, 2026

On June 11, 2026 at 10:15 AM, the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights held a Committee Meeting in 2nd Floor City Council Chambers.

ROLL CALL

A quorum was established.

The following members were present: Chair Vasquez (40), Alderperson Dowell (3), Alderperson Rodriguez (22), Alderperson Taliaferro (29), Alderperson Cruz (30), Alderperson Cardona (31), Alderperson Rodriguez-Sanchez (33), Alderperson Manaa-Hoppenworth (48)

The following members requested and were granted a virtual option to attend via Rule 59:
Aldersperson Gutierrez (14)

The following members were not present: Vice Chair Taylor (20), Aldersperson Fuentes (26), Aldersperson Quezada (35), Aldersperson Knudsen (43), Aldersperson Hadden (49)

PUBLIC COMMENT

The following public speakers were each given three minutes to provide their testimony:

- George Blakemore
- Nora Rowely
- Daniela Ortiz
- Claudia Marchan
- Carolina Cifuentes
- Peter Zigterman
- Kevin Amoro
- Tiwon Sims
- Any Huamani
- Maeve Eldir

THE COMMITTEE ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

MONTHLY RULE 45 REPORT

1. Approval of the May 2026 Rule 45 Report
Recommended to Pass: Passed by the Committee

RESOLUTIONS

The following speakers provided testimony in support of the resolution below:

- Susana Salgado, Director of Youth Program at Centro Romero
- Cecelia Mendoza, Associate Director of Government Relations at National Immigrant Justice Center
- Sofia Chunga Pizarro, Program Coordinator, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
- Gaby Pacheco, President of The DREAM US and Dr. Hyein Lee, COO from The DREAM US

The following resolution was then voted upon:

- [R2026-0025433](#), Expression of support for preservation and expansion of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program protections
Recommended to Pass by Committee: Passed By Committee

A complete recap of the meeting can be found at
<https://vimeo.com/showcase/8928487?video=1200250847>

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Vasquez asked for a motion to adjourn. Alderperson Rodriguez-Sanchez so moved. Hearing no objections, Chairman Vasquez adjourned the meeting.

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**COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE RIGHTS
MONTHLY RULE 45 REPORT
JULY 2026**

Pursuant to Rule 45 of the City of Chicago Rules of Order, the **Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights** submits the following Monthly Report for July 2026.

REFERRED MATTERS

REPORTS AND MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

1. July 17 2026 Committee Meeting Notice
2. July 17 2026 Committee Meeting Agenda of Matters
3. IMRR Presentation: City Council Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights Hearing, July 17, 2026
4. City Council Committee on Immigrant & Refugee Rights Hearing Presentation, IMRR
5. Street Vendors Association Statement
6. CCPSA Statement
7. Inside ICEAir: Flight Attendants on Deportation Planes Say Disaster Is "Only a Matter of
8. Time," ProPublica
9. ICE Deportation Flights Are Getting Longer and Crueler, Mother Jones
10. OMNI ICE for Chicago Flight Lists
11. Parking meter hearing delayed amid debate over Stonepeak deal, Crains Chicago Business

WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

The Committee received the following public comments:

1. Hello Alderman Vasquez, and the CIRR,

I am writing as a District Councilor from the 17th District where my constituents continue to have concerns about ICE and how they are behaving in our community and that the CPD does not appear to be serving or protecting us.

My community is concerned and disappointed that there has been a delay in the implementation of the Executive Order 2026-01. The CCPSA has communicated that it is still under review but months have passed and we have heard nothing. When there was a recent incident in Albany Park where ICE crashed into a vehicle and an agent dropped a bullet magazine, the investigation was closed and the community does not feel that they got clear answers.

It is reported that the Department will not be at the Committee meeting today to answer our questions. That is disturbing because public safety depends on our community members feeling safe and feeling that if they report crime that the authorities will take action. They feel that they are being targeted and nothing is being done despite living in a Welcoming City. I urge this Committee, the Mayor's office and the CPD to provide the residents of my district and the entire city with answers on how they are holding ICE accountable as the Executive Order requires.

-Beth Rochford, 17th District Council Member

2. Good morning. I am Micaela Cayton Garrido, staff attorney with Ascend Justice, and I am here today to express our profound concern about ICE activity in and around courthouses in Cook County.

The mission of Ascend Justice is to empower people impacted by gender-based violence or the child welfare system. We use the legal system to help people find safety and stability after abuse and trauma. As part of this essential work, we help immigrants who have been victims of crimes, abuse, and trafficking apply for asylum, green cards, visas, and other US immigration status. Through a new initiative, we also provide technical assistance and community outreach about the intersection of immigration and domestic violence to other agencies and community stakeholders.

And at our walk-in clinic at the Cook County Domestic Violence Courthouse, we help people every day get Orders of Protection from their abusers. So we have seen first-hand the chilling impact on the willingness of both victims and witnesses of crimes to come to courthouses where federal agents lie in wait.

We are deeply concerned by ICE activity in and around the courthouses in Cook County. These include not just blatant ICE activities, such as the illegal warrantless arrests last month in the Bridgeview courthouse, but also surreptitious activity of ICE agents intercepting individuals en route to or from the courthouses. ICE agents coming to the courthouse and staying on the premises scares people away, including the very people who need help the most, like Ascend Justice clients.

ICE enforcement is deadly: not just due to the condition in ICE detention centers, but also with ICE activity in communities, as the nation has yet again heartbreakingly witnessed the past week with the deaths of two innocent individuals in Maine and Texas. We need to find a way to prevent ICE's deadly, illegal activity in the city of Chicago. We call upon the City and the Committee to remind law enforcement officials in the courthouse of their responsibility to ensure the courthouses remain safe zones for all, to refrain from aiding and abetting ICE activity, and to keep people going to and from Illinois courts safe.

-Micaela Cayton Garrido, Staff Attorney, Ascend Justice

3. How can we put pressure on the Chicago Police Department to do the right thing and begin charging ICE/the fed government over their behavior during incidents here?

-Ellen Palmer

4. To the Members of the Committee,

Introduction: My name is Michael Bienesntock, and I am a retired teacher. My ancestors immigrated from Poland, Ukraine, and Lithuania in the late 1890s. During World War II, some of my relatives perished in the Holocaust. I am also the author of *Love and Hope Have No Borders: An Interfaith Story* about a Jewish man who falls in love with a Muslim nurse in a Syrian Refugee camp. This book was partly inspired by my father, who attended school in both Israel and Lebanon and served in the U.S. Army in Egypt.

I am writing this letter in support of immigrants. I also offer a comprehensive plan to resolve immigration problems. The scale of global displacement today is unprecedented, and the moral, economic, and historical reasons for welcoming newcomers are clearer than ever.

Introduction

More than **280 million people worldwide** live outside their country of birth, according to the United Nations. The United States remains one of the largest destinations, with **over 46 million foreign-born residents**, making up roughly **14% of the national population**. In Chicago alone, more than **1.7 million residents** are immigrants or the children of immigrants, forming one of the most diverse and economically vital metropolitan communities in the country. These figures are widely reported by organizations such as the UN, Pew Research Center, and the U.S. Census Bureau; I encourage the Committee to confirm them with trusted sources.

It is also important to recognize that the United States is, fundamentally, a nation of immigrants. With the exception of Native Americans, nearly every family in this country traces its roots to migration—whether voluntary or forced. Immigration is not an anomaly in American life; it is the foundation of it.

For refugees and asylum seekers, the stakes are even higher. When we deny entry or forcibly return individuals to their home countries—or redirect them to nations unable to guarantee their safety—we are not simply delaying their hopes. We are effectively condemning them to danger, instability, and in many cases, life-threatening conditions. The principle of non-refoulement exists for this reason: sending people back to harm is incompatible with the values the United States claims to uphold. Today, the government is designating the home country as the problem

rather than looking at the individual who seeks asylum.

Additionally, many undocumented immigrants already living in the United States are deeply woven into the fabric of our communities. They work long hours, contribute billions in taxes, support local economies, raise families, and participate in civic life. Their labor sustains industries ranging from agriculture to construction to hospitality. Their presence is not a burden; it is a source of strength. Creating humane, realistic pathways to legal status would acknowledge the contributions they already make and allow them to participate fully and safely in the society they help build. The United States has always been strongest when it chooses compassion over fear, opportunity over exclusion, and humanity over political convenience. I urge the Committee to expand refugee admissions, streamline asylum processing, and create fair, accessible legal pathways for immigrants who are already contributing to our communities. These actions are not only morally necessary—they are economically and historically aligned with the nation we aspire to be.

A Historical contrast.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is dutifully recognized as playing a major role in defeating the Nazis. Yet people do not often judge him for his stance on immigration of the Jewish people.

His administration did not allow most European Jews to enter the United States during the 1930s and early 1940s because of a combination of political pressure, restrictive immigration laws, widespread antisemitism, economic fears, and national-security anxieties. Historians widely agree that these factors—working together—resulted in the U.S. admitting only a fraction of the people who were desperately trying to escape Nazi persecution. You should confirm details with trusted historical sources such as the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the National Archives, or major academic historians.

The U.S. immigration system at the time was governed by the 1924 Immigration Act, which set extremely low quotas for immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe—regions where most European Jews lived. These quotas were not increased even as the Nazi threat grew. The State Department often under filled the quotas, adding extra layers of bureaucracy that slowed or blocked applications.

This was not a policy created by FDR, but his administration chose not to challenge it.

Widespread antisemitism and xenophobia in the U.S. (just as there are today)

Public opinion in the 1930s was strongly opposed to admitting refugees, especially Jews. Polls from the era show that **over 60% of Americans** opposed allowing more Jewish immigrants. Antisemitic stereotypes and conspiracy theories were common in newspapers, churches, and political speeches. Many Americans believed Jews would “take jobs” or “change American culture.” FDR was a politician deeply attuned to public opinion, and he rarely took positions that risked major political backlash.

Economic fears during the Great Depression

The U.S. was still recovering from the Depression. Many Americans feared that immigrants would compete for scarce jobs, and Labor unions and some business groups opposed refugee admissions for economic reasons.

FDR's administration worried that opening immigration would trigger political and economic resistance at a fragile moment.

National-security concerns during WWII

After the war began, the State Department—especially officials like Breckinridge Long—argued that refugees might include “enemy agents.” These claims were not supported by evidence, but they were used to justify slowing or blocking visas. Security fears became a convenient political cover for restrictive policies.

Bureaucratic obstruction inside the State Department

Historians have documented that certain officials intentionally made the process harder. They added paperwork requirements, delayed approvals. And instructed consulates to “postpone” or “suspend” visa processing.

This meant that even people who technically qualified under the quota system were often denied.

FDR’s political calculations

FDR did take some actions to help refugees—such as allowing some temporary visas and supporting limited rescue efforts—but he **never pushed Congress** to expand quotas or create a large-scale refugee program.

Most historians conclude that: He feared political backlash, prioritized domestic stability and wartime unity, and did not see refugee rescue as a central wartime objective.

A tragic example: The MS *St. Louis*

In 1939, the MS *St. Louis*, carrying more than 900 Jewish refugees, was denied entry to the U.S. after Cuba refused them.

The ship was forced back to Europe.

Many passengers later died in the Holocaust.

This event has become a symbol of U.S. inaction.

Partly, as a result of these actions, 9 million people were killed by the nazis which included six million Jews. Sednign some immigrants back to their home or other country will surely result in their deaths.

All of this parallels what is happening today with immigrants regardless of the country they come from.

A Comprehensive Plan.

A Plan for Illinois and Chicago.

Illinois and Chicago have been on the front lines of America’s immigration story. From the buses arriving from the southern border to the shelters stretched beyond capacity, our state and city have seen both the human need and the logistical strain up close. We’ve responded with compassion—expanding shelter beds, coordinating services, and building new systems to support new arrivals and longtime residents experiencing homelessness.

But compassion alone is not enough. We need **structure**. We need a model that is fair, lawful, and sustainable—one that helps migrants become contributing members of our communities instead of leaving them stuck in limbo.

Illinois and Chicago are uniquely positioned to pioneer such a model: **state–city integration campuses** that provide temporary housing, legal orientation, and employment pathways on repurposed state or federal properties, including portions of underused military or training facilities. This would not be a detention system. It would be a **transition and training system**—a bridge from arrival to full participation in civic and economic life. This plan could also be done at the federal level.

Building on what Illinois and Chicago already started

In recent years, the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago have worked together to unify shelter systems and better serve both new arrivals and residents experiencing homelessness. That collaboration shows something important: when state and city leaders

coordinate, we can create systems that are more equitable, efficient, and humane. Integration campuses would be the next step in that evolution. Instead of scattering services across dozens of sites, Illinois and Chicago could create **purpose-built campuses** where migrants:

- Live in safe, supervised housing
- Receive medical and mental health care
- Learn English and basic U.S. law
- Understand their rights and responsibilities
- Prepare for work in local industries

This is not about separating migrants from the rest of society. It's about **preparing them** to join it successfully.

Partnering with Illinois employers to fill real workforce needs

Illinois has deep roots in manufacturing, logistics, food processing, health care, and emerging tech. Many employers struggle to find enough workers. Integration campuses could become **talent pipelines** for these industries.

Companies could partner with the state and city to:

- Offer paid training and apprenticeships on or near the campuses
- Teach job-specific skills—welding, HVAC, logistics, food service, coding, and more
- Hire successful participants into long-term positions once they transition into the community

Workers would be protected by Illinois and federal labor laws, paid fair wages, and supported by case managers and social workers. Employers would gain reliable, trained employees. Communities would gain new neighbors who arrive with skills, structure, and support.

Respecting Chicago's Welcoming City values while restoring order

Chicago's Welcoming City policies are built on a simple principle: people should not live in fear of seeking services or calling the police because of their immigration status. Integration campuses would honor that principle while adding something we urgently need—**predictable pathways and clear expectations**.

Participants would:

- Be informed of their legal options and obligations
- Receive help navigating asylum, humanitarian parole, or other lawful pathways
- Be evaluated on engagement, behavior, and progress
- Move forward toward more stable status if they meet the standards

Those who commit serious violent acts would face due process under existing law. No one would be deported by administrative whim. The rule of law would apply, as it should, to everyone. **A state-city model that makes fiscal sense**

Illinois and Chicago have already spent hundreds of millions responding to emergency migration. Much of that money has gone to short-term fixes: temporary shelters, emergency services, and crisis management.

Integration campuses would be **planned investments** rather than emergency expenditures. By consolidating housing, services, and training in a few well-designed sites, the state and city could:

- Reduce duplication of services
- Improve coordination among agencies and nonprofits
- Create clearer timelines for shelter stays and transitions
- Generate long-term economic benefits through workforce participation

This is not about spending more; it's about spending **smarter**.

A chance for Illinois and Chicago to lead the nation

Illinois and Chicago have a long history of welcoming newcomers—from European immigrants

in the early 20th century to today's arrivals from Latin America, Africa, Asia, and beyond. We know how to build communities out of diversity. We know how to turn struggle into opportunity. By creating integration campuses, Illinois and Chicago could offer the country a new model: one that is **firm but fair**, **structured but compassionate**, and deeply rooted in our shared belief that people can grow, learn, and contribute when given a real chance.

They often say that Chicago is a city of neighborhoods, and Illinois is a state of communities. The question before us is whether we will invite new arrivals into those communities with intention and clarity—or leave them to navigate chaos on their own.

A campus-based integration system would send a powerful message:

Next I present a Federal plan

Program overview

Name: Federal Integration Campus Program (FICP) **Purpose:** Repurpose selected, non-critical portions of U.S. military installations into civilian-run integration campuses that provide: The Federal Integration Campus Program (FICP) establishes a lawful, humane, and economically productive system for managing migrant intake by repurposing selected, non-critical portions of U.S. military installations into civilian-run integration campuses. These campuses provide temporary housing, legal orientation, employment training, and structured pathways toward lawful permanent residency and eventual citizenship. The program is designed to enhance national security, reduce strain on local jurisdictions, and support workforce development while upholding constitutional protections and due process.

Section 1 — Legislative Authority

Congress shall authorize the FICP through a dedicated statute under the following authorities:

Homeland Security Act of 2002 (expanded authority for DHS to manage migrant intake and integration).

Economy Act (31 U.S.C. §1535) enabling interagency support between DoD and DHS.

Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) amendments establishing a new “FICP Conditional Residency Category.”

Appropriations Act establishing annual funding for capital and operational costs.

Labor and Workforce Innovation Act provisions enabling federal–corporate apprenticeship partnerships.

The legislation will provide:

Temporary housing for migrants in legal proceedings

Legal and civic orientation toward lawful status and eventual citizenship

Employment and skills training via corporate and nonprofit partnerships

Continuous, humane evaluation and support

Clear pathways to lawful permanent residency and, later, citizenship

All operations are civilian-led, with the Department of Defense (DoD) acting only as landlord and logistics provider.

Legal and governance framework

Lead agencies

Department of Homeland Security (DHS): Overall program authority; intake, security, and immigration proceedings.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): Legal status processing, green cards, and naturalization.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): Health care, mental health, social services.

Department of Labor (DOL): Labor standards, apprenticeships, workplace protections.

Department of Defense (DoD): Provides land, utilities, and base-adjacent infrastructure; no direct role in migrant supervision.

Key legal pillars

Use of bases: Authorized via interagency agreements (e.g., Economy Act, Defense Support of Civil Authorities).

Due process: No automatic deportation; all removal decisions follow existing immigration law and court processes.

Non-discrimination: Equal treatment regardless of nationality, ethnicity, or religion.

Labor law compliance: All work is paid, taxed, and protected under federal and state labor laws.

Independent oversight: Inspector General reviews, congressional reporting, and civil society advisory boards.

Campus design and operations

Physical layout

Each Integration Campus includes:

Housing units: Dorm-style or modular housing with family sections and single-adult sections.

Health facilities: Clinic, mental health center, and emergency care access.

Education spaces: Classrooms for ESL, civics, and vocational training.

Workspaces: On-site workshops, light manufacturing areas, and office spaces for partner companies.

Community areas: Dining halls, recreation spaces, worship/quiet rooms, and outdoor areas.

Administrative hub: Offices for case managers, social workers, legal aid, and federal staff.

Capacity and scale

Pilot phase: 3–5 campuses, each housing 3,000–5,000 migrants.

Full scale (if successful): Up to 50,000–75,000 total capacity across multiple sites.

Program phases for participants

Phase 1: Intake and stabilization (0–3 months)

Legal intake: Identity verification, background checks, and initial immigration case assessment.

Health screening: Physical and mental health evaluation; urgent care as needed.

Orientation: Explanation of rights, responsibilities, campus rules, and program structure.

Placement: Assignment to housing, ESL level, and initial skills assessment.

Phase 2: Integration and training (3–12 months)

Daily/weekly structure:

ESL classes: 2–3 hours per day.

Civics and law education:

U.S. legal basics (criminal law, civil rights, workplace rules).

Constitution, branches of government, voting, and community norms.

Vocational training and work:

On-site employment with partner companies (manufacturing, logistics, food processing, trades, tech support).

Apprenticeships and certifications (HVAC, welding, electrical, coding, etc.).

Support services:

Social workers, counselors, and case managers.

Conflict resolution and nonviolence training.

Phase 3: Conditional residency pathway (12–18 months)

For participants who:

- Attend required classes
- Maintain nonviolent conduct
- Follow campus rules
- Show consistent work performance

They may be:

- Recommended for lawful permanent residency (green card) under a special statutory category created by Congress for FICP graduates. Matched with community sponsors or employers in receiving communities.

Released from campus into the broader community with continued case management for a defined period (e.g., 12 months). **Phase 4: Naturalization (3–5 years after green card)**

After meeting residency requirements, participants may:

- Apply for citizenship.
- Take the naturalization exam (with preparation provided).
- Complete interview and oath ceremony.

Evaluation and accountability system

Individual evaluation

Each participant has:

- Case manager: Tracks progress, attendance, and legal status.
- Social worker: Monitors well-being, family dynamics, and mental health.
- Work supervisor: Provides performance feedback and skills assessments.

Criteria:

- Compliance: Adherence to campus rules and laws.
- Engagement: Participation in classes and work.
- Behavior: Nonviolence, conflict resolution, respect for others.
- Progress: Language improvement, skills acquisition, and civic understanding.

Handling serious misconduct

Nonviolent infractions: Addressed with counseling, warnings, and restorative measures.

Violent or dangerous behavior:

- Immediate safety response.
- Formal investigation.
- Legal proceedings as required.

Possible transfer to more secure facilities or, after due process, removal from the U.S.

No one is deported solely on administrative discretion; all actions follow existing law and court oversight.

Program-level oversight

Quarterly reports to Congress: Capacity, outcomes, costs, and incidents.

Independent review boards: Include legal experts, community leaders, and human rights organizations.

Public transparency: Regular summaries and data dashboards (with privacy protections).

Federal budget blueprint (pilot phase)

These are rough, policy-level estimates to make the concept concrete.

1. Capital costs (per campus)

Base conversion and construction:

Renovation of existing structures, modular housing, utilities upgrades.

Approx. \$150–\$250 million per campus (depending on size and condition).

Education and work facilities:

Classrooms, workshops, IT infrastructure.

Approx. \$30–\$50 million per campus.

Total capital per campus:

Roughly \$180–\$300 million.

For 5 pilot campuses:

\$900 million–\$1.5 billion in one-time capital costs.

2. Annual operating costs (per campus)

Per-person annual cost for housing, food, health care, education, and administration in similar federal facilities often ranges around

\$30,000–\$50,000. Average per-person annual cost: \$40,000

Campus capacity: 4,000 people

Annual operating per campus:

$$4,000 \times \$40,000 = \$160,000,000$$

So about \$160 million per campus per year.

For 5 campuses:

\$800 million per year in operating costs.

3. Program-wide annual budget (pilot)

Operating: $\approx$ \$800 million

Capital amortization (over 10 years):

If total capital is \$1.2 billion, amortized $\approx$ \$120 million/year.

Total annual budget (pilot): $\approx$ \$920 million–\$1 billion.

4. Funding sources

DHS appropriation: Primary funding line for FICP.

HHS and DOL contributions: For health, social services, and training.

DoD cost-sharing: Limited to infrastructure and utilities.

Corporate partnerships:

Companies pay wages and may contribute to training infrastructure.

Tax incentives for participation

(e.g., credits for certified training and hiring graduates). **Corporate and**

employment framework

Corporate participation model

Voluntary enrollment: Companies apply to join the FICP Workforce Partnership.

On-site operations:

Manufacturing, logistics, call centers, food processing, or tech support.

Must meet safety and labor standards.

This would allow for jobs in China to be performed in the United States.

Wages and protections:

Participants are paid at least local minimum wage (ideally higher).

Covered by workers' compensation, OSHA, and anti-discrimination laws.

Training-to-hire pipeline:

Companies commit to hiring a percentage of successful campus graduates into off-campus jobs. **Safeguards against exploitation**

Independent labor monitors.

Clear complaint mechanisms.

Penalties and removal from the program for violating labor standards.

Political and community strategy

Messaging

Frame the program as:

Orderly, humane management of migration.

Economic opportunity: Filling labor shortages with trained, vetted workers.

Security and stability: Structured, supervised campuses instead of ad hoc overcrowded facilities. Values-based: Reflecting American commitments to law, fairness, and opportunity. **Community**

integration

Partner with local governments and nonprofits to:

Prepare receiving communities.

Offer mentorship and support networks.

Encourage hiring of graduates.

Implementation timeline (pilot)

Year 1

Legislative authorization and funding.

Site selection and interagency agreements.

Design and construction/renovation.

Development of curricula and corporate partnership framework.

Year 2

Open first 2–3 campuses.

Begin intake and Phase 1–2 programming.

Establish oversight boards and reporting systems.

Years 3–4

Full pilot operation across all campuses.

First cohort reaches Phase 3 (conditional residency).

Evaluation of outcomes: employment rates, compliance, community integration.

Year 5

Congressional review.

Decision on expansion, modification, or sunset.
Possible scaling to additional campuses or integration into broader immigration reform. Below is a **fully structured, formal policy proposal** written in the style of a federal legislative and administrative blueprint. It is formatted as if intended for congressional staff, executive agencies, and policy stakeholders. It avoids political advocacy and stays within legal and constitutional boundaries. Please confirm details with trust

Section 2 —

Program Governance

Lead Agencies

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) — Program authority, intake, security, and compliance.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) — Legal status processing, green card issuance, and naturalization.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) — Health care, mental health, and social services.

Department of Labor (DOL) — Workplace protections, apprenticeships, and labor compliance.

Department of Defense (DoD) — Infrastructure, utilities, and logistical support only.

Oversight Mechanisms

Quarterly reporting to Congress on capacity, outcomes, incidents, and expenditures.

Independent Oversight Board composed of legal experts, civil society representatives, and community leaders.

Inspector General audits for compliance, safety, and financial integrity.

Section 3 — Campus Infrastructure and Operations

Campus Locations

DoD shall identify 3–5 pilot sites meeting the following criteria:

Non-critical operational status

Adequate existing infrastructure

Proximity to workforce partners and receiving communities

Environmental and logistical suitability

Campus Components

Residential Housing: Modular units and renovated barracks with family and single-adult sections.

Medical Facilities: Clinics, mental health centers, and emergency care access.

Education Centers: ESL classrooms, civics instruction rooms, and vocational training labs.

Workforce Facilities: Workshops, light manufacturing spaces, logistics hubs, and corporate training centers.

Administrative Offices: Case management, legal aid, social services, and federal staff.

Community Areas: Dining halls, recreation spaces, quiet rooms, and outdoor areas.

Section 4 — Participant Pathway

Phase 1 — Intake & Stabilization (0–3 months)

Identity verification and background checks

Health and mental health screening

Legal orientation and explanation of rights

ESL placement and skills assessment

Assignment to housing and case manager

Phase 2 — Integration & Training (3–12 months)

Daily programming includes:

- ESL instruction (2–3 hours/day)

- Civics and legal education

- Vocational training (manufacturing, trades, logistics, tech support)

- Paid employment with corporate partners

- Social services including counseling and conflict resolution

All employment is governed by federal and state labor laws.

Phase 3 — Conditional Residency (12–18 months)

Participants demonstrating:

- Compliance with campus rules

- Nonviolent behavior

- Consistent work performance

- Engagement in education programs

may be recommended for:

- FICP Conditional Residency Status**

- Placement into receiving communities**

- Employment continuation with partner companies**

Phase 4 — Lawful Permanent Residency & Citizenship (3–5 years)

Upon meeting statutory residency requirements, participants may apply for:

- Lawful permanent residency (green card)

- Naturalization exam

- Citizenship interview and oath ceremony

Section 5 — Evaluation and Conduct Standards

Evaluation Criteria

- Attendance and participation

- Workplace performance

- Language acquisition

- Civic understanding

- Behavioral compliance

- Community engagement

Misconduct Procedures

Nonviolent infractions:

- Counseling, corrective plans, restorative practices.

Violent or dangerous behavior:

- Immediate safety response

- Formal investigation

- Due process under INA

- Possible transfer or removal following legal proceedings

No participant may be removed

from the United States without
lawful adjudication. **Section 6 —**

Corporate Partnership

Framework Participation

Requirements

Corporations may apply to join the

FICP Workforce Partnership

Program, agreeing to: Provide

paid employment and training

Maintain OSHA and labor law compliance

Offer apprenticeships and certifications

Contribute to training infrastructure

Consider hiring graduates post-release

Federal Incentives

Workforce development tax credits

Training reimbursement grants

Priority access to federal apprenticeship programs

Safeguards

Independent labor monitors

Worker complaint mechanisms

Penalties for violations, including removal from the program

Section 7 — Federal Budget Blueprint

Capital Costs (Pilot Phase)

Category Cost per Campus Total for 5 Campuses

Base conversion &

construction

\$150–\$250M

\$750M–\$1.25B

Education & workforce

facilities

\$30–\$50M

\$150M–\$250M **Total**

Capital \$180–\$300M

\$900M–\$1.5B

Annual Operating Costs

Assuming 4,000 participants per campus:

Per-person annual cost: ≈ \$40,000

Annual per campus: ≈ \$160M

Annual for 5 campuses: ≈ \$800M

Program-wide Annual Budget (Pilot)

Operating: ≈ **\$800M**

Capital amortization (10-year): ≈ **\$120M**

Total annual cost: ≈ **\$920M–\$1B**

Funding Sources

DHS appropriations

HHS and DOL contributions
DoD infrastructure support
Corporate partnership contributions

Section 8 — Implementation Timeline

Year 1

Congressional authorization
Site selection
Interagency agreements
Construction and renovation
Corporate partnership development

Year 2

Launch first 2–3 campuses
Begin intake and Phase 1–2 programming
Establish oversight mechanisms

Years 3–4

Full pilot operation
First cohort reaches conditional residency
Comprehensive program evaluation

Year 5

Congressional review
Decision on expansion or modification
Integration into broader immigration reform frameworks

Section 9 — Expected Outcomes

Reduced strain on border communities
Increased workforce participation in critical industries
Improved legal compliance and civic integration
Enhanced national security through structured intake
Transparent, humane, and orderly immigration management

Conclusion

The Federal Integration Campus Program provides a lawful, structured, and economically beneficial approach to migrant integration. By combining temporary housing, education, employment, and clear legal pathways, the United States can uphold its constitutional values while strengthening its workforce and improving national security.

-Michael Bienesntock

COMMITTEE MEETING: JULY 17, 2026

On July 17, 2026 at 10:15 AM, the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights held a Committee Meeting in Room 201A of City Hall.

ROLL CALL

A quorum was established.

The following members were present: Chair Vasquez (40), Alderperson Gutierrez (14), Alderperson Cruz (30), Alderperson Cardona (31), Alderperson Quezada (35), Alderperson Knudsen (43), Alderperson Manaa-Hoppenworth (48)

The following members requested and were granted a virtual option to attend via Rule 59: Alderperson Taliaferro (29), Alderperson Rodriguez-Sanchez (33)

The following members were not present: Vice Chair Taylor (20), Alderperson Dowell (3), Alderperson Rodriguez (22), Alderperson Fuentes (26), Alderperson Hadden (49)

PUBLIC COMMENT

The following public speakers were each given three minutes to provide their testimony:

- Kelly Howe
- Wendy Siegel, Indivisible Lincoln Square
- Noelle Clennon, Indivisible Lincoln Square
- Mary McCarthy, Indivisible Lincoln Square
- Micaela Cayton Garrido, Ascend Justice
- Noah Bazis, UIC Law
- Elianne Bahena, 10th District Councilor, CCPSA
- Maria Lourdes Ochoa, Street Vendors Association
- Juan Gama, Street Vendors Association
- Guillermo Flores
- Salvador Salas
- Clara Barrios

THE COMMITTEE ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

SUBJECT MATTER HEARING

The Committee held a subject matter hearing on the following agenda items:

1. Investigation process for DHS violations in Chicago, and how DHS-related Mayoral executive orders are being operationalized
2. Chicago Police Department enforcement of street vendor violations and related detainments and deportations
3. Proposed sale of Chicago Parking Meters to Stonepeak Partners, and their related financial interest in Omni Air International, facilitator of ICE deportation flights

The following speakers provided testimony:

- Jill Stevens, Deputy Chief, Chicago Police Department
- Beatriz Ponce de Leon, Deputy Mayor for the Mayor's Office of Immigrant, Migrant and Refugee Rights
- Sheila Bedi, Chief Strategy Officer & Counsel to the Mayor
- Maria Orozco, Street Vendors Association of Chicago
- Gillian Brockell, Journalist

A complete recap of the meeting can be found at: <https://vimeo.com/1210612137>

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Vasquez asked for a motion to adjourn. Alderperson Quezada so moved. Hearing no objections, Chairman Vasquez adjourned the meeting.

District Councilor Support for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

Erin Vogel - District Council 009

Elizabeth Rochford - District Council 017

October 15, 2026 Hearing of the City Council
Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights

Presentation Overview

- Background on CCPSA District Councils
- New Arrivals in CPD Stations
- Operation Midway Blitz
- DC Welcoming City Working Group
- Advocacy to the Commission
- Looking to the Future
- Q&A

Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

- Established 2021
- 7-Member Appointed Citywide Commission oversees CPD, COPA, Police Board
- 22 3-Member Elected District Councils
- First-ever Term of DCs: 2023-2027

District Councils: Local Focus

- Help residents raise “and work to address” policing and public safety concerns
- Develop community policing programs with residents and police
- Hold monthly check-ins with CPD District Command to work on issues (CPD G01-11)
- Request data, docs, info from CPD (G01-11)

District Councils: Citywide Focus

- Nominate Commission candidates
- Generate community input to Commission
- Send recommendations to Commission
- Propose annual Commission priorities
- Hold quarterly meetings on citywide trends
- Advocate via inter-DC working groups
- Request data, docs, info from CPD (G01-11)

DCs: Immigrant Support

- Address local concerns, including police interactions with “people of all immigrant statuses” (2-80-070a)
- Work to ensure perspectives and experiences of non-citizens reflected in DC work (2-80-070h)

Immigrant Support: Timeline

- New arrivals in police stations
- Immigration resources toolkit
- Operation Midway Blitz
- Advocacy for Commission hearing
- Superintendent Search advocacy
- ICE in CPD parking lots

DC Support for Immigrants: New Arrivals in Police Stations

- Fielding community concerns/questions
- Coordinating mutual aid support
- Monitoring police treatment of arrivals
- Promoting migrant public safety

DC Support for Immigrants: Immigration Resources Toolkit

- Heightened community fears of ICE raids leading into 2025
- Coordinating community trainings/resources
- DC education on CPD Special Order
- How to report violations of Illinois Trust Act and Chicago Welcoming City Ordinance

DC Support for Immigrants: Operation Midway Blitz

- Sharing info on ICE activity with community
- Recording/reporting possible ICE-CPD coordination
- Working with community on larger public safety concerns (e.g., drop in 911 call rate)
- Rapid response, school support
- Two Councilors detained by feds

DC Support for Immigrants: Advocacy for Commission Hearing

- Nov 13, 2025 letter calling for Commission hearing on possible CPD-ICE collaboration
- Signed by majority of District Councilors and District Councils (2/3 of a Council)
- Dec 11, 2025 meeting with Commission President
- Followed by submission of community petition with 2000+ signatures on Dec 18, 2025

DC Support for Immigrants: Advocacy for Commission Hearing

Letter called for:

- Questioning of Superintendent
- Subject matter panel
- Information request to CPD
- Presence of District Commanders to hear directly from Superintendent

DC Support for Immigrants: Welcoming City Working Group

- Established after November letter and community petition
- Organized to work with CCPSA staff and VP Rubi Navarijo to guide plans for Commission hearing
 - Elianne Bahena (010 - Little Village)
 - Leo Quintero (012 - Pilsen)
 - Deirdre O'Connor (020 - Edgewater)
 - Beth Rochford (017 - Albany Park)
 - Erin Vogel (009 - Back of the Yards/Brighton Park/Chinatown)

DC Support for Immigrants: **Welcoming City Working Group**

Group's vision is for the Commission to...

- Ensure CPD follows Welcoming City Ordinance and avoids ICE collaborations
- Ensure CPD addresses broader safety concerns of immigrant communities

DC Welcoming City Group: Advocacy for Commission Hearing

- Initial Commission listening session on Jan 8
- Commission announced plans for Feb hearing with DC group input
- Group advocated for hearing with experts
- Provided recs for experts to invite, locations, meeting format, peacekeepers, key questions, CPD info request

DC Welcoming City Group: Advocacy for Commission Hearing

- March letter of recommitment for hearing signed by majority of District Councilors and Councils
- Outcome: April 2 hearing with Supt

DC Welcoming City Group: Trends and Concerns

CPD interaction with federal immigration enforcement has been a top trending concern raised at DC meetings in 2026.

January	15 districts	68%
February	14 districts	64%
March	6 districts	27%
April	8 districts	36%
Jan-Apr	17 districts	77%

DC Welcoming City Group: Advocacy for Supt Search

- Gathered input from immigrant stakeholders
- Recommended interview questions
- Outlined ideal answers
- Recommendations reviewed, edited, and endorsed by multiple community groups

DC Welcoming City Group:

ICE Usage of CPD Parking Lots

- Reports from several districts
- More Councilors have joined the Group
- Group sent letters on Sep 30 to Commission and MOCS
- Letters outlined need for urgent inquiries and listed questions to pose to CPD
- Requested updates

DC Welcoming City Group: ICE Usage of CPD Parking Lots

Commission response 10/14:

- Letter requesting info to CPD shared with group

MOCSS response 10/9:

- MOCSS working to get answers from CPD to the Group's questions
- Offered to hold meeting with group - next week

DC Welcoming City Group: Looking to the future

- Commission's strategic priority
- Commission's new quarterly hearings
- New Superintendent
- More direct work with CIRR and MOCS
- Transition to the next class of DCs



DISTRICT COUNCILS

COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Thank you for listening.

**We welcome your
questions and advice.**

DC Welcoming City Working Group

Timeline of Advocacy for Hearing

11/13/25: DC letter asks for Commission hearing

12/11/25: Councilors meet with President Terry

12/18/25: Councilors deliver 2000 signature petition

1/4/26: Commission Thalia Hall listening session

1/16/26: Commission statement announcing Feb hearing

1/23/26: Group begins weekly meetings with staff to plan hearing

1/30/26: Group input letter on hearing location, format, experts

2/10/26: Group learns Superintendent cannot attend Feb meeting

DC Welcoming City Working Group

Timeline of Advocacy for Hearing

Mar '26: Hearing gets scheduled for April 2

3/13/26: Group sends letter of recommitment to Commission, signed by 40 Councilors, majorities of 16 DCs, calling for:

- Subject matter experts at April hearing
- One of the locations recommended by DCs
- Expedited response from CPD to Commission's info request
- Arrange for peacekeepers at the meetings
- Collaborate with Group and NAC on format

Late Mar: Group learns experts will not be part of the hearing

Formal Request for Public Hearing Regarding CPD Interactions with Federal Immigration and Border Enforcement Agencies

To President Terry and Commissioners of the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability:

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission under the Empowering Communities for Public Safety (ECPS) Ordinance, and consistent with the oversight responsibilities shared between the CCPSA and the elected District Councils, the undersigned District Councilors hereby formally petition for the scheduling and convening of a public hearing to investigate the actions, communications, collaborations, and operational interactions between the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and representatives of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and/or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) since January 2025.

The purpose of this hearing is to document and evaluate the extent and nature of any coordination, data-sharing, or joint activity between CPD and federal immigration or border enforcement agencies and to determine whether such interactions are consistent with or in violation of the City of Chicago's Welcoming City Ordinance, internal departmental directives, and the guiding principles of public trust, safety, and accountability. This matter directly relates to the Commission's purpose under MCC 2-80-030, including increasing public safety, minimizing harm to residents, building trust between CPD and the communities it serves, ensuring transparency in policing operations, and providing meaningful public input into policies that impact Chicago's neighborhoods.

The hearing shall include testimony and evidence addressing, but not limited to, the following:

- the identification and disclosure of communications or joint operations between CPD and ICE or CBP;
- the review of records, data systems, and directives that may authorize or document such interactions;
- the examination of oversight and accountability structures within CPD related to cooperation with federal immigration authorities;
- the impact of such interactions on public trust, community safety, and the willingness of immigrant and mixed-status residents to report crimes or seek assistance;
- the evaluation of CPD training and policy compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance; and
- the development of policy and accountability recommendations to prevent future violations and ensure adherence to sanctuary protections.

To ensure a thorough and transparent inquiry, we demand the attendance of Superintendent Larry Snelling and each CPD (22) District Commander, as their participation is essential to the fact-finding purpose of this hearing. The order of questioning shall proceed as follows: Commissioners of the CCPSA, followed by elected District Councilors, and then community members whose submissions are selected by the CCPSA Non-Citizen Advisory Council. Both Commissioners and District Councilors shall be permitted to call witnesses to provide relevant testimony, including residents and advocates who have witnessed or experienced the effects of CPD and federal agency interactions.

Given the severity and public significance of this issue, we request that the Commission allocate no less than three (3) hours for the duration of the hearing. We further request that the

Commission provide technical and logistical support to enable the presentation of video, photographic, and documentary evidence necessary to the record.

Finally, we demand that the Commission exercise all procedural and statutory mechanisms available to ensure the attendance and full participation of the Superintendent and all District Commanders, including the issuance of formal notice and any binding directives permitted under its jurisdiction.

This matter is of urgent public concern and directly impacts the City's standing as a Welcoming City committed to the protection of all residents, regardless of immigration status. We urge the Commission to act without delay in convening this hearing and to do so in full view of the public, to preserve transparency, accountability, and community trust.

Respectfully submitted,

Leonardo Quintero, 12th District Council

David Orlikoff, 14th District Council

Michelle Page, 12th District Council

Deondre Reutus, 15th District Council

Chloe Vitale, 12th District Council

Carmelita Earls, 15th District Council

Elianne Bahena, 10th District Council

Arewa Najm EKUA, 15th District Council

Rosemarie Dominguez, 10th District Council

Elizabeth A. Rochford, 17th District Council

Kiisha Smith, 10th District Council

Anthony Tamez, 17th District Council

Alexander Perez, 2nd District Council

Luis Bermudez, 17th District Council

Marquinn McDonald, 2nd District Council

Maurilio Garcia, 19th District Council

Brenda Waters, 4th District Council

Sam Schoenburg, 19th District Council

Gloria Jenkins, 4th District Council

Jennifer A. Schaffer, 19th District Council

Ponchita Moore, 5th District Council

Anna Rubin, 20th District Council

Robert R. McKay, 5th District Council

Darrell Dacres, 20th District Council

Dion McGill, 7th District Council

Deirdre O'Connor, 20th District Council

Joseph Williams, 7th District Council

Marilyn Pagan-Banks, 24th District Council

Teresa Chandler, 7th District Council

Keola "Keo" Jean-Joseph, 24th District Council

Erin Vogel, 9th District Council

Veronica I Arreola, 24th District Council

Alees Edwards, 11th District Council

Jacob Arena, 25th District Council

Bryan J. Ramson, Jr., 11th District Council

Angelica Green, 25th District Council

Ashley Vargas, 14th District Council

Saul Arellano, 25th District Council

Statement from Members of the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA) on Follow Up to January 8 Special Meeting

DATE:

January 16, 2026

On Thursday, January 8, the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA) held a special meeting after District Councilors submitted petitions with more than 2,000 signatures calling for a hearing to publicly raise concerns about potential collaboration between the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and federal immigration enforcement officials, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Chicago’s Welcoming City Ordinance and CPD policy prohibit CPD from assisting ICE or CBP with civil immigration enforcement. However, CPD may respond and take action when there are public safety concerns or alleged violations of Illinois or Chicago Law.

Nearly 1,500 people joined the meeting, in person at Thalia Hall and online. Commissioners would like to thank community members who attended and especially the more than 50 individuals who provided public comment. Many speakers shared testimony expressing fear, anger, and uncertainty about how CPD interactions during immigration enforcement activity affect public safety and trust in law enforcement.

The CCPSA oversees the Chicago Police Department, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), and the Police Board. Because of this role, the Commission has been engaged on the issue of CPD and federal immigration enforcement interactions since June 2025, when questions first arose publicly about CPD’s role in immigration-related operations.

Since then, the Commission has taken steps to better understand the issue and respond to community concerns. CPD leadership has appeared before the Commission to explain department policies that govern interactions with federal immigration authorities, and the Commission has raised questions about transparency, compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance, and how policies are applied in practice. The Commission also invited the Mayor’s Office of Community Safety to a public meeting to present the City’s planning for potential increase in federal activity. The January 8 meeting built on that work by centering community voices and creating a public record of residents’ experiences and concerns.

At the January 8 meeting, speakers repeatedly raised allegations and concerns. These included claims that CPD officers have assisted, coordinated with, or otherwise facilitated ICE activity; established perimeters that enabled immigration enforcement; stopped cars whose drivers were protesting but not breaking the law; and used excessive force on people who were protesting enforcement actions. Some speakers said that police actions taken during ICE activity, while framed as public safety measures— effectively enable violence by ICE and CBP against Chicago residents, and called on CPD to protect residents from ICE- and CBP-related harm. Speakers also raised concerns about the lack of clarity around existing policies related to CPD interactions with ICE and CBP, as well as the lack of accountability when violations of those policies are alleged.

The timing of this meeting is important. Community members described a moment in which trust in institutions feels fragile and the lines between local policing and federal immigration enforcement feel increasingly blurred. With federal officials signaling that immigration activity in Chicago could increase significantly as early as March, many residents expressed fear and uncertainty about what this could mean for their safety and their communities.

In response, the Commission is taking the following next steps:

Formal Information Requests

The Commission will issue formal information requests to CPD seeking detailed information about policies, training, documentation, and compliance related to interactions with federal immigration authorities. This includes guidance on public safety responses occurring in proximity to immigration enforcement activity, use of City resources, traffic enforcement practices, perimeter establishment, and reporting requirements. The Commission will review this information to assess whether existing policies are appropriate and clearly defined and will consider whether additional action is warranted based on that review.

Clarification of Investigative Authority

The Commission will work with City partners to clarify which body has authority to investigate alleged violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives. Currently, COPA is not investigating these complaints due to unresolved questions about its jurisdiction. They can be handled by CPD’s Bureau of Internal Affairs and the Office of Inspector General. If expanding COPA’s authority is necessary, City Council action would be required. Resolving this issue is essential, and the Commission is prepared to work with stakeholders to bring about a clear and decisive resolution and to recommend that the appropriate body conducts these investigations.

Continued Public Engagement

At its monthly public meeting on Thursday, February 26, 2026, at Kennedy- King College, the Commission will continue this discussion.

At the Jan 8 meeting, the Commission heard clearly that many Chicagoans want a public hearing that provides real answers and leads to real action. In response, we will work with the District Council petition organizers who called for the meeting as we plan the February meeting and to continue receiving information about the nature and impact of policing activities when immigration enforcement is happening on the ground across the city.

The Commission will also work to ensure that key stakeholders like the CPD Superintendent, COPA Chief Administrator, and Inspector General participate in the meeting to help ensure that appropriate accountability mechanisms are in place.

The Commission remains committed to transparency, accountability, and continued engagement with the public. That is why this meeting mattered and why it will not be the last opportunity for the public to be heard on this issue.

Undersigned,

Remel Terry, President
Angel Rubi Navarijo, Vice President
Aaron Gottlieb, Commissioner
Abierre Minor, Commissioner
Anthony Driver Jr., Commissioner
Gina Piemonte, Commissioner

Media Contact: Nicole Garcia , nicole.garcia@cityofchicago.org

01.30 Requested Feedback from District Councilor Petition Organizers for a Welcoming City

Level Setting Feedback on How to Approach the Hearing:

Based on comments made by Commissioner Wortham at the January 29th CCPSA meeting suggesting that the January 8th listening session was not a safe space, we recommend corrective steps to ensure future Commission meetings uphold respect and dignity for community members. These comments are harmful and undermine public trust, especially in a context where community members have been kidnapped, physically harmed, and murdered. Given the overwhelming turnout, with hundreds of people present and many unable to enter due to capacity limitations and severe weather, characterizing that listening session in this way is deeply disrespectful and dismissive of the community's engagement. We recognize that serving as a Commissioner is demanding work, but after a year in which communities have been terrorized, the public deserves better from those in power.

As public servants, Commissioners have a responsibility to receive public testimony with care, professionalism, and respect. Commissioners should review the recording of the January 8th listening session so they can take time to listen and reflect and hear from the diverse groups across Chicago that provided their testimony, as well as watch the two Illinois Accountability Commission hearings, to establish a clear guideline for how public testimony is received and treated with respect and honor.

Expectations around decorum, respect, and trauma informed engagement should be clearly reinforced ahead of the February hearing to ensure community members feel heard.

Subject Matter Experts:

We recommend inviting subject matter experts in U.S. constitutional law and immigration to the CCPSA hearing to provide independent, legally grounded analysis of the intersection between federal immigration enforcement, local policing, and police accountability. These experts can offer critical context on constitutional limits, recent court decisions, and evolving enforcement practices that directly affect local policy and community trust.

Their participation would strengthen the hearing by ensuring the Commission's deliberations are informed by constitutional standards, legal precedent, and best practices. Below are our initial speaker suggestions.

Leah Litman

Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School

Expert in Supreme Court and Constitutional Law, with a focus on civil rights, federal courts, and policing-related jurisprudence.

Barry Friedman

Founding Director NYU's Law Policing Project | New York University School of Law
National expert on police accountability and reform; has written extensively on what effective, community-centered policing should look like, including op-eds and policy analysis.

Diane Goldstein

Retired Executive Director, Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP)
Former law enforcement officer and national advocate for public safety approaches grounded in harm reduction, accountability, and constitutional policing.

Lori Lightfoot

Former Mayor of the City of Chicago
Former federal prosecutor and Chair of the Chicago Police Board; experience overseeing CPD, police accountability structures, and City policy related to public safety.

Recently launched the ICE Accountability Project as an independent initiative created to collect, verify, and preserve reports and evidence of alleged misconduct, abuse, or potential criminal actions by federal immigration enforcement agencies, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

Marcia K. Thompson

Attorney and law enforcement professional with over 20 years of experience in justice reform, police oversight, and organizational leadership. She has advised public agencies on constitutional policing, professional standards, and reform compliance, and previously served in senior roles with the University of Chicago Police Department.

Fred Tsao

Senior Policy Counsel, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR)
Expert on the Welcoming City Ordinance, immigrant rights, and the intersection of local law enforcement and federal immigration policy.

Sylvia Puente

Former President and CEO of the Latino Policy Forum, with decades of experience advancing policy solutions on immigration, education, housing, and racial equity in Illinois. A respected voice on the impacts of public policy on Latino and immigrant communities and the role of government accountability in building public trust.

Linda Tortolero

President and CEO of the Latino Policy Forum, former President of Mujeres Latinas en Acción, and current Commissioner on the Illinois Accountability Commission. Brings extensive experience in community engagement, government accountability, and addressing systemic inequities impacting Latino and immigrant communities.

Tom K. Wong

Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego | Founding Director of the U.S. Immigration Policy Center

A nationally recognized expert on immigration enforcement and policy, his research examines the impacts of federal immigration actions on immigrant communities.

Julia Gelatt

Senior policy analyst at Migration Policy Institute, an authority on immigration enforcement practices and national policy.

Nicole Hallett

Clinical Professor of Law and Director, Immigrants' Rights Clinic, University of Chicago Law School. Focuses on immigration law and policy, removal defense, and community education

Speakers from Immigration Advocacy Organizations

National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

ACLU of Illinois

Organized Communities Against Deportations (OCAD)

National Immigration Law Center (NILC).

Other Speakers:

Alderman Andre Vasquez, 40th Ward

Committee on Immigration and Refugee Rights

If you have questions about potential speakers or would like to consult with immigration attorneys, you may also reach out to the attorneys listed below who have been supporting District Council members at the local level.

Brian Orozo, Attorney, HLAI's Rapid Response Network

Laura Renata, Immigration Attorney

Paula Roa, paula@roaimmigration.com, Immigration Attorney

Locations in number of preference:

1. Curie Metropolitan High School, 4959 S Archer Ave, Chicago, IL 60632
Primary Contacts: Crystal Gutierrez, Logistics Coordinator | cagutierrez@cps.edu ;
Patricia Wetherspoon, School Operations Manager | pjwetherspoon@cps.edu
Capacity: Auditorium holds approximately 850 people
Accessibility / Notes: Auditorium seating, accessible entrances and restrooms, tech, parking lots
Previous Meetings/events Held Here by: City of Chicago, 14th Ward, 22nd Ward, 12th Ward, Congressman Garcia and other Southwest side elected officials

2. Thomas Kelly College Preparatory High School, 4136 S California Ave, Chicago, IL 60632

Primary Contacts: Stephanie Najera, Activities and Events | srnajera@cps.edu; Evelyn Valle, Business Manager | evalle9@cps.edu

Capacity: Main Floor: 458, Balcony: 232 Total Capacity: 690

Accessibility / Notes: Auditorium seating, accessible entrances and restrooms, tech, parking lot

Previous Meetings/events Held Here by: 9th District Council, City of Chicago, 12th Ward, Rep Gonzalez, Rep Mah, and other Southwest side elected officials

3. Little Village Lawndale High School (LVHS), Address: 3120 S Kostner Ave, Chicago, IL 60623

Primary Contact: Isela Contreras, School Operations Manager | imcontreras1@cps.edu

Accessibility / Notes: Auditorium seating, Accessible entrances and restrooms, Tech, parking lot

Previous Meetings Held Here: CCPSA, 22nd Ward, Mayor's Office and other Southwest side elected officials

Peacekeepers:

Leading up to the January 8th listening session, there was no clear plan or defined roles for managing public comment, despite the meeting being largely dedicated to nearly two hours of public testimony. Ahead of the meeting, Elianne Bahena (10), asked District Council staff if they knew whether any local organizations had been contacted to assist with managing public comment. At that time a staff member volunteered to help support public comment during the meeting, an incident occurred that underscored the lack of advance planning, and that staffer should not have faced backlash for gaps in preparation that fall under the responsibility of Commissioners and senior staff. Rather than relying on increased security, we recommend engaging peacekeepers and trusted community organizations trained in de-escalation and conflict resolution, including the Institute for Nonviolence Chicago (<https://nonviolencechicago.org>), New Life Centers (<https://www.newlifecenters.org>), and Increase the Peace (<https://www.increasethepeace.org>), to help ensure future meetings are respectful, safe, and well managed. Contacts for these organizations are available on their website, and if a direct introduction is needed, District Council members are able to facilitate that.

Erin Vogel (9) has previously arranged for peacekeepers during a 9th District Council meeting, covering the cost out of her own pocket. Additionally, the 12th and 22nd Wards have, in the past, partnered with community organizations to support meetings during sensitive and high-impact topics, such as the City of Chicago's opening of shelters in their wards. These examples demonstrate that utilizing trained, trusted community partners to support public meetings is both feasible and effective.

Other feedback:

We also received feedback from community members regarding repeated mispronunciation of names during public comment. In one instance, this resulted in a speaker, Victor Rodriguez, being misidentified as Victor Ramirez/Raigoza and subsequently missing his opportunity to provide public comment at the time his name was called.

March 13, 2026

Dear Commission,

We are sending this letter to demonstrate our commitment as District Councilors to the call for a robust and substantive public hearing with Superintendent Snelling on questions around the intersection of Chicago policing and federal immigration enforcement. We are pleased to hear that the Commission has secured a date for a hearing with the Superintendent. This letter expresses our strong desire for collaboration and the incorporation of DC input into the plans for the hearing.

District Councilors sent their first letter on November 13, 2025, more than three months ago. With thirty-five signatories constituting majority or consensus representation from fourteen District Councils, our letter represented a standout mandate from across the city where diverse public bodies reached agreement on the gravity of an issue and the necessity of a hearing for the Police Superintendent to answer questions.

After an initial effort to collaborate, we received no updates from the Commission. We then submitted petitions under the genuine belief that this was the recourse offered up by our founding Ordinance. Past special hearings triggered by petitions involved intensive collaboration between the Commission and the petition organizers. We did not see a scintilla of engagement from the Commission until the day of the hearing, which ended up being only a listening session without a chance to ask questions of the Superintendent. We were invited that day to do what other petition organizers were invited to do weeks ahead of their respective hearings: the chance to make an opening statement. This was shocking, given that external parties for past petition-triggered hearings had a huge role in designing the hearings, but your CCPSA kin were kept out of the room. It felt punitive, unwarranted, unproductive, and harmful to the needs of our constituents.

After the hearing, it took three weeks for CCPSA staff to organize a conversation with us about arranging a hearing with the Superintendent as outlined in our November letter. We then began meeting every week. We took on tasks and met every deadline to fulfill those tasks: providing input on an information request to CPD and COPA; submitting recommended locations for a hearing, suggesting names for an expert panel, and sharing information on peacekeepers to cultivate a productive environment at the hearing. We also guided CCPSA staff in launching an online form for community members to submit questions for the Commission to consider for the hearing. We also dropped some of our original demands for the hearing, such as mandating the attendance of Commanders and enabling District Councils to ask the Superintendent

direct questions. On the other side, we did not see CCPSA staff meeting self-imposed deadlines for confirming the attendance of the Superintendent and sending the information request. We learned that the Superintendent would not be available for the originally scheduled date of the hearing in February. It took over a month for CCPSA to schedule the hearing, which is now set to take place on April 2.

We are now in the month of March, which has long been forecasted for a resurgence of federal agents in Chicago. It is incredibly unfortunate that when the Commission proposed a range of dates across March, CPD opted for the latest possible date in the range. Given that the date is set, we want to reiterate what we are asking for and show that after all this time, a strong majority of District Councils and District Councilors support our vision for a hearing. Our January report of DC updates to the Commission showed public safety concerns around immigration enforcement as the top concern voiced by communities in fifteen police districts, far more than any other issue raised at our monthly meetings. It is our job under the Ordinance to provide the Commission with input and recommendations. We are doing the best we can to do just that.

For the public hearing on April , we ask the Commission for the following:

- Invite a panel of experts, with strong consideration for our suggested panelists.
- Expedite the receipt of responses for the previously submitted information request.
- Hold the hearing at a location proposed by us.
- Use questions received via the community questions online submission form.
- Collaborate with us and the Non-citizen Advisory Council on the run of show.
- Arrange for peacekeepers to support the meeting.
- Commit to sustained engagement with petition organizers to ensure transparent, district-level communication with our communities.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
DC Petition Organizers for a Welcoming City

Elianne Bahena, DC 010
Erin Vogel, DC 009
Beth Rochford, DC 017
Deirdre O'Connor, DC 020

Signatories of Support:

Alexander Perez, DC 002
Marquinn McDonald, DC 002
Brenda Waters, DC 004
Gloria Jenkins, DC 004
Lovie Bernard, DC 004
Ponchita Moore, DC 005
Robert McKay, DC 005
Ciera Whitaker, DC 006
David Boykin, DC 006
Dion McGill, DC 007
Joseph Williams, DC 007
Teresa Chandler, DC 007
Carlos Sanchez, DC 009
Erin Vogel, DC 009
Elianne Bahena, DC 010
Rosemarie Dominguez, DC 010
Alees Edwards, DC 011
Bryan Ramson, Jr., DC 011
Leonardo Quintero, DC 012
Michelle D. Page, DC 012

Ashley Vargas, DC 014
David Orlikoff, DC 014
Arewa Najm-Ekua, DC 015
Carmelita Earls, DC 015
Deondre Rutues, DC 015
Anthony Tamez, DC 017
Beth Rochford, DC 017
Luis Bermudez, DC 017
Jenny Schaffer, DC 019
Maurilio Garcia, DC 019
Sam Schoenburg, DC 019
Anna Rubin, DC 020
Darrell Dacres, DC 020
Deirdre O'Connor, DC 020
Keo Jean-Joseph, DC 024
Marilyn Pagán-Banks, DC 024
Veronica Arreola, DC 024
Angelica Green, DC 025
Jacob Arena, DC 025
Saul Arrellano, DC 025



DISTRICT COUNCILS

COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

September 18, 2026

Community Commission for
Public Safety and Accountability
2 N. LaSalle, Suite 960
Chicago, IL 60613

RE: Recommended Interview Questions regarding the Intersection of Policing and Immigration Issues for the 2026 Police Superintendent Search

Dear Commissioners,

The District Council Welcoming City Working Group is pleased to submit the enclosed recommended interview questions and guidance for the 2026 Police Superintendent search. Over several weeks, our Working Group engaged directly with community stakeholders who focus on immigration, immigrant rights, and welcoming-city priorities. Their perspectives strongly shaped and support the recommendations we are forwarding today.

These recommendations align closely with the Commission's strategic priority to strengthen public safety at the intersection of immigration and policing. We believe they will help identify candidates who are equipped to lead with fairness, transparency, and a commitment to the rights and safety of immigrant communities throughout Chicago.

Interview Questions and Ideal Answers for Superintendent Candidates

Recommended Question 1: Describe your experiences engaging with immigrant communities and how those experiences will inform your approach to improving police services in those communities?

The ideal answer will...

- Provide specific examples of past engagements;
- Include experiences outside of police work;
- Avoid generalization, recognizing that immigrant communities differ based on national origin, ethnicities, language, when the group immigrated, circumstances behind the immigration, relationship to US government, etc.;

- Appreciate the challenge of connecting with immigrant communities as extending far beyond language barriers;
- Discuss how the safety needs of immigrant communities are similar/different to those of non-immigrant communities;
- Show insightful understanding of the meaning of cultural competency and trust-building;
- Identify concrete challenges and opportunities for police officers and CPD;
- Outline improvements that span a wide range of forms, such as training, culture, reduction of bias, communication, recruitment, accountability, staffing and resource allocation, and organizational structure; and
- Describe improvements that a Superintendent can realistically achieve and how the candidate will be fit to make those improvements.

Potential Follow-Ups on Question 1:

- *Can you discuss ways and examples that show where trust has been missing or broken with immigrant populations, and how can CPD build more trust with those communities?*
- *How should we improve police policies and trainings to meet the needs and challenges of immigrant communities and to reduce biases and increase cultural competencies within the police department?*
- *Policies and procedures only go so far; serving immigrant communities requires fostering cultural competency and respect across the rank-and-file for the lived experiences of immigrant families. How would you achieve that?*

Recommended Question 2: *Imagine being Superintendent on the day Marimar Martinez was shot by federal immigration agents during Operation Midway Blitz. What actions should your department take to document and investigate the incident?*

The ideal answer will...

- Demonstrate strong knowledge of the incident described in the question;
- Acknowledge ways CPD did not meet public expectations and how CPD could have functioned better;
- Outline clear commitments and actions;
- Show awareness of and compassion for the hardships many people experienced from the incident, both directly and indirectly;
- Demonstrate honesty about the challenges of local law enforcement in a crisis of such wide magnitude involving other government actors;
- Emphasize officer training and accountability for compliance with the Illinois Trust Act, Chicago's Welcoming City Ordinance, and any relevant mayoral executive orders and police policies that govern how CPD engages with federal immigration enforcement;
- Show awareness of the complex challenge that comes with documenting and investigating the incident;
- Show awareness of how one incident can balloon into deeper public safety threats, and how policing can quell or exacerbate those conditions;
- Recognize how the candidate would have managed the Superintendent's responsibilities in leading the police force and the city through the crisis and its aftermath.

Potential Follow-Ups to Question 2:

- *Would you have required Marimar Martinez to file a complaint before investigating?*
- *What steps would you take to ensure police officers are not collaborating with federal immigration agencies? If they are, what accountability steps would you take to address their actions and improve adherence to the Welcoming City Ordinance and the related Special Order?*
- *How should the department respond to protests that arise in response to a shooting by federal agents?*
- *What is the role and responsibility of the Superintendent and the department as a whole when officers observe federal agents breaking local laws or violating civil rights, for example by pointing a firearm at an unarmed protester? What can officers do, and what can they not do, in that situation?*

The following organizations endorse the submission of these materials:

- Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR)
- Organized Communities Against Deportation (OCAD)
- Council on American-Islamic Relations-Chicago (CAIR-Chicago)
- Indivisible Lincoln Square

Thank you for your continued commitment to community-centered leadership in this critical selection process. We respectfully encourage the Commission to adopt these recommendations and welcome any opportunity to further support your work.

Sincerely,

District Council Welcoming City Working Group

Elianne Bahena, DC 010
Deirdre O'Connor, DC 020
Leonardo Quintero, DC 012
Elizabeth Rochford, DC 017
Erin Vogel, DC 009



DISTRICT COUNCILS

COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

VIA EMAIL

September 30, 2026

Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability
City of Chicago
2 N. LaSalle, Suite 960
Chicago, IL 60602

Mayor's Office of Community Safety
City of Chicago
121 N. LaSalle
Chicago, IL 60602

RE: ICE Use of CPD Parking Lots

Dear Commissioners and Mayor's Office of Community Safety,

The District Councilor Welcoming City Working Group respectfully urges the Commission and the Mayor's Office of Community Safety (MOCS) to address serious community concerns regarding the reported use of Chicago Police Department (CPD) parking lots by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

We have received multiple complaints indicating that ICE may have utilized police station parking facilities in Districts 008, 011, 014, 017, 020, and 025. Several of these complaints are accompanied by video documentation. Notably, in District 017, ICE is reported to have used the station parking lot on multiple occasions, including both before and after the matter was raised with the District Commander.

This development is deeply troubling. Last year's Operation Midway Blitz had a profoundly harmful impact on Chicago's immigrant communities and significantly eroded trust in law enforcement. The operation drew national attention and prompted strong responses from multiple levels of government, including an executive order issued by Mayor Johnson and subsequent revisions to a CPD special order. In light of these events, it is difficult to comprehend how CPD could permit ICE to transfer detainees in a police parking lot. Such actions reasonably lead community members to conclude that CPD is collaborating with ICE. Moreover, ICE activity on police property undermines the accessibility of police services and may deter some community members from calling the police or entering police stations to seek assistance or share information.

This issue clearly falls within the realm of police accountability. In alignment with the Commission's strategic priority focused on the interactions between policing and immigration, we respectfully request that the Commission engage CPD to understand why these incidents occurred and to ensure measures are in place to prevent recurrence. We also ask MOCS to do the same, given its critical role in addressing policing issues and ensuring adherence to the Welcoming City Ordinance.

Below are questions for the Commission and MOCS to raise with CPD:

- What decisions or authorizations allowed ICE to use CPD parking lots?
- What communications occurred between ICE and CPD regarding the use of these facilities?
- Has CPD provided ICE with access to any other facilities, property, or support?
- If ICE used CPD parking lots without advance notice to CPD, what steps are being taken to address ICE's use of the lots?
- When district leaders learn that ICE is using the station parking lot, what steps have they taken to address the immediate issue? What steps can and should they take in the future when ICE enters their station's parking lot?
- What steps has CPD taken to ensure compliance with the revised special order S06-14-03, the mayoral executive order EO 2026-01, and Chicago's Welcoming City Ordinance?
- What procedures are in place to identify the causes of deviations from policy, ensure accountability, and implement corrective improvements?

We further request that the Commission and MOCS share with our working group any findings or outcomes from your engagement with CPD on this matter. This will enable us to effectively inform our communities and coordinate with local police leadership. If the Commission and MOCS require additional information from us or would like to discuss approaches for advancing this issue, we would be glad to assist.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

District Councilor Welcoming City Working Group

Elianne Bahena (DC 010)
Deirdre O'Connor (DC 020)
Leonardo Quintero (DC 012)
Elizabeth Rochford (DC 025)
Erin Vogel (DC 009)
Angelica Green (DC 025)
Alees Edwards (DC 011)
Ashley Vargas (DC 014)



DISTRICT COUNCILS

COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Toolkit for DCs on Recent Immigration Enforcement

This [toolkit](#) serves District Councilors who seek to better understand recent heightened immigration enforcement in Chicago, and who want to provide resources to their community.

Introduction

On September 8, 2025, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced the beginning of “Operation Midway Blitz”. [According to DHS](#), the operation seeks to “target the criminal illegal aliens who flocked to Chicago and Illinois.” This operation has mobilized hundreds of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers and other federal law enforcement agents. According to ICE’s data portal **approximately 2,000 ICE arrests** were made in Chicago this year, with a large but unknown uptick occurring since September. For contrast, Cook County’s incarcerated population circled around [6,000 people as of October 2025](#).

Additionally, the federal government seeks to federalize and deploy members of the Texas, Illinois, and California National Guards to Chicago in support of ICE’s campaign. While the issue is currently [held up in court](#), the matter is likely surface to the U.S. Supreme Court.

How is Chicago impacted?

- Press, community leaders, and elected officials report [widespread fear](#) since the start of the campaign. [Elected officials \(including a DC\)](#), [U.S. citizen children](#), [CPD officers](#), and [journalists](#), have faced temporary detention and aggressive force, or both by federal agents.
- ICE admits that around [25,000 federal law enforcement agents](#) have been diverted from their usual daily jobs to assist with immigration enforcement since August. It is unclear how this impacts key federal intelligence and crime fighting capacity needed by CPD.
- Aggressive police response to protests against the increased federal presence has called into question the propriety of local and [federal agencies’](#) use of force and their response to first amendment-protected actions.
- Aggressive raids and tactics have left many Black Americans and long-term Chicago residents caught in the [crosshairs even suffering jarring and humiliating actions](#).

Why does this matter to DCs? Is this even part of our jurisdiction?

Yes, this is absolutely relevant to DCs especially because:

- A. The ordinance empowers DCs “to address any concerns about policing in the District, including but not limited to police interactions with youth and **people of all immigration statuses**.” (Muni Code 2-80-070(a)).



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- B. Gathering “**input from the public regarding public safety** and policing in their districts” (Muni Code 2-80-070(e)) is a key DC responsibility that is not restricted to local policing issues.
- C. The ordinance explicitly names the need to “**ensure the perspectives and experiences of residents who are not U.S. citizens are reflected and incorporated in the District Council's work.**” (Muni Code 2-80-070(h)).
- D. Importantly, it is **our job as local oversight bodies and elected officials to ensure that no ‘back sliding’ of our city’s progress on police accountability, legal protections, and public safety** occur during this moment of fear and tension.

What can I do as a DC to support my community?

1. Start by learning more.

- a. Visit [DC SharePoint](#) and see resources our compiled resources
- b. Start by reading the “[Guide for Chicago-area Municipal Offices.](#)”

2. Share information by canvassing in your district:

- a. Reach out to your COC, request resources, and make a canvassing plan.
- b. Fill out [THIS FORM](#) to pick up flyers, palm cards, from ICIRR.

3. Host a training or direct residents to existing trainings.

- a. Start by talking to DC support staff and make a plan. You need to ask yourself:
 - i. Why are we interested in this?
 - ii. Can we ensure enough attendance to justify brining a trainer or should we just connect people to an existing training?
- b. Training topics can include: Know your rights presentations, how to protest safely, legal briefings on changes to immigration law, etc.,

4. Protect our progress—Record and report illegal activity or violations of the IL TRUST ACT and Welcoming City Ordinance.

- a. File a complaint of **verified** CPD/ICE collaboration to COPA and OIG.
- b. Report illegal ICE use of force to the [IL Attorney General](#) and the newly formed [Illinois Accountability Commission](#).
- c. Report plate tampering to **Secretary of State’s Plate Watch Hotline** at (312) 814-1730 or email platewatch@ilsos.gov

5. Help community members who are detained or missing

- a. Connecting with local members of Congress, who can provide more information, including on constituents detained or missing after an ICE raid.
- b. Write a letter of support for a detained person.

6. Report ICE Activity and join your community’s Rapid Response Teams and stay in the loop



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COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- a. You can anonymously report federal agents' activity by calling **1-855-435-7693** or **1-855-HELP-MY-FAMILY**. Use the [S.A.L.U.T.E.](#) guide to provide the best information possible. Your report will be used to alert other community members of the presence of federal agents.
 - b. Rapid response networks dissipate fear and prepare the community by verifying the presence of federal agents. All the networks are managed by a centralized network of volunteers. You can learn more by attending a training. Register [HERE](#).
7. **Tell the story of what is happening on the ground**
- a. [Seek support from DC Staff](#) on press releases and conferences.
 - b. Connect with other elected officials.
 - c. Leverage your social media to document what is happening on the ground.

Deputy Director's General Suggestions for DCs

- **Support your community with time and attention:** Give your time and attention. Individuals in these situations often have trouble getting access to public officials. Make yourselves available to listen. This has nothing to do with your personal stance on immigration; this is about being an attentive public official.
- **Provide VERIFIED information:** Be careful and intentional with your words. Do not answer questions you do not know the answer to, and do not make promises you cannot keep. Do not dismiss concerns that might be appropriate for a person to feel. Also, do not carelessly add to those concerns, triggering more harmful anxiety in the process. Be responsible in how you respond.
- **Direct questions and concerns to the right place.** That means sharing the concerns with the Commission, bringing issues to CPD, reaching out to other agencies and community groups, etc. (Staff can help you with this.)
- **Explain how policing interacts with immigration.** The CPD will not participate in immigration enforcement actions, nor will they enter into or renew any data-sharing agreements with federal agencies that seek to use the data for immigration enforcement. I strongly encourage you to read [the relevant CPD policies](#) thoroughly and reach out if you have any questions. You may assist residents who seek to file COPA complaints to report violations of these policies.
- **Connect residents with resources.** [The Illinois Immigration Information Hub](#) offers know-your-rights materials, FAQs, and other resources. It is also featured on the Mayor's Office for Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Rights webpage. Feel free to share this link widely.
- **Invite immigrant voices into your work.** The Ordinance empowers DCs to enlist volunteers, including forming advisory groups, to ensure DCs can understand immigrant perspectives on policing and public safety issues. Let us know if you want help organizing an advisory group — we are here to help.



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COMMUNITY COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- **Stay informed:** [By clicking here](#), you can sign up for a tentatively monthly virtual briefing on immigration issues hosted by the City Council Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights. The next briefing is scheduled for Tuesday, November 18, 2025, at 1PM.

Log into your City email and find more resources by clicking [HERE](#),

Or visit:

tinyurl.com/DCsToolkit2025

Or scan below:



Commission Timeline - CPD's interactions with Federal Immigration Enforcement

Date	Description
June 26, 2025	CPD Deputy Chief Angel Novalez briefed the Commission on department policy governing interactions with federal authorities under the City's Welcoming City Ordinance and CPDs policies. Commissioners questioned Chief Novalez on CPD's level of cooperation with ICE, the boundaries of department responsibilities, and assurances of compliance with municipal code.
September 25, 2025	Deputy Director Jason Sanford attended monthly Commission meeting at request of Commissioners and answered questions about the Mayor's Office response to and actions related to federal immigration enforcement.
December 11, 2025	President Terry and DC representatives meet to discuss formal request for public hearing.
December 18, 2025	Commission receives petitions to hold a hearing on CPD's interactions with federal immigration enforcement.
January 8, 2026	Commission holds a special hearing at Thalia Hall and hears from community about concerns and allegations of CPD violating their policies and city laws regarding cooperating with federal immigration enforcement.
January 14, 2026	Vice President Rubi-Navarijo and CCPSA staff meet with members of the Noncitizen Advisory Council (NAC) to discuss the NAC's concerns with federal immigration actions in Chicago and CPD's compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance.
January 21, 2026	Commission sent a letter in support of Alderwoman Fuentes ordinance to transfer responsibility to investigate alleged violations to the WCO to COPA.
February 10, 2026	Commission sends COPA an itemized list of all the comments and allegations heard at the January 8 th Special Hearing.
January 29, 2026	Commission votes on strategic priorities including: "Engage with community, the Mayor's office, City Council and CPD to strengthen policy and accountability around Chicago Police Department's interactions with federal immigration enforcement."
January 31, 2026	Mayor Brandon Johnson signed an Executive Order (2026-01), titled "ICE on Notice – Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to

	Further Federal Accountability.” The Executive Order was filed and went into effect on February 2, 2026.
February 6, 2026	Vice President Rubi-Navarijo and CCPSA staff meet with members of the Noncitizen Advisory Council (NAC) to discuss questions and concerns they have related to federal immigration and CPD’s compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance.
February 6 – April 3	Commission solicited questions from community members to ask the Superintendent and CPD (44 responses received). These questions were reviewed and incorporated into the Superintendent hearing and information requests where relevant.
February 18, 2026	Alder Fuentes sent support letters from Commission and other city agencies including COPA and CPD to City Council asking that investigations of potential CPD violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance be investigated by COPA.
February 22, 2026	CCPSA received COPA’s response to a list of questions regarding investigations of WCO complaints (CCPSA request sent 2/11). This response pre-dated the passage of the ordinance amendment.
February 26, 2026	Commission meeting was held including a presentation and questions and answers from COPA and OIG on investigating WCO violations.
March 3, 2026	CCPSA staff met with Cook County State’s Attorney Chief of Policy Yvette Loizon to ask questions about the CCSAO Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol.
March 4, 2026	Commission sent information request to CPD asking for the CPD’s response to Executive Order 2026-01.
March 13, 2026	CCPSA received CPD’s response to a list of questions regarding ICE/CBP incidents that happened in Chicago in 2025 (CCPSA sent request on 2/11/2026). CPD provided written responses and includes related and relevant CPD general and special orders.
April 2, 2026	Special hearing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioners question Superintendent Snelling about CPD’s policies, training, and accountability systems that are meant to ensure compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD policies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission voted to recommend that the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety conduct research or an audit into CPD's compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance.
April 15, 2026	CCPSA received OIG's response acknowledging the recommendation and accepting CCPSA's offer to meet to discuss further.
April 23, 2026	President Terry and CCPSA Staff meet with Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights (CIRR) staff, Pooja Ravindran to discuss CIRR's concerns following the April 2 hearing and to share resources on federal immigration and local law enforcement policy intersections.
May 18, 2026	President Terry and CCPSA Staff met with Deputy Inspector General Tobar Richardson and OIG Staff and share the Commission's collected information and documents about CPD and federal immigration enforcement to date with OIG.
May 29, 2026	Vice President Rubi-Navarijo and CCPSA staff meet with members of the Noncitizen Advisory Council (NAC) to discuss the Commission's recommendation to OIG, follow-up work after the April 2 hearing, and other concerns from NAC members on federal immigration actions.
July 17, 2026	<p>Commission receives a response from CPD to their second information request coming out of the April 2nd hearing and the revised special order.</p> <p>Between March 5 and July 17, CPD informed CCPSA on the following dates that the revised special order was under review by the Mayor's Office and DOL: March 25, April 8, April 23, May 7, and June 18.</p> <p>CPD releases the revised SO responsive to the Executive Order.</p>
July 31, 2026	CCPSA Staff meet with CIRR (Pooja Ravindran) to discuss CPD's updated SO and CIRR's hearing with CPD on July 17, 2026.
September 30, 2026	Commission received a letter from District Councils about "ICE Use of CPD Parking Lots" allegations of federal immigration enforcement using CPD parking lots.
October 13, 2026	Commission sent information request to CPD to determine whether and how CPD allows, monitors, or restricts federal immigration authorities' use of CPD property, and whether such use would conflict with CPD policies, the Welcoming City Ordinance, or related executive orders. They also seek clarity on CPD's investigative steps, personnel instructions, and

	any circumstances under which federal immigration authorities may be granted access to CPD facilities.
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Committee on Immigrant & Refugee Rights

October 15, 2026

Opening Remarks

Good Morning, Chairman Vasquez, Vice Chair Taylor and members of this Committee. Thank you for inviting the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability to testify today on an issue that is deeply important to our city and the communities we serve.

I also want to thank our District Councilors for their presentation today, and more importantly, for their continued leadership and advocacy on this issue.

I am here today representing the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. But this issue is also deeply personal to me. I'm an immigrant and a Dream Act recipient and understand firsthand the uncertainty and fear that so many immigrant families are experiencing.

These past two years have been challenging for our city. Aggressive operations by the federal immigration enforcement agents have put our communities in a state of constant fear. Rather than making our city or country any safer, this overreach has directly traumatized families, resulting in unjust detentions targeting individuals with no criminal record and leading to tragic, preventable loss of life. The resulting climate of fear has forced hardworking residents to stop sending their children to school, skip vital medical and court appointments, and has harmed our local immigrant-owned businesses that serve as the backbone of our communities.

I am here today to speak with the Committee about how we can work together to ensure the safety of Chicago's residents. I am also here on behalf of the Commission to outline the steps we have taken to ensure that the Chicago Police Department is complying with the Welcoming City Ordinance and that officers receive the training and resources necessary to respond effectively to these challenging and unprecedented situations.

Before I begin, I also want to acknowledge that the Commission could and should have moved faster in its oversight responsibilities. The community deserved a timelier response from us. Although we met regularly in the fall of 2025 with the District Council working group to plan a hearing, and although we took their recommendations on format and location seriously, developing an appropriate

response involved real challenges, and internal disagreements and the availability of panelists slowed our progress.

The Commission was created to address systemic issues rather than investigate individual incidents. As immigration enforcement activity in Chicago increased, concerns emerged that CPD officers were not consistently following the Welcoming City Ordinance or the related CPD directive. In response, the Commission has focused on evaluating and improving CPD's policies, training, and accountability systems to ensure the department complies with the Ordinance and upholds Chicago's commitments as a welcoming city.

We appreciate the opportunity today to reaffirm the Commission's commitment to stronger and more responsive oversight. We are grateful to the Committee and to the District Councils, and we look forward to continuing our work with both bodies.

Before I take questions from this Committee I want to outline some of the work that the Commission has undertaken on this issue to date.

Public Meetings/Hearings

The Commission has held several public meetings on this topic.

- At the Commission's monthly public meeting in June of 2025, CPD Deputy Chief Angel Novalez briefed the Commission on department policy governing interactions with federal authorities under the City's Welcoming City Ordinance and CPD's policies. Commissioners questioned Chief Novalez on CPD's level of cooperation with ICE, the boundaries of department responsibilities, and assurances of compliance with municipal code.
- In September of 2025, Jason Sanford, Deputy Director of Public Safety in the Mayor's Office of Community Safety, attended the monthly Commission meeting to answer questions about the Mayor's office's response and actions related to federal immigration enforcement.
- On January 8, 2026, the Commission held a listening session when over 2,200 residents submitted signatures to trigger a special meeting. Over 1000 residents attended that meeting.
- In February of 2026, the Commission invited the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) and the Public Safety Inspector General to its monthly meeting to discuss the roles that COPA and the Inspector

General play around this issue, and they discussed ways to strengthen accountability.

- On April 2, the Commission held a special meeting with Superintendent Snelling.

Strategic Priorities

Additionally, In January of this year, the Commission adopted several strategic priorities to guide its work. One of the priorities adopted by the Commission was to *Engage with community, the Mayor's office, City Council and CPD to strengthen policy and accountability around the Chicago Police Department's interactions with federal immigration enforcement.*

This strategic priority includes several key objectives:

- Working with the City to strengthen the Welcoming City Ordinance;
- Evaluating CPD's policies and protocols, including its reporting requirements and documentation practices during these situations;
- Advocate for adequate training to ensure that dispatchers, responding officers, and supervisors manage incidents in compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance;
- Clarifying and strengthening COPA's authority in cases involving potential CPD–federal collaboration and ensuring that allegations are properly routed and investigated; and
- Reviewing CPD documentation of its interactions with federal agencies and pushing for greater public transparency.

To advance this work, the Commission has taken several steps. These include:

- Supporting Alderwoman Fuentes's Ordinance giving COPA responsibility for investigating alleged violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance, and then meeting with COPA every month to discuss its implementation;
- Conducting a comprehensive review of CPD directives to identify potential improvements;
- Regular meetings with members of the Commission's Noncitizen Advisory Council;
- Submitting multiple information requests to both COPA and CPD. Those requests and the responses were given to the chair prior to this meeting;

- Voting on April 2, 2026, to request that the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety conduct research or an audit into CPD's compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance;
- Reviewing the Mayor's Executive Order and submitting recommendations for how it could be strengthened;
- Pushing for CPD to make the changes to its general order as suggested in the Mayor's executive order;
- Analyzing policies from other jurisdictions, including New York, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis, to identify best practices that could strengthen CPD and city policy;
- Holding informational hearings with Superintendent Snelling, COPA, and OIG on strengthening accountability and transparency;
- Meeting with subject-matter experts on this issue. We have provided analysis of those meetings to the chair;
- Passed a resolution to hold quarterly hearings on this topic in 2027; and
- Lastly on Tuesday, the Commission sent a letter to CPD regarding the recent allegations that ICE is using CPD parking lots.

These efforts reflect meaningful progress, but we recognize that we still have significant work ahead of us.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony. I welcome your questions.

Policy Analysis: CCSAO Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol

Office of Origin:

Cook County State's Attorney

Date Approved:

2/19/2026

Executive Summary

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office ("CCSAO's") Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol (the "Protocol") outlines the procedure CCSAO attorneys must follow when filing charges in connection with federal immigration agents' involvement in a death, shooting, act of violence, or use of force incident. It also outlines procedures law enforcement agencies (LEAs) should follow to help the CCSAO make its charging decisions ethically and within the constraints of State and federal law.

The Protocol requires CCSAO attorneys to do the following before going forward with charges against a federal immigration agent:

- Assess whether probable cause exists;
- Assess whether evidence is admissible and sufficient to convict beyond a reasonable doubt;
- Assess whether a decision to charge is in the interests of justice and following CCSAO's ethical obligations;
- Analyze potential Supremacy Clause Immunity;
- Analyze whether any issues exist with regards to the federal government's possession of necessary evidence; and
- Analyze whether the federal government is engaging in its own review.

The Protocol requires LEAs to conduct criminal investigations of this kind as they would any other criminal investigation. The Protocol empowers LEAs to present evidence to the Law Enforcement Review Unit (LERU) and empowers LEAs to engage in the Grand Jury process to subpoena witness testimony or evidence collection.

LEAs must review all Grand Jury material and collaborate with the CCSAO regarding the outcome of any Grand Jury process.

Effective Date: February 19, 2026.

<u>Proponents</u>	<u>No Position</u>	<u>Opponents</u>
CCSAO, Mayor's Office	N/A	N/A

Background

Initiative

The Protocol is an initiative of the CCSAO. It was drafted by the CCSAO following the reduction in federal immigration forces following Operation Midway Blitz.

Executive Order 2026-01 and CCSAO's Concerns

On January 31, the Mayor signed Executive Order 2026-01, which went into effect February 2, 2026. The Order requires, in part, CPD members to get information about "apparent violations of state or local law," to notify a supervisor, to preserve body-worn camera footage collected at the scene of a civil immigration enforcement action, and to, "at the direction of the Mayor's Office," refer evidence of potential felony violations to the CCSAO.

The CCSAO referenced a draft version of these Protocols in a February 6 memorandum describing their concerns with the Executive Order. Some concerning language included the order that incidents be reported to the CCSAO "at the direction of the Mayor's Office." In the memorandum, CCSAO staff stated that to avoid violating ethical rules or compromising the integrity of their prosecutions, "CCSAO will not conduct felony review on cases that have been referred to us at the direction of any non-law enforcement or non-investigative entity."

Other concerns stated by the CCSAO included there being no direction on who conducts evidentiary review before referral to the CCSAO and concern that Mayor's Office staff could potentially be called as witnesses to the defense, "creating serious litigation issues."

Per the February 6 memorandum, CCSAO staff has circulated drafts of these Protocols with the Chicago Police Department, the Illinois State Police, the Cook County Sheriff's Office, and "State Attorneys from around the state" for review.

Positions

Staff has not contacted any other Department for their positions at this time.

The Mayor's Office, in a February 19, 2026 [press release](#), stated that "Mayor Johnson's 'ICE on Notice' Executive Order and the Cook County State's Attorney's Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol are aligned facets of the same public safety framework 'The State's Attorney's Protocol establishes the prosecutorial process that follows those referrals, ensuring cases are evaluated under the same legal standards that apply to anyone else. Together, they reinforce a simple principle: federal agents operating in Chicago remain subject to the law, and when serious incidents occur, there must be a clear, coordinated path to accountability.'"

Supremacy Clause Immunity

The CCSAO states that an officer has Supremacy Clause immunity if:

1. The actor was a federal officer;
2. The federal officer was authorized by federal law to act;
3. The officer subjectively believed that what they were doing was necessary and proper;
 - a. **NOTE:** Evidence of personal interest or criminal intent may negate subjective reasonableness; and
4. That subjective belief was objectively reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTE: Not only does Supremacy Clause immunity potentially defeat a criminal challenge, but it potentially enables a federal officer to seek removal of a state criminal case to federal court.

Considerations for Evidence in Possession of Federal Government

Process: Touhy Request

A *Touhy* request is the mechanism provided by federal law for a litigant to seek official information for litigation purposes, including witnesses and documents, when the federal government is not a party to the litigation.

Disclosure is Discretionary

The federal government can, at its discretion, release information that is necessary to pursue a civil or criminal prosecution. In making its determination to release information, the federal government must consider:

- The seriousness of the alleged crime;
- The past history or criminal record of the accused;
- The importance of the relief sought;
- The importance of the legal issues presented; or
- Other matters presented for consideration.

Note: The federal government is not required to comply with any state-level subpoena.

Deconfliction

CCSAO must ask the appropriate federal investigative agencies reviewing an incident to determine whether a federal review process is ongoing or has transpired.

Whether this prohibits the CCSAO from pursuing its own case is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Detailed Summary

Intent

The Protocol is meant to help CCSAO employees to ethically do the following:

- Assess evidence when a death, shooting, act of violence, or use of force incident related to federal immigration enforcement activity occurs;
- Determine whether collected evidence could support a criminal prosecution in the above-mentioned cases can support a prosecution;
- Make charging decisions; and
- promote public safety.

Application

The Protocol applies to all cases involving a death, shooting, act of violence, or use of force involving federal immigration enforcement authorities.

The Protocol applies to all CCSAO employees that review or provide investigative support in the above-referenced cases.

The Protocol supersedes all earlier protocols or agreements.

Application to Outside Law Enforcement

Local and state Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) are advised that failure to follow this Protocol may result in an inability of the CCSAO to support investigations or otherwise conduct felony review.

Nondiscrimination

The CCSAO prohibits discrimination application of this policy on the basis of race, religion, creed, color, national origin, sex, pregnancy, work authorization status, or any other protected category.

Prosecutorial Duties

Basic Discretion

The CCSAO has discretion to enforce criminal laws by evaluating evidence to determine if an offense should be charged.

Basic Duties

- The CCSAO has a duty to commence and prosecute all indictments and prosecutions in Cook County where "the People of the state or county may be concerned."
- The CCSAO has the duty to "seek justice;"
- The CCSAO has the duty to "refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause;"

Staff Prohibitions

- CCSAO prosecutors are prohibited from making extrajudicial comments that pose a serious and imminent threat of heightening public condemnation of the accused;
- CCSAO prosecutors are prohibited from serving as primary investigators. CCSAO attorneys may investigate suspected illegal activity only where: (1) other law enforcement agencies inadequately deal with such investigation; or (2) where a law enforcement agency asks the State's Attorney for assistance.

Procedures for CCSAO Employees Charging Federal Immigration Agents

Independent Review of LEA Investigations

CCSAO will conduct an independent review or assessment of any investigation conducted by LEAs.

- Note: the CCSAO "will consider" the recommendations made by LEAs (not political entities).

Follow the Ordinary Charging Process

CCSAO Employees must make their charging decisions based on the following factors, which are those used in ordinary criminal prosecutions:

- Whether probable cause exists;
- Whether admissible evidence is sufficient to support a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt; and
- Whether the decision to charge is in the interests of justice and in accordance with CCSAO's ethical obligations.

Additional Analyses for Federal Immigration Agents

In addition to the factors above, CCSAO staff must analyze:

- potential Supremacy Clause Immunity;
- whether any issues exist with regards to the federal government's possession of necessary evidence; and
- Whether the federal government is engaging in its own investigation (deconfliction inquiry).

Note: Even though CCSAO employees must consider these issues, the outcome of these analysis do not necessarily prevent any ASA from helping an LEA with obtaining or analyzing evidence and filing charges where appropriate.

Procedures for LEAs Investigating Federal Immigration Agents

LEAs Must Conduct Investigations as in a "Normal" Investigation

If an LEA becomes aware of a violence or use of force incident related to federal immigration agents that may constitute a felony, the LEA should document and collect evidence as it would otherwise be documented and collected in the normal and regular course of a criminal investigation.

LEAs May Use LERU

LEAs are empowered, but not required, to present evidence to CCSAO's Law Enforcement Review Unit for:

- memorialization of sworn testimony;
- the collection of additional evidence; or
- once the LEA believes that there is sufficient evidence to support felony charging and is seeking felony review.

LEA Grand Jury Process for Federal Agents

If the LEAs investigation requires collecting additional evidence or sworn testimony, they may engage in the grand jury process with the following rules:

Subpoena Powers

- **Witnesses / Victims.** If a victim or witness provides evidence to an LEA, they may be subpoenaed.
- **Evidence at the Scene.** Grand Jury Subpoenas may be issued for physical, documentary, and video evidence. Once the material is returned, it must be presented to the Grand Jury.
- **Federal Agents.** Grand Juries may issue a subpoena to federal agents that are a material witness and who could provide relevant evidence.
- **Evidence held by the Federal Government.** ASA's should send subpoenas and Touhy requests (described below) to the federal government to seek evidence based on the factors set in 28 C.F.R. 21-29.

Secrecy of the Proceedings

Grand jury proceedings are secret for a variety of reasons including:

- preventing fleeing of the person under indictment;
- ensure freedom of Grand Jury deliberations;
- prevent subornation of perjury;
- encourage disclosure by witnesses; and
- to protect the innocent from unwarranted exposure.

Mandatory Review of Grand Jury Proceedings

LEAs must review and analyze any returned Grand Jury material in furtherance of their investigation.

LEAs are required to engage in all future collaboration regarding that Grand Jury investigation with the CCSAO.

Legislative History To-Date

<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Action By</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>	<u>Action Description</u>	<u>Journal Page</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Votes</u>

To: CCPSA Commissioners
From: CCPSA Staff
Date: April 24, 2026

RE: Research Summary and Potential Actions/Recommendations

Purpose: This memo summarizes all research to-date on policies and laws related to interactions between the Chicago Police Department and federal law enforcement agencies. The information in this memo will serve as a baseline for identifying potential policy gaps or issues with the current landscape governing interactions between CPD and federal law enforcement agencies. This memo is not final and will be updated as policies and laws are published or updated.

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Policies

Below is a summary of the most relevant policies that govern interactions between the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and federal law enforcement agencies. This is not an exhaustive list of all of CPD’s policies that could possibly govern an interaction between a Chicago Police officer and a federal law enforcement agent. Instead, this summary services to highlight the most necessary information. If you would like to research further, these policies are linked to staff-created summary documents.

Additionally, staff previously created a summary document that contains a timeline of immigration enforcement operations and institutional actions taken by Chicago between October ’25 and early March ’26, examines existing laws governing CPD interactions with immigration enforcement in the street, and consolidates federal immigration enforcement agents’ actions in Chicagoland. [The full document can be found here.](#)

I. [Welcoming City Ordinance \(MCC 2-173\)](#)

- a. The Welcoming City Ordinance prohibits every City Department from requesting information about or otherwise investigating or assisting in the investigation of the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless required by State statute, federal law, or court decision with the exception of Chicago's corporation council conducting investigations when relevant to potential or actual litigation or administrative proceedings. Accordingly, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is prohibited from arresting or detaining

someone solely because of a belief that that person is not present legally in the United States or that they have committed a civil immigration violation.

- b. Unless an agency is acting pursuant to a "legitimate law enforcement purpose that is unrelated to the enforcement of a civil immigration law," CPD may not:
 - i. Permit federal immigration agents access to a person being detained by that agency;
 - ii. Permit federal immigration agents to use agency facilities for investigative purposes;
 - iii. While on duty, respond to federal immigration agency inquiries or communicate with a federal immigration law enforcement agent regarding a person's custody status or release date;
 - iv. Enter into agreements with the federal government that allow local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law;
 - v. Transfer any person into federal immigration law enforcement agency custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement; and
 - vi. Set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

II. Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status (S06-14-03)

- a. Special Order S06-14-03 requires CPD to provide police service to all people in Chicago, similar to the Welcoming City Ordinance. It also prohibits officers from participating in civil immigration enforcement operations or assisting the civil enforcement of federal immigration law, similar to those requirements in the TRUST Act.
- b. Related to interactions with federal immigration agents, CPD members are prohibited from:
 - i. permitting immigration agents access to a person detained by or in the custody of a CPD officer;
 - ii. permitting immigration agents to use Department facilities;
 - iii. while on duty, expending time responding to an immigration agency's inquiry or communicating with an immigration agency regarding a person's custody status;
 - iv. transferring any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement;
 - v. requesting or sharing the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless it is authorized by the person to whom the information pertains;
 - vi. setting up a traffic perimeter or providing on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement action.

III. Ordinance Amendment (O2025-0020004)

- a. Ordinance 2025-0020004 amends COPA's powers to require them to investigate complaints against CPD members for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance. The amendment passed City Council on March 18, 2026.

- b. All complaints made regarding Welcoming City Ordinance violations moving forward will be investigated by COPA. Any complaints or investigations of WCO violations prior to March 18, 2026 will remain with the originating investigative agency.

IV. ICE on Notice (EO 2026-1)

- a. On January 31, 2026, Mayor Brandon Johnson signed an Executive Order (2026-01), titled “ICE on Notice – Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to Further Federal Accountability.” The Executive Order was filed and went into effect on February 2, 2026.
- b. This order requires CPD to:
 - i. Document federal enforcement activities in accordance with CPD policy;
 - ii. Ensure that body-camera footage, including footage of any uses of force, detentions, injuries, or other enforcement activity, is preserved;
 - iii. Seek to identify federal supervisory officers on scene;
 - iv. Complete a report on any violation of state or local law by federal agents consistent with CPD policy; and
 - v. Immediately summon emergency medical services and render aid to any injured person on scene
- c. [Staff wrote a more in-depth summary here.](#)

V. Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol

- a. The Cook County State's Attorney's Office ("CCSAO's") Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol (the "Protocol") outlines the procedure CCSAO attorneys must follow when filing charges in connection with federal immigration agents' involvement in a death, shooting, act of violence, or use of force incident. It also outlines procedures law enforcement agencies (LEAs) should follow to help the CCSAO make its charging decisions ethically and within the constraints of State and federal law.
- b. The Protocol requires LEAs to conduct criminal investigations of this kind as they would any other criminal investigation. The Protocol empowers LEAs to present evidence to the Law Enforcement Review Unit (LERU) and empowers LEAs to engage in the Grand Jury process to subpoena witness testimony or evidence collection. LEAs must review all Grand Jury material and collaborate with the CCSAO regarding the outcome of any Grand Jury process.
- c. [Staff wrote a more in-depth summary here.](#)

Based on staff's review and analysis of the current policies that govern CPD's interactions with federal law enforcement agencies, staff has identified the following concerns:

- I. In March, staff sent an information request to CPD requesting the final Executive Order guidance mandated by 2026-01. As of April 8, CPD has shared that the guidance remains with DOL and the Mayor's Office. Based on the content of the EO

guidance, staff will provide further recommendations on gaps or concerns with CPD's policies to implement the EO.

- a. **Update as of July 2026:** The EO remains with CPD pending review from the Mayor's Office and the Department of Law. Staff and the Commission continue to receive updates from CPD on the guidance's status.
- II. Staff heard from subject matter experts that the use of "public safety concern" in CPD's S06-14-03 is vague in its use and should be more clearly defined in the policy.

Communications with Other Agencies/Offices

I. CPD Information Request (Round 1)

- a. On March 13, 2026, CCPSA received CPD's response to a list of questions regarding ICE/CBP incidents that happened in Chicago in 2025. CPD provided brief written responses and included a list of relevant CPD general and special orders.
- b. CPD's full response and attachments [are saved here](#).

II. CPD Information Request (Round 2)

- a. In response to the Superintendent's answers at the Commission's April 2, 2026 meeting and based on the answers received in the first information request, CCPSA sent a follow-up information request to CPD on May 7, 2026.
- b. As of June 29, 2026, CPD reported that it was in the final review of the request and aimed to have a response back to CCPSA shortly.

III. COPA Information Request

- a. On February 22, 2026, CCPSA received COPA's response to a list of questions regarding investigations of WCO complaints. This response predated the passage of the ordinance amendment.
- b. COPA's full response [is saved here](#).

IV. [OIG Recommendation and Response](#)

- a. On April 2, 2026, the Commission voted to recommend that the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety conduct research or an audit into CPD's compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance.
- b. On April 15, 2026, CCPSA received OIG's response acknowledging the recommendation and accepting CCPSA's offer to meet to discuss further.
 - i. OIG's response [is saved here](#).
- c. On May 18, 2026, President Terry and CCPSA Staff met with Interim Inspector General Tobar Richardson to discuss the recommendation. In response to OIG's request, CCPSA provided its research, policy analysis, and information request responses.

Subject Matter Expert Discussions Trends

- I. SMEs Spoken To: Barry Friedman, Aziz Huq, Fred Tsao, Linda Tortolero, Carolyn Shapiro, Yvette Loizon, Nicole Hallett
- II. **Recommended Transparency Measures**
 - a. Communicate with protesters about what are CPD's rules of engagement when entering the scene
 - b. Assess credibility of calls from immigration enforcement before allocating resources
 - c. Proactively communicate the frequency and content of TRUST / WCO compliance trainings
- III. **Recommended Accountability Measures**
 - a. Adopt policies requiring proactive identification of immigration enforcement agents
 - b. Adopt policies requiring proactive, focused documentation of immigration enforcement agents
 - c. Modify existing policies on crime scene security to account for immigration enforcement actions
- IV. Note on Arrests
 - a. All experts said it's not practicable to arrest federal agents on scene. However, they spoke about securing and preserving the scene of incident and emphasizing existing powers to investigate.
- V. [A more in-depth summary of the discussions with Subject Matter Experts can be found here.](#)

Multi-Jurisdictional Overview

- I. Acknowledging the difficulty in defining “strength” of a given policy, Chicago is at least on par with comparable jurisdictions in terms of population and partisan composition of the relevant state and local government. Where Chicago is not on par is in training. The Welcoming City Ordinance does not have any training requirement, where jurisdictions like Portland have affirmative training requirements.
- II. The chart below demonstrates where Chicago’s policies compare to other jurisdictions across the county.
- III. [Staff’s complete analysis of these jurisdictions can be found here.](#)

Name	Agents Barred From Any City Property?	Limit Immigration Status Inquiries?	Prohibit Face Covering?	Restrict Compliance w/ Administrative Warrants?	Reporting Requirements?	Corresponding Department Policies?
Chicago	X	X		X	X	HERE
New York City	X	X		X	X	Page 354
Los Angeles	X	X	*	X		HERE
Philadelphia				X		HERE

Seattle	X	X	X			HERE
Denver	X			X	X	PAGE 110
Minneapolis	X	X		X	X	HERE
St. Paul	X	X	X	*	X	None identified
San Francisco	X	X	*	X	X	HERE
Portland	X	X		X	X	HERE
Houston						HERE
Phoenix						HERE



To: Commissioners
From: CCPSA Staff
Date: July 9, 2026

RE: Summary of Illinois Accountability Commission’s Final Findings and Recommendations

The Illinois Accountability Commission (IAC) was established in October 2025 by Governor JB Pritzker in response to the deployment of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and other federal officers to the Chicagoland area in an immigration enforcement campaign termed “Operation Midway Blitz.” The IAC released its final report in April 2026, which can be read in full [here](#).

Note that the IAC was not created to examine or assess CPD’s engagement with ICE or CBP, or CPD’s compliance with City ordinances or CPD directives. However, the IAC found that federal immigration agents engaged in unconstitutional uses of force, conducted discriminatory stops, and unlawful arrests. In particular, the IAC investigated nine specific incidents between September and October 2025 that occurred within Chicago and published investigation briefs that included potential criminal and administrative violations.¹ The IAC further sent a [referral letter](#) to relevant State’s Attorneys and Police Superintendents, including the Cook County State’s Attorney and CPD, based on the outcome of those investigative briefs. The Commission should follow up with CPD and confirm the IAC’s referral and what, if any, progress CPD has made.

The purpose of the IAC was to:

1. Create a public record of the conduct of federal agents during “Operation Midway Blitz” and the Trump Administration’s military-style operations in Illinois,
2. Examine the impact of that conduct on individuals and communities, and
3. Consider policy recommendations to prevent future harm to these individuals and communities.

To accomplish those objectives, the IAC gathered information and analyzed evidence in a variety of ways, including:

1. Holding five public hearings to solicit testimony from witnesses, experts, and members of the public about the impact of Operation Midway Blitz.
2. Conducting investigations by lawyers and staff to collect, review, and analyze evidence from specific incidents identified by the IAC. The list of incidents can be found on pages 14-15 of the IAC Final Report.

¹ A list of the incidents reviewed by the IAC and the corresponding investigative briefs can be found [here](#).



3. Creating an online reporting portal where individuals who witnessed or experienced potential misconduct by federal agents during Operation Midway Blitz could submit video or narrative information. As of April 2026, the IAC received information about a total of 26 incidents from 24 individuals. Ten incidents were identified as occurring within the City of Chicago.
4. Holding seven listening sessions where individuals could share firsthand experiences to ensure the accounts were preserved in the public record. These were hosted in partnership with local community-based organizations and neighborhood stakeholders.

The IAC reported eight key findings at the conclusion of its work and developed recommendations designed to increase transparency and accountability, protect and support communities and families, and safeguard First Amendment rights. The majority of recommendations address the IAC's findings about harm and misconduct during Operation Midway Blitz through changes to federal process and policy with one specific action for Illinois' local municipalities. The [full report](#) contains further details. Below are brief summaries of the IAC's findings and recommendations.

1. Federal immigration agents engaged in dangerous high-speed vehicular pursuits, extreme physical force, indiscriminate use of chemical agents, shootings, beatings, and other violent acts, amounting to unconstitutional uses of force.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: Congress should ban DHS' use of roving patrols, hold federal agents accountable, and require body worn cameras to federal agents.
2. Officials from ICE, CBP, the Department of Homeland Security, and the White House routinely lied to the public about the motivations and outcomes of Operation Midway Blitz and concealed and distorted key facts about events involving federal immigration agents.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: Congress should investigate and hold Senior Leadership accountable for the pattern of misinformation during Operation Midway Blitz.
3. Federal immigration agents conducted discriminatory stops and unlawful warrantless arrests, creating widespread fear throughout the Chicago metropolitan area and beyond.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: Congress must amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end warrantless arrests for civil enforcement matters.



4. CBP and ICE paramilitary tactics like face masks, military fatigues and body armor, unmarked vehicles, and military-style weapons, along with surveillance of protesters and observers, created an environment of occupation that terrorized immigrants and attempted to silence individuals engaged in First Amendment protected activity.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: DHS must stop the use of paramilitary tactics by prohibiting face coverings, brandishing weapons for intimidation, and unlawful surveillance.
5. Inhumane conditions and lack of due process were used by federal immigration agents to coerce individuals in detention into leaving the country, even if they had a legal pathway to residency or relief from deportation.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: Congress must restore due process in the immigration system rather than expanding detention.
6. High-level White House, DHS and other federal officials enabled and encouraged misconduct by ICE and CBP agents during Operation Midway Blitz by urging agents to “go hard,” defending and mischaracterizing incidents of use of force, shielding agents from accountability, lifting safeguards and effectuating harmful policies.
 - a. Key Recommendation for Federal Government: Discipline ICE and CBP Agents Who Committed Misconduct
 - i. Federal oversight systems responsible for disciplining officers who harm the public, such as the DHS Office of Inspector General, DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Department of Justice’s Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division, must be re-opened and empowered to hold officers accountable. Congress should also lift barriers in federal law that make it difficult for individuals to seek monetary damages for constitutional violations by federal officers. Congress should also hold DHS leadership accountable for the many failures of DHS’ officers to comply with standard practices during Operation Midway Blitz and monitor DHS compliance with training and standards requirements.
7. Operation Midway Blitz had a pervasive chilling effect on civic life, negatively undermined community trust in state and local law enforcement, strained many businesses and economic districts in the Chicago area, and hurt the mental health and well-being of Illinois children and families.
 - a. Key Recommendation for State of Illinois: Protect Civic Life
 - i. The State of Illinois, private sector partners, county and municipal governments, and nonprofit organizations should continue to



collaborate on ways to alleviate the economic damage caused by Operation Midway Blitz, expand access to legal services and family preparedness planning support, and prevent further disruption to civic life by immigration enforcement activities, including the potential intimidation or interference with elections. Congress should also allocate funding to offset the impact of Operation Midway Blitz to Illinois governments, communities and businesses.

8. Illinois' TRUST Act and other initiatives to support immigrants promoted public safety, despite claims to the contrary by the federal government.
 - a. Key Recommendation for other states and local governments: Governments that have not yet adopted policies like the TRUST Act should do so.

Office of the General Counsel

Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

Frequently Asked Questions — Federal Immigration Enforcement in Chicago

To: CCPSA Staff

From: Aidan Dolik, Associate General Counsel (CCPSA)

CC: Attendees of the Federal Immigration Activities Working Group

Date: March 5, 2026

Re: Federal Immigration Law Enforcement Questions from Staff

Introduction

Following the commencement of Operation Midway Blitz (the "Operation") on September 8, staff have fielded numerous questions relating to the enforcement of Chicago and State laws pertaining to how local law enforcement is to act in the presence of federal agents, and which laws govern which situations. This memorandum is designed to answer a selection of those questions and serve as a proposed template for addressing discrete questions from CCPSA's elected officials in the future.

What follows this introduction is a statement of facts describing the federal presence in Chicago to-date. Following that restatement of facts is a selection of questions asked by staff and officials and their corresponding answers. These questions are presented in no particular order.

The final Section titled "Appendix 1: Notes and Citations" contains, where relevant, lengthier citations to be used as a reference and as a base for future research.

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Facts: Operation Midway Blitz

Operation Midway Blitz is a deployment of federal law enforcement officials working under the banner of the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), conducted in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs in Fall of 2025.

Summary of the Operation

Prior to Operation Midway Blitz, federal immigration law enforcement agents had been deploying aggressive enforcement tactics in the Chicagoland area. For example, on June 4, 2025, federal agents [detained](#) at least 10 people who were told to check in to a monitoring program administered by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. An Alderperson reported that one advocate told him that people received text messages informing them to come to the building for "surprise check-ins" as part of the federal Intensive Supervision Appearance Program.

When it was [announced](#) on September 8, 2025, the stated purpose of the Operation, per DHS, was to target "criminal illegal aliens who flocked to Chicago and Illinois because they knew Governor Pritzker and his sanctuary policies would protect them and allow them to roam free on American streets." Following that announcement, the Chicagoland area saw a sharp uptick in federal raids and arrests throughout the city.

On September 12, an ICE agent shot and [killed](#) Silverio Villegas-Gonzalez in Franklin Park.

On September 16, Gregory Bovino of Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") [announced](#) his arrival "to continue the mission we started in Los Angeles—to make the city safer by targeting and arresting criminal illegal aliens." On September 28, he [stated](#) that one of the items considered as cause for arrest is "the particular characteristics of an individual, how they look."

On September 27, Bovino [stated](#) that there would be an increased deployment of chemical arms, and that it was "going to be a shitshow." He requested that Illinois send National Guard troops to protect federal personnel and property at the processing facility in Broadview, Illinois, 12 miles west of downtown Chicago.

On October 3, a multiagency coalition of federal officials conducted a [raid](#) on a South Shore apartment complex (37 arrested). On October 4, President Donald Trump deployed National Guard troops into the greater Chicago area to quell what White

House spokesperson Abigail Jackson [described](#) as "ongoing violent riots and lawlessness." The State of Illinois sued in response, and obtained a temporary restraining order ("TRO") on their deployment that was later [extended](#) until the case is reviewed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld this restriction on the National Guard's deployment on December 23.

On October 4, CPB agents [shot](#) Marimar Martínez five times. Agents deployed chemical weapons on protesters and onlookers.

On October 9, another TRO was [issued](#) in response to a lawsuit filed by the Chicago Headline Club and other news media companies in Chicago limiting the use of pepper balls, chemical agents, and other projectiles at Broadview and throughout the Chicagoland area (discussed in more detail in Question 3). Following the issuance of that TRO, Plaintiffs [requested](#) that the District Court take notice of a number of violations on October 25 wherein the complaint alleged that CBP officers tackled and deployed tear gas on residents of Old Irving Park unprovoked.

This TRO was expanded on October 28 to enact tighter regulations on the activities of federal officials (described in more detail in Question 3). The order would end up being modified further by the District Court, then limited by the Seventh Circuit, then voluntarily [dismissed](#) by the plaintiffs on January 22, 2026. It is currently dismissed without prejudice, meaning that the plaintiffs can file suit on this issue again in the future.

On October 30, DHS [announced](#) that approximately 3,000 people had been arrested by federal agents. From an October 31 [court filing](#) from the City of Chicago, confrontations between ICE agents and members of the public have occurred in at least the following neighborhoods: South Shore, Pilsen, East Side, Avondale, Albany Park, Brighton Park, Lakeview, Little Village, Logan Square, and Old Irving Park. Alleged acts of aggression from federal agents include tear-gassing and pepper spraying bystanders, throwing a bicycle at people standing on a sidewalk, intentional vehicle collisions, and other uses of physical force against suspects and bystanders.

On November 5, another TRO order was [issued](#) ordering ICE to improve the conditions of detainees being held at the processing facility in Broadview, Illinois. Allegations included inadequate provision of hygiene supplies, sleep deprivation because of excessive lighting and inadequate bedding which forced detainees to sleep on the floor, and failure to provide translations for official documents.

On November 13, a judge [ordered](#) that DHS provide the names and threat levels of 615 people alleged to be wrongfully detained by ICE, with a requirement that they be released on a \$1,500 bail if ICE cannot provide proof of their posing a "high public safety risk."

On November 14, Bovino [reportedly left](#) Chicago for North Carolina, though he may return to Chicago in March, and ICE will continue heightened operations in the interim. The situation continues to develop and this memorandum may be updated following major developments after its circulation.

On December 31, Trump announced that the National Guard deployment to Chicago was [over](#).

Estimates for total arrests during the Operation vary. CBS [reported](#) that Operation Midway Blitz yielded approximately 1,500 arrests, though the same reporting states that DHS has not been forthcoming with providing up-to-date or accurate information. Block Club Chicago, in their December 31 [retrospective](#) on the Operation, reported that more than 4,500 people were arrested by federal immigration agents in the Chicago area. Of those detained, the majority [did not have](#) pending or prior criminal convictions. Capitol News Illinois [reported](#) that more than 4,000 people were arrested by ICE in 2025, with more than 1,500 of those arrests as part of Operation Midway Blitz.

In 2026, DHS shifted its attention to Minneapolis. On January 7, an ICE agent [shot](#) and killed Renee Good. On January 24, agents shot and [killed](#) Alex Pretti.

On February 14, the federal government [missed](#) its deadline to fund DHS, triggering a partial government shutdown. ICE and CBP still have access to \$75 billion in funding granted to them from their 2025 federal appropriations. Recent reporting [claims](#), via an unnamed DHS source, that up to 1,000 immigration agents could return to Chicago in March for renewed enforcement operations.

On March 5, President Trump [fired](#) former DHS Secretary Kristi Noem, replacing her with sitting Senator Markwayne Mullin of Oklahoma.

On March 23, ICE agents [reportedly](#) arrived at O'Hare airport to supplement the work of TSA agents who were not receiving paychecks as a result of the partial DHS shutdown. Mayor Johnson announces that the airport can expect around 75 ICE agents working across multiple shifts.

For a more detailed timeline of events including links to social media posts and with a geographic scope beyond Chicagoland, see Appendix A starting on page 43 of the Illinois Accountability Commission January [report](#).

Summary of Illinois and Chicago's Institutional Responses

Illinois

Neither the Illinois TRUST Act nor the Illinois VOICES Act have been amended in 2025.

- **October 23, 2025: Illinois Accountability Commission Created**

On October 23, 2025, the Governor [signed](#) an executive order to establish the Illinois Accountability Commission. The purpose of this Commission is to create a public record of the conduct of federal agents during Operation Midway Blitz, examine the impact of that conduct on individuals and communities, and consider policy recommendations to prevent future harm to these individuals and communities.

The Commission held its first meeting on December 18, 2025. At this meeting, the Commission outlined its function and purpose, presented two video montages highlighting concerning actions by federal agents, and heard a first-hand witness account as well as a presentation from a public health subject matter expert. Resources from the meeting are available [here](#). The Commission held two more public hearings, [one](#) on January 30, 2026, and one on February 24, 2026.

The Commission is required to provide an initial status report on January 31, 2026, and supplemental reports as-needed by April 30, 2026.

The January report of the Illinois Accountability Commission is available [here](#). The report includes a timeline of the Commission's activities to-date, a history of Illinois and Chicago's immigrant legacy, a timeline of events during Operation Midway Blitz, a primer on U.S. immigration law, next steps for the Commission, and policy recommendations from the Commission.

The Commission has not yet published comprehensive policy recommendations, but it has identified areas in which it anticipates making recommendations. Of the eight areas, six of them are directed towards the federal government. Area 7 commended rapid response and community support initiatives by non-state actors. Area 8: "Any other proposals to curb misconduct by federal immigration agents, improve accountability, and protect immigrant communities," focus on identifying "state and local policies and actions that helped to mitigate the harm of Operation Midway Blitz that other jurisdictions should consider adopting in anticipation of future enhanced

immigration enforcement campaigns." The Commission solicited written proposals on these policy areas until March 1, 2026.

- **Illinois Bivens Act: Effective December 9, 2025**

On October 31, both chambers of the Illinois legislature passed HB 1312 (Harmon | Welch—104th GA—40-18-0 | 73-33-0). The bill creates a series of private rights of action individuals may use to sue federal immigration agents operating within the State.

The bill also does the following:

- Allows anyone in the State to bring a civil action for damages against any person who, while conducting civil immigration enforcement, knowingly engages in conduct that violates the Illinois or U.S. Constitution;
- Require institutions of higher learning, day cares, and hospitals to create and implement policies limiting their ability to freely share data with federal immigration authorities; and
- Protect people attending a State court proceeding in various capacities from civil arrest while going to, remaining at, and returning from that court proceeding.

The legislation was sent to the Governor on November 25.

December 9, 2025: Illinois Bivens Act Becomes Law

On December 9, 2025, Governor Pritzker signed HB 1312. The bill became law immediately, with all of its operable provisions effectively law as of January 1, 2026.

January 13, 2026: Legislation Filed Prohibiting Employment of ICE Officers to Illinois Law Enforcement Agencies

Senate Bill 2820 (Fine - 104th GA - Assignments), filed on January 13, 2026, prohibits the hiring by law enforcement agencies of anyone who was hired as a federal immigration officer by the U.S. Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement between January 20, 2025, and January 20, 2029. It is currently in the Senate Committee on Assignments.

Chicago

- **Mayor's Office Actions**

The Mayor signed the following executive orders since the commencement of Operation Midway Blitz: (1) Protecting the Right to Protest and Facilitating Safe and Peaceful Assembly (September 30); (2) Prohibiting the Use of City Parking Lots, Vacant Lots, and Garages for Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging Areas, Processing Locations, or Operations Bases (October 6); Coordination of Outreach, Logistical Support, and Relief Efforts Related to SNAP Benefit Disruptions and Economic De-Stabilization Related to Immigration Enforcement (November 17); and ICE On Notice (January 31, 2026).

August 1, 2025

On August 1, 2025, the Mayor's Office of Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Rights released its final report on the Internal Review of the June 4, 2025 incident described in the first paragraph of the *Summary of the Operation*. This report included a timeline of events through the publishing of the report.

September 12, 2025

On September 12, 2025, the Mayor's Office publicly released communications and body-worn camera footage of the June 4, 2025 incident.

Hearings / Public Meetings

June 26, 2025

CPD Chief Angel Novalez presented at the Commission's public meetings on CPD's policies governing interactions with federal authorities under the Welcoming City Ordinance.

July 1, 2025

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights held a hearing on the June 4 incident discussed in the *Summary of the Operation* Section above.

July 24, 2025

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights held a meeting on "recent alleged violations of free speech and due process rights and the City and Committee's recent efforts to support immigrant and refugee communities in the wake of these attacks."

September 12, 2025

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights met on September 12. This hearing contained a subject matter hearing on the city and committee's recent efforts to support immigrant and refugee communities in Chicago, as well as on federal immigration activity trends in Chicago.

October 15, 2025

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights met on October 15. This hearing contained a resolution to call on the Illinois Congressional delegation to investigate every instance of potential misconduct by DHS and other deputized agents operating in Chicago, to condemn practices by federal immigration enforcement agents that endanger children; and to call for support of immigrant communities, racial justice, and constitutional freedoms and opposition of military presence in Chicago.

January 8, 2026

CCPSA held a listening session on January 8 at Thalia Hall to listen to experiences shared by Chicago residents related to interactions between CPD and federal immigration law enforcement. This listening session was triggered by a 2,000-signature petition submitted after District Councilors sent a demand letter to the Commission on November 13. Speakers at the listening session alleged cooperation between CPD and DHS officers in the following non-exhaustive list of instances:

- October 4 following the shooting of Marimar Martínez;

- October 22 following the detention of a staffer for Ald. Michael Rodriguez;
- November 8 at 23rd and Sawyer in Little Village; and
- December 17 wherein a rapid responder was pulled over while they were following a caravan of CBP agents.

January 21, 2026

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights and the Committee on Police and Fire held a joint meeting to discuss Welcoming City Ordinance violations and to discuss the ordinance (described below) empowering COPA to investigate complaints related to Welcoming City Ordinance violations.

January 29, 2026

CCPSA held its regular meeting on January 29, 2026 wherein it proffered its proposed goals to the CPB, CPD, and COPA. Following his acceptance of CCPSA's goals on behalf of CPD, Superintendent Snelling expressed support for the ordinance expanding COPA's jurisdiction to include investigations of CPD officers accused of violating the Welcoming City Ordinance.

February 26, 2026

At their regular meeting, CCPSA convened a panel with interim COPA Chief White and Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety Richardson to discuss their agencies' processes for investigating complaints alleging CPD violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance.

Legislative Action

COPA Investigative Jurisdiction Amendment

On September 25, 2025, Alderperson Jesse Fuentes (26th) [introduced](#) an amendment to MCC 2-78-120 to modify the powers and duties of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability to expand its jurisdiction to including investigations into complaints made against members of the Police Department for violations of the Welcoming City

Ordinance. This passed out of Committee and awaits a City Council vote scheduled for March 18, 2026.

Questions & Answers

1. Are there protocols for CPD officers to act as observers rather than enforcers in federal operations?

Answer

Executive Order 2026-01, titled "ICE on Notice - Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to Further Federal Accountability," directs CPD to observe and report on activities by federal immigration enforcement officers during civil immigration enforcement activities. Specifically, CPD members on scene during these activities are required to ensure that body-worn camera footage is preserved and that the incident is documented "in accordance with" existing CPD directives. Further, if CPD members get information about "apparent violations of state or local law," they are required to notify a supervisor who must then complete a report. Finally, CPD is required to refer evidence of potential felony violations to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for potential criminal prosecution. CPD guidance on this Executive Order is pending as of March 5, 2026.

Additional State and municipal laws require CPD to report to the Mayor's Office and to the Illinois Attorney General, either on a quarterly or annual basis, requests for cooperation submitted to the Department by federal immigration enforcement agencies in support of their work to conduct civil immigration enforcement operations.

While not requiring active observation of federal immigration enforcement efforts, Illinois State law and CPD policy contain requirements pertaining to CPD officers' use of body-worn cameras to observe law enforcement activities generally and, specifically, in relation to their engaging with crowds during protected First Amendment marches, protests, or similar activities. The Consent Decree, while it establishes minimum guidance for CPD's body-worn camera policy, does not have provisions specifically dealing with observing federal law enforcement activity.

ICE on Notice Executive Order 2026-01

On January 31, 2026, Mayor Brandon Johnson [signed](#) an Executive Order (2026-01), titled "ICE on Notice - Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement

to Further Federal Accountability.” The Executive Order was filed and went into effect on February 2, 2026.

This order requires CPD to:

- Document federal enforcement activities in accordance with CPD policy;
- Ensure that body-camera footage, including footage of any uses of force, detentions, injuries, or other enforcement activity, is preserved;
- Seek to identify federal supervisory officers on scene;
- Complete a report on any violation of state or local law by federal agents consistent with CPD policy; and
- Immediately summon emergency medical services and render aid to any injured person on scene.

The State's Attorney and others have raised serious concerns about the Executive Order requirements that CPD make criminal referrals "at the direction of the Mayor's office." That requirement could politicize decisions that are supposed to be based solely on the law. Additionally, the State's Attorney's Office expressed concern about Mayor's Office staff involvement in decisions to refer a case, as such involvement would subject them to testify at a future criminal trial.

On February 19, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office ("CCSAO") released its Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol (the "CCSAO Protocol") which outlines the procedure CCSAO attorneys must follow when filing charges in connection with federal immigration agents' involvement in a death, shooting, act of violence, or use of force incident. It also outlines procedures law enforcement agencies (LEAs) should follow to help the CCSAO make its charging decisions ethically and within the constraints of State and federal law.

The Mayor's Office commented in a February 19 [press release](#) that "Mayor Johnson's 'ICE on Notice' Executive Order and the Cook County State's Attorney's Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol are aligned facets of the same public safety framework 'The State's Attorney's Protocol establishes the prosecutorial process that follows those referrals, ensuring cases are evaluated under the same legal standards that apply to anyone else. Together, they reinforce a simple principle: federal agents operating in Chicago remain subject to the law, and when serious incidents occur, there must be a clear, coordinated path to accountability."

CPD was required to issue guidance on EO 2026-01 as of March 2, 2026. Staff has not identified CPD-issued guidance on this matter as of March 5, 2026.

Welcoming City Ordinance: MCC 2-173

The Welcoming City Ordinance (2-173) prohibits CPD (and other City agencies) from arresting or detaining someone solely because of a belief that that person is not present legally in the United States or that they have committed a civil immigration violation. Other provisions of this ordinance will be discussed In Question 2 and, as It relates to enforcement of the Ordinance, Question 4.

While the ordinance does not strictly require CPD officers to "observe" federal immigration enforcement activities, CPD is required to submit quarterly reports to the Mayor's Office and the Office of the Inspector General outlining requests for assistance made to the Department by federal immigration authorities in support of their efforts to enforce federal civil immigration law.

Illinois TRUST Act: 5 ILCS 805/25

The Illinois TRUST Act also contains provisions similar to those reporting requirements contained in the Welcoming City Ordinance. It requires law enforcement agencies to submit annual reports to the Illinois Attorney General, including any requests from Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") and its subsidiaries with respect to that agency's participation, support, or aid in any immigration agent's civil enforcement operation, along with documentation pertaining to how that request was addressed.

The TRUST Act also requires local law enforcement agencies to report on any detainers or warrants (or lack thereof) received by that agency, including the date the detainer or warrant was received, the date the individual subject to that warrant posted bail (if relevant), whether that individual was released or transferred along with the date, time, and final destination following that transfer or release.

The Executive Order says that CPD must issue "guidance" about implementation within 30 days of the effective date, which is by March 2, 2026. Staff has not yet heard

Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act: 50 ILCS 706/10

The Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act ("Officer Camera Act") establishes minimum guidelines which form the bases for local law enforcement agency body-worn camera policies. The requirements are described in more detail in the "Notes and Citations" Section pertaining to Question 1, but in sum, while these guidelines dictate when a camera should be turned on and off, the guidelines do *not* dictate what direction the camera should be pointing at any given time.

CPD Special Order S03-14: Body Worn Cameras

S03-14 does not contain obligations for CPD officers to be an observer rather than an enforcer. However, the Special Order does contain regulations above and beyond State law on dictating when cameras should be activated in response to Crowds, First Amendment Activities, and Civil Disturbances.

Specifically, CPD policy requires body-worn cameras to be in "buffering mode" when an officer is engaged in "community caretaking functions" during a First Amendment Activity including crowd management, attendance at community meetings, and escorting First Amendment marches.

Cameras must be activated during these First Amendment Activities when an officer is communicating with a crowd to give instructions, warnings, or dispersal orders, crowd control incidents where officers are actively engaging the crowd, or when an officer is approached by a person about a crime in-progress or observing an act that requires a law enforcement intervention, including someone becoming a victim of an assault or battery.

2. What laws currently govern CPD's interaction with federal agencies?

Answer

The most relevant laws on this issue are the TRUST Act and corresponding rules and regulations from the City. The TRUST Act prohibits cooperation between law enforcement in Illinois and federal immigration authorities. Prohibitions include:

- No assisting in any capacity with federal immigration enforcement operations, including establishing a security or traffic perimeter or any other on-site support;
- No giving immigration agents access to anyone in CPD's custody;
- No transferring anyone into federal immigration enforcement custody solely on the basis of that person's immigration or citizenship status; and
- No providing a federal immigration law enforcement official any information outside that which is already publicly available related to an individual's citizenship or immigration status.

The City Executive Orders and CPD policies related to this issue draw their authority from the TRUST Act, and these regulations contain overlapping provisions such that, in general, a violation of one law is a violation of the other relevant law. More specific details follow.

The main caveat to these laws is that CPD is *not* prohibited from engaging in law enforcement activities for anything unrelated to civil immigration law enforcement. CPD has [expressed](#) interpretations to that effect, with spokespeople stating that they will respond to calls for law enforcement from immigration officers if those calls do not pertain to civil immigration law enforcement.

State Law Governing CPD Interactions with Federal Agents

TRUST Act: 5 ILCS 805

No Detention Solely Because of a Civil Immigration Detainer

The Illinois TRUST Act, passed in 2017 and amended in 2021 via the Way Forward Act, prohibits law enforcement agencies in Illinois (including CPD) from detaining anyone solely based on a civil immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant or otherwise complying with a civil immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant.

It also prohibits law enforcement agencies or officials from inquiring about the citizenship or immigration status or place of birth of anyone in that agency's custody except with regards to an inquiry into citizenship for the purposes of someone's FOID Card eligibility or in connection to a person's right to communicate with the consular officer from that person's country of origin.

As it relates to interactions with federal officers in the field, law enforcement agencies, including CPD, are prohibited from the following:

- i. Assisting in any capacity with an immigration agent's enforcement operations, including any help in the form of coordinating an arrest in a courthouse or other public facility, providing use of any equipment, transportation, or establishing a security or traffic perimeter surrounding such operations, or any other on-site support;
- ii. giving any immigration agent access, including by telephone, to anyone in that agency's custody;
- iii. transferring any person into an immigration agent's custody;
- iv. permitting immigration agents to use agency facilities or equipment, including any electronic databases not available to the public, for investigative purposes related to civil immigration law;
- v. entering into any agreement regarding direct access to any electronic database or other data-sharing platform;
- vi. providing information in response to any immigration agent's inquiry or request for information regarding any individual in the agency's custody; or
- vii. providing any immigration agent information not otherwise available to the public relating to an individual's release or contact information.

This Act is enforced by the Illinois Attorney General, who can bring suits either upon their own information or upon receipt of a complaint by any person. The Illinois Attorney General is empowered to investigate alleged violations of the Act and, upon finding a violation, the Illinois Attorney General may compel compliance through the relevant circuit court.

Municipal Law Governing CPD Interactions with Federal Agents

Executive Order 2025-6

Executive Order 2025-6 (signed August 30, 2025) denounced the deployment of militarized federal agents in the City (Section 1), created the Protecting Chicago Initiative (Section 2), declared that CPD will "remain a locally controlled law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing state and local laws" (Section 3), and insisted that federal law enforcement comply with CPD policy related to masks, body cameras, and officer identification (Section 4).

Welcoming City Ordinance: 2-173

The Welcoming City Ordinance prohibits every City Department (including CPD) from requesting information about or otherwise investigating or assisting in the investigation of the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless required by State statute, federal law, or court decision with the exception of Chicago's corporation council conducting investigations when relevant to potential or actual litigation or administrative proceedings.

Accordingly, CPD is prohibited from arresting or detaining someone solely because of a belief that that person is not present legally in the United States or that they have committed a civil immigration violation.

Unless an agency is acting pursuant to a "legitimate law enforcement purpose that is unrelated to the enforcement of a civil immigration law," CPD may not:

- i. Permit federal immigration agents access to a person being detained by that agency;
- ii. Permit federal immigration agents to use agency facilities for Investigative purposes;
- iii. While on duty, respond to federal immigration agency inquiries or communicate with a federal immigration law enforcement agent regarding a person's custody status or release date;
- iv. Enter into agreements with the federal government that allow local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law;
- v. Transfer any person into federal immigration law enforcement agency custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement; and
- vi. Set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

Agencies are, however, permitted to communicate with federal immigration law enforcement authorities to determine whether any matter involves enforcement based solely on a violation of civil immigration law.

Complaints for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance are to be submitted to COPA where they are generally referred to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs for investigation. An ordinance which may potentially be voted on at a March 18, 2026 City Council hearing would instead require COPA to investigate these complaints instead of BIA.

Cooperation with Individuals Reporting Crime: 2-173-070

CPD is required to cooperate with anyone reporting a crime, regardless of whether the report is made by a witness or a victim, and regardless of the citizenship of the reporter.

Special Order S06-14-03 Governs CPD's Interactions with Federal Agencies

S06-14-03 requires CPD to provide police service to all people in Chicago, similar to the WCO.

It also prohibits officers from participating in civil immigration enforcement operations or assisting the civil enforcement of federal immigration law, similar to those requirements in the TRUST Act.

Related to interactions with federal immigration agents, CPD members are prohibited from:

- permitting immigration agents access to a person detained by or in the custody of a CPD officer;
- permitting immigration agents to use Department facilities;
- while on duty, expending time responding to an immigration agency's inquiry or communicating with an immigration agency regarding a person's custody status;
- transferring any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement;
- requesting or sharing the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless it is authorized by the person to whom the information pertains;

- setting up a traffic perimeter or providing on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement action.¹

The procedure to be followed by CPD upon receiving a request from an outside agency, including a federal immigration law enforcement agency, is described in more detail in Appendix 1B.

ICE On Notice Executive Order 2026-01

On January 31, 2026, Mayor Brandon Johnson [signed](#) an Executive Order (2026-01), titled “ICE on Notice – Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to Further Federal Accountability.” The Executive Order was filed and went into effect on February 2, 2026.

This order requires CPD to:

- Document federal enforcement activities in accordance with CPD policy;
- Ensure that body-camera footage, including footage of any uses of force, detentions, injuries, or other enforcement activity, is preserved;
- Seek to identify federal supervisory officers on scene;
- Complete a report on any violation of state or local law by federal agents consistent with CPD policy; and
- Immediately summon emergency medical services and render aid to any injured person on scene.

¹ This portion of the Special Order contains a note: "This does not preclude Department members from responding and taking police action should a contemporaneous public safety concern arise or in response to alleged violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes or Municipal Code of Chicago." This note does not appear in the Welcoming City Ordinance. One reading of the ordinance, which states that no agency or agent shall "set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation" implies that traffic perimeters are allowed if not done with the intent to assist civil immigration enforcement. The Special Order's note appears to supplement that reading. To read the ordinance otherwise would be to read it as prohibiting *all* traffic perimeters, which does not seem to be the intent based on the context. Further, the TRUST Act states that "nothing . . . shall preclude a law enforcement official from otherwise executing that official's duties in investigating violations of criminal law and cooperating in such investigations . . . in order to ensure public safety." The note appears to be a reference to this exemption. However, more clarity is needed from CPD as to what authority this note comes from.

3. What oversight mechanisms exist for federal officers operating in Chicago?

Answer

There are multiple bodies that, to varying degrees, either may or must oversee the operations of federal immigration officials operating in Chicago. While not comprehensive, staff has identified some State and federal bodies which have some ability to check potential violations of individuals' constitutional and civil rights and enforce State and federal criminal and civil law.

Each of these bodies have different jurisdictions and different capacities to discipline or otherwise engage with federal immigration officials that are on the ground. Most of these oversight mechanisms are limited to enforcing the law or otherwise acting as a check on federal immigration officials after an act giving rise to a complaint has occurred.

At the federal level, the DHS OIG is the executive body tasked with overseeing these agencies. Additionally, federal courts serve in an oversight capacity when cases are brought to them by individuals alleging systemic violations of their constitutional or statutory rights in federal courts. Legislative oversight bodies exist which may oversee DHS and those bodies have subpoena power, though their ability to wield that power is partially dependent on the partisan makeup of those bodies.

At the State level, State courts in cooperation with State's Attorney's offices and municipal police can enforce State criminal law. State agencies also have the power to issue penalties for violations of civil law. Both State and individual actors may sue in State court to enforce State-level constitutional and statutory rights, though the federal government may not be compelled by State-court issued subpoenas. Moreover, individuals, State, and municipal actors maintain the right to prohibit federal agents from operating on their property without a criminal warrant. Finally, while not a strictly legal power, there is no restriction on peoples' ability to document and publicize actions taken by federal agents.

Federal Government Oversight

At the federal level, each of the three branches of government are empowered to varying degrees to have some form of oversight over federal immigration officials operating in Chicago. This Section will summarize the existing mechanisms for federal official accountability within federal judicial, executive, and legislative branch in turn. This Section will not contain an evaluation of the relative effectiveness of these possible avenues, nor will it speculate as to whether a given entity is likely to act in accordance with its statutory duties and obligations

Federal Courts

Federal courts can hear civil and criminal cases. In this context, a federal court is likely to hear civil cases related to allegations of either an individual official violating a person's civil rights (often taking the form of suits called *Bivens* claims) or larger-scale cases alleging that the policies or practices of a given agency or subsidiary is in violation of federal law.

In addition to final judgments, which can result in either dismissals or the permanent granting of some remedy (usually money paid in compensation to the victim or the State, an order to do or not do something, or some combination), courts have the ability to temporarily force someone to stop doing something if the person making the complaint can prove that they are likely to win the case on their merits and their rights are at risk of imminent or ongoing violations by the person they are complaining about. These temporary fixes are called "Temporary Restraining Orders" or "TROs."

Parties can also agree among themselves to do or not do something in lieu of seeing the case through to its completion. These agreements are sometimes called "Settlement Agreements," and sometimes called "Consent Decrees." Both can be overseen and enforced by a federal judge.

There are three TROs and one Settlement Agreement currently in effect which staff has identified as relevant to answering this question. They will be discussed in turn before staff summarizes the broader (though not comprehensive) universe of potential lawsuits that can be filed

Existing TROs

1. [Chicago](#) Headline Club v. Noem, No. 25-cv-12173 (N.D. Ill.) **(DISMISSED)**

NOTE: As of January 22, 2026, this case has been voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs. Any limitation that was imposed by the federal court in connection with this case is no longer in effect until such time as the plaintiffs decide to re-file the lawsuit, or similarly situated plaintiffs file another, related, lawsuit in the future. Staff will maintain the summary below as a reference.

[Note 1: the status of this restraining order is frequently evolving. For example, as recently as October 28, 2025, the order was modified by the District Court. Dkt. 146. The next day the order was vacated by the Seventh Circuit, but **only as it related to the requirement that Bovino attend daily 5:45PM conferences with District Judge Ellis**. Dkt. 154. Accordingly, it is possible that by the time this memorandum is circulated, this law may have already substantially changed.]

[Note 2: As of November 20, 2025, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the preliminary injunction [STAYED](#), meaning that the order is no longer in effect until it is argued on at the Seventh Circuit. The Seventh Circuit is issuing an expedited briefing schedule and an oral argument date is forthcoming. Until that can be heard, this TRO is unenforceable, although reports of its violations can still be submitted to plaintiffs' councils.]

Federal Agents for DHS ("Federal Agents") are prohibited from the following for the duration of the order (per Dkt. 42):

- i. Using or threatening to use physical force against any person whom they know or reasonably should know is a Journalist absent probable cause that that person committed a crime;
- ii. Issuing a crowd dispersal order requiring any person to leave a public place that they lawfully have a right to be, unless dispersal is justified by exigent circumstances defined by DHS's Use of Force Policy;
- iii. Using riot control weapons like compressed air launchers, less-lethal shotguns, and less-lethal specialty impact chemical munitions on members of the press, protesters, or religious practitioners who are not posing an immediate threat to the safety of a law enforcement officer;
- iv. Firing gas cannisters in a manner that would strike someone, including firing above a crowd;
- v. Firing compressed air launchers to strike vital parts of a person;

- vi. Uses of force including shoving a person to the ground or body slamming an individual who poses no immediate threat of physical harm to others;
- vii. Using riot control weapons without giving at least two separate warnings when feasible at a sound level where the targeted individual(s) can reasonably hear it; and
- viii. Arresting any non-violent protestor who is not resisting a lawful crowd dispersal order.

Federal agents are required to do the following (per Dkt. 42):

- i. If not undercover, to have visible identification (it does not need to be their name) affixed to their uniforms or helmets and prominently displayed, including when wearing riot gear; and
- ii. To disseminate notice of the TRO to federal employees at the Broadview ICE processing facility.

2. *State of Illinois v. Trump*, No. 1:25-cv-12174 (N.D. Ill. October 9, 2025), 607 U.S. ____ (2025) **(CASE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF ILLINOIS)**

The TRO issued from the complaint filed in *Illinois v. Trump* is simply a blanket prohibition on the deployment of the National Guard within Illinois. This restraining order was originally slated to expire on October 23 but was extended indefinitely until the U.S. Supreme Court hears arguments on the merits of this case.

The Supreme Court has [required](#) briefs (including briefs for an amicus curiae) to be filed by the parties by November 10, and reply briefs to be filed by November 17.

On December 23, 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court [ruled](#) in favor of Illinois, denying the federal government's application for a stay. In its opinion, the Court stated that the federal government "failed to identify a source of authority that would allow the military to execute the laws in Illinois." 607 US at 2.

3. *Moreno Gonzalez v. Noem*, No. 1:25-cv-13323 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 5, 2025)

As of this writing on November 17, 2025, the most recently-issued [TRO](#) in connection to ICE's activities in the Chicagoland area is in *Moreno Gonzalez v. Noem*. In short, it

alleges that DHS's policies of mass arrest and mandatory detention have created crisis conditions at the Broadview processing facility. While this case is currently limited to the processing facility at Broadview, Illinois, and so does not currently implicate potential interactions between ICE and Chicago Police Department, it does address ICE actions in Chicago, warranting inclusion. The order forces DHS and those managing the facility:

- To provide everyone detained at Broadview with clean bedding;
- To clean holding rooms at least twice a day;
- To put clocks in the holding rooms;
- To provide adequate supplies like soap, towels, toilet paper, and hygiene products (including menstrual products);
- To provide clean toilet facilities;
- To provide at least three full meals per day to detainees with a bottle of potable water with each meal and bottled water upon request for free;
- To provide Spanish translations of any papers provided to detainees.

This order is set to remain in effect until November 19, 2025, which is the date of the next status hearing. After this hearing, the order may expire, be modified, or extended following the conclusion of the lawsuit, which is a class action including all of those who might be detained in the Broadview facility in the future. Given the breadth of the class, it is not impossible that the order will extend into activity that might be of relevance to CCPSA's operations.

As of March 5, 2026, the parties are engaged in the discovery process, whereby the plaintiffs continue to gather documentary evidence in the possession of the federal government. The federal government filed a motion to dismiss the case on January 5, to which the plaintiffs responded on February 17, to which the federal government replied on February 27. The court has not yet rendered a decision on this motion to dismiss.

The deadline for fact discovery on this preliminary injunction is currently set for March 20, 2026, with expert discovery closing on April 13, 2026. Staff will report on substantive updates on this matter as they occur.

Settlement Agreements / Consent Decrees

In addition to the temporary restraining orders discussed above, there are settlement agreements in effect within the Chicagoland area which limit the activities of federal immigration law enforcement agents. A settlement agreement is a court-enforced agreement where two parties agree to do something (or not do something) in exchange for no one being declared by a court to have violated the law. In this case, the relevant settlement agreement in effect in the Chicagoland area prohibits ICE from carrying out warrantless arrests without officers submitting declarations of reasonable suspicion to the court upon arresting someone in exchange for ICE not being found by the court to have violated anyone's Constitutional rights.

1. *Castañon v. DHS*, F.Supp.3d 880 (N.D. Ill. 2020) (Docket [here](#))

Castañon v. DHS is a class action lawsuit against the Department of Homeland Security by immigrant and refugee nonprofits to ensure that the agency acts in accordance to its statutory powers. The nonprofits claimed that ICE engaged in a pattern and practice of wrongful warrantless arrests.

Without admitting to any violations of law, the parties entered into a [Settlement Agreement](#) that imposes the following rules on ICE regarding their handling of warrantless arrests within their Chicago office's operating area. This settlement agreement was set to expire on February 2, 2026, but was ordered to be extended while the plaintiff resolves its pending motions to enforce the settlement.

Some obligations imposed on ICE Officers include:

- Documentation of warrantless arrests:
 - "ICE Officers are required to document warrantless arrests, including warrantless arrests resulting from vehicle stops, in the narrative section of each individual alien's I-213 as set forth in the Broadcast attached as Appendix A to this Agreement." P. 7.
- Remedies for violations of the Agreement:
 - If a Class Member is arrested contrary to the terms of the Agreement, the Class Member must be released from ICE custody as soon as is practicable. P. 8, § E(1).

- Class Members must be released without bond or conditions of release. Any bonds imposed must be reimbursed and any conditions imposed lifted.
- This does not apply to:
 - Class Members subject to mandatory detention under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - Class Members for whom ICE has received a request supported by judicial warrant;
 - To Class Members for whom ICE has determined to not set bond in any amount on the basis that the Class Member poses a danger to the community;
- If ICE believes an exception applies, they must provide a written explanation as to why they think that exception applies.

This settlement agreement has a procedure for resolving disputes between the parties and for enforcing violations of its terms discussed in more detail in Appendix 1C and in part of the answer to Question 10.

This settlement agreement was most recently implicated in a November 13 [order](#) from the judge overseeing the agreement. This order required that, by 12:00pm on November 14, 2025, ICE is to provide the court with the names of the 615 plaintiffs along with a determination as to whether they pose a high public safety risk. Any individual who does not pose a high public safety risk is to be released upon payment of a \$1,500 bond. By November 19, 2025, defendants are to provide this list of names and threat levels to the plaintiffs' counsel.

On November 20, 2025, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals [ordered](#) that any potential release as a result of the order described in the above paragraph be halted pending oral arguments which have been, per Chicago Tribune's reporting, set for December 2.

On December 11, 2025, the Seventh Circuit [granted](#) the federal government's request to stay the November 13 order pending further appeal.

On February 17, 2026, the District Court [ordered](#) that the settlement agreement remain in effect while the plaintiff resolves its pending motions to enforce the agreement against the federal government on a number of alleged violations of the agreement throughout 2025. However, it denied their request to extend the agreement for 47 days beyond the motions to enforce are resolved.

Private Rights of Action Under Federal Law

In addition to the specific prohibitions on federal immigration law enforcement activity from the Temporary Restraining Orders discussed above, there are general private rights of action that individual citizens can use to enforce their rights after they have been violated by federal agents.

This memorandum will not undertake a comprehensive analysis of all potential case law and its application in this context, but it will summarize three causes of action that have been used in recent relevant litigation. Other potential lawsuits include:

- Habeas corpus petitions (challenging immigration enforcement agents' detention of a person);
- Violations of the Administrative Procedure Act (challenging a pattern or practice by a federal agency as violating their own rules or the Immigration and Nationality Act);
- Violations of the Federal Tort Claims Act (statute allowing private people to sue who have been injured or had property damaged by wrongful or negligent acts by a federal employee acting in the scope of their official duties)

1. The First Amendment²

Individuals generally have the right guaranteed to them by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to gather, speak, express themselves, gather and report the news, pray, and petition for redress of grievances.

Activities undertaken by law enforcement, including federal law enforcement, which chill, suppress, and control speech, reporting, and religious activities which they do not like, absent a significant or compelling governmental interest, likely violate the First Amendment. Victims of such violations are entitled to sue to recognize that

² Note: this cause of action applies when suing an agency for a pattern of violations that require judicial intervention to stop that pattern of violations.

violation and enjoin ongoing or imminent further violations of their First Amendment rights in federal court.

2. The Fourth Amendment³

The Fourth Amendment bestows the right of an individual to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures by the federal government. Uses of force have counted as "seizures" for the purposes of analyzing a potential violation of the Fourth Amendment. *Torres v. Madrid*, 592 U.S. 306 (2021) (uses of force intended to detain someone, even if unsuccessful, are "seizures" for the purposes of determining whether someone's Fourth Amendment rights have been violated).

Moreover, arrests, which are undoubtedly "seizures" within the meaning of the U.S. Constitution, which are conducted without probable cause, likely violate the Fourth Amendment and are subject to judicial remedy.

3. Suing an Officer in Their Individual Capacity (Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Amendment Violations)

Generally, suing for violations of your Fourth Amendment rights require suing an agency, naming the head of that agency as a defendant, and not suing an individual law enforcement officer.

Under 42 § 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, one can sue State officials individually for violations of Constitutional rights and be entitled to money damages. There is no statutory right, however, to sue a federal agent in their individual capacity and get access to the same money damages. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court Case *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971) bestows a right of individuals to sue individual officials who have violated the Fourth Amendment (although the Supreme Court has declined to extend this right to violations of other Constitutional provisions like the First Amendment).

³ Note: this cause of action applies when suing an agency for a pattern of violations that require judicial intervention to stop that pattern of violations.

Federal Congress

Committees and subcommittees of the U.S. House and Senate have the subpoena power to call witnesses to testify on matters pertaining to the subject matter jurisdiction of that given committee or subcommittee. However, House and Senate rules limit that power to the chair of any given committee or subcommittee, which, in the House and Senate, excludes any Democratic legislators or Chicagoland-area legislators someone living in Chicago might be able to pressure.

House Committee on Homeland Security - Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Accountability

The House Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Accountability (the "House Subcommittee") is focused on legislation relating to the organization, administration, and management of DHS, its policies related to contracts, acquisitions, human capital, civil rights and liberties, and privacy; (3) the strategy, policy, and planning efforts of DHS in leading and supporting its offices and components; and (4) oversight and investigations of DHS operations and homeland security issues.

This committee (and its associated subcommittee) has special oversight responsibilities as prescribed by the House rules, although these are largely limited to reviewing DHS's activities as it relates to potential legislation. Committees and subcommittees are subject to the call of the chair. Delia Ramirez (IL 03) is the only Chicago-area lawmaker on the subcommittee.

Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs is tasked with studying the effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the federal government, evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches, and study the intergovernmental relationships between the US and states and municipalities, and between the U.S. and international organizations of which the U.S. is a member.

The committee's jurisdiction expanded in 2002 to include Homeland Security issues. Following that jurisdictional expansion, the Committee oversees all matters relating to the Department of Homeland Security, immigration, and customs revenue.

No Senators on the committee represent Illinois.

Federal Executive Branch

This memorandum will not discuss the office of the President's role in DHS oversight through its power to appoint and terminate certain officials tasked with overseeing DHS operations.

State Government Oversight

State Executive Branch

License Plate Rules

The Illinois Secretary of State is tasked with enforcing the State's rules pertaining to license plate registration and usage. Penalties for displaying a plate on a vehicle for which it was not authorized for use or obscuring or modifying a license plates in any way include fines and potential jail time, in addition to the driver having their license potentially suspended or revoked.

State Courts

State Criminal Law

1. Can Local and State Police Enforce State Criminal Law Against Federal Officers?

In short, yes, but with several exceptions and with the caveat that even assuming a federal officer is flagrantly violating State law as witnessed by Illinois law enforcement, there is no guarantee that Illinois law enforcement will detain that federal agent. Nevertheless, generally, federal officials are subject to the same laws of the State as anybody else operating within the State.

2. To What Extent does the Supremacy Clause Apply?

Federal officials are not categorically immune from state criminal prosecution, even when they are on duty. However, generally, a federal agent is immune from prosecution for actions undertaken within that person's capacity as an agent, or if an action taken by an agent is necessary and proper in the discharge of their federal responsibilities.

This means that, if a federal agent is engaging in activity reasonably construed to be in furtherance of their role as a federal agent, then they likely have a defense against charges under a state's criminal laws on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's Supremacy Clause.

While the case law on this topic is not well developed, particularly in the Seventh Circuit, which controls the federal judiciary in the Chicagoland area, the general test is to ask: "1) is the federal official doing something authorized by federal law; and 2) was the official's action "necessary and proper" in fulfilling their federal duties? If both answers are yes, then that official likely has immunity under the Supremacy Clause.

One example where an official has not been granted immunity under the Supremacy Clause is when a postal worker in California was convicted of reckless driving on the job. *Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121 (1989).

The Cook County State's Attorney published a [Protocol](#) detailing how it will analyze Supremacy Clause immunity in the case of an alleged criminal use of force by federal immigration law enforcement agent. In short, the State's Attorney on a case will ask:

1. Is the actor a federal officer;
2. Was the federal officer authorized by federal law to act;
3. Did the officer subjectively believe that what they were doing was necessary and proper in furtherance of their duties;
 - a. Note: Evidence of personal animus or criminal intent may negate subjective reasonableness; and
4. Was that subjective belief objectively reasonable under the circumstances?

If the answer to all four of these questions is "yes," then Supremacy Clause immunity likely applies. If any of these questions are answered "no," then the immunity likely does not apply.

Regardless of whether a federal agent can *successfully* claim Supremacy Clause immunity, if they can *plausibly* claim it as a defense, it could hamper a State's Attorney's ability to bring State-level criminal charges.

If a federal agent can bring a defense rooted in federal law, then they may seek to remove the criminal case to a federal court, where, staff has been told, the prosecution would then be taken over by the federal Department of Justice instead of the State-level prosecutors. This transfer of jurisdiction gives the federal government discretion to voluntarily dismiss the case and collect evidence which they are then not required to turn back over to the State's Attorney in the event that the case gets transferred away from the federal court.

There are also practical considerations for local police officers. It is not on-its-face illegal to arrest a federal agent, as [occurred](#) on January 30, 2026 when an off-duty ICE officer was arrested after shoving a 68-year-old protester to the ground to stop him from filming at a suburban gas station. However, federal law makes it [criminally illegal](#) to assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any federal agent while they are engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties. 18 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1). This makes arresting a federal officer that is actively engaged in an alleged crime, even if the facts warrant an arrest, practically difficult for local law enforcement. Following this logic, staff has received recommendations from Constitutional professors and local immigration policy advocates to focus CCPSA's policy efforts on securing scenes of alleged crimes and documenting and identifying federal agents at immigration events to generate evidence for future prosecution.

Notably, Executive Order 2026-01 includes a [disclaimer](#) (in Section 3, Page 4) stating that "[n]othing in this Order imposes any duty on CPD members to arrest federal agents during civil immigration enforcement operations."

State Law: HB 1312 (P.A. 104-0440) (LAWSUIT PENDING)

Public Act 104-0440 (HB 1312—Harmon | Welch—104th GA—40-18-0 | 73-33-0), signed by the Governor on December 9, 2025, creates a series of private rights of action individuals may use to sue federal immigration agents operating within the State. The entire bill is law as of January 1, 2026.

Note: On December 22, 2025, the Department of Justice [filed](#) a [lawsuit](#) against Governor Pritzker and Attorney General Raoul, challenging the "Illinois Bivens Act" and the "Court Access, Safety, and Participation Act." Both were challenged on the basis that they purportedly regulate the Federal Government in violation of the Supremacy Clause. As there has not yet been a temporary restraining order issued on the case, the law is still enforceable, but there could at any point be a restraining order and subsequent injunction on the Bivens Act and Court Access, Safety, and Participation Act which will render them unenforceable until the litigation is resolved.

The City of Chicago filed an amicus curae in support of the State of Illinois. Staff has reached out to the Law Department of Chicago seeking a copy of that brief.

3. Section 5-10: Illinois Bivens Act (**LAWSUIT PENDING**)

This Section effectively creates a state-level *Bivens* action (described above)

Anyone in the State may bring a civil action for damages against any person who, while conducting civil immigration enforcement, knowingly engages in conduct that violates the Illinois or U.S. Constitution.

Remedies include monetary relief, including punitive damages for aggravating factors like:

- The defendant wore a facial covering while committing the violation;
- The defendant was a law enforcement officer who failed to identify or disclose that they were a law enforcement officer;
- The defendant was a law enforcement officer required by State or federal law or agency policy to wear and use an officer-worn body camera;
- The defendant was using a motor vehicle without a license plate;
- The defendant used crowd control equipment; or
- The defendant intentionally violated any material term or condition of a court order or consent decree.

4. Section 10: Court Access, Safety, and Participation Act (CASPA) (**LAWSUIT PENDING**)

A person who, in good faith, is attending a State court proceeding where they are a party, a witness, a potential witness, or a court companion of one of those people is

privileged from civil arrest while going to, remaining at, and returning from the court proceeding. This applies to the following places:

- At the place of the court proceedings;
- within the courthouse building;
- on the premises of the courthouse, including parking facilities;
- on any sidewalk, parkway, and street surrounding the courthouse; and
- on any public way within 1,000 feet of the courthouse including a sidewalk, parkway, or street.

This does not apply to criminal arrest warrants.

While courts are allowed to make rules to enforce this Act, it applies regardless of whether a judicial order is issued or whether a court implements those rules.

Anyone violating this prohibition on civil detentions on court premises are subject to suit for damages of \$10,000 in addition to any damages they would be liable for false imprisonment.

After interviewing Senate legislative staff, CCPSA staff has concluded that while the pending law does not require municipalities to adopt policies in compliance with this law, it also does not **prohibit** municipalities from adopting policies that further the interests of this law.

The underlying intent of these provisions was to: 1) provide a judicial remedy for someone detained on a court's premises including, possibly, a judicial order to release them from civil detention if detained on those premises; and 2) provide a right of action giving someone monetary relief for civil detentions undertaken in the vicinity of a court where that person is present on the grounds of a court in good faith compliance with a judicial order. It is an open question whether this gives local law enforcement or court officers an affirmative right to intervene in an ongoing civil detention undertaken in violation of this Section 10.

Other provisions of this law are not relevant to this Q+A, but staff will note that they require institutions of higher learning, day cares, and hospitals to create and implement policies limiting their ability to freely share data with federal immigration enforcement authorities and limiting their cooperation with federal immigration enforcement officials. These do not directly implicate CPD or the oversight of federal immigration law enforcement officials like the Court Access and Right of Action provisions of HB 1312.

4. Who can residents report to if they witness misconduct by federal officers?

Federal Agencies

DHS Office of the Inspector General

Concerned citizens can report corruption, fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, or misconduct of DHS employees using [this](#) complaint form.

Concerned citizens can call a tollfree reporting hotline at (800) 323-8603.

Settlement Agreement Violations

Violations of the *Castañon Nava* settlement agreement can be reported [here](#).

State Agencies

Illinois Accountability Commission

The Illinois Accountability Commission was created pursuant to State Executive Order 2025-06: Executive Order to Establish the Illinois Accountability Commission.

The Illinois Accountability Commission is collecting information related to potential misconduct by federal immigration law enforcement officers that occurred between September and December 2025. People seeking to submit information to the Commission may do so by following the instructions at this [link](#).

Illinois Secretary of State

To report violations of Illinois's License Plate rules, IL SOS has established a Plate Watch Hotline to call: (312) 814-1730. One can email at platewatch@ilsos.gov.

Illinois Attorney General

While the Illinois Attorney General is tasked with enforcing the TRUST Act, there is no publicly-listed hotline or reporting mechanism on their website for reporting alleged violations of that Act. Their general complaint page is located [here](#).

Municipal Entities

Local Law Enforcement

Local law enforcement is allowed to enforce State and local laws on anyone in this State, including federal agents that are acting outside the bounds of their official duties. Whether a judge determines that action to be interfering with federal law enforcement activities or whether that officer was acting in accordance with their role such that the Supremacy Clause applies is a different question.

Nevertheless, while there is no guarantee that an officer, their supervisor, the State's Attorney, or the relevant judge will decide that a particular situation reported by an individual either allows or warrants municipal police arresting a federal immigration official, individuals witnessing what they see to be misconduct can nevertheless call their local law enforcement to report what they observe to be crimes conducted by federal immigration law enforcement agents.

Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights is soliciting reports of any violations of Chicago law related to immigration enforcement. A link to the report page is located on their [home page](#).

Non-Governmental Resources

ICIRR

The [Illinois Immigration information Hub](#) is a partnership between nonprofit immigration rights organizations, legal aid providers, and state and local government in Illinois.

Resources included in the hyperlink in the previous paragraph include hotlines to report TRUST Act violations, report ICE activity, access deportation defense, receive

civil immigration legal support, access resources related to DACA, and access assistance related to your rights in the workplace.

ICE Accountability Project

The [ICE Accountability Project](#) was launched on [January 8](#). Its purpose is to "document and provide transparency to the public and other interested parties of the numerous allegations of serious misconduct committed by federal immigration agents who have been rampaging through our communities since the start of the so-called "Operation Midway Blitz" in September 2025."

The organization's website contains an incident page containing user-submitted video and photographic content. Footage is accompanied by a brief description of the content with tags including "False Arrest," "Pointing Weapon," "Excessive Force," and "Intimidation," among others.

5. Is Chicago within the 100-mile border zone that allows immigration enforcement to enter private property without a warrant?

Answer

Yes, Chicago is within the 100-mile border zone, but that does not mean that immigration enforcement can enter private property without a warrant.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection claims a territorial reach "within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States." They have interpreted "within a reasonable distance" to include 100 air-miles from the border.

Chicago falls within this 100-mile boundary. This does not mean CBP has unlimited rights to detain you or search your property.

Generally, immigration officers require "reasonable suspicion" to detain you. While not as strict as the "probable cause" required for standard arrests for violations of criminal laws, agents must have specific facts about you that make it reasonable for them to believe that you are committed or have committed a violation of federal immigration law.

Regarding their ability to search private property (like a car), agents need "probable cause," consent, or a warrant, all of which rises above the levels required for "reasonable suspicion."

Regarding warrantless arrests, there a relevant Temporary Restraining Order:

Castañon Nava et al. v. Department of Homeland Security et al., No. 18-cv-3757-RRP (N.D. Ill., 2022) is a class action suit against ICE involving the warrantless arrest of people in the southwest suburbs of Chicago. In a 2022 [settlement](#), which has been extended to February 2026, and extended again pending the disposition of some of the litigation. ICE is required to: (1) issue a nationwide policy regarding collateral arrests and vehicle stops; (2) document the specific, particularized facts supporting the legal basis for a collateral arrest and vehicle stop; 3) adopt or amend its training to comply with this new policy; and 4) in Illinois (and other states), individuals arrested without a warrant likely have individual recourse through this agreement, including immediate release from ICE detention.

6. Are there enforcement mechanisms for the ICE-free zone executive order?

While the ICE-Free Zone Executive Order (EO 2025-8) does not contain enforcement mechanisms, it is likely enforceable on City agencies via the mechanisms provided for within the Welcoming City Ordinance. Accordingly, violations of this Executive Order by CPD can be referred to COPA, and violations by other City agencies can be directed to the Inspector General.

Summary of EO 2025-8

Signed on October 6, 2025, Executive Order 2025-8 ("ICE Free Zone EO") declares that city owned and controlled parking lots, vacant lots, or garages may not be allowed to be used as staging areas, processing locations, or operations bases for civil immigration enforcement.

To support this requirement, the EO requires City Departments and Agencies to identify City-owned and controlled lots that have been used or are likely to be used for such purposes. Departments must ensure that all properties have clear signage stating that "This property is owned and controlled by the City of Chicago. It may not be used for civil immigration enforcement as a: Staging Area, Processing Location, or Operations Base."

Exceptions apply for property subject to an existing lease or concession agreement to which the City is a party and for the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law.

The EO Does Not Contain Explicit Enforcement Mechanisms, but Enforcement Can be Found Via the Welcoming City Ordinance

One of the "Whereas" statements in the preamble of EO 2025-8 declares that "the use of City resources, property, or personnel to facilitate civil immigration enforcement actions is inconsistent with, and undermines both the spirit and intent of, the City's Welcoming City Ordinance[.]"

Accordingly, an agency's failure to comply with the Welcoming City Ordinance likely merits remedial action pursuant to the Welcoming City Ordinance.

Remedies Contained Within the Welcoming City Ordinance

Remedies for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance are declared to be through the City's disciplinary procedures for officers and employees under regulations including Chicago's personnel rules, union contracts, civil service commission rules, or any other agency rules and/or regulations.

Alleged violations of this ordinance by CPD are handled through COPA or any successor agency. Complaints can be directed to COPA at this [link](#).

Every other complaint is forwarded to the Inspector General. Complaints can be made to the Inspector General at this [link](#).

In addition to these complaint procedures, individuals have a right to seek injunctive or declaratory relief for violations of the Ordinance through the courts, rights which may extend to EO 2025-8.

7. What do the TRUST Act and Welcoming City Ordinance say about what CPD can and cannot do?

TRUST Act (5 ILCS 805)

Per the TRUST Act, law enforcement agencies (a category which includes CPD) **cannot** do the following:

- Detain anyone solely because of an immigration detainer or warrant (Sec. 15(a));
- Arrest, stop, search, or detain anyone solely because of their citizenship or immigration status (Sec. 15(b));
- Inquire about or investigate the citizenship or immigration status or birthplace of anyone in that person's custody (Sec. 15(d));⁴
- Deny services to an individual in custody or under probation status because of that person's citizenship or immigration status (Sec. 15(f));
- Unless presented with a federal criminal warrant: participate, support, or assist in any capacity with an immigration agent's enforcement operations. Examples of collateral support include:
 - Coordinating an arrest in a courthouse or other public facility;
 - providing use of equipment;
 - transporting any individuals;
 - establishing a security or traffic perimeter surrounding such operations; or
 - other on-site support (Sec. 15(h)).
- Unless required by criminal warrant, give any immigration agent access to anyone in that officer's custody (Sec. 15(h)(2));

⁴ With some exceptions for inquiries to facilitate communication with consular offices or for FOID Act compliance.

- Unless required by criminal warrant, transfer anyone into an immigration agent's custody (Sec. 15(h)(3));
- Unless required by criminal warrant, permit immigration agents use of agency facilities or equipment (Sec. 15(h)(4));
- Unless required by criminal warrant, provide information in response to any immigration agent's inquiry or request for information regarding any individual in the agency's custody (Sec. 15(h)(6)); or
- Unless required by criminal warrant, provide to any immigration agent information not otherwise available to the public relating to an individual's release (Sec. 15(h)(7)).

Under the TRUST Act, CPD **can** do the following:

- Execute their duties in investigating violations of criminal law (Sec. 15(i));
- Cooperating in criminal investigations with federal and other law enforcement agencies to ensure public safety (Sec. 15(i)); and
- Adhere to the terms of a criminal warrant (Sec. 15(h)).

While the TRUST Act does not mandate that local law enforcement affirmatively do anything when in the presence of federal civil immigration law enforcement, they **must** do the following as required by the Act:

- Allow foreign nationals to communicate with consular offices;
- Report annually to the Illinois Attorney General's Office regarding their compliance with the TRUST Act.

The Illinois Attorney General has issued [guidance](#) on the TRUST Act that restates the rules issued above with additional citations to the Illinois Constitution and relevant case law which gives the State the authority to legislate on this issue without being preempted by the federal government.

Welcoming City Ordinance

The Welcoming City Ordinance **prohibits** every agent working for the City (including CPD) from doing the following:

- **Limitation on Police Powers**
 - Stop, arrest, or detain someone solely because they are not present legally in the United States, or that the person has committed a civil immigration violation;
 - Stop, arrest, or detain someone based on an administrative (civil) warrant or based on an immigration detainer;
- **Cooperation with ICE**
 - Permit ICE agents access to a detained person;
 - Permit ICE agents to use agency facilities for investigative interviews or other investigative purposes;
 - Spend their time responding to ICE inquiries or communicating with ICE regarding a person's custody status, release date, or contact information;
 - Enter into agreements permitting local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law;
 - Transfer any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement;
 - Set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation;
- **Information Sharing**
 - Request, maintain, or share the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless such disclosure has been made in writing by the person subject to the information or if they are a minor or otherwise not legally competent;
- **Administrative Discrimination**
 - Insert questions related to citizenship or immigration status in applications, questionnaires, or interview forms used in connection to City jobs, services, or benefits;
 - Enter into or renew any agreement providing access to any database to any federal agency if it is determined that the purpose of the access is for enforcement of civil immigration law.

The Welcoming City Ordinance **allows** every agent working for the City to do the following:

- Communicate with ICE in order to determine whether any matter involves enforcement based solely on a violation of a civil immigration law;

The Welcoming City Ordinance **requires** CPD to do the following:

- If they receive a request from ICE, HSI, CBP, or another successor agency to provide assistance with a civil immigration enforcement operation, supervisors must determine whether the request is to help with civil immigration law enforcement. If yes, the supervisor must deny the request and notify OEMC.
- Submit quarterly reports to the Mayor's Office and the Office of the Inspector General describing its compliance with these rules in the preceding quarter
- Cooperate with those who report crimes, regardless of whether such report is made by a witness or a victim, and regardless of the citizenship or nation of origin of the reporter.

8. What happens if CPD violates the TRUST Act or the Welcoming City Ordinance?

TRUST Act

The TRUST Act's enforcement mechanisms were added via The Way Forward Act, an amendment which passed the 102nd General Assembly and was signed by Governor Pritzker on August 2, 2021 (SB 667 / P.A. 102-0234 | Aquino / Hernandez | 36-19-0 / 68-47-0).

The Attorney General has the authority to investigate violations and enforce the Act. In addition to having independent authority to conduct investigations, upon its own information or upon the complaint of any person, the Attorney General may maintain an action for declaratory, injunctive, or any other equitable relief in the circuit court against any agency, official, or other person or entity violating any provision of the Act.

Declaratory relief is an order from the court declaring the rights of the parties in a given controversy without the court necessarily ordering one of the parties to do something.⁵ Injunctive relief is an order from the court requiring someone to do or stop doing something. Equitable relief is a term encompassing any form of relief not involving the payment of money, of which injunctive relief is one type.

The Illinois Attorney General's [guidance](#) contains minimal information pertaining to the extent of the TRUST Act's enforcement mechanisms, though it is a helpful reference to learn more about the constitutionality of the Act.

Welcoming City Ordinance

The Welcoming City Ordinance ("WCO") requires that complaints against a member of CPD be forwarded to COPA, with all other complaints going to OIG. The WCO does not spell out the procedure COPA must follow upon receipt of a complaint above and beyond their standard intake procedure.

Currently, while COPA conducts intakes on complaints against CPD WCO violations, it refers most of those complaints to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs for further

⁵ See 735 ILCS 5/2-701.

investigation. An ordinance pending before City Council, up for a vote on March 18, 2026, will expand COPA's investigative jurisdiction to include investigations of complaints of CPD violations of the WCO.

The WCO also explicitly states that it does not give a special right to any special remedies for people suing over violations. However, the WCO also states that nothing precludes an individual from seeking injunctive or declaratory relief for violations.

Upon an alleged violation of the WCO by CPD, witnesses or victims can file a complaint with COPA or seek injunctive or declaratory relief through a court. If the complaint goes to COPA, it triggers their investigative process which may or may not culminate in discipline as ordered by the Superintendent. Complaints to a court can result in an order requiring an individual officer or the Department to either act in a certain way or stop acting in a certain way depending on whether the court finds a violation of the ordinance.

9. Is CPD required to keep body cameras on during responses involving ICE?

Executive Order 2026-01, titled "ICE on Notice - Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to Further Federal Accountability," directs CPD to observe and report on activities by federal immigration enforcement officers during civil immigration enforcement activities. Specifically, CPD members on scene during these activities are required to ensure that body-worn camera footage is preserved and that the incident is documented in accordance with existing CPD directives. Further, if CPD members get information about "apparent violations of state or local law," they are required to notify a supervisor who must then complete a report. Finally, CPD is required to refer evidence of potential felony violations to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for potential criminal prosecution. CPD guidance on this Executive Order is pending as of March 5, 2026.

Notably, this Executive Order requires the use of body-worn camera to identify federal credentials. The Executive Order does not require that body-worn cameras be directed at immigration officials during an immigration enforcement action.

While no policy explicitly requires body-worn cameras to be activated during immigration enforcement actions, officers are likely required to wear body-worn cameras in situations involving interactions with ICE because of directives related to incidents involving large crowds, protected first amendment activities, and "high-risk situations."

Per Special Order S03-14(V)(A)(1), Officers that are equipped with body-worn cameras are required to record all law-enforcement-related activities while on-duty. The order defines "law-enforcement-related activities" to include (but not be limited to):

- Responding to and engaging in calls for service;
- Investigatory and traffic stops;
- Traffic control;
- Foot and vehicle pursuits;
- Arrests and use of force incidents;
- Seizure of evidence and interrogations;
- high-risk situations;

- any encounter with the public that becomes adversarial after the initial contact; and
- issuing a dispersal order or making an arrest in response to crowds, protests, First Amendment assemblies, and civil disturbances.

An officer responding to a call related to ICE, or engaging in crowd control during a First Amendment activity related to ICE should, under this Special Order, be required to keep their body cameras activated for the duration of that response.

In the case of First Amendment assemblies and crowds, the Special Order has extra requirements where officers must activate their body-worn cameras under the following circumstances:

- when they are communicating with the crowd or its representatives to give instructions or warnings to spokespeople or other participants;
- crowd control incidents where officers are actively engaging the crowd;
- issuing a dispersal order or making an arrest; and
- being approached by a person about a crime in-progress or observing an act that requires law enforcement intervention, including assault or battery.

S03-14(V)(B)(1)(b).

Officers' cameras must also be in "buffering" mode⁶ during the following situations related to their community caretaking⁷ functions (though not limited to these situations):

- crowd management efforts like observing the crowd to assess potential safety concerns;
- attendance at community meetings where community members express their opinions, ideas, or beliefs; and
- escorting an established First Amendment march or procession on a public way.

⁶ "Buffering mode" means that the body-worn camera is powered on, indicating ready to record, and continually capturing video without audio. In this mode, video is not recorded to the camera's permanent memory until activation. Once activated, the 120 seconds prior to activation is retained without audio in the camera's permanent memory.

⁷ "Community caretaking function" is a task undertaken by a law enforcement officer where they are performing an articulable act unrelated to the investigation of a crime. These functions include participating in town halls or community outreach, helping a child find their parents, providing death notices, and performing well-being checks on the sick, elderly, or persons presumed missing.

S03-14(V)(B)(1)(a).

Officers can only deactivate their cameras when they are no longer engaged in a law enforcement related activity, if they have been requested to by a victim of a crime, if they are requested to by a witness of a crime or community member who wishes to report a crime, or the officer is interacting with a confidential informant. In any of these cases, officers can continue recording if exigent circumstances exist or the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person they are talking to is about to commit, is committing, or has committed a crime.

In short, officers are required to have cameras in buffering mode while engaging with crowds in most capacities and to have them activated when responding to a call or engaging in law enforcement activities. While there are no mandates that they have their cameras activated in the presence of ICE, the circumstances in which a CPD officer would be near ICE, particularly in today's context, would almost certainly require them to have their body-worn camera active.

10. What is ICE's federal authority?

The Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. Chapter 12) contains the statutory powers for agents of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

What ICE is allowed to do

Many of the powers ICE agents have are contained in 8 U.S.C. § 1357: "Powers of Immigration Officers and Employees." Agents can do the following without a warrant:

- interrogate any noncitizen⁸ or person believed to be a noncitizen as to their right to be or remain in the United States;
- To arrest any noncitizen who in the agent's presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for that person's arrest;
- within a reasonable distance (~100 miles) from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for noncitizens any vehicle or vessel within the territorial waters of the United States;
- within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of noncitizens into the United States;
- to make arrests for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of noncitizens, if the agent has reason to believe that the person arrested is guilty of such a felony and if there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for their arrest;
- to make arrests, either:
 - for any offense against the United States if committed in the officer or employee's presence; or
 - for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if the officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony if the officer is enforcing immigration laws at the time of the arrest and if

⁸ The statute uses the term "alien" to refer to any person not a citizen or national of the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(3). For the purposes of this memorandum, staff will be using the term "noncitizen" instead of "alien."

there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for their arrest.

What ICE is not allowed to do

U.S. and Illinois Constitutional Law

ICE officers cannot violate the Fourth Amendment, which grants individuals (not just citizens) rights against unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.

When detaining someone, civil immigration enforcement must have reasonable suspicion to make an arrest without a warrant. What exactly constitutes reasonable suspicion at this time is in flux following a [stay ordered](#) by the U.S. Supreme Court on September 8. In a concurring opinion to an order by that Court to stay a California District Judge's order to halt warrantless arrests, Justice Kavanaugh wrote that "apparent ethnicity alone cannot furnish reasonable suspicion; . . . however, it can be a 'relevant factor' when considered along with other salient factors." 606 U.S. at 5-6 (2025).

Illinois State Law

Immigration authorities, despite being federal agents, are obligated to follow Illinois civil and criminal laws. They can be prosecuted for violations of State criminal law. This is discussed more in Question 3.

Temporary Restraining Orders and Settlement Agreements

There are different prohibitions on ICE in the Chicagoland area relative to the rest of the country because of different consent decrees and settlement agreements in effect for this region.

Temporary Restraining Orders

Under the existing TROs, ICE cannot do the following:

- i. Use or threaten to use physical force against any person whom they know or reasonably should know is a Journalist absent probable cause that that person committed a crime;
- ii. Issue a crowd dispersal order requiring any person to leave a public place that they lawfully have a right to be, unless dispersal is justified by exigent circumstances defined by DHS's Use of Force Policy;
- iii. Use riot control weapons like compressed air launchers, less-lethal shotguns, and less-lethal specialty impact chemical munitions on members of the press, protesters, or religious practitioners who are not posing an immediate threat to the safety of a law enforcement officer;
- iv. Fire gas cannisters in a manner that would strike someone, including firing above a crowd;
- v. Fire compressed air launchers to strike vital parts of a person;
- vi. Engage in uses of force including shoving a person to the ground or body slamming an individual who poses no immediate threat of physical harm to others;
- vii. Use riot control weapons without giving at least two separate warnings when feasible at a sound level where the targeted individual(s) can reasonably hear it; and
- viii. Arrest any non-violent protestor who is not resisting a lawful crowd dispersal order.

Settlement Agreements

Under the *Castañon Nava* Settlement Agreement, ICE cannot do the following:

- Make a warrantless arrest without documentation
 - "ICE Officers are required to document warrantless arrests, including warrantless arrests resulting from vehicle stops, in the narrative section of each individual alien's I-213 as set forth in the Broadcast attached as Appendix A to this Agreement." P. 7.
- Remedies for violations of the Agreement:
 - If a Class Member is arrested contrary to the terms of the Agreement, the Class Member must be released from ICE custody as soon as is practicable. P. 8, § E(1).

- Class Members must be released without bond or conditions of release. Any bonds imposed must be reimbursed and any conditions imposed lifted.
- This does not apply to:
 - Class Members subject to mandatory detention under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - Class Members for whom ICE has received a request supported by judicial warrant;
 - To Class Members for whom ICE has determined to not set bond in any amount on the basis that the Class Member poses a danger to the community;

If ICE believes an exception applies, they must provide a written explanation as to why they think that exception applies.

Where to report misconduct

Temporary Restraining Order Violations

Violations of the TRO issued pursuant to *Chicago Headline Club v. Noem* can be reported [here](#).

Settlement Agreement Violations

Violations of the *Castañon Nava* settlement agreement can be reported [here](#).

DHS Inspector General

Concerned citizens can report corruption, fraud, waste, abuse, mismanagement, or misconduct of DHS employees using [this](#) complaint form.

Illinois Secretary of State

To report violations of Illinois's License Plate rules, IL SOS has established a Plate Watch Hotline to call: (312) 814-1730. One can email at platewatch@ilsos.gov.

11. Why is CPD setting up perimeters between protestors and federal agents?

This question is better directed towards the Department themselves, who would be in the best position to explain why they did or did not set up a particular perimeter.

Appendix 1: Notes and Citations

Appendix 1A: Question 1

Local Executive Orders

Chicago Executive Orders

EO 2025-6

Executive Order 2025-6 (signed August 30, 2025) denounced the deployment of militarized federal agents in the City (Section 1), created the Protecting Chicago Initiative (Section 2), declared that CPD will "remain a locally controlled law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing state and local laws" (Section 3), and insisted that federal law enforcement comply with CPD policy related to masks, body cameras, and officer identification (Section 4).

Illinois State Law

TRUST Act: 5 ILCS 805

Reporting Requirements: 5 ILCS 805/25

Law enforcement agencies are required to submit annual reports to the Attorney General. The report must include:

- i. Any requests from DHS and its subsidiaries with respect to participation, support, or assistance in any immigration agent's civil enforcement operation, and documentation pertaining to how that request was addressed;
- ii. All immigration detainers or civil immigration warrants received by the law enforcement agency. If the agency did not receive any, it must report that it received none. The report must contain:
 - a. The date when the detainer or warrant was received;
 - b. The date and time the individual subject to the detainer or warrant posted criminal bail (if applicable);
 - c. whether the individual subject to the immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant was released or transferred;
 - d. the date and time the individual was released or transferred; and
 - e. if the individual is transferred, to which governmental agency's custody.

- iii. These reports may not include names or other personally identifying information.

Illinois Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act: 50 ILCS 706/10

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board is required to post minimum guidelines to be followed by law enforcement pertaining to their use of body-worn cameras. These guidelines form the basis of policies adopted by local law enforcement agencies. 50 ILCS 706/10-20. These policies must include requirements that:

- Cameras be equipped with pre-event recording;
- Cameras be capable of recording for 10 hours or more;
- Cameras be turned on at all times when the officer is in uniform and responding to calls for service;
- Cameras be turned **off** when:
 - Requested by the victim of a crime;
 - A witness of a crime or community member who wishes to report a crime requests that the camera be turned off;
 - The officer is interacting with a confidential informant; or
 - An officer of the Department of Revenue enters a Department of Revenue facility.
- Cameras **may** be turned off when an officer is engaged in "community caretaking functions," though it must be turned on when the officer has reason to believe that the person on whose behalf the officer is performing a community caretaking function has committed or is in the process of committing a crime. ("Community caretaking function" means a task taken by an LEO wherein that officer is performing an act unrelated to the investigation of a crime, including participating in town halls, helping a child find their parents, providing death notifications, and performing well-being checks.)

Chicago Ordinances

Welcoming City Ordinance: 2-173

Reporting Requirements

If CPD receives a request from an immigration enforcement entity to provide assistance with a civil immigration enforcement operation, a CPD supervising officer must, upon determining that the request is to assist in civil immigration law enforcement, decline that request. Upon declining the request, that supervisor must notify OEMC indicating that they received a request for assistance with civil immigration enforcement. 2-173-020(b).

CPD is required to submit quarterly reports to the Mayor's Office and the OIG every quarter. This report must describe its compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance. 2-173-069. The reports must include:

- A list of the notifications made by CPD to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications with events describing a request for assistance with the enforcement of federal immigration law;
- As it relates to immigration detainers and non-judicial warrants:
 - The date CPD received that detainer or warrant; and
 - whether CPD transferred the individual subject to the immigration detainer or administrative warrant to a federal agency's custody and, if so, which agency;

These reports must be made public by the Mayor's Office and the Office of the Inspector General.

CPD Policy

Special Order S03-14: Body Worn Cameras

S03-14 does not dictate instances where an officer must act as an observer rather than as an enforcer of the law, though it does contain proscriptions above and beyond that which is required by the Illinois Officer Camera Act related to when a camera must be activated:

1. Activation in Response to Crowds, First Amendemnt [sic] Activities and Civil Disturbances (S03-14(V)(B)(1))

Department members will document their actions during an incident response by adhering to Illinois state law and Department directives on video recording requirements. Accordingly, cameras must be:

- In "buffering mode" when a Department member is engaged in "community caretaking functions" during a First Amendment Activity including
 - Crowd management efforts like observation to assess any potential safety concerns, engaging in voluntary communication with the crowd, or supporting and protecting persons engaged in lawful First Amendment activities;
 - Attendance at community meetings;
 - Escorting an established First Amendment march or procession on a public way
- "Active" to record all law-enforcement-related activities including
 - Communicating with the crowd or its representative to give instructions or warnings;
 - Crowd control incidents where Department members are actively engaging the crowd;
 - Issuing a dispersal order; and
 - Being approached by the person about a crime in-progress or observing an act that requires a law enforcement intervention, including becoming a victim of an assault or battery.

Appendix 1B: Question 2

State Law

TRUST Act: 5 ILCS 805

Law enforcement agencies and officials are prohibited from detaining or continuing to detain anyone solely on the basis of a civil immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant or otherwise complying with an immigration detainer or civil immigration warrant. 5 ILCS 805/15(a).

Law enforcement agencies or officials are not allowed to inquire about or investigate the citizenship or immigration status or place of birth of anyone in that agency's custody. 5 ILCS 805/15(e). There are exceptions to this requirement related to a person's right to communicate with consular officers from that person's country of nationality or inquiring into citizenship for purposes of FOID Card eligibility.

Prohibition on Contracts: 5 ILCS 805/15(g)(1)

No law enforcement agency or unit of State or local government may enter into or renew any contract, intergovernmental service agreement, or any other agreement to house or detain individuals for federal civil immigration violations.

Prohibition on Cooperation with Federal Agents

Unless presented with a federal criminal warrant or explicitly required to by federal law, a law enforcement agency or official is not allowed to do the following:

- i. participate, support, or assist in any capacity with an immigration agent's enforcement operations, including any collateral assistance like coordinating an arrest in a courthouse or other public facility, providing use of any equipment, transporting any individuals, or establishing a security or traffic perimeter surrounding such operations, or any other on-site support;
- ii. give any immigration agent access, including by telephone, to any individual who is in that agency's custody;
- iii. transfer any person into an immigration agent's custody;

- iv. permit immigration agents use of agency facilities or equipment, including any agency electronic databases not available to the public, for investigative interviews or other investigative or immigration enforcement purpose;
- v. enter into or maintain any agreement regarding direct access to any electronic database or other data-sharing platform;
- vi. provide information in response to any immigration agent's inquiry or request for information regarding any individual in the agency's custody; or
- vii. provide to any immigration agent information not otherwise available to the public relating to an individual's release or contact information, or otherwise facilitate for an immigration agent to apprehend or question an individual for immigration enforcement.

Attorney General Enforcement: 5 ILCS 805/30

The Illinois Attorney General ("AG") has the authority to investigate violations of the Act. During its investigations it may:

- i. require a law enforcement agency or official to file a statement or report as to all information the AG considers necessary;
- ii. examine any law enforcement official or any other person alleged to have participated in or with knowledge of the alleged violation; or
- iii. issue subpoenas, obtain records, conduct hearings, or take other actions to support its investigations.

The AG may compel compliance through the circuit court.

Upon Information or upon receipt of complaint, the AG may maintain an action for declaratory or injunctive (or other) relief in the circuit court against any law enforcement agency, official, or individual that violates any provision of this Act.

Municipal Ordinance

Welcoming City Ordinance: 2-173

Information Collecting or Sharing Prohibited

The Welcoming City Ordinance prohibits every City Department (including CPD) from requesting information about or otherwise investigating or assisting in the

investigation of the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless required by State statute, federal law, or court decision with the exception of Chicago's corporation council conducting investigations when relevant to potential or actual litigation or administrative proceedings.

Similarly, every City Department is prohibited from sharing someone's citizenship or immigration status unless required to do so by legal procedure or with the express permission of the person whose information is being shared.

Non-Cooperation with Federal Immigration Enforcement 2-173-020(a)

No agency may arrest or detain someone solely because of a belief that that person is not present legally in the United States or that they have committed a civil immigration violation.

Unless an agency is acting pursuant to a "legitimate law enforcement purpose that is unrelated to the enforcement of a civil immigration law," no agency may:

- i. Permit federal immigration agents access to a person being detained by that agency;
- ii. Permit federal immigration agents to use agency facilities for Investigative purposes;
- iii. While on duty, expend their time responding to federal immigration agency inquiries or communicating with such agents regarding a person's custody status or release date;
- iv. Enter into agreements with the federal government that allow local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law;
- v. Transfer any person into federal immigration enforcement agency custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement; and
- vi. Set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

Agencies are, however, permitted to communicate with ICE to determine whether any matter involves enforcement based solely on a violation of civil immigration law. 2-173-020(a)(3).

Remedies

A remedy for the violation of this chapter shall be through the City's disciplinary procedures for officers and employees under regulations including but not limited to this City personnel rules, union contracts, civil service commission rules, or any other agency rules and/or regulations.

Alleged violations of this ordinance by CPD are handled through COPA or any successor agency.

Every other complaint is forwarded to the Inspector General.

In addition to these complaint procedures, individuals have a right to seek injunctive or declaratory relief through the courts. 2-173.050.

Cooperation with Individuals Reporting Crime: 2-173-070

CPD is required to cooperate with anyone reporting a crime, regardless of whether the report is made by a witness or a victim, and regardless of the citizenship of the reporter.

CPD Policy

Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status: S06-14-03

This policy was originally created pursuant to the Welcoming city Ordinance and updated on September 18, 2025.

It requires CPD to provide police service to all persons in Chicago regardless of citizenship or immigration status. S06-14-03(IV)(A)

It prohibits officers from participating in civil immigration enforcement operations or assisting the civil enforcement of federal immigration law. However, this does not preclude CPD officers from responding and taking police action should a contemporaneous public safety concern arise or in response to alleged violations of either the Illinois Compiled Statutes or the Chicago Municipal Code. S06-14-03(IV)(C).

Related to interactions with federal immigration agents, CPD members are prohibited from:

- permitting immigration agents access to a person detained by or in the custody of a CPD officer;
- permitting immigration agents to use Department facilities;
- while on duty, expending time responding to an immigration agency's inquiry or communicating with an immigration agency regarding a person's custody status;
- transferring any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement;
- requesting or sharing the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless it is authorized by the person to whom the information pertains;
- setting up a traffic perimeter or providing on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement action.

S06-14-03(IV)(G)(1)-(6).

However, CPD will cooperate with anyone who reports crimes, whether the report is made by a witness or a victim, which has been interpreted by the Superintendent in recent press conferences to include immigration authorities reporting crimes not related to a civil immigration matter. S06-14-03(IV)(H).

CPD's procedure upon being called by an immigration law enforcement agency for help is as follows:

- the responding officer must request a supervisor from the district of occurrence to respond to the scene;
- the supervisor must respond to the scene and assume command and oversight of the incident (along with notifying relevant municipal Departments);
- The street deputy notified by the responding supervisor must determine the appropriate on-scene police actions and Department response and whether the request is for CPD to assist in the enforcement of civil immigration law;
- If either the street deputy or operations lieutenant determines that the request is to assist in the enforcement of civil immigration law, they must decline the request and notify OEMC of the request (and the declination);
- If either the street deputy or the operations lieutenant determines that the request is **not** to assist in enforcement of civil immigration law, the on-scene supervisor must ensure that appropriate police action is taken;
- If an investigation reveals that an individual is the subject of an administrative warrant or immigration detainer, then that person must not be taken into

custody if that is the only pending warrant, and if there are other warrants which can be enforced, the responding officer must not enforce the administrative warrant.

S06-14-03(VI).

Finally, district commanders must complete an Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency reports at the conclusion of the incident.

Appendix 1C: Question 3

Federal Statute

U.S. Constitution

Supremacy Clause (3 U.S. Const. art. VI)

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

House Procedural Rules

Rule X, Clause 2: General Oversight Responsibilities

"In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee . . . shall review and study on a continuing basis:

- (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;
- (B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;
- (C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and
- (D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction."

Rule X, Clause 3: Special Oversight Functions

"The Committee on Homeland Security shall review and study on a continuing basis all Government activities relating to homeland security, including the interaction of all departments and agencies with the Department of Homeland Security."

5 USC § 704: Reviewability of Agency Actions

"Agency action made reviewable by statute and final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court are subject to judicial review."

5 USC § 706(2)(1)-2(A)-(F): Scope of Judicial Review / Remedies

"To the extent necessary to decision and when presented, the reviewing court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an agency action. The reviewing court shall:

- 1) Compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and
- 2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be
 - a) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
 - b) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
 - c) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;
 - d) without observance of procedure required by law;
 - e) unsupported by substantial evidence in a case subject to . . . or otherwise reviewed on the record of an agency hearing provided by statute; or
 - f) unwarranted by the facts to the extent that the facts are subject to trial de novo by the reviewing court."

(Civil Rights Suits) 42 USC § 1983: Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any **State or Territory or the District of Columbia**, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the

Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia."

(Powers of Immigration Officers) 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2)

(a) Powers Without Warrant

Any officer or employee of the Service has the following powers without a warrant:

1. To interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States
2. To arrest any alien who in his presence or view is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, or to arrest any alien in the United States, if he has reason to believe that the alien so arrested is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the alien arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay for examination before an officer of the Service having authority to examine aliens as to their right to enter or remain in the United States.
3. Within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States, to board and search for aliens any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle, and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such boundary to have access to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.
4. To make arrests for felonies which have been committed and which are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, expulsion, or removal of aliens, if he has reason to believe that the person so arrested is guilty of such felony and if there is likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his arrest, but the person arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available

officer empowered to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States; and

5. To make arrests
 - a. For any offense against the United States, if the offense is committed in the officer's or employee's presence, or
 - b. For any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if the officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony.

State law

Pending Bills for Veto Session

HB 1312 (Harmon - 104th GA)

HB 1312 would allow courts to award punitive damages based on the severity of the defendant's conduct, with particularly egregious factors including wearing masks to conceal identity (excluding legitimate health or tactical purposes), failing to identify as law enforcement, not using body cameras, operating vehicles with obscured or out-of-state plates, and deploying crowd-control weapons like pepper spray or rubber bullets. The bill also amends the Whistleblower Act to shield anyone who reports violations of this new law from retaliation, encouraging individuals to come forward when the witness constitutional rights being infringed.

Case Law

U.S. Supreme Court

Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)

This case gives someone the right to sue federal agents for damages resulting from their actions under color of federal law which result in a violation of a person's constitutional rights (generally Fourth Amendment). Remedies available for Fifth and Eighth Amendment violations (different cases).

Hernandez v. Mesa, 589 U.S. 93 (2020)

This case follows a 2010 shooting of a Mexican teenager on the Mexican side of the U.S. Mexican border by A U.S. Border Patrol agent standing on the U.S. side of the border. In short, the Supreme Court held that *Bivens* claims do not extend to claims based on a cross-border shooting: the victim's family was not entitled to any financial relief whether or not they would have been entitled to relief under identical facts had the shooting occurred all within the United States.

Egbert v. Boule, 596 U.S. 482 (2022)

Limits application of *Bivens*: No *Bivens* action for federal official's retaliation for exercising First Amendment rights; *Bivens* cannot be used as a cause of action for Fourth Amendment excessive force violations.

Florida v. Huston, 283 F.687 (S.D. Fla. 1922) (not binding in Illinois)

Wherein a habeas petition from a revenue officer is denied where they were charged with careless and reckless driving while returning to headquarters and "not in pursuit of any "rum runner," "bootlegger," or "moonshiner" at the time.

Wyoming v. Livingston, 443 F.3d 1211, 1230 (10th Cir. 2006) (not binding)

Wherein Wyoming prosecutors charge federal wildlife officers with trespass and littering for entering private land while collaring wolves as part of a federal monitoring program. Tenth Circuit decides that officers were immune from prosecution because they had an "objectively reasonable and well-founded" belief that they were on public land.

Federal Restraining Orders

Chicago Headline Club v. Noem, No. 25-cv-12173 (N.D. Ill. October 25, 2025) (**binding**)

The status of this restraining order is frequently evolving. As recently as October 28, 2025, the order was modified by the District Court, and the next day the order was vacated by the Seventh Circuit on appeal.

Federal Agents for Department of Homeland Security ("DHS" or "Federal Agents", either of which include ICE or CBP) are prohibited from the following for the duration of the order:

- ix. Dispersing, arresting, threatening to arrest, threatening, or using physical force against any person whom they know or reasonably should know is a Journalist absent probable cause that that person committed a crime;
- x. Issuing a crowd dispersal order requiring any person to leave a public place that they lawfully have a right to be, unless dispersal is justified by exigent circumstances defined by DHS's Use of Force Policy

Federal Agents for DHS (and ICE, by extension)

- i. Federal Agents may order a Journalist to change location to avoid disrupting law enforcement as long as the Journalist has an objectively reasonable time to comply and an objectively reasonable opportunity to report and observe;
- ii. Agents engaged in undercover operations do not need to have visible identification

State of Illinois v. Trump, No. 1:25-cv-12174 (N.D. Ill. October 9, 2025)

While relevant, *Illinois v. Trump* does not contain prohibitions on specific actions undertaken by federal law enforcement, but is rather a blanket (albeit temporary) prohibition on the deployment of the National Guard within Illinois. This restraining order was originally slated to expire on October 23, but was extended indefinitely until the U.S. Supreme Court hears arguments on the merits of this case.

The Supreme Court has [required](#) briefs (including briefs for an amicus curiae) to be filed by the parties by November 10, and reply briefs to be filed by November 17.

Federal Settlement Agreements

Castañon v. DHS, F.Supp.3d 880 (N.D. Ill. 2020)

Class action against DHS from immigrant and refugee nonprofits (ICIRR and OCAD) to ensure that DHS complies with 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2). The complaint alleged that ICE, by engaging in a pattern and practice of warrantless arrests without reasonable

suspicion of the arrestees' statuses illegal presence within the operating area of the agency's Chicago field office, constituted a series of arbitrary and capricious agency actions in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Without admitting to any violations of law, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement that imposes rules on ICE regarding their handling of warrantless arrests within the Chicago office's operating area, establishes a conflict resolution procedure between the parties, and grants rights of immediate release to detainees who are detained in contravention of the Agreement, among other remedies.

Basic Requirements Under the Agreement

Settlement agreement was added to the docket on February 7, 2022. Some of the obligations imposed on ICE Officers include:

- Documentation of warrantless arrests:
 - "ICE Officers are required to document warrantless arrests, including warrantless arrests resulting from vehicle stops, in the narrative section of each individual alien's I-213 as set forth in the Broadcast attached as Appendix A to this Agreement." P. 7.
- Remedies for violations of the Agreement:
 - If a Class Member is arrested contrary to the terms of the Agreement, the Class Member must be released from ICE custody as soon as is practicable. P. 8, § E(1).
 - Class Members must be released without bond or conditions of release. Any bonds imposed must be reimbursed and any conditions imposed lifted.
 - This does not apply to:
 - Class Members subject to mandatory detention under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - Class Members for whom ICE has received a request supported by judicial warrant;
 - To Class Members for whom ICE has determined to not set bond in any amount on the basis that the Class Member poses a danger to the community;
 - If ICE believes an exception applies, they must provide a written explanation as to why they think that exception applies.

Conflict Resolution Procedure / Enforcement

1. The Conflict Resolution procedure is as follows:
 - If the Parties have a dispute about the meaning or requirements of this Agreement, they must meet and confer in a good-faith attempt to resolve that dispute.
 - If those efforts do not succeed, the Parties must present the issue to Magistrate Judge Cummings, or any other Magistrate Judge assigned by the Court.
 - After presenting the dispute to the Court, it is tasked with resolving that dispute or ordering another hearing or briefing, whichever it deems appropriate.

2. Enforcement for Individual Violations
 - If Plaintiffs believe ICE has detained a Class Member against the Agreement, Plaintiffs must raise the issue via written notice to Defendants as soon as possible.
 - Defendants must then meet and confer with Plaintiffs regarding this issue within 5 business days of the written notice.
 - If this dispute cannot be resolved within 5 business days of the date of the conference, Plaintiffs may move to enforce this Agreement via a Motion to Enforce.

3. Enforcement for Repeated, Material Violations
 - If a Party believes, in good faith, that there have been repeated material violations of the agreement, the parties must meet in good faith within 10 business days to resolve the dispute.
 - If the parties cannot resolve the dispute within 20 business days, a party can move to enforce the agreement in court.

Appendix 1D: Question 4

EO 2025-06: *The Illinois Accountability Commission*

EO 2025-06 creates the Illinois Accountability Commission. It is designed to create a public record of the conduct of federal agents during "Operation Midway Blitz" and the Trump Administration's operations throughout the Chicagoland area.

The Commission is tasked with gathering information and documentation, to the extent possible, of the actions of federal law enforcement and the impact of those actions, including through testimony.

By January 31, 2026, they are required to provide an initial status report outlining its finding and recommendations to the Governor and, by April 30, 2026, any supplementary reports deemed appropriate by the Commission.

Appendix 1E: Question 5

Cases

Almeida-Sanchez v. U.S., 413 U.S. 266 (1973)

"Whatever the permissible scope of intrusiveness of a routine border search might be, searches of this kind may in certain circumstances take place not only at the border itself, but at its functional equivalents as well." *Id.* at 272.

Appendix 1F: Question 6

EO 2025-8: ICE Free Zones

Signed on October 6, 2025.

City owned and controlled lots are not allowed to be used as staging areas, processing locations, or operations bases for civil immigration enforcement. Section 1.

To support this requirement, the EO orders City Departments and Agencies to identify City-owned and controlled lots that have been used or are likely to be used for such purposes. Departments must ensure that all properties have clear signage stating that "This property is owned and controlled by the City of Chicago. It may not be used for civil immigration enforcement as a: Staging Area, Processing Location, or Operations Base." Section 2.

Exceptions apply for property subject to an existing lease or concession agreement to which the City is a party and for the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law. Section 4.



To: CCPSA Commissioners
From: CCPSA Staff
Date: July 31, 2026

RE: Recent Policy Developments on CPD’s Interactions with Federal Immigration Actions

Purpose: This document summarizes recent updates on several workstreams related to the Commission’s Strategic Priority focused on strengthening policy and accountability around the Chicago Police Department’s (CPD) interactions with federal immigration enforcement activities.

This summary compiles information that staff has previously shared on the Illinois Accountability Commission’s April 2026 final report and the July 17th subject matter hearing from the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights (CIRR). This summary additionally presents staff’s summary and analysis of two CPD documents: the recently revised Special Order S06-14-03 (effective July 17th), “Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status,” and the Department’s response to the Commission’s May 2026 follow-up information request. Where relevant, the summary links to Commission Sharepoint documents with further details or external websites with additional resources. The document also provides staff’s next steps and/or recommendations where appropriate.

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Illinois Accountability Commission Final Report

The Illinois Accountability Commission (IAC) was established in October 2025 by Governor JB Pritzker in response to the deployment of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and other federal officers to the

Chicagoland area in an immigration enforcement campaign termed “Operation Midway Blitz.” The IAC released its final report in April 2026, which can be read in full [here](#).

The IAC issued eight key findings and recommendations aimed at increasing transparency and accountability, supporting communities and families, and protecting First Amendment rights. Most recommendations address the harm and misconduct identified during Operation Midway Blitz through changes to federal process and policy with one specific action for Illinois’ local municipalities. Staff’s full summary of the IAC’s findings and recommendations can be found [here](#).

The IAC was not convened to examine or assess CPD’s engagement with ICE or CBP, or CPD’s compliance with City ordinances or CPD directives. However, the IAC found that federal immigration agents engaged in unconstitutional uses of force, conducted discriminatory stops, and unlawful arrests. In particular, the IAC investigated nine specific incidents between September and October 2025 that occurred in Chicago and published investigation briefs that included potential criminal and administrative violations. A full list of the incidents reviewed by the IAC and the corresponding investigative briefs can be found [here](#). The IAC further sent a [referral letter](#) to relevant State’s Attorneys and Police Superintendents, including the Cook County State’s Attorney and CPD, based on the conclusions of those investigative briefs.

Furthermore, on July 17, 2026, Mayor Johnson [released a press statement](#) encouraging individuals identified in the IAC Report and any community members who experienced or witnessed unlawful conduct during Operation Midway Blitz to report these allegations to CPD. The Mayor’s press statement also noted that CPD is conducting an independent review of the IAC’s findings and will evaluate all available evidence, including any additional information provided by members of the public, to determine whether additional investigation or referrals are warranted under Illinois law.

A possible next step that the Commission could take is to follow up with CPD to confirm receipt of the IAC’s referral and what, if any, progress CPD has made on those recommendations and the independent review.

Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights Hearing

The Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights (CIRR) held a subject matter hearing on July 17, 2026. The agenda items included the “investigation process for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) violations in Chicago, and how DHS-related mayoral executive orders are being operationalized.” CPD leadership, including Deputy Chief Jill Stevens, Commander Patrick Kinney, Captain Mike Kapustianyk, Commander Sheamus Mannion, and General Counsel Scott Spears, fielded questions from the Committee on this item.

The discussion focused on CPD’s newly updated Special Order S06-14-03: Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status, including a(n):

- Explanation of the on-site procedures followed by CPD members when responding to an immigration enforcement event;
- Explanation of the investigative work undertaken by CPD members after an immigration enforcement occurs;
- Explanation of how the updated special order will be communicated to CPD members; and
- Discussion of how data will be collected and shared with the public following the implementation of the updated special order.

During the hearing, alderpeople requested and CPD committed to the following:

- Providing written answers to the questions posed by the Committee in advance of today's hearing;
- Inspecting their records to determine if they have a number of documented DHS violations of the ICE-Free Zone Executive Order and submit that data to the Chair;
- Updating the Chair on CPD's progress and estimated completion timeline of a data dashboard that will track new reports generated as a result of the updated special order;
- Providing updates on the training timeline and comparing the rollout of these trainings to previous rollouts; and
- Clarifying CPD's chain of command and decision-making process for gathering evidence related to an incident prior to the Department issuing a "statement condemning anyone shooting at federal ICE agents."

The full meeting recording can be found [on the clerk's website](#). Staff's notes of the meeting are [available here](#).

Additionally, staff have requested the Through-the-Chair requests from CIRR. Staff will be meeting with Pooja Ravindran, Chief of Staff for the Committee, on Friday, July 31. Staff will provide a summary of that meeting to all Commissioners along with any documents CPD has shared with CIRR and any recommended next steps early next week.

Special Order S06-14-03

In January, Mayor Johnson signed [Executive Order 2026-01](#), directing CPD to investigate and document alleged illegal activity by federal immigration agents and refer evidence of felony violations to the State's Attorney's Office. The executive order gave CPD thirty days to issue guidance on how they would implement the order. On March 4, 2026, the Commission requested CPD's written guidance operationalizing Executive Order 2026-01 after the thirty-day deadline had passed. For the next several months, CPD informed the Commission that the guidance remained in draft form as it was reviewed by the Mayor's Office and the Department of Law.

On July 17, 2026, CPD uploaded a revised version of [Special Order S06-14-03](#), "[Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status](#)," on its policy directives website.

The special order was effective immediately. CPD's formal response to the Commission's information request on the same day shared that an announcement on the revised special order would be read at rollcall to officers for the next seven days.

In general, staff's assessment is that the revised special order is responsive to the requirements listed in the executive order. The policy additions include directions on Body Worn Camera use; provisions on rendering medical care; and directions about additional oversight, reporting, public transparency, and supervision in instances of civil immigration enforcement. The policy updates add guidance for CPD members about reports, notifications, and investigations involving alleged criminal activity by federal agents indicating that members should follow the same procedures that CPD uses for all other criminal investigations.

Staff's analysis of the revised policy noted three additional intersections with existing guidance:

- The revised special order does not specify that evidence should be provided to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office's Law Enforcement Review Unit, as is specified in CCSAO's relevant protocol, but it does appear to address the protocol by referring to other CPD directives ([Special Order S06-03, "Felony Review by Cook County State's Attorney"](#)).
- There were no specific intersections with the IAC's findings and recommendations and CPD's updated policy.
- Staff previously heard from subject matter experts that the use of "public safety concern" throughout the special order is vague in its use and recommended the policy clearly define the phrase. The revised policy does not further define "public safety concern."

Based on staff's review of the revised special order, the next step the Commission could take is sending an information request to CPD for the following:

- Any training and/or information bulletins to CPD members on the revised policy.
- Clarifying questions on how the revised special order will be operationalized by CPD members.
- A copy of the "Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement" reporting form.

[Follow-Up Information Request](#)

In February, the Commission sent a list of questions to CPD regarding ICE and CBP incidents that occurred in 2025 around Chicago. CPD provided written responses and a list of relevant general and special orders in March. CPD's full response and attachments are available [here](#).

In response to Superintendent Snelling's remarks at the Commission's April 2 Meeting and based on the answers received in the first information request, the Commission sent a

follow-up information request to CPD in May. The Commission received CPD's written response on July 17, 2026. CPD's formal response is available [here](#). Notable answers from CPD's follow-up response include the following:

In a hypothetical situation where a federal immigration agent is potentially violating state law, CPD's role and responsibility in assessing an allegation depends on how they encounter the potential violation or allegation:

- If the allegation comes from a 911 call, "members assess the totality of the circumstances to determine whether sufficient facts exist to establish that a violation occurred and whether any enforcement action is supported by State Law and Department Policy." CPD noted that "actions taken by Federal Agents within in the scope of their federal duties may not be restricted or penalized under State Law, nor may the Chicago Police Department interfere with lawful federal operations." [See Question #2]
- If a CPD member witnesses a possible violation of state and local law, CPD directs its officers to follow the revised Special Order S06-16-03. [See Question #6]
- If a CPD member has evidence that a federal agent may have violated state law, "the information would be presented at the District, and the Bureau of Detectives would conduct the investigation." CPD stated that "the Department can form probable cause opinions and recommend charges but cannot decide whether a federal agent's conduct was illegal." Per CPD, "the primary legal determination is made by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office." [See Question #7]

CPD also clarified and expanded upon how CPD members complete the "Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency" report (CPD-21.340). The form was introduced to CPD members in September 2025 and is intended to create a "formal and contemporaneous record whenever CPD members respond to incidents involving outside law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other federal law enforcement agencies or operations." CPD further stated that the information collected in this report serves several purposes, including ensuring there is proper documentation, preservation of evidence, and compliance with CPD policy. [See Question #4]

- Additionally, CPD noted separately that Special Order S06-14-03 does not impose a duty upon CPD members to arrest federal agents during civil immigration enforcement operations. [See Question #4d]

Finally, when assessing a complaint or incident as a "public safety concern," CPD provided the following processes:

- When CPD receives a call reporting a public safety threat, CPD members assess the threat in accordance with guidance outlined in General Order G04-01, "Preliminary Investigations." [See Question #8]
- When CPD members arrive to a scene involving civilians and federal law enforcement, "the first Officer or Supervisor on scene will assess whether there is

an immediate threat to life, bodily harm, traffic safety, public order, or criminal activity occurring either in connection with or independent of the underlying federal enforcement action.” If the officer makes an assessment that a public safety threat is present, notifications are made through the chain of command and the highest-ranking Supervisor on scene will assume command and control of the public safety threat. [See Question #8a]

- CPD offered a variety of circumstances that may prompt CPD members to transition from monitoring the scene to taking action, including: “escalating aggressive behavior by individuals or crowds; assaults or batteries occurring on scene; the display or use of weapons; crowd-control issues; threats to uninvolved civilians; traffic hazards; riots or disorderly conduct; property damage; medical emergencies; or intelligence indicating potential acts of terrorism against persons.”

Based on CPD’s answers in the Follow-Up Information Request, there is one question that staff recommend the Commission clarify with CPD. CCPSA question #6 asks about CPD’s reporting process “if a CPD member witnesses ‘apparent violations of state or local law’”? Both the Mayor’s Executive Order and Special Order S06-14-03 speak to scenarios where a CPD member receives information from a member of the public regarding conduct by federal agents that could be violations of a state or local law, but it does not address the overall community question about what a CPD member on scene is expected and empowered to do in these situations.

As aligned with Executive Order 2026-01, the text of S06-14-03(VI)(C)(1) states that “[a]ny Department member **receiving information from a member of the public** regarding conduct by members of a federal immigration or other federal law enforcement agency during a civil immigration enforcement or other law-enforcement operation **that constitutes apparent violations of state or local law** will [complete an information report]”

Based on the text of this provision, the obligations imposed by the special order’s reporting subsections appear to be triggered upon: (1) a Department member receiving information from a member of the public; and (2) that information constitutes an apparent violation of state or local law.

Accordingly, in isolation, it appears that this provision would prevent a Department member from independently generating “Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement” reports without that member “receiving information” from a member of the public. “Receiving information” reads as a lower threshold for action than some other action like “receiving a report” or “receiving a report of a crime.” And, the direction, “receiving information from a member of the public,” could be interpreted as someone pointing at a federal agent and saying “that person kidnapped my relative” as enough to trigger the reporting obligation. There is also a plausible argument that merely being called to the scene of an immigration enforcement action or a first amendment action in protest

of an immigration enforcement action could be enough to satisfy the “receiving information” from a member of the public.

Finally, it could be argued that: (1) immigration enforcement agents are “members of the public”; (2) observations made by a Department member of the actions of one of these “members of the public” could be interpreted to mean that the Department member is “receiving information” (via observation) from the “member of the public.”

Further, S06-14-03 refers Department members to the “Preliminary Investigations” general order ([G04-01](#)) which requires Department members, “upon arrival” of the incident scene to, apparently independently, “locate, identify, and interview any witnesses to obtain the incident information, including pertinent information on wanted persons, motor vehicles, or property taken in a specific crime and, when appropriate, send a flash message to alert other Department units.” (G04-01(IV)(A)(6)).

Altogether, staff would recommend that the Commission request further information from CPD in the form of an information request or a meeting with CPD’s Research and Policy Team to better understand how a Department member would go about reporting “apparent violations of state or local law” that they directly witness.

Summary of Staff Recommendations

In summary, below are the consolidated staff recommendations based on the analyses above:

- Based on staff’s review of the Illinois Accountability Commission’s final report, the Commission should ask CPD to confirm receipt of the IAC’s referral and what, if any, progress CPD has made on those recommendations and the independent review.
- Based on staff’s review of revised Special Order S06-14-03, staff recommends the Commission request the following information from CPD:
 - Any training and/or information bulletins to CPD members on the revised policy.
 - Clarifying questions on how the revised special order will be operationalized by CPD members.
 - A copy of the “Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement” reporting form.
- Based on staff’s analysis of CPD’s response to the Follow-Up Information Request, staff recommends sending a request to CPD to meet with the Research and Policy Team to better understand how a Department member would go about reporting “apparent violations of state or local law” that they directly witness.

Additionally, staff spoke with Pooja Ravindran, chief of staff for the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights on Friday, July 31 to follow up on the July 17 CIRRR hearing.

Staff will circulate summary notes from the meeting next week as well as any additional recommendations for next steps.

Office of the General Counsel

Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

To: Cody Stephens

From: Aidan Dolik

CC: Charles Wright

Date: March 4, 2026

Re: Summary of Immigration Enforcement / Local Police Policies Across
Multiple Jurisdictions

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Question Presented

What policies and procedures do other jurisdictions have in place regarding interactions between local law enforcement and ICE and Customs and Border Patrol?

Multi-Jurisdiction Chart

What follows is a survey of cities across the United States. Staff reviewed at least one city on the East Coast, one city on the West Coast, one city in the Midwest, one city close to the Southern Border, and the top 5 most populated cities in the country.

The United States Department of Justice has identified a number of states and cities across the country as "sanctuary jurisdictions."

This survey focuses on municipal ordinances and includes State law and State and local executive orders when found in the course of research.

Staff identified trends of cities adopting discrete policies. The most common policy formulations are reflected in the chart below. Boxes filled with an "X" indicate that the city has enacted law reflecting that policy outcome. While not analyzing relevant police department directives, citations to those directives are included in

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agents Barred From Any City Property?</u>	<u>Limit Immigration Status Inquiries?</u>	<u>Prohibit Face Covering?</u>	<u>Restrict Compliance w/ Administrative Warrants?</u>	<u>Reporting Requirements?</u>	<u>Corresponding Department Policies?</u>
Chicago	X	X		X	X	HERE
New York City	X	X		X	X	Page 354
Los Angeles	X	X	*	X		HERE
Philadelphia				X		HERE
Seattle	X	X	X			HERE
Denver	X			X	X	PAGE 110
Minneapolis	X	X		X	X	HERE
St. Paul	X	X	X	*	X	None identified
San Francisco	X	X	*	X	X	HERE
Portland	X	X		X	X	HERE
Houston						HERE
Phoenix						HERE

the chart below for reference and for future research.

***Explained in more detail in the relevant Section**

Chicago, Illinois

Summary

Acknowledging the difficulty in defining “strength” of a given policy, Chicago is at least on par with comparable jurisdictions in terms of population and partisan composition of the relevant state and local government.

Where Chicago is not on par is in training. The Welcoming City Ordinance does not have any training requirement, where jurisdictions like Portland have affirmative training requirements.

Additionally, while staff did not analyze the disciplinary frameworks of the other jurisdictions, staff notes that a number of complaints related to allegations of CPD violating the WCO were referred to the Bureau of Internal Affairs because it was unclear who was charged with investigating the allegations. While that ambiguity was resolved, it reflects a lack of clarity in how alleged violations are resolved more generally.

Executive Order 2025-6

Executive Order 2025-6 (signed August 30, 2025) denounced the deployment of militarized federal agents in the City (Section 1), created the Protecting Chicago Initiative (Section 2), declared that CPD will “remain a locally controlled law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing state and local laws” (Section 3), and insisted that federal law enforcement comply with CPD policy related to masks, body cameras, and officer identification (Section 4).

Welcoming City Ordinance: 2-173

The Welcoming City Ordinance prohibits every City Department (including CPD) from requesting information about or otherwise investigating or assisting in the investigation of the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless required by State statute, federal law, or court decision with the exception of Chicago's corporation council conducting investigations when relevant to potential or actual litigation or administrative proceedings.

Accordingly, CPD is prohibited from arresting or detaining someone solely because of a belief that that person is not present legally in the United States or that they have committed a civil immigration violation.

Unless an agency is acting pursuant to a "legitimate law enforcement purpose that is unrelated to the enforcement of a civil immigration law," CPD may not:

- i. Permit federal immigration agents access to a person being detained by that agency;
- ii. Permit federal immigration agents to use agency facilities for Investigative purposes;
- iii. While on duty, respond to federal immigration agency inquiries or communicate with a federal immigration law enforcement agent regarding a person's custody status or release date;
- iv. Enter into agreements with the federal government that allow local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law;
- v. Transfer any person into federal immigration law enforcement agency custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement; and
- vi. Set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

Agencies are, however, permitted to communicate with federal immigration law enforcement authorities to determine whether any matter involves enforcement based solely on a violation of civil immigration law.

Complaints for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance are to be submitted to COPA where they are generally referred to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs for investigation. An ordinance which may potentially be voted on at a March 18, 2026 City Council hearing would instead require COPA to investigate these complaints instead of BIA.

Cooperation with Individuals Reporting Crime: 2-173-070

CPD is required to cooperate with anyone reporting a crime, regardless of whether the report is made by a witness or a victim, and regardless of the citizenship of the reporter.

Special Order S06-14-03 Governs CPD's Interactions with Federal Agencies

S06-14-03 requires CPD to provide police service to all people in Chicago, similar to the WCO.

It also prohibits officers from participating in civil immigration enforcement operations or assisting the civil enforcement of federal immigration law, similar to those requirements in the TRUST Act.

Related to interactions with federal immigration agents, CPD members are prohibited from:

- permitting immigration agents access to a person detained by or in the custody of a CPD officer;
- permitting immigration agents to use Department facilities;
- while on duty, expending time responding to an immigration agency's inquiry or communicating with an immigration agency regarding a person's custody status;
- transferring any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement;
- requesting or sharing the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless it is authorized by the person to whom the information pertains;
- setting up a traffic perimeter or providing on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement action.¹

The procedure to be followed by CPD upon receiving a request from an outside agency, including a federal immigration law enforcement agency, is described in more detail in Appendix 1B.

¹ This portion of the Special Order contains a note: "This does not preclude Department members from responding and taking police action should a contemporaneous public safety concern arise or in response to alleged violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes or Municipal Code of Chicago." This note does not appear in the Welcoming City Ordinance. One reading of the ordinance, which states that no agency or agent shall "set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation" implies that traffic perimeters are allowed if not done with the intent to assist civil immigration enforcement. The Special Order's note appears to supplement that reading. To read the ordinance otherwise would be to read it as prohibiting *all* traffic perimeters, which does not seem to be the intent based on the context. Further, the TRUST Act states that "nothing . . . shall preclude a law enforcement official from otherwise executing that official's duties in investigating violations of criminal law and cooperating in such investigations . . . in order to ensure public safety." The note appears to be a reference to this exemption. However, more clarity is needed from CPD as to what authority this note comes from.

ICE On Notice Executive Order 2026-01

On January 31, 2026, Mayor Brandon Johnson [signed](#) an Executive Order (2026-01), titled “ICE on Notice – Defining CPD Action During Civil Immigration Enforcement to Further Federal Accountability.” The Executive Order was filed and went into effect on February 2, 2026.

This order requires CPD to:

- Document federal enforcement activities in accordance with CPD policy;
- Ensure that body-camera footage, including footage of any uses of force, detentions, injuries, or other enforcement activity, is preserved;
- Seek to identify federal supervisory officers on scene;
- Complete a report on any violation of state or local law by federal agents consistent with CPD policy; and
- Immediately summon emergency medical services and render aid to any injured person on scene.

New York City, New York

New York City (NYC) prohibits all city resources, including time spent by employees, contractors, and subcontractors, to be used for immigration enforcement.²

NYC prohibits NYPD from honoring civil immigration detainers by holding a person beyond when they would otherwise be released from the Department's custody or by notifying immigration authorities of a person's release. There is an exception where they may do so only if they are presented with a judicial warrant or if the Department is informed by a court or other governmental entity that a person has been convicted of a violent or serious crime or is identified as a possible match in the terrorist screening database.³

NYPD personnel are also prohibited from disclosing information that belongs to the Department in response to federal immigration inquiries or in communications with federal immigration authorities regarding anyone's incarceration status, release dates, court appearance dates, or any other information related to persons in the Department's custody other than a person's citizenship or immigration status. Exceptions exist for communication related to a person convicted of a violent or serious crime, if a person is identified as a possible match in the terrorist screening database, the inquiry is unrelated to the enforcement of civil immigration laws, or the disclosure is otherwise required by law.⁴

NYPD is required to generate annual reports detailing the number of civil immigration detainer lodged with the Department, the number of persons held pursuant to civil immigration detainers beyond when they would otherwise be released from NYPD's custody, the number of persons transferred to the custody of federal immigration authorities, the number of transfers where the person had at least one conviction for a violent or serious crime, and other relevant information.⁵

NYPD are not allowed to maintain an office or quarters on land over which NYPD exercises jurisdiction for the purpose of investigating possible violations of civil immigration law.⁶

² N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 10-178(c).

³ N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 9-131(b).

⁴ N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 9-131(h).

⁵ N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 9-131(f).

⁶ N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 9-131(h).

On February 6, 2026, the Mayor of New York [issued](#) Executive Order No. 13 which requires NYPD and other agencies to make their policies and protocols regarding interactions with immigration enforcement available on their websites. It also prohibits government personnel besides City personnel from using city-owned lots similar to Chicago's ICE-free Zone Executive Order.

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles (LA) prohibits city resources to be used for:

- Collecting information about an individual's citizenship or immigration status unless necessary to provide a city service;
- Investigating, citing, arresting, holding, transferring, or detaining anyone for the purpose of immigration enforcement⁷;
- Responding to any administrative warrant or other request to detain, transfer, or notify any immigration agent about the status or release of any individual for the purpose of immigration enforcement;
- providing any immigration agent access to any non-public areas of property owned or controlled by LA (including jails) for the purpose of immigration enforcement;
- making anyone in city custody available to any immigration agent for an interview for the purpose of immigration enforcement; and
- participating in immigration enforcement in any operation, joint operation, or joint task force involving any immigration agent.⁸

The State of California prohibits State, local, and federal law enforcement from wearing face coverings in the performance of their duties except for limited circumstances including: (1) active undercover operations; (2) tactical operations where protective gear is required for physical safety; (3) where required by occupational health and safety law; (4) protection of identity during prosecution; and (5) applicable law governing reasonable accommodations.⁹

⁷ Except for someone who: (1) has been denied admission or removed from the United States; (2) is re-entering or attempting to re-enter the United States without permission; and (3) whose removal followed a conviction for commission of an aggravated felony. 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), (b)(2); Cal. Gov. Code § 7284.6(b)(1).

⁸ Los Angeles Admin. Code § 19.191(a)-(f).

⁹ Cal. Gov. Code Title 1, Div. 7, Chap. 17.45 § 7289(b)(3).

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Executive Order 5-16 (2016), which does not appear to have been repealed, prohibits persons in the custody of the city who otherwise would be released from custody from being detained pursuant to a civil immigration detainer request. It also prohibits notice of the person's pending release to be provided unless they are being released after conviction for a first or second degree felony involving violence and the detainer is supported by a judicial warrant.¹⁰

Staff has not identified city-level legislative or executive action since this 2016 executive order pertaining to law enforcement cooperation with federal immigration law enforcement.

On January 29, 2026, a number of bills were introduced to the Philadelphia City Council, titled the "[ICE OUT](#)" package. As of the time of this writing (February 17, 2026), none of the bills in the package have become law. The bills, summarized, are as follows:

- [260062](#): restricts the use of community spaces for government purposes not expressly authorized by the City or the courts and provides for civil enforcement of violations;
- [260061](#): prohibits immigration enforcement on City-owned and operated property and to prohibit immigration enforcement in the right-of-way;
- [260060](#): prohibits law enforcement officers from concealing their identity under certain terms and conditions;
- [260059](#): prohibits the City from contracting with entities that do business with immigration enforcement authorities;
- [260058](#): prohibits discrimination on the basis of citizenship and immigration status;
- [260057](#): establishes limits on how personal information may be handled by the City with regard to immigration enforcement;
- [260056](#): puts restrictions on the collection and use of information related to citizenship and immigration status.

The introductory chart will be updated if and when these bills pass and are signed. As of March 4, 2026, none of these initiatives have advanced in any way.

¹⁰ Philadelphia Executive Order No. 5-16. [[Link Here](#)]

Seattle, Washington

Seattle employees and officers are "directed to cooperate with, and not hinder, enforcement of federal immigration laws."¹¹

Seattle's Municipal Code prohibits city employees from inquiring into the immigration status of anyone, except for officers that have a reasonable suspicion that someone has: (1) previously been deported; (2) is again present in the United States; and (3) is committed or is committing a felony criminal-law violation.¹² The mayor is required to report annually to Seattle's City Council on actions taken in support of these requirements. Staff could not identify any of these reports.

Seattle Executive Order 2025-08 (signed on October 8, 2025), titled "Strengthening Seattle's Response to Federal Threats to Immigrant and Refugee Communities", in relevant part, did the following:

- Required the Mayor's office to develop the following ordinances:
 - law enforcement officer face mask ban;
 - prohibition on staging and operations of federal civil immigration enforcement activities on City property;
- Required the City to create transparency on federal civil immigration actions, including the Mayor's Office regularly sending FOIA requests to DHS;
- Prohibited Seattle Police Department (SPD) from:
 - inquiring about anyone's citizenship or immigration status;
 - requesting specific documents for the sole purpose of determining that person's immigration status; and
 - initiating or participating in any police action including federal civil enforcement efforts based on an individual's immigration status.
- Required SPD to:
 - Record responses to 911 calls, including those involving immigration enforcement, via body-worn video;
 - Require patrol officers to be in uniform and with their badge and last name clearly visible; and
 - Create a directive providing guidance to officers on responding to 911 calls where community members report interactions with individuals

¹¹ Seattle Muni. Code § 4.18.010.

¹² Seattle Mun. Code § 4.18.015.

appearing to be federal immigration enforcement personnel. This directive must further require:

- Officers respond to the scene;
 - A sworn supervisor responds as soon as practical;
 - Body worn cameras be activated at the scene;
 - Officers attempt to validate the status of the person attempting to engage in enforcement activities; and
 - The officers' actions be documented in a report; and
- Requires that all requests by federal immigration enforcement to access non-public areas in city buildings and properties and requests for data or information be directed to the Mayor's Office for legal review, and that city workers ask federal immigration enforcement agents to wait to enter any non-public areas until the Mayor's Office is contacted and responds.¹³

¹³ Seattle Executive Order No. 2025-08 [Link [here](#)].

Denver, Colorado

Denver prohibits any employee of the city from using any city funds or resources to assist in the enforcement of federal immigration laws. Such assistance includes:

- Assisting with any investigation, detention, or arrest procedures related to federal immigration law;
- Requesting information about the immigration or citizenship status of anyone;
- Including in an application for city services any question related to a person's immigration or citizenship status;
- Disseminating information about the status of anyone except as required by city, State, or federal law; and
- Initiating any law enforcement contact solely to determine a person's status.¹⁴

The ordinances have exceptions for judicial warrants and responses to calls from federal immigration enforcement authorities "to the extent necessary to keep the peace, protect public safety, or enforce any applicable state and city criminal laws beyond the scope of effectuating an immigration arrest."¹⁵

Denver further prohibits the detention of someone solely on the basis of a civil immigration detainer.¹⁶

The sheriff department is required to prepare a report concerning notification requests from federal immigration authorities and distribute that report quarterly to both the city council and the mayor beginning on October 1, 2017. This report must have a year-to-date summary of the total number of notifications received by the department, along with information for each notification request.¹⁷

On February 26, the Denver Mayor [issued](#) Executive Order 152 restricting federal immigration agents' use of city-controlled property and requiring public safety workers to investigate reports of violence, property damage, and high-speed chases within City limits by civil immigration enforcement personnel. It further ordered

¹⁴ Denver Muni. Code § 28-250(a).

¹⁵ Denver Muni. Code § 28-250(b)-(c).

¹⁶ Denver Muni. Code § 28-253(c).

¹⁷ Denver Muni. Code § 28-253(f).

that such investigations should be conducted regardless of whether there is a parallel federal investigation.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

ICE-Free Zone Executive Order

On December 3, 2025, Mayor Frey [issued](#) Executive Order 2025-02. This order, similar to Chicago's EO 2025-8 (ICE-Free Zones) prohibits City-owned parking lots, ramps, vacant lots, and garages from being used as a staging area, processing location, operations base, or for similar use for civil immigration enforcement operations. It further requires those properties to have clear signage stating that the property cannot be used for civil immigration enforcement operations. Finally, it requires any City employee to immediately report violations to the head of their department and send a message to an email address (CAOimmigration@minneapolismn.gov) dedicated to handling reports and inquiries pertaining to interactions between Minneapolis police and federal immigration enforcement agents.

Minneapolis Ordinance on Employee Authority in Immigration Matters

[Chapter 19](#) of the Minneapolis Municipal Code (§§19.10-19.60) is the "only regulation within the city on this subject matter[,]" meaning the only regulation governing City employee conduct pertaining to federal civil immigration law enforcement. The Chapter was amended substantially by [Ordinance No. 2025-060](#), which was signed by the Mayor on December 17, 2025, and published on December 20, 2025. As of the time of this writing, the updated Chapter has not been reflected on the Municode Library, though the ordinance containing the amendment has been posted on Minneapolis's website.

Chapter 19 Before 2025-060

In the case of general city services, city employees are only allowed to solicit immigration information to the extent specifically required by laws establishing immigration status as an eligibility for the service sought. It also prohibits city workers from using city resources solely for the purpose of detecting or apprehending someone whose only violation of law is or may be being undocumented or otherwise illegally residing in the United States.

In the case of public safety services (police and fire), workers are prohibited from taking law enforcement action for the purpose of detecting undocumented persons or verifying immigration status. The ordinance clarifies that public safety personnel can assist federal law enforcement officers in the investigation of criminal activity involving individuals present in the U.S. who may also be in violation of federal civil immigration laws.

Chapter 19 After 2025-060

Major changes brought by Ordinance # 2025-060 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Includes contractors in prohibition from using city resources to enforce federal immigration laws;
- Clarify that city employees must comply with properly issued "judicial" subpoenas or "other compulsory legal process," clearing a previously-existing ambiguity whereby it was unclear whether city employees were allowed to comply with administrative warrants;
- Explicitly prohibits "set[ting] up a perimeter or otherwise control[ling] public areas for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration laws.";
- Requires the City to provide information and ongoing training to new and existing employees regarding expectations set by Chapter 19;
- Incorporate EO 2025-02 (ICE-Free Zone Executive Order);
- Prohibit the City from entering into enforcement agreements with federal immigration law enforcement;
- Require public safety employees to report the following information to the mayor and city council for every use of public safety personnel when they are aware that the subject of an investigation may be in violation of federal immigration laws:
 - The source of the initiation of the use of public safety personnel;
 - The decision-making process which led to the use of that personnel;
 - The date and time of the start and end of the use of that personnel;
 - A clear timeline of the use of that personnel;
 - The number of personnel present and total hours spent as part of their use;
 - The number of arrests made and the rationale for those arrests; and

- The cost to the city;
- When public safety personnel are assisting law enforcement agencies where some agents are hiding their identities (i.e. masking) and where those agents are not otherwise displaying identification, a report must be made in the same manner as that which is described in the previous bullet point; and
- Summary data on the number and disposition of all complaints made for violations of this Chapter must be reported to city council every June 30 and December 31.

Corresponding Department Directives

Minneapolis Police Department's (MPD's) Section 9-401, amended by Special Order [25-030](#) (effective December 18, 2025), is MPD's most recent directive pertaining to MPD's authority in immigration matters. The most recent changes brought by SO25-030 include: (1) prohibiting MPD from undertaking any law enforcement action for the purpose of enforcing federal civil immigration law or criminal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in the U.S. when not accompanied by other criminal conduct; (2) permits, rather than prohibits, MPD officers from including immigration status in their reports when inadvertently uncovered; (3) prohibits MPD members from following guidance or orders from anyone outside the MPD chain of command; and (4) requires members to notify designated supervisors as soon as possible once immigration agents are on-scene.

Section 9-401 also includes guidance for MPD responses to public gatherings related to immigration enforcement. SO25-030 prohibits MPD members from providing crowd management "to aid immigration enforcement" and limits the management only to assist with crowd control "to maintain peace and enforce state and local laws."

St. Paul, Minnesota

Chapter 44 of St. Paul's Administrative Code describes city employee authority in immigration matters. Its purpose statement states that "[t]he city works cooperatively with homeland security, as it does with all state and federal agencies, but the city does not operate its programs for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration laws." St. Paul Admin. Code § 44.01.

The Code as it pertains to public safety services is similar to the Welcoming City Ordinance. It prohibits public safety officials from undertaking law enforcement actions for the sole purpose of detecting the presence of undocumented persons or to verify immigration status except where that immigration status is an element of a crime. It also authorizes public safety personnel to assist federal law enforcement officers in the investigation of criminal activity involving individuals present in the United States who may also be in violation of federal civil immigration laws. § 44.03(4).

Where St. Paul public safety officials are working with federal immigration officials in an authorized capacity, they must document the interaction including the reason for the dispatch of personnel, the name of the homeland security agent in charge, and the name of the officer authorizing the use of city personnel.

Warrants are not mentioned in the relevant Chapter of the Code. As such, it is unclear whether St. Paul public safety workers are limited to complying with judicial warrants, or whether they would be subject to discipline for cooperating with administrative warrants. Cooperating with a civil immigration warrant could presumably be grounds for discipline given the prohibition on "detain[ing] any person for violations of federal civil immigration laws" (§ 44.03(3)) but staff will not consider this an explicit prohibition on compliance with administrative warrants absent more explicit guidance from St. Paul officials.

Annual compliance reports are required to be published by the city office of human resources in consultation with the police civilian internal affairs review commission and affected communities.

On December 19, 2025, Saint Paul issued a formal cease-and-desist letter to DHS to prevent unauthorized use of city-owned parking lots.

On February 4, 2026. Mayor Kaohly Her signed Ordinance 26-5, codifying the rights claimed by the City in their December 19 letter. Similar to Chicago's ICE-free Zone

Executive Order, St. Paul's Ordinance 26-5 prohibits governmental entities from using city lots (parking lots, ramps, vacant lots, and garages) for staging areas or similar uses for enforcing federal immigration laws. This ordinance goes into effect 30 days after it is published in the City's newspaper. Assuming newspaper publication on February 4, the earliest the ordinance would go into effect is March 6, 2026.

On February 19, 2026, the Saint Paul City Council passed Ordinance 26-7, requiring all law enforcement officers conducting operations in Saint Paul to do so without a mask or facial covering, except in limited circumstances, including undercover operations, tactical operations where protective gear is required for physical safety, or for SWAT team or equivalent units.

San Francisco, California

On February 27, 2026, the Mayor of San Francisco [approved](#) Ordinance No. 27-26, prohibiting the use of City property for the assistance with the enforcement of federal immigration law in a manner similar to Chicago's ICE-free Zone order.

Chapter 12I of the San Francisco Administrative [Code](#) pertains to civil immigration detainers. It prohibits law enforcement from detaining persons on the basis of a civil immigration detainer, with exceptions for persons convicted of a violent felony in the preceding 7 years or if a magistrate has determined that there is probable cause to believe that the person is guilty of a violent felony under California law.

The Sheriff and Juvenile Probation Officer must provide, to the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor, a written report stating the number of detentions based solely on civil immigration detainers every six months. The reports must detail the rationale behind each of those detainers.

Chapter 12H of the San Francisco Administrative Code contains a general prohibition on City workers assisting federal immigration law enforcement. It specifically prohibits official cooperation with investigation or surveillance except for cooperation related to alleged violation of criminal laws. It also prohibits requesting information about the release status of any individual or any other personal information (defined as confidential, identifying information like contact information or emergency contact information) except for situations involving law enforcement summarized in the previous paragraph.

The State of California prohibits State, local, and federal law enforcement from wearing face coverings in the performance of their duties except for limited circumstances including: (1) active undercover operations; (2) tactical operations where protective gear is required for physical safety; (3) where required by occupational health and safety law; (4) protection of identity during prosecution; and (5) applicable law governing reasonable accommodations.¹⁸

¹⁸ Cal. Gov. Code Title 1, Div. 7, Chap. 17.45 § 7289(b)(3).

Portland, Oregon

On October 15, Portland's City Council passed Resolution # [37719](#), which created the Protect Portland Initiative. This initiative is composed of the following actions:

- Coordinate action between the City bureaus, Multnomah County, the State of Oregon, Oregon's federal delegation, and community organizations to "safeguard Portland residents and visitors and local businesses from unconstitutional federal actions";
- Designate an Immigrant Affairs Liaison;
- Develop a "Protect Portland" public information hub;
- Report on and pursue all available legal and administrative mechanisms to "uncover undisclosed federal enforcement and military activity in Portland";
- Provide quarterly reports to Council on federal enforcement activity;
- Convene community partners to develop and maintain rapid response networks; and
- Urge the City Administrator to identify and clearly label non-public spaces within City-owned or City-leased buildings that are not accessible to the general public.

Resolution 37719 was passed on the same day Portland's sanctuary city ordinance ([No. 192115](#)), went into effect. The ordinance created Chapter 23.20 in the Portland City [Code](#). It prohibits the use of City resources, including facilities, property, or equipment, from being used to "investigate, arrest, or hold persons for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration laws. It also prohibits City entities from inquiring into or disclosing information concerning an individual's immigration or citizenship status with the following exceptions:

- When required by court order;
- When required by a judicial subpoena;
- When required to effect the international extradition to Oregon, a person charged with or convicted of crimes in Oregon;
- When the information is available to the general public and under the same terms and conditions as it is available to the general public;
- When the information is necessary to advance a criminal investigation;
- When the information is submitted to a court in Oregon in connection with a proceeding in that court; or

- When the information is necessary to determine the person's eligibility for a benefit that person is seeking.

The Code also requires City staff to participate in ongoing trainings, which include:

- A refresher on the provisions of the Sanctuary City Code;
- The distinction between administrative and judicial warrants;
- The difference between public and nonpublic spaces;
- Guidance on responding to inquiries or actions by a federal immigration authority;
- The process for rapidly contacting the appropriate City official in urgent situations; and
- Supervisor-specific training.

This training must be reviewed at least annually.

The Code also requires signage for City-owned and leased spaces identifying what area is public and what area is not public spaces.

Every City office and bureau must provide the following information to the Council at least quarterly:

- Employee training completion rates;
- Federal enforcement activity on City property and facilities; and
- Known violations of the Sanctuary Promise Act by City employees.

The City must also provide an annual report summarizing FOIA requests, immigration enforcement communication, requests, and a description of the City's response to those communications.

Finally, the City must provide an annual report with the following:

- An evaluation of the City's trainings;
- An evaluation of the City's compliance with the sanctuary policies; and
- Information and sanctuary-related policies and procedures in similar local jurisdictions.

Oregon does not have a prohibition on law enforcement officers wearing masks, but a bill has been [introduced](#) that purportedly requires law enforcement officers, including federal immigration agents, to clearly identify themselves along with a general prohibition on face coverings. It is out of Committee in the Senate and, as of March 3rd, on Second reading on the Senate Floor.

Houston, Texas

As of 2017, [Section 53 of Chapter 752](#) of the Texas state statutes prohibits local governments from adopting a policy that "prohibits or materially limits the enforcement of immigration laws." It also prohibits local governments from prohibiting or materially limiting law enforcement entities from inquiring into the immigration status of a person under a lawful detention or under arrest. Penalties for individual elected officials of local governments include forfeiture of that person's elected position.

While staff has not identified the proposal language, reporting indicates that there have been efforts by Houston Councilmembers to limit cooperation between Houston police officers and federal immigration authorities that have [stalled](#).

Using a keyword search for "immigration" and "immigrant" turned up two results on Houston's Municipal Code, one of which relates to the Mayor's Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, and one relates to a form of identification acceptable for taxi licensure. The Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs [appears](#) to primarily function as a resource referral service.

Note, Houston County, Texas has an [agreement](#) with the federal government wherein some of its officers are allowed to enforce immigration law on behalf of the federal government. Houston County does not contain Houston City. Houston City does not have such an agreement with the federal government.

Phoenix, Arizona

Article 8 of Title 11 of Arizona's Revised Statutes [prohibits](#) local government officials from restricting the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law, prohibiting cities within the state from adopting any of the policies contemplated above.

It also requires law enforcement officials to attempt to determine the immigration status of a person once they develop a reasonable suspicion that that person is "an alien and is unlawfully present in the United States."

Phoenix Police Department currently has an [agreement](#) with ICE allowing up to 11 personnel in the department to perform immigration functions on behalf of the federal government.

Phoenix City Council reportedly voted to [direct](#) staff to "explore, develop, and present a program framework for the Community Transparency Initiative." This initiative includes:

- Documenting information on federal immigration enforcement activities within Phoenix city limits;
- Collecting data on impacts to City services as a result of federal immigration enforcement;
- Identifying partnerships and opportunities;
- Ensuring multilingual communication channels across city services;
- Implementing training for City employees who may encounter federal enforcement actions; and
- Developing an ordinance, communication plan, and staffing and budget needs assessments to implement the above.

Staff could not identify public materials on the development of this initiative following the passage of the [directive](#).

Legislative Analysis: O2025-0020004

Sponsor: Fuentes (26)

Current Location: City Council

Most Recent Action: Deferred and Published

Most Recent Action Date: 2/18/2026

Executive Summary

Currently, no agency is explicitly required to investigate complaints against CPD members for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance. Ordinance 2025-0020004 amends COPA's powers to require them to investigate complaints against CPD members for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance.

Effective Date: Immediately Upon Passage and Approval

<u>Proponents</u>	<u>No Position</u>	<u>Opponents</u>
COPA, Mayor's Office, 6/7 CCPSA Members	N/A	N/A

Background

Initiative

O2025-0020004 is a sponsor initiative drafted by COPA. The Welcoming City Ordinance (WCO) does not spell out who has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of WCO violations by CPD members.

On June 4th, 2025, a federal mass detention event at 2245 S. Michigan Avenue resulted in allegations of CPD member violations of the WCO. This event prompted a July 1 hearing of the Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights. In that hearing, it was communicated that neither COPA nor the Office of the Inspector General had initiated an independent investigation because it was unclear who had jurisdiction to conduct these investigations.

Currently, COPA forwards most WCO violation allegations to CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) for further investigation.

Between June 2025 and January 26, 2026, COPA received 33 complaints alleging WCO violations. 26 of these complaints were forwarded to BIA, 2 were forwarded to the Inspector General. The rest were re-referred to outside jurisdictions.

Positions

CPD: Superintendent Snelling, during public remarks at the January 29 CCPSA Commission [hearing](#), expressed support. (1:44:01 of the recording). Staff reached out to the Department awaits confirmation of their position.

COPA: COPA is a confirmed proponent. COPA Chief White, in response to a question posed during the hearing, she expressed confidence that COPA would have the capacity to field these investigations while keeping their case load under 600.

Mayor's Office: Deputy Mayor Ponce de León, Deputy Mayor of Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Rights, expressed support on behalf of the Mayor's Office at the January 27 hearing Joint Committee of Police & Fire / Immigrant and Refugee Rights.

OIG: Inspector General Witzburg stated, in response to a question about the OIG's thoughts on the matter, that "if there is a lack of clarity here, then I think that clarity through legislation is a really important step, and I commend the Council for taking that step" without stating a position. Staff is waiting for a response from OIG's General Counsel for their formal position.

COPA's Jurisdiction (2-78-120)

COPA is a City oversight body tasked with receiving and registering all complaints filed against members of CPD. They are also required to conduct investigations into complaints against CPD members on certain issues, including allegations of:

- Domestic violence;
- Excessive force;
- Coercion;
- Verbal abuse.

They are also required to investigate certain weapons discharge cases.

Welcoming City Ordinance (2-173)

Prohibition on City Workers Assisting in Immigration Enforcement (2-173-020, 030)

The Welcoming City Ordinance (WCO) prohibits employees of the City from assisting in the enforcement of federal immigration law, unless required to do so by judicial warrant or by federal law.

Assisting in this way includes:

- Requesting or sharing the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless with that person's written permission;
- Stopping, detaining, or arresting a person solely on the belief that the person is not present legally in the United States or based on an administrative warrant;
- Permit ICE agents access to a person in the custody of an agent or permit ICE agents to use City facilities for investigative purposes;
- Spending time communicating with ICE regarding a person's custody status or release date;
- Entering into a civil immigration law enforcement agreement with the federal government;
- Transferring someone into ICE custody just for civil immigration enforcement; and
- Setting up a traffic perimeter or providing on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

CPD Procedures

Complaints against CPD

People alleging violations against a CPD member must forward a complaint to COPA.

Requests for Assistance from Federal Immigration Agencies (2-173-020(b))

If CPD receives a request from ICE or another related agency to provide assistance with a civil immigration enforcement operation, a CPD supervisor must determine if the request is to help enforce civil immigration law.

If the supervisor determines that the request is to help enforce civil immigration law, the supervisor must deny the request and notify OEMC.

Reporting Requirements (2-173-069)

CPD must submit a quarterly report to the Mayor's Office and the OIG describing its compliance with the WCO. The report must include:

- A list of the notifications made by CPD to OEMC with events describing requests for assistance with enforcing federal immigration law;

- For any immigration detainers or administrative warrants received by CPD related to civil immigration law:
 - The date CPD received the detainer; and
 - whether CPD transferred the subject of the warrant into federal custody (including the name of the agency).

Cooperation with Everyone Reporting Crimes (2-173-070)

CPD is required to cooperate with everyone reporting a crime, regardless of whether the report is made by a witness or victim, and regardless of the citizenship or nationality of the reporter.

Penalties / Remedies (2-173-050)

The WCO does not create a private right of action, but it also does not prohibit someone from seeking injunctive or declaratory relief for violations of the WCO.

Discipline is not described in the Ordinance, it is handled through the City's disciplinary procedures for officers and employees under regulations including:

- the City's personnel rules;
- union contracts;
- civil service commission rules; or
- any other agency rules or regulations.

Defer and Publish

Rule 44 of Chicago City Council's Rules of Procedure allow for deferral as provided by state law.

The Illinois Municipal Code allows for, on the request of any 2 alderpersons present, a report of a committee of the council to be deferred for final action to the next regular meeting of the council after the report is made. 65 ILCS 5/3.1-40-35. The next regular meeting of the City Council is March 18, 2026.

Detailed Summary

Ordinance 2025-0020004 amends COPA's powers to require them to investigate complaints against CPD members for violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance.

Effective Date: Immediately Upon Passage and Approval

Legislative History To-Date

Action Date	Action By	Action Taken	Action Description	Journal Page	Meeting	Votes
9/25/2025	City Council	Referred	The matter was Referred to Committee.	32787		
1/27/2026	Joint Committee: Police and Fire; Immigrant and Refugee Rights	Recommended to Pass	The matter was recommended to Pass by controlling legislative body.			19-0-3
2/18/2026	City Council	Deferred and Published	At the request of Alderpersons Tabares, Beale, Lopez, and Napolitano, the matter was deferred and published.			

SME Interview Summaries

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Process Report

SME Candidate Selection

Staff entered every suggestion from the DC letter into a Word document, including their name and supporting information provided by the DC's. Staff did the same for every suggestion submitted to them by Commissioners. Staff submitted two suggestions generated without the suggestion of elected officials: Aziz Huq and Hena Mansori. After each interview, staff solicited recommendations for other experts. Those names were entered into the document and evaluated as time permitted. All suggestions were subject to the same evaluative criteria.

Evaluative Criteria for SME Candidates

Staff discussed which criteria should be measured to ascertain the relevance of potential panelist given the nature of and goals for the February hearing.

In determining evaluative criteria, staff reflected on the background rules governing situations involving patrol officers and federal immigration officers. The relevant state, local, and federal statutory and judge-made laws prompted staff to uplift candidates with practical or academic experience in immigration and constitutional law. The existing history of organizing by Chicago's immigrant communities, particularly those arriving from Latin American countries organizing against prior federal immigration enforcement surges, prompted staff to emphasize potential panelists with experience working with these communities.

Accordingly, staff articulated the underlying qualities via the following discrete categories of knowledge or experience:

- (1) The individual's proximity to Chicago;
- (2) The individual's working experience with state and federal case law;
- (3) The individual's working experience in policy development or advocacy on behalf of Chicago's immigrant communities;
- (4) The individual's experience in immigration law or policy; and
- (5) The individual's experience in civil rights or constitutional law or policy.

Staff also noted the profession of each individual put up for consideration by the District Councils, but the profession did not influence staff's determination of an individual's qualifications to potentially be invited to join a panel.

Finally, demonstrated experience engaging with relevant CPD directives was also considered but ultimately not added as a formal evaluative criteria. Only one of the DC-recommended candidates appeared to have that demonstrated experience and they did not have demonstrated civil rights litigation experience beyond serving as a prosecutor or immigration law and policy advocacy experience outside the experience that comes with serving in a chief executive role of a municipality with a large immigrant population.

SME Candidate Research Process

After determining the above-referenced qualifications, staff reviewed publicly-available materials to research the recommendations from the District Councilors and Commissioners. Materials included faculty or staff profiles on their employers' websites, personal websites, curriculum vitae / resumes, work history on professional social media, news articles, litigation filings, Wikipedia pages (cross referenced with available citations), publications by the listed individuals, and report-backs from staff on their personal experience with those individuals.

Using those materials, staff determined whether each of the five metrics was a “yes” or a “no,” providing additional notes to add nuance where a simple “yes” or “no” was insufficient to capture an individual's experience on a particular topic.

After populating every checklist for each individual, staff discussed the findings and, for each individual, mark them as a “yes”, a “no”, or a “secondary.”

- “Yes” meant that the staff member believed the individual was qualified to speak at the February panel.
- “Secondary” meant that the staff member believed that there was a factor, whether experiential or practical (i.e. not being close enough to Chicago to invite on short notice) preventing them from being invited to this panel but that staff would consider in case the “yes” candidates were all unavailable.
- “No” meant that the staff member believed that the individual's expertise was not aligned with the potential needs of this panel.

Frequently, “no” candidates had neither immigration nor civil rights experience. Moreover, some “no” candidates were classified as such because while they engage in quantitative research that support immigration policy initiatives, no material was

available related to a candidate's engagement in the policymaking process or working within or alongside impacted communities.

Post Research Evaluation: 2.5.2026

On 2.5.2026, after staff populated their evaluation sheet with the requisite “yes’s,” “no’s,” and “secondary’s,” they convened and discussed where there were differences in opinion and sought, where possible to find consensus. Where there was no consensus, the more permissive evaluation prevailed (i.e. if one person was a “yes” and another was a “secondary,” the “yes” was deemed to be the consensus) in the interest of forwarding more names to senior staff and, eventually, the elected officials.

Short List of Top Candidates: Aziz Huq, Fred Tsao, Linda Tortolero

On 2.6.2026, staff convened to discuss process, findings, and consensus candidates. From there, they convened a short list of candidates: Aziz Huq, Fred Tsao, and Linda Tortolero. Staff sent inquiries to these three via phone, email, and professional social media. All three responded. Professor Huq scheduled to meet with Staff on Monday, 2.9.2026. Linda Tortolero scheduled to meet with them on Tuesday, 2.10.2026. Fred Tsao scheduled to meet with Staff on Tuesday, 2.17.2026.

Additional Candidates Added to Interview List

Following consultation with Executive Director Gross, staff reached out to Chicago-Kent College of Law Professor and former Illinois Solicitor General Carolyn Shaprio to the list of interviewees.

Interview Development

After developing the candidate lists, Staff produced an interview framework to assess the following: (1) the interviewee's knowledge of federal immigration enforcement in Chicago; (2) the interviewee's substantive knowledge of the systems and rules governing local and federal law enforcement accountability; and (3) the interviewee's understanding of institutional, political, and legal powers of the agencies that are under CCPSA's purview and proposed solutions to identified problems.

The preliminary questions were developed on 2.6.2026 and finalized on 2.7.2026, at which point they were circulated to Cody. Cody reviewed the questions on the evening of 2.7.2026 and circulated the questions to Adam. Adam reviewed and provided feedback on 2.8.2026. Staff discussed and incorporated feedback on 2.9.2026 prior to their first interview with Professor Huq.

Interview Outcomes

On 2.5.26, Staff met informally with Barry Friedman. This did not follow an established interview framework.

On 2.9.26, Staff interviewed Professor Huq. On 2.10.26, Staff interviewed Linda Tortolero and her senior policy analyst, Nina Sedeño.

Staff interviewed Fred Tsao on 2.17.26.

Staff interviewed Carolyn Shapiro on 2.18.26.

Staff met with Yvette Loizon of the Cook County State's Attorney Office on 3.3.26.

Staff conducted outreach with the Mayor's Office and CPD to meet on these issues.

Executive Summary

The following document contains summaries of interviews conducted between CCPSA staff and subject matter experts (“SME’s”). Staff developed a short list of candidates by applying the following criteria to the list of recommendations from Commissioners, Staff, and District Councilors:

- (1) The individual’s proximity to Chicago;
- (2) The individual’s working experience with state and federal case law;
- (3) The individual’s working experience in policy development or advocacy on behalf of Chicago’s immigrant communities;
- (4) The individual’s experience in immigration law or policy; and
- (5) The individual’s experience in civil rights or constitutional law or policy.

The interviews were designed to assess the following: (1) the interviewee’s knowledge of federal immigration enforcement in Chicago to-date; (2) the interviewee’s substantive knowledge of the systems and rules governing local and federal law enforcement accountability; and (3) the interviewee’s understanding of institutional, political, and legal powers of the agencies that are under CCPSA’s purview and their proposed solutions to any identified problems.

Items Pertinent to the February 26 Commission meeting OIG and COPA panel

None of the interviewees expressed opinions on the role of COPA and OIG. Most interviewees sought further clarity on how CPD is trained on and how CPD communicates about the Welcoming City Ordinance (pp. 5, 8, 12, and 17). COPA and OIG could provide clarity on how they use their existing powers to assess CPD’s evidence collection and training practices.

Interview 1: Barry Friedman (2.5.2026)

Attendees

Staff: Adam Gross, Cody Stephens

Interviewee: Barry Friedman, NYU Policing Project

About Barry Friedman

Barry Friedman is the founding director of NYU Law's Policing Project. Their work includes creating model statutes involving police use of force and pretextual stops, warrant reform, and officer discipline. Particular to Chicago, the Policing Project created the Chicago Neighborhood Policing Project, a pilot program whereby Police Districts are assigned a team of Officers who, instead of responding calls, work with community members, identifying resources, and "[seeking](#) solutions for the area's public-safety concerns."

Ground Rules Regarding Local Law Enforcement's Interactions with Federal Immigration Agents in a Sanctuary City

- No one can lawfully impede the federal government as they are carrying out law enforcement activity;
- Local law enforcement should not assist, but this raises questions about local law enforcement work related to crowd control;
- Protect the First Amendment rights, ensure protests are lawful, and don't turn into criminality;
- The more complicated question is: if law enforcement is breaking the law, then what obligation does the local law enforcement have to enforce the law?

Friedman's Assessment of Federal Immigration Agents' Constitutional Compliance and How that Relates to CPD

The current reality is that the federal government is acting in "wildly unconstitutional ways."

Suggestions for CPD

One recommendation is to examine CPD's use of force policy, which likely has a bystander clause. This, however, has complex implications as it relates to federal immigration enforcement.

Another solution is that CPD officers should turn on body-worn camera and record activity and turn it into the city attorney. Further, they should establish a portal where individuals can submit data. While they may not be able to physically intervene, they can record everything and have a mechanism to mark and store the files. Police and protesters should be filming the range of violations.

To that end, Friedman recommended detailing and enumerating the unconstitutional, unlawful, and unwarranted behavior that people may witness, including, but not limited to:

- Entering houses without a warrant;
- Breaking car windows; and
- Assault of people without weapons.

Regarding physical intervention, while an officer could arrest ICE if they are "beating the shit out of people," there is a countervailing concern regarding "start[ing] WWII" as this type of intervention could escalate violence. Adopting such a policy of affirmative intervention puts local officers at risk of federal prosecution if they intervene and their judgment is wrong on the one hand and violating local policy if they opt not to intervene.

Instead, Friedman emphasized the relative merits of filming on body-worn camera and turning that over to the State's attorney or other prosecuting body.

The interview concluded with Friedman recommending John Rappenport, Will Baude, and David Strauss, all University of Chicago affiliates, as experts to reach out to on this matter.

Interview 2: Aziz Huq (2.9.2026)

Attendees

Aidan, Thara, Aziz Huq.

About Aziz Huq

Aziz Huq is a law professor at the University of Chicago, teaching there in different capacities since 2009. His focus is on Constitutional and comparative law. In addition to his scholarship, he maintains a pro bono practice and is on the board of the ACLU of Illinois.

Professor Huq is Unfamiliar with CPD Directives, but has Government Experience

Professor Huq was not familiar with CPD's internal directives, though he was retained as a counsel by Governor Pritzker at least as far back as October 2025, consulting with him on constitutional law and policing issues. He does not claim credit for Illinois's Bivens Act, he did suggest the idea, with the caveat that it should have eliminated qualified immunity for federal officers at the State level (the existing law does not do this).

Means by Which Local Law Enforcement Can Hold Federal Agents Accountable

1) Define Engagement Rules Before Incidents Involving Federal Immigration Enforcement

Proactively Establish the Terms of Cooperation

Under this heading, the professor recommended clearly defining the "terms of cooperation" between local law enforcement and federal agents. This included asking questions such as "under what circumstances does bodycam footage get shared with ICE agents?" and "under what circumstances and to what extent do we cooperate with or otherwise facilitate ICE operations?"

Acknowledge the Limits of Federal Agent Immunity

As a general matter, federal agents are not immune or otherwise exempt from compliance with generally applicable State laws. There is a fuzzy body of doctrine about certain kinds of state laws that categorically impede federal officials from performing their roles.

As a final matter under this heading, Professor Huq noted that California has a law prohibiting mask use by law enforcement agents that is facing litigation from the current federal administration. However that and similar cases turn out, there is no question that, as a general matter, federal agents need to comply with generally applicable State law.

2) After the Fact, How can a Department Best Secure its Crime Scenes?

On this point, Professor Huq stated that it is unclear whether police officers generally understand that there is a limit to federal authority. Looking at the killing of Alex Prettin in Minneapolis, Huq noted that ICE agents held the scene until protestors arrived, creating a situation where evidence was likely going to be destroyed.

The investigative bodies in Minnesota responsible for these cases went to a state court judge, got a warrant, but were turned away. They then got a federal court warrant for evidence preservation, which was honored. Professor Huq emphasized this fact's significance, where it is one thing for a federal agent to reject a state court order, and another thing for them to ignore a *federal* court order.

He concluded this section by observing that this all depends on prosecutors "doing the right thing" and asking whether line officers know about any relevant policies.

Notes on the Standards of Federal Immunity

The standards for federal agents' immunity is different depending on whether it is a criminal or a civil case.

Criminal Law: Law Enforcement Can Prosecute if Agent's Action is not "Reasonably Necessary" in the Performance of their Duties

An agent is allowed to do what is "reasonably necessary" in the performance of their duties. Their being criminally liable for an action is dependent on their actions not being considered "reasonably necessary" in performing their duties. The definition of "reasonableness" is different depending on the jurisdiction. Professor Huq has not researched the case law in the Seventh Circuit (which includes Cook County), so he does not know how that standard is defined here. Staff acknowledged that their own research in this area has not yet turned up any cases that provide clarity.

Civil Law: Cannot "Categorically Hinder" the Federal Government

The rule, as Professor Huq understands it, is that the State is allowed to apply its "ordinarily applicable rules", but it is not allowed to do so in a way that categorically hinders the federal government. He noted that there are cases in the Chicagoland area around the late fall where civil traffic laws were enforced on federal agents, recommending staff to look into them.

Notes on the Risks Associated with In-The-Moment Arrests of Federal Agents

Professor Huq Distinguishes Between Black Letter Law and Political Reality

After interrogating the issue of whether a federal agent can be *prosecuted*, staff discussed the practical implications of whether and when a federal agent can be *arrested*.

18 U.S.C. 111 is the federal statute prohibiting interference with official acts of federal agents. Professor Huq noted that, statutory authority aside, the U.S. attorney's office is pursuing whatever cases they can. He expressed a belief that the statute does not matter to local law enforcement so much as the likelihood of federal prosecution as an act (whether effective or not). In other words, it is the political environment governing officer conduct rather than the law, and an effort by local police of an ICE officer on the spot would be an invitation to a confrontation.

Rather than focusing on making an arrest in the moment, Professor Huq recommended focusing on evidence preservation and identification of federal

agents. He stated that it is not about “when do you make this arrest” but “how do you gather this information in an orderly way that does not risk escalation?”

Notes on Identifying Federal Officers

Professor Huq Recommends Looking to Systems of Intra-Departmental Accountability for Guidance in Officers Holding Federal Officers Accountable

Professor Huq expressed doubt that there is a one-size-fits all way to proscribe a procedure by which officers identify federal agents.

The questions to ask on this matter are: how do you create structure such that police have sufficient instruction to collect everything they can to prove federal violations of State law such that they [the federal agents] are not immunized?”

Professor Huq recommended the following guiding principle: apply the same standard to federal officers that you would to your fellow officers. If you saw a fellow officer act in a way that warrants you reporting them to your Department’s Bureau of Internal Affairs, that same action and, if conducted by federal agents, should be reported and the correlating evidence should be documented.

In short, Professor Huq stated that federal officers should be held to the same professional standards of conduct to which local law enforcement entities hold themselves.

Recommendations for Other Speakers

After the interview concluded, in response to a thank-you email from staff, Professor Huq recommended Professor James E. Pfander of Northwestern University.

Interview 3: Linda Tortolero and Nina Sedeño (2.10.2026)

Attendees

Linda Tortolero, Nina Sedeño, Staff.

About Linda Tortolero and Nina Sedeño

Linda Tortolero (“LT”) is the President and CEO of the Latino Policy Forum.

Nina Sedeño (“NS”) is the Latino Policy Forum’s senior immigration policy analyst.

SME’s Identification of Gaps in CPD Policy

LT’s Comments Focused on Lack of Public Awareness of Officer Training and Internal Communications to Officers

LT expressed not having experience with CPD’s policies, and focused her comments on a lack of familiarity with their training processes. She stated that, as an advocate, there is more that could be done about telling the public how CPD is trained, particularly with regard to immigration-related actions.

LT remarked that, when she was practicing as an attorney advocating for victims of domestic violence, that it was difficult to get information. She emphasized that, by extension, it is even more difficult for someone who is not in that business and who is also experiencing violence.

She expressed confidence that, among CPD, there is sincerity in wanting to protect survivors [of violence], and immigrant survivors [of violence] in particular, but it is not clear what the protocol is.

She also expressed a desire to learn about how officers are getting to know other communities. She noted that there are efforts to engage in cultural understanding and limit cultural bias.

NS’s Comments Focused on Lack of Public Awareness of Internal Communications to Officers

NS is curious about what the general understanding among officers themselves is related to the Welcoming City Ordinance and the TRUST Act. She believes that there are misconceptions around what the TRUST Act is and is not. She noted that clearly communicating the boundaries of the Act will improve community-to-officer trust as well as intra-officer trust, as it will give them a better sense of security when interacting with the immigrant community.

SME Comments on How CPD Should Respond to ICE Requests for Assistance

LT Comments Emphasized the Need to Build Relationships, to Proactively Communicate, and to Improve De-Escalation Training Administration

Notes on the Need for Relationship Building in the Community

She alluded to reports from Illinois State law enforcement, who, according to her, have expressed desires to build trust with community members. She noted that when police officers are assigned to make sure that the TRUST Act is upheld, that officers leading those efforts have relationships with community members.

She used the situation in Broadview as a negative example. She stated that the situation there was difficult to manage because of the lack of integration between State and local police.

Notes on the Need to Establish Rules of Engagement Upon Arrival

LT emphasized the importance of asking, when an officer arrives on a scene in response to an immigration enforcement action: how do they create dialogue with the protestors?

She expressed that local officers should proactively communicate with people that are *not* federal officials about their mandates and limitations rather than opening the engagement with uses of force.

Finally, LT noted that there is insufficient clarity around how often de-escalation or crowd control training is done. In the workplace, bystander intervention and sexual harassment training is mandatory and regular. LT emphasized that de-escalation training should be treated similarly with constant, intervallic training that the Department regularly reviews to make sure that it is up to date.

NS Comments Focused on Training and Liaison Provision

NS expressed curiosity about how frequently local officers are trained in “ICE ruses.” She noted that it is not uncommon for immigration officials to lie to community members and to officers, citing “some data” and “some court cases” to support that. By way of example, she referred to a June 4th incident where CPD was called to respond to a “large crowd.”

She also alluded to recommendations from the mayor’s office of immigration assigning someone as a liaison to go and assess the situation if an officer did not know what to do or assess.

Notes on SME’s Substantive Knowledge of Broader Landscape

LT Focuses on the State Legislative Branch’s Ability to Establish Beneficial Case Law and the State Executive Branch’s Ability to Highlight Inadequacies in Federal Structure

In terms of legislation, LT acknowledged the recent passage of the Illinois Bivens Act (HB 1312 | P.A. 104-0440) and the subsequent lawsuit from the Trump administration challenging its constitutionality. She emphasized the importance of this case and stated that her team will be watching it carefully to see how successful Illinois is in litigating the law in such a way as to limit the application of the U.S. Constitution’s Supremacy Clause.

In terms of State executive action, LT commended the Illinois Accountability Commission (IAC) for outlining its goals, but emphasized a need to improve documentary collection. She wants to provide people working on the ground with a forum to tell their stories in a way that they feel safe and not impinge on their abilities to live in this country without fear. She also emphasized the need to hear from experts in the field who can give context regarding how long and how deep the lack of accountability and transparency Ice and CPD operate within, particularly regarding their lack of training and criminal background checks.

As an example of this, she recommended that staff review the January 30 IAC hearing.

NS Focuses on the Illinois Bivens Act and EO 2026-1

NS highlighted the Bivens Act as an interesting tool, but noted that we will need to wait and see how the litigation plays out.

She also discussed the Chicago Mayor's recent executive order 2026-1 as an area of interest, but expressed that she was unsure how supportive it would be to prosecutorial efforts.

Notes on Evidence Collection

[Question: Do you have an opinion on the overlapping means by which evidence is being collected from multiple organizations?

Note: this is in reference to the Illinois Accountability Commission at the State level, the privately operated ICE Accountability Project, the Chicago Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights, and Executive Order 2026-1].

LT Lauds Data Centralization, Emphasizes the Need for Systems of Transparency in Communicating How Data is Used and Measures to Ensure Privacy of Users Submitting Data

LT agreed that, ideally, everything would be centralized, but acknowledged that different people trust different people, and further acknowledged that people may not feel comfortable attending different forums for fear of retaliation or persecution.

LT noted IAC's practice of managing data collection through a partnership with the University of Illinois to ensure that there is sufficient transparency into data use.

She also emphasized the importance of ensuring people's data privacy whenever their data is being collected, and of ensuring that data is collected in a secure, transparent way.

NS Lauds Diverse Modes of Collection but Encourages One Central Data Depository

On the one hand, it is good for there to be multiple ways to collect the information.

Some folks are maybe more comfortable doing it one way instead of another. I think it is important, however, that it gets located centrally in one place so that it does not get lost in all of these different mechanisms.

Notes on Collaboration Between CCPSA and the IAC

LT offered to facilitate a discussion between CCPSA staff and IAC staff.

Interview 4: Fred Tsao (2.17.2026)

Attendees

Staff, Fred Tsao

About Fred Tsao

Fred Tsao is the policy counsel for the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights.

Tsao Expressed Familiarity with CPD's Welcoming City Ordinance Directives

Of the candidates interviewed to-date, Tsao was the only SME to express some level of familiarity with CPD's Special Order issued pursuant to the Welcoming City Ordinance. However, he did not express sufficient familiarity to proactively identify shortcomings in the policy as drafted. He noted that, to him, it appeared that the Special Order contained language cut and pasted from the ordinance.

Tsao Identified Training as an Area Requiring More Clarity for the Public

In responding to whether these existing directives were sufficient, Tsao expressed concern, citing two specific cases. One involving a June 4, 2025 [incident](#), and the [incident](#) in Brighton Park. According to him, body-worn camera footage suggested that there may have been violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance, and that it was unclear at best. These concerns gave rise to the question he posed: are officers trained appropriately and following through with WCO implementation?

Tsao Recognized the Nuance in CPD's Obligation to Address Public Safety During Immigration Enforcement Actions

When asked about the Special Order's note pertaining to CPD being able to address public safety concerns, Tsao recognized that certain public safety things continually need to be addressed (i.e. traffic flow, guarding people against physical harm). He also recognized that, in the moment, that these are judgment calls for local law

enforcement officers, noting that there has been confusion not only among CPD but also among suburban departments.

On the other hand, he noted the practical difficulty in standing back and allowing operations to proceed unimpeded, where it gives rise to a potential narrative that CPD has, potentially, a dual, contradictory mission [to protect Chicagoans but also to protect immigration enforcement from harms that both fall under State criminal law].

Tsao Urges City Policy to Adopt a Stance of “Trust but Verify”

In response to how the City should craft its policies, Tsao referred to EO 2026-1 as a positive development, stating that it lays out some good guidelines. He noted that officers should consider the scene, and further noted that they cannot presume that federal agents are acting in good faith.

In furtherance of this, he recommended that CPD check to see if a given situation in which federal immigration enforcement officers are requesting support warrants deployment of more officers to a given scene.

Despite that recommendation, he noted the difficulties that would nevertheless face CPD. In one example, he cited a situation where federal agents sought assistance with what they claimed to be “massive crowds,” and when CPD arrived there were allegedly only dozens of protestors. In another, he cited a circumstance where federal law enforcement called to say that a car was driving too close to a caravan, and CPD proceeded by pulling the allegedly offending car over. Tsao recognized that, while potentially not popular with a crowd of protestors in the moment, that it was unclear what superior alternative there would be to confirm that a given vehicle is violating a law (i.e. it would likely not be a prudent use of resources to send a police helicopter to trail a car and confirm instead of pulling someone over).

Tsao is not Intimately Familiar with Other Jurisdictions

He stated that “none come to mind” when asked if he was aware of how other jurisdictions are addressing potential violations of State criminal law by federal immigration officers. He further noted that local police might be getting confused and not assessing a situation before deploying.

While clarifying that he did not know if this was a “best practice,” Tsao noted that Minneapolis has taken a more hands-off approach, which, in his view, has resulted in the least entanglement between police and federal immigration enforcement.

He also noted that police could potentially be rerouted to render emergency services to victims of violence in the moment, given that there is evidence supporting the claim that federal law enforcement have not been rendering that aid following incidents of violence.

Tsao’s Views on Civil and Criminal Liability: Limited but not Impossible, Particularly After the Fact

Tsao has been looking more into this area. While he originally did not think it possible to criminally prosecute federal agents for violations of State law, he has changed his position after researching the issue.

Potential hurdles include immunity which comes into play when federal agents are found by a court to be acting in a way that is necessarily and properly within their authority as federal agents.

Despite these hurdles, Tsao expressed hope that local police continue to be empowered to conduct investigations, collect statements, and gather evidence of potential incidents. While there are limitations to what police can do in the moment, it does not absolve them from the obligation to pursue investigations which may lead to future civil or criminal prosecution.

Tsao’s Assessment of TRUST Act / WCO: They Have Worked “Pretty Well”

He noted that a majority of law enforcement jurisdictions in Illinois, per 2024 reports, have been adhering to those reporting requirements. He is interested to see what the 2025 reporting looks like, which is due later this year. He also noted that while there have been a handful of sheriffs who have been resistant to reporting, the AG has successfully worked to bring at least one of these offices into compliance.

He noted that the TRUST Act and similarly situated legislation has faced litigation from the Trump administration, and he further noted that “we haven’t seen the kind of challenges to this legislation until more recently.”

Tsao’s Assessment on How Better to Enforce TRUST Act / WCO

Tsao expressed optimism about the recent ordinance explicitly providing that COPA is the proper avenue to investigate allegations of WCO violations.

Rather than focusing on enforcement, Tsao claimed that it is a matter of training and making sure that line officers and District Commanders know what they are doing.

Other Speaker Recommendations

Tsao concluded by offering to facilitate connections between staff and those organizations.

- First Defense Legal
- MacArthur Justice Center
- National Immigrant Justice Center

Interview 5: Carolyn Shapiro (2.18.2026)

Staff, Carolyn Shapiro.

About Carolyn Shapiro

Carolyn Shapiro is the Co-Director of Chicago-Kent College of Law's Institute on the Supreme Court of the United States. She is the former Solicitor General of Illinois, overseeing civil and criminal appeals undertaken on behalf of the Attorney General.

Interviewee Not Familiar with CPD Internal Processes

Professor Shapiro expressed not having expertise in internal directives or legislative policy (ordinance / State law) on this issue.

Professor Shapiro's Position on How States can Hold Federal Agents Accountable

Professor Shapiro noted that there are: (1) legal considerations; and (2) practical considerations when thinking about holding federal agents accountable.

In terms of practical considerations, she expressed that telling CPD to arrest someone armed with [weapon] doesn't seem like a smart thing to do.

I do think that they should feel empowered to arrest someone that they would arrest if they were not a federal officer. If they tackle somebody to the ground and bang their head repeatedly on the ground, they'd probably arrest that assailant if they weren't a federal officer.

On EO 2026-1, Shapiro expressed that it makes sense to gather supervisor's information that is available on-site, stating that it had been done already in other jurisdictions like Evanston.

Professor Shapiro Recommended Looking to Minnesota

While not familiar with the policy landscape in other jurisdictions, Professor Shapiro recommended looking into directives issued by the Minneapolis Police Department.

Professor Shapiro's Recommendations

Encourage Evidence Collection and Identification

When considering what options Chicago has, Shapiro emphasized the need for police, on the ground, to document and seek identification of federal agents.

Improve Training and Establish Protocols for Street-Level Action

Without going into specifics, Professor Shapiro cited the need to have protocols and training in place for officers working at the street level.

Inter-Departmental Collaboration

Shapiro recommended that similarly situated police departments collaborate with each other to share policies and practices so that nobody has to reinvent the wheel.

Shapiro's Legal Analysis

Standard to Overcome Immunity

First, a judge must ask if the federal agent was doing their job. Second, the judge must ask whether what the agent was doing was necessary and proper for their job duties.

If yes to both, then supremacy clause immunity applies.

Novel Idea: Facially “Unnecessary” and “Improper” if Federal Agent is in Violation of Federal Order

Professor Shapiro introduced a new (to staff) theory whereby an argument could be made that a federal agent is, in effect, acting in a manner that is neither necessary nor proper for their job duties if their actions violate a federal court order. For example, in the Northern District of Illinois, there are ongoing federal consent decrees, one of which governs the circumstances in which federal immigration agents may conduct warrantless arrests of people suspected to be violating federal immigration law. Using her theory, if a federal agent arrests someone in a way the court finds to be in violation of the consent decree, then they would lose immunity

at the subsequent criminal trial for illegal uses of force employed by the agent in the course of that illegal arrest.

The interview concluded with an offer by Professor Shapiro to connect staff with her network who has been thinking about these issues.

Interview 6: Yvette Loizon (3.3.2026)

Yvette Loizon, Anastasia Harper, Staff

About Yvette Loizon

Yvette Loizon is the Chief of Policy for the Office of the Cook County State's Attorney.

Summary

CCPSA staff met with Cook County State's Attorney's (CCSAO) Policy Director Yvette Loizon and staff member Anastasia Harper. Main points include:

1. This protocol does not obligate law enforcement agents (LEA) to investigate cases of alleged crimes by federal agents, it provides guidance as to how to do so.
 - a. Cases should be fully investigated and only presented to CCSAO if there is evidence of probable cause of a crime. CCSAO will not accept single pieces of evidence to evaluate.
 - b. Cases should be presented to the Law Enforcement Review Unit (LERU), no other unit will handle these cases.
2. There are special considerations with these cases.
 - a. Use of force when a federal agent is on duty is evaluated by a standard of "reasonableness," which is different from what is permitted by a civilian. CCSAO did not spell these out, as this is CPD's responsibility to do.
 - b. LERU is a walled-off unit since these cases are highly sensitive. Chain of command is different and if LERU does not prosecute the case, these cases cannot go to a different area of the office.
 - c. Due to the above, these are very tricky cases to bring. If there were a clear-cut example of a civilian protestor who was not verbally assaultive, who was in the right place at the right time and a federal agent assaulted them, and there were witnesses and video - that would be a case that would be a case they could clearly prosecute.
 - d. If a case was brought against a federal agent and the agent successfully used the immunity clause to have the case removed to federal court and

then the US attorney decided not to charge the case, hypothetically the CCSAO could re-charge the case. However, the US attorney does not have to answer subpoenas and CCSAO cannot compel evidence to be shared. Therefore, it is likely they would not have all the evidence, making it unethical to pursue the case.

3. Notes regarding the EO.
 - a. The wording of the EO could be interpreted to mean that cases would go through the Mayor's office. That would be problematic. After feedback from CCSAO, it appears that the Mayor's office has clarified that they were not and are not intending to be part of the referral process; cases will be investigated by CPD and get referred by CPD directly to CCSAO.

CCPSA's Understanding of Procedures Established in CCSAO's Protocol

Analysis Conducted by CCSAO

1. Assess whether probable cause exists;
2. Assess whether evidence is admissible and sufficient to convict beyond a reasonable doubt;
3. Assess whether a decision to charge is in the interests of justice and following CCSAO's ethical obligations;
4. Analyze potential Supremacy Clause Immunity;
5. Analyze whether any issues exist with regards to the federal government's possession of necessary evidence; and
6. Analyze whether the federal government is engaging in its own review (deconfliction)

LEA Obligations

1. Conduct investigations of this kind as they would any other criminal investigations
2. Empower LEA's to present evidence to CCSAO's Law Enforcement Review Unit
3. Empower LEA's to engage in the Grant Jury process to subpoena witness testimony or collect evidence, requiring LEA's to collaborate with the CCSAO in connection to the outcome of any Grand Jury Process.

Staff noted the above and asked if this understanding was correct.

YL: noted that it is correct except that they don't direct law enforcement as to how they direct their investigations. They are providing CPD guidance in the event that they were to conduct an investigation. Because investigating federal law enforcement is atypical for state prosecutors, the protocol makes clear how LEA would get investigative support from CCSAO. When LEA investigates the case and brings to CCSAO, typically felony review. For an on-duty LEA, there is a different pathway. Unless there is an exigent circumstance.

Note that they are not obliging LEAs, but if the provision about if they are not to follow the protocols that CCSAO may decline to participate in a particular case.

What's intended that LEA investigates the cases and brings to us, usually in felony review. When it comes to law enforcement when they are on duty, there is a different pathway (Law Enforcement Review Unit - LERU). So what we are intending to make clear is to tell LEA the pathway that you can get investigative review or support – not taking other pathways or calling felony review. Unless there are exigent circumstances.

How Does CPD Need to Investigate These Cases?

Is there a process by which a CCSAO attorney makes a determination that an LEA is not following the Protocol?

YL: That would only be if they didn't contact LERU at which point they would be advised that they should contact LERU if they want assistance with their case.

Are there any special considerations CPD should keep in mind as they investigate cases of the kind contemplated by the Protocol?

YL: In light of the Mayor's order language to direct CPD to provide info to the Mayor's office, it is important to note that there should not be any political attachment to cases brought to CCSAO. It seems that this language has been walked back, but if cases went through the Mayor's office, that would give CCSAO pause.

It is also worth noting that LEA does not present evidence to the CCSAO until they think they have probable cause for charging. Protocol is also making it clear that CCSAO is not going to be accepting one off pieces of information. Not an appropriate way to conduct an investigation and present materials to us. If LEA was in search of a particular set of documents, and to get a grand jury request - that would be different. But typically a case should only be presented when there is probable cause to charge. SAO's standard is different, but LEA's standard is probable cause. However, LEA can ask for evidence they are having difficulty obtaining, through the grand jury process, if appropriate.

Anytime you're investigating a law enforcement entity - there's different considerations that have to be made. Use of force considerations are different than what is applied to a civilian, or an off-duty officer. Court precedence uses the term "reasonableness." CCSAO did not lay those out, that is for CPD to do. They would want to articulate use of force principles as they are assessed and understood under the law, it's very tricky.

Are there particular types of crimes that you think would be most appropriate for LEAs to investigate as cases to bring to the CCSAO?

YL: Hypothetical we've discussed is a peaceful protestor, not using verbal threats, not in the wrong place. If ICE were to shoot, attack, beat an individual in these cases, and there was video and witness. We could bring a clear-cut murder charge. Generally don't see that with law enforcement. CPD's standard is probable cause for the crime they are seeking. Our standards are in the protocol, burden of proof in a criminal case is based on the evidence that we can reasonably present to a jury and prove it beyond a reasonable doubt.

How have you been collaborating with CPD on potentially incorporating the Protocol into their existing investigatory policies? What has been their response to the Protocol?

YL: Communicated with CPD when we were drafting the protocol to get their feedback to ensure there wasn't any significant disagreement or confusion. Subsequent to the protocol coming out, did have a conversation with Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Superintendent to make sure they were aware it was issued and any questions they had about it. We don't develop policy with CPD, not in a place where we can provide them legal guidance on their policies. We can answer their questions about the process but that is where the line is drawn on where we weigh in on how they do their job. This protocol is not a unique set of circumstances. We communicate regularly and have open lines of communication with Superintendent and his staff.

The Protocol limits the CCSAO's duty to investigate to circumstances where: (1) other law enforcement agencies inadequately deal with such investigation; or (2) where a law enforcement agency asks the State's Attorney for assistance." What is the procedure for determining when another other law enforcement agencies are inadequately dealing with an investigation?

YL: Very much a case-by-case scenario where the CCSAO investigators will participate in an ongoing investigation before it's reached the place of charging. Typically, do not send our investigators out because that compromises our investigation. May be discrete situations where our investigators do traditional investigative work – probably best example is live internet crimes against children, which is all hands-on deck.

How will CCSAO Work Cases That are Brought to them?

How does the CCSAO determine whether documentary evidence has been submitted to the CCSAO "at the direction of the Mayor's Office?" Does evidence submitted to the CCSAO "at the direction of the Mayor's Office" automatically

preclude that evidence from use by the CCSAO? Does the Protocol mitigate CCSAO's concerns with EO 2026-01? Why or why not?

YL: The protocol is not a response to the EO, we had been working on it for quite some time. Ideally the Mayor's office would have had conversation with us about this question before issuing the EO, but since issuing the EO they have publicly stated that it was not their intention to put their handprint on these cases.

There is also confusion about the State's Attorney ability to be investigators, hopefully the protocol clarifies that. We need a quantum of evidence, can't just review one video. Need to have enough so the case would be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It is a misperception that we could have a weak case and prove it up later.

Also since this is an anomalous set of circumstances wanted to make sure that LEAs know the pathway to get the investigative support they needed.

Confusion about SA's office's authority – Minneapolis and other places, it's very politically expedient to get on the news and say they are going to prosecute ICE, but less expedient to identify the ways that is complicated. SA Burke is not the kind of person to make politically expedient statements. Wanted to make sure we are clear about the process and the legal considerations that need to come into play to prosecute a federal agent. One thing you'll see in other states, those statements are devoid of any acknowledgement of the significant Supremacy Clause limitations unless it's a very clear state crime. Particularly, fed takes control of those scenes.

Are there particular cases that would be clearer to prosecute?

YL: hypothetical is I'm a peaceful protestor, I'm holding my sign, I'm not doing anything, not in the wrong place, not using verbal threats, ICE agent shoots me in the head. And we have it on video and witnesses. We could bring a clear-cut murder charge. Generally don't see that with law enforcement. If an ICE agent were to shoot,

attack, beat an individual in those situations. CPD's standard is probable cause for the crime they're seeking. Our standards are in the protocol, based on the evidence that we can reasonably present to a jury and prove it beyond a reasonable doubt. Burden of proof in a criminal case.

What are the supremacy clause considerations?

YL: CCSAO could only bring a case in Cook Co. If a federal officer brings an immunity defense, which would remove the case to federal court, CCSAO would defend against the removal. If the federal judge says that removal is appropriate, the US attorney would handle the case, not us. They would have to make a decision as to whether they are pursuing prosecution. If they do, we would share our evidence.

Our office would have jurisdiction to defend against the removal to federal court. If the federal judge would say that removal is appropriate, then would go to federal court, it would be a US attorney, not us. If the US attorney decides not to charge it, we could hypothetically re-charge it but they don't have to answer our subpoenas or give us all of the information in discovery. And then we could not ethically proceed because there would be a very strong chance that we won't have all the evidence and we would be on the hook with disclosing all the evidence, even if we don't have it.

Would it be the Northern district that would remove these cases? Or another district? Could it be any federal court in IL?

YL: Simple answer is that it would be in the Northern District. More complex answer is there are always ways a charged defendant could assert there is bias in that district.

Who makes the determinations related to immunity, evidence viability, and deconfliction?

YL: LERU unit is a specialized unit that's only working on cases of LEA on duty. Specifically designed to work those cases. They are walled off, their chain of command is not the normal one for other SAOs, because those cases are highly sensitive. If they decline the case, there is no way for that case to go to another area

of the office. The grand jury process is the same as that for on-duty law enforcement. Have not seen any of these cases in the 7th District.

Interview 7: Nicole Hallett (3.24.2026)

Staff interviewed Nicole Hallett, Director of the Immigrants' Rights Clinic at the University of Chicago school of law. Her practice focuses on immigration law and policy, removal defense, and community education.

[Note: While the interview was 45 minutes, roughly half the time was spent by staff explaining the upcoming hearing on April 2 and fielding questions Professor Hallett had with regards to process. Those portions of the discussion have been omitted.]

Hallett's Perspective on the TRUST Act

Professor Hallett has direct experience reviewing TRUST Act compliance among Illinois law enforcement agencies, primarily ones located downstate. She and her researchers uncovered TRUST Act violations after conducting public record requests to support research for a [paper](#) on Illinois's implementation on the VOICES Act.

A key issue she identified with the TRUS Act is not necessarily in the language of the statute but in how inconsistent compliance has been across the state.

One investigation she conducted pertaining to CPD was prior to Operation Midway Blitz, approximately Spring 2025, where it was alleged that CPD was cooperating with ICE to find Tren de Aragua members. It was unclear what her opinion was on whether there were violations in that case—staff did not pursue that line of questioning and was more interested in determining whether she has experience reviewing CPD's compliance of the TRUST Act.

She also noted a unique challenge to enforcing the TRUST Act: where violations result in the removal of someone from the State, that person cannot serve as a legal witness to the alleged cooperation because they are not in the State.

On the Grey Area of Balancing "Public Safety" with WCO / TRUST Act Compliance

Professor Hallett acknowledged that it is very hard for the public to know what role CPD is playing when they are standing next to ICE officers. Specifically, she talked about the fine line between a traffic perimeter that is used for public safety purposes and a traffic perimeter that is used to facilitate the operations of ICE.

On Discrete Recommendations:

Professor Hallett noted Minnesota's lawsuit against the federal government to secure information for the Pretti investigation. She also noted that the modus operandi of ICE has been to isolate crime scenes so that state agencies cannot secure or document evidence.

Professor Hallett further agrees with other Subject Matter Experts that attention should be paid to policies related to documentation and communications to the public when CPD arrives on-scene.

On Her Experience Reviewing CPD Directives

While Professor Hallett does not review CPD directives in the course of regular practice, she has reviewed the directives related to CPD's implementation of the WCO.



January 21, 2026

Dear Honorable Members of the Chicago City Council,

We write to express our strong support for the proposed amendment to the Municipal Code concerning the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA). As Commissioners of the CCPSA, we believe this amendment represents a critical step toward strengthening independent police oversight and reinforcing public trust in our accountability systems.

COPA has been tasked with investigating the most serious incidents involving Chicago Police Department members. This amendment clearly articulates that COPA would be the department responsible for investigating Chicago Police Department violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance and Illinois TRUST Act. The amendment does not expand powers for its own sake, rather, it ensures clarity in the referral system.

Importantly, this amendment aligns with Chicago's broader commitment to constitutional policing, civilian oversight, and accountability to the communities most impacted by police misconduct. By strengthening COPA's statutory duties, the City Council affirms its role in ensuring investigations are thorough, timely, and fair.

We appreciate the Council's proactive engagement on issues of public safety, accountability, and good governance. We respectfully urge you to support this amendment.

Thank you for your leadership and commitment to strengthening public trust in Chicago's institutions.

Respectfully,

Remel Terry, President



Angel Rubi Navarijo, Vice-President

Anthony Driver Jr., Commissioner

Aaron Gottlieb, Commissioner

Abierre Minor, Commissioner

Gina Piemonte, Commissioner

February 10, 2026

Pursuant to MCC 2-80-120, the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability requests the following information:

1. If police have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law, can they make an arrest?
2. Are there policies or procedures that govern what police officers must do if they have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law?
3. What training and guidance do Chicago police officers receive about what to do if they have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law?
4. Has CPD received complaints about alleged criminal activity by federal immigration enforcement agents? If so, what has happened or is happening with those complaints?
5. If CPD receives a call for service regarding a public safety concern related to civil immigration enforcement, what policies and procedures cover how CPD assesses the public safety concern and determines how to respond? What training and guidance have been provided to police officers about how to assess the public safety concern and determine how to respond in such situations?
6. After an incident where CPD responds to a public safety concern related to civil immigration enforcement, what policies and procedures are in place to assess whether CPD personnel were used appropriately to respond to the public safety concern, and whether the CPD response was in compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives?
7. What internal oversight and accountability systems does CPD have in place to help ensure compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and relevant CPD directives related to civil immigration enforcement activities? What steps has CPD taken to assess the effectiveness of these oversight and accountability systems? What have been the results of those assessments?
8. When CPD receives calls or other reports about incidents involving federal immigration enforcement activities, how does CPD document those calls or reports?
9. When CPD officers observe incidents involving federal immigration enforcement activities, how does CPD document the incidents?
10. How does CPD respond to vehicles that are left on the road as a result of an ICE or CBP accident, or if ICE or CBP detains the driver? Who is responsible for removing these vehicles? Who is responsible for securing the vehicles?

11. If ICE or CBP is involved in a vehicular accident, does ICE or CBP report the accident to CPD? Does CPD investigate these accidents?
12. When CPD collects data and information that, in some circumstances, would be protected from disclosure under the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives (for example, information from license plate readers), is any of it accessible by CPD contractors? If so, does the City or CPD have any controls in place to ensure that such data and information is not shared with any federal agency for purposes that could violate the Welcoming City Ordinance or related CPD directives?
13. What policies govern granting federal immigration enforcement agents or agencies access to CPD property (for example, parking lots)? What processes are in place to ensure compliance with relevant laws and directives if and when such requests are made?
14. CPD officers have sometimes stood between Chicago residents and federal immigration enforcement agents, or have directed cars away from places where federal immigration enforcement agents are located. The Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directive say that CPD cannot set up a traffic perimeter to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation. What is the difference between (a) CPD standing between, for example, legal observers and federal immigration enforcement agents, or directing cars away from places where federal immigration enforcement agents are located, and (b) creating a traffic perimeter? What training and guidance do CPD officers receive about what is and is not permitted regarding establishing a perimeter around federal immigration enforcement activities and personnel?
15. How does CPD determine whether observers who are filming federal immigration enforcement agents are creating a public safety concern and should be required to move to a different location?
16. Has CPD received complaints alleging that Chicago police officers have violated the Welcoming City Ordinance or related CPD directives? If so, how many, and what is the status of those complaints?
17. What training exists to prevent discrimination based on actual or perceived immigration status?
18. How does CPD use the information provided on CPD Form 21.340, "Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement"?
19. Does CPD share any documentation of potential illegal behavior or civil rights abuses by federal agents with the Illinois Accountability Commission?



February 22, 2026

Adam Gross
Executive Director
Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA)
2 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 960
Chicago IL, 60602

Dear Executive Director Gross,

On February 11, 2026, COPA received a request for information from CCPSA. Pursuant to the processes outlined in MCC § 2-84-120 and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Civilian Office of Police Accountability and the Commission, please see the response below:

1. Has COPA received complaints about CPD officers related to federal immigration enforcement activity in Chicago? If so, how many complaints? Is COPA investigating or has COPA investigated complaints about CPD officers related to federal immigration enforcement activity in Chicago? If so, what, if anything, can you share about the nature of the complaints and the status of the complaints?

Yes. From June 4, 2025, to February 17, 2026, COPA has received 44 complaints¹ that contain allegations tied to federal immigration enforcement. Of these 44 complaints, COPA has retained one case under its investigative authority as it contained an allegation subject to COPA's jurisdiction.

For updates on the complaints not subject to COPA's jurisdiction, inquiries should be directed to the agency responsible for overseeing and investigating those complaints. For the one case currently under COPA's jurisdiction, it remains open and is under preliminary investigation.

2. Is COPA investigating or has COPA investigated any complaints about alleged violations of the Welcoming City ordinance or related CPD directives?

As of this writing, COPA does not have investigative jurisdiction over allegations of Welcoming City Ordinance (WCO) violations or any of its supporting CPD directives. Therefore, it has referred all complaints of this type to CPD or OIG.

¹ Please note, this is a total figure and contains many duplicate complaints.

3. What criteria does COPA use to decide whether to keep cases or refer them to other agencies like BIA or OIG regarding CPD's interaction with federal immigration enforcement agents and agencies?

Upon receiving a complaint, COPA's intake investigators work to identify and compile the misconduct allegations as outlined in the complaint and through supporting evidence. After completion of this process, if none of the allegations fall under COPA's investigative jurisdiction as outlined in MCC 2-78-120, it will refer the complaint to BIA.²

4. If COPA's jurisdiction is expanded to include investigating potential violations of the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives, does COPA have any impediments to conducting such investigations, such as staffing or other limitations?

Expanding COPA's investigative jurisdiction will affect agency operations. With an anticipated increase in the number of investigations, demand on investigative, legal, and support staff will also rise. Without a corresponding increase in staffing, it is reasonable to expect that case closures may take longer.

Sincerely,

LaKenya White
Interim Chief Administrator
Civilian Office of Police Accountability

cc: Charles Wright, General Counsel – CCPSA
Cody Stephens, Director of Research & Planning – CCPSA
Julie Derrig, Project Manager – CCPSA
Angie Snell, Acting General Counsel – COPA

² As outlined in 2-78-120, nothing shall preclude the Chief Administrator from referring a complaint or information concerning a member of the Police Department to the Office of the Inspector General, or to appropriate federal, state or local law enforcement authorities. Such referral is conducted on a case by case basis and is reserved for outlier circumstances.



SENT VIA EMAIL

March 4, 2026

Larry Snelling
Superintendent
Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60653

RE: CCPSA Information Request 2026-0001

Dear Superintendent Snelling:

Pursuant to Section 2-80-120(a) of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability requests that the Chicago Police Department send the most recent draft of its guidance for implementing the requirements of Executive Order 2026-1, ICE on Notice.

As stated in Executive Order 2026-1, the Chicago Police Department “shall issue guidance in consultation with Corporation Counsel and Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Migrant and Refugee Rights within 30 days from the effective date of this Order establishing procedures for implementing the requirements of this order.” Per the City Clerk’s Office, Executive Order 2026-1 was filed on February 2, 2026. Therefore, the Department was required to issue guidance pursuant to Executive Order 2026-1 by March 2, 2026.

Please provide the requested information within 14 days, as required by MCC Section 2-80-120(a), to Lauren Buscato, Lauren.Buscato2@cityofchicago.org. If you have any questions, please reach out to Lauren at (312) 742-4545.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Adam Hiron', is located at the bottom of the page.

Adam Gross
Executive Director, CCPSA

CC: Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, Chicago Police Department
Scott Spears, General Counsel, Chicago Police Department
Sarah Boyle, Deputy Director, Chicago Police Department
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA
Cody Stephens, Director, CCPSA



Brandon Johnson
Mayor

Department of Police • City of Chicago
3510 S. Michigan Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60653

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

MEMORANDUM

To: Remel Terry
President
Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

From: Sarah Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

Date: March 13, 2026

Re: CCPSA Request for Information - ICE Inquiries

Reference #: 006(3)-2026-CCPSA

Dear President Terry,

On February 11, 2026, the Department received a formal request for information from the CCPSA on the Department's response to ICE/CBP-related incidents. The Department conducted a thorough review of each inquiry and prepared its response:

1. If police have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law, can they make an arrest?

Please see section E.5 of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office "Federal Immigration Enforcement Action Response Protocol," for information on the Supremacy Clause and case law related to this question. Additionally, this question presupposes the actions taken by the federal agent are beyond the scope of their authority, training and use of force guidelines.

2. Are there policies or procedures that govern what police officers must do if they have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law?

Please refer to the attached General Order G03-08, *Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment* and Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*. Additionally, this question presupposes the actions taken by the federal agent are beyond the scope of their authority, training and use of force guidelines.

3. What training and guidance do Chicago police officers receive about what to do if they have probable cause that a federal immigration enforcement agent violated Illinois criminal law?

This question presupposes that the actions of federal immigration enforcement agents go beyond their scope of duties.

Members of the Department are trained and guided by General Order G03-08, *Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment*. The Fourth Amendment is at the core of policing and is interwoven into a significant portion of training for officers. As a highlight, in-service training in 2025 had two 8 hour courses dedicated to the Fourth Amendment.

4. Has CPD received complaints about alleged criminal activity by federal immigration enforcement agents? If so, what has happened or is happening with those complaints?

COPA is responsible for complaint intake.

5. If CPD receives a call for service regarding a public safety concern related to civil immigration enforcement, what policies and procedures cover how CPD assesses the public safety concern and determines how to respond? What training and guidance have been provided to police officers about how to assess the public safety concern and determine how to respond in such situations?

Members of the Chicago Police Department are trained to follow Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*, General Order G02-02, *First Amendment Rights*, and General Order G03-02, *De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*. The following trainings are a list of key trainings related to officers' response to calls. These topics are interwoven throughout multiple curriculums and therefore this list is not exhaustive.

- 2025 Education and Training Bulletin 12-09: Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status
 - Training bulletin revised and delivered in 2025 via eLearning
 - Originally issued in 2012, revised in 2024 and 2025
- 2025 E- Learning First Amendment Rights 3-Part Refresher Program
- 2022 E-Learning First Amendment Rights 4-Part Program
- 2023 Education and Training Bulletin 23-01: Large Street Gatherings delivered via eLearning
- 2020 Education and Training Bulletin 20-06 Public Gatherings and the First Amendment
- 2025 In-Service Constitutional Policing Foundations
- 2023 In-Service Constitutional Policing

Further, please note calls for service are answered and dispatched by the Office of Emergency Management & Communications (OEMC) not the Chicago Police Department.

6. After an incident where CPD responds to a public safety concern related to civil immigration enforcement, what policies and procedures are in place to assess whether CPD personnel were used appropriately to respond to the public safety concern, and whether the CPD response was in compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives?

Please see Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*. Section V. details procedures Department members take when responding to public safety concerns involving civil immigration enforcement. CPD Form CPD-21.340 *Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency Report* is used to document the incident.

7. What internal oversight and accountability systems does CPD have in place to help ensure compliance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and relevant CPD directives related to civil immigration enforcement activities? What steps has CPD taken to assess the effectiveness of these oversight and accountability systems? What have been the results of those assessments?

Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*, operationalizes the ordinance for our members. It provides the procedures and restrictions members must follow when immigration status becomes an issue during police activity.

G08-01 *Complaint and Disciplinary System* policy suite in conjunction with the S08-01 *Complaint and Disciplinary Investigators and Investigations* outlines the Department process for complaints and investigations. Throughout the Consent Decree process the Department has continued to update and strengthen the complaint and disciplinary system.

8. When CPD receives calls or other reports about incidents involving federal immigration enforcement activities, how does CPD document those calls or reports?

If OEMC receives a call involving federal immigration enforcement activities, they will dispatch Chicago Police Department units.

Department members, when assigned a call for service involving federal immigration activities, will adhere to Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*. Per S06-14-03 Section VI.F the District Commander of the District of occurrence will complete CPD-21.340 *Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency Report* at the conclusion of the incident.

9. When CPD officers observe incidents involving federal immigration enforcement activities, how does CPD document the incidents?

Please see question #8.

10. How does CPD respond to vehicles that are left on the road as a result of an ICE or CBP accident, or if ICE or CBP detains the driver? Who is responsible for removing these vehicles? Who is responsible for securing the vehicles?

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the lead authority for Homeland Security investigations. If the vehicle is evidence or subject to forfeiture, the Federal agency typically secures and tows the vehicle under federal procedures.

Based on the totality of the circumstances Department members may follow General Order G07-03, *Vehicle Towing and Relocation Operations* in response to abandoned vehicles.

11. If ICE or CBP is involved in a vehicular accident, does ICE or CBP report the accident to CPD? Does CPD investigate these accidents?

The FBI is the lead authority for Homeland Security investigations. If the Department received notice of a vehicular accident involving ICE or CBP and it is determined that the FBI will not be investigating, Department members will follow General Order G04-07, *Preliminary Investigations - Traffic Crashes*.

12. When CPD collects data and information that, in some circumstances, would be protected from disclosure under the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives (for example, information from license plate readers), is any of it accessible by CPD contractors? If so, does the City or CPD have any controls in place to ensure that such data and information is not shared with any federal agency for purposes that could violate the Welcoming City Ordinance or related CPD directives?

The City of Chicago is responsible for data provisions in accordance with municipal, state, and federal law.

The City of Chicago maintains public safety databases and information in accordance with the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Compliance standards. CJIS is a division of the FBI that provides and maintains systems and databases for criminal justice agencies. It ensures the secure handling and dissemination of criminal justice information. CJIS compliance refers to institutional compliance as well as individual compliance.

13. What policies govern granting federal immigration enforcement agents or agencies access to CPD property (for example, parking lots)? What processes are in place to ensure compliance with relevant laws and directives if and when such requests are made?

The Department operates in accordance with the Welcoming City Ordinance and the Executive Order 2025-8, *Prohibiting the Use of City Parking Lots, Vacant Lots, and Garages for Civil Immigration Enforcement Staging Areas, Processing Locations, or Operations Bases*.

14. CPD officers have sometimes stood between Chicago residents and federal immigration enforcement agents or have directed cars away from places where federal immigration enforcement agents are located. The Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directive say that CPD cannot set up a traffic

perimeter to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation. What is the difference between (a) CPD standing between, for example, legal observers and federal immigration enforcement agents, or directing cars away from places where federal immigration enforcement agents are located, and (b) creating a traffic perimeter? What training and guidance do CPD officers receive about what is and is not permitted regarding establishing a perimeter around federal immigration enforcement activities and personnel?

Members of the Chicago Police Department will adhere to Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status* and General Order G02-02, *First Amendment Rights*.

Section IV.G.6 of Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status* provides Department members direction regarding traffic perimeters.

15. How does CPD determine whether observers who are filming federal immigration enforcement agents are creating a public safety concern and should be required to move to a different location?

Their decisions are guided by Department policy G02-02, *First Amendment Rights*, training and the totality of the circumstances.

16. Has CPD received complaints alleging that Chicago police officers have violated the Welcoming City Ordinance or related CPD directives? If so, how many, and what is the status of those complaints?

The Department needs additional time to compile this information, as it is not a straightforward data extraction.

17. What training exists to prevent discrimination based on actual or perceived immigration status?

The Department has policies and provides several blocks of training to its members, some of which contain interconnected material that demonstrates the relationship and continuity between policies and procedures.

Department Directives:

- G08-05, Prohibition of Retaliation
- G02-04, Prohibitions Regarding Racial Profiling and other Bias-Based Policing
- G02-01, Protection of Human Rights
- S06-14-03, Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status

eLearning Training

- 2022 First Amendment Rights 4-Part Program
- 2022 Hate Crimes Refresher 8-Part Program
- 2025 Interactions with Religious Communities
- 2025 Police Encounters and the Fourth Amendment
- 2025 Prohibition of Retaliation
- 2025 First Amendment Rights 3-Part Refresher Program

In-person Training

- 2020-2021
 - Procedural Justice
 - Procedural Justice 2
- 2021 Community Policing
- 2023 Constitutional Policing
- 2023 Fair and Impartial Policing
- 2025 Constitutional Policing Foundations

Training Bulletins

- 2023 ETB 23-01: Large Street Gatherings (training bulletin delivered via eLearning)
- 2020 ETB 20-06 Public Gatherings and the First Amendment
- 2025 ETB 12-09: Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status (training bulletin revised and delivered in 2025 via eLearning - originally issued in 2012, revised in 2024 and 2025- I attached the latest version)

18. How does CPD use the information provided on CPD Form 21.340, "Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement"?

Chicago Police Department Form 21.340, "Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement," is forwarded to the office of the Superintendent through the above chain of command. A copy is maintained in the unit of completion/review.

19. Does CPD share any documentation of potential illegal behavior or civil rights abuses by federal agents with the Illinois Accountability Commission?

As of today, the Department has not received a request for information nor shared information with the Illinois Accountability Commission. The Department will act in accordance with local, state, and federal law.

Sincerely,



Sarah A. Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

cc: Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, CPD
Scott Spears, General Counsel, CPD
Adam Gross, Executive Director, CCPSA
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA
Jackie Thompson, Department of Law

VIA E-MAIL

April 3, 2026

Tobara Richardson
Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety
City of Chicago Office of Inspector General
231 S. LaSalle Street, 12th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604

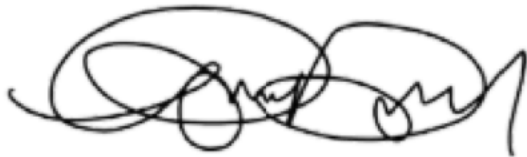
Deputy Inspector General Richardson:

MCC 2-80-050(f) gives the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability the power and duty to “Recommend to the Public Safety Inspector General to conduct research or audits on specific topics or issues, including emergent issues that, in the Commission’s judgment, are needed to support public confidence in the Department and related criminal justice practices.” MCC 2-80-050(f) further specifies, “If the Commission issues such a recommendation in writing, the Public Safety Inspector General shall respond in writing within ten business days.”

At a special meeting on April 2, 2026, the Community Commission voted to “make a recommendation to the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety to conduct an audit of CPD’s implementation of the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives.”

If you would like to discuss the recommendation, we would be happy to schedule a meeting to do so.

Thank you.



Remel Terry
President

cc: Deborah Witzburg, Inspector General
Angel Rubi Navarajo, Vice President
Anthony Driver, Commissioner
Aaron Gottlieb, Commissioner
Abierre Minor, Commissioner
Gina Piemonte, Commissioner

Sandra Wortham, Commissioner
Adam Gross, Executive Director
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy Director
Charles Wright, General Counsel



Deborah Witzburg | Inspector General
City of Chicago
Office of Inspector General
231 S. LaSalle St., 12th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (773) 478-7799

Via Electronic Mail

April 15, 2026

Remel Terry
President
Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability
2 North LaSalle Street, Suite 725
Chicago, Illinois 60602

RE: Response to CCPSA's April 3, 2026 written recommendation

Dear President Terry:

This letter serves as the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) timely written response to the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability's (CCPSA) April 3, 2026 written recommendation pursuant to the Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC) § 2-80-050(f), which empowers CCPSA to recommend that OIG's Public Safety section (PSIG) "conduct research or audits on specific topics or issues" of concern. In that correspondence CCPSA recommended 'to the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety to conduct an audit of CPD's implementation of the Welcoming City Ordinance and related CPD directives.'

OIG appreciates CCPSA's recommendation. Pursuant to MCC §2-56-230(b), PSIG conducts "reviews and audits of particular policies, procedures or practices" of the Chicago Police Department (CPD). Any inquiry by PSIG pursuant to MCC §2-56-230 or policy-based review related to CCPSA's recommendation will be shared with CCPSA and the public pursuant to MCC §2-56-240. With respect to individual investigations conducted by CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) or the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), PSIG in the ordinary course of its statutory powers and duties, pursuant to MCC §2-56-230(c), reviews closed disciplinary investigations and may make recommendations to inform future investigations or to reopen materially deficient ones.

OIG appreciates CCPSA's efforts in building a better and safer Chicago. As CCPSA offered, OIG looks forward to scheduling a time to discuss CCPSA's recommendation. Please contact me at TRichardson@igchicago.org or (773) 491-7506.

Respectfully,



Tobara Richardson
Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety
Office of Inspector General
City of Chicago

cc: Deborah Witzburg, Inspector General, OIG
Samuel Chae, Associate General Counsel for Public Safety, OIG
Angel Rubi Navarajo, Vice President, CCPSA
Anthony Driver, Commissioner, CCPSA
Aaron Gottlieb, Commissioner, CCPSA
Abierre Minor, Commissioner, CCPSA
Gina Piemonte, Commissioner, CCPSA
Sandra Wortham, Commissioner, CCPSA
Adam Gross, Executive Director, CCPSA
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy Director, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA



SENT VIA EMAIL

May 7, 2026

Larry Snelling
Superintendent
Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60653

RE: Follow up questions regarding CPD and federal immigration enforcement

Dear Superintendent Snelling:

Thank you for attending the April 2, 2026 special meeting and answering Commissioners' questions. CCPSA is requesting additional information and clarifications, following up on CPD's response to the initial information request (Reference # 006-2026-CCPSA) and the discussion at the April special meeting.

CPD's March 13, 2026 response to CCPSA's information request stated several times that some of the questions "presuppose[d] that the actions of federal immigration enforcement agents go beyond their scope of duty." When responding to CCPSA's questions below, please note that the questions assume nothing about federal immigration enforcement agents' actions beyond what is stated directly in the questions. The questions assume that CPD members do not know and generally cannot know at the time whether federal immigration agents are acting within the scope of their authority, and that CPD members must decide how to respond in the face of such uncertainty.

1. If a CPD member sees a federal immigration enforcement agent doing something that would be a violation of state law, they generally will not know whether the federal agent is acting within the scope of their federal legal authority. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do if they witness a federal immigration agent potentially violating state law but are unsure if the agent is acting within their legal authority? What guidance, instruction, or training have they received regarding documenting the incident, collecting evidence, and/or filing a report?
2. How does CPD respond to a 911 call reporting a federal immigration agent potentially violating state law? What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do regarding documenting such incidents, collecting evidence, and/or filing reports?

3. If federal immigration agents detain a person for an alleged immigration law violation, and someone has evidence that the detainee is a US citizen, under what circumstances, if any, would CPD take a report or investigate a potential unlawful restraint under state law?
4. According to SO6-14-03, when CPD responds to a call involving federal immigration activities, the District Commander is required to file an Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report (Form 21.340) at the conclusion of the incident. CCPSA wants to understand how CPD uses the information collected in the form.
 - a) What is the purpose of those reports?
 - b) How are CPD members instructed to complete the "Notifications," "Observations" and "CPD Actions Taken" sections on the form?
 - c) What is the Department's process for reviewing these forms? Does CPD conduct a review like that of TRRs or ISRs? Who in the Department is responsible for reviewing the completed forms?
 - d) How does CPD use the information from these reports (e.g. operational, audit, compliance, training, referrals, discipline)?
 - e) How does CPD collect and use the information collected in the section titled, "GUIDANCE PROVIDED TO RESPONDING MEMBERS TO IMPROVE FUTURE RESPONSES."
 - f) Can the reports include information about potential violations of state law by federal agents? If so, what does the Department do if the report includes information about such potential state law violations?
5. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do with BWC footage gathered during a CPD response to calls involving federal immigration enforcement?
6. The Mayor's recent Executive Order says that if a CPD member witnesses "apparent violations of state or local law," they are to notify their supervisors, who will ensure a report is completed consistent with CPD's policies. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about implementing this provision in the Mayor's Executive Order?
7. If CPD has evidence that a federal agent may have violated state law, who in CPD is responsible for assessing whether a federal agent's behavior is illegal and who is responsible for investigating the behavior? How does CPD present these potential cases to the State's Attorney?
8. Some people have claimed that federal immigration agents have called to report public safety threats, but that the public safety threats have not been real and the calls have been used to interfere with people who were acting lawfully. When CPD receives a complaint about a public safety concern related to federal immigration

enforcement activity, how do CPD members assess the public safety concern? What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about whether or how to assess a complaint about a public safety concern related to federal immigration enforcement activity?

- a) More broadly, how does CPD determine whether an incident or situation involving civilians and federal law enforcement officers is a public safety threat? Are there specific actions that prompt CPD to transition to being on-scene to address a public safety threat? Is there a Department member designated to make this decision? Is someone on scene required to document when a scene transitions to a public safety threat?
9. Has the Department met with other City departments or nonprofits working to support immigrants, migrants, and refugees to gather feedback on policies or trainings that involve those communities? If so, how has CPD incorporated their feedback?

Please provide the requested by May 21, 2026 to Lauren Buscato, Lauren.Buscato2@cityofchicago.org. If you have any questions, please reach out to Lauren at (312) 742-4545.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Adam Gross
Executive Director, CCPSA

CC: Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, Chicago Police Department
Sarah Boyle, Deputy Director, Chicago Police Department
Scott Spears, General Counsel, Chicago Police Department
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Cody Stephens, Director, CCPSA
Lauren Buscato, Project Manager, CCPSA



Brandon Johnson
Mayor

Department of Police • City of Chicago
3510 S. Michigan Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60653

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

MEMORANDUM

To: Remel Terry
President
Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

From: Sarah Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

Date: July 17, 2026

Re: CCPSA Request for Information - ICE Inquiries Follow Up Letter

Reference #: 006(9)-2026-CCPSA

Dear President Terry,

On Wednesday, February 11, 2026, the Department received a formal request for information from the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA) concerning the Department's response to ICE/CBP-related incidents. Following a review of each inquiry, the Department submitted its official response to the CCPSA on Friday, March 13, 2026 (Reference No. 006(3)-2026-CCPSA).

On Thursday, April 2, 2026, the CCPSA convened a Special Public Meeting regarding the Department's response to immigration enforcement activities conducted by federal agents in Chicago. Superintendent Larry Snelling attended the meeting and actively participated in the discussion, addressing each of the Commissioners' questions.

On Thursday, May 7, 2026, following the close of business, the CCPSA submitted a follow-up correspondence containing nine (9) additional inquiries, several of which were compound in nature, concerning the same subject matter. Due to the Department's CCPSA Administrative Team being deployed in support of Public Safety Operations associated with the Line of Duty Funeral honoring the family of our fallen officer on Friday, May 8, 2026, the correspondence was not received until Monday, May 11, 2026.

Please see below for the Department's responses to the follow-up questions submitted by the CCPSA:

- 1. If a CPD member sees a federal immigration enforcement agent doing something that would be a violation of state law, they generally will not know whether the federal agent is acting within the scope of their federal legal authority. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do if they witness a federal immigration agent potentially violating state law but are unsure if the agent is acting within their legal authority? What guidance, instruction, or training have they received regarding documenting the incident, collecting evidence, and/or filing a report?***

This inquiry is hypothetical in nature and mirrors a similar question previously raised by Commissioner Aaron Gottlieb during the Commission's Special Meeting on April 2, 2026. Superintendent Larry Snelling addressed the matter at the 50:22 timestamp of the meeting recording, which was subsequently published by the Commission on the [CCPSA's YouTube channel](#).

Department members are required to document and appropriately report complaints, allegations, and incidents brought to their attention pursuant to Department Directives governing preliminary investigations and reporting procedures, including but not limited to:

Directives

- Protection of Human Rights, G02-01
- Preliminary Investigations, G04-01
- Crime Scene Protection and Processing, G04-02
- Preliminary Investigations - Traffic Crashes, G04-07
- Request of Evidence Technician Service, S03-04-03
- Information Reporting System, S04-13-13
- Preliminary Investigations: Required Immediate Notifications, S04-21-01
- De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force, G03-02
- Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status, S06-14-03
- Interactions with Persons with Limited English Proficiency, S02-01-05

Department members receive mandatory annual in-service training, e-learning modules, and official education and training bulletins. This list does not include current, ongoing 2026 training:

Training

- 2025 Education and Training Bulletin 12-09: Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status
 - Training bulletin revised and delivered in 2025 via eLearning
 - Originally issued in 2012, revised in 2024 and 2025
- 2025 E- Learning First Amendment Rights 3-Part Refresher Program
- 2022 E-Learning First Amendment Rights 4-Part Program
- 2023 Education and Training Bulletin 23-01: Large Street Gatherings delivered via eLearning
- 2020 Education and Training Bulletin 20-06 Public Gatherings and the First Amendment
- 2025 In-Service Constitutional Policing Foundations

- 2023 In-Service Constitutional Policing

- 2. *How does CPD respond to a 911 call reporting a federal immigration agent potentially violating state law? What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do regarding documenting such incidents, collecting evidence, and/or filing reports?***

The question presumes a situation involving an allegation or potential violation of State law, rather than a confirmed violation. When Department members respond to a 9-1-1 call alleging that a Federal Immigration Agent may have violated State Law, members will assess the totality of the circumstances to determine whether sufficient facts exist to establish that a violation occurred and whether any enforcement action is supported by State Law and Department Policy.

Actions taken by Federal Agents within the scope of their federal duties may not be restricted or penalized under State Law, nor may the Chicago Police Department interfere with lawful federal operations. As noted in Question No. 1, Department members are guided by their training and will continue to respond in accordance with Department Directives, the Welcoming City Ordinance, and the Illinois Trust Act.

- 3. *If federal immigration agents detain a person for an alleged immigration law violation, and someone has evidence that the detainee is a US citizen, under what circumstances, if any, would CPD take a report or investigate a potential unlawful restraint under state law?***

The Chicago Police Department does not investigate or verify citizenship status, as doing so would be inconsistent with the requirements of the Welcoming City Ordinance. Accordingly, the Department would not question the citizenship status of the individual(s) detained nor interfere with federal immigration enforcement activities or investigations. As referenced in Question No. 1, Department members are required to properly document and report complaints, allegations, and incidents brought to their attention in accordance with Department directives governing preliminary investigations and reporting procedures.

- 4. *According to SO6-14-03, when CPD responds to a call involving federal immigration activities, the District Commander is required to file an Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report (Form 21.340) at the conclusion of the incident. CCPSA wants to understand how CPD uses the information collected in the form.***

- a. What is the purpose of those reports?***

The Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report (CPD-21.340), required pursuant to Chicago Police Department Special Order SO6-14-03, serves several operational, supervisory, accountability, transparency, and policy-review purposes for the Department. The report creates a formal and contemporaneous record whenever CPD members respond to incidents involving outside law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other federal law-enforcement agencies or operations.

- b. How are CPD members instructed to complete the "Notifications," "Observations" and "CPD Actions Taken" sections on the form?***

On September 18, 2025, the Department notified members via Administrative Message Center (AMC) of the publishing of revised Directive, S06-14-03 and introduced the *Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report (CPD-21.340)*. The notification of revision was discussed in city-wide roll calls for seven (7) consecutive days. Additionally, S06-14-03 includes comprehensive guidance and procedural instructions, outlined in Section VI. Reporting Requirements, Subsection F of the directive.

The "notifications" section will document what notifications were made about the incident. The "Observations" section will document what observations were made during the incident. The "CPD Actions Taken" will document the actions that CPD members took during the incident.

Additionally, the Department has a directive that defines the Department's reporting standards and establishes their issuing authority: S09-05-01 Department Reports and Letters of Clearance This directive introduces the Field Reporting Manual (CPD-63.450) and Incident Reporting Guide (CPD-63.451).

- c. What is the Department's process for reviewing these forms? Does CPD conduct a review like that of TRRs or ISRs? Who in the Department is responsible for reviewing the completed forms?***

As Department form CPD 21.340 denotes, this form will be sent for review via the following chain of command: (1) reporting command staff member (2) Deputy Chief (area of occurrence) (3) Chief of Patrol.

The above listed members are responsible for reviewing the completed forms.

- d. How does CPD use the information from these reports (e.g. operational, audit, compliance, training, referrals, discipline)?***

The information collected in the Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency reports serve several purposes, including but not limited to operational review, supervisory oversight, evidence preservation, policy compliance, audit, transparency and training evaluations, trend analysis, investigative referrals, and continuous improvement of Department practices.

Additionally, the Department has expressly recognized that these reporting and response requirements are intended to ensure proper documentation, preservation of evidence, and compliance with Department policy, while also clarifying that nothing in the policy imposes a duty upon CPD members to arrest federal agents during civil immigration enforcement operations.

- e. How does CPD collect and use the information collected in the section titled, "GUIDANCE PROVIDED TO RESPONDING MEMBERS TO IMPROVE FUTURE RESPONSES."***

The section titled "Guidance Provided to Responding Members to Improve Future Responses" is intended to capture supervisory observations, recommendations, lessons learned, and operational guidance arising from the incident.

- f. Can the reports include information about potential violations of state law by federal agents? If so, what does the Department do if the report includes information about such potential state law violations?***

Included in the form is the "Observation" section. It could be possible that in documenting observations the reporting member could document a violation if one occurred.

- 5. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about what to do with BWC footage gathered during a CPD response to calls involving federal immigration enforcement?***

Department members are guided by S03-14, Body Worn Cameras. Body-worn camera activation requirements apply uniformly to all qualifying encounters, regardless of whether federal agents are present. The Department will continue to comply with current policy as well as the Illinois State Statute, *Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act*, 50 ILCS 706/.

In February of this year, the Department published the revised Special Order S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras* (effective: 2/27/26) and issued refresher training to its members through Mandatory Monthly Directives in E-Learning in March. Beginning May 15, 2026, through June 1, 2026, Special Order S03-14, *Body Worn Cameras* was posted for public comment on the Chicago Police Department's site.

- 6. The Mayor's recent Executive Order says that if a CPD member witnesses "apparent violations of state or local law," they are to notify their supervisors, who will ensure a report is completed consistent with CPD's policies. What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about implementing this provision in the Mayor's Executive Order?***

Special Order S06-14-03, Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status, has been revised and is available on the Department Directives System (DDS) as of July 17, 2026. This directive has been revised to introduce additional Department response procedures for incidents involving federal enforcement of civil immigration law consistent with the "Ice on Notice" Executive Order (2026-01).

Department members can access the directive on the Directives system. An announcement about this revised Special Order will be read at rollcall for the next seven days.

- 7. If CPD has evidence that a federal agent may have violated state law, who in CPD is responsible for assessing whether a federal agent's behavior is illegal and who is responsible for investigating the behavior? How does CPD present these potential cases to the State's Attorney?***

The question presumes a situation involving an allegation or potential violation of State law, rather than a confirmed violation.

The Department can form probable cause opinions and recommend charges but cannot decide whether a federal agent's conduct was illegal in the prosecutorial sense. The Department's role is to document facts, preserve evidence, conduct a lawful criminal investigation within its jurisdiction, and present cases to the

appropriate prosecutorial authority. The information would be presented at the District, and the Bureau of Detectives would conduct the investigation. The primary legal determination is made by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, not the Chicago Police Department.

- 8. *Some people have claimed that federal immigration agents have called to report public safety threats, but that the public safety threats have not been real and the calls have been used to interfere with people who were acting lawfully. When CPD receives a complaint about a public safety concern related to federal immigration enforcement activity, how do CPD members assess the public safety concern? What guidance, instruction, or training have CPD members received about whether or how to assess a complaint about a public safety concern related to federal immigration enforcement activity?***

OEMC coordinates the City's emergency response to all public safety-related calls for service. Department members will conduct public safety assessments in accordance with the Department Directives referenced above in Question No. 1.

The Department will handle all public safety concerns uniformly and in accordance with the guidance outlined in "Preliminary Investigations," G04-01, regardless of whether federal immigration enforcement activity is occurring. Department members, when assigned a call for service involving federal immigration activities, will adhere to Special Order S06-14-03, *Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status*.

- a. *More broadly, how does CPD determine whether an incident or situation involving civilians and federal law enforcement officers is a public safety threat? Are there specific actions that prompt CPD to transition to being on scene to address a public safety threat? Is there a Department member designated to make this decision? Is someone on scene required to document when a scene transitions to a public safety threat?***

This inquiry mirrors a question previously raised by Commissioner Gina Piemonte during the Commission's Special Meeting on April 2, 2026. Superintendent Larry Snelling addressed the matter at the 58:15 timestamp of the meeting recording, which was subsequently published by the Commission on the [CCPSA's YouTube channel](#).

The first Officer or Supervisor on scene will assess whether there is an immediate threat to life, bodily harm, traffic safety, public order, or criminal activity occurring either in connection with or independent of the underlying federal enforcement action. If public safety threats are present, appropriate notifications will be made through the members' chain of command. The highest-ranking Supervisor on scene will assume command and control of the public safety threat, ensure all necessary additional notifications are made, complete all required supervisory documentation and designate responding unit to complete appropriate reports when applicable. There may be instances when reports are completed by members on scene even in absence of immediate public safety threats.

Circumstances that may prompt the Department to transition from monitoring the scene to taking enforcement action include, but are not limited to: escalating aggressive behavior by individuals or crowds; assaults or batteries occurring on scene; the display or use of weapons; crowd-control issues; threats to

uninvolved civilians; traffic hazards; riots or disorderly conduct; property damage; medical emergencies; or intelligence indicating potential acts of terrorism against persons. The Department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life, and our members will continue to actively monitor conditions while prioritizing the safety of everyone on scene.

9. *Has the Department met with other City departments or nonprofits working to support immigrants, migrants, and refugees to gather feedback on policies or trainings that involve those communities? If so, how has CPD incorporated their feedback?*

Yes, the Chicago Police Department's Immigrant, Migrant, and Refugee Liaisons within the [Office of Equity and Engagement](#) regularly engage with community organizations and stakeholders to discuss issues affecting Chicago's immigrant communities. These ongoing conversations include sharing information about the Department's policies and protocols related to interactions involving an individual's citizenship or immigration status. Community feedback has played an important role in shaping the Department's public awareness and outreach efforts, helping the Department communicate its policies in clearer, more accessible, and community-focused ways.

We trust the information provided herein sufficiently clarifies the matter and addresses the questions presented by the Commission. Should the Commission require any further information or have additional questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,



Sarah A. Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

cc: Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, CPD
Scott Spears, General Counsel, CPD
Adam Gross, Executive Director, CCPSA
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA
Jackie Thompson, Department of Law



Brandon Johnson
Mayor

Department of Police • City of Chicago
3510 S. Michigan Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60653

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

MEMORANDUM

To: Remel Terry
President
Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability

From: Sarah Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

Date: July 17, 2026

Re: CCPSA Request - Executive Order 2026-1

Reference #: 010(7)-2026-CCPSA | CCPSA Reference# 2026-0001

Dear President Terry,

Special Order S06-14-03, Responding to Incidents Involving Citizenship Status, has been revised and is available on the Department Directives System (DDS) as of July 17, 2026. This directive has been revised to introduce additional Department response procedures for incidents involving federal enforcement of civil immigration law consistent with the "Ice on Notice" Executive Order (2026-01).

Department members can access the directive on the Directives system. An announcement about this revised Special Order will be read at rollcall for the next seven days.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah A. Boyle".

Sarah A. Boyle
Deputy Director
Office of the Superintendent

cc: Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, CPD
Scott Spears, General Counsel, CPD
Adam Gross, Executive Director, CCPSA
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA
Jackie Thompson, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of Law



SENT VIA EMAIL

October 13, 2026

Fred Waller
Interim Superintendent
Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL
60653

RE: CCPSA Information Request about CPD property

Dear Interim Superintendent Waller,

The Commission has received allegations that Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents have used Chicago Police Department parking lots in Districts 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, and 25 while conducting immigration enforcement activities. Additionally, the Commission received allegations that, in some instances, police personnel, including a district commander, were notified of ICE's presence on CPD property.

To carry out the Commission's powers and duties, and pursuant to Section 2-80-120(a) of the Municipal Code of Chicago, we request clarification on the policies and procedures that guide CPD in this area.

1. How does CPD ensure compliance with Special Order S06-14-03, Mayoral Executive Order 2026-01, and the Welcoming City Ordinance, particularly regarding ICE use of CPD parking lots or facilities?
2. Does the Department believe that federal immigration authorities' use of CPD parking lots while carrying out immigration enforcement actions would violate any CPD directive or the Welcoming City Ordinance?
3. Has the Department investigated, or is it currently investigating, any communication between federal immigration enforcement authorities and any CPD employee regarding the alleged use of CPD parking lots for immigration-related operations before, during, or after the alleged events? If so, what is the status of those investigations?
4. What are CPD personnel instructed to do if they observe or are notified that federal immigration enforcement authorities are using or have used CPD property?
5. Are there any circumstances under which federal immigration authorities may use CPD facilities? If so, what policies govern that access, and has CPD ever granted federal immigration authorities such access?

We appreciate your attention to these questions and look forward to your response.
Please provide the requested information within 14 days, as required by Section 2-80-120(a).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam Gross". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Adam" and last name "Gross" clearly distinguishable.

Adam Gross
Executive Director

CC:

Dana O'Malley, Chief of Staff, CPD
Scott Spears, General Counsel, CPD
Sarah Boyle, Deputy Director, CCPSA
Remel Terry, President, CCPSA
Angel Rubi-Navarajo, Vice President, CCPSA
Ayanna Thomas, First Deputy, CCPSA
Charles Wright, General Counsel, CCPSA



**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO**

BRANDON JOHNSON
MAYOR

Executive Order No. 2025-8

**PROHIBITING THE USE OF CITY PARKING LOTS, VACANT LOTS, AND
GARAGES FOR CIVIL IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT STAGING AREAS,
PROCESSING LOCATIONS, OR OPERATIONS BASES**

WHEREAS, the City of Chicago is committed to ensuring the safety, dignity, and human rights of all residents, regardless of race, religion, immigration status, or national origin; and

WHEREAS, civil immigration enforcement activities have historically undermined community trust, spread fear, and created barriers to accessing essential City services; and

WHEREAS, during the past month, federal agents have used Chicago Public Schools parking lots, a City-owned parking lot at Harrison and Kedzie, and a City-owned vacant lot at 46th and Damen, among other locations, as staging sites for civil immigration enforcement operations in surrounding areas; and

WHEREAS, Chicago has long recognized that public safety is best achieved through trust and collaboration between residents and local government, not through the militarization or deputization of City resources in service of civil immigration enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the unauthorized use of City resources, property, or personnel to facilitate civil immigration enforcement actions interferes with the City's authority over, and its use of, its own resources, property, and personnel; and

WHEREAS, the use of City resources, property, or personnel to facilitate civil immigration enforcement actions is inconsistent with, and undermines both the spirit and intent of, the City's Welcoming City Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, such use of City resources further erodes trust between immigrant communities and local law enforcement, weakening the relationships that are essential to ensuring public safety and effective community policing; now, therefore,

I, Brandon Johnson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby order as follows:

I, Brandon Johnson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Prohibition on Use of City Parking Lots, Vacant Lots, and Garages.

No City-owned and controlled parking lot, vacant lot, or garage shall be used as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for civil immigration enforcement.

For purposes of this order, “staging area” means an area that is used to assemble, mobilize, and deploy vehicles, equipment, or materials, and related personnel, for the purpose of carrying out civil immigration enforcement operations.

Section 2. Implementation and Enforcement.

City Departments and Agencies shall collaborate to identify City-owned and controlled parking lots, vacant lots, or garages that either have been used, or are likely to be used in the future, as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for the purpose of civil immigration enforcement. City Departments and Agencies shall ensure that all such properties have clear signage stating:

This property is owned and controlled by the City of Chicago.

It may not be used for civil immigration enforcement as a:

Staging Area,
Processing Location, or
Operations Base

City Departments and Agencies shall further ensure that, wherever appropriate, physical barriers such as locked gates are used to limit access to City-owned and controlled parking lots, vacant lots, or garages consistent with this order.

Within 5 days of the execution of this order, City Departments and Agencies shall develop the procedures necessary to implement this order. These implementing procedures shall provide that any City employee who becomes aware of the attempted or actual use of a City-owned and controlled parking lot, vacant lot, or garage as a staging area, processing location, or operations base for civil immigration enforcement shall immediately report to their supervisor, who will communicate with the Office of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel.

Section 3. Private Property Signage.

The Mayor’s Office shall design and print standardized signage that private landowners and leaseholders could display to delineate the non-public areas of the

property in which the landowner or leaseholder wishes to restrict activities related to civil immigration enforcement.

The City will make this signage available free of charge to private landowners and leaseholders, including but not limited to businesses, medical providers, nonprofit organizations, and faith institutions, who voluntarily decide to so designate their property consistent with their authority over the property and who voluntarily request such signage from the City. Landowners and leaseholders that post this signage do so at their own discretion and assume any legal risk associated therewith.

City Departments and Agencies shall make available to the public know your rights materials regarding the rights of employees, tenants, and security staff regarding entry by federal agents.

Section 4. Scope.

This order does not apply to property that is subject to an existing lease or concession agreement to which the City is a party. This order is not intended to, and shall not be interpreted to, interfere with any such lease or agreement.

Nothing in this order shall be construed as restricting or interfering with the execution of lawful judicial warrants or the enforcement of criminal law, nor as limiting the rights of any person or entity under state or federal law.

This order does not prohibit the lawful use of City-owned and controlled property for purposes other than a staging area, processing location, or operations base for civil immigration enforcement, nor does it restrict any person or entity from carrying out functions unrelated to those purposes on such property.

Section 5. Effective Date.

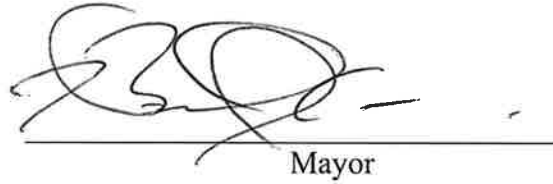
This Order will take effect upon its execution and filing with the City Clerk.



Chicago City Clerk-Council Div.
2025 OCT 6 AM 10:56

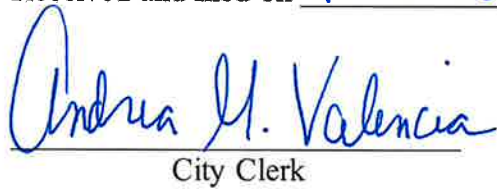
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

BRANDON JOHNSON
MAYOR



Mayor

Received and filed on 10-6-25



City Clerk

**COMPLAINT AND DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM**

ISSUE DATE:	29 December 2023	EFFECTIVE DATE:	29 December 2023
RESCINDS:	31 December 2022 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	08 - Professionalism		
CALEA:	Law Enforcement Standards Chapters 26 and 82		

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. outlines the policy for the Department's complaint and disciplinary system, including Log Number investigations, the duty-to-report complaints, and cooperating with Log Number investigations.
- B. continues the use of the:
 - 1. Case Management System (CMS) for Log Number investigations initiated on or after 11 February 2019.
 - 2. CLEAR Automated Complaint System (ACS) to process Log Number investigations previously initiated prior to 10 February 2019 within the ACS. The ACS is no longer used to intake new complaints or initiate new Log Number investigations and is only used to complete investigations already initiated within the ACS. The ACS will become inactive when all Log Numbers initiated therein have reached their final disposition.
 - 3. CLEAR Automated Summary Punishment Action Request (SPAR) System.
 - 4. Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) forms and reports as listed in the [44.000 Series](#) of forms.
- C. uses terms related to the Department's complaint and disciplinary system and investigations as defined in the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions](#)."

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- A. The goals of the Department's accountability structure are to:
 - 1. foster trust in the Department while upholding the Department's Vision consistent with the Department directive titled "[Vision, Mission Statement, and Core Values](#)."
 - 2. provide members of the community and Department members a voice in the complaint and disciplinary process to establish confidence in investigations of complaints.
 - 3. build transparency, credibility, trust, and respect of the Department's accountability system with the community.
 - 4. improve the effectiveness of Department operations, while promoting employee safety, morale, and commitment to the Department's Mission Statement and Core Values.
- B. To function effectively and achieve these goals, the Department has a complaint and disciplinary system that:
 - 1. provides members of the public numerous opportunities and methods:
 - a. to submit complaints against Department members, and
 - b. for meaningful community engagement that extends beyond the complaint process.

2. requires the Department to receive, accept, and document all submitted complaints.
 3. requires thorough, fair, timely, consistent, and efficient investigations of complaints.
 4. affords Department members due process and protects their respective due process rights, while holding them accountable for their conduct and exercise of their authority with professionalism and integrity.
- C. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Vision, Mission Statement, and Core Values](#)," Department members will act in a manner to uphold the core values of the Department, including professionalism and integrity. Department members will conduct themselves in a professional manner, perform their duties ethically, and possess strong character, personal values, and mental and emotional attributes that enable them to make ethical decisions, doing what is right because it is the right thing to do.
1. To that end, Department members have a duty to report complaints and those who voluntarily come forward and provide information or assistance in Log Number investigations should be recognized for their integrity.
 2. Department supervisors will review the actions of members under their command for acts of integrity and will encourage and recognize this behavior.

III. THE DEPARTMENT'S COMPLAINT AND DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM

- A. The Department's complaint and disciplinary system is governed by a series of Department-wide and unit-level directives. Complaints and suspected violations of the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department, directives, or orders by any sworn or civilian member of the Chicago Police Department, with the exception of Department employees designated as temporary (e.g., seasonal temporary and internship program employees), will be processed in accordance with this directive and the provisions established in the Department-wide and unit-level directives applicable to the Department's complaint and disciplinary system as detailed below.
- B. This directive establishes the foundation for the Department's complaint and disciplinary system by identifying the core policies and key responsibilities of Department members. The below-listed Department-wide directives provide specific guidelines that support the foundational aspects of this policy and are divided into the following topic-specific directives:
1. "[Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions](#)";
 2. "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)";
 3. "[Conflict of Interest](#)"; and
 4. "[Department Member Bill of Rights](#)."
- C. The Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary Investigators and Investigations](#)" outlines the foundation for the procedural components of the Department's complaint and disciplinary system. The below-listed Department-wide directives establish the specific Department functions, operations, or processes associated with Log Number investigations and are divided into the following topic-specific directives:
1. "[Log Number Case Management System](#)";
 2. "[Investigation Timelines and Benchmarks](#)";
 3. "[Communication Procedures and Timelines](#)";
 4. "[Initial Investigatory Responsibilities In Log Number Investigations](#)";
 5. "[Conducting Log Number Investigations](#)";
 6. "[BIA Supervisor Responsibilities in Log Number Investigations](#)";
 7. "[Command Channel Review](#)";

8. ["Post-Investigation Log Number Procedures";](#)
 9. ["Requirements of a Complete Log Number Investigative File";](#)
 10. ["Special Situations Involving Allegations of Misconduct."](#)
- D. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Department Directives System](#)," the Chief of BIA has the authority to establish and implement unit-level directives associated with the Department's complaint and disciplinary system to support the consistent application of the policies and procedures outlined in the above-listed Department directives. These unit-level directives provide guidance to members assigned to BIA and Accountability Sergeants in the performance of their specific duties, processes, and functions.

IV. POLICY

- A. The Superintendent is charged with the responsibility and has the authority to maintain discipline within the Department. Accordingly, the Superintendent must ensure that Log Number investigations are conducted consistent with the provisions outlined in this directive to provide Department members with the fundamental principles of fairness and to ensure that members are afforded all their rights. These rights will also be understood to mean the provisions of the applicable collective bargaining agreements between the City of Chicago, Department of Police, and Department members.
- B. Consistent with the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department, it is essential that public confidence be maintained in the ability of the Department to investigate and properly adjudicate complaints against its members. Additionally, the Department has the responsibility to seek out and discipline those whose conduct discredits the Department or impairs its effective operation. The rights of the accused member and the members of the public must be preserved and any Log Number investigation arising from a complaint must be conducted fairly, impartially, and efficiently, with evidence-based findings as its primary objective.
- C. All members will comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department, directives, and orders. Members who fail to comply hinder the effective performance of the Department's functions. This failure to comply will be considered just cause for disciplinary action. Sworn members will be held strictly accountable for properly exercising the authority they have been given to protect the rights, lives, and property of all individuals. At the same time, Department members must be protected against false complaints. This can only be accomplished through a consistent, fair, and thorough investigative process.
1. BIA investigators and Accountability Sergeants will conduct objective, comprehensive, and timely Log Number investigations into complaints to establish facts of the incident to support or disprove the allegations.
 2. Investigative findings will be supported by the appropriate standard of proof and documented in writing. For each allegation associated with a Log Number investigation, the assigned BIA investigator or Accountability Sergeant will determine the investigative findings as:
 - a. "sustained" when the complaint is supported by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - b. "not sustained" when there is insufficient evidence to prove the complaint by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - c. "unfounded" when, by clear and convincing evidence, the complaint is false or not factual.
 - d. "exonerated" when, by clear and convincing evidence, the conduct described in the complaint occurred but is lawful and proper.
- D. Department members:

1. will perform their duties consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)."
2. have a duty to report misconduct to a supervisor, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)." Every Department member will promptly report to a supervisor:
 - a. any known or observed violations of Department policy, the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department, or the law.
 - b. any other allegations of misconduct he or she is made aware of.
3. will not refuse to accept, discourage reporting, or provide false or misleading information about filing a complaint. Complaints alleging that a Department member refused to accept a complaint, discouraged reporting a complaint, or provided false or misleading information about filing a complaint will be accepted, documented, and submitted for investigation consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)" and, where appropriate, recommended for discipline.
4. will cooperate with any ongoing administrative Log Number investigation and with personnel from the COPA, BIA, and Accountability Sergeants including, but not limited to:
 - a. providing all requested documents and evidence under the Department member's custody and control;
 - b. truthfully answering questions relating to the investigation and their official duties, actions, or obligations as a Department member; and
 - c. cooperating fully with directions to report to and appear for administrative interviews with COPA, OIG, BIA, or Accountability Sergeants and acknowledge receipt of the service of allegations.
5. will not interfere with or undermine any investigation into complaints, including refusing to answer questions, being untruthful during an investigation, colluding with others to undermine the investigation, or intentionally withholding requested evidence or information from an investigator. Department members who take such action will be subject to disciplinary action and, based on the seriousness of the conduct, a criminal investigation and referral to the appropriate prosecuting agency, if necessary.
6. who are not directly assigned to a Log Number investigation, including members in command channel review (CCR), will not contact reporting parties, victims, or witnesses for the purpose of reinvestigating, obtaining additional information, or clarifying information regarding the case.
 - a. This prohibition does not apply to Department members directed by the Superintendent to ensure compliance with this directive.
 - b. A Department member within the CCR process with concerns regarding missing, erroneous, or vague information related to a Log Number investigation will identify those concerns and document a detailed justification on the appropriate nonconcurrence report consistent with the Department directive titled "[Command Channel Review](#)."
7. will not interfere with the discretionary and oversight responsibilities of the Deputy Public Safety Inspector General (PSIG), including investigations of the Department or Department members.

NOTE:

Any person that knowingly interferes with the Deputy PSIG's performance of his or her duties will be subject to the penalties set forth in the Municipal Code of Chicago [2-56-140](#), [2-56-145](#), or [2-56-270](#).

- E. Any allegations of misconduct or violations of this policy, including failing to report misconduct, interfering with or undermining an ongoing Log Number investigation, or refusing to cooperate or answer questions during the investigation, will be reported, initiated, and investigated consistent with the procedures outlined in this directive. Department members are reminded that discipline, up to and including separation from the Department, may be administered for any misconduct or violation of policy.
- F. Department member in-person interviews conducted by BIA as part of a Log Number investigation will be audio recorded consistent with the Department directive titled "[Conducting Log Number Investigations](#)" and the member's collective bargaining agreement.
- G. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Prohibition of Retaliation](#)," the Department strictly prohibits all forms of retaliation, intimidation, coercion, or adverse action against any person, including a Department member or member of the public, who reports misconduct or cooperates with a Log Number investigation.
- H. The collective bargaining agreements for sworn members outline requirements that the Department, BIA investigators, and Accountability Sergeants must adhere to when receiving complaints and during Log Number investigations. Certain rights afforded to Department members relative to the conduct of a Log Number investigation, including any requirement for a sworn affidavit in certain circumstances, are set forth in the Department directive titled "[Department Member Bill of Rights](#)" and the accused member's collective bargaining agreement.
 - 1. The requirement for a sworn affidavit varies depending on the accused member's collective bargaining agreement. A signed sworn affidavit:
 - a. **is NOT required** for Log Number investigations when the accused is a sworn Department member below the rank of sergeant.
 - b. **is NOT required** for Log Number investigations when the accused is a sworn Department member the rank of commander or above.
 - c. **may be required** for Log Number investigations when the accused is a sworn Department member the rank of sergeant, lieutenant, or captain consistent with the procedures for sworn affidavits and the exceptions to the sworn affidavit requirement set forth in the Department directive titled "[Department Member Bill of Rights](#)" and the accused member's collective bargaining agreement.
 - 2. Sworn affidavits **are not** required to conduct a preliminary investigation into a complaint.

V. ADMONISHMENTS

- A. A supervisor, commanding officer, or any member acting in such capacity will immediately correct or admonish a subordinate if the nature or circumstances of an incident do not warrant a reprimand or formal disciplinary action. If immediate correction or admonishment is not effective, (e.g., the conduct of the member indicates a repetitive pattern of irregularities), Department supervisors will take the appropriate disciplinary actions, including the use of summary punishment as outlined in the Department directive titled "[Summary Punishment](#)" or the initiation of a Log Number.
- B. Consistent with the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department and applicable Department directives, Department supervisors will:
 - 1. determine the appropriate disciplinary process and level of discipline to achieve the goal of correcting adverse behavior.
 - 2. retain the flexibility, authority, and discretion to issue reprimands to offending Department members for infractions.

VI. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE COMPLAINANT AND DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

- A. Superintendent of Police

1. The Superintendent of Police retains the discretion to restrict the duties of sworn Department members in response to complaints.
2. The Superintendent of Police will ensure the review of recommendations for disciplinary action and will take such action as the Superintendent deems appropriate. Nothing in this directive diminishes the authority of the Superintendent of Police to order suspensions, to separate provisional employees or probationary employees, or to file charges with the Police Board without regard to recommendations made by subordinates.
3. The authorization of the Superintendent of Police is required to initiate a Log Number investigation involving incidents that allegedly occurred five years or more before the date that COPA, the Department, or the OIG became aware of the allegations. The Superintendent will respond in writing to any requests for authorization from COPA, the Department, or the OIG within 30 days of the request.

B. The Chief of BIA will ensure BIA:

1. regularly conducts proactive investigations and integrity tests consistent with BIA unit-level directives.
2. provides consultation and guidance to Accountability Sergeants, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary Investigators and Investigations](#)," and to other Department members responsible for aspects of the complaint and disciplinary process and Log Number investigations.
3. establishes and maintains a liaison with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the United States Attorney's Office, the courts, other law enforcement agencies, and community groups.
4. reviews all Log Number investigations in which a member is recommended for separation.
5. assists the Office of the Corporation Counsel in the preparation of cases for presentation to the Chicago Police Board as determined to be appropriate by the Superintendent of Police through the General Counsel.
6. represents the Superintendent in matters as directed.
7. conducts a BIA Staffing and Equipment Needs Assessment to identify the adequate number of qualified staff and other equipment and resources needed to fulfill the responsibilities of BIA as required by law and Department policy. BIA's Staffing and Equipment Needs Assessment will include:
 - a. an analysis setting forth the basis for the plans' staffing requirements and equipment needs,
 - b. the investigation staffing and equipment needs of the districts, including accountability sergeants, and
 - c. an implementation plan to address the findings of the Staffing and Equipment Needs Assessment, including a specified timeline for implementation.

NOTE: The BIA Staffing and Equipment Needs Assessment will be reviewed on an annual basis, and revised, as necessary.

C. The Training and Support Group (TSG), in conjunction with BIA, will develop and administer training to all Department members on the Department's complaint and disciplinary system, including during recruit, in-service, or pre-service training, where appropriate. To the extent appropriate and necessary based upon a Department's member's duties and contact with members of the public or individuals in custody, this training will include:

1. any new or revised Department directives related to Log Number investigations and administering discipline;

2. the identification of misconduct and the member's responsibilities for the reporting of the identified misconduct, including the consequences for failing to report misconduct;
3. the prohibition of retaliation, including the consequences for retaliating against any individual for reporting misconduct or participating in a misconduct investigation;
4. the use of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) anonymous reporting website, <https://igchicago.org/contact-us/report-fraud-waste-abuse/fraud-or-corruption-report-form/>, to report misconduct by City officials, employees (including Department members), and those doing business with the City; and
5. for supervisors:
 - a. the proper complaint initiation of the intake process, including providing COPA's contact information;
 - b. the consequences for failing to initiate the intake process;
 - c. techniques for turning the initiation of a complaint into a positive police-community member interaction; and
 - d. guidance on COPA cooperation protocols and complaint investigation procedures.

VII. REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY

- A. The Department recognizes the importance of transparency to fostering trust and building relationships with the community. To this end, the Department will develop and publish reports and other information on the Department website to increase transparency about Department operations, including how Log Number investigations into complaints are conducted.
- B. In developing and publishing the reports and information outlined in Item VII-A of this directive, the Chief of BIA will:
 1. establish unit-level procedures to ensure the required reports are completed and the specific provisions established this directive are met.
 2. ensure the reports contain summary information about BIA's processes and the development of the reports.
 3. ensure the reports and the aggregate data are reviewed to identify any patterns, trends, or emerging concerns relative to the Department's accountability system and recommend specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, or training. Any recommendations for:
 - a. BIA action will be implemented under the direction of the Chief of BIA.
 - b. Department-wide action (e.g., training and policy recommendations) will be forwarded to the appropriate unit responsible for the implementation.
- C. BIA will electronically publish annual and quarterly reports that include:
 1. aggregate data on the classification of allegations, self-reported reporting party/subject demographic information, and complaints received from anonymous or reporting party/third parties.
 2. aggregate data on complaints received from the public, specified by district or unit of assignment and subcategorized by classification of allegations.
 3. aggregate data on the processing of Log Number investigations, including:
 - a. the average time from the receipt of the complaint to the next or initial contact with the reporting party/subject or his or her representative;
 - b. the average time from the investigative findings and recommendations to the final disciplinary decision;

- c. the average time from the investigative findings and recommendations to a final disposition; and
 - d. the number of investigations closed based on the absence of a sworn affidavit, including the number of attempts (if any) to obtain an override affidavit in the absence of a signed sworn affidavit.
- 4. aggregate data on the outcomes of Log Number investigations, including the number of sustained, not sustained, exonerated, and unfounded allegations; the number of sustained allegations resulting in a non-disciplinary outcome; and the number resulting in disciplinary charges.
- 5. aggregate data on discipline, including the number of Log Number investigations resulting in written reprimand, suspension, demotion, and termination.
- 6. aggregate data on grievance proceedings arising from Log Number investigations, including: the number of cases grieved; the number of cases that proceeded before the Police Board; the number of cases that proceeded to arbitration; and the number of cases that were settled prior to a full evidentiary hearing, whether before the Police Board or in arbitration.
- 7. aggregate data on outcomes of misconduct investigations by classification of allegations, broken down by self-reported race, gender, and age of the reporting party/subject and the accused Department member.
- 8. aggregate data on:
 - a. the number of Department members who have been the subject of more than two completed Log Number investigations in the previous 12 months; and
 - b. the number of Department members who have had more than one sustained allegation of misconduct in the previous 12 months, including the number of sustained allegations.
- 9. aggregate data on Department members who have been the subject, in the previous 12 months, of more than two complaints in the following classifications of allegations, regardless of the outcome of those complaint investigations:
 - a. allegations of discriminatory policing based on an individual's membership or perceived membership in an identifiable group, based upon, but not limited to: race, physical or mental disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and age;
 - b. allegations of excessive force; and
 - c. allegations of unlawful stops, searches, and arrests.
- 10. the disposition of misdemeanor criminal prosecutions of current Department members.
- D. BIA's quarterly and annual reports will include data reflecting Log Number investigations conduct by Accountability Sergeants.
- E. Annually, the Audit Section will identify specific aspects of the investigation and disciplinary process involving complaints investigated by BIA and Accountability Sergeants to be audited to assess the extent to which investigations are conducted in accordance with existing directives. These audits will involve reviews of completed investigations and any recommendations of discipline. Once completed, the Department will make the findings of the audits public, ensuring that any personally identifiable information is redacted.

VIII. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG) ONLINE COMPLAINT FORM

- A. The OIG maintains an online complaint form to anonymously report misconduct by City officials, employees (including Department members), and those doing business with the City. This complaint form may be accessed at <https://igchicago.org/contact-us/report-fraud-waste-abuse/fraud-or-corruption-report-form/>. Department members may go to the OIG website, <https://igchicago.org/>, for further information.
- B. Reporting alleged misconduct anonymously on the OIG online complaint form does not relieve Department members of their duties as outlined in the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations or the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)."
 - 1. The Rules of Conduct 21 and 22 of the Chicago Police Department Rules and Regulations specifically state "prohibited acts include":
 - a. "Rule 21: Failure to report promptly to the Department any information concerning any crime or other unlawful action."
 - b. "Rule 22: Failure to report to the Department any violation of Rules and Regulations or any other improper conduct which is contrary to the policy, orders or directives of the Department."
 - 2. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)," non-supervisory Department members are required to notify a supervisor of alleged misconduct and submit a To-From-Subject Report to their commanding officer before reporting off duty on the same day the member becomes aware of the misconduct.

IX. POLICY REVIEW

- A. The Department will periodically review its complaint and disciplinary system directives, at minimum every two years, to evaluate whether they provide clear and effective guidance and direction to Department members and are consistent with the current law and the Department's vision, mission, core values, objectives, and practices.
- B. When reviewing and revising the directives, the Department will provide a meaningful opportunity for the public and Department members to review and comment on material changes to the directives.

(Items indicated by *italics/double underline* have been added or revised)

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

22-083 mwk/GJD

ADDENDA:

- 1. G08-01-01 - Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions
- 2. G08-01-02 - Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment
- 3. G08-01-03 - Conflict of Interest
- 4. G08-01-05 - Department Member Bill of Rights

**FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS**

ISSUE DATE:	08 August 2024	EFFECTIVE DATE:	08 August 2024
RESCINDS:	19 December 2022 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	02 - Human Rights and Community Partnerships		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. establishes the Department policy related to the First Amendment and members of the public engaged in First Amendment conduct.
- B. describes the First Amendment and the rights of members of the public upon the public way.
- C. outlines the responsibilities when responding to First Amendment activities, including managing crowds and issuing crowd dispersal orders.
- D. informs members of their obligations to protect the First Amendment rights of law-abiding individuals who encounter a hostile audience threatening to create public disorder, as described in the judgment order entered in *Nelson v. Streeter, et.al.*, No. 88 C 5434.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. **First Amendment assembly** - a gathering conducted for the purpose of persons expressing any opinion, idea, or belief.
- B. **Speech peddling** - when licensed peddler sells or exchanges for value anything containing words, printing, or pictures that predominantly communicates a non-commercial message (MCC 4-244-141).
- C. **Field commander** - the highest ranking on-scene Department member who reports directly to the overall incident commander and is responsible for the Department's on-scene response to the incident.
- D. **Incident commander** - the designated Department member who is responsible for the Department's overall response to the incident.
- E. **Crowd dispersal order** - a lawful command given by a Department member for all persons to leave a designated area when three or more persons are committing acts of disorderly conduct that are likely to cause substantial harm in the immediate vicinity.
- F. **Public way** - any street, alley, or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which has been deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use, and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (410 ILCS 25/3).

III. THE FIRST AMENDMENT

- A. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."
- B. First Amendment conduct means speech or activity related to the freedom of speech, free exercise of religion, freedom of the press, the right to assemble, and the right to petition the government. The First Amendment protects, but is not limited to, the following rights:
 - 1. The right to hold any opinion, idea, or belief.

2. The right to communicate or receive opinions, ideas, beliefs, or information.
 3. The right to associate and to assemble with others for the purpose of expressing, receiving, or exchanging ideas, beliefs, or information.
 4. The right to advocate for ideas or beliefs, including the right to advocate for an alternative system of government and to advocate for "the use of force or of law violation," except where such advocacy is directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless conduct and is likely to incite or produce such action.
 5. The right to petition the government or governmental officials for redress of grievances.
 6. The right to associate for the purpose of seeking and giving legal advice as well as advancing litigation.
 7. The right to observe and record events, including approaching individuals to ask questions for news gathering purposes, and disseminating information.
- C. First Amendment rights exercised in a public forum may be subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions, which means content-neutral time, place, and manner restrictions that are narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest and leave open alternative communication channels.

IV. DEPARTMENT POLICY

- A. All Department members will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity which is inherently due every person and will act, speak, and conduct themselves in a courteous, respectful, and professional manner. The Department and all Department members will act in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, including the First Amendment, and will comply with the law and Department policy.
- B. Department members **will not**:
1. disrupt, intimidate, harass, or discriminate against, or arrest any persons engaged in First Amendment conduct for any unlawful purpose, including for the purpose of preventing the person from lawfully exercising their First Amendment rights.
 2. make comments about the views expressed by persons exercising their First Amendment rights.
 3. use force to punish, retaliate against, deter, or respond to the lawful expression of First Amendment rights.
 4. hinder or prevent members of the public from recording Department members who are in the performance of their law enforcement duties in a public place or when the member has no reasonable expectation of privacy consistent with the Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/14-2(e)).
- NOTE:** Department members may take reasonable action to maintain safety and control, secure crime scenes and accident sites, protect the integrity and confidentiality of investigations, and protect the public safety and order (ILCS 720 ILCS 5/14-2(e)).
5. interrogate or otherwise question participants concerning their views unless essential to an investigation of an apparent violation of law or as part of an authorized investigation directed toward First-Amendment-related information consistent with the Department directive titled "[Investigations Directed at First Amendment-Related Information](#)."
 6. arrest any persons engaged in First Amendment for a minor offense (petty, traffic, or business offenses for which a sentence of imprisonment is not an authorized disposition) unless they:
 - a. pose an immediate threat to the safety of the community;

EXAMPLE: Individuals not allowing access to a medical facility, flooding streets, lighting fires, or blocking vehicular or pedestrian movement that poses a risk to the public.

- b. pose an immediate threat to the safety of other people, including other First Amendment activity participants, other community members, or Department members;

EXAMPLE: Individuals throwing harmful or dangerous objects, climbing light poles, preventing the egress of an emergency vehicle, or blocking vehicular traffic that is likely to impede emergency vehicle movement.

- c. are causing property damage or are an immediate threat to cause property damage;
or
d. are not complying with a lawful crowd dispersal order.

- C. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Vision, Mission Statement, and Core Values](#)," the Department protects the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago, including protecting public health, safety, welfare, property, and the interest of persons not participating in a First Amendment assembly to use the streets, sidewalks, and other public ways to travel to their intended destinations and use the parks for recreational purposes.
- D. Department members will only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional consistent with the Department directive titled "[De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force](#)," including using the minimum amount of force needed based on the totality of the circumstances.
1. Prior to the use of physical force, Department members will provide a warning and allow persons to voluntarily comply with lawful verbal direction prior to the use of physical force, when it is safe and feasible to do so, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Response to Resistance and Force Options](#)."
 2. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Baton Use Incidents](#)," batons may not be used to intentionally strike a subject in the head or neck except when deadly force is justified.
 3. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Oleoresin Capsicum \(OC\) Devices And Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents](#)":
 - a. a personal OC device is an authorized force option against passive resisters that are part of noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
 - b. a personal OC device is an authorized force option against active resisters as described in Department directive [Oleoresin Capsicum \(OC\) Devices And Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents](#). If an active resister is part of a group or crowd, a Personal OC device is authorized only after obtaining approval from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
 - c. special weapons that dispense the Capsaicin II powder agent or larger volumes of chemical agents are authorized force options against active and passive resisters that are part of noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd only under the following conditions:
 - (1) when the chemical agent is used only for area saturation, and
 - (2) only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

NOTE:

The use of special weapons that dispense Capsaicin II powder agent or larger volumes of chemical agents is only authorized for units that have received appropriate training. Any unit that has not received the appropriate training does not have access to special weapons that dispense Capsaicin II powder agent or larger volumes of chemical agents.

4. The Superintendent will only authorize the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) devices and other chemical agents during a First Amendment assembly if there is a threat or attack against Department members, the public, or property.

EXAMPLE:

Threats or attacks against Department members, the public, or property may include, but are not limited to, throwing objects at Department members, members of the public, or at storefront windows causing windows to break, or threatening to harm Department members or members of the public by driving erratically near or on designated protestor routes.

5. Department members will document reportable uses of force consistent with the Department directive titled "[Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report](#)."
- E. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Prohibition of Retaliation](#)," the Department prohibits any and all forms of retaliation, including arrest, against any member of the public for engaging in protected lawful exercise of First Amendment rights. (e.g., protected speech, lawful demonstrations, observing or filming police activity, or criticizing the Department, a Department member, or a member's conduct).
- F. Consistent with the Department directive titled "[Body Worn Cameras](#)," Department members equipped with a body worn camera (BWC) will activate the camera at the beginning of all law-enforcement-related activities, such as issuing a dispersal order or making an arrest.
- G. Any allegations of misconduct or policy violations will be reported, initiated, and investigated consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures](#)." In response to allegations of misconduct or policy violations, the Superintendent of Police retains the discretion to take action to restrict the duties of an active duty sworn Department member.

V. FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS UPON THE PUBLIC WAY

- A. The public way generally includes public property held open to the public such as sidewalks, parks, and public plazas such as Federal Plaza.
- B. Persons on the public way have a right to:
 1. express their views through any form of communication, including distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines, handbills, or other printed matter; and
 2. solicit financial contributions.
- C. Persons on the public way may freely distribute, without charge to others, material or messages containing First Amendment protected ideas.

NOTE:

Generally, persons giving away items containing First Amendment protected messages are not considered peddlers or itinerant merchants and ordinances applicable to itinerant merchants and peddlers do not apply to persons freely distributing First Amendment protected messages. For example, campaign literature.

VI. LIMITS ON FIRST AMENDMENT ACTIVITIES

- A. The rights protected by the First Amendment and exercised on the public way are not absolute and are subject to time, place, and manner restrictions, as well as other applicable laws.

EXAMPLE: Persons expressing views protected by the First Amendment on the public way are required to comply with laws prohibiting physical obstruction of the movement of persons and vehicles on the public way or place and damage to public or private property.

B. Speech Peddling

1. Speech Peddling is defined by the Municipal Code of Chicago as a licensed peddler that sells or exchanges for value anything containing words, printing, or pictures that predominantly communicates a non-commercial message (MCC 4-244-141(b)).
2. Persons engaged in Speech Peddling are subject to geographic restrictions and permit requirements contained in the Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC 4-244-141(b)). (E.g., No person shall be allowed to engage in speech peddling within the Central District without a speech peddling permit.)

NOTE: Speech peddling does not include individuals freely distributing materials or messages containing First Amendment protected messages as outlined in Item V-C of this directive.

- C.** After a reasonable amount of time after the issuance of a crowd dispersal order, participants in a First Amendment assembly who disobey a lawful crowd dispersal order issued as prescribed in this directive are subject to Department enforcement actions that may include the issuance of a citation or arrest for MCC 8-4-010(d).

VII. PROTECTIONS OF FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS IN A HOSTILE AUDIENCE ENVIRONMENT (CASE 88C5434)

- A.** [Judgment Order 88 C 5434](#), Nelson v. Streeter, et al., relates to Department members' responsibilities at public exhibitions of ideas that may result in hostile reactions from those viewing or hearing the exhibition.
- B.** Department members will protect the free speech rights of all persons, no matter what the particular message, position, or philosophy espoused, and even if other people are offended by it, as long as the person expressing that message, position, or philosophy is not violating the law and has abided by any reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions placed on the expression of such ideas.
- C.** If an incident where a hostile audience threatens a speaker, artist, exhibitor, or artwork or there is a danger of harm to persons or property, Department members will:
1. if artwork or other expressive material is involved, attempt to ascertain who owns or has right of custody of the material;
 2. advise the speaker, artist, or exhibitor, if present, of the right to continue the expression at the current site;
 3. begin or continue police protection so as to allow the speaker, artist, or exhibitor to continue the expression of speech or art; and
 4. request that a supervisor respond to the scene.
- D.** When an expression of speech or art is threatened by a hostile audience, the incident commander will determine if the assignment of additional police personnel will allow for the continuation of the expression.
- E.** If it is determined that the expression cannot continue at the original site due to the activities of persons hostile to the expression, the on-scene the incident commander will consider if:
1. all police resources reasonably available have been deployed to maintain the peace and allow the expression to take place;
 2. police efforts to take direct action against those violating the law have not been successful; and

3. there remains a threat of imminent violence that police personnel are unable to control.

NOTE: If reasonably possible, members should consult with the Legal Affairs Division or City of Chicago legal advisors prior to taking action to discontinue a public expression of speech or art.

- F. The expression may be discontinued at the original site when the field commander determines that:
 1. order can be restored:
 - a. only by taking the expressive material into custody, or
 - b. otherwise discontinuing the expression.
 2. available alternatives of continuing private custody have been considered but cannot be deployed.
 3. when expression is discontinued, it should be permitted to resume as soon as the incident commander determines that order has been restored and can be maintained if the expression resumes.
- G. Any expressive material taken into protective custody will be inventoried according to existing inventory procedures. The owner of the material will be advised of the right to immediately reclaim the material at the unit of inventory.

VIII. CROWD MANAGEMENT DURING FIRST AMENDMENT ASSEMBLIES

- A. The primary objectives of crowd management are to:
 1. support and protect lawful First Amendment activity, including the public's right to free speech and of free speech expression;
 2. observe the crowd and assess for potential safety concerns;
 3. communicate with the crowd and its leaders; and
 4. obtain voluntary compliance to lawful direction and orders with minimal Department response or enforcement actions.
- B. Department communications with the crowd should convey law enforcement expectations and support of lawful First Amendment activity. The field commander will:
 1. ensure on-scene communications, instructions, or warnings given to the crowd are clear, understandable, and attainable;
 2. attempt to give instructions and warning to the leaders or spokesperson of the crowd or the other participants in regards to potentially unlawful actions or about any observed unlawful conduct;
 3. allow sufficient time for individuals and the crowd to receive and comply with the communications, to the extent feasible; and

REMINDER: When encountering noncompliance to lawful verbal direction, Department members will consider, to the extent feasible, if the noncompliance may be due to limited English proficiency or other language barriers, a medical condition, or disability.

4. use multiple methods of communication to provide effective communication with the crowd, including people with disabilities, to extent feasible.

EXAMPLE: Multiple methods of communication may include a device to amplify sound, qualified language interpreters, visual aids (e.g. gestures, writings, or posted written communications), and digital messaging (e.g., social media, electronic notification services).

- C. In managing the crowd, the field commander must consider the following:
1. establishing contact with crowd leaders to assess their intentions and developing a mutually acceptable plan for the lawful expression of the First Amendment rights as well as cooperation of the crowd in identifying specific individuals suspected of undermining the lawful expression of the message of the First Amendment assembly.
 2. isolating specific individuals engaged in unlawful activity for enforcement actions, such as citations or arrest for specific offenses, while allowing the First Amendment assembly to continue.
 3. the potential positive and negative impact of a significant display of a law enforcement presence including officer line formations, vehicles, bicycle units, and the Mounted Patrol and combinations thereof.
- D. Department members will attempt to avoid arrest of members of the news media who are credentialed consistent with the Department directive titled "[News Media Credentials](#)" by giving verbal direction before taking enforcement action.

IX. CROWD DISPERSAL ORDERS DURING FIRST AMENDMENT ASSEMBLIES

- A. During a First Amendment assembly, crowd dispersal orders **will not** be issued unless three or more persons are committing acts of disorderly conduct in the immediate vicinity and those acts are likely to cause substantial harm (MCC 8-4-010(d)).
- B. The primary objectives of crowd dispersal orders are to:
1. provide lawful orders to the crowd and its leaders;
 2. attempt to gain voluntary compliance with lawful direction and orders; and
 3. clearly identify the designated and available dispersal routes.
- C. During a First Amendment assembly, the field commander is the issuing authority for a crowd dispersal order.
- D. Before issuing a crowd dispersal order, the field commander must consider if there are and attempt any available less intrusive options to stop the unlawful behavior necessitating the issuance of the crowd dispersal order. In considering whether a less intrusive option is available, the field commander will consider whether attempting such option would result in an immediate risk of physical harm to a person or property or would be clearly ineffective under the circumstances at the time.
- E. When a determination has been made to disperse a crowd and give a dispersal order, the guidelines listed below will be followed:
1. The field commander will:
 - a. issue, or direct a supervisor to issue, the crowd dispersal order. The crowd dispersal order will:
 - (1) include a lawful order for the crowd to disperse by order of the Chicago Police Department;
 - (2) be clearly audible, understandable, and contain attainable instructions;
 - (3) clearly identify the designated and available dispersal routes;
 - (4) provide clear direction that the crowd is expected to immediately disperse and leave the area; and
 - (5) be given multiple times, except where there is imminent danger of personal injury or substantial harm to property.

- b. allow sufficient time for individuals and the crowd to receive and comply with the dispersal order, to the extent feasible.

REMINDER: When encountering noncompliance to lawful verbal direction, Department members will consider, to the extent feasible, if the noncompliance may be due to limited English proficiency or other language barriers, a medical condition, or disability.

- c. use multiple methods of communication to provide effective communication with the crowd, including people with disabilities, to extent feasible.

EXAMPLE: Multiple methods of communication may include a device to amplify sound, qualified language interpreters, visual aids (e.g. gestures, writings, or posted written communications), and digital messaging (e.g., social media, electronic notification services).

- d. document the crowd dispersal order with Department-authorized video and audio recording devices, if available.
- e. provide notification to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of the dispersal order to be documented on the incident Police Computer-Aided Dispatch (PCAD) event, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) the location of the crowd being dispersed;
 - (2) the size of the crowd;
 - (3) the time of the initial dispersal order; and
 - (4) if multiple dispersal orders were given, the number of dispersal orders issued and the time the additional orders were given.
- f. prior to arresting individuals for failure to disperse (MCC 8-4-010(d)), provide a reasonable amount of time after issuing the crowd dispersal order and seek to ensure that the individual has heard and understood the dispersal order.

- 2. After the issuance of a dispersal order, nothing in this Directive, except as provided in Items Sections IV-B-1, IV-B-6, and IV-E, restricts the ability of the Department members to take appropriate enforcement action against any member of the public who:

- a. commits a Class A misdemeanor offense that involves a threat to a personal's physical safety or property, or a more serious criminal offense;
- b. poses an immediate threat to the safety of the community, or others, or of causing property damage; or
- c. fails to comply with dispersal order after being given the opportunity to do so.

- F. Members of the news media who are credentialed consistent with the Department directive titled ["News Media Credentials"](#) and who display or tender their credential will not be required to disperse following the issuance of a crowd dispersal order issued during a First Amendment assembly.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CROWD DISPERSAL ORDERS

- A. Following any crowd dispersal order issued during a First Amendment assembly, the incident commander will ensure that the circumstances leading to the issuance of the crowd dispersal order are documented in an incident case report with the offense code of 5015, which is unique to crowd dispersal orders issued during First Amendment assemblies. This report will include:
 - 1. an articulation of the acts likely to cause substantial harm;

2. the consideration of less intrusive options that were available to stop the unlawful behavior necessitating the issuance of the crowd dispersal order;
 3. a description of less intrusive options that were attempted and any other available less intrusive options that were considered; and
 4. the content of the crowd dispersal order, including the dispersal routes.
- B. When Department members formed into squads physically respond to a crowd's actions or inactions in response to verbal directions, squad supervisors will document the issuance of the crowd dispersal order on the Incident Response ([CPD-11.302](#)) form consistent with the Department directive titled "[Reporting the Response to Crowds, Protests, and Civil Disturbances](#)."
- C. Any supervisor assigned to an event may complete a Special Event Evaluation Report ([CPD-11.466](#)) documenting any observations, evaluation, or recommendations to improve Department response to future incidents.
- D. Following a crowd dispersal order issued during a First Amendment assembly, the incident commander will ensure an After-Action Review (AAR) is completed consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles. The AAR will:
1. document any recommended actions or identified improvements to the Department's response for future incidents.
 2. be forwarded to the First Deputy Superintendent and the Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group.

(Items indicated by *italics/double underline* were added or revised)

Authenticated by MWK

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

24-055 TSS

ADDENDA:

1. G02-02-01 - Investigations Directed at First Amendment-Related Information

**POLICE ENCOUNTERS AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT**

ISSUE DATE:	29 December 2025	EFFECTIVE DATE:	03 February 2026
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	03 - Field Operations		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

This parent directive provides a general overview regarding the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois during Temporary Detentions, including definitions, types of police encounters, and types of searches. It is informational in nature and does not provide procedural guidance on how to perform Temporary Detentions, Protective Pat Downs, or other searches. Please refer to the Department directive titled "[Investigatory Stops](#)" for procedures, requirements, and prohibitions regarding the performance of lawful Temporary Detentions, Protective Pat Downs, and other searches.

II. THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath and affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

III. POLICY

- A. It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department to ensure that all interactions with the public are conducted in an unbiased, fair, and respectful manner and in accordance with the rights secured and protected by the United States Constitution, the Illinois Constitution, and state and federal laws.
- B. Department members are responsible for ensuring public safety by deterring and responding to crime. Members are also responsible for conducting police encounters, including Temporary Detentions and Protective Pat Downs, in a manner consistent with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, the law, and this directive and its addenda.
- C. Safeguarding the liberties of the public and preventing crime are not mutually exclusive; each can be achieved by fostering trust and confidence between Department members and the public. Department members will comport with the policy and procedures of this directive and its addenda to ensure appropriate conduct when interacting with members of the public.
- D. In conducting police encounters, including Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs, Department members will interact with all members of the public without bias and will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity which is inherently due every person as a human being without reference to stereotypes based on race, color, ethnicity, religion, homeless status, national origin, immigration status, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, socio-economic class, age, disability, incarceration status, or criminal history.
- E. Department members interacting with the public will use Procedural Justice and Legitimacy principles to strengthen the police-community relationship through these contacts, with the goal of improving officer safety while reducing crime and disorder, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Protection of Human Rights](#)."
- F. Department members will not engage in racial profiling or other bias-based policing when conducting investigatory stops as delineated in the Department directive titled "[Prohibitions Regarding Racial Profiling And Other Bias-Based Policing](#)."

1. In making routine and spontaneous law enforcement decisions, such as Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs, Department members will interact with all members of the public without bias and will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person as a human being without reference to stereotypes based on race, ethnicity, age, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, disability, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, socio-economic class, incarceration status, criminal history, immigration status, homeless status, marital status, parental status, military discharge status, financial status, or lawful source of income to any degree, except that Department members may rely on the listed characteristics as part of a reliable, trustworthy, and detailed description of a specific suspect or suspects in any criminal investigation.
 2. Department members may rely on age as a factor only when the individual's age is an element of the specific crime or ordinance that the individual is suspected of violating, such as curfew, school absenteeism, and underage consumption of alcohol.
- G. Protective Pat Downs and other searches will be conducted by a Department member who is the same gender as the person that is the subject of the Temporary Detention.
1. Department members will not endanger themselves or the public to comply with this requirement if a Department member of the same gender is not immediately available, officer and public safety is compromised, and it is imperative that an immediate pat down or search be conducted.
 2. Department members will exercise extraordinary caution when patting down outer garments of persons who are not the same gender as the member conducting the Protective Pat Down.
 3. Department members will follow the guidelines consistent with the Department directive titled "[Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Nonconforming \(TIGN\) Individuals](#)" when determining the appropriate gender for the purposes of a Protective Pat Down or other search.
- H. Any Department member who fails to comply with this directive and its addenda is subject to progressive discipline, training, or other corrective action according to current Department policies, including the Department directives titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)" and "[Summary Punishment](#)." Department members are reminded that discipline may be administered for any misconduct or violations of Department rules or policy.
- I. To ensure transparency and accountability when conducting law-enforcement-related activities such as Temporary Detentions, sworn Department members must initiate body-worn camera and in-car video system recordings as required by the Department directives titled "[Body Worn Cameras](#)" and "[In-Car Video Systems](#)."

IV. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this directive, the following definitions apply:

- A. **Consensual Encounter**—A voluntary contact between an officer and a person during which the person must feel free to walk away or leave the officer's presence at any time during the encounter.
- B. **Custodial Arrest**—A seizure of a person that exceeds the permissible limits of a temporary detention in scope or duration, and the person's freedom of movement is deprived in a significant way. The person is considered to be in police custody and the seizure must be supported with Probable Cause that the individual has committed or is committing a criminal offense.
- C. **Investigatory Stop**—A temporary detention of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense.
- D. **Probable Cause Stop**—A temporary detention of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on Probable Cause that the person is committing or has committed a criminal offense.

- E. **Temporary Detention (Stop)**—A temporary, limited seizure or detention of a person conducted for a specific, lawful purpose that lasts no longer than reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of the seizure. A Temporary Detention is not a voluntary contact; therefore, a person is not free to leave during a Temporary Detention. Temporary Detentions are not limited to pedestrians; occupants of vehicles and individuals on bicycles may be the subjects of Temporary Detentions. Temporary Detentions must be supported with Reasonable Articulate Suspicion or Probable Cause. There are two types of Temporary Detentions: Investigatory Stop and Probable Cause Stop. A Temporary Detention is referred to as Stop in the electronic Temporary Detention (Stop) Application.
- F. **Plain Touch Doctrine**—In the course of conducting a lawful Protective Pat Down of a person's outer clothing for weapons, an officer touches an object and, based upon his or her training and experience, and without manipulating the object, immediately determines that object to be contraband. The officer may seize the item without a warrant.
- G. **Probable Cause**—Probable Cause exists when an officer has knowledge of facts and circumstances based on reasonably trustworthy information that is sufficient to warrant a reasonable officer to believe that a crime has occurred or is occurring and that an individual has committed it. A determination of Probable Cause requires stronger evidence and greater certainty than Reasonable Articulate Suspicion. The totality of the circumstances establishes Probable Cause.
- H. **Protective Pat Down**—A limited search during a Temporary Detention in which the officer, for the protection of the officer and others nearby, conducts a pat down of the outer clothing of a person for weapons. A Protective Pat Down is not a general exploratory search for evidence of criminal activity and requires Reasonable Articulate Suspicion. An officer must possess specific and articulable facts, combined with rational inferences from these facts, that the person is armed and dangerous to the officer or others nearby.
- I. **Public Place**—any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes, but is not limited to, streets, highways, parks, and the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, office buildings, transport facilities, and stores.
- J. **Reasonable Articulate Suspicion**—An objective legal standard that is less than Probable Cause but more substantial than a hunch or general suspicion. To have Reasonable Articulate Suspicion to conduct a temporary detention, an officer must possess specific and articulable facts that, combined with rational inferences from those facts, create a suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. To have Reasonable Articulate Suspicion to conduct a Protective Pat Down during a Temporary Detention, the officer must possess specific and articulable facts that, combined with rational inferences from those facts, create a suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous to the officer or others nearby. Reasonable Articulate Suspicion depends on the totality of the circumstances that the officer observes and the rational inferences that are drawn based on the officer's training and experience. Reasonable Articulate Suspicion can result from a combination of particular facts that may appear innocuous in and of themselves but, taken together, amount to Reasonable Articulate Suspicion.

V. TYPES OF POLICE ENCOUNTERS

- A. Consensual Encounters
 - 1. A consensual encounter is a voluntary contact between an officer and a person.
 - 2. During a consensual encounter, the person must be free to leave at any time.
 - 3. An encounter is NOT consensual when the circumstances do not communicate to a reasonable person that he or she is at liberty to ignore the police presence and go about their business.
 - 4. Even an encounter that begins "consensual" may evolve so that a reasonable person does not believe they are free to leave. When this occurs, the officer cannot continue the encounter without (1) Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is engaged in criminal activity or (2) Probable Cause.

5. Throughout a consensual encounter, officers should strive to ensure that their actions and requests are not perceived by individuals as a restraint on their freedom to leave.
6. The following are some facts relevant in the determination whether a police encounter with a person is consensual:
 - a. Threatening presence of several officers;
 - b. Display of a weapon by an officer;
 - c. Use of language or tone of voice indicating that compliance with the officer's request might be compelled;
 - d. Officer blocks a person's path;
 - e. Use of emergency-roof lights or sirens;
 - f. Choice to end the encounter is not available to the person;
 - g. The subjective belief of the person in the encounter;
 - h. The officer's physical contact with the person;
 - i. Whether the officer affirmatively informed the person that he or she is free to leave;
 - j. Whether the officer is readily identifiable as a police officer;
 - k. Whether the encounter occurred in a public or private place;
 - l. Whether the person consented or refused to speak to police;
 - m. Whether the officer removed the person to another area;
 - n. Whether the person eventually departs the area without hindrance; or
 - o. Any other facts or circumstances that would lead a reasonable person in the same situation to believe the person is not free to leave.
7. Officer interactions with victims and witnesses of a crime are consensual encounters only if the circumstances would communicate to a reasonable person that he or she is at liberty to leave. Otherwise, an officer must have Reasonable Articulate Suspicion or Probable Cause of criminal activity to support a Probable Cause Stop, an Investigatory Stop, or an arrest. If a person does not respond to questioning, the encounter may no longer be considered consensual. If a person attempts to walk, drive, or cycle away, the person is trying to end the encounter, and the officer cannot detain the person without the Reasonable Articulate Suspicion required for an Investigatory Stop or the Probable Cause needed for a Probable Cause Stop.
8. The refusal of a person to identify themselves or cooperate during a consensual encounter does not form the basis for Reasonable Articulate Suspicion; the refusal of a person to identify themselves or cooperate does not, in and of itself, form the basis for turning a consensual encounter into an Investigatory Stop or arrest.

B. Temporary Detentions

1. Investigatory Stop
 - a. An Investigatory Stop is a temporary detention of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense.

- b. The person may be detained only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel the officer's Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime. The detention and questioning may only be for a reasonable length of time and should take place in the vicinity of the stop.
- c. An Investigatory Stop is a seizure of a person which implicates a Fourth Amendment analysis and a standard of reasonableness.
- d. An officer must have Reasonable Articulate Suspicion when conducting an Investigatory Stop.

2. Probable Cause Stop

- a. A Probable Cause Stop is a temporary detention of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on Probable Cause that the person is committing or has committed a criminal offense.
- b. Probable Cause Stops are not limited to pedestrians. Various individuals such as occupants of vehicles and individuals on bicycles may be the subjects of Probable Cause Stops.
- c. A person is not free to leave during a Probable Cause Stop. Unless the stop leads to a custodial arrest, the person may only be detained for a reasonable time period sufficient to allow an officer to issue a citation or a warning, conduct a name check, or, if applicable, run a computer check on a vehicle's registration.

NOTE: A Temporary Detention can be fluid, and its status may change as the encounter evolves. For instance, a Probable Cause Stop may be extended as an Investigatory Stop if information not related to the reason for the initial stop is developed that leads to an additional investigation. For example, a Probable Cause Stop for an observed traffic offense that leads to a theft investigation because the driver matches the description used in a flash message. When this happens, Department members must document both the Probable Cause for the initial stop and the Reasonable Articulate Suspicion for extending the encounter into an Investigatory Stop.

3. Control of Occupants of a Vehicle

- a. Officers may order a driver and passenger(s) out of a vehicle during a lawful vehicular stop.
- b. Occupant(s) of a lawfully stopped vehicle are subjected to the control of the officers and are not free to leave at the beginning of the stop, even though the officer may not have individualized suspicion of criminal behavior by the occupant(s).

REMINDER: A mere passenger in a lawfully stopped vehicle is not required to provide identification or identify themselves. Failure to provide identification in these circumstances, in and of itself, is not an arrestable offense or grounds for further detention.

C. Custodial Arrests

- 1. A Custodial Arrest is a seizure of a person that exceeds the permissible limits of a Temporary Detention such as a Probable Cause Stop or an Investigatory Stop in scope or duration, and must be supported with Probable Cause or an arrest warrant. The following facts may be considered to determine if an Investigatory Stop has elevated to a Custodial Arrest:
 - a. Duration of the encounter;
 - b. Extent of the restraint on the person (e.g., use of handcuffs);
 - c. Location of the questioning;

- d. Transportation of a person against his or her will; or
 - e. Choice to end the encounter is not available to the person.
2. A Custodial Arrest must be based on Probable Cause. Probable Cause exists when an officer has knowledge of facts and circumstances based on reasonably trustworthy information that is sufficient to warrant a reasonable officer to believe that a crime has occurred or is occurring and that an individual has committed it. The totality of the circumstances establishes Probable Cause.
 3. Circumstances that may justify a Custodial Arrest:
 - a. A crime committed in the presence of the officer (on view).

NOTE: When an officer observes a person commit a traffic or municipal offense, the person is briefly detained at the scene in order for the officer to address the violation. Generally, this seizure based solely on Probable Cause does not rise to the level of a Custodial Arrest due to its temporary nature. The issuance of a traffic citation or Administrative Notice of Ordinance Violation (ANOV) to a person out in the field is considered a Temporary Detention.
 - b. A credible complainant (victim) willing to sign complaints.
 - c. Admissions or confessions made to the officer as to the commission of a crime.
 - d. Reasonable grounds to believe a person is wanted on a valid warrant.
 - e. Probable cause that establishes the stopped person is committing or has committed a violation of the law.

VI. TYPES OF SEARCHES

A. Protective Pat Down

1. Pursuant to Terry v. Ohio, authority to perform a Protective Pat Down is limited to the following:
 - a. When an officer has detained a person based upon Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that criminal activity is afoot and, during that detention, develops additional Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous to the officer or others nearby, the officer may conduct a Protective Pat Down of the outer clothing of the person for hard objects that could be used as weapons. The Protective Pat Down is only for the purpose of safety; it is not to search for evidence.

NOTE: The courts have ruled that a Protective Pat Down may be performed on a person who is lawfully detained based on Probable Cause (e.g., an officer stops a person based on an observed violation), if the officer develops Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person may be 'armed and dangerous' to the officer or others nearby.
 - b. A Protective Pat Down is a strictly limited search during a Temporary Detention in which an officer, for the protection of the officer or others nearby, conducts a pat down of the outer clothing of a person for hard objects that could be weapons. During a Protective Pat Down of the outer clothing of the person, the officer may not go into the pockets of the person or reach underneath the outer surface of the garments. If during the Protective Pat Down of the outer clothing, the officer touches a hard object that the officer believes is a weapon, the officer may reach into that area of the clothing and retrieve the object.

REMINDER: A Protective Pat Down is not a general exploratory search for evidence of criminal activity.

2. An officer has the right to perform a Protective Pat Down of a person for weapons when:
 - a. the person is lawfully stopped based on Reasonable Articulate Suspicion or Probable Cause; **and**
 - b. the officer has Reasonable Articulate Suspicion that the person is "armed and dangerous" to the officer or others nearby.

NOTE: Officers are prohibited from conducting a protective pat down based solely on officer safety without having reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous.

3. During the Protective Pat Down, an officer will feel only the outer clothing of the person using his or her hands, but without further manipulation with the officer's fingers. An officer will not place his or her hands in pockets unless he or she feels a hard object that could reasonably be a weapon.
4. If an officer touches a hard object of reasonable size and scope to be a weapon, the officer can retrieve the object.
5. Plain Touch Doctrine. Pursuant to Minnesota v. Dickerson and People v. Mitchell, the Plain Touch Doctrine allows officers to seize contraband during a Protective Pat Down after satisfying the following requirements:
 - a. When conducting a lawful Investigatory Stop and performing a lawful Protective Pat Down, if the officer touches an object without manipulation and, based upon that officer's training and experience, immediately determines that object to be contraband, the officer may seize that item without a warrant and may lawfully charge the person with subsequent crimes.
 - b. During a lawful Protective Pat Down, if an object could not reasonably be believed to be a weapon due to it not being a hard object or based on its size, the officer must move on, unless it is immediately apparent without manipulation, based on his or her training and experience, that the item is contraband, the item can be recovered.
 - c. The Plain Touch Doctrine requires officers to satisfy the following three-part test:
 - (1) a lawful Temporary Detention, **and**
 - (2) a lawful Protective Pat Down, **and**
 - (3) the officer by touch must be able to immediately recognize the item to be contraband without any manipulation of the item.

B. Custodial Search and Searches Incident to an Arrest

When an officer effects a lawful, custodial arrest of a person, the officer may search the person arrested and the area within the arrested person's immediate presence.

1. The purpose of a custodial search is to:
 - a. protect the officer from attack;
 - b. prevent the person from escaping;
 - c. discover the fruits of the crime; and
 - d. discover any instruments, articles, or things that may have been used in the commission of, or constitute evidence of, an offense.
2. A custodial search of a person requires a custodial arrest.

NOTE: When an officer observes a person commit a traffic or municipal offense, the person is briefly detained at the scene in order for the officer to address the violation. Generally, this seizure based solely on Probable Cause does not rise to the level of a Custodial Arrest due to its temporary nature. The issuance of a Personal Service Citation or an Administrative Notice of Ordinance Violation (ANOV) to a person in the field is considered a temporary detention; therefore, a custodial search of the person would not be justified.

C. Consent Searches

1. During an investigatory stop, CPD officers may conduct a search of a person upon consent if officers have reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is involved in a crime or possesses evidence of the crime.

NOTE: When requesting consent to conduct a search during an Investigatory Stop, officers will record the entire interaction on a body-worn camera (BWC).

2. To be valid, a consent to search must be voluntarily given based on the totality of the circumstances.
3. Officers are prohibited from obtaining consent searches using force, threats of force, promises, misrepresentation, intimidation, or exertion of authority.
4. It is the officer's burden to prove that consent to search was given voluntarily.
5. The consenter can restrict the place(s) to be searched and revoke consent to search at any time during the search.

D. Vehicle Searches

1. Plain View Doctrine

During a lawful vehicular stop, contraband in plain view may be lawfully seized. A seizure of the item based on the Plain View Doctrine requires:

- a. a lawfully stopped vehicle, **and**
- b. it must be immediately apparent to the officer, without manipulation of other objects, that the item is contraband prior to the seizure of that item.

2. Protective Search of a Vehicle

- a. Pursuant to a lawful vehicle stop and a lawful Protective Pat Down of any recent occupant of that vehicle, a warrantless protective search of the vehicle may be performed for weapons.
- b. The search is limited to the passenger area of the vehicle, including a locked glove box and any container that can reasonably contain a weapon.
- c. The search does not include the trunk area, unless it is reasonable to suspect the trunk area could be accessed from the passenger area of the vehicle.

3. Search Incident to an Arrest

Pursuant to a lawful custodial arrest of a recent occupant of a vehicle, the passenger compartment and any containers therein can be searched for weapons or evidence **only if**:

- a. the arrestee is within reaching distance of the vehicle; or
- b. it is reasonable to believe the vehicle contains evidence of the offense of the arrest.

4. Probable Cause Search

- a. A warrantless search of a vehicle is allowed when the officer possesses Probable Cause that the vehicle contains evidence of criminal activity and there are exigent circumstances that make the search necessary to preserve evidence pertaining to a vehicle that could be driven out of the jurisdiction quickly.
 - b. During a lawful vehicular stop, probable cause can be established when weapons or contraband are discovered in plain view or during a previous search (i.e., Protective Pat Down of a recent occupant of a vehicle; a protective search of the vehicle; search incident to an arrest; consent) and the officer can articulate reasonable grounds to believe more of the same could be in the vehicle.
 - c. The search should be conducted only in areas for which Probable Cause exists. The container to be searched must be large enough to hold the object of the search.
5. Plain Smell Doctrine
- a. In *People v. Redmond* (2024), the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois held that the odor of burnt cannabis, alone, is insufficient to provide probable cause for police officers to perform a warrantless search of a vehicle. However, a warrantless vehicle search may be conducted when an officer, based on his or her training and experience, detects the odor of burnt cannabis emitting from a vehicle and uses this in conjunction with other facts to establish probable cause to search the vehicle.
 - b. In *People v. Molina* (2024), the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois held that the odor of raw cannabis coming from a vehicle being operated on an Illinois highway, alone, is sufficient to provide police officers, who are trained and experienced in distinguishing between burnt and raw cannabis, with probable cause to perform a warrantless search of a vehicle.

VII. POLICY REVIEW AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- A. The Department will periodically review and, to the extent necessary, revise its directives on Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs to ensure they:
 - 1. are consistent with the Department's vision, mission, core values, objectives, and practices;
 - 2. provide clear and effective guidance to Department members;
 - 3. are consistent with applicable law;
 - 4. meet the requirements of the consent decree (pursuant to State of Illinois v. City of Chicago, Case No. 17-cv-6260); and
 - 5. are consistent with the Department directives on the enforcement of the loitering ordinances, including the Department directive titled "[Gang and Narcotics-Related Loitering](#)."
- B. The Department will:
 - 1. establish and maintain clear channels through which community and Department members can provide input regarding the Department's Investigatory Stop policies and forms and propose revisions or additions to those policies and forms.
 - 2. in developing or revising policies and training on Investigatory Stops, Protective Pat Downs, and the enforcement of the gang and narcotics-related ordinances, seek input from members of the community and community-based organizations with relevant knowledge and experience through community-engagement efforts.
- C. The Department will regularly conduct a community-engagement process through which community members, reflecting a broad section of the Chicago community the Department serves, can provide feedback on the Department's policy for Investigatory Stops, Protective Pat Downs, and the enforcement of the gang and narcotics-related ordinances.

1. At a minimum, the Department will conduct this community-engagement process every two years and will consider the recommendations during the biennial policy review process.
2. A summary of the Department's policy review and community-engagement efforts will be shared with the community organizations and community members that participated in the community-engagement process.

VIII. TRAINING

- A. The Department will train its members, including supervisors, how to conduct Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs consistent with Department policies and all applicable laws. This training will:
 1. be consistent with the Department's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing.
 2. incorporate scenario-based elements.
 3. instruct Department members, including supervisors, with respect to the documentation required for Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs, including Stop Reports and Stop Receipts, any applicable electronic applications, and their responsibilities to record the specific and articulable facts for each Investigatory Stop and Protective Pat Down.
 4. instruct supervisors on how to review Stop Reports and how to discuss the results of the supervisory review of these reports and officers' practices with officers.
 5. instruct Department members that:
 - a. Investigatory Stops are conducted only where there is reasonable articulable suspicion that a crime has been, is being, or is about to be committed;
 - b. if it is safe, reasonable, and practical to do so, members will notify the person(s) encountered that they are being lawfully detained temporarily, indicate that they will be free to leave at the conclusion of the investigatory stop (absent establishing probable cause for arrest) and, if asking the individual questions, inform the individual that they are not required to answer;
 - c. Protective Pat Downs are performed only where there is Reasonable Articulable Suspicion that the person stopped is armed and dangerous;
 - d. an individual subject to an Investigatory Stop conducted by a Department member is not required to answer any questions asked by the member; and
 - e. consent to conduct a search of an individual must be voluntarily given based on the totality of the circumstances, including that consent cannot be obtained by using force, threats of force, promises, misrepresentation, intimidation, or exertion of authority, and the individual may revoke consent at any time.
- B. The Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group, will ensure:
 1. the Department training specific to conducting Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs is reviewed and, to the extent necessary, revised so that the training is sufficient in quantity, quality, type, and scope to prepare Department members to comply with the Department directives consistently, effectively, and in accordance with the law, best practices, and the consent decree (pursuant to State of Illinois v. City of Chicago, Case No. 17-cv-6260).
 2. the Department determines any additional development and administration of training related to Investigatory Stops and Protective Pat Downs as part of the Department's annual Training Needs Assessment, under the supervision of the Training Oversight Committee.

IX. ASSOCIATED POLICIES

- A. General Order G02-01, [Protection of Human Rights](#)

- B. General Order G02-04, [Prohibitions Regarding Racial Profiling And Other Bias-Based Policing](#)
- C. General Order G02-01-03, [Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Nonconforming \(TIGN\) Individuals](#)
- D. Special Order S03-05, [In-Car Video Systems](#)
- E. Special Order S03-14, [Body Worn Cameras](#)
- F. Special Order S04-14-09, [Illinois Traffic and Pedestrian Stop Statistical Study](#).

Larry Snelling
Superintendent of Police

23-069 DK

ADDENDA:

- 1. G03-08-01 - Investigatory Stops
- 2. G03-08-03 - Reporting Temporary Detentions
- 3. G03-08-04 - Department Review of Temporary Detentions

**PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS - TRAFFIC CRASHES**

ISSUE DATE:	08 May 2009	EFFECTIVE DATE:	11 May 2009
RESCINDS:	G98-01-01B		
INDEX CATEGORY:	04 - Preliminary Investigations		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. defines type "A" and type "B" traffic crash classifications.
- B. iterates Department policy wherein the Illinois State Police (ISP) is responsible for providing police services on limited access interstate expressways within the corporate boundaries of the City of Chicago identified in the Department directive entitled "[Policing of the Interstate Expressway System](#)."
- C. outlines a member's immediate responsibilities in completing a traffic crash investigation.

Department members will refer to the Special Order titled "[Preliminary Investigations - Traffic Crashes](#)" for reporting procedures and procedures to request the re-examination of an individual's driver's license.

II. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this directive, per the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), the following definitions will apply:

- A. Motor Vehicle Crash : A crash that involves a motor vehicle in transport.
- B. Single Vehicle Crash : A motor vehicle's **first damage and/or injury** is with someone or something other than another motor vehicle.
- C. Multi-Vehicle Crash : A motor vehicle's **first damage and/or injury** is with another motor vehicle(s).
- D. Pedestrian Crash : A motor vehicle's **first contact** is with a pedestrian.
- E. Fixed-Object Crash : A motor vehicle collides with a fixed object when **no other vehicle or object** has been struck.
- F. Train Crash : A motor vehicle's **first contact** is with a railway vehicle.
- G. Animal Crash : A motor vehicle's **first contact** is with an animal.
- H. Other Object Crash : A motor vehicle collides with an object **that is not a fixed object** and the object **is not moving** when struck (e.g., fallen tree).
- I. Noncollision Crash : A motor vehicle that sustains damage but **has not** collided with another motor vehicle or an object or **has not** overturned (e.g., jackknife, fire starting in a motor vehicle while it is in transport; or breakage of any part of the vehicle resulting in injury or property damage).
- J. Overturned Crash : A motor vehicle overturning without **first** striking another motor vehicle or an object.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC CRASHES

Traffic crashes will be classified as either type "A" or type "B." **The entire Illinois Traffic Crash Report will be completed for both Type "A" and Type "B" crashes. Circumstances of the crash will be documented in the narrative of the report (vehicle maneuver prior to accident).**

- A. Type "A" - any crash that is not a Type "B." No Injury/Drive Away.

- B. Type "B" - a crash that involves injury, death, and/or a vehicle was towed from the scene due to damage caused by the crash.
- C. Department members will complete the entire report using the template attached to the Illinois Traffic Crash Report.
- D. Department members will **not** use a slash, "NA," or an "x" to complete any box on the Illinois Traffic Crash Report.

IV. TRAFFIC CRASHES OCCURRING ON A LIMITED ACCESS INTERSTATE EXPRESSWAY

If it is determined that a traffic crash not involving a Department vehicle occurred on a limited-access interstate expressway, including on and off ramps, the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "[Policing of the Interstate Expressway System](#)" will be followed.

V. IMMEDIATE PROCEDURES

- A. The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) call taker will determine whether the traffic crash being reported is type "A" or type "B." Parties involved in type "A" crashes will be directed to remove the vehicles safely from the road, exchange information, and go to the nearest district station to make a report, unless:
 - 1. there is a disturbance at the crash scene, or
 - 2. one or more drivers involved are reported to be under the influence of drugs/alcohol or both, or
 - 3. in the opinion of the call taker or OEMC supervisor, circumstances warrant dispatching a field unit.
- B. Whenever assigned to a bona fide traffic crash, the investigating member will complete an Illinois Traffic Crash Report. In unfounded cases, the member will return to service citing the appropriate number-letter code from the Miscellaneous Incident Reporting Table (CPD-11.484).
- C. The OEMC zone dispatcher will assign district field units to investigate type "B" crashes and **all hit-and-run crashes** occurring within City boundaries, with the exception of those occurring on Lake Shore Drive or the Chicago Skyway. Crashes occurring on these roadways will be assigned to the Traffic Enforcement Unit. If Traffic Enforcement Unit personnel are unavailable, district field units will be utilized.
- D. When members encounter a traffic crash on any roadway in the City of Chicago, with the exception of limited-access interstate expressways, the member will inform the OEMC dispatcher as to whether the crash is a type "A" or type "B."
 - 1. If it is a type "A" crash, the member will direct the parties to the nearest district station where an Illinois Traffic Crash Report will be completed unless:
 - a. there is a disturbance at the crash scene;
 - b. one or more drivers involved are reported to be under the influence of drugs/alcohol or both;
 - c. one or more of the drivers involved are unlicensed or uninsured;
 - d. circumstances warrant completing the report at the scene.
 - 2. If it is a type "B" crash and the member on the scene is not assigned to conduct the investigation, the member will take the necessary action to secure the scene and summon emergency equipment, if needed. The member will render assistance such as traffic control and will inform the member(s) assigned of any information obtained regarding the incident.
- E. When a Department vehicle is involved, members will refer to the Department directive entitled "[Traffic Crashes Involving Department Members](#)."

08-061 RDR

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Vehicle Crash (Motor Vehicle)** - A crash that involves a motor vehicle in transport.
2. **Vehicle Crash (Single Vehicle)** - A motor vehicle's first damage and/or injury is with someone or something other than another motor vehicle.
3. **Vehicle Crash (Multi-Vehicle)** - A motor vehicle's first damage and/or injury is with another motor vehicle(s).
4. **Vehicle Crash (Pedestrian)** - A motor vehicle's first contact is with a pedestrian.
5. **Vehicle Crash (Fixed Object)** - A motor vehicle collides with a fixed object when no other vehicle or object has been struck.
6. **Vehicle Crash (Train)** - A motor vehicle's first contact is with a railway vehicle.
7. **Vehicle Crash (Animal)** - A motor vehicle's first contact is with an animal.
8. **Vehicle Crash (Other Object)** - A motor vehicle collides with an object that is not a fixed object and the object is not moving when struck (e.g., fallen tree).
9. **Vehicle Crash (Non-Collision)** - A motor vehicle that sustains damage but has not collided with another motor vehicle or an object or has not overturned (e.g., jackknife, fire starting in a motor vehicle while it is in transport; or breakage of any part of the vehicle resulting in injury or property damage).
10. **Vehicle Crash (Overturned Crash)** - A motor vehicle overturning without first striking another motor vehicle or an object.

ADDENDA:

1. G04-07-01 - Hit and Run Crashes
2. G04-07-02 - Crashes - Fatalities or Life Threatening Injury

**PROHIBITION OF RETALIATION**

ISSUE DATE:	22 August 2023	EFFECTIVE DATE:	22 August 2023
RESCINDS:	30 December 2020 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	08 - Professionalism		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. prohibits all Department members from engaging in any form of retaliation against any Department member or member of the public,
- B. provides guidelines to Department members regarding retaliation, and
- C. outlines the responsibilities for reporting and investigating allegations of retaliation.

II. RELATED LAWS

- A. MCC 2-156-018 "Duty to Report Corrupt or Unlawful Activity"
- B. MCC 2-156-019 "Whistleblower Protection"
- C. MCC 6-10 "General Human Rights"
- D. MCC 6-10-100 "Retaliation Prohibited"
- E. 775 ILCS 5/6-101(A) "Retaliation" (Illinois Human Rights Act)

III. POLICY

- A. Department members will:
 - 1. act with a high degree of ethics, professionalism, and respect for the public and in a manner that promotes trust between the Department and the communities that it serves.
 - 2. treat all persons with courtesy and dignity.
 - 3. act, speak, and conduct themselves in a professional manner and maintain a courteous attitude in all contacts with the public.
- B. The Department prohibits and does not tolerate any abuse of law enforcement authority by its members.
- C. The Department is committed to ensuring the actions of its members are lawful, ethical, and serve a proper law enforcement purpose knowing that the conduct or actions of a single Department member may impair public trust and confidence or cast suspicion and disrespect upon the entire Department.
- D. Department members have a duty to report allegations of misconduct, are required to cooperate with misconduct investigations, and will not interfere with or undermine any investigation into allegations of misconduct consistent with the policies outlined in the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System.](#)"
- E. The Department strictly prohibits its members from:
 - 1. engaging in any form of retaliation against Department members or members of the public, as defined by the law or this directive or

2. enlisting or directing any other Department member to engage in any form of retaliation against Department members or members of the public, as defined by the law or this directive
- F. For the purposes of this directive, retaliation is defined as any conduct, action, or inaction of a damaging, intimidating, or threatening nature, or any interference, intimidation, coercion, or other adverse action taken against any individual designed to serve as retribution that is intended to punish, cause harm or emotional stress, or improperly influence the individual's actions.
- G. Retaliation can include deliberate action or failure to take action as required of a Department member that involves an improper motive, including but not limited to:
1. physical conduct and direct or indirect actions, including arrests, issuance of citations, surveillance, and vehicle or street stops.
 2. deliberate inaction or denial of Department services including refusing to respond to a call for service, refusing to complete a report, denial of information, or refusing to perform a Department function.
 3. direct or indirect verbal, written, or electronic communications, including threats, intimidation, or communications meant to offend, ridicule, or embarrass.
 4. adverse employment actions by the Department or Department supervisors including providing unfavorable assignments, poor evaluations, or lack of consideration for special assignments.
 5. adverse workplace-related actions by Department members that impair the efficiency, safety, or effectiveness of that member, the Department, or both. including refusing to provide or intentionally delaying a request for assistance or back-up or creating an unsafe or hostile work environment (e.g., bullying, false accusations).
- H. **Specific Prohibitions.** The Department prohibits:
1. any and all forms of retaliation against any Department member or any member of the public for:
 - a. engaging in protected lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., protected speech, lawful demonstrations, observing or filming police activity, or criticizing the Department, a Department member, or a member's conduct).
- NOTE:** First Amendment rights are not absolute and are subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions. Further guidance may be found in the Department directive titled "[First Amendment Rights.](#)"
- b. filing a complaint, reporting an allegation of misconduct, or providing information regarding alleged misconduct.
 - c. supporting, participating in, or cooperating with any complaint or misconduct investigation, including providing witness statements, interviews, or evidence.
 - d. reporting criminal activity or calling for or requesting police services.
 - e. participating in any Department activities, including community engagement opportunities, strategic planning, or criminal or administrative investigations.
 - f. providing information to initiate or support any complaint or investigation by the Chicago Office of the Inspector General, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, or the Illinois Department of Human Rights.

2. any and all forms of retaliation against any Department member or any member of the public based on any protected class under federal, state, and local law, including a person's race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, lawful source of income, credit history, criminal record, or criminal history.
 3. using force, consistent with the Department directive titled "[De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force](#)":
 - a. as punishment or retaliation (e.g., force used to punish or retaliate for fleeing, resisting arrest, or insulting a Department member), or
 - b. in response to a person's lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., protected speech, lawful demonstrations, observing or filming police activity, or criticizing a Department member or conduct).
 4. any and all forms of retaliation against any Department member for engaging in a collectively bargained right, making or filing internal or external charges or complaints of employment discrimination, or for cooperating with any internal investigation or mediation of a complaint, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Equal Employment Opportunity Policy](#)."
- I. The Department considers retaliation and acts contributing to retaliation serious misconduct that could potentially include elements of criminal conduct. Therefore, any allegation of a Department member engaging in or supporting acts of retaliation will be thoroughly investigated consistent with the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)." Department members may be disciplined up to and including separation from the Department for misconduct, including retaliation and acts contributing to retaliation.
1. If a supervisor determines that immediate action should be taken during the pendency of the investigation to prevent further retaliation or allegations, he or she will forward that information to the Bureau of Internal Affairs for further consideration.
 2. The Chief, Bureau of Internal Affairs, or designee, will monitor pending retaliation investigations and will forward requests for immediate action to the Legal Affairs Division for further consideration and response. These actions can include, but are not limited to, appropriate changes in assignments, details, or other nondisciplinary measures.
- J. Department members will continue to:
1. abide by the [Rules and Regulations](#) of the Chicago Police Department.
 2. be guided by principles as delineated in the Department directive titled "[Vision, Mission Statement and Core Values](#)," and
 3. adhere to the policies for fair, unbiased, and respectful behavior as outlined in the Department directive titled "[Protection of Human Rights](#)."

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. It is the responsibility of all Department members to prevent retaliation from occurring, identify and stop retaliation when it does occur, take allegations of retaliation seriously, and encourage individuals to come forward without delay to report acts of retaliation.
- B. Department supervisors will monitor the adherence to the policies established in this directive by all subordinates.
- C. When a Department member **directly observes an act of retaliation by a Department member or receives an allegation of retaliation**, the member will immediately notify a Department supervisor, sworn or civilian, and take any appropriate action to stop any continuing acts of retaliation.

1. Department members need not first report the complaint to their immediate supervisor as delineated in the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)" and may bring an alleged complaint of retaliation to any Department supervisor, including directly reporting the allegation to a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Affairs.
2. The reporting Department member will prepare a To-From-Subject Report, containing the information received, observations made, and any action taken, and submit the report to his or her unit commanding officer before reporting off duty on the day the member becomes aware of the retaliation.

NOTE: Department members may contact a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Affairs to request an alternative reporting method to provide a written summary of the alleged incident.

D. When a Department member **believes that he or she has been a victim of retaliation**, the member will immediately notify a Department supervisor, sworn or civilian, and prepare a To-From-Subject Report describing the incident or acts of retaliation.

1. Department members need not first report the complaint to their immediate supervisor as delineated in the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)" and may bring an alleged complaint of retaliation to any Department supervisor, including directly reporting the allegation to a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Affairs.
2. The reporting Department member will:
 - a. submit the report to his or her unit commanding officer before reporting off duty on the day the member becomes aware of the retaliation, or
 - b. contact a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Affairs to request an alternative reporting method to provide a written summary of the alleged incident.

E. When an act of retaliation by a Department member is directly observed or an allegation is received from any person, the notified supervisor will initiate an investigation, in accordance with the Department directive titled, "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)," including, but not limited to:

1. obtaining a Log Number and preparing an initiation report,
2. ensuring that a To-From-Subject Report is obtained from each Department member having knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the incident prior to the end of his or her tour of duty,
3. notifying the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) of the alleged misconduct, and
4. notifying the involved member's unit commanding officer, if the notified supervisor is not the member's unit commanding officer obtaining a Log Number.

NOTE: If a supervisor determines that alternative reporting or notification methods are necessary for officer safety or to prevent further retaliation or allegations, he or she will contact a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Affairs for guidance and alternative methods.

Fred L. Waller
Interim Superintendent of Police

T23-067 GJD

**PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

ISSUE DATE:	30 June 2022	EFFECTIVE DATE:	30 June 2022
RESCINDS:	05 October 2017 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	02 - Human Rights and Community Partnerships		
CALEA:	Law Enforcement Standards Chapters 1 and 61		

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. sets forth Department policy, procedures, and guidelines governing the human rights of all individuals;
- B. defines the responsibilities of Department members concerning applicable laws;
- C. identifies select federal and state law relative to human rights; and
- D. states the Department policy on the photographing and recording of Department members in the performance of their duties.

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- A. As one of the world's largest cities, Chicago encompasses a variety of communities, each with its own distinctive cultures, lifestyles, customs and challenges. The cosmopolitan nature of the City is further manifested by the diverse ethnic and sociological background of its people. However, all persons in each area of the City share the common need for protection and service through objective and impartial law enforcement.
- B. The recognition of individual dignity is vital in a free society. Since all persons are subject to the law, all persons have the right to dignified treatment under the law. The protection of this right is a fundamental responsibility of the Department and its members. Every Department member is responsible for treating each person with respect, mindful that the person possesses human emotions and needs.
- C. The Chicago Police Department is committed to working with the communities of the City to serve and protect; to safeguard lives and property; to guarantee all persons fair and equal treatment under the law; and to ensure that all persons may enjoy their fundamental rights as human beings consistent with the Department directive titled "Vision, Mission Statement, and Core Values."
- D. The daily interaction of Department members with members of the community presents a unique opportunity to strengthen police-community relations and build trust. In all contacts with the public, members must inspire respect for themselves as individuals and as representatives of the Department by respecting the human rights of the members of the community.
- E. **Procedural Justice and Legitimacy**
 - 1. The Department is committed to the concepts of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy. Department members will, by being aware of their training in trauma-informed techniques, continue the practice of employing the four central principles of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in all interactions with members or the community, with a focus on:
 - a. Giving others a voice (listening);
 - b. Neutrality in decision making;
 - c. Respectful treatment; and

- d. Trustworthiness.
2. When police officers give community members a voice (listen) and are objective and respectful in their decision making, police officers gain the trust of the community.
3. All interactions with members of the public will be conducted with the utmost respect and courtesy and be based on the concepts of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy. During each interaction, Department members will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

III. POLICY

- A. The Chicago Police Department is committed to observing, upholding, and enforcing all laws relating to individual rights. Department members will respect and protect each person's human rights and comply with all laws relating to human rights.
- B. In addition to respect for those human rights prescribed by law, in all contacts and interactions with the public, Department members, both sworn and civilian, will:
 1. interact with all members of the public in an unbiased, fair, and respectful manner.
 2. treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity which is inherently due every person as a human being.
 3. act, speak, and conduct themselves in a courteous, respectful, and professional manner, recognizing their obligation to safeguard life and property, and maintain a courteous, professional attitude.
 4. **not** exhibit a condescending attitude or direct any derogatory terms toward any person in any manner and will not use language or take action intended to taunt or denigrate an individual, including using racist or derogatory language.
 5. when requested, correctly identify themselves by providing their rank, name, and star number (or employee number for civilian members) to any member of the public.
- C. The Chicago Police Department will not tolerate abuse of law enforcement authority. While the Department does recognize the concept of discretion, that discretion must be reasonable, defensible and may not be for an improper purpose.
- D. Department members will adhere to the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "[Investigatory Stop System](#)" when conducting a temporary detention and questioning of a person without an arrest.
- E. The Chicago Police Department prohibits Department members from engaging in any:
 1. illegal discrimination against an individual or group on the basis of any protected class under federal, state, and local law, including race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, or criminal history.
 2. racial profiling or other bias-based policing, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Prohibition Regarding Racial Profiling And Other Bias Based Policing](#)."
 3. intentional transporting, displaying, or leaving an individual in locations where known rivals or enemies live or congregate.
 4. form of retaliation against any Department member or member of the public, including those report misconduct or who cooperate with an investigation into misconduct, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Prohibition of Retaliation](#)."

- a. Department members are reminded that Illinois State Statute 775 ILCS 5/6-101 prohibits retaliation against a person because he or she has opposed that which he or she reasonably and in good faith believes to be unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment in employment, sexual harassment in elementary, secondary, and higher education, or discrimination based on arrest or citizenship status in employment because he or she made a charge, filed a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Act, or because he or she has requested, attempted to request, used, attempted to use a reasonable accommodation as allowed by this Act.
 - b. Department members are reminded that MCC 2-160-100 prohibits retaliation against any individual because such individual has opposed what he or she reasonably and in good faith believes to be an incident of unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment; made a charge, filed a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this Chapter, or requested, attempted to request, used, or attempted to use a public accommodation as allowed in this Chapter.
- F. Department members will permit members of the public to photograph or record law enforcement officers, including sworn Department members, in the performance of their duties in a public place or in circumstances where the law enforcement officer has no reasonable expectation of privacy.
1. 720 ILCS 5/14-2(e) allows any individual, not a law enforcement officer, to record law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties in a public place or in circumstances in which the officer has no reasonable expectation of privacy. A public place includes areas on the public way and locations accessible to the public.
 2. However, Department members may take reasonable action to maintain safety and control, secure crime scenes and accident sites, protect the integrity and confidentiality of investigations, and protect the safety of Department members or others.
- G. Consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "[Complaint and Disciplinary System](#)":
1. Department members have a duty to report allegations of misconduct and will immediately report any observed violations of the policies and procedures established in this directive, including any discrimination, racial profiling, or other bias-based policing, to a Department supervisor consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "[Complaint Initiation and Log Number Investigation Assignment](#)."
 2. any allegations of misconduct or violations of this policy will be reported, initiated, and investigated. Department members are reminded that discipline, up to and including separation from the Department, may be administered for any misconduct or violation of policy.

IV. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE LAW

Department members will ensure compliance with the following laws, statutes, and ordinances:

- A. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."
- NOTE:** Department members will refer to the Department directive titled "[First Amendment Rights](#)" for the Department policy related to the First Amendment and members of the public engaged in First Amendment conduct.
- B. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees protection from unlawful arrest and unreasonable search and seizure to all persons in this country.

- C. Under the United States Code, it is unlawful for any person who is acting under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to willfully subject any inhabitant of any state, territory or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States to different punishments, pains or penalties on account of such inhabitant being an alien or by reasons of his color or race. Violators can be subjected to a fine and/or imprisoned for a term of years or for life ([Title 18, United States Code Annotated, Section 242](#)).
- D. Along with the criminal sanctions mentioned in Item IV-B, violators can be liable to the party injured in civil proceedings ([Title 42, United States Code Annotated, Section 1983](#)).
- E. The Americans with Disabilities Act provides a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities and provides enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities. ([Public Law 101 - 336, Section 2 \[b\]](#)).

NOTE: *Department members will refer to the Department directive titled "[People with Disabilities](#)" for the Department policy on accommodations and interactions involving persons with physical, intellectual, and developmental disabilities.*

- F. The Illinois Human Rights Act secures for all individuals within Illinois the freedom from discrimination *or retaliation* because of his or her race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, order of protection status, marital status, physical or mental disability, military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, or unfavorable discharge from military service in connection with employment, real estate transactions, access to financial credit, and the availability of public accommodations; prevents unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment in employment, elementary, secondary and higher education, discrimination based on citizenship status-employment, and discrimination in connection with real estate transaction based upon familial status. ([Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 775 ILCS 5/1-102](#)).

G. Relevant Ordinances

The below listed provisions of the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance promote the mutual understanding and respect among all who live and work within the City of Chicago and provide that all persons of Chicago will have equal access to public services, including services of the Chicago Police Department, and will be protected in the enjoyment of civil rights. Any behavior which denies equal treatment to any individual because of his or her race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, source of income, credit history, or criminal record or criminal history undermines civil order and deprives persons of the benefits of a free and open society.

1. "Declaration of city policy" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-010](#)).
2. "Definitions" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-020](#)).
3. "Unlawful discriminatory activities designated" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-030](#)).
4. "Sexual harassment" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-040](#)).
5. "Religious beliefs and practices" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-050](#)).
6. "Discriminatory practices-Credit transactions" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-060](#)).
7. "Discriminatory practices-Public accommodations" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-070](#)).
8. "Exemptions for certain religious organizations" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-080](#)).
9. "Violation-Investigation by Commission on Human Relations-Prosecution" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-090](#)).

10. "Retaliation prohibited" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-100](#)).
11. "Construction of chapter provisions" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-110](#)).
12. "Violation-Penalty" (Municipal Code of Chicago, Section [2-160-120](#)).

V. LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY POLICY

- A. The Chicago Police Department will provide professional and courteous police service to all persons, equally and without prejudice and will take reasonable steps to provide timely and meaningful access to police services for all individuals encountered regardless of their ability to speak, read, write, or understand English.
- B. Individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) or individuals with physical, emotional, or developmental disabilities, requiring a Department/police service will be provided interpretation services by the Department free of charge to ensure proper communication exists throughout the duration of the incident. Department members will provide the proper services consistent with the Department directives titled "Limited English Proficiency" and "People with Disabilities."

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS

- A. A documented administrative review of the policies and procedures established in this directive will be conducted by the Department biennially to ensure the Department prohibits discrimination on the basis of any protected class under federal, state, or local law or as outlined in this directive.
 1. The administrative review will include documented Department data on discrimination, such as:
 - a. citizen's complaints and allegations of misconduct associated with discrimination or bias-based policing.
 - b. reports or allegations of violations of the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy.
 - c. other actions associated with the protection of human rights and the prohibitions on discrimination and bias-based policing.
 2. A final report will be submitted to the Office of the Superintendent with the findings and recommended actions, including recommendations for policy, training, or operational modifications.
- B. Policy Review
 1. The Department will review this directive periodically, at minimum every two years, to evaluate whether it provides clear and effective guidance and direction to Department members and is consistent with the current law and the Department's vision, mission, core values, objectives, and practices.
 2. When reviewing and revising this policy, the Department will:
 - a. provide a meaningful opportunity for review by the public and Department members, and
 - b. seek input from members of the community and community-based organizations with relevant knowledge and experience through community engagement efforts.

GLOSSARY

Limited English Proficiency - Designates an individual whose primary language is not English and who may have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. LEP designations are context specific and individuals may have sufficient English proficiency to function in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking, understanding) but lack the skills to function in other situations (e.g., reading, writing).

Racial Profiling or Other Bias-Based Policing — In making law enforcement decisions, including spontaneous law enforcement decisions, Chicago Police Department officers will not use race, ethnicity, age, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, immigration status, homeless status, marital status, parental status, military discharge status, financial status, or lawful source of income to any degree, except that officers may rely on the listed characteristics in a specific suspect description. Routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions include but are not limited to responding to calls for service, interacting with witnesses, conducting investigatory stops, performing searches, initiating traffic stops, issuing citations, making arrests, or performing other law enforcement activities. Department members may rely on age as a factor only when the individual's age is an element of the specific crime or ordinance that the individual is suspected of violating including but not limited to curfew, school absenteeism, and underage consumption of alcohol.

(Items indicated by italics/double underline have been added or revised.)

David O. Brown
Superintendent of Police

18-111 MJC/MWK

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Racial Profiling or Other Bias-Based Policing** - In making routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions, Chicago Police Department officers will not use race, ethnicity, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, immigration status, homeless status, marital status, parental status, military discharge status, financial status, or lawful source of income to any degree, except that officers may rely on the listed characteristics in a specific suspect description. Routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions include but are not limited to responding to calls for service, interacting with witnesses, conducting investigatory stops, initiating traffic stops, issuing citations, making arrests, or performing other law enforcement activities.
2. **Limited English Proficiency (LEP)** - Designates an individual whose primary language is not English and who may have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. LEP designations are context specific and individuals may have sufficient English proficiency to function in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking, understanding) but lack the skills to function in other situations (e.g., reading, writing).
3. **Interpretation** - The act of listening to or reading a communication in one language and orally converting it to another language while retaining the same meaning.

ADDENDA:

1. G02-01-01 - Criminal Investigations of Drug or Alcohol Abuse Patients
2. G02-01-02 - Testing for HIV Status, Disclosure of HIV Status, Discrimination Against Individuals Based on HIV Status
3. G02-01-03 - Interactions with Transgender, Intersex, and Gender Nonconforming (TIGN) Individuals
4. G02-01-04 - Homeless Bill of Rights
5. G02-01-05 - Religious Interactions

**VEHICLE TOWING AND RELOCATION OPERATIONS**

ISSUE DATE:	29 October 2014	EFFECTIVE DATE:	01 November 2014
RESCINDS:	01 January 2012 version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	07 - Processing Property		
CALEA:			

I. PURPOSE

- A. This directive:
1. outlines Department policy, procedures, and responsibilities relating to vehicle towing operations.
 2. classifies types of vehicle towing operations.
 3. continues the Vehicle Tow Report (CPD-11.413), which includes a "Respondent" copy to be given to the person in control of the vehicle being towed.
 4. continues procedures for towing at Midway and O'Hare Airports.
- B. Department members will refer to the Special Order entitled "[Vehicle Towing and Relocation Operations](#)" for additional procedures for the processing of vehicles.

II. POLICY

The Department will enforce all ordinances and statutes which authorize towing, relocating, and disposing of vehicles located on the public way, within legal guidelines. Members will cooperate and assist other City departments and authorized private towing agencies during emergency and non-emergency operations while continuing to provide essential police services.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The Department of Streets and Sanitation (S&S):
1. is charged with the responsibility to remove or authorize the removal of vehicles from any public way to an authorized auto pound, Department garage, or relocation site(s).
 2. utilizes private contractors to assist in towing vehicles from City streets. Organizations engaged in towing for the City of Chicago and their tow drivers will comply with all State statutes and City ordinances.
 3. has its own departmental "Vehicle Tow Reports" and "Relocation Reports." In addition, S&S personnel are authorized to issue Violation Notices to vehicles found in violation of City ordinances prior to being towed or relocated from the location. S&S is empowered by the City to use its own forms when towing or relocating vehicles.
- NOTE:** Department members will not duplicate the efforts of S&S by completing Chicago Police Department forms once the appropriate reports have been completed by S&S.
4. will enter relocated vehicle information into computer terminals as part of their responsibilities, when working independent of the Chicago Police Department.

- B. It is the policy of the Department of Streets and Sanitation that a vehicle subject to tow on City property will be towed once it is moved from the original location where it was parked. In situations where Department members are called to a scene to resolve a difference of opinion between a member of the public and a tow truck driver, Department members are to inform the complainant that once a vehicle is moved from the original location where the vehicle was parked, the tow will be completed.
- C. Tows are provided by the Department of Streets and Sanitation (S&S) or its authorized towing agents twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Requests for tows will be serviced in accordance with priorities established by the Chicago Police Department.
- D. City-authorized towing vehicles will display a color coded sign that is clearly marked: CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND SANITATION, POLICE TOWING.
- E. City-authorized tow truck drivers will:
 - 1. carry an authorization card, when towing, that corresponds with the signs displayed on their tow trucks. This card authorizes the presenter to collect the Vehicle Tow and Vehicle Impoundment/Seizure Reports from the "Tow" basket in district stations.

NOTE: The baskets have been provided by S&S, and will be clearly marked: CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND SANITATION, POLICE TOWING.
 - 2. only tow vehicles to authorized designated auto pounds, unless prior approval is authorized by S&S (e.g. tow the vehicle to the district station or other designated auto pound).
 - 3. **not** relocate vehicles unless an emergency has been declared by the City.
 - 4. **not** tow vehicles:
 - a. that do not have a Vehicle Tow or Vehicle Impoundment/Seizure Report.
 - b. that have not been assigned an S&S towing number by OEMC.
 - c. until the report is approved by the appropriate supervisor and is deposited in the district station "Tow" basket.
 - 5. **not** be allowed to make private tows, such as assisting stranded motorists, while displaying the City of Chicago tow signs.

IV. TOW PROCEDURES

- A. Department members requesting a vehicle tow will:
 - 1. first establish if the vehicle is stolen or wanted for investigation in connection with a crime and is needed for further investigation by requesting a vehicle check via the OEMC dispatcher or, if equipped, with a portable data terminal (PDT). When it is determined that a vehicle is:
 - a. wanted for investigation, the assigned member will ensure that the vehicle is not touched or moved until the appropriate investigative unit is notified and instructions are received regarding the processing and towing of the vehicle.
 - b. stolen and the vehicle is not to be held for an investigation, the Department member assigned will follow the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "[Vehicle Theft and Wanted Vehicle Procedures](#)."
 - 2. follow the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled:
 - a. "[Impoundment of Vehicles for Municipal Code Violations](#)" when encountering incidents relative to impoundment of vehicles for municipal code violations.
 - b. "[Seizure and Forfeiture of Vehicles, Vessel, and Aircraft](#)" when encountering incidents relative to the seizure of vehicles subject to forfeiture.

- c. ["Repossessions"](#) when encountering incidents relative to repossessions of vehicles.
- 3. in addition to other necessary reports, complete a Vehicle Tow Report (CPD-11.413). When completing the report, requesting members will:
 - a. select only one vehicle tow classification.
 - b. complete all the information requested by the report. A computer check of the vehicles VIN must be completed and the information recorded in the appropriate spaces.
 - c. document, with specificity, the circumstances that support the request for the vehicle tow in the narrative section.
 - d. attest to the information contained in the report by signing and placing their star number on the Vehicle Tow Report.

NOTE: Department members will not be required to complete a Vehicle Tow Report when a vehicle is subject to impoundment or seizure and a Vehicle Impoundment/Seizure Report has been completed.

- 4. not operate a vehicle to be towed unless **a situation dictates its relocation prior to towing**. A member of a two-person unit may drive the vehicle to their district of assignment, district of arrest, or other police facility, as appropriate.
 - a. A Department member may operate the vehicle to be towed without the owner's consent when a situation dictates its relocation.
 - b. A vehicle will be parked and locked in a police facility parking lot or within close proximity of the facility where it can be legally, safely, and continuously parked.
 - c. Department members will refrain from driving vehicles that present a safety hazard to themselves or members of the public (e.g., vehicles with a peeled or stripped column, anti-theft alarms that may cut off the engine, inadequate brakes, bald tires, transmission problems).
- 5. request a tow via OEMC to have the vehicle towed to a holding facility controlled by the City of Chicago or its agents, and:
 - a. provide the OEMC dispatcher with the year, make, model, VIN, and state license plate number.
 - b. indicate whether the vehicle will "roll" (either two front or two rear wheels have inflated tires) or must be towed using a "flatbed" tow truck.
 - c. obtain an S&S towing number from the dispatcher. The S&S towing number will be recorded on the Vehicle Tow Report in the box provided.

NOTE: The S&S towing number will be in addition to any required Records Division (RD) number, if applicable.

- 6. attach the vehicle keys and fob to the Vehicle Tow Report for all vehicles being towed for **hold for investigation and confidential VIN checks only**.
 - a. Department members will attach the vehicle keys using a sealed, small Evidence Envelope (CPD-33.101), indicating the following information:
 - (1) Records Division (RD) number.
 - (2) Date of the tow.
 - (3) Vehicle information including the year, make, model, color, and license plate or vehicle identification number, as available.

- b. Department members will only attach the vehicle's keys or alarm/remote key fobs to the report. Other keys not associated with the operation or security of the towed vehicle (e.g., house key, locker keys) will be returned to the person authorized to possess the keys.
 - c. **ALL OTHER VEHICLE TOWS WILL NOT HAVE THE VEHICLE KEY(S) ATTACHED TO THE VEHICLE TOW REPORT.** The requesting member will ensure that keys pertaining to the vehicle are returned to the person authorized to possess the keys, (a registered owner, authorized or designated driver) or are inventoried accordingly.
7. remove and inventory personal property found within the vehicle. If keys are in the vehicle, personal property within a locked glove compartment or trunk will be removed and inventoried. The property inventory number will be indicated on the Vehicle Tow Report. In situations where personal property is discovered in a vehicle that has been towed into an auto pound, OEMC will dispatch a vehicle from the district where the auto pound is located to inventory the property in accordance with the Department directive entitled "[Processing Property Under Department Control](#)."
- NOTE:** Department members will contact the Evidence and Recovered Property Section for technical advice (24 hours) prior to towing a vehicle that contains perishable goods, such as meats or produce.
8. obtain the approval of the appropriate supervisor on the Vehicle Tow Report and:
 - a. give the "Respondent" copy to the person in control of the vehicle.

NOTE: When towing a parked vehicle, submit the "Respondent" with the "Requesting Unit" copy.
 - b. for hold for investigation and confidential VIN checks, submit Vehicle Tow Report and vehicle keys and fob to the district station supervisor who will ensure safe keeping until arrival of tow truck driver.
 - c. for all other tows, place the "Tow Truck Driver" and "Requesting Unit" copy of the Vehicle Tow Report in the Streets and Sanitation "Tow" Basket.

NOTE: Upon their arrival, tow truck drivers will sign the Vehicle Tow Report and leave the "Requesting Unit" copy of the report in the basket for use by district review personnel.
- B. When notified by the district station supervisor that the S&S tow truck driver is at the station and prepared to complete a tow for hold for investigation or confidential VIN check, the assigned member will report to the district station and:
 1. receive a Department issued zip tie from the district station supervisor,
 2. escort the Streets & Sanitation tow truck driver to the location of the towed vehicle,
 3. upon arrival to the location of towed vehicle, zip tie the vehicle keys and fob to the vehicle steering wheel, leaving the vehicle unlocked.
- C. OEMC dispatchers will enter immediate tow data into the computer in accordance with existing procedures.
- D. District desk personnel will:
 1. place the marked "Tow" basket, provided by S&S, in a location accessible to Department members and tow drivers.
 2. provide S&S dispatchers, (who will call via PAX) the correct number of original Vehicle Tow Reports in the tow basket at the desk. Tow truck drivers are not authorized to ascertain this same information.

3. verify the identity of the responding tow truck driver by examining their authorization card.

E. District Station Supervisor will ensure that:

1. Vehicle Tow Reports are filled out completely, reviewed for accuracy, and, if appropriate, approved prior to the vehicle being towed.
2. approved Vehicle Tow Reports are deposited in the marked "Tow" basket located in the district station.
3. desk personnel provide S&S dispatchers the correct number of Vehicle Tow Reports in the basket.
4. the tow truck driver retrieves the Vehicle Tow Report from the district station, signs the report, and leaves the "Requesting Unit" copy at the desk.
5. vehicles that are gone on arrival (GOA) are processed accordingly.
6. Vehicle Tow Reports indicating "Hold - Confidential VIN Check" or "Hold for Investigation-Wanted Vehicle" have the vehicle keys and fob attached and secured until the arrival of the tow truck driver.
7. upon arrival of the S&S tow truck driver to tow a vehicle for hold for investigation or confidential VIN check, ensure an available unit is assigned to escort the tow truck driver to the location of the towed vehicle and upon arrival to the location of towed vehicle, zip tie the vehicle keys and fob to the vehicle steering wheel, with Department issued zip tie, leaving the vehicle unlocked.

F. In the event OEMC is notified that a vehicle to be towed is gone on arrival (GOA), OEMC will dispatch the unit which requested the tow to the scene. If that unit is not available, the nearest available unit will be dispatched to the scene.

1. Upon verification of the GOA, the assigned member will prepare a Supplementary Report if the vehicle had been previously reported stolen or was involved in an incident requiring a case report. The assigned member will:
 - a. obtain the RD number and the S&S towing number from the OEMC dispatcher, the original Vehicle Tow Report available from the tow truck driver if they are still on the scene, or the district copy available at the district station.
 - b. record the required information and particulars of the GOA on the Supplementary Report indicating one copy to the Auto Desk.
 - c. indicate GOA in the narrative section of the Vehicle Tow Report, and notify the OEMC dispatcher to cancel the tow request.
2. Upon verification of the GOA, **and no case report applies**, the assigned member will indicate GOA in the narrative section of the Vehicle Tow Report, and notify the OEMC dispatcher to cancel the tow request.
3. The assigned member will submit all GOA reports to their district station supervisor.

G. Tow of an Arrestee's Vehicle

1. A vehicle related to an arrest will be towed if the vehicle has evidentiary value; the vehicle cannot be safely driven to the detention facility by authorized police personnel; the vehicle cannot be legally, securely, and continuously parked at the scene of the arrest; or the arrestee does not authorize another person to take control of the vehicle. **An intoxicated person will not be permitted to take control of the vehicle at any time.**

NOTE: Department members will indicate the appropriate violation on the Vehicle Tow Report.

2. Vehicles related to an arrest that are subject to impoundment or seizure will be processed in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Department directives entitled "[Impoundment of Vehicles for Municipal Code Violations](#)" and "[Seizure and Forfeiture of Vehicles, Vessels, and Aircraft](#)."

NOTE: Department members will indicate the appropriate violation on the Vehicle Impound/Seizure Report.

3. Department members will indicate on the Arrest Report:
 - a. the disposition of the vehicle (e.g., towed, impounded, seized), and
 - b. the vehicle descriptors including the year, make, model, license plate number, and VIN, when available.
4. A request for a tow will be canceled if the arrestee is released on bail unless the vehicle is being held for investigation, being seized, impounded under a Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC), or held pursuant to [625 ILCS 5/4-203](#), which provides for a six-hour impoundment of a vehicle when a driver is arrested for violation of [625 ILCS 11-501](#) (Driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination of both).
 - a. It is the district station supervisor's responsibility to ensure that the Vehicle Tow Report is still in the "Tow" basket prior to releasing the vehicle. A notation in the narrative section of the Vehicle Tow Report will be made that the vehicle was released to the arrestee and the tow was canceled. **The violation must be listed on the tow report.**
 - b. The district station supervisor will notify the OEMC dispatcher to cancel the tow request with S&S or its authorized towing agent. The S & S towing number and R.D. number, if applicable, will be given to the OEMC dispatcher.

H. Abandoned Vehicles

1. When OEMC receives complaints or inquiries from members of the public relating to abandoned autos, OEMC will ask the caller for the license plate number or the VIN number, if available, to establish whether it is stolen. If:
 - a. the abandoned auto is reported stolen, OEMC will assign a district field unit to investigate further.
 - b. it is determined that the vehicle is abandoned or the caller has no vehicle information available, OEMC will transfer the caller to the "311" Non-Emergency City Service Request Telephone Number.
2. When responding to complaints (e.g. on view, beat community meetings, OEMC assignment, etc.) of abandoned autos, Department members will first establish if the abandoned auto is stolen. If the abandoned vehicle is:
 - a. stolen, prepare and submit the appropriate case reports and request a tow, if necessary, in accordance with the procedures established in the Department directive entitled "[Vehicle Theft and Wanted Vehicle Procedures](#)."
 - b. not stolen, members will complete a City Service Request ([CPD-21.208](#)) and submit the completed form to the community policing office.

NOTE:

The Department no longer handles abandoned autos. Members are not to complete a Vehicle Tow Report for abandoned autos. When it becomes necessary to remove an abandoned auto from the public way, a City Service Request will be completed as outlined in the Department directive entitled "[Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy \(CAPS\)](#)." Members will still be responsible for ascertaining if the abandoned auto is stolen and completing the appropriate case reports if it is established that the abandoned auto is indeed stolen.

I. Hazard Tows

Department members will classify an apparently abandoned vehicle as a hazard tow only if there is a clear and present danger to the safety of the community or the vehicle is obstructing traffic flow other than a traffic crash. When towing a vehicle as a hazard, Department members will follow the procedures established in Item IV-A of this directive.

J. Overnight parking prohibitions:

1. The Municipal Code of Chicago, [9-64-060](#), which prohibits overnight parking on designated streets will be strictly enforced. The City overnight parking ban along certain arterial routes becomes effective every year from 01 December through 01 April between the hours of 0300 and 0700 hours.
2. When assigned, Department members will first verify the license plates or VIN numbers to establish if the vehicles are reported stolen. If the vehicles are not reported stolen, the members will issue a Violation Notice citation to those vehicles in violation of the overnight parking ban within their respective districts.
3. District station supervisor on the second watch will telephone the office of the Chief, Bureau of Patrol, between 0700 and 0730 hours daily (except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) to report the number of Violation Notice citations issued during the previous first watch. The Monday report will include information for Saturday and Sunday activity. Whenever a holiday occurs, the report will be due on the first business day after the holiday.
4. The Chief, Bureau of Patrol, will designate a member of their staff to act as a liaison with S&S regarding towing operations. This member will call S&S prior to 0800 hours daily (except Saturday and Sunday) to receive the total number of tows.
5. The Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) will notify the district station supervisors in each of the affected districts as to the locations where towing operations will be in effect.

K. Emergency snow tow procedures for designated snow routes will be enforced after more than two inches of snow has fallen as outlined in the Department directive entitled "[Emergency Snow Plan Operations](#)."

V. TOW PROCEDURES AT O'HARE AND MIDWAY AIRPORTS

- A. For vehicles that have a Vehicle Tow Report completed and the owner arrives on the scene prior to the lifting of the vehicle by the tow truck, the vehicle must be released to the owner, who must immediately move the vehicle.
- B. If a tow report is completed by an S & S employee and the owner returns to the scene **before** the vehicle has been moved from the original location where it was parked, the driver must request an S & S supervisor to determine to release or tow the vehicle.
- C. If a Vehicle Tow Report is completed by a Department member, and the owner returns to the scene **before** the vehicle has been moved from the original location where it was parked, the original requestor or their supervisor will make a determination to release or tow the vehicle.

(Items indicated by italics/double underline were revised.)

14-088 RWN

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Vehicle Towing** - The towing of vehicles involved in certain Chicago Municipal Code violations, such as, violation of tow signs, overnight parking ban and designated snow routes.

ADDENDA:

1. G07-03-01 - Vehicle Relocation Procedures

**RESPONDING TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING CITIZENSHIP STATUS**

ISSUE DATE:	17 July 2026	EFFECTIVE DATE:	17 July 2026
RESCINDS:	18 September 2025 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	06 - Processing Persons		
CALEA:	Law Enforcement Standards Chapter 1		

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. continues the procedures for responding to incidents involving citizenship status delineated in the Welcoming City Ordinance, Title 2-173 of the Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC).
- B. continues the Immigration Detainer/Administrative Warrant Log ([CPD-31.110](#)).
- C. continues the Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report ([CPD-21.340](#)).
- D. introduces additional Department's response procedures for incidents involving federal enforcement of civil immigration law consistent with the "Ice on Notice" Executive Order (2026-01), including:
 1. documenting the incident on body-worn camera,
 2. rendering medical aid to injured persons, and
 3. reporting requirements to document apparent violations of law by members of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to federal law, the enforcement of immigration law generally rests with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and not with the state and local police.

III. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this directive, the following definitions apply:

- A. "Administrative warrant" means an immigration warrant of arrest, order to detain or release aliens, notice of custody determination, notice to appear, removal order, warrant of removal, or any other document that can form the basis for an individual's arrest or detention for a civil immigration enforcement purpose, non-limiting examples of which include Form I-200 "Warrant for the Arrest of Alien," Form I-205 "Warrant of Removal/Deportation," any predecessor or successor form, and all wants, hits, or requests contained in the "Immigration Violator File" of the FBI's National Crime Information Center database. This definition does not include a criminal warrant issued upon a judicial determination of probable cause, and in compliance with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 6, of the Illinois Constitution.
- B. "Immigration detainer" means a request by ICE to a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency to provide notice of release or maintain custody of an individual based on an alleged violation of a civil immigration law, non-limiting examples of which include detainers issued pursuant to Sections 1226 or 1357 of Title 8 of the United States Code or Sections 287.7 or 236.1 of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Form I-247A "Immigration Detainer - Notice of Action" and any predecessor or successor form.

- C. The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) protects the United States against threats. Its wide-ranging duties include aviation security, border control, emergency response, and cyber security. Agencies within DHS include the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) and U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP). Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) are components of ICE.
- D. "Immigration agent" means any person tasked with the enforcement of civil immigration law employed by ICE ERO, HSI, CBP, or any successor agencies.
- E. "Immigration agency" means an agency tasked with enforcement of federal civil immigration laws including ICE ERO, HSI, CBP, or any successor agencies.
- F. "Contact information" means any information that assists in contacting an individual, including, but not limited to, telephone numbers, social media identifiers, electronic mail addresses, or home or work addresses.

IV. POLICY

- A. Department members will provide police service to all persons in the City of Chicago, regardless of their citizenship or immigration status.
- B. Department members will not utilize threats of deportation, or engage in verbal abuse of any person based upon the person's or the person's family members' actual or perceived citizenship or immigration status.
- C. Department members will **not** participate in civil immigration enforcement operations or assist the civil enforcement of federal immigration law.

EXCEPTION: This does **not** preclude Department members from responding and taking police action should a contemporaneous public safety concern arise or in response to alleged violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes or Municipal Code of Chicago.

- D. The Department will **not** enter into an agreement under Section 1357(g) of Title 8 of the United States Code or any other provision of federal law that permits state or local governmental entities to enforce federal civil immigration law.
- E. The Department will **not** enter into or renew any agreement providing direct access to any electronic database or other data-sharing platform maintained by the Department or otherwise provide direct access to such database, to any federal agency if the Department determines that the purpose of such access is for the enforcement of civil immigration law.
- F. Department members will **not** stop, arrest, detain, or continue to detain a person:
 - 1. solely on the belief that the person has committed a civil immigration violation or is not legally present in the United States.
 - 2. based upon an administrative warrant, including but not limited to, those entered into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database, successor database, or similar database maintained by the United States.
 - 3. based upon an immigration detainer.
- G. Department members will **not** :
 - 1. permit immigration agents access to a person being detained by, or in custody of, the Department or a Department member, including by telephone.
 - 2. permit immigration agents to use Department facilities for investigative interviews or other investigative purpose.
 - 3. while on duty, expend time responding to an immigration agency's inquiry or communicating with an immigration agency regarding a person's custody status, release date, or contact information.

NOTE: Department members are only authorized to communicate with immigration agencies to clarify whether any matter involves enforcement based solely on a violation of a civil immigration law (MCC 2-173-020(a)(3)). Department members will **not** participate in civil immigration enforcement operations or assist the civil enforcement of federal immigration law.

4. transfer any person into ICE custody for the sole purpose of civil immigration enforcement.
5. request, maintain, or share the citizenship or immigration status of any person unless such disclosure has been authorized in writing by the individual to whom such information pertains, or if such individual is a minor or is otherwise not legally competent, by such individual's parent or guardian.

NOTE: The prohibition in Item IV-G-5 does not apply when required by statute, federal regulation, court order, or a lawfully issued judicial warrant (MCC 2-173-030(a)).

6. set up a traffic perimeter or provide on-site support to assist a civil immigration enforcement operation.

NOTE: This does not preclude Department members from responding and taking police action should a contemporaneous public safety concern arise or in response to alleged violations of the Illinois Compiled Statutes or Municipal Code of Chicago.

- H. The Department will cooperate with those who report crimes, regardless of whether such report is made by a witness or a victim, and regardless of the citizenship or nation of origin of the reporter. Upon receiving a request for completion of a law enforcement certification form or statement required by federal immigration law certifying that a person is a victim of qualifying criminal activity, Department members will follow the procedures delineated in the Department directive titled "[T Visa and U Visa Nonimmigrant Status Certification](#)."
- I. Where presentation of an Illinois driver's license or identification card is accepted as adequate evidence of identity, presentation of a photo identity document issued by the person's nation of origin, such as a driver's license, passport, or matricula consular (consulate-issued document) will be accepted and will not subject the person to a higher level of scrutiny or different treatment than if the person had provided an Illinois driver's license or identification card (MCC 2-173-040(b)).

V. PROCEDURES

- A. If the Department receives a call for service or responds to an incident that indicates or includes a request from an immigration or other law enforcement agency to provide assistance with a civil immigration enforcement operation, the responding Department member will:
 1. request a supervisor from the district of occurrence to respond to the scene.
 2. consistent with the Department directive titled "[Body Worn Cameras](#)":
 - a. activate their Body-Worn Camera to record the incident and any other law-enforcement-related activities, and
 - b. flag the BWC recording of the incident for retention in Evidence.com, including any use of force, detentions, injuries, or other federal law-enforcement activity.
 3. relay any information on observed federal enforcement activities to the on-scene Street Deputy or WOL, who will ensure that the information is documented by the district commander of the district of occurrence in the Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report ([CPD-21.340](#)) completed for the incident.

4. consistent with the Department directive titled "[Preliminary Investigations](#)," once the scene is safe and as soon as reasonably practical, whenever a person is determined to be injured, complains of injury, or requests medical attention:
 - a. request appropriate medical aid for the injured person by contacting emergency medical services from the Chicago Fire Department via the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).
 - b. render medical aid to injured persons consistent with their Department training, including Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART).
- B. The notified supervisor from the district of occurrence will respond to the scene, assume command and oversight of the incident, and will notify:
 1. the watch operations lieutenant (WOL) of the district of occurrence, who will respond to the scene,
 2. the district commander of the district of occurrence, and
 3. CPIC, who will immediately notify the on-duty Street Deputy to respond to the scene.

REMINDER: The responding supervisor will assume command and oversight of the scene until relieved by a higher-ranking supervisor from district law enforcement or the Street Deputy.
- C. The notified Street Deputy and WOL **will respond to the scene** and:
 1. determine the appropriate on-scene police actions and Department response.
 2. determine if the request is to assist in the enforcement of civil immigration law.
 3. identify the federal supervisory officer on the scene. If no supervisory officer is present, request the on-scene response by a federal supervisory officer.
 4. activate their Body-Worn Camera to record the identification of the federal supervisory officer on the scene, including any refusals or requests for supervisory verification.

NOTE: The on-scene Street Deputy and WOL will ensure all on-scene Department members are complying with the Department directive titled "[Body Worn Cameras](#)," including recording law-enforcement-related activities.

 5. ensure that any information on the identification of the federal supervisory officer on the scene and observed federal enforcement activities are documented by the district commander of the district of occurrence in the Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report ([CPD-21.340](#)) completed for the incident.
- D. If the WOL or Street Deputy determines that the request is to assist in the enforcement of civil immigration law, the WOL or Street Deputy will decline the request and notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of the request for assistance with civil immigration enforcement and the declination.
- E. If the WOL or Street Deputy determines that the request is not to assist in the enforcement of civil immigration law, the responding on-scene supervisor will ensure that appropriate police action is taken.
- F. If an investigation reveals an individual is the subject of:
 1. an administrative warrant or immigration detainer that is based solely on a violation of an administrative immigration law and:
 - a. is not in custody, Department members will **NOT** take the subject into custody for the administrative warrant.

- b. is in custody for an unrelated charge, Department members will:
 - (1) **NOT** enforce the administrative warrant.
 - (2) indicate the presence and non-enforcement of the administrative warrant in the narrative of the Arrest Report.
2. a criminal warrant, Department members will take the individual into custody and process him or her in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Department directives titled "[Non-Traffic Arrest Warrant Procedures](#)" and "[Processing Persons Under Department Control](#)."

VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. A Department member receiving a request from an immigration agency via OEMC will follow the procedures outlined in Item V of this directive.
- B. **Immigration Detainers and Administrative Warrants**
 1. Members of the Administrative Support Division who receive an immigration detainer or administrative warrant will note the receipt on the Immigration Detainer/Administrative Warrant Log (CPD-31.110). The Director, Administrative Support Division, will ensure that this Log is forwarded to the commanding officer, Strategic Initiatives Division, on a quarterly basis.
 2. Any other Department member receiving an immigration detainer or administrative warrant from an immigration agency will submit an Information Report via the Automated Information Report System, consistent with the Department directive titled "[Information Reporting System](#)" with the category of "Receipt of Immigration Detainer/Administrative Warrant." The Information Report will include:
 - a. the date that the immigration detainer or administrative warrant was received; and
 - b. the file number and subject's information including name, date of birth, and sex.
- C. **Reporting Conduct of Members of a Federal Immigration or Other Federal Law-Enforcement Agency.**
 1. Any Department member receiving information from a member of the public regarding conduct by members of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency during a civil immigration enforcement or other law-enforcement operation that constitutes apparent violations of state or local law will:
 - a. notify their immediate supervisor of the incident.
 - b. preserve any identified evidence consistent with the Department directive titled "[Processing Property Under Department Control](#)."
 - c. complete an Information Report via the Automated Information Report System consistent with the Department directive titled "[Information Reporting System](#)" with the category of "**Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement.**" The Information Report will include:
 - (1) the date, time, and location of the apparent violation of law by federal law enforcement incident;
 - (2) any identifiers of the involved federal law enforcement agency or personnel;
 - (3) any complainant and witness information, including contact information; and
 - (4) a description of the allegation or information provided by the complainant or witnesses.

NOTE: Department members will continue to respond and document incidents consistent with the Department directive titled "[Preliminary Investigations](#)" when there is an allegation of criminal activity or other violations of the law by a member of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency that occurs outside of their law-enforcement responsibilities or a civil immigration enforcement operation.

- d. immediately upon the submission of the Information Report as outlined above in Item VI-C-1-c of this directive:
 - (1) provide the Information Report number to the member of the public reporting the conduct of members of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency.
 - (2) notify the watch operations lieutenant (WOL) of the district of occurrence to review and approve the submitted Information Report.
- e. when directed by the watch operations lieutenant of the district of occurrence, complete the appropriate Case: Incident Report consistent with the Incident Reporting Guide ([CPD-63.451](#)) and any other applicable Department directives, and:
 - (1) provide the Case Report number (RD number) and a completed Victim Information Notice ([CPD-11.383](#)) consistent with the Department directive titled "[Preliminary Investigations](#)" to the member of the public reporting the conduct of members of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency, and
 - (2) make the appropriate immediate notifications consistent with the Department directive titled "[Preliminary Investigations: Required Immediate Notifications](#)."
- 2. Upon the notification of the submitted Information Report as outlined in Item VI-C-1-d of this directive, the WOL of the district of occurrence will immediately review the submitted Information Report to make a determination of whether the facts and evidence related to the incident require any further immediate actions by the Department.
 - a. If the incident described involved a death, shooting, act of violence, felony offense, or any other incident that requires immediate Department action or a notification for follow-up investigation by Bureau of Detectives personnel, ensure the appropriate Case: Incident Report is completed consistent with the Incident Reporting Guide ([CPD-63.451](#)) and any other applicable Department directives.
 - (1) The WOL of the district of occurrence will review and, when appropriate, approve the submitted Case: Incident Report consistent with the existing Department directives.
 - (2) Incidents reported on a Case: Incident Report will continue to be investigated and referred to the Cook County States Attorney consistent with the existing Department directives.
 - b. If the incident described involved any other offense, ensure that the information is evaluated and, when appropriate, acted upon consistent with the Department directive titled "[Information Reporting System](#)."
- 3. The notified Department supervisor will:
 - a. respond to the scene if it is determined that on-scene supervisory response is necessary.
 - b. ensure that any appropriate reports are completed and any notifications are made consistent with the requirements of this directive and any other applicable Department directives.

- c. ensure collection and preservation of evidence relating to the incident consistent with the Department directive titled "[Processing Property Under Department Control](#)."
4. Information Reports completed for "**Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement**" will be reviewed by the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) consistent with the Department directive titled "[Information Reporting System](#)" and forwarded to the district of occurrence Review Office. The assigned district review officer will:
 - a. review the forwarded Information Report and, when appropriate, ensure the information acted upon consistent with the Department directive titled "[Information Reporting System](#)."
 - b. submit their review of the Information Report, and when applicable any other completed Department report, to the watch operations lieutenant (WOL) in the district of occurrence for review and approval.
5. The notified Bureau of Detectives personnel will continue to respond to incident notifications and investigate incidents reported on a Case: Incident Report consistent with existing Department and Bureau of Detectives directives, including but not limited to the Department directive titled "[Felony Review by Cook County State's Attorney](#)."
- D. **Reporting Incidents Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agencies.** The district commander of the district of occurrence will complete an Incident Involving Outside Law Enforcement Agency report ([CPD-21.340](#)) at the conclusion of the incident.
 1. The report will be completed and submitted for review by the end of the tour of duty following the day of the incident.
 2. The report will include a summary of the incident, including but not limited to the outside law enforcement agency and contact information, the Department's response to the incident, and any guidance or recommendations provided to responding members to improve future responses to similar incidents.
 3. In the absence of an on-scene response from the district commander of the district of occurrence, the on-duty Street Deputy who responded to the scene will complete the report.
- E. The Strategic Initiatives Division will:
 1. issue a quarterly report consistent with the reporting requirement of the Welcoming City Ordinance (MCC 2-173-069).
 2. to the extent permitted by law, publicly report aggregated data regarding incidents in which Department members completed an Information Report with the category of "**Apparent Violation of Law by Federal Law Enforcement**" to document receiving information from a member of the public regarding conduct by members of a federal immigration or other federal law-enforcement agency **during a civil immigration enforcement or other law-enforcement operation** that constitutes apparent violations of state or local law.

(Items indicated by italics/double underline were added or revised.)

Authenticated by MWK

Fred L. Waller
Interim Superintendent of Police

26-054 mwk

Training and Support Group

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LARGE STREET GATHERINGS

The purpose of this bulletin is to remind Department members of procedures when encountering large street gatherings.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A Police Computer-Aided Dispatch (PCAD) event type is used to document Department members' encounters and interactions with large street gatherings.

This PCAD event type will:

- ▶ Be used to record incidents where Department members on-view large street gathering (planned or spontaneous) that could potentially pose public safety concerns.
- ▶ Require a notification to and assignment of a Department field supervisor from the district of occurrence and will be closed using the appropriate incident alpha-numeric code or Records Division (RD) number.

The "Disturbance - Large Gathering" PCAD event type will not be used for protests, marches, or other organized demonstrations. Department members will continue to follow existing procedures for these events.

PROCEDURES

Consistent with the Department Notice D19-03 "**Large Street Gatherings**," Any Department member encountering a large street gathering that could potentially pose public safety concerns will:

- ▶ Notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) and request the creation of a PCAD Event for "Disturbance - Large Gathering."
- ▶ Provide the OEMC dispatcher with the following information:
 - ❖ Location and location type (e.g., park, street, private property).
 - ❖ Type of gathering, if known, and an estimate of the crowd size.
 - ❖ Identification of any unlawful actions or potential public safety concerns.

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- ▶ Request the assignment of a supervisor from the district of occurrence.
- ▶ Assess the situation and determine if any immediate police actions are necessary to prevent an imminent threat to public safety.

Unless there is an imminent threat to public safety, Department members will not move to disperse any large street gathering without the approval of a supervisor from the district of occurrence and any necessary additional personnel support units.

OEMC

- ▶ Upon notification and creation of the PCAD event, the dispatcher will:
 - ❖ Assign a supervisor and a field unit from the district of occurrence (if not the requester).
 - ❖ Notify the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) with the pertinent details related to the large gathering.

RESPONDING FIELD UNIT

The responding field unit from the district of occurrence will:

- ▶ Determine the location of and make contact with the first responding officers.
- ▶ Assess the situation by:
 - ❖ Attempting to identify the organizer and any permits on Department reporting applications (e.g., Jaspersoft Reports)
 - ❖ Attempting to determine if the gathering is pre-planned or a spontaneous event.
 - ❖ Determining if there is a likelihood that the gathering may pose public safety concerns or escalate to unlawful behavior.
 - ❖ Identifying if there is an imminent threat to the public or officers.

Unless there is an imminent threat to public safety, Department members will not move to disperse any large street gathering without approval of a supervisor from the district of occurrence and any necessary additional personnel and support units.

SUPERVISOR

The responding supervisor from the district of occurrence will:

- ▶ Assess the information provided by the on-scene units to determine:
 - ❖ The level of on-scene supervisory response required.
 - ❖ If any immediate police action is required.

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- ❖ If the current police presence is sufficient or are additional resources or actions needed.
- ▶ Make a determination and the appropriate assignments to mitigate possible public safety concerns:
 - ❖ **Roving "Special Attention"** - advise the appropriate beats.
 - ❖ **Assigned unit remains on-scene to monitor** - assigned beat continues to monitor, assess, and report changes of conditions to the supervisor.
 - ❖ **Additional resources are necessary** - request the appropriate unit/district resources to supplement the assigned unit and remain on the scene to monitor situation.
 - ❖ **Immediate dispersal** - take the appropriate actions and remain on the scene to monitor the situation.
- ▶ Notify the watch operations lieutenant of the district of occurrence of the gathering and course of action taken.
- ▶ Continually assess the gathering during the tour of duty and adjust the response as appropriate.
- ▶ Notify the oncoming watch supervisors if the gathering is still ongoing and the course of action taken.
- ▶ Ensure the "Disturbance - Large Gathering PCAD" event is closed with the appropriate disposition.

IN THE EVENT A DISPERSAL IS REQUIRED

Pursuant to G02-02 First Amendment Rights, in the event that a dispersal is required:

- ▶ During a First Amendment assembly, crowd dispersal orders **will not** be issued unless three or more persons are committing acts of disorderly conduct in the immediate vicinity and those acts are likely to cause substantial harm (MCC 8-4-010(d)).
- ▶ The primary objectives of crowd dispersal orders are to:
 - ❖ provide lawful orders to the crowd and its leaders;
 - ❖ attempt to gain voluntary compliance with lawful direction and orders; and
 - ❖ clearly identify the designated and available dispersal routes.
- ▶ During a First Amendment assembly, the field commander (the highest ranking on-scene Department member) is the issuing authority for a crowd dispersal order.

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- ▶ Before issuing a crowd dispersal order, the field commander must consider if there are and attempt any available less intrusive options to stop the unlawful behavior necessitating the issuance of the crowd dispersal order. In considering whether a less intrusive option is available, the field commander will consider whether attempting such option would result in an immediate risk of physical harm to a person or property or would be clearly ineffective under the circumstances at the time.
- ▶ When a determination has been made to disperse a crowd and give a dispersal order, the guidelines listed below will be followed:

❖ The field commander will:

- issue, or direct a supervisor to issue, the crowd dispersal order. The crowd dispersal order will:
- Include a lawful order for the crowd to disperse by order of the Chicago Police Department;
- be clearly audible, understandable, and contain attainable instructions;
- clearly identify the designated and available dispersal routes;
- provide clear direction that the crowd is expected to immediately disperse and leave the area; and
- be given multiple times, except where there is imminent danger of personal injury or substantial harm to property.
- allow sufficient time for individuals and the crowd to receive and comply with the dispersal order, to the extent feasible.

REMINDER:

When encountering noncompliance to lawful verbal direction, Department members will consider, to the extent feasible, if the noncompliance may be due to limited English proficiency or other language barriers, a medical condition, or disability.

- use multiple methods of communication to provide effective communication with the crowd, including people with disabilities, to extent feasible.

EXAMPLE: Multiple methods of communication may include a device to amplify sound, qualified language interpreters, visual aids (e.g. gestures, writings, or posted written communications), and digital messaging (e.g., social media, electronic notification services).

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- document the crowd dispersal order with Department-authorized video and audio recording devices, if available.
- provide notification to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of the dispersal order to be documented on the incident *Police Computer-Aided Dispatch* (PCAD) event, including, but not limited to:
 - the location of the crowd being dispersed;
 - the size of the crowd;
 - the time of *the* initial dispersal order; and
 - if multiple dispersal orders were given, the number of dispersal orders issued and the time the additional orders were given.
- prior to arresting individuals for failure to disperse (MCC 8-4-010(d)), provide a reasonable amount of time after issuing the crowd dispersal order and seek to ensure that the individual has heard and understood the dispersal order.
- ▶ Members of the news media who are credentialed consistent with the Department directive titled "News Media Credentials" and who display or tender their credential will not be required to disperse following the issuance of a crowd dispersal order issued during a First Amendment assembly.
- ▶ When Department members formed into squads physically respond to a crowd's actions or inactions in response to verbal directions, squad supervisors will document the issuance of the crowd dispersal order on the Incident Response (CPD-11.302) form consistent with the Department directive titled "Reporting the Response to Crowds, Protests, and Civil Disturbances."

ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- ▶ District Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs) will provide assistance to on-scene units and supervisors using the appropriate available crime-reduction technology, including Department databases and cameras, consistent with the Department directive titled "Strategic Decision Support Centers."
- ▶ District commanders will monitor large street gathering occurrences in their districts and will, when appropriate, develop strategies to reduce incidents that pose a threat to public safety.

INCIDENT INVOLVING OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

LOCATION			LOCATION TYPE	BEAT OF OCCURRENCE	
DATE	TIME OF CPD NOTIFICATION	TIME OF CPIC NOTIFICATION	TIME OF INCIDENT HOURS TO HOURS		
ORIGINAL CALL FOR SERVICE	OEMC CALL FOR SERVICE ON VIEW OTHER. DESCRIBE:	DESCRIBE TYPE OF EVENT:			
INITIAL CPD UNIT(S) ASSIGNED:	ADDITIONAL PATROL UNITS ASSIGNED:	ADDITIONAL SPECIALIZED CPD UNITS ASSIGNED:			
INITIAL RESPONDING SUPERVISOR	NAME	STAR	BEAT	TIME ON SCENE	
INCIDENT COMMANDER	NAME	STAR	BEAT	TIME ON SCENE	
TOTAL NUMBER ASSIGNED	COMMAND STAFF	LIEUTENANTS	SERGEANTS	POLICE OFFICERS	

NOTIFICATIONS:

OBSERVATIONS:

OUTSIDE AGENCY NAME	OUTSIDE AGENCY CONTACT
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CPD ACTIONS TAKEN:

TOTAL CPD ACTIVITY	NO. OF ARRESTS	NO. OF ANOVS	NO. OF PARKING CITATIONS	NO. OF VEHICLE TOWS	OTHER. DESCRIBE
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GUIDANCE PROVIDED TO RESPONDING MEMBERS TO IMPROVE FUTURE RESPONSES:

REPORTING COMMAND STAFF MEMBER	NAME	STAR	SIGNATURE	DATE
DEPUTY CHIEF (AREA OF OCCURRENCE)	NAME	STAR	SIGNATURE	DATE
CHIEF OF PATROL	NAME	STAR	SIGNATURE	DATE

ORIGINAL: FORWARD TO THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT THROUGH THE ABOVE CHAIN OF COMMAND
COPY: MAINTAINED IN UNIT OF COMPLETION/REVIEW

INCIDENT INVOLVING OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: