SAFETY AND JUSTICE

SOPHIA KING
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Identity Development

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SAFETY

AND

JUSTICE
OVERVIEW

On a Monday evening while the sun is still shining, you can walk up Michigan Avenue north from Millennium Park and count ten, twelve, or fourteen Chicago Police squad cars sitting idle with their blue lights flashing.

Meanwhile, studies and lawsuits have shown that across the city, especially after midnight in our hardest-hit neighborhoods, we don’t have enough police on duty at the right times or right places where shootings and murders are devastating Chicago families and communities.

That’s because Chicago’s current policing strategy puts public relations ahead of public safety.

But that’s nothing new in Chicago. For decades, Black and Brown neighborhoods have faced far longer 911 response times and much lower clearance rates for violent crimes like murders and shootings.

This disparity is so glaring that the Central Austin Neighborhood Association won a lawsuit in 2021 that revealed neighborhoods of color on the West Side often “had no police to dispatch in response to a 911 call reporting a violent offense, while white neighborhoods had ample officers to respond even in nonemergency situations.”

Understandably, City Council members who represent safer neighborhoods bristle at the notion of diverting police resources from their wards, where they are also experiencing a real rise in violent crimes, like shootings and carjackings.

This is the classic false choice that Chicago can no longer tolerate.

As mayor, Sophia King will bring innovative strategies to reduce violent crime and increase safety and hope in every part of our city.

We need a Chicago that is both safer AND stronger, a city that delivers both safety AND justice, a new set of solutions rooted in both compassion AND accountability.
SAFETY & JUSTICE

Sophia King would like to offer a conversation on public safety around ten basic principles:

1. **Installing new leadership at CPD.** King would fire Police Superintendent David Brown and hire a new police superintendent with Chicago roots who is committed to expanding community policing in every neighborhood of the city, coordinating with local officials and communities for more accountability and specificity, and actively coordinating with intervention teams.

2. **Immediately putting more officers into the community by creating the Chicago Reserve — made up of 1,000 retired CPD officers; filling 1,600 police vacancies over the next two years; and distributing officers more equitably.** Introducing a more effective, equitable, and efficient policing strategy made possible by the creation of the Chicago Reserve unit, made up of retired CPD officers, to handle crucial but nondangerous duties and creating a new recruitment pipeline to fill 1,600 police vacancies in the next two years to enable CPD to allocate more sworn personnel to work after midnight and in places where murders and shootings are more prevalent, and adding officers to community policing beats in every neighborhood.

3. **Adding 200 more detectives to solve more murders and shootings by promoting officers and hiring back retired detectives.** Chicago needs more detectives who can investigate and solve more murders and shootings. Right now, Chicago’s real case clearance rate is one of the worst in the nation, in part because detective units are grossly understaffed. King would promote patrol officers to detectives and rehire retired detectives to handle case management and investigative duties.

4. **Disbanding citywide task forces and expanding community policing.** Moving 875 officers to citywide task forces has been a disaster under Mayor Lori Lightfoot. This failed strategy has taken officers out of neighborhoods and communities where they are best able to build relationships to solve and prevent crime.

5. **Moving to a 2-Shift System to get more officers in each community per shift, guaranteeing officers get time off, and launching a campaign to uplift our police and change community perspectives.** Take better care of our police officers by moving to a 4-Day, 10-Hour, 2-Shift system that gets up to 50% more boots on the ground per shift and gives police officers guaranteed multiple days off in a row every week to fight burnout to give police time to rest, spend more time with their families, and where needed, get city-supported trauma treatment.

6. **Increasing resources to violence intervention programs and creating an Office of Gun Violence Prevention.** By scaling proven violence intervention programs with public and private investment, we can dramatically ramp up the hard work of moving young people from the streets to jobs. We would offer more incentives for Black and Brown youth to come into the formal economy. We would focus on the individuals at highest risk for gun violence, balancing the need for individual accountability with offers to help.
7. **Rapidly expanding alternative responses to 911 and developing additional pre-arrest diversion for substance abuse, mental health, and extreme poverty.**

Over 50% of calls to 911 are for nonviolent situations. Rather, they typically involve substance abuse, mental health issues, and homelessness. As mayor, King would expand and rapidly escalate the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) program for alternative response – a pilot program that she helped to create. King would also create a 24-hour diversion center with resources for affected residents and partner with nonprofits across the city to ease the burden on police officers in responding to these nonviolent calls.

8. **Embracing technology with drones as first responders, camera-linked smart holsters, and more POD cameras, and encouraging the installation of cameras on homes and businesses.**

It is past time that Chicago more fully embraced new technology like body camera-linked smart holsters and drones to assist in certain situations where physical pursuit or investigation may be dangerous for either officers or residents. It is also crucial that we continue to grow the use of Police Observation Device (POD) cameras and encourage the deployment of additional cameras on homes and businesses. We need to utilize these newly available resources to enable officers to safely pursue criminals without the risks associated with high-speed car chases, to build out additional video recordings to be consulted in case of an incident, and to end the perverse incentives created by a strict no-chase policy.

9. **Reducing visible blight in our communities by ensuring that every city-owned vacant lot is well maintained.**

In too many of the 77 communities across Chicago, some of the worst-maintained pieces of property are city-owned vacant lots. This engenders a sense of alienation and abandonment and contributes to lawlessness. **Multiple studies have shown that removing instances of visible blight like this can significantly reduce rates of crime.**

10. **Committing to real criminal justice reform.** King is committed to fully implementing the federal consent decree on police reform by 2027 and moving proactively to make justice a reality for all. We must address the cultural divide among officers and communities of color with innovative programs to build authentic relationships and understanding to create one team united against harmful behavior on our streets, including the creation of a Department of Gun Violence Prevention and ensuring CPD and this department work in better coordination with the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office and Cook County Circuit Court Chief Judge to align policing and prosecution, better implement criminal justice reforms, and replace finger-pointing with real collaboration.
THE KING SAFETY AND JUSTICE PLAN

1. Installing new leadership at CPD.

King would fire Police Superintendent David Brown and hire a new police superintendent with Chicago roots who is committed to expanding community policing in every neighborhood of the city, coordinating with local officials and communities for more accountability and specificity, and actively coordinating with community-based violence intervention providers.

Chicago is a unique city, which requires a superintendent familiar with its unique neighborhoods, context, and challenges before walking into Public Safety Headquarters in order to effectively police it. David Brown was not familiar with Chicago, and it showed in clear mistakes like moving police out of neighborhoods and into citywide task forces, and firing the official head of the Department of Constitutional Policing merely for speaking his mind about the need for more resources to ensure compliance with the consent decree. Public safety is fundamental to every person in Chicago and the city’s overall health. It is far too important to have a superintendent who is trying to build the plane as he is flying it.

It is also clear that the superintendent has lost the confidence of the department. Four police supervisors took the rare step of speaking out publicly about their lack of faith in the superintendent’s leadership to the Chicago Sun-Times, stating that “his strategies and his efforts [and] the threatening of command staff shows a lack of leadership,” and “the department has been in a constant state of reorganization since Brown arrived, which is evidence that he has no strategy and doesn’t know what he’s doing.”

This rare outcry by sworn members reflects just a small bit of the frustration other members won’t utter publicly for fear of the retribution this administration has proven will be its response. Instead, it is borne out by the data as officers continue to retire at an alarming rate, the overall level of arrests has declined precipitously, and morale across the Department is in sharp decline. These are incredibly serious problems that make effectively responding to the violent crime we see in the streets even more difficult. The responsibility for and the response to this must begin at the top. It is time for a new leader at CPD who knows the city, can restore the morale of the department, and will craft a new path forward to a safer and stronger Chicago.

“We need to hold violent criminals accountable, and we need to hold our leaders accountable too.”

-Sophia King
2. Immediately putting more officers into the community by creating the Chicago Reserve — made up of 1,000 retired CPD officers; filling 1,600 police vacancies over the next two years; and distributing officers where they are needed the most and deployed more equitably.

Chicago simply does not have enough police on duty at the right times and the right places to significantly bring down crime rates.

A University of Chicago Crime Lab analysis reported by the Chicago Tribune noted, “14% of shootings are happening between midnight and 5 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays in the city’s least safe areas, but just 3.8% of the work hours of Chicago police tactical teams were logged there during that same 10-hour period.”

The disparity in 911 response times was so great on the West Side that the Central Austin Neighborhood Association, partnering with the American Civil Liberties Union, won a lawsuit in 2021 that revealed that neighborhoods of color often “had no police to dispatch in response to a 911 call reporting a violent offense, while white neighborhoods had ample officers to respond even in nonemergency situations.”

One study from over a decade earlier noted, “Over a period covering 2009 to 2011, CPD was unable to respond to 911 calls in Town Hall (on the Northside) on only 17 occasions. But during the same period, CPD was unable to respond to calls in Chicago Lawn (on the Southside) on 885 occasions.”

Rather than shifting police from neighborhoods that are relatively safer, King’s plan frees up more tactical police officers to respond to shootings and murders in our most hard-hit neighborhoods, while increasing the number of officers engaged in community policing in every neighborhood by:

A. **Creation of a Chicago Reserve** unit made up of 1,000 retired CPD officers to handle festivals, case management, desk duties, and work at the academy and other less dangerous duties, allocating more sworn personnel to focus on violent crime. Most large cities have substantial auxiliary units, including New York, which has nearly 4,000 additional officers.
B. Introducing a more effective, equitable, and efficient policing strategy made possible by filling 1,600 police vacancies over the next two years with creative incentives like those in Alderman Matt O’Shea’s ordinance that calls for providing $10,000 in down payment assistance for first-time home buyers in the Chicago Police Department and a $5,000 signing bonus.

C. Chicagoans should also get more support from the Cook County Sheriff’s Office and the Illinois State Police to deal with traffic control and accidents, as well as fire and disaster support. Getting our fair share of support from these law enforcement agencies, which are already paid for by Chicago taxpayers, would allow CPD to focus on community policing and solving violent crimes.

“There are two professions where everything we haven’t solved as a city gets laid at their feet — teachers and police officers. Social services, homelessness, mental health — we expect them to solve all of society’s crises. That overburdening of our teachers and police officers must end.”

-Sophia King
3. Adding 200 more detectives to solve more murders and shootings by promoting officers and hiring back retired detectives.

Right now, Chicago’s real homicide and nonfatal shooting case clearance rate is one of the worst in the nation, in part because detective units have been grossly understaffed for years, but also because of poor training and a lack of bandwidth to focus on solving nonfatal shootings.

The Lightfoot administration has tried to game the statistics for murder clearance rates, using gimmicks like counting decades-old cold cases solved toward last year’s clearance rate, but as the Chicago Sun-Times noted, “When all is said and done, the department actually made arrests in fewer cases (in 2021) than in 2020, when 209 people were charged, figures show.”

A study of the Boston Police Department reported by the Manhattan Institute found that “gun homicides and nonfatal shooting cases shared very similar characteristics. However, higher clearance rates for gun homicides relative to nonfatal shootings were primarily a result of sustained investigative effort in homicide cases made following the first two days. Police departments should invest additional resources in the investigation of nonfatal gun assaults. When additional investigative effort is expended, law enforcement improves its success in gaining the cooperation of key witnesses and increases the amount of forensic evidence collected and analyzed.”

In short, Chicago needs more detectives to not only investigate homicides, but greatly expand investigations into nonfatal shootings and shots fired to help break the cycle of retaliatory violence.

Nonfatal gun injuries also ruin lives of victims and families, often resulting in permanent disability. All gun violence victims deserve rigorous investigation and justice.

The King plan calls for promoting or hiring 200 additional detectives spread across the five CPD areas across the city, with extra personnel allotted to Area 1 and Area 2.

“No matter where I go in the city, the number one thing people ask is ‘Where are the police?’ or ‘Can we have more police presence?’ I have a plan to get us there.”

–Sophia King
4. Disbanding citywide task forces and expanding community policing.

Mayor Lightfoot’s decision to move 875 officers to citywide task forces has been a disaster. While Superintendent Brown has essentially admitted this mistake and has begun shifting personnel back to neighborhoods in some cases, the administration has never fully committed to real community policing and assigns too many cops to downtown Chicago.

Filling 1,600 vacancies and freeing up sworn personnel from parade, festival, and special event duty by hiring 1,000 Chicago Reserve police will add more sworn personnel to actual police beats, and under the King plan, district commanders will encourage officers to get out of their cars and build relationships with residents, business owners, and community leaders along their beats.

Adding officers with a real emphasis on beat integrity and a measurable commitment to real community policing in every neighborhood will make the entire city safer.

With five shootings in and around Chicago Public Schools just since August when schools reopened for the school year, as mayor, Sophia King would place an emphasis on increasing community policing around schools before, during, and after school, when the buildings are still in use for student and parent programming.

“It was a grave mistake to take officers out of our neighborhoods. Our police are part of our community.”

—Sophia King
5. Moving to a 2-Shift System to get more boots on the ground per shift, guaranteeing officers get time off, and launching a campaign to uplift our police and change community attitudes.

As a former teacher, Sophia King knows teachers and police officers are often the two professions that bear the burden and blame for society's failures to truly meet people's basic needs.

King will take better care of our police officers by moving to a compressed work week that gives police officers guaranteed multiple days off in a row every week. We must fight burnout and give personnel time to rest, spend more time with their families, and where needed, get city-supported or other trauma treatment.

Law enforcement in cities across the country work 4-day, 10-hour shifts, with one 2005 study from the Police Foundation finding it the most common shift structure among agencies with more than 200 officers. Chicago Police Department personnel in the 5th District (Calumet), which serves the Pullman neighborhood on Chicago's far Southside, already use the 4-Day, 10-Hour shift system.

As mayor, Sophia King would take this innovative approach citywide; more available officers means her police superintendent can promise consecutive days off and deliver on his or her promise.

That's a far cry from Mayor Lightfoot, who once derisively described overworked Chicago police as getting "an incredible amount" of time off. There is no acknowledgement of the canceled days off without notice, making it impossible for officers to plan personal and family time — especially during the summer, when most families take advantage of out-of-school season to be together.

As mayor, King would lead a campaign to uplift our police, recognize them as our neighbors and fellow community members, and change their perception in our communities. This is crucial in restoring the open lines of communication between the police and members of the community who may have information relevant to a crime, as well as helping to create a Chicago Police Department that looks like the city it serves, with officers from every neighborhood, economic class, and race.

“We have to give our police more support. And we need to appreciate and uplift our police, give them time off and access to trauma services. There is still a respect and reverence for the police in our neighborhoods, and we need to start treating them that way at City Hall.”

—Sophia King
6. Increasing resources to violence intervention programs and creating an Office of Gun Violence Prevention.

King would invest 200M in gun violence prevention. By drastically increasing our public and private investment in proven violence intervention programs and strategies, we can dramatically ramp up the hard work of moving those at highest risk for gun violence into jobs. Work done by violence intervention organizations fosters positive community relationships to save lives and make neighborhoods safer.

Violence intervention programs face a tough task, especially on Chicago’s South and West sides. According to Big Cities Health Coalition, “Gun-related homicide is one primary driver of the racial life expectancy gap in Chicago, with Black Chicagoans making up about 80% of the city’s shooting victims despite comprising less than 30% of the population. About half of the city’s shooting victimizations occur in ten of the city’s 77 community areas, and more than 90% of school-age Chicagoans killed by gun violence are disconnected from school.”

Under Mayor King, Chicago would add an office of Gun Violence Prevention to facilitate collaboration with government, community organizations, violence intervention programs, police, faith leaders, and social service agencies. We would focus on the individuals at highest risk for gun violence, balancing the need for individual accountability with offers to help. Individuals at highest risk for gun violence would be offered an incentive of $600/week if they participate in violence intervention programs that address their trauma and relationships, and lead to the successful completion of job training programs.

The Mayor’s Office would also enlist both public and private sector employers to hire more high school students, disconnected youth, young adults, and formerly incarcerated citizens. We would also incentivize investment in schools, businesses, and housing in the same communities experiencing the most gun violence.

“Let’s put an end to the false choices, because we can have safety AND justice.”

-Sophia King
7. Rapidly expanding alternative responses to 911 and developing additional pre-arrest diversion for substance abuse, mental health, and extreme poverty.

Over 50% of calls to 911 are for nonviolent situations. Rather, they typically involve substance abuse, mental health crisis, and homelessness. As mayor, King would expand and rapidly escalate the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) program for alternative response, which she helped initiate; create a 24-hour center(s) for resources for affected residents; and partner with nonprofits across the city to ease the burden on police officers in responding to these nonviolent calls.

In addition to pushing more 911 calls to a 211 system and expanding the number of mental health professionals who respond to 911 calls either with an officer or instead of one, Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) programs work directly with law enforcement, trusting them to make pre-arrest diversion decisions.

While a number of cities in the U.S. are using or have begun exploring the LEAD model, it barely has a footprint in Illinois.

The Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion/Let Everyone Advance with Dignity (LEAD) program began in Seattle and has since been expanded to Santa Fe, NM; Albany, NY; Fayetteville, NC; Portland, OR; Huntington, WV; Charleston, WV; and Baltimore, MD.

The LEAD model works directly with and alongside law enforcement, as well as other agencies, case managers, and community leaders to give police officers a place to take those individuals in crisis for immediate help instead of sending them to Cook County Jail.
King would implement a system similar to Atlanta’s Policing Alternatives and Diversion Initiative, which is aimed at reducing incarceration and arrest rates of people experiencing problems related to poverty, mental health, or substance abuse. The initiative sends caseworkers to respond to people experiencing mental health crises and other nonemergency calls. They can connect people with assistance programs and help with temporary housing, clothes, food, and personal ID cards.

King would also create at least one 24-hour Center for Diversion where resources for affected individuals can be found and alternative responders and law enforcement responders can drop off individuals for help without taking them to jail.

This allows police officers to focus on solving and preventing violent crime.

“We know that over 50% of calls to 911 are for nonviolent situations. They’re for social services, homelessness, and mental health insecurity. We need to bring in people who are trained in those areas and let police focus on the things that they’re trained for and urgently needed to handle.”

—Sophia King
8. Embracing technology with drones as first responders, camera-linked smart holsters, and more POD cameras, and encouraging the installation of cameras on homes and businesses.

It is way past time that Chicago more fully embraces new technology like body camera-linked holsters and drones to assist in certain situations where physical pursuit or investigation may be dangerous for either officers or residents.

Numerous police departments across the country have adopted holsters produced by Axon, TASER, and other high-quality law enforcement manufacturers that utilize magnets to automatically detect when an officer’s weapon has been drawn and prompt the officer’s body camera to activate and begin recording. This ensures that whenever an altercation begins that involves an officer’s sidearm or TASER, accountability and transparency will be supported with video evidence.

The use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) has been proliferating in law enforcement agencies across the country. A 2017 report from the Bard Institute found that at least 347 state and local police, sheriff, fire, and EMS departments have adopted their use in some way. Chicago should utilize drones to follow motorists who flee from officers and cannot be pursued without endangering civilians.

Currently, if a driver with a suspended license is pulled over for a traffic stop, he can simply speed away, and the Chicago Police cannot pursue the offender due to CPD’s no-chase policy. Through use of UAVs, the law enforcement officers can unobtrusively and safely photograph or follow the fleeing motorist without endangering other drivers or pedestrians. When the fleeing motorist arrives at a destination or merely slows down because they don’t see any visible pursuit, other units can converge and perform the stop. Not only would this help to address concrete instances of vehicular flight, but also the knowledge that such tactics are in use would eliminate the perverse incentives for motorists to engage in such behavior in the first place.

It is also crucial that we continue to grow the use of Police Observation Device (POD) cameras and encourage the deployment of additional cameras on homes and businesses. The City of Chicago first embraced the POD camera program in July of 2003 and has slowly developed a number of these cameras, which have been deployed in high-crime areas. These have been proven to be a success from the start, as “narcotic-related calls declined by 76%, serious index crimes declined by 17%, while nonindex, quality-of-life crimes declined by 46%. Focusing on just narcotic-related crime revealed a decrease of 76%,” according to a report from CPD.
Ensuring more residents and business owners place more cameras on their properties and partner with law enforcement in the event of an incident is a simple win-win for all involved. The presence of the camera will help to deter crimes of all sorts against the residents and businesses, and, in the event of an incident, will provide police with an additional resource to ensure that those responsible are held accountable and are not allowed to continue to engage in harmful behavior in their community.

These technological adaptations would combine to allow officers to safely and effectively ensure that those fleeing from police could be identified and detained—without significant risks to civilians or property. It would also raise the bar for transparency and safety across the police force by ensuring that whenever an officer draws their weapon, there is a recording. There are obvious concerns about civil liberties regarding widespread use of drones, which is why King would limit their adoption and use to vehicle pursuits and institute strict governance and oversight procedures to monitor their use.
9. Reducing visible blight and violent crime in our communities by ensuring that every city-owned vacant lot is well maintained.

In too many of the 77 communities across Chicago, some of the worst-maintained pieces of property are city-owned vacant lots. These are disproportionately concentrated in Black and Brown communities on the South and West sides of the city. These same neighborhoods have some of the highest rates of shootings and violent crime in the city. The sense of alienation and abandonment that stems from this visible blight contributes to lawlessness.

A study examining blight reduction efforts in Philadelphia funded in part by the National Institutes of Health and published in the American Journal of Public Health by Branas et. al, found that “urban blight remediation programs can be cost-beneficial strategies that significantly and sustainably reduce firearm violence.” Furthermore, they examined both refurbishment of abandoned structures and refurbishment of vacant lots, and found that refurbishment of vacant lots was both significantly more cost effective in reducing firearm violence and created more persistent effects, which lasted for nearly three years.

This program would require that the lots be mowed and maintained, and the funds and responsibility for disbursing them would rest with the local alderman for the ward. This job creation would further reduce rates of crime. A study by researchers at the University of Chicago Crime Lab and the University of Pennsylvania Criminology Department found that “among 1,634 disadvantaged high school youth in Chicago, assignment to a summer jobs program decreases violence by 43% over 16 months.”

There will also be a de minimis cost to this program, as the existing city budget for maintenance will be sufficient to maintain these properties with greater focus. This initiative will also be a win for the local economies of these neighborhoods. Surveys conducted by The United States Conference of Mayors have found that the participants in these job programs reinvested the money into their local communities through purchases of clothes and other necessities, “which in turn generated commerce, revenue, and spending multiplier effects for the surrounding communities.”

By making every vacant lot a lawn, we can beautify our neighborhoods, while stimulating the under-resourced neighborhood’s economy and reducing violent crime.
10. Committing to real criminal justice reform.

Sophia King is committed to fully implementing the federal consent decree on police reform by 2027.

King will also ensure that CPD and the new Department of Gun Violence Prevention work in better coordination with the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office and Cook County Circuit Court Chief Judge to align policing and prosecution, better implement criminal justice reforms, and replace finger-pointing with real collaboration.

Earlier this year, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that Robert Boik, the executive director of the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform, was fired in an apparent act of retaliation for protesting the removal of officers from his office instead of bringing on more officers to “ensure the department would meet its ‘court-mandated obligation to provide 40 hours of in-service training to every sworn officer’” as he had requested. Both moving resources away from implementation of the consent decree and retaliating against a police official for simply doing his job move us further away from fulfilling the city’s obligations under the consent decree.

It is also clear from a recently released report from the Independent Monitoring Team analyzing the implementation of the Consent Decree that Black and Hispanic communities within the City of Chicago still “believe[] the police were ineffective, failed to take action, arrived too late to be helpful, or did not respond at all,” and this contributed to a view “that the CPD was unresponsive to the community.”

As mayor, King would allocate increased resources to the Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform and work with the leaders in the Chicago Police Department to ensure that Chicago lives up to both the letter and the spirit of the federal consent decree. In order to create a truly safe Chicago, our police must be engaged in a true and mutually beneficial culture shift, giving their fellow community members the opportunity to know and respect their challenges as well as providing officers historic and cultural knowledge that will enable them to understand and mitigate the obstacles to building authentic relationships. Updated training would empower officers to work hand in hand with the community, so that our neighborhoods and members of law enforcement feel respected and protected from criminality.

“Violent crime is issue number one, number two, and number three for Chicagoans right now.”

–Sophia King
We also must create an official Office of Gun Violence Prevention to work as a single unified body taking a holistic view toward reducing gun violence, as has been proposed before in the City Council and advocated for by numerous violence prevention organizations. We should embrace the general model proposed by the National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, while ensuring that Chicago’s unique needs and challenges are addressed head on.

We owe it to our city and to our future to move beyond this infighting and needless confrontation and bring all the stakeholders to the table to move further together into a safer and stronger Chicago.

“We are a strong enough city, with broad enough shoulders, to have both safety and justice.”

–Sophia King