

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date of Incident:	August 13, 2018
Time of Incident:	1:07 a.m.
Location of Incident:	10153 S. LaSalle
Date of COPA Notification:	August 13, 2018
Time of COPA Notification:	2:02 a.m.

II. INVOLVED PARTIES

Involved Officer #1: Santino Ghiotto	Santino Ghiotto, Star# 16688/ Employee No. [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: May 27, 2014 / Police Officer / 5th District / White Male
Involved Officer #2: Matthew Keaty	Matthew Keaty, Star# 15233 / Employee No. [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: October 27, 2014 / Police Officer / 5th District / White Male
Involved Officer #3: Adan Ramirez	Adan Ramirez, Star# 18920 / Employee No. [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: April 28, 2014 / Police Officer / 5th District / White-Hispanic Male
Involved Individual #1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] / DOB: [REDACTED], 1993 / Black Male

III. ALLEGATIONS

Pursuant to section 2-78-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (“COPA”) has a duty to investigate all incidents in which a Department member discharges their firearm in a person's direction or where a person sustains serious bodily injury as a result of police actions. During its investigation of this incident, COPA did not find evidence to support allegations of excessive force related to Officer Ghiotto’s firearm discharge.

IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

Rules of Conduct

- **Rule 01:** Prohibits violation of any law or ordinance.
 - **Rule 02:** Prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
 - **Rule 03:** Any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
 - **Rule 08:** Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
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General Orders

1. G03-02 Use of Force (Eff. Oct. 16, 2017 – Feb. 28, 2020)
 2. G03-02-01 Force Options (Eff. Oct. 16, 2017 – Feb. 28, 2020)
 3. G03-02-03 Firearm Discharge Incidents (Eff. Oct. 16, 2017 – Feb. 28, 2020)
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Illinois Statutes

1. 720 ILCS 5/7-5 Criminal Code of 2012

V. INVESTIGATION

The Civilian Officer of Police Accountability (COPA) investigated this incident. The following is a summary of the most relevant evidence, including interviews of the complainant, involved officers, documentary evidence, and video evidence.

a. Interviews

Officer Santino Ghiotto was interviewed by COPA investigators on October 3, 2018.¹ In his statement, Officer Ghiotto said he was working in the 5th district on a tactical team on the night in question. Officer Ghiotto was working with two partners, Officer Keaty and Officer Ramirez. Officer Ghiotto said he and his partners were at 104th and Harvard when they heard four to six gunshots in the area. Officer Ghiotto went over the radio and reported the gunshots northeast of their location and they proceeded to that area in the police vehicle. Officer Ghiotto traveled northbound on Wentworth and approached 102nd. By that time, ShotSpotter identified gunfire in the area. Officer Ghiotto turned eastbound onto 102nd street and heard additional gunshots. There were some people on the sidewalks who scattered. As the gunshots were heard, Officer Ghiotto saw a black male wearing a blue shirt approaching the officers with his hands up stating we're good. Officer Ghiotto interpreted the man's actions to mean that he was not the one shooting.

Officer Ghiotto heard another shot and looked eastbound towards LaSalle and observed a black male, wearing a white t-shirt, light skin, and short haircut, 40-50 yards away, crouching at the edge of a house pointing a gun in his direction. Officer Ghiotto said he saw a muzzle flash from the

¹ See Attachments 33, 34, 58

gun pointed towards him, then exited his vehicle and discharged four rounds from his firearm at the individual. The gunman fled.

Officer Ghiotto explained that he stopped shooting after discharging his firearm four times because he believed that the threat had diminished, and he wanted to re-assess the situation. Specifically, Officer Ghiotto stated that he believed the shooter had fled because Officer Ghiotto could no longer see him.

After returning fire, Officer Ghiotto reported the shots fired over the radio. He decided it would be safer to approach the house on foot rather than in his vehicle, so he cautiously approached the house and told one of his partners to get in the car and drive around the other side of the house. Officer Ghiotto then worked his way north through the yards trying to locate the gunman. The suspect was never apprehended.

Officer Ghiotto was shown his body-worn camera from that night. He said near the 00:51 second interval in the footage, right before he discharged his weapon, is when he saw the gunman he described earlier crouching by the house, although he is out of view in the video frame. Officer Ghiotto said that is when he saw the gunman point a weapon at him and saw the muzzle flash before he returned fire. Officer Ghiotto said he did not see any injury or blood on the suspect, and presumed he was not injured.

Officer Ghiotto was shown body-worn camera footage from Officer Keaty and asked about his comments heard in the video at 6:18. Officer Ghiotto agreed that he is heard stating something to the effect of “[t]here was a kid in a blue shirt they were shooting at, he ran by us. That’s when I thought they were shooting at us.” Officer Ghiotto clarified that he didn’t merely think the suspect was shooting at them, but more specifically, he saw the gunman point the gun at him, he observed the muzzle flash, and he believed the gunman was shooting at him.

Officer Ghiotto was shown his own body-worn camera footage and was asked to identify the different gunshots heard on the video. For the first gunshot heard on the bodycam at approximately 00:32 seconds, Officer Ghiotto said he did not know where the gunshot was coming from at that point. Officer Ghiotto said the third shot heard on his bodycam is the one he believed the gunman fired at him, immediately before he discharged his firearm.²

Officer Adan Ramirez was interviewed by COPA investigators on December 13, 2018.³ In his Statement, Officer Ramirez said he and his partners, Officers Ghiotto and Keaty, were stationed at 104th and Harvard. Officer Keaty was in the passenger seat, Officer Ghiotto was the driver, and Officer Ramirez was in the rear passenger seat. Another unit in another vehicle with Officers Perez and Stevenson had been at 104th and Harvard with them. Officer Ramirez and his partners heard gunshots from northeast of their location and Officer Ghiotto proceeded in that direction. They proceeded north on Harvard, east on 103rd, north on Wentworth and east on 102nd street where they heard additional gunshots and stopped the vehicle before reaching the intersection of LaSalle. Officer Ramirez did not see where the gunshots were coming from and did not see who was shooting. Officer Ramirez exited the vehicle and went to the rear. He saw a black male

² Attachments 33, 34 and 58.

³ Attachments 52, 60.

crouched behind a vehicle to his left and visually determined that person was not armed. Officer Ramirez heard additional gunshots and tried to determine where they were coming from. He proceeded east on foot on 102nd Street to determine where the shots were coming from. Officer Ramirez did not see Officer Ghiotto fire his weapon and was unaware that Officer Ghiotto discharged his firearm until he heard it over the air. Officer Ramirez got a description of the suspect and continued to canvass the area looking for the suspect, but no one was apprehended.⁴

Officer Matthew Keaty was interviewed by COPA investigators on December 13, 2018.⁵ In his statement, Officer Keaty said he was working with his partners Officers Ghiotto and Ramirez on the date of the incident. Officer Keaty said he and his partners were on routine patrol near 104th and Harvard when they heard gunshots northeast of their location. Officer Ghiotto, who was driving the police vehicle, proceeded in that direction and went over the radio to report the gunshots they heard. Another tactical unit of Officers Stevenson and Perez also responded and proceeded in that direction. ShotSpotter reported gunshots in the vicinity of 102nd and LaSalle, the direction they were headed.

When Officer Keaty and his partners arrived at 102nd and LaSalle, he first saw a black male running west across a lawn at the northwest corner of 102nd and LaSalle. Seconds after seeing the individual running, Officer Keaty heard four to five additional gunshots as he was exiting the vehicle. When Officer Keaty exited his vehicle, he withdrew his weapon and held it in a low-ready position. Officer Keaty said the gunshots sounded like they were coming from northeast of his location. Officer Keaty was focused on the individual running and did not see exactly where the shots were coming from and did not see the gunman. The individual who was running put his hands up saying, "it's not me, it's not me" and took cover behind a parked car. Officer Keaty did a visual inspection of the individual and determined he was not armed. Officer Keaty heard Officer Ghiotto go over the radio and announce shots-fired by the police, which was when he realized Officer Ghiotto had fired his weapon. Officer Ghiotto ran east towards LaSalle while Officer Keaty jumped into the driver seat of the police vehicle with Officer Perez and drove east to the intersection of 102nd and LaSalle. Officer Keaty exited the vehicle with Officer Perez and started doing a search of the area for the gunman. Officer Keaty got a description of the individual from Officer Ghiotto, but they never found the gunman.⁶

Witness [REDACTED] was interviewed by CPD detectives on August 13, 2018.⁷ In his statement, Mr. [REDACTED] said he was out with his friends [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] when another friend, [REDACTED] texted and asked him to pick up her cousin and drop him off at home. Mr. [REDACTED] and the two friends went in [REDACTED] minivan to pick up [REDACTED] cousin at 67th and Winchester. [REDACTED] was driving, [REDACTED] was in the front passenger seat, and Mr. [REDACTED] was in the back. They proceeded to 67th and Winchester where they expected to pick up one person, [REDACTED] cousin. When they got there, two people were waiting for a ride. One of them was [REDACTED] boyfriend and the other was her cousin. [REDACTED] boyfriend sat next to Mr. [REDACTED] on the passenger-side in the second row of the minivan, her cousin sat behind them in the last row of the minivan, to Mr. [REDACTED] right. They proceeded towards 101st and State, where they were supposed to drop the

⁴ Attachments 52 and 60.

⁵ Attachments 55 and 59.

⁶ Attachments 55 and 59.

⁷ Attachment 49

two men off. The cousin in the back seat directed the driver to pull over behind a parked car near 101st and LaSalle. ██████ boyfriend exited the minivan first, then the cousin, then Mr. ██████ heard the cousin say words to the effect of “you know what time it is” and saw that he had a gun. Mr. ██████ heard gunshots from the direction of the cousin, and the left and rear sides of the minivan. ██████ who was driving, quickly swerved and continued driving away from the area and away from the gunfire. As they continued driving away, Mr. ██████ realized he had been shot in his right foot and ██████ drove him to the South Shore Hospital emergency room where he was treated for his injuries.⁸

b. Documentary Evidence

The **General Offense Case Report** documents that on August 13, 2018, at 1:07 a.m., at 10153 S. LaSalle Street, there was an attempted armed robbery of ██████ who suffered a gunshot wound listed as a minor injury.⁹

The **Tactical Response Report (TRR)** of Officer Santino Ghiotto documents that an unknown subject armed with an unknown firearm fired shots at the police. Officer Ghiotto used tactical positioning as a force mitigation tactic and responded by discharging his semi-automatic pistol four (4) times, striking a vehicle and “unknown.”¹⁰

The **Tactical Response Report (TRR)** of Officer Matthew Keaty documents that an unknown subject armed with a firearm fired shots at the police. Officer Keaty did not fire his weapon at the subject and no force was used by Officer Keaty.¹¹

The **Tactical Response Report (TRR)** of Officer Adan Ramirez documents that an unknown subject armed with a firearm fired shots at the police. Officer Ramirez did not fire his weapon at the subject and no force was used by Officer Ramirez.¹²

The **Investigative Report** of COPA Investigator James Lukas documents that a preliminary investigation determined that Officers Ghiotto, Ramirez and Keaty were working Beat 566D in an unmarked SUV on the night of the incident. The officers heard gunshots in the vicinity of 102nd street and Officer Ghiotto drove east on 102nd Street towards LaSalle. Officers heard additional gunshots and stopped the vehicle on 102nd Street. As Officer Ghiotto exited the SUV, he observed shots fired, which appeared directed towards them, by an unknown black male near LaSalle. Officer Ghiotto fired at the gunman four times and the gunman fled on foot north on LaSalle. The Officers were unable to apprehend the gunman.

Shortly after the incident, a van arrived at South Shore Hospital carrying ██████ who suffered a gunshot wound to his right foot. It was determined that the van had been at the intersection of 102nd and LaSalle at the time of the shots fired incident. Two other occupants of the van were ██████ and ██████ They claimed that ██████ was driving the van

⁸ Attachment 49.

⁹ Attachment 7.

¹⁰ Attachment 46.

¹¹ Attachment 16.

¹² Attachment 17.

south on LaSalle when a black male fired his handgun at them and attempted to rob them. Officers Ghiotto, Keaty and Ramirez apparently interrupted the robbery attempt. [REDACTED] drove the van to South Shore Hospital so [REDACTED] could receive treatment for the gunshot wound.¹³

The **CPD Firearms Examination** and processing of Officer Ghiotto's weapon confirm that Officer Ghiotto fired a total of four shots during the course of the incident.¹⁴

c. Digital Evidence

The Body-Worn Camera of Officer Santino Ghiotto shows Officer Ghiotto driving a squad car when a distant gunshot is heard. Another distant gunshot is heard, and Officer Ghiotto stops the vehicle. One closer gunshot is heard as Officer Ghiotto announces "shots fired," opens the driver-side door, and then four loud gunshots are heard, which are Officer Ghiotto returning fire.

Officer Ghiotto then announces, "shots fired by police" and proceeds on foot towards a house on the corner across the alley, as he gives a brief description over the radio of the suspect. Officer Ghiotto proceeds left in front of the house onto the sidewalk and then to the grassy area to the right of the house, looking for the suspect. Officer Ghiotto goes over the radio again and clarifies "shots fired at the police [and] by the police" and gives a more detailed description of the suspect as a "kid, light-skinned, black, short hair - white shirt." Officers Ghiotto and Ramirez continue to search the area on foot immediately around the corner house. As Officer Ghiotto continues on foot then back to the front of the house and LaSalle Street, other units are now on scene. Officer Ghiotto is heard stating the suspect was "shooting at the kid behind me." Officer Ghiotto continues on foot, reiterates over the radio that it was shots fired at the police and by the police and states that the suspect shot at them from 10154 LaSalle, then ducked behind the house and proceeded southbound.

A few moments later, officers are seen conducting a field interview of a possible suspect, Officer Ghiotto indicates he does not believe that is the individual who shot at them. Officer Ghiotto speaks to Officer Keaty and states that he looked at the suspect and the suspect was shooting at them. Officer Ghiotto continues searching the immediate area on foot for a few more minutes before deactivating his body-worn camera.¹⁵

The Body-Worn Camera of Officer Matthew Keaty shows Officer Keaty, who is positioned in the rear passenger seat of the police vehicle, exit the squad car with his gun drawn as they arrive at the location. He moves on foot towards where the suspect was located at the corner of the house on 102nd and LaSalle Street. Officer Keaty backtracks and gets into the driver seat of the police vehicle with Officer Perez in the passenger seat. Officer Keaty drives further up the block then parks the vehicle on LaSalle where he and Officer Perez exit the vehicle and begin searching the area on foot for the suspect. The suspect is not located.¹⁶

¹³ Attachment 24.

¹⁴ Attachments 25 and 64.

¹⁵ Attachment 65A.

¹⁶ Attachment 65B.

Body-Worn Camera of Officer Adan Ramirez shows Officer Ramirez outside at the rear of the police vehicle with his gun drawn. He proceeds to the front driver side and is slightly behind Officer Ghiotto as they head east on 102nd to the corner house at 102nd and LaSalle. Officer Ramirez enters the yard next to the corner house and searches the yard for the suspect with his gun drawn and tactical light on. Officer Ghiotto is nearby and also searching the area. Officer Ramirez proceeds through the yard to the alley and begins a search of the alley for the suspect. No suspect is located.¹⁷

Crime Scene Photographs show one fired cartridge case on the front lawn of 10153 S. LaSalle, and one live round on the parkway in front of 10153 S. LaSalle. Photographs also show one fired cartridge case on the south side of the house at 10154 S. LaSalle and two fired cartridge cases at the bottom of the steps of the same residence. There were also suspected bullet holes in the siding on the north side of the house at 10201 S. Wentworth.¹⁸

OEMC Transmissions Corresponding with Event Queries. There were several 9-1-1 calls from residents reporting they heard gunshots in the area of 102nd and LaSalle. A South Shore Hospital employee also called 9-1-1 to report that a gunshot victim named [REDACTED] was admitted to the emergency room with a gunshot wound to his right foot.¹⁹

VI. LEGAL STANDARD

a. Use of Deadly Force²⁰

“Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional in order to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, control a subject, or prevent escape.”²¹ The primary concern in assessing the use of force is whether the amount of force the officer used was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the circumstances faced by the officer.²² Factors determinative of whether use of force is reasonable include but are not limited to: (1) whether the subject is posing an imminent threat to the officer or others; (2) the risk of harm, level of threat or resistance presented by the subject; and (3) the subject’s proximity or access to weapons.²³

The discharge of a firearm in the direction of a person constitutes the use of deadly force under Department policy.²⁴ The use of deadly force is permitted only as a “last resort” when “necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the

¹⁷ Attachment 65C.

¹⁸ Attachment 29.

¹⁹ Attachments 19 and 48.

²⁰ On October 16, 2017, the Department materially modified its Use of Force policy. The Department’s current Use of Force Policy prohibits the use of deadly force under circumstances that would be permissible under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Illinois state law. COPA’s analysis focuses solely on whether Officer Ghiotto complied with General Orders 03-02, 03-02-01 and 03-02-03. COPA cites case law solely for guidance on how to interpret common concepts or terms.

²¹ G03-02.III.B

²² G03-02.III.B.1

²³ G03-02.III.B.1

²⁴ G03-02.III.C.1 (Eff. October 16, 2017)

member or another person.”²⁵ A Department member may use deadly force in only two situations: (1) to prevent “death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person”; (2) to prevent “an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a sworn member or another person unless arrested without delay.”²⁶

A threat is considered imminent “when it is objectively reasonable to believe that: (a) the subject’s actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; **and** (b) the subject has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; **and** (c) the subject has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.”²⁷

During all use of force incidents, Department members will strive to use **de-escalation techniques** to prevent or reduce the need for force, based on the totality of the circumstances.²⁸ Officers must continually assess the situation to determine

“(1) if any use of force is necessary; (2) the authorized force option based on the totality of the circumstances; (3) if the seriousness of the situation requires an immediate response or whether the member can employ other force options or the Force Mitigation Principles; and (4) if the level of force employed should be modified based upon the subject’s actions or other changes in the circumstances. The level of force will be de-escalated immediately as resistance decreases, provided that the member remains in control and as safety permits.”²⁹

These concepts of force mitigation include but are not limited to exercising persuasion, advice, and warning prior to the use of physical force; stabilizing the situation using time, distance or positioning to isolate and contain the subject; and requesting additional personnel to assist or make use of specialized units of equipment, such as crisis-intervention-team trained officers.³⁰

Department policy recognizes that Department members must make “split-second decision” in “tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving” circumstances.³¹ As such, their decisions must be “judged based on the totality of the circumstances known by the member at the time and from the perspective of a reasonable Department member on the scene, in the same or similar circumstances, and not with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight.”³²

b. Standard of Proof

For each Allegation, COPA must make one of the following findings:

²⁵ G03-02.III.C.3

²⁶ G03-02.III.C.3; 720 ILCS 5/7-5 (Eff. Prior to July 1, 2021)

²⁷ G03-02.III.C.2 (emphasis added)

²⁸ G03-02-01.II.B

²⁹ G03-02-01.II.F

³⁰ G03-02.III.4

³¹ G03-02.II.D

³² G03.02.II.D

1. Sustained - where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence;
2. Not Sustained - where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence;
3. Unfounded - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or
4. Exonerated - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct described in the allegation occurred, but it is lawful and proper.

A **preponderance of evidence** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that a proposition is proved.³³ If the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with Department policy than that it did not, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

Clear and convincing evidence is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense.³⁴ Clear and convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true."³⁵

VII. ANALYSIS

a. Clear and Convincing Evidence Shows that Officer Ghiotto's Use of Deadly Force Complied with Department Policy

Clear and convincing evidence supports the conclusion that Officer Ghiotto's firearm discharge complied with Department Policy. Officer Ghiotto's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to ensure his own safety and the safety of his partners and an unarmed civilian.³⁶ It is also apparent that Officer Ghiotto used deadly force only as a last resort when faced with an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to himself and others.³⁷

First, clear, and convincing evidence shows that Officer Ghiotto's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable. Specifically, Officer Ghiotto and his partners responded to the scene because they had heard gunshots coming from the area. Once they arrived on scene to investigate, they heard more shots and Officer Ghiotto observed a man crouching next to a house pointing a weapon in Officer Ghiotto's and his partners' direction.

³³ See *Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005), ("A proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it has found to be more probably true than not.").

³⁴ See *e.g., People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016).

³⁵ *Id.* at ¶ 28.

³⁶ G03-02.III.B

³⁷ G03-02.III.C.3

Officer Ghiotto then observed a muzzle flash in his direction and heard another gunshot. It was only after these observations that Officer Ghiotto discharged his own firearm in the direction of the unknown shooter. The evidence therefore shows that it was objectively reasonable for Officer Ghiotto to believe that the unknown shooter’s firearm discharge in his direction was immediately likely to cause death of great bodily harm to Officer Ghiotto or others, that the unknown shooter had the means to cause death or great bodily harm by discharging his firearm; and that the unknown shooter had the opportunity and ability to cause such harm to Officer Ghiotto and others who were in the line of his gunfire. The totality of the circumstances therefore shows that the man firing in the direction of Officer Ghiotto posed an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to Officer Ghiotto, to his partners, and to the unknown citizen hiding behind a nearby parked car.

Second, clear, and convincing evidence shows that Officer Ghiotto’s use of deadly force was necessary to protect against the imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to Officer Ghiotto and others. Specifically, the man discharged his firearm several times in the officers’ direction and showed no signs of stopping. Officer Ghiotto therefore used deadly force as a last resort to protect himself and others. COPA finds that it was not feasible to de-escalate the situation under the circumstances facing the officers. Officer Ghiotto was caught in the line of fire, and it was not safe or feasible for him to attempt to use de-escalation techniques at that time. However, the evidence shows that Officer Ghiotto de-escalated his use of force as soon as the threat had diminished and used only force proportional to the threat posed.

Third, clear and convincing evidence shows that Officer Ghiotto’s use of deadly force was proportional to the threat posed by the shooter. The unknown subject discharged his firearm in Officer Ghiotto’s direction, thereby justifying Officer Ghiotto’s use of deadly force in response. Once the subject stopped shooting, Officer Ghiotto appropriately responded by stopping his use of force. Specifically, Officer Ghiotto explained that he stopped shooting after discharging his firearm four times because he believed that the threat had diminished, and he wanted to re-assess the situation. Officer Ghiotto stated that he believed the shooter had fled because he could no longer see him.

Based on the totality of the circumstances, it is evident that Officer Ghiotto’s use of deadly force was objectively reasonable to prevent an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to himself and others. COPA therefore finds by clear and convincing evidence that Officer Ghiotto discharged his firearm in compliance with Department Policy and finds **Allegation #1 is Exonerated.**

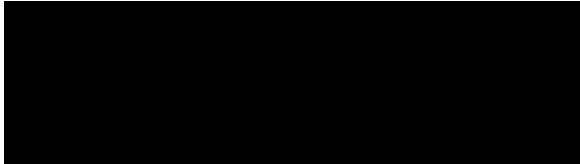
VIII. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis set forth above, COPA makes the following findings:

Officer	Allegation	Finding/ Recommendation
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Officer Santino Ghiotto	1. It is alleged that on or about August 13, 2018, at or near 10153 S. LaSalle at approximately 1:07 a.m., Officer Ghiotto #16688 discharged his firearm without justification.	EXONERATED
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Approved:

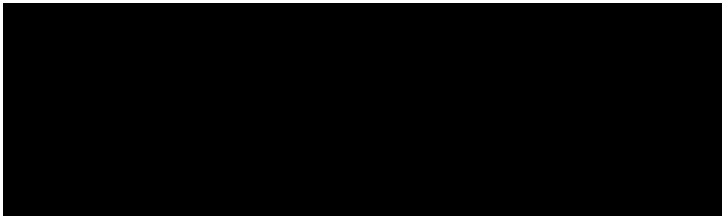


9/1/2022

Matthew Haynam
Deputy Chief Administrator

Date

Approved:



9/1/2022

Andrea Kersten
Chief Administrator

Date