

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date of Incident:	November 30, 2016
Time of Incident:	10:24 PM
Location of Incident:	[REDACTED]
Date of COPA Notification:	October 11, 2017
Time of COPA Notification:	11:49 AM

On November 11, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, in the parking lot at [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and his girlfriend [REDACTED] were in Mr. [REDACTED]' vehicle. Two police vehicles pulled into the parking lot from opposing sides and blocked Mr. [REDACTED]. Officers approached Mr. [REDACTED]' vehicle, ordered Mr. [REDACTED] and Ms. [REDACTED] out of the vehicle and handcuffed them. Officers conducting an undercover narcotics mission searched Mr. [REDACTED], Ms. [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED]'s vehicle. Mr. [REDACTED] was subsequently arrested and charged with [REDACTED], Issuance of a Warrant, Driving on a Revoked License, and Operating a Vehicle Without Insurance.

Mr. [REDACTED] alleged he and his vehicle were improperly searched, he was illegally arrested, police fabricated evidence, and a police officer tried to bribe him when he offered to drop the charges if Mr. [REDACTED] agreed to either testify to a murder or purchase guns from a named third party. Mr. [REDACTED] was unaware of any murder and refused to purchase the guns. Although Mr. [REDACTED] claimed he did not sell drugs, he eventually pleaded guilty to possession of a controlled substance.

II. INVOLVED PARTIES

Involved Officer #1:	[REDACTED], Star # [REDACTED], Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment - [REDACTED], 2010, Police Officer as Detective, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1981, Male, Hispanic.
Involved Officer #2:	[REDACTED] Star # [REDACTED], Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment - [REDACTED], 2006, Police Officer, Unite of Assignment [REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1982, Male, White.
Involved Officer #3:	[REDACTED], Star # [REDACTED], Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment - [REDACTED], 2005, Police Officer, Unit of Assignment [REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1980, Male, White.

Involved Officer #4

Unknown Officer

Involved Civilian #1:

██████████, DOB ██████████, 1981, Male, Black.

III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding
Officer ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Officer ██████████ illegally arrested ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.	Exonerated
Officer ██████████ ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Officer ██████████ illegally arrested ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.	Exonerated
Officer ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near the ██████████ Police Station, Officer ██████████ tried to bribe ██████████ when he offered to drop the charges against him in exchange for a gun purchase from a third party in violation of Rule 2. 2. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, or at some time thereafter at or near the ██████████ Police Station, or in a court of law, Officer ██████████ fabricated evidence when he failed to produce the ██████████ funds allegedly used to purchase drugs from Mr. ██████████ in violation of Rule 2.	Exonerated Exonerated
Unknown Officers ¹	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Unknown Officers improperly searched ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the	Exonerated

¹ Mr. ██████████ stated in his first interview that he did not remember any of the officers' names. He did say the officers that first arrived on-scene were from the ██████████ District, but he was transported to ██████████. (15:17)

	<p>United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.</p> <p>2. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED], Unknown Officers improperly searched [REDACTED] vehicle in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.</p>	Exonerated
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IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

Rules

1. **RULE 2-** Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.

COMMENT: This Rule applies to both the professional and private conduct of all members. It prohibits any and all conduct which is contrary to the letter and spirit of Departmental policy or goals or which would reflect adversely upon the Department or its members. It includes not only all unlawful acts by members but also all acts, which although not unlawful in themselves, would degrade or bring disrespect upon the member or the Department, including public and open association with persons of known bad or criminal reputation in the community unless such association is in the performance of police duties. It also includes any action contrary to the stated policy, goals, rules, regulations, orders or directives of the Department.

Federal Laws

1. **Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution states**, "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 or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

State Laws

1. **Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution**, states, "The people shall have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and other possessions against unreasonable searches, seizures, invasions of privacy or interceptions of communications by eavesdropping devices or other means. No warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

V. INVESTIGATION²

² COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

a. Interviews**1st Interview³**

On February 9, 2018, Mr. [REDACTED], who was incarcerated at the [REDACTED] Correctional Center, was interviewed over the telephone.⁴ Mr. [REDACTED] stated that on November 30, 2016⁵ at around 10:24 PM, he and passenger [REDACTED]⁶, drove his green minivan into a [REDACTED] parking lot. Ms. [REDACTED] got out of the vehicle, purchased food, then went back to the vehicle. Within 30 seconds, undercover officers in unmarked SUVs pulled into the parking lot from opposing entrances and blocked-in Mr. [REDACTED]. The officers approached Mr. [REDACTED]' minivan with guns drawn and told him to get out of the car. Once outside the car the officers threw Mr. [REDACTED] to the ground and handcuffed him. Neither the officers nor the detectives that arrived told Mr. [REDACTED] what he was charged with or why they handcuffed him until they got to the police station. The officers also did not tell Ms. [REDACTED] why she was handcuffed.

The officers conducted a pat-down Mr. [REDACTED], searched his pockets, and searched his shoes and socks. Officers also searched the minivan and Ms. [REDACTED] but found nothing illegal. Police officers put Mr. [REDACTED] into a blue and white transport vehicle and took him to the police station.⁷ When they arrived, police officers took Mr. [REDACTED] into a room where another officer was typing on a computer. Then another officer, who was not present during the arrest, asked Mr. [REDACTED] if he remembered him. When Mr. [REDACTED] said no, the officer said Mr. [REDACTED] gave him some marijuana about a month earlier. The officer was white, was bald or had very short hair, and had a reddish beard. The officers left the room and then came back and said he was being charged with delivery of marijuana.

Mr. [REDACTED] stated the officer then said, "we can make something happen, you can give me a murder right now. You can testify to a murder, and this case will be over today." Mr. [REDACTED] told the officer he did not know anything about a murder. The officer responded by saying Mr. [REDACTED] was being charged with Manufacturing/Delivery of [REDACTED]. Then another officer interrupted and said Mr. [REDACTED] was being charged with Manufacturing/Delivery of a [REDACTED].

Mr. [REDACTED] also reported the officers then offered to end the case if he purchased three guns from someone with a name that began with "I". Mr. [REDACTED] knew this person but could not recall his name at the time he gave his statement to COPA. Prior to hanging up the phone, Mr. [REDACTED] remembered and relayed the gun seller's name was [REDACTED].

³ Attachment 19.

⁴ The interviewer read the Consent to Interview and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Notice forms to Mr. [REDACTED] over the phone. Mr. [REDACTED] consented to a recorded interview, and said he understood the Notice. Mr. [REDACTED] was also advised that he would be asked to attest to the truth and accuracy of the interview at its end. Mr. [REDACTED] agreed to sign these forms, upon receipt, and return them to COPA.

⁵ Face Sheet states the date of incident as November 11, 2016, however, the actual date is November 30, 2016.

⁶ Unsuccessful attempts were made to interview Ms. [REDACTED]. She failed to appear for three scheduled interviews. Ms. [REDACTED] was Mr. [REDACTED]'s fiancée.

⁷ Ms. [REDACTED] was not taken to the District but was let go.

Mr. ██████ took exception to the fact that the police stated that they used money, also known as 1505 funds, to purchase drugs from him, but did not inventory those funds after he was arrested. According to Mr. ██████, when a drug buy is made using ██████ funds, the officers are supposed to get those bills back from the dealer and present them in court. The bills were not present in court. The only evidence the public defender showed Mr. ██████ was a picture of himself sitting in a white vehicle.

██████████-2nd Interview⁸

Mr. ██████ was re-interviewed over the telephone on April 4, 2018 around 1:08 PM.

Mr. ██████ was asked when he believed the officer(s) fabricated evidence. Mr. ██████ replied it was at court. According to Mr. ██████ the officers did not have the ██████ funds the allegedly used to purchase drugs from him in his discovery materials. Mr. ██████ was then asked about the picture he was shown in lieu of the ██████ funds. He stated it was a picture of him in a friend's white vehicle.⁹

When Mr. ██████ was asked why he felt the was search improper, Mr. ██████ replied that he did not know if the search was improper, but then agreed that he meant that the arrest was improper. He stated it was improper because they waited to arrest him for something the police said he did six months earlier. Mr. ██████ stated that it was not him that sold drugs to the undercover officer, and if it was him they would have arrested him that day. Mr. ██████ explained that he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge, in exchange for a shorter probation period, because the public defender is not a real paid lawyer and because he believed, if they went to trial, they would have found a way to find him guilty. He also stated he believed the reason they offered him a plea bargain was because they did not have enough evidence to convict him. Mr. ██████ was told the police had him on camera, but he was not shown the video. He was only shown a photo of him inside the white vehicle.

b. Digital Evidence

VIDEO-Inventory# ██████/RD# ██████¹⁰

This video was created on June 6, 2016 during an undercover operation. A white vehicle with the license plate number ██████, driven by a man in a white shirt, pulled into a parking lot. After the vehicle stopped, an African American male, wearing a black baseball hat and a white shirt underneath a black shirt, approached the driver's side of the vehicle. The man in the black hat had a wad of cash in his left hand. The man in the black hat reached into the vehicle with this right hand, and then his left. When the video was viewed in slow motion, at 00:13, the driver's hand moved up near the hands of the man in the black hat, and it appears he handed him something or took something out of the hand of the man in the black hat. When the man in the black hat took his hands out of the vehicle, he was no longer holding the cash. The man in the black hat then

⁸ Attachment 23.

⁹ Mr. ██████ would not divulge the name of the friend who owned the vehicle.

¹⁰ Attachment 27.

walked away from the vehicle. At this point there is a close-up of the driver and the face in the video matches the mug shot of Mr. [REDACTED].¹¹

VIDEO-Inventory# [REDACTED]/RD# [REDACTED]¹²

This video was created on May 12, 2016 during an undercover operation. An African American male, dressed in a white sweatshirt and blue jeans, walked across the street, then down a sidewalk and got into a white or silver vehicle. He then got out of the vehicle and walked in the direction from which he came. The face of the man in the video matches Mr. [REDACTED]' mug shot.

c. Documentary Evidence

Initiation Report¹³

This report, dated October 11, 2017, was drafted by Lieutenant [REDACTED] and addressed to BIA Chief [REDACTED]. It stated he received a letter from ASA [REDACTED] who said her office received a letter addressed to State's Attorney [REDACTED] that complained of harmful and disturbing conduct by Chicago Police Officers. It also stated Mr. [REDACTED] complained police fabricated statements to formulate an arrest, and mentioned other allegations documented in the letter.

Letter from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]¹⁴

This September 22, 2017 letter outlined Mr. [REDACTED]' allegations against the Chicago police officers involved in his arrest. He specifically alleged the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Narcotics/Gang Unit # [REDACTED] engaged in harmful and disturbing conduct. It also stated, among other things, that Chicago police officers commit bribery when they ask citizens for guns and money in exchange for their freedom; fabricate statements to formulate an arrest; and take indecent liberties by exposing detainees through searching. Mr. [REDACTED] also alleged many defendants are improperly represented because of they are indigent.

RAID Packet¹⁵

This packet consisted of the reports and inventory forms related to the two undercover narcotics operation which ultimately led to the November 30th arrest of Mr. [REDACTED]. The relevant RD#s relating to these operations were [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. On May 12, 2016 at [REDACTED] (RD# [REDACTED]) and on June 6, 2016 at [REDACTED] (RD# [REDACTED]), undercover officers formulated a plan to purchase narcotics from [REDACTED]. In both instances undercover officers used [REDACTED] funds to purchase crack cocaine from Mr. [REDACTED]; and in both instances the transactions took place within 1000 feet of either a school or a playlot. Both transactions were recorded on video.

¹¹ During his second interview, Mr. [REDACTED] stated that he was shown a picture of himself sitting in a white vehicle. It was shown to him by his attorney while discussing the plea agreement Mr. [REDACTED] ultimately accepted.

¹² Attachment 28.

¹³ Attachment 6.

¹⁴ Attachment 5.

¹⁵ Attachment 15.

Mr. [REDACTED] was not immediately arrested after either of the above transactions because the case was ongoing. Mr. [REDACTED] was subsequently arrested on November 30, 2016 and the undercover narcotics operation was closed on December 26, 2016 ([REDACTED]).

Arrest Report [REDACTED]¹⁶

This report stated Mr. [REDACTED] was arrested on November 30, 2016, at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED]. Mr. [REDACTED] was charged under 720 ILCS 570.0/407-B-1 Mfg/Del Cocaine/Sch/Pub HS/Pk, 725 ILCS 5.0/110-3 Issuance of Warrant, 625 ILCS 5.0/6-303-A Driving on a Revoked License, and 430 ILCS 85.0/2-14 Operating Without Insurance. His arrest by the Narcotics Division was in conjunction with two previous narcotics missions. Mr. [REDACTED] was positively identified as the subject who on May 12, 2016 delivered 1.5 grams of crack cocaine to UCO [REDACTED] in exchange for \$60.00 in prerecorded [REDACTED] funds. On June 16, 2016 Mr. [REDACTED] made a similar sale to UCO [REDACTED] which occurred within 1000 feet of a playlot and elementary school. The report noted, Mr. [REDACTED] was on parole at the time.

Original Case Incident Report [REDACTED]¹⁷

This report gives a listing of the suspects involved in the narcotics mission, along with a listing of the evidence and inventoried items collected during the mission. No narcotics were found on Mr. [REDACTED] person at the time of his arrest.

Mainframe Printout¹⁸

States that on September 22, 2017 Mr. [REDACTED] pleaded guilty to Possession of a Controlled Substance and was sentenced to five years in prison.

VI-LEGAL STANDARD

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

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 the conduct occurred and violated Department policy. *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). If the evidence gathered in an investigation

¹⁶ Attachment 4.

¹⁷ Attachment 13.

¹⁸ Attachment 9.

establishes that it is more likely that the misconduct occurred, 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. See *e.g.*, *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016). 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." *Id.* at ¶ 28.

VII-ANALYSIS

Officer [REDACTED]

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #1**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED], Officer [REDACTED] illegally arrested [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 2 of CPD's Rules and Regulations, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, is **EXONERATED**.

A peace officer may arrest a person when there are reasonable grounds to believe the person is committing or has committed an offense. *725 ILCS 5/107-2(1)(c)*. Here, Officer [REDACTED] arrested Mr. [REDACTED] based on evidence collected during two earlier video recorded narcotics suppression missions. Specifically, on two separate occasions, Mr. [REDACTED] was video recorded selling crack cocaine to undercover officers. While not dispositive in and of itself, Mr. [REDACTED] subsequently pled guilty to Possession of a Controlled Substance following the arrest giving rise to this investigation and was sentenced to five years in prison. He acknowledged that he accepted this plea after his attorney presented the State's evidence to wit, a photograph of Mr. [REDACTED] at the scene of an alleged drug transaction, officers prepared to identify him in open-court as the narcotic dealer, and surveillance video from both transactions.

Mr. [REDACTED]' claim that the arrest was illegal because officers waited six months from the date of the incident to arrest him is without merit. Delayed arrests are commonplace in narcotics investigations. See *People v. Cole*, 29 Ill2d 501, 504-505 citing *People v. Webb*, 60 Ill. App. 2d 365, 374 (Officers often delay arrests in narcotics investigations to build stronger cases). The evidence shows his arrest stemmed from a long-term narcotics mission, that resulted in the arrest of several people and involved many crimes. Given the breadth of evidence against Mr. [REDACTED], including video footage and eyewitness accounts, it is more likely than not officers had reasonable grounds to arrest Mr. [REDACTED]. Based upon the above, COPA declined to interview Officer [REDACTED].

Officer [REDACTED]

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #1**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED], Officer [REDACTED] illegally arrested [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, is **EXONERATED**.

The analysis and argument for this allegation is consistent with Allegation #1 for Officer [REDACTED]. Thus, COPA declined to interview Officer [REDACTED].

Officer ██████████

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #1**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near the ██████████ Police Station, Officer ██████████ tried to bribe ██████████ when he offered to drop the charges against him in exchange for a gun purchase from a third party in violation of Rule 2, is **EXONERATED**.

In Illinois, a conscientious police officer may choose not to pursue narcotics charges against a suspect in exchange for information that helps police get several illegally held guns off the streets. *People v. Marion*, 2015 IL App (1st) 131011. The State has vested police officers with discretionary authority to decide whether to arrest persons apparently violating criminal laws, and to decide whether to report the apparent violations. *Id.* Police also have authority to promise not to arrest an individual and report an apparently criminal act in exchange for cooperation in the investigation or prevention of crime. *Id.*

Here, Mr. ██████████ claims Officer ██████████ offered to drop the charges against him in exchange for information about a murder or help with an illegal gun purchasing mission. Narcotics officers, like Officer ██████████, commonly rely on informant cooperation to solve cases. That cooperation is often incentivized, including offers of leniency. Assuming Officer ██████████ did offer Mr. ██████████ leniency in exchange for cooperation, there was nothing improper about that offer. Therefore, accepting Mr. ██████████' assertion as true, COPA finds such an offer consistent with the law and common police practice.

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #2**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, or at some time thereafter at or near the ██████████ Police Station, or in a court of law, Officer ██████████ fabricated evidence when he failed to produce the ██████████ funds allegedly used to purchase drugs from Mr. ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, is **EXONERATED**.

In this case Mr. ██████████ stated that when Officer ██████████ failed to produce the ██████████ funds used in the drug purchases on May 12, 2016 and June 6, 2016, during the court proceeding he fabricated evidence. It was his contention that ██████████ funds used during a drug transaction must be presented as proof of said purchase. However, there is no apparent legal precedent supporting Mr. ██████████' position. While the presentation of ██████████ funds recovered from an alleged drug-dealer is compelling evidence of guilt, the State's failure to recover ██████████ does not necessarily exonerate the accused. Nor, does it indicate officers fabricated evidence. Here, Mr. ██████████ engaged in two separate transactions with an undercover officer, one on May 12, 2016 and the other on June 6, 2016, each of which were captured on video. He was not arrested until November 30, 2016, 177 days after the last transaction allegedly involving ██████████ funds. Given that the officers chose to arrest Mr. ██████████ at a later date, from inception the ██████████ funds were not intended to be evidence of guilt. Thus, the failure to produce the ██████████ funds used in the drug buys did not violate Chicago Police Department Orders, Rules or Regulations. Based upon the above, COPA declined interview Officer ██████████.

Unknown Officers¹⁹

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #1**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED], **Unknown Officers** improperly searched [REDACTED] in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, is **EXONERATED**.

It is well-settled that police may perform a warrantless search of an arrested person, and the area within the arrestee's immediate control, in the interest of officer safety, the prevention of escape, and the destruction of evidence. *Chimel v. California*, 395 U.S. 752 (1969).

Here, Mr. [REDACTED] was the subject of an ongoing narcotics suppression mission that led to his eventual arrest. When officers apprehended Mr. [REDACTED], he was removed from his vehicle and handcuffed. Officers then performed a search incident to arrest in the interest of officer safety and to deter the destruction of evidence. That search included Mr. [REDACTED]'s pants pockets, shoes and socks. Given the reasonable grounds suggesting Mr. [REDACTED] was a drug-dealer, who often harbor dangerous weapons, the extent of the search was reasonable. See, e.g., *United States v. Oates*, 560 F.2d 45, 62 (2d Cir. 1977) (Dangerous weapons are often "tools of the trade" for drug traffickers.) Therefore, there was no violation of Mr. [REDACTED]'s Fourth Amendment Rights or of any Chicago Police Department Rules or Regulations.

COPA concludes that the finding for **Allegation #2**, that on November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near [REDACTED], **Unknown Officers** improperly searched [REDACTED]'s vehicle in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, is **EXONERATED**.

Consistent with the discussion for Allegation #1, Mr. [REDACTED]'s vehicle was also searched incident to his arrest. Like the search of his person, the search of Mr. [REDACTED]'s vehicle was also proper because officers had reasonable grounds to believe evidence of Mr. [REDACTED]'s crimes were inside the minivan. Therefore, the search performed of Mr. [REDACTED]'s vehicle was proper and there was no violation of Mr. [REDACTED]'s 4th Amendment Rights or of any Chicago Police Department Rules or Regulations.

¹⁹ While COPA did not identify the officers with specificity, we know others participated and acted based upon prior narcotics transactions conducted during an undercover operation.

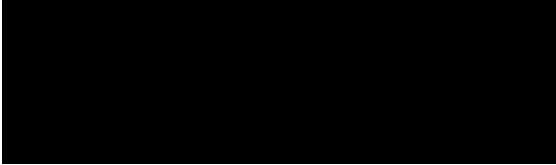
VI. CONCLUSION

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

Officer	Allegation	Finding
Officer ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Officer ██████████ illegally arrested ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.	Exonerated
Officer ██████████ ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Officer ██████████ illegally arrested ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution.	Exonerated
Officer ██████████	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near the ██████████ Police Station., Officer ██████████ tried to bribe ██████████ when he offered to drop the charges against him in exchange for a gun purchase from a third party in violation of Rule 2. 2. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, or at some time thereafter at or near the ██████████ Police Station, or in a court of law, Officer ██████████ fabricated evidence when he failed to produce the ██████████ funds allegedly used to purchase drugs from Mr. ██████████ in violation of Rule 2.	Exonerated Exonerated
Unknown Officers	1. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████. Unknown Officers improperly searched ██████████ in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution. 2. On November 30, 2016 at approximately 10:24 PM, at or near ██████████, Unknown Officers improperly searched ██████████ vehicle in violation of Rule 2, Fourth Amendment of	Exonerated Exonerated

| the United States Constitution, Section 6 of the |
| Illinois Constitution. |

Approved:



March 21, 2019



Chief Administrator

Date

Appendix A

Assigned Investigative Staff

Squad#:	█
Investigator:	██████████, # █
Supervising Investigator:	██████████
Deputy Chief Administrator:	████████████████████