

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	May 31, 2018
Time of Incident:	2:42 PM
Location of Incident:	██████████
Date of COPA Notification:	June 1, 2018
Time of COPA Notification:	5:51 PM

On May 31, 2018, the complainant, ██████████ and his cousin, ██████████ were approached by police while seated in ██████████ parked tractor trailer. ██████████ alleged officers detained him and his cousin, displayed their weapons, searched his truck, and performed pat-downs without justification. COPA also brought allegations for the officers failing to complete Investigatory Stop Reports (ISRs). COPA’s findings are discussed in the Analysis portion of this report.

**II. INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	██████████ Star # ██████████ Employee ID # ██████████ Date of Appointment: ██████████, 2015, Police Officer, Unit ██████████ (██████████), Date of Birth: ██████████, 1988, Male, Black
Involved Officer #2:	██████████ Star # ██████████ Employee ID # ██████████ Date of Appointment: ██████████, 2008, Police Officer, Unit ██████████ (██████████), Date of Birth: ██████████, 1976, Male, Hispanic
Involved Officer #3:	Unknown – ██████████(?)
Involved Officer #4:	Unknown
Involved Individual #1:	██████████ Date of Birth: ██████████, 1981, Male, Black
Involved Individual #2:	██████████ Date of Birth: ██████████, 2002, Male, Black

## III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer [REDACTED]	<p>1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1</p> <p>2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.</p> <p>3. Searched [REDACTED] semi-truck without justification, in violation of Rule 1.</p> <p>4. Performed a pat down on [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.</p> <p>5. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.</p>	<p>Exonerated</p> <p>Exonerated</p> <p>Exonerated</p> <p>Exonerated</p> <p>Sustained</p>
Officer [REDACTED]	<p>1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.</p> <p>2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.</p> <p>3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.</p>	<p>Exonerated</p> <p>Exonerated</p> <p>Sustained</p>
Officer Unknown 1	<p>1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.</p> <p>2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.</p> <p>3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.</p>	<p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p>
Officer Unknown 2	<p>1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.</p>	<p>Not Sustained</p>

	2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.	Not Sustained
	3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for ██████████ and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Not Sustained
Officer ██████████	1. Detained ██████████ without justification, in violation of Rule 1.	Unfounded
	2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.	Unfounded
	3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for ██████████ and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Unfounded

**IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS**

Rules

1. **Rule 1:** Prohibits violation of any law or ordinance.
2. **Rule 6:** Prohibits disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
3. **Rule 38:** Prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

Special Orders

1. **S04-13-09:** Investigatory Stop System.

Federal Laws

1. **Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution:** Guarantees protection from unlawful arrest and unreasonable search and seizure to all persons in this country.

**V. INVESTIGATION<sup>1</sup>**

**a. Interviews**

COPA interviewed the complainant, ██████████ on June 12, 2018.<sup>2</sup> ██████████ related that on May 31, 2018, he walked to his semi-truck at about 2:45 PM with his younger cousin, ██████████ described his truck as a 2006 Freightliner without a trailer attached. The truck was about 20 – 25 feet from his residence. While walking, ██████████ was holding his

<sup>1</sup> COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Att. 3

cellphone and a blue plastic binder. [REDACTED] had headphones on and was carrying an iPad with one hand free. After entering the truck but before he began driving, [REDACTED] saw two unmarked police cars he identified as Ford Explorers. One was grey and one was blue, with two officers in each car. One police car came from behind [REDACTED] through the alley, and the other came towards him. [REDACTED] stated the officers were two white males, one Hispanic male (Officer [REDACTED]) and one African American male (Officer [REDACTED]). All four officers had their guns drawn, extended in a ready position.

Officer [REDACTED] asked if [REDACTED] had a gun in the car because a neighbor reported it. [REDACTED] told the officers he did not have a gun. Officer [REDACTED] also asked [REDACTED] who his passenger was, and [REDACTED] related it was his cousin. Officer [REDACTED] moved his gun away from [REDACTED] while talking to him. Officer [REDACTED] then asked [REDACTED] and his cousin to exit the vehicle, which they did. The two white officers stood behind [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] was next to [REDACTED]. All four officers still had their guns drawn. Officer [REDACTED] holstered his weapon and began searching [REDACTED] truck. The two white officers kept their guns drawn while detaining [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] entered the truck's cabin and searched, which only lasted approximately 45 seconds. [REDACTED] denied giving the officers permission to search his truck. [REDACTED] could not see the extent of the officer's search from where he stood. Neither civilian was handcuffed. Once Officer [REDACTED] stopped searching the truck, he performed a pat-down on [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] did not give Officer [REDACTED] permission to perform a pat-down. [REDACTED] did not see the officers conduct a pat down of [REDACTED]. The officers then left. The officers never asked for [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] identification and did not give the civilians any documents. [REDACTED] stated that the entire encounter lasted roughly five minutes. During his COPA interview, [REDACTED] denied owning a firearm.

COPA interviewed Officer [REDACTED] Sr. on August 14, 2018.<sup>3</sup> Per Officer [REDACTED] he was assigned to Area [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018. He recalled being in plain clothes and in an unmarked Ford Explorer. Officer [REDACTED] could not recall who his partner was on this date but would have been working with the [REDACTED] team. After reviewing Attendance and Assignment sheets (A&As), Officer [REDACTED] could not recall if he was working with Officers [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED].<sup>4</sup> When asked why different beats were assigned to the same cars, Officer [REDACTED] related individuals with different beats may ride in the same car together. Officer [REDACTED] could not recall who he was in a car with or if he was the driver. Officer [REDACTED] recalled being near [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018. He responded to a call of a person with a gun near a burgundy 18-wheeler. Officer [REDACTED] recalled stopping an adult male ([REDACTED]) and a younger male ([REDACTED]). These civilians were stopped because the officers saw [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who matched the call's description and were inside an 18-wheeler. Officer [REDACTED] asserted [REDACTED] semi-truck was the only one in the vicinity.

Officer [REDACTED] reported having his gun at a "low-ready stance" when he approached.<sup>5</sup> Officer [REDACTED] had no knowledge as to if other officers on scene had their guns drawn. Officer [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] to exit the car and if he had a gun. [REDACTED] "didn't know what" the

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<sup>3</sup> Att. 12

<sup>4</sup> Att. 16

<sup>5</sup> Approximately 9:26 minute mark of Att. 12.

officers “were talking about.”<sup>6</sup> [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were detained towards the rear of the truck. Officer [REDACTED] asked to search the car. [REDACTED] did not say yes or no, and Officer [REDACTED] searched the truck. Officer [REDACTED] searched the truck’s front near the driver’s immediate area. Officer [REDACTED] denied opening any compartments. Officer [REDACTED] did not find a gun. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall who was detaining [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] denied performing a pat-down on [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] and did not recall if another officer did. Officer [REDACTED] believed ISRs were completed by the other officers on scene. Officer [REDACTED] thought the other Department members may have gotten the civilians’ information while Officer [REDACTED] searched.

Officer [REDACTED] was interviewed by COPA on September 6, 2018.<sup>7</sup> On May 31, 2018, Officer [REDACTED] was wearing plain clothing and in an unmarked vehicle. After reviewing Attendance and Assignment sheets, Officer [REDACTED] related he was partnered with Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED].<sup>8</sup> Officer [REDACTED] could not independently recall who he was working with or who he was in a car with. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall being near [REDACTED] or stopping an adult and teenage male on May 31, 2018. After reviewing the relevant event query,<sup>9</sup> Officer [REDACTED] “vaguely” remembered a tractor-trailer.<sup>10</sup> Officer [REDACTED] did not recall any specific details, including which officers he was with or details about the subjects. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall searching the truck. Officer [REDACTED] stated that based on the type of situation, he may have approached with his gun pointed down and near his waistline. Officer [REDACTED] believed that based on the type of call, officers would have performed a pat-down. However, he did not specifically recall performing pat-downs on [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall if anyone obtained [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] identification and/or completed ISRs.

COPA interviewed Officer [REDACTED] on September 5, 2018.<sup>11</sup> Officer [REDACTED] was assigned to Beat [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018. Officer [REDACTED] stated he was in plain clothing and driving an unmarked Ford Explorer. Officer [REDACTED] could not recall who his partner was on this date, or which additional team members he worked with. Officer [REDACTED] did not recall being near [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018. Officer [REDACTED] denied ever stopping someone near a semi-truck in his approximately four years with CPD. Officer [REDACTED] denied interacting with or stopping [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. After reviewing A&As from May 31, 2018, Officer [REDACTED] confirmed that he was reportedly assigned to Beat [REDACTED] and Car [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] further confirmed the records listed Officer [REDACTED] as working in Car [REDACTED] but assigned to Beat [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not remember if he worked with Officer [REDACTED] on this date.

Officer [REDACTED] was interviewed by COPA on September 6, 2018.<sup>13</sup> Per Officer [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018, he was not on-duty and was on post-shooting details. Officer [REDACTED] elaborated that he was involved in a shooting on May 25, 2018 and had to fulfill Department

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<sup>6</sup> Approximately 9:43 minute mark of Att. 12.

<sup>7</sup> Att. 22

<sup>8</sup> Att. 29

<sup>9</sup> Att. 8

<sup>10</sup> Approximately 7:50 minute mark of Att. 22.

<sup>11</sup> Att. 17

<sup>12</sup> Att. 29

<sup>13</sup> Att. 27

obligations before returning to work. Officer [REDACTED] also believed Officer [REDACTED] was not on street duty on May 31, 2018. After reviewing the relevant event report, Officer [REDACTED] did not recall the incident and asserted he would not have been on the street on May 31, 2018.<sup>14</sup>

#### b. Digital Evidence

No digital evidence was available as Unit [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) is not assigned Body Worn Camera or In Car Camera.<sup>15</sup>

#### c. Physical Evidence

No relevant physical evidence was obtained pertaining to the present investigation.

#### d. Documentary Evidence

An **Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) Query Report** was identified for **Event Number [REDACTED]**. The event was initiated on May 31, 2018 at approximately 2:38 PM. The caller reported an African American male and teenager with what she believed was a gun in the teenager's waistband. She saw both individuals get into a burgundy "18 wheeler truck parked at the corner." Beat [REDACTED] responded at approximately 2:44 PM. Beat [REDACTED] cleared and closed the call at about 2:47 PM.

An **Investigatory Stop Report** was not identified for either [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] from their May 31, 2018 police encounter.<sup>17</sup>

**Attendance and Assignment Sheets** were obtained for Unit [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018.<sup>18</sup> Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] were assigned Beat [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] was assigned Car [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] did not have a car assignment. Officer [REDACTED] was also assigned Car [REDACTED]. Both Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] were assigned Beat [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] was also not assigned a car. Records for the entire Unit [REDACTED] were inconclusive as to who else responded to Event Number [REDACTED]. Officer [REDACTED] was reported as on post shooting detail.

**GPS** searches were executed for each on-duty beat and car from Unit [REDACTED] on May 31, 2018, from approximately 2:00 PM to 3:00 PM. These searches failed to reveal which additional accused officers were with Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] during [REDACTED] May 31, 2018 stop.<sup>19</sup>

## VI. ANALYSIS

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<sup>14</sup> Att. 8

<sup>15</sup> Att. 10

<sup>16</sup> Att. 8

<sup>17</sup> Att. 9

<sup>18</sup> Atts. 16, 29

<sup>19</sup> Att. 31

For each allegation COPA will 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 that makes it more likely than not that the conduct complied with 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 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 has been met.

“Clear and convincing evidence is a higher standard than preponderance of the evidence but lower than the “beyond-a-reasonable doubt” standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense.” *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 ¶ 29 (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 (internal citation and quotations omitted).

Allegation 1 against Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] that they detained [REDACTED] without justification, is **Exonerated**. Similarly, Allegation 2 against both officers, that they displayed their weapons without justification, is **Exonerated**. Further, Allegations 3 & 4 against Officer [REDACTED] that he searched [REDACTED] semi-truck without justification and performed a pat down on [REDACTED] without justification, are both **Exonerated**.

An individual is seized “only when, by means of physical force or a show of authority, his freedom of movement is restrained.” *People v. Almond*, 2015 IL 113817, ¶ 57 (quoting *United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 553 (1980)). To determine whether a seizure has occurred, we must consider whether a reasonable person would conclude, in light of the totality of the circumstances, that he was not free to leave. *People v. Almond*, 2015 IL 113817, ¶ 57. Factors that indicate a seizure has occurred include (1) the threatening presence of several officers; (2) the display of a weapon by an officer; (3) some physical touching of the person; or (4) using language or tone of voice compelling the individual to comply with the officer’s requests. *Id.*

Here, several officers approached [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. By his own admission, Officer [REDACTED] had his weapon drawn in a “low-ready stance,” and Officer [REDACTED] said he may have had his gun out. By [REDACTED] account, all four officers had their guns drawn. Under these circumstances, a reasonable person would not believe he was free to leave and thus, this encounter was more properly characterized as an investigatory stop. Thus, we must consider whether the officers had a reasonable, articulable suspicion that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had committed, were committing, or were about to commit a crime.

This encounter transpired after a caller reported observing a teenager with a handgun in his waistband. The event query does not list the caller's name.<sup>20</sup> However, even assuming the caller's tip was anonymous, the tip demonstrated "sufficient indicia of reliability to provide reasonable suspicion to make [an] investigatory stop." *Navarette v. California*, 572 U.S. 393, 397 (2014) (quoting *Alabama v. White*, 496 U.S. 325, 330 (1990)). First, the caller used 911 to place her call. While 911 calls are not *per se* reliable, the Supreme Court has recognized that the use of a 911 system tends to support the veracity of a caller's tip, as "a reasonable officer could conclude that a false tipster would think twice before using such a system." *Navarette v. California*, 572 U.S. 393, 400 (2014). Further, the caller stated that she had seen the men; this suggests the caller had eyewitness knowledge, which lends "significant support to the tip's reliability." See *id.* at 399. Finally, the short interval between when the 911 call was made and when police found the truck at the location where the caller said she saw the truck indicates the caller reported her observations soon after seeing the men. "That sort of contemporaneous report has long been treated as especially reliable." *Id.*

In addition to being sufficiently reliable, the 911 caller's report that she observed a teenager with a gun in his waistband created reasonable suspicion of an ongoing crime. See 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4) (a person commits the offense of unlawful use of a weapons when he knowingly carries or possesses \*\*\* any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm" unless the firearm is broken down in a non-functioning state, is not immediately accessible, is not unloaded and enclosed in a case, or is carried in accordance with the Firearm Concealed Carry Act).<sup>21</sup>

Based on the foregoing, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had reasonable, articulable suspicion to suspect [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED] had committed, were committing, or were about to commit a crime. It is irrelevant that the caller may have been wrong about seeing a gun, as we must only consider the facts available to the officers at the time they stopped [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. As such, the officers were engaged in a lawful police function when they stopped [REDACTED].

Similarly, given the nature of the call to which the officers were responding, Officer [REDACTED] was justified in searching [REDACTED] truck and performing a pat down to ensure [REDACTED] was not armed. See *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 27 (1968) (where an officer has reason to believe he is dealing with somebody who may be armed and dangerous, he may conduct a reasonable search of that person); *People v. Colyar*, 2013 IL 111835, ¶¶ 38-39 (an officer may conduct an investigative search of the passenger compartment of a vehicle where the officer possesses a reasonable belief, based on specific and articulable facts and reasonable inferences from those facts, that the individual was dangerous and could gain control of a weapon).

It was also reasonable for the officers to approach [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] vehicle with their weapons drawn. While Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] do not recall having their guns fully extended as [REDACTED] described, Officer [REDACTED] admitted to having his gun out and Officer [REDACTED] reported it was likely he had his gun unholstered. As the officers were responding to a

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<sup>20</sup> See Att. 7.

<sup>21</sup> The Firearm Concealed Carry Act allows a permit-holder to carry a weapon when it is fully or partially concealed. 430 ILCS 66/10(c), However, to obtain a FOID permit, an applicant must be at least 21 years of age. 430 ILCS 66/25(2). Here, the caller described the person carrying a weapon as a "teenager," which could have supported a reasonable suspicion that the person carrying the gun was doing so without a FOID card.



call of a person with a gun, it was reasonable to be prepared with their own firearms. The officers were prepared to encounter an armed individual so having their weapons displayed was justified and this allegation is Exonerated.

Allegation 5 against Officer [REDACTED] and Allegation 3 against Officer [REDACTED] that they failed to complete Investigatory Stop Reports for [REDACTED] and his Passenger, are **Sustained**.

Per CPD Special Order S04-13-09, Department members are required to complete an ISR to document “an Investigatory Stop, including statement of the facts establishing Reasonable Articulate Suspicion to stop an individual.” Officer [REDACTED] believed one of the other officers got the civilians’ information and completed ISRs. Officer [REDACTED] could not recall if he or another officer completed ISRs. This situation highlights the importance of ISRs. Since there was no arrest, there was no document articulating exactly why the officers stopped these men or what the officers’ reasonable articulable suspicion was. Additionally, [REDACTED] may have felt better about what occurred if the officers had completed official paperwork documenting the incident. Instead, a lack of ISRs can create the appearance of trying to hide something. Based on the OEMC Event Query, COPA does not doubt the officers made a legitimate stop of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. However, the ISRs were ultimately not completed and this allegation is Sustained.

All allegations for the unknown officers are **Not Sustained**. While the above analysis for Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stands for the same allegations given to the unidentified officers, COPA cannot Exonerate or Sustain for unidentified officers. As detailed in this report, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] could not recall who they were with. Attendance and Assignment records and GPS failed to identify who was with Officer [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED]. As such, COPA could not determine who was with the accused. Therefore, these allegations are Not Sustained.

## VII. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS

### a. Officer [REDACTED]

#### i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History

Officer [REDACTED] relevant complimentary history consists of one Superintendent Honorable Mention, two Department Commendations, and ten Honorable mentions. Officer [REDACTED] has no relevant disciplinary history.

#### ii. Recommended Penalty, by Allegation

##### 1. Allegation No. 5: Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.

It is clear from the dispatch records and the officer’s statements that they investigated [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Despite detaining both men and conducting a pat down for weapons the officers failed to complete an ISR as required by policy. The policy at issue is not new and the intent of the policy is to guard against circumstances like this where officers perform a detention but create no record. While there is no evidence that the officers maliciously failed to produce and ISR, it is

nonetheless a direct violation of the policy and the spirit of the rule. Therefore, COPA recommends a reprimand for Officer [REDACTED]

**b. Officer [REDACTED]**

**j. Complimentary and Disciplinary History**

Officer [REDACTED] relevant complimentary history consists of 2 Department Commendations, 56 Honorable Mentions, 3 Complimentary Letters, and 1 Life Saving Award. Officer [REDACTED] has no relevant disciplinary history.

**ii. Recommended Penalty, by Allegation**

**Allegation No. 3:** Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.

For the reasons set forth above. COPA recommends a reprimand for Officer [REDACTED]

**VIII. CONCLUSION**

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

<b>Officer</b>	<b>Allegation</b>	<b>Finding/ Recommendation</b>
Officer [REDACTED]	1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1	Exonerated
	2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.	Exonerated
	3. Searched [REDACTED] semi-truck without justification, in violation of Rule 1.	Exonerated
	4. Performed a pat down on [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.	Exonerated
	5. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Sustained
Officer [REDACTED]	1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.	Exonerated
	2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.	Exonerated

	3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Sustained
Officer Unknown 1	1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.  2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.  3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Not Sustained  Not Sustained  Not Sustained
Officer Unknown 2	1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.  2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.  3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Not Sustained  Not Sustained  Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED]	1. Detained [REDACTED] without justification, in violation of Rule 1.  2. Displayed your weapon without justification, in violation of Rule 38.  3. Failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for [REDACTED] and his passenger, in violation of Rule 6.	Unfounded  Unfounded  Unfounded

Approved:

[REDACTED]

*Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator*

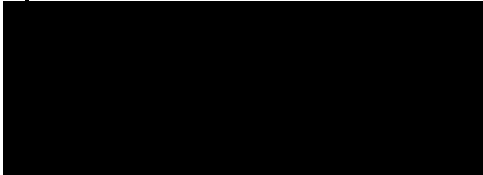
March 12, 2019

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Date

Appendix A

Assigned Investigative Staff

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<b>Squad#:</b>	Four
<b>Investigator:</b>	
<b>Supervising Investigator:</b>	
<b>Deputy Chief Administrator:</b>	