



Log # 2020-0005484

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On December 8, 2020, the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) notified the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) of an officer-involved firearm discharge that occurred at approximately 4:56 pm near 6967 N. Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago IL. COPA learned that on-duty CPD Officers Daniel Vo, Omar Gonzalez, Thomas Chester, and Joseph Zaccagnino discharged their firearms at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] fired upon them as they attempted to pull him over for a domestic-related incident reported the day before.² The events of this incident were captured on body-worn cameras and the exterior security camera at 6969 N. Ravenswood Avenue.

Pursuant to section 2-78-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, COPA has a duty to investigate all incidents in which a CPD member discharges their firearm. During its investigation of this incident, COPA determined that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Zaccagnino's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional based on the totality of the circumstances, and their actions complied with CPD rules and policy. However, allegations for body-worn camera violations and inappropriate language were served.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE³

On December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm, on duty 24th, District Tact Officers Joshua Bielema and Gonzalez (Beat 2463E) and Officers Vo, Zaccagnino⁴, and Chester (Beat 2463D) were patrolling in two unmarked tactical SUVs. Officer Bielema identified the vehicle⁵ of [REDACTED] a suspect from a domestic incident reported the day before on December 7, 2020, and decided to conduct an investigatory stop on the vehicle.⁶ As Officers Bielema and Gonzalez observed [REDACTED] vehicle, they were in communication with Beat 2463D, informing them that this vehicle matched the description of the one in the previous domestic where the individual involved had a firearm. Officers Bielema and Gonzalez then attempted to curb [REDACTED] vehicle by activating their emergency lights and by sounding off a sound device to

¹ Appendix A includes case identifiers such as the date, time, and location of the incident, the involved parties and their demographics, and the applicable rules and policies.

² Atts. 94, 96, Page 12, Page 8. Aggravated assault with a handgun and theft of a dog, JD-452288.

³ The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including third-party video, POD video, police reports, and officer interviews.

⁴ Officer Zaccagnino has been promoted to Sergeant Zaccagnino #1682 since the time of this incident.

⁵ Att. 81. Page 11, Lines 13-18 White Toyota Avalon with Texas plates.

⁶ Officer Joshua Bielema was one of the responding officers to this domestic incident. Att. 81, pg. 11, lns. 13 to 24; pg. 12, lns. 1 to 3; pg. 15, lns. 12 to 22; pg. 39, lns. 3 to 5.

alert [REDACTED]⁷ Officer Bielema explained that [REDACTED] vehicle continued to drive away from them at about 10 mph and several times appeared as if it were going to stop but then continued on.⁸ [REDACTED] vehicle turned northbound from Pratt onto Ravenswood Avenue, which is a one-way going northbound.

[REDACTED] vehicle stopped just short of the corner of Ravenswood Avenue and Lunt Avenue. Officer Bielema stopped his police vehicle about two car lengths behind [REDACTED]⁹ Beat 2463D vehicle, driven by Officer Vo, went west under the Metra line, then north to Lunt Avenue, then turned east on Lunt Avenue, and finally south on Ravenswood Avenue, positioning itself facing south and about two to three car lengths in front of [REDACTED] vehicle.¹⁰

Officers Vo and Zaccagnino exited the police vehicle and moved toward the east curb of Ravenswood Avenue. Officer Gonzalez, the front passenger of Beat 2463E, exited and proceeded to the east sidewalk of Ravenswood Avenue. Officer Bielema exited and took cover behind his police vehicle to not be in the line of fire of Officer Chester. As Officer Chester exited the passenger side of Beat 2463D to the west side of Ravenswood Avenue with his gun in his right hand, the officers directed [REDACTED] to show his hands and not exit his vehicle. [REDACTED] exited his vehicle on the west side of Ravenswood Avenue, extended his right arm with the firearm in the direction of Officer Chester, and fired two rounds. Officer Chester then discharged his weapon and retreated to take cover behind the viaduct on Lunt Avenue.¹¹ Officer Vo stated that he saw [REDACTED] open the driver's door, extend his arm with a firearm in it in the direction of Officer Chester, and then observed two muzzle flashes followed by a couple of loud pops, which prompted Officer Vo to discharge his firearm at [REDACTED]¹² Officer Gonzalez explained that he discharged his weapon multiple times at [REDACTED] when he saw [REDACTED] exit his vehicle and raise a firearm in the direction of the other officers who were directly north of [REDACTED] vehicle.¹³ Officer Zaccagnino also fired one round at [REDACTED] explaining that as he was exiting the police vehicle, he saw [REDACTED] driver door open and saw a firearm pointed north in the direction of Officer Chester. Officer Zaccagnino further explained that he saw two muzzle flashes and heard the firearm go off, and that is when he returned fire.¹⁴ [REDACTED] was struck by the gunfire and fell to the ground. Officers went over the CPD radio to notify dispatch of shots fired at and by the police, giving the beat number and the location and requesting an ambulance. The officers immediately rendered aid, and [REDACTED] was taken to Saint Francis Hospital for treatment.¹⁵ A firearm was recovered from the scene.¹⁶

⁷ Att. 81, pg. 12, lns. 8 to 13; lns. 19 to 20.

⁸ Att. 81, pg. 12, lns. 21 to 24; pg. 13, ln. 1.

⁹ Att. 81, pg. 13, lns. 2 to 7.

¹⁰ Att. 85, pg. 16, lns. 2 to 8; lns. 19 to 23.

¹¹ Att. 82, pg. 20, lns. 3 to 23.

¹² Att. 85, pg. 13, lns. 20 to 24; pg. 16, lns. 12 o 18.

¹³ Att. 83, pg. 27, lns. 2 to 9.

¹⁴ Att. 84, pg. 14, lns. 10 to 22.

¹⁵ Att. 67 Medical Records from Saint Francis Hospital stated that [REDACTED] was treated for multiple gunshot wounds.

¹⁶ Att. 59. Att. 84, pg. 15, lns. 12 to 19.

Officers Vo¹⁷, Gonzalez¹⁸, Chester¹⁹, Zaccagnino²⁰, and Bielema's²¹ statements to COPA were corroborated by their body-worn cameras and third-party video footage. The officers said they turned on their body-worn cameras as quickly as possible. Officer Gonzalez further stated that he used disrespectful language towards ██████████ which was captured on his body-worn camera where when attempting to render aid, he stated to ██████████ "Why the fuck you have to shoot at us motherfucker?"²²

COPA obtained video footage from a business security camera at 6969 N. Ravenswood Avenue.²³ The video, which was recorded without audio, begins with the subject's white vehicle traveling northbound on Ravenswood with a police vehicle directly behind the white vehicle. The white vehicle appears to come to a stop. The officers in the vehicle directly behind the white vehicle exit, with the passenger side officer walking east toward the grassy area with his weapon drawn.²⁴ Seconds later, other officers coming from the south appear with flashlights and their weapons drawn, pointing in the white vehicle's direction.²⁵

At approximately 00:24 into the video, ██████████ opens the driver's door, gets out, and begins firing at the officers.²⁶ The officers returned fire. ██████████ white vehicle was not shifted in park and slowly rolled forward.²⁷ ██████████ is observed lying on the ground.

The officers converged on ██████████ Other units arrive at the scene and walk toward ██████████ on the ground. Officers are observed with flashlights taping off the scene and standing around the immediate area.

III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding/ Recommendations
Officer Daniel Vo	1. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Daniel Vo, #19931, failed to	Unfounded

¹⁷ Att. 85, Page 35, Lines 4-13

¹⁸ Att. 83, Page 45, Lines 9-15

¹⁹ Att. 82, Page 39, Lines 1-6

²⁰ Att. 84, Page 34, Lines 1-7

²¹ Att. 81, Pages 48-49, Lines 18-24, 1-2

²² Att. 9 at 4:42.

²³ Att. 30, exterior security camera at Eyes on The Future Development Center at 6969 N. Ravenswood Avenue.

²⁴ Att. 30 at 00:16.

²⁵ Att. 30 at 00:26.

²⁶ This is also shown on Officer Chester's body-worn camera footage, which depicts Officer Chester exiting the front passenger door of the police vehicle with his firearm drawn and ██████████ opening his driver door, which then causes Officer Chester to retreat for cover. Att. 5 at 1:14 to 1:24. Also, Officer Vo's body-worn camera captures the audio. Att. 28 at 2:00.

²⁷ ██████████ vehicle rolled forward and struck Beat 2463D's vehicle causing it to come to a stop. Att. 13 at 1:25.

	timely activate his body-worn camera, in violation of Special Order S03-14.	
Officer Omar Gonzalez	1. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Omar Gonzalez, #6833, failed to timely activate his body-worn camera, in violation of Special Order S03-14.	Sustained
	2. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Omar Gonzalez, #6833, used disrespectful language towards [REDACTED] including words to the effect of, "motherfucker."	Sustained
Officer Thomas Chester	1. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Thomas Chester, #11410, failed to timely activate his body-worn camera, in violation of Special Order S03-14.	Sustained
Sergeant Joseph Zaccagnino	1. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Joseph Zaccagnino, #6363, failed to timely activate his body-worn camera, in violation of Special Order S03-14.	Unfounded
Officer Joshua Bielema	1. It is alleged that on or about December 8, 2020, at approximately 4:56 pm at or near 6967 N. Ravenswood, Officer Joshua Bielema, #19975, failed to timely activate his body-worn camera, in violation of Special Order S03-14.	Sustained

IV. CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT

This investigation did not reveal any evidence that caused COPA to doubt the credibility of any of the individuals (sworn or unsworn) who provided statements. COPA found that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, Bielema, and Sgt. Zaccagnino were credible in their statements. Their accounts were consistent with body-worn camera and third-party video footage.

V. ANALYSIS²⁸

COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of deadly force by Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino was objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to their circumstances. COPA further finds that the circumstances did not allow the officers to engage in de-escalation tactics due to the totality of the circumstances. COPA further finds that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino used deadly force as the only option, as they were immediately fired upon. COPA thus concludes by a preponderance of the evidence that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino's use of deadly force complied with CPD policy.

CPD's stated highest priority is the sanctity of human life. In all aspects of their conduct, CPD expects that its members act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.²⁹ CPD members are only authorized to use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, control a subject, or prevent escape.³⁰ This means that CPD members may use only the force necessary to serve a lawful purpose. The amount and type of force used must be proportional to the threat, actions, and resistance level a person offers.³¹

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 member or another person."³² A CPD 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 another person;" or (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."³³

A threat is considered imminent "when it is objectively reasonable to believe that: (a) the person's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken, and (b) the person has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm, and (c) the person has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm."³⁴ Officers are expected to modify the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety, including stopping the use of force when it is no longer necessary.³⁵

²⁸ For a definition of COPA's standard of proof, *see* Appendix B.

²⁹ Att. 87, G03-02(II)(A) Use of Force (effective February 29, 2020, to April 15, 2021).

³⁰ Att. 87, G03-02(III)(B).

³¹ Att. 87, G03-02(III)(B)(3).

³² Att. 87, G03-02(III)(C)(3).

³³ Att. 87, G03-02(III)(C)(3)(a)(b).

³⁴ Att. 87, G03-02(III)(C)(2).

³⁵ Att. 87, G03-02(III)(B)(4).

Based on the review of the evidence, COPA finds that it is more likely than not that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable in light of the imminent threat they faced. The officers reported that they fired their weapons only after ██████ discharged his firearm toward Officer Chester. It was thus objectively reasonable for Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino believed that ██████ actions were immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm.³⁶ Additionally, COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that ██████ had the means or instruments and the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

The evidence further indicates that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino used only the force necessary based on the circumstances they faced. When Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino first encountered ██████ the officers immediately verbally communicated with him, asking him to show his hands and stay inside his vehicle. It was only when ██████ exited his vehicle, pointed his firearm toward Officer Chester, and discharged his weapon that the officers resorted to the use of deadly force. In addition, Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino's use of deadly force was proportional to the threat they faced.

The officers fired their weapons only after ██████ fired his weapon. The officers stopped firing once ██████ no longer posed a threat. Based on a totality of the circumstances, COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that Officers Vo, Gonzalez, Chester, and Sgt. Zaccagnino's use of deadly force complied with CPD policy.

a. Officers Gonzalez, Chester, and Bielema Failed to Timely Activate their Body-worn Cameras.

COPA finds that Officer Gonzalez, Chester, and Bielema failed to timely activate their body-worn camera in a timely manner at the beginning of this incident. CPD policy mandates that officers record all law-enforcement-related encounters, including investigatory stops, foot and vehicle pursuits, and use of force incidents. Officers must activate their BWC at the beginning of an incident and record the entire incident. If there are circumstances preventing the activation of the body-worn camera at the beginning of an incident, the officer "will activate their body-worn camera as soon as practical."³⁷ Officers Gonzalez, Chester, and Bielema activated their body-worn cameras after exiting the vehicle and were on the scene while the incident unfolded.

The officers stated that they activated their body-worn cameras as quickly as possible, but the evidence depicts that the officers had ample opportunity to activate their body-worn cameras before engaging with ██████ For these reasons, COPA finds that Officer Gonzalez, Chester, and Bielema failed to activate their BWC at the beginning of the incident or as soon as practical. Therefore, this allegation is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 5, 6, and 10.

COPA finds that Officer Vo and Sgt. Zaccagnino did activate their body-worn camera in a timely manner.

³⁶ By his actions, ██████ met the definition of an "assailant" under CPD policy. *See* G03-02-01(IV)(C), Force Options (effective February 29, 2020, to April 15, 2021).

³⁷ Att. 88, S03-14(III)(A)(2).

Officer Vo activated his body-worn camera as soon as he exited his vehicle and before engaging with the other officers and ██████████. In his body-worn camera video, you can see Officer Vo repeatedly hitting his body-worn camera to ensure it was activated. Therefore, this allegation is **unfounded**.

Sgt. Zaccagnino activated his body-worn camera as soon as he opened the door while exiting his vehicle and before engaging with the other officers and ██████████. In his body-worn camera video, you can see Sgt. Zaccagnino turning on his body-worn camera as he exited his vehicle. Therefore, this allegation is **unfounded**.

b. Officer Gonzalez Used Disrespectful Language Towards ██████████

COPA finds that Officer Gonzalez used disrespectful language towards ██████████ when he stated words to the effect of “motherfucker” after the shooting. Rule 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department prohibits officers from engaging in “any action or conduct which impedes the Department’s efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.” Additionally, Rule 8 prohibits the “[d]isrespect or maltreatment of any person,” and Rule 9 prohibits “verbal maltreatment of any citizen...” Here, BWC captured Officer Gonzalez using profanities towards ██████████. During his statement to COPA, Officer Gonzalez admitted he made this remark and acknowledged, “Yes, I did. Like I said previously, it is, you know, it’s not common for me, but under the circumstances of him trying to kill fellow officers or myself and seeing the blood on him and seeing his actions caused us to do, you know, I got a little emotional, and that’s it, you know.”³⁸

“It’s something I probably shouldn’t have said.”³⁹ For these reasons, COPA finds Officer Gonzalez’s verbal communication to ██████████ was unjustified and violated Rules 2, 8, and 9. Therefore, this allegation is **sustained**.

VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION

a. Officer Omar Gonzalez

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History⁴⁰

Officer Gonzalez has received a total of 27 awards, including one crime reduction award, one attendance recognition award, one department commendation award, and 24 honorable

³⁸ Att. 83, Page 45, Lines 16-24

³⁹ Att. 96, pg. 24, ln. 6.

⁴⁰ Att. 86.

mentions. As of November 20, 2023, he has no sustained disciplinary history in the past five years. His SPAR history shows a Reprimand for failure to perform assigned tasks.

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA has found that Officer Gonzalez violated Rules 5, 6, and 10 by failing to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. Additionally, Officer Gonzalez violated Rules 2, 8, and 9 in his use of disrespectful language towards ██████████. Based on this information, COPA recommends **Reprimand and Re-training**.

b. Officer Thomas Chester

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History⁴¹

Officer Chester has received a total of 45 awards, including one crime reduction award, two complimentary letters, one department commendation award, an emblem of recognition award, one life-saving award, one special commendation award, one superintendent's honorable mention award, and 37 honorable mentions. As of November 20, 2023, he has no Sustained Complaints within the past five years. His SPAR History shows Reprimand for failure to perform assigned tasks.

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA has found that Officer Chester violated Rules 5, 6, and 10 by failing to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. Based on this information, COPA recommends **Reprimand and Re-training**.

c. Officer Joshua Bielema

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History⁴²

Officer Bielema has received a total of 177 awards, including two crime reduction awards, one attendance recognition award, eleven complimentary letters, eight department commendation awards, two honorable mention ribbon awards, two joint operations awards, one life-saving award, one NATO summit service award, one presidential election deployment award 2008, one problem-solving award, two special commendations, and 144 honorable mentions. As of November 20, 2023, he has no Sustained Disciplinary history in the past five years. Similarly, he has no SPAR History within the past five years.

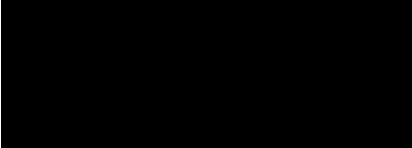
ii. Recommended Discipline

⁴¹ Att. 86.

⁴² Att. 86.

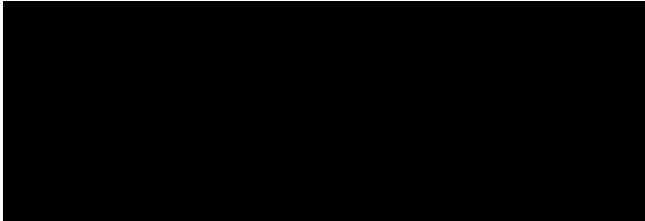
COPA has found that Officer Bielema violated Rules 5, 6, and 10 by failing to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. Based on this information, COPA recommends **Reprimand and Re-training.**

Approved:



Matthew Haynam
Deputy Chief Administrator

Date: 1/16/2024



Andrea Kersten
Chief Administrator

Date: 1/16/24

Appendix ACase Details

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	December 8, 2020 / 4:56 pm / 6967 N. Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, IL 60626
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	December 8, 2020 / 6:24 pm
Involved Officer #1:	Daniel Vo / Star #19931 / Employee ID # [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: December 14, 2015 / Unit of Assignment: 024 / Male / Asian
Involved Officer #2:	Omar Gonzalez / Star #6833 / Employee ID # [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: September 18, 2017 / Unit of Assignment: 024/ 630/ Male / Hispanic
Involved Officer #3:	Thomas Chester/ Star #11410 / Employee ID # [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: April 17, 2017 / Unit of Assignment: 024 / Male / White
Involved Officer #4:	Joshua Bielema / Star #19975 / Employee ID # [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: January 23, 2006 / Unit of Assignment: 024 / Male / White
Involved Officer #5	Joseph Zaccagnino / Star #1682 / Employee ID # [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: January 3, 2005 / Unit of Assignment: 017 / Male / White
Involved Individual #1	[REDACTED] / Date of Birth: [REDACTED], 1989 / Male / Black

Applicable Rules

- Rule 2:** Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
- Rule 3:** Any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
- Rule 5:** Failure to perform any duty.
- Rule 6:** Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
- Rule 8:** Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
- Rule 9:** Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
- Rule 10:** Inattention to duty.

- Rule 14:** Making a false report, written or oral.
- Rule 38:** Unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

Applicable Policies and Laws

- G03-02: Use of Force (effective February 29, 2020, to April 15, 2021).
- G03-02-01: Force Options (effective February 29, 2020, to April 15, 2021).
- S03-14: Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 2018, to present).

Appendix B

Definition of COPA’s Findings and Standards of Proof

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 allegation 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.⁴³ For example, if the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with CPD 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. 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.”⁴⁴

⁴³ 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 is found to be more probably true than not).

⁴⁴ *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, ¶ 28 (quoting Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal, No. 4.19 (4th ed. 2000)).

Appendix C**Transparency and Publication Categories**

Check all that apply:

- Abuse of Authority
- Body Worn Camera Violation
- Coercion
- Death or Serious Bodily Injury in Custody
- Domestic Violence
- Excessive Force
- Failure to Report Misconduct
- False Statement
- Firearm Discharge
- Firearm Discharge – Animal
- Firearm Discharge – Suicide
- Firearm Discharge – Unintentional
- First Amendment
- Improper Search and Seizure – Fourth Amendment Violation
- Incidents in Lockup
- Motor Vehicle Incidents
- OC Spray Discharge
- Search Warrants
- Sexual Misconduct
- Taser Discharge
- Unlawful Denial of Access to Counsel
- Unnecessary Display of a Weapon
- Use of Deadly Force – other
- Verbal Abuse
- Other Investigation