

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date of Incident:	June 16, 2019
Time of Incident:	7:57 PM
Location of Incident:	3015 W. North Avenue
Date of COPA Notification:	July 2, 2019
Time of COPA Notification:	5:30 pm

On the above date and time, the Complainant [REDACTED] was stopped and briefly detained by two Department members for allegedly engaging in reckless driving and driving with an obstructed view. The Complainant was participating in a drive-around of Humboldt Park following the Puerto Rican Pride parade and had three other occupants in the car with him when he was stopped. The Complainant alleged that he and his passengers were detained, removed from his vehicle, and the passenger area of the vehicle searched. The Complainant was issued two citations and released.

II. INVOLVED PARTIES

Involved Officer #1:	Christopher Paschal #11996, Emp. # [REDACTED], Date of Appt. 12/14/12, Rank: PO; Unit of Assignment: 312; M/B
Involved Officer #2:	Lawrence Kerr #4871, Emp. # [REDACTED], Date of Appt. 3/25/02, Rank: PO; Unit of Assignment: 312; M/W
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] DOB [REDACTED] 1996; M/WHI

III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer Christopher Paschal	1. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of the Complainant without justification.	Exonerated
	2. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W.	Not Sustained

	<p>North Ave., you searched the Complainant without justification.</p> <p>3. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant’s vehicle without justification.</p> <p>4. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of [REDACTED] without documenting the contact with an Investigatory Stop Report.</p> <p>5. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you failed to issue an Investigatory Stop Report Receipt to [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p>
<p>Officer Lawrence Kerr</p>	<p>1. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of the Complainant without justification.</p> <p>2. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant without justification.</p> <p>3. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant’s vehicle without justification.</p> <p>4. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of [REDACTED] without documenting the contact with an Investigatory Stop Report</p>	<p>Exonerated</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p>

	<p>5. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you failed to issue an Investigatory Stop Report Receipt to [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Not Sustained</p>
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IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

Rules

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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.
 2. Rule 8—Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
 3. Rule 9—Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
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Special Orders

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1. S03-14 Body Worn Cameras
 2. S03-05 In-Car Video Systems
 3. S04-13-09 Investigatory Stop System
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Federal Laws

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1. The Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution
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Chicago Municipal Code

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1. MCC 9-40-140: Negligent driving
 2. MCC 9-40-250(b): Driving with view obstructed prohibited
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V. INVESTIGATION

a. Interviews

Interview of Reporting Third Party Witness ██████████¹

Attorney ██████████ was interviewed by COPA on July 15, 2019 after submitting a letter outlining the incident between the Accused Department members and ██████████ described being inside his law practice located at 3018 W. North Avenue, the evening of June 16, 2019, when he became aware of a commotion outside. Upon stepping outside, he witnessed a gathering group of people who were monitoring some sort of police activity across the street on the park side. Members of the group complained to ██████████ that the Department members had stopped the car, removed the occupants, searched them, and had “straddled” a little girl who had been taken out of the curbed vehicle. The vehicle’s occupants were already back inside the car when ██████████ decided to cross the street to better observe the situation.

██████████ took out his cellphone and began recording the incident because he felt the officers were acting overly aggressive towards him as he monitored the situation. ██████████ indicated he shot footage from the day of the incident but would have to search for it as he had a lot of videos stored on his phone. ██████████ did not observe any of the alleged violations. He never produced the video he allegedly shot from the incident.

Interview of Complainant ██████████

██████████ was interviewed by COPA on Oct. 21, 2019. In his statement, ██████████ describes repeatedly circling the area around Humboldt Park in the unorganized aftermath of the Puerto Rican Day festivities from earlier that day. ██████████ described he had four passengers in his 2011 Corolla sedan—his girlfriend, his teenage sister, and his little brother—and they were engaging in what ██████████ describes as “flagging.”³ ██████████ recalled that his girlfriend’s and brother’s upper bodies were protruding outside of the vehicle’s sunroof while they stood on the front passenger seat, and a Puerto Rican flag was protruding through the roof as well. ██████████ was also driving his door slightly open so that the music from the car’s stereo could be better heard. ██████████ insists they were driving very slowly, approximately “ten miles an hour,”⁴ so there was no danger to himself or his passengers and that their display was no more egregious than the many other flagging participants circling the park. ██████████ describes the flag as “not being large enough to obstruct his view,”⁵ and that he had made a couple passes around the park before they were stopped.

¹ Att. #5

² Att. #7

³ Att. #7 at the 7:15 mark

⁴ Att. #7 at the 3:12 mark

⁵ Att. #7 at the 8:03 mark

Upon being stopped by the Accused Officers, ██████ indicated that the white officer was the more aggressive of the two and seemed to be making a “joke out of thing⁶” with ██████ for operating his vehicle with the door open. ██████ stated that he pulled them all out and that as the black officer removed his sister out of the car, the officer grabbed her back pocket to take her phone out and “she felt his whole hand, like, for what reason did he need to take the phone out.”⁷ Later, in his statement, ██████ indicates he did not witness this firsthand and that his sister only told him about it after they got back home.⁸

██████ vacillates on when he and his passengers were instructed to get out of the car. Initially he claimed that they were ordered out of the car before he provided his license and registration, but then reversed himself and stated that they were still inside the vehicle at this point. ██████ describes that the black officer seemed to be annoyed at him and his passengers’ conduct while operating a moving car and that the black officer ordered them out of the car with an annoyed look on his face. ██████ states he and his passengers were instructed to stand near the rear of his car and place their hands atop the car’s trunk.⁹ While ██████ and his passengers were outside the car, the white officer searched the car. ██████ was asked if he consented to a search and he indicated he could not remember consenting; however, he stated “but I know there was no reason for it.”¹⁰ During the search, the black officer asked ██████ about a metal pipe inside the vehicle, and ██████ told him that it was for protection; a response which caused the officer to shake his head in disapproval.

██████ was asked if he was searched, to which he indicated he was not. He was asked if his passengers were searched or patted down and he indicated they were not. ██████ said neither he nor his passengers were handcuffed. ██████ said the trunk of his car was not searched and that vehicle search was confined to the passenger area of his car. ██████ described an individual—now known to be ██████—approached the scene with his phone out, as if he was recording the incident. ██████ yelled his phone number out to the individual who would later contact him offering legal services. ██████ said that the black officer told him that initially he was going to let him go with a warning, but since the man (██████) was recording the incident, he would have to issue ██████ tickets.

Interview of Officer Lawrence Kerr¹¹

Officer Lawrence Kerr #4871 was interviewed by COPA on Aug. 18, 2020. On the date of the incident, Officer Kerr indicated that he was assigned to unit #312, Gang Unit and that he was working the 4th Watch in an unmarked unit. Officer Kerr indicated his unit had not been issued body worn cameras (‘BWC’) and there was no expectation for him or the others working this unit to have one. Officer Kerr also indicated that the Department vehicle he was assigned to did not come equipped with an In-Car Camera (‘ICC’). Officer Kerr stated he was unable to recall

⁶ Att. #7 at the 13:10 mark

⁷ Att. #7 at the 20:54

⁸ Att. #7 at the 20:14 mark

⁹ Att. #7 at the 20:32 mark

¹⁰ Att. #7 at 23:27 mark

¹¹ Att. #17

most of the specific details of the traffic stop of [REDACTED] car, aside from that it occurred in the aftermath of the Puerto Rican Pride parade.

According to Officer Kerr, some vehicles were circling the park in celebration of the date and that based on the traffic citations and OEMC Event Query, he and his partner (Officer Paschal) effected a traffic stop at approximately 7:57 pm. Officer Kerr described knowing the area well and residing in the community around Humboldt Park. Officer Kerr does not recall any of the interaction he had with [REDACTED] or his passengers, and he does not recall if he and Officer Paschal subjected them to a pat down search. Officer Kerr also does not recall if [REDACTED] vehicle was subjected to a search. Officer Kerr was asked if a pat down search of the vehicle's occupants and the vehicle itself did occur; would it be necessary for an officer to complete an Investigative Stop Report (ISR'); Officer Kerr indicated it depends on the circumstances.

Officer Kerr was asked about the GPS records showing his vehicle stopped at 3015 W. North Avenue for approximately 24 mins., and if this was a particularly lengthy detention compared to traffic stops that do not involve vehicle or passenger searches. Officer Kerr replied that "after a traffic stop, we still sit where we're at for 5, 7, 8 mins. maybe more, because we have to collect everything that we just did, put everything down. We make a phone call afterwards or something; that doesn't mean that the stop lasted that long."¹²

At the conclusion of Officer Kerr's statement, he was asked to respond to the allegations being brought against him by COPA and he answered, "there were tickets written; there was no ISR completed."¹³

Interview of Officer Christopher Paschal¹⁴

Officer Christopher Paschal #11996 was interviewed by COPA on Aug. 18, 2020. On the date of the incident, Officer Kerr indicated that he was assigned to unit #312, Gang Unit, and that he was working the 3rd watch in an unmarked unit. Officer Paschal stated he could not recall any details of the traffic stop of [REDACTED] vehicle on the date and time in question. Officer Paschal was shown photocopies of the actual citations he had issued to [REDACTED] and asked if he recognized his signature on the documents, and he admitted it was his and that he did issue the citations, but did not recall the circumstances leading to the traffic stop.

Officer Paschal indicated that based on the citations, "there was probable cause to have interaction with this individual"¹⁵ because the officers witnessed the infractions being committed and that served as the basis for the stop. Officer Paschal indicated he could not recall if he or Officer Kerr took further enforcement actions during the traffic stop, such as performing pat down the driver and vehicle occupants or searching the passenger area of the vehicle itself. Officer Paschal was asked under what circumstances might an ISR have to be prepared even when citations

¹² Att. #17 at the 20:14 mark

¹³ Att. #18 at the 19:14 mark

¹⁴ Att. #20

¹⁵ Att. #20 at the 14:40 mark

are issued, and he indicated there are some occasions when an ISR must be produced due to the increased activity of the involved officers.

b. Digital Evidence

Body Worn Camera Footage

Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal were assigned to unit 312, and on June 16, 2019, the officers in this unit are exempted from wearing body worn cameras. Subsequently, there was no captured BWC footage from either officer. COPA requested¹⁶ the BWC footage from other Department members who were in the vicinity of the incident with the hope they may have assisted the Accused officers and subsequently captured some of the interaction, but none of the footage COPA obtained was relevant.

In Car Camera Footage for Beat 6728B

A request for ICC footage from vehicle 4505, Beat 6728B received a response indicating that the 6700 series are exempt from operating ICC cameras¹⁷ and thus there was no recorded footage. COPA requested¹⁸ the ICC footage from other Department vehicles that were in the vicinity of the incident with the hope they may have assisted the Accused officers and subsequently captured some of the interaction, but none of the footage COPA obtained was relevant.

c. Physical Evidence

N/A

d. Documentary Evidence

OEMC Event Query #1916714208¹⁹

This Event Query documents the traffic stop of a vehicle at 7:57 pm by Beat 6728B. The address is incorrectly listed as “30115 W. North,” as the correct address of the stop is 3015 W. North Avenue. Cross-referencing the time of the stop with a Law Enforcement Automated Data System (‘LEADS’) inquiry made about the driver, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] reveals this was the traffic stop that yielded the complaint.

Traffic Citations #TW350970 and #TW350971²⁰

Two traffic citations issued to [REDACTED] by Officer Paschal, were provided by [REDACTED] during his COPA interview. The first citation was a violation of MCC 9-40-140 for negligent driving. In the “other offense” box on the physical ticket, Officer Paschal wrote “driving

¹⁶ Att. #9

¹⁷ Att. #8

¹⁸ Att. #9

¹⁹ Att. #2

²⁰ Att. #3

with door open.”²¹ The second citation was a violation of MCC 9-40-250(b) for obstructed drivers view, again written by Officer Paschal.

e. Additional Evidence

Letter from Atty. ██████████ initiating complaint log 2019-0002452²²

Atty. ██████████ contacted COPA via a letter dated June 25, 2019 to make a complaint on behalf of ██████████ and his passengers about the treatment they were subjected to by the Accused Department members. In the letter, describes the incident virtually identical to the statement he gave to COPA with no major differences.

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 reviewed 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 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.

²¹ Att. #3

²² Att. #1

VII. ANALYSIS

The allegations raised by Complainant ██████ require COPA to examine two critical aspects of the Accused Department members' actions and conduct exhibited towards ██████. Those aspects are the legality of the stop effectuated against ██████ and then the legality of the subsequent pat-down search that may or may not have occurred. The existence of the search also invokes COPA's allegations against the Accused officers in that such a search should have been documented with an investigatory stop report and investigatory stop receipts issued to each involved subject. COPA examined the applicable general orders, municipal code, and state law to evaluate the Accused officers' adherence to Department policy.

Was the stop of ██████ vehicle justified?

Complainant ██████ readily admits to operating his motor vehicle with the driver's door partially open, with at least two of his passengers standing unrestrained on the seat inside the vehicle through the vehicle's sunroof, and displaying a large flag through the same sunroof. Each of these actions are citable offenses under Chicago's Municipal Code and Illinois State Law. Although ██████ somewhat questions the legitimacy of the stop by suggesting other vehicles were engaging in similar actions, by admitting to the conduct that forms the substance of the infractions, he is admitting that the probable cause for the stop existed.

Unfortunately, due the Accused officers' exemption from having to employ BWC and ICC to document their enforcement actions, COPA is unable to view real time video evidence of what the Accused officers saw that led them to pull over ██████ car. But the citations' description of the traffic offenses match the conduct ██████ told COPA he willingly engaged in, which provides contemporaneous corroboration of the officers' probable cause to pull ██████ over. ██████ described driving with the door open wide enough so that speaker on the door could be heard more audibly. This action, coupled with two unrestrained passengers standing on the passenger seat with their torsos protruding through the sunroof, would likely be perceived by a reasonable officer as being indicative of reckless driving. Add to this the presence of a sizeable flag draping over the rear window of ██████ vehicle, and there appears to be prima facie evidence of MCC violations. Given this factual basis for the stop, COPA concludes that the Accused officers had sufficient probable cause to pull over the Complainant for the plain-view traffic offenses he was committing, and to issue corresponding citations for those traffic offenses.

Did Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal conduct pat down searches of ██████ and his passengers as well as a search of his vehicle?

Without the existence of BWC footage and ICC footage, third-party footage captured by passerby or surveillance camera systems, or any record of an ISR prepared, COPA has limited evidence suggesting that a search of ██████ his passengers, and his vehicle occurred. The main piece is ██████ statement to COPA. ██████ statement of his firsthand observation purports that he and his party were removed from his car, told to stand near the rear of the car with their hands atop the trunk, while the interior of the car was searched. ██████ indicated he nor his passengers were patted down by the officers. ██████ stated that the officers discovered a metal pole inside his car during the search and asked him what his purpose was for having the pole, to

which ██████ answered “it was for self-defense.”²³ No other weapons were found in ██████ vehicle.

Circumstantially, GPS records show that the vehicle assigned to Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal--#4505—was stopped at 7:57 pm at 3015 W. North Avenue for approximately 24 minutes before it resumed moving east at 8:20 pm. It is plausible that within this window, there was sufficient time for Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal to remove ██████ and his passengers from his car, conduct pat down searches of each person, and search the passenger area of ██████ car. In their statements to COPA, both officers refused to speculate on how long a routine traffic stop without searches usually take. Officer Kerr offered that on some occasions, he waits in his vehicle until the ticketed party drives away as an explanation for the duration of non-movement recorded by the GPS data

██████ told COPA he did not make it outside in time to witness the Accused Officers search the vehicle occupants or their car, but a gathering group told him about the officers’ alleged actions. According to ██████ and his passengers were already back inside ██████ vehicle when he approached the scene. The umbrage of the gathering passerby was what led ██████ to insert himself into the situation, and the description of what they indicated had occurred persuaded him to make a complaint on ██████ behalf. ██████ told COPA that bystanders informed him that one of the Accused officers had “straddled a little girl” during a pat down search. ██████ later learned that the “girl” was actually ██████ 12-year-old brother. ██████ also told COPA that ██████ told him that his sister, ██████ was inappropriately touched by one of the Accused officers during a pat down search. However, he has no independent recollection of ██████ being inappropriately touched by either of the Accused officers aside from what the bystanders told him and what he was later told by ██████ over the phone. ██████ also has no video footage of the incident despite initially telling COPA he had video-recorded a portion of the encounter.

Another possible witness, ██████ sister ██████ refused to give COPA a statement regarding contact she allegedly had with the officers. ██████ told COPA that ██████ told him that she was inappropriately touched when she exited the car when Officer Paschal took her cellphone out of her back pocket. ██████ only told ██████ this when they arrived back at their home. In their statements to COPA, neither Atty. ██████ nor Complainant ██████ attest that they actually saw the pat down search of ██████ during the traffic stop, and neither could attest that they witnessed the inappropriate touching that they alluded to in their statements. In order to formally allege this allegation against the Accused officers, ██████ needed to supply COPA with a separate affidavit attesting to these charges since ██████ and ██████ did not have firsthand knowledge of the inappropriate touching. COPA made numerous attempts to secure her statement, but ██████ refused to cooperate with this investigation.

Again, due the Accused officers’ exemption from having to employ BWC and ICC to document their enforcement actions, COPA is unable to view real time video evidence of what searches of persons and vehicles may have taken place. COPA went so far as to pull ICC footage from other beats in the area during the time of the stop in an attempt to see if the stop was

²³ Att. #7 at 23:35 mark

inadvertently captured by another Department vehicle. These searches yielded no verifiable results.

Based on the evidentiary record, there does not appear to be sufficient evidence that the Accused officers did or did not perform the enforcement actions that would necessitate the completion of an ISR and the issuance of an ISR receipt. COPA is thus unable to sustain the allegations against Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal that they unlawfully conducted a pat down search of [REDACTED] his passengers, and his vehicle.

Did Officer Kerr's and Officer Paschal's actions necessitate the completion of an Investigatory Stop Report and the issuance of an Investigatory Stop Report Receipt?

The issue is, if [REDACTED] and his party were subjected to pat down searches and a vehicle search, an ISR needed to be prepared and ISR receipts issued to [REDACTED] and his party. The issuance of citations to [REDACTED] is not sufficient to document enforcement actions that require reasonable articulable suspicion ('RAS') to be permitted under Department policy. In order to be able to require [REDACTED] to exit the vehicle, submit to a pat down, and submit to a vehicle search, Department members had to have RAS that [REDACTED] had committed or was about to commit a crime, and in the case of the pat down, that he and his passengers were armed and dangerous. There is separate RAS required for both of these enforcement actions.

Special Order S04-13-09 requires that a traffic stop that evolves into an investigatory stop including a pat-down search of the vehicle occupants should be documented with an investigatory stop report even when citations are issued.²⁴ While it is true that the citations issued to [REDACTED] serve as documentation of the stop that [REDACTED] could use if he sought to make a complaint, the pat down search of [REDACTED] and his party, as well as the search of the passenger area of [REDACTED] car must be documented and justified by RAS. Since RAS is invoked, a traffic citation and driver's info card/TSSS are insufficient to document the search-based contact between the Department members and [REDACTED]

Special Order S04-13-09 in Section VIII 4(b) explains that the performance of a pat down search triggers the ISR requirement because the RAS for the increased scrutiny by an officer of a detainee must be articulated. In the present case, on an ISR form, Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal would have to articulate why they believed [REDACTED] and his passengers—a 24 year-old woman, an 19-year-old teenage girl, and a 12-year-old boy—appeared to be potentially armed and dangerous or presented a danger of attack on an ISR to justify their removal from the car and subsequent vehicle search to be in compliance with S04-13-09.

This is not to say that Officer Paschal and Officer Kerr would not have been able to articulate sufficient RAS to conduct pat down searches of [REDACTED] and his passengers, or the RAS to search the passenger area of the vehicle. There are multiple considerations, taken in their totality, that could supply Officer Paschal and Officer Kerr with adequate RAS to check the three adults for firearms and the vehicle itself.

²⁴ Att. #21

Based on the evidentiary record, there does not appear to be sufficient evidence that the Accused officers did or did not perform the enforcement actions that would necessitate the completion of an ISR and the issuance of an ISR receipt. Accordingly, COPA is unable to sustain the allegations that Officer Kerr and Officer Paschal failed to prepare an ISR and distribute an ISR receipt to [REDACTED]

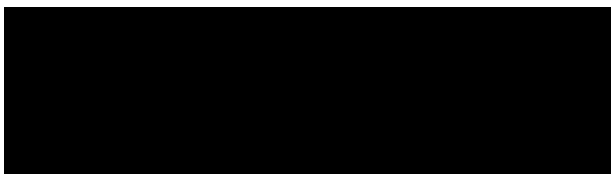
VIII. CONCLUSION

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

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer Christopher Paschal	1. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of the Complainant without justification.	Exonerated
	2. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant without justification.	Not Sustained
	3. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant’s vehicle without justification.	Not Sustained
	4. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of [REDACTED] without documenting the contact with an Investigatory Stop Report.	Not Sustained
	5. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you failed to issue an Investigatory Stop Report Receipt to [REDACTED]	Not Sustained

Officer Lawrence Kerr	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of the Complainant without justification. 2. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant without justification. 3. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you searched the Complainant’s vehicle without justification 4. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you conducted an investigatory stop of [REDACTED] without documenting the contact with an Investigatory Stop Report. 5. That on June 16, 2019 at approximately 7:57 pm, in the vicinity of 3015 W. North Ave., you failed to issue an Investigatory Stop Report Receipt to [REDACTED] 	<p>Exonerated</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p> <p>Not Sustained</p>
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Approved:



10-5-2020

Angela Hearts-Glass
Deputy Chief Investigator

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Appendix A

Assigned Investigative Staff

Squad#:	12
Investigator:	██████████
Supervising Investigator:	██████████
Deputy Chief Administrator:	Angela-Hearts-Glass
*Attorney:	██████████