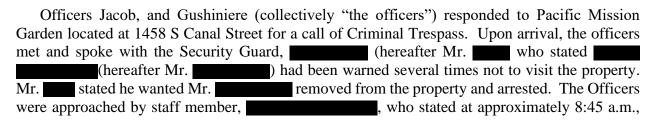
SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	April 25, 2018/ 10:55 a.m./ 1458 S Canal, Chicago, IL
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	May 21, 2018/ 12:27 p.m.
Involved Officer #1:	Michael Jacob, Star #5478, employee ID #, Date of Appointment: 24-Jan-2000, Police Officer, Unit of Assignment: 020, DOB:1973, Male, White
Involved Officer #2:	Nickolas Tavares, Star #19722, employee ID # Date of Appointment: 04-Dec-1995, Police Officer, Unit of Assignment: 001, DB: 1964, Male, Spanish
Involved Officer #3:	David Gushiniere, Star #8511, employee ID #, Retirement Date: 16-Oct-2019
Involved Individual #1:	1982, Male, Black
Case Type:	False Arrest

I. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation		Finding
Officer Michael Jacob	1. Arresting justification.	without	Exonerated
Officer Gushiniere ¹	1. Arresting justification.	without	Exonerated

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE



¹ David Gushiniere, Star #8511, Employee ID # , is also an accused officer. However, he retired 15-Oct-2019. His Personnel Action Request (PAR) Summary in incorporated as Att. 21.

Mr. advised her that	[he] was going to "get	. Ms.	did not take
the threat lightly. Both Mr.	and signe	ed complaints against M	for
trespass and assault. The Officer	s placed Mr.	in custody and cond	ucted a search and
removed all of Mr.	belongings from his p	oockets. Mr.	was then turned
over to Officers Gregory Cox and	l Sofia Arellano for tra	insport to the district.	

III. LEGAL STANDARD

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

- 1. <u>Sustained</u> where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence;
- 2. <u>Not Sustained</u> where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence;
- 3. <u>Unfounded</u> where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or
- 4. <u>Exonerated</u> 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** is evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that the conduct occurred and violated Department policy.² If the evidence gathered in an investigation 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.³ Clear and convincing is 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."

IV. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

COPA finds that the allegation against the Officers is **EXONERATED**. The actions taken by the officers were justified and within department policy. The Officers had probable cause to effect the arrest of Mr. based on signed complaints. Accordingly, the allegation is **EXONERATED**.

Since the Officers' conduct was reasonable and proper, there is no reason for the Officers to answer to the allegation.

² 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 been found to be more probably true than not).

³ See e.g., People v. Coan, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016).

 $^{^{4}}$ *Id.* at ¶ 28.

Approved:

Angela Hearts-Glass
Deputy Chief Investigator

6-30-2022

Date