

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	May 30, 2020/ 8:00 P.M./ 33 West Kinzie Street
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	June 2, 2020/ 12:55 P.M.
Involved Officer #1:	James Hunt, star #11442, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: June 3, 2013, Police Officer, Unit 172, DOB: [REDACTED], 1984, Male, White
Involved Detective #1:	Krista Chasen, star #20117, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: March 5, 2013, Detective, Unit: 630 DOB: [REDACTED], 1882, Female, White
Involved Lieutenant #1:	Robert Kane III, star #569, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: January 24, 2000, Lieutenant, Unit: 001, DOB: [REDACTED], 1973, Male, White
Involved Commander #1:	Jacob Alderden, star #62, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: February 5, 2001, Captain, Unit: 376, DOB: [REDACTED], 1976, Male, White
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED], 1991, Black, Female
Case Type:	Excessive Force/Improper Arrest/False Reporting

On May 30, 2020, [REDACTED] participated in a protest downtown following the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis, MN. At approximately 7:54 PM, Ms. [REDACTED] was in the driver’s seat of her vehicle, which was stopped near the intersection of Kinzie and Dearborn. Chicago Police Department (“CPD”) members standing near Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle ran towards a line of protestors several feet in front of the car. As this occurred, an unidentified officer ran in front of Ms. [REDACTED] car, swiping the front left side of the vehicle as he passed. Immediately thereafter, Police Officer James Hunt, Star #11442, used his baton to smash the driver’s side rear window of Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle. Officer Hunt then opened the driver’s side door and screamed at Ms. [REDACTED] to “get the fuck out of her car.” Ms. [REDACTED] alleged Officer Hunt stopped her from recording, arrested her without justification, repeatedly used excessive force during and after her arrest, failed to inventory her property, and called her a “fat bitch.”

I. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer James Hunt	On May 30, 2020, at approximately 8 P.M., at or near 33 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Police Officer James Hunt, Star #11442, committed misconduct through the following acts or omissions:	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broke [REDACTED] vehicle window without justification. 2. Stopped [REDACTED] from recording with her cell phone without justification. 3. Failed to request medical attention for [REDACTED] 4. Lifted [REDACTED] by her wrists and/or hair without justification. 5. Pushed [REDACTED] without justification. 6. Struck [REDACTED] leg without justification. 7. Called [REDACTED] a “fat bitch” without justification. 8. Failed to inventory [REDACTED] wallet and phone without justification. 9. Arrested [REDACTED] without justification. 10. Failed to complete Tactical Response Report documenting his interaction with [REDACTED] in violation of G03-03-02, Incidents Requiring Completion of a Tactical Response Report. 11. Failed to activate his body worn camera in violation of S03-14 Body Worn Cameras. <p>Detective Krista Chasen</p> <p>On May 30, 2020, at approximately 8 P.M., at or near 33 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Detective Krista Chasen, Star #20117, committed misconduct through the following acts or omissions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statements when completing the Arrest Report for [REDACTED] 2. Failed to follow Special Order S06-06 Mass Arrest Procedures. 	<p>Sustained/ Separation</p> <p>Unfounded</p> <p>Sustained/180- days to separation</p> <p>Sustained/180- days to separation</p>
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<p>Lieutenant Robert Kane</p>	<p>On May 30, 2020, at approximately 8 P.M., at or near 33 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Police Lieutenant Robert Kane III, Star #569, committed misconduct through the following acts or omissions:</p>	<p>Sustained/180- days to separation</p>
	<p>1. Made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statements when completing the Arrest Report for [REDACTED]</p>	
	<p>2. Arrested [REDACTED] without probable cause.</p>	<p>Sustained/180- days to separation</p>
	<p>3. Failed to follow Special Order S06-06 Mass Arrest Procedures.</p>	<p>Sustained/180- days to separation</p>
<p>Commander¹ Jacob Alderden</p>	<p>On May 30, 2020, at approximately 8 P.M., at or near 33 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Police Commander Jacob Alderden, Star #62, committed misconduct through the following acts or omissions:</p>	
	<p>1. Made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statements when completing the Arrest Report for [REDACTED] when he indicated “Subject as observed as a member of a large group of over 50 people that was shouting, obstructing traffic, and violently throwing objects at the police. subject was issued multiple orders to disperse by officers on scene, which subject refused.”</p>	<p>Unfounded</p>
	<p>2. Arrested [REDACTED] without justification.</p>	<p>Not Sustained</p>
	<p>3. Failed to follow Special Order S06-06 Mass Arrest Procedures.</p>	<p>Sustained/ Separation</p>

II. 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.
2. Rule 3- Any failure to promote the Department’s efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.

¹ Since this incident, Commander (Cmdr.) Alderden was demoted to the rank of captain and detailed to Unit 376 (alternate response section).

3. Rule 6- Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
4. Rule 8- Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
5. Rule 9- Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
6. Rule 10- Inattention to duty.
7. Rule 14- Making a false report, written or oral.

General Orders

1. General Order G03-02, Use of Force (effective February 29, 2020 – April 14, 2021)
2. General Order G03-02-01, Force Options (effective February 29, 2020 – April 14, 2021)
3. General Order 03-02-02, Incidents Requiring Completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR) (effective February 29, 2020 – April 14, 2021)
4. General Order G07-01, Processing Property Under Department Control (effective April 14, 2015 – present)
5. General Order G02-01(III)(B) -(D), Human Rights and Human Resources (eff. October 5, 2017 – present).

Special Orders

1. Special Order S06-06 Mass Arrest Procedures (effective September 27, 2018 – present)
2. Special Order S03-14, Body-Worn Cameras (effective April 20, 2018 – present)

III. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE²

a. Video Evidence

Ms. ██████████ **Facebook Live Video**³ shows a brief clip of the protest scene. Ms. ██████████ is in the driver's seat of her vehicle, which is stopped in the far-right lane on Kinzie. As she records with her cell phone, she yells to other protesters through her open front driver's side window. Ms. ██████████ tells the protestors, some of whom appear to be throwing items at officers, not to throw anything near her car. The video does not capture any CPD members giving verbal orders for the protestors to disperse. However, Ms. ██████████ side mirror captures several officers standing next to the rear of her vehicle with their batons in hand. Ms. ██████████ then moves the camera to face down in her lap. Several seconds later, the recording captures Ms. ██████████ yell, "I'm trying to go."⁴ Simultaneously, Officer Hunt strikes the rear driver's side window of Ms. ██████████ vehicle with

² COPA conducted a full and complete investigation of this matter, including the interview of all pertinent civilian and officer witnesses, and the collection and review of digital, documentary, and medical evidence.

³ Att. 9.

⁴ Att. 9, timestamp 1:52.

his baton, shattering the window. Officer Hunt yells at Ms. ██████ to “get the fuck out”⁵ as he opens the driver’s door and attempts to grab the vehicle keys from the ignition. Officer Hunt tells Ms. ██████ she is under arrest for hitting an officer with her car, and she repeatedly screams that she is sorry and did not mean to strike anyone. She explains that protesters were throwing things and she was trying to leave. As Ms. ██████ and Officer Hunt yell at each other, the audio captures Ms. ██████ apologize to a third person, who is apparently the officer she thought she “bumped.”⁶ A **screenshot**⁷ from this video reveals a partial star number on Officer Hunt’s helmet, which led COPA to identify Officer Hunt as the member who broke Ms. ██████ window.

Multiple **body-worn camera (BWC) videos**⁸ show Officer Hunt break Ms. ██████ window with his baton. However, no video captures the rest of the incident. **Officer Peter Lennon’s BWC**⁹ shows Ms. ██████ vehicle in the far-right lane on Kinzie, facing westbound. Ms. ██████ is in the driver’s seat and her front driver’s side window is open. As Ms. ██████ inches her vehicle forward towards Dearborn, a sergeant standing in front of the vehicle appears to bend his knees and look back at Ms. ██████. Officer Hunt immediately runs up to Ms. ██████ vehicle and smashes her driver’s side rear window out with his baton. He then opens the driver’s door and reaches in the vehicle. A sergeant standing next to Officer Hunt tells him, “watch the car, get the keys out.”¹⁰

b. Interviews

On June 4, 2020, **complainant** ██████ provided a statement to COPA. Ms. ██████ alleged the incident occurred at 211 North Dearborn, near the intersection of Kinzie and Dearborn. Ms. ██████ stated that on May 30, 2020, she was driving her vehicle in a peaceful protest in downtown Chicago. She encountered officers who were redirecting traffic but became “mesmerized”¹² by a horse, so she began recording on her phone.

After a few seconds, Ms. ██████ realized protestors were throwing items into the air, and she could hear what sounded like pebbles hitting her car. She yelled for the protestors not to throw anything, but officers were using her car as a shield. Ms. ██████ lifted her foot off the brake and inched her vehicle forward extremely slowly. Simultaneously, she saw a CPD supervisor run past the front driver’s side of her vehicle and brush against the front of her car. A few seconds later, an unknown officer, now identified as Officer Hunt, smashed Ms. ██████ rear driver’s side window with his baton. He then opened her front driver’s side door and tried to snatch her keys from the ignition. Officer Hunt grabbed Ms. ██████ by her right arm and knocked her glasses off her face. At that point, Ms. ██████ told Officer Hunt she was recording on Facebook Live, and he calmed down. However, he continued to curse at her and told her she was under arrest for hitting an officer with her car.

⁵ Att. 9, timestamp 1:54.

⁶ Att. 9, timestamp 2:44.

⁷ Atts. 15-16.

⁸ Atts. 27-30 (Officer Melissa Seledon at timestamp 5:34; Officer Jacob Hobson at timestamp 6:54; Officer Kevin Alvarez at timestamp 0:00-4:00).

⁹ Att. 28, timestamp 6:45.

¹⁰ Att. 28, timestamp 6:55.

¹¹ Att. 8.

¹² Att. 8, timestamp 6:22.

Once Ms. [REDACTED] stepped out of her vehicle, Officer Hunt and another officer handcuffed her. The officers allowed Ms. [REDACTED] to put her wallet in her pocket. She said she tried to continue recording with her phone while her hands were cuffed behind her back, but Officer Hunt began trying to wrestle her phone from her hands. Officer Hunt and the assisting officer shoved Ms. [REDACTED] into the broken glass from her vehicle as they tried to wrestle away the phone. Officer Hunt got possession of her phone, ended the recording, and told Ms. [REDACTED] he would leave her phone in her car. At this time, she felt an officer brush against her buttocks, and she feared she would be assaulted. She screamed for the officers to give her their badge numbers, but they either ignored her or told her no. She asked an officer to get her glasses out of her car because she could not see their names or badge numbers.

Officers led Ms. [REDACTED] behind a building and out of sight of the other protestors. She explained that she sat down because, “I started to feel that my body was no longer in sync with my mind.”¹³ Ms. [REDACTED] tried to get up but was unable to stand on her own. She requested medical attention from Officer Hunt and other officers on the scene, but none called for EMS. Officer Hunt lifted her by her wrists, stood her up, and called her a “fat bitch.”¹⁴ He and assisting officers attempted to push Ms. [REDACTED] into the wagon, but her body again went limp, and she fell backwards. The officers caught her halfway, then let her fall. They lifted her by her wrists a second time and walked her to a door on the other side of the transport wagon. Ms. [REDACTED] who was experiencing a panic attack, laid down on the ground next to the wagon. An unknown officer lifted her by her head with such force that her buttocks lifted from the ground. She was able to break free from his grip and fell again.

Shortly thereafter, the officers shoved her into the wagon, but she was too tall for the door frame. An officer grabbed her by her braids, pulled her head and body down, and pushed her into the wagon. Her legs were sticking out of the wagon door, and an officer struck her legs with his baton. Eventually, they shut the wagon door, at which point Ms. [REDACTED] broke free of the zip cuffs. She got up from the floor, wiped the blood from her hands, got her second phone from her pocket, and began recording.

Ms. [REDACTED] asked the transporting officers to get her belongings from her vehicle, but they refused. The officers initially drove her to the 1st District station, but they were rerouted to the 12th District station. Ms. [REDACTED] threw up when she entered the station, but the officers there were nicer, and they accommodated her requests for water. After Ms. [REDACTED] was placed in a cell, she began to feel suicidal and asked for help, but no one listened. She overheard officers saying they were charging everyone with a “9-4,”¹⁵ which meant that officers were letting everyone go. Eventually, however, Ms. [REDACTED] learned she was charged with disorderly conduct. Ms. [REDACTED] told a female officer processing the paperwork about the incident with Officer Hunt, including that Officer Hunt alleged she hit an officer with her car. The female officer responded there was no information about the incident and Ms. [REDACTED] just needed to show up in court on August 10, 2020. Ms. [REDACTED] neck, arm, shoulder, wrists, and legs were bruised, injured, and sore due to this

¹³ Att. 8, timestamp 10:46.

¹⁴ Att. 8, timestamp 12:34.

¹⁵ Att. 8, timestamp 20:15.

incident. She went to St. James Hospital in Olympia Fields, Illinois, where she was diagnosed with dehydration and a racing heart.

On September 21, 2021, **Officer James Hunt**,¹⁶ Star #11442, provided a statement to COPA. On May 30, 2020, Officer Hunt and his unit¹⁷ were assigned to work downtown in anticipation of protests. He stated that during roll call, he was told to “go have fun, and we were taking pictures with the citizens, who are having fun and joining us and telling us thanks for being here and telling them which way to go throughout the city. And then the rioters and looters showed up and started punching us in the face.”¹⁸ Officer Hunt recalled arresting Ms. ██████ and described the scene of her arrest as a line of police officers facing a line of protestors. He said the protestors were hurling wheeled dumpsters, bottles, bricks, cans, and sharp objects at the officers.

The line of officers began to advance forward, towards the protestors. Officer Hunt, who was near the back of the line of officers, observed Ms. ██████ vehicle less than 50 feet away from him. Ms. ██████ gunned the engine and drove forward, towards the officers, “at a high rate of speed.”¹⁹ Officer Hunt observed another officer jump on the hood of Ms. ██████ car to avoid being run over by her vehicle. That officer slid off the hood, indicated to Officer Hunt that he was okay, and continued on his way. After Officer Hunt witnessed this, he immediately ran to Ms. ██████ vehicle and approached the driver’s side window. Officer Hunt ordered Ms. ██████ to get out of the car because she was being placed into custody, but she refused to exit the vehicle.

After Ms. ██████ refused Officer Hunt’s order, he struck her rear driver’s side window with his baton. Officer Hunt stated that both driver’s side windows were rolled up, and he smashed out the rear window so that he could gain access to the vehicle and open the doors. He chose to break the rear window because he did not want the glass to injure Ms. ██████. Officer Hunt told Ms. ██████ she was under arrest for striking an officer with her vehicle, and Ms. ██████ responded that she did not mean to hit him. He continued giving her orders to exit the vehicle, and she continued to refuse. Ms. ██████ eventually exited the car of her own volition. She had a phone in her hand, but Officer Hunt did not know if she was recording. Officer Hunt told Ms. ██████ she needed to put the phone down because she was under arrest, and he believed she did.

Officer Hunt and an assisting officer placed Ms. ██████ into plastic restraints, then walked her to the pickup area for arrestees. Officer Hunt said Ms. ██████ was semi-cooperative compared to the scene at the car. When they reached the pickup location, Officer Hunt helped Ms. ██████ sit down on the curb next to other arrestees. Officer Hunt described Ms. ██████ as “not petite”²⁰ and “quite large of an individual,”²¹ and he stated that it required force to assist Ms. ██████ in sitting down. When the transport wagon arrived, Ms. ██████ again became uncooperative. Officer Hunt recalled that “she decided to lay back on the ground and roll back-and-forth like a toddler does when they’re, you know, not getting their toy at the store.”²² Ms. ██████ was not crying and did

¹⁶ Audio Att. 22; Transcript Att. 31.

¹⁷ Officer Hunt was assigned to Unit 312 at the time of the incident, which was not issued body worn cameras until the fall of 2020.

¹⁸ Att. 31, pg. 59, lines 20-24, and pg. 60, line 1.

¹⁹ Att. 31, pg. 66, line 7.

²⁰ Att. 31, pg. 32, lines 12 and 13.

²¹ Att. 31, pg. 32, lines 18 and 19.

²² Att. 31, pg. 30, lines 10-12.

not appear to need any treatment. A COPA investigator asked if Officer Hunt had any training on how to handle people who exhibit this type of unusual behavior, referring to Ms. ██████ rolling on the ground; he responded he is not a psychologist and is unable to assess whether someone is experiencing a mental health crisis. Officer Hunt stated Ms. ██████ did not have any noticeable injuries, and he denied that she ever asked for medical attention.

When the wagon arrived, Officer Hunt said he grabbed Ms. ██████ by the arms and wrists and told her to fold her knees inward, to help her stand up. He reiterated that it took a little force to assist Ms. ██████ to her feet, as “she was rather large.”²³ As Ms. ██████ ascended the stairs into the wagon, she went limp and fell backwards. Officer Hunt, who was standing next to Ms. ██████ caught her and supported her body so she did not fall and injure herself or any officers. Ms. ██████ refused all commands to get into the wagon, but the officers were eventually able to get her to “fall in”²⁴ the wagon. Officer Hunt admitted he pushed Ms. ██████ to get her into the wagon, but explained he had no other options after she went limp. He described himself as 6’0 tall and 201 lbs., and he estimated that Ms. ██████ was 5’5 tall and 250 pounds, “very large,”²⁵ and “very heavy.”²⁶ Officer Hunt said he did not push Ms. ██████ with any malice. He did not recall calling Ms. ██████ a “fat bitch,” nor did he recall any other officers referring to her by that term.

Officer Hunt denied that he struck Ms. ██████ with a baton or any part of his body. He also denied seeing any other officers strike Ms. ██████ push her, or lift her by her wrists or hair. Officer Hunt said he did not have any mass arrest cards, so he relayed the information regarding Ms. ██████ arrest to the transporting officers. Officer Hunt did not complete the arrest report or write the narrative, nor did anyone contact him about it. He did not recall whether the transporting officers wrote down any of the information he provided to them. He stated he was not provided adequate training or direction by his supervisors, the Superintendent, or the City.

Due to the ongoing riots, Officer Hunt did not call for a tow of Ms. ██████ vehicle, and he did not know what happened to the vehicle after her arrest. Similarly, he did not complete a TRR because he was advised that there was a blanket TRR in effect. Officer Hunt added that unless he used force causing physical injury, such as breaking an arrestee’s arm, he believed another member would complete the paperwork for him at the station. Additionally, Officer Hunt denied he used any force during the incident that would require the completion of a TRR.

On October 6, 2021, Detective **Krista Chasen**,²⁷ Star #20117, provided a statement to COPA. Det. Chasen reported that on May 30, 2020, she was assigned to a mass arrest team to process arrests. She could not recall which supervisor gave the order, but she and her partner, Det. Luke Daly, were reassigned from Area 3 to process arrests at the 1st District Station. While at the 1st District, Det. Chasen estimated that she processed and attested to approximately 100 arrest reports. She did not recall any specific details regarding Ms. ██████ arrest or the completion of her arrest report.

²³ Att. 31, pg. 38, line 12.

²⁴ Att. 31, pg. 39, line 8. Officer Hunt subsequently corrected himself, stating that “fall in” was the wrong word choice, as the officers were able to get Ms. ██████ “to go in and kind of just sit down” in the wagon. *Id.* at pg. 39, lines 8-9.

²⁵ Att. 31, pg. 43, line 17.

²⁶ Att. 31, pg. 43, line 19.

²⁷ Audio Att. 37; Transcript Att. 41.

Det. Chasen provided COPA with a candid description of how CPD processed the mass arrests on May 30, 2020. She stated that officers in lockup received the arrestees and placed their personal property in plastic bins. Det. Chasen and approximately 12-15 other detectives then collected the arrestees' IDs from the plastic bins and used the information from the IDs to complete the arrest reports. None of the arrestees arrived with mass arrests cards, so Det. Chasen was instructed to use the same narrative, charge, and arresting officer²⁸ for all of the reports she completed. She recalled that several arrestees came in with "a crumpled piece of paper piece of paper"²⁹ containing the arresting officer's star number, but for those that did not, she used the copy-and-paste generic information. Det. Chasen and the other detectives took turns notifying the desk lieutenant that a stack of arrest reports was awaiting approval of probable cause, at which point the reports were approved in bulk.

Det. Chasen did not recall who instructed her to complete arrest reports in this manner, but she believed it might have been the 1st District command staff, though not Cmdr. Alderden. She admitted the process "wasn't something that I was completely comfortable with, no, because obviously this is something I know nothing about that's going on in the street."³⁰ Det. Chasen stated she completed all of the arrest reports, including Ms. ██████ report, based on a direct order from a supervisor. She stated she would have no idea if the report was false or misleading because she was not given any details about Ms. ██████ arrest. For example, when COPA informed Det. Chasen that the arrest address for Ms. ██████ was incorrect, she responded that she did not know where Ms. ██████ was arrested. Det. Chasen also denied that she failed to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures, as there were no arrest cards on the street, and she followed the direct orders of her supervisors.

On October 13, 2021, **Lieutenant Robert Kane**,³¹ Star #569, provided a statement to COPA. Lt. Kane denied all the allegations against him. He had no recollection of roll call on May 30, 2020, and no recollection of receiving any instructions as to how to handle the protests. According to Lt. Kane, the day was unremarkable, and he was not involved in any of the protests. Lt. Kane did not complete the arrest report for Ms. ██████ did not recall reviewing Ms. ██████ arrest report, and did not recall approving the probable cause for Ms. ██████ arrest. He stated he approved probable cause based on the information provided in the narrative of the arrest report, by either the arresting officer (Cmdr. Alderden) or attesting officer (Det. Chasen). Lt. Kane did not discuss the arrest with Cmdr. Alderden, Det. Chasen, any other officers, or Ms. ██████ Additionally, Lt. Kane acknowledged he did not review any video.

Lt. Kane stated he is vaguely familiar with the Mass Arrest special order, but he repeatedly claimed he was confused as to how it was his responsibility to follow the directive. He said he did not recall how many mass arrest cards he received on May 30, 2020, if any, or whether CPD had a shortage of mass arrest cards. Additionally, Lt. Kane could not recall whether anyone instructed

²⁸ Det. Chasen speculated that Cmdr. Alderden's name was used as the arresting officer because he was the commander of the 1st District, where the arrests occurred.

²⁹ Att. 41, pg. 13, line 13.

³⁰ Att. 41, pg. 15, lines 21-24.

³¹ Audio Att. 40; Transcript Att. 50.

him to disregard the special order by approving the probable cause for arrests without mass arrest cards.

On September 30, 2021, **Commander Jacob Alderden**,³² Star #62, provided a statement to COPA. Cmdr. Alderden stated that on May 30, 2020, he was the District Commander of the 1st District. He began his workday at Federal Plaza, located at 219 South Dearborn, where a massive protest broke out at approximately 1 or 2 PM. Cmdr. Alderden did not recall any planning for the protest outside of receiving an email from Deputy Chief Daniel O'Shea that included an asset request list, prisoner vans, and additional teams and resources assigned to the event. When asked about the arrest of ██████████ Cmdr. Alderden stated he did not know why her arrest report identifies him as the arresting officer. He did not believe he had anything to do with Ms. ██████████ arrest and denied that he completed the arrest report. According to Cmdr. Alderden, Det. Chasen completed the report using his name and star number, but he had no idea why she chose to list him as the arresting officer. At some point between May 30, 2020 and June 2, 2020, Cmdr. Alderden became aware that he was listed on multiple arrest reports without his knowledge. In response, he sent an email to his lieutenants, asking them to call him before they approve probable cause for any arrests where he or Captain Sheamus Mannion are listed as the first or second arresting officers.³³ Cmdr. Alderden stated he was not aware he did not arrest Ms. ██████████ until he was served with allegations from COPA.

Cmdr. Alderden told COPA the Department was not prepared for the number of arrests that were made during the protests, and there was a resulting breakdown in mass arrest processing. Arrestees were brought into the station without mass arrest cards, and with no information about who arrested them or why. Cmdr. Alderden stated that without the identity of the arresting officer, probable cause cannot be established, and the officer authoring the arrest report should not attest to its accuracy. Additionally, the attesting officer should not list a generic name in place of the name of the actual arresting officer. Cmdr. Alderden stated that all of the arrestees who arrived at the station without the required information should have been released without charges immediately. He said mass arrest processing only works if supervisors are assigned to transport vehicles, and the supervisors obtain the star numbers, beat numbers, and charges for every arrestee. According to Cmdr. Alderden, for every arrest he made on May 29-30, he had an officer follow the arrestee to the station to make sure he was listed as the arresting officer and the specific facts supporting probable cause were accurate. Cmdr. Alderden did not recall if he filled out any mass arrest cards on May 30, 2020, but he noted that the BWC footage from the protests repeatedly captures him instructing officers over the radio that, "No one goes in the van without the stories."³⁴

COPA provided Cmdr. Alderden with a collection of arrest reports completed at 7:30 PM on May 30, 2020, including the arrest report for Ms. ██████████ All of the reports list Cmdr. Alderden as the arresting officer. Cmdr. Alderden did not know who told detectives to use his name on the arrest reports, but he believed the order had to come from a high-ranking CPD supervisor, possibly Deputy Chief O'Shea, Area 3 Commander Robert Cesario, or Chief of Patrol Fred Waller. COPA went through eight different arrest reports listing Cmdr. Alderden as the arresting officer and asked

³² Audio Att. 34; Transcript Att. 38.

³³ Cmdr. Alderden provided COPA with a copy of this June 2, 2020 email. *See* Att. 32.

³⁴ Att. 38, Page 37, lines 2-4.

him if he made each arrest. Cmdr. Alderden examined the mugshots and the information contained in the arrest reports; however, he could not recall if he arrested any of the eight individuals.

Cmdr. Alderden denied all three allegations against him. He maintained that he did not recall arresting Ms. [REDACTED] was not near 33 W. Kinzie at the time of her arrest and did not complete her arrest report. Cmdr. Alderden did not know who actually arrested Ms. [REDACTED]. He emphasized that the identity of the arresting officer is the most critical part of mass arrest processing, and without that information, Ms. [REDACTED] should have been released without charges. Cmdr. Alderden denied he violated the Department's mass arrest procedures, pointing to the fact that he was on the street during the protest and was not at the station processing arrests. He also stated he repeatedly gave instructions to supervisors and transport officers over the radio to make sure all arrests were properly documented. He said the attesting officer and the lieutenant who approved probable cause were responsible for the failure to follow mass arrest procedures with respect to Ms. [REDACTED].³⁵

c. Documentary Evidence

The **Arrest Report**³⁶ (RD # [REDACTED]) for [REDACTED] indicates she was arrested on May 30, 2020, at 7:30 PM, at 221 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.³⁷ She was charged with one count of disorderly conduct, a municipal code violation. According to the narrative, "In summary, this is not an on-view arrest by A/Os and A/Os are processing this arrest for officers on scene and car 100. Subject [w]as observed as a member of a large group of over 50 people that was shouting, obstructing traffic, and violently throwing objects at the police. Subject was issued multiple orders to disperse by officers on scene, which subject refused. Subject was placed in custody and transported to 001 for processing. Name Check clear."³⁸ The report identifies the arresting officer as Cmdr. Alderden and the attesting officer as Det. Chasen. Lt. Kane approved the probable cause for Ms. [REDACTED] arrest.

The **Case Report**³⁹ for RD # [REDACTED] was generated for the mass arrest. The narrative states, in relevant part, "This RD was generated for the mass arrest incident occurring at Trump tower and other surrounding area. Refer to each individual arrest and supplementary report under this RD number for arrestee charges and information."

COPA requested copies of all **mass arrest cards**⁴⁰ completed between May 29, 2020 – June 1, 2020. CPD members submitted a total of four mass arrest cards on May 30, 2020, 79 mass arrest cards on May 31, 2020, and 75 mass arrest cards on June 1, 2020. None of the mass arrest

³⁵ After his interview with COPA, Cmdr. Alderden filed a complaint against unknown officers, alleging they failed to follow mass arrest procedures during the arrest of Ms. [REDACTED]. Cmdr. Alderden's report indicates he was on State Street in the 1st District at the time Ms. [REDACTED] was arrested on Kinzie Street in the 18th District, and he did not participate or direct her arrest. Att. 35.

³⁶ Att. 2.

³⁷ Note: Video and testimonial evidence establishes that Ms. [REDACTED] was actually arrested at 7:54 PM at 33 West Kinzie, by Officer James Hunt, Star #11442.

³⁸ Att. 2, pg. 2.

³⁹ Att. 3.

⁴⁰ Att. 52; *see* CMS Note CO-0110500.

cards pertain to Ms. [REDACTED] or any of the 249 arrests that CPD members made in the downtown area (Districts 001 and 018) on May 30, 2020.

d. Physical Evidence

The **medical records from Olympia Fields Hospital**⁴¹ show Ms. [REDACTED] arrived in the Emergency Department on June 1, 2020, at approximately 1:13 P.M. She complained of pain in her shoulder, neck, wrists, shins, and head, among other areas. Ms. [REDACTED] told medical personnel that she was at a protest in Chicago when the police claimed she struck an officer with her vehicle. An officer broke her vehicle's window and pulled her out of her car. Ms. [REDACTED] experienced a severe panic attack, "so she laid down on the ground to calm down."⁴² At that point, the police lifted and dragged her by the head into the back of their vehicle. Doctors ordered a CT scan and X-rays, which had no significant findings. Ms. [REDACTED] was discharged at 11:26 P.M. on June 1, 2020, given pain medication, and scheduled a for a follow-up visit.

IV. STANDARD 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 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 a proposition is proved.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ 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."⁴⁵

⁴¹ Atts. 48-49.

⁴² Att. 49, pg. 23. Ms. [REDACTED] medical records confirm she had a documented history of anxiety and mental health issues. Att. 48, pg. 29.

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 has found to be more probably true than not).

⁴⁴ See e.g., *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at ¶ 28.

V. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

a. Officer James Hunt

1. Officer Hunt broke Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle window without justification.

Officer Hunt stated he broke Ms. [REDACTED] rear driver's side window with his baton after he witnessed Ms. [REDACTED] strike an officer with her vehicle. According to Officer Hunt, his actions were necessary to gain access to the vehicle so that he could remove Ms. [REDACTED] and place her under arrest. He claimed that before he broke the window, he gave Ms. [REDACTED] verbal commands to exit the vehicle, but she refused. Officer Hunt also stated he was unable to gain access into Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle because her driver's side window was rolled up.

Ms. [REDACTED] Facebook Live video, as well as the BWC footage, refutes Officer Hunt's account entirely. Officer Hunt's first verbal direction to Ms. [REDACTED] ("Get the fuck out") occurred *after* he smashed the window out with his baton. Further, Ms. [REDACTED] front driver's side window was open for the entirety of the incident, and she was recording with her cell phone through the open window when Officer Hunt approached and immediately struck her rear window. Officer Hunt gave no verbal instructions before breaking the window, nor did he attempt to open either of the driver's side doors. Had Officer Hunt made such an attempt and discovered the doors were locked, he could have accessed the handle to open the door through the open driver's side window. Instead, the BWC videos show that Officer Hunt ran toward Ms. [REDACTED] car with his baton already raised, and he struck her window as soon as he reached the vehicle.

Further, it is noteworthy that, per Officer Hunt, the officer whom Ms. [REDACTED] allegedly struck with her vehicle did not attempt to engage with Ms. [REDACTED] or Officer Hunt. Officer Hunt said the officer indicated he was okay, then continued on his way. In closely reviewing the BWC video of Officer Lennon, at timestamp 06:44, an unidentified officer in front of Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle appears to bend his knee slightly as he passes in front of the car. It is unclear if the officer is attempting to negotiate a small space or if he actually made contact with Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle. Regardless, the officer appeared to rush forward in front of the vehicle at the exact moment Ms. [REDACTED] allegedly struck him with her car. The videos also capture Ms. [REDACTED] call out to the officer and apologize, stating that if she did make contact with him, it was unintentional.

The video evidence also directly refutes Officer Hunt's account that Ms. [REDACTED] gunned her engine toward the police "at a high rate of speed," forcing the unidentified officer to jump on the hood of her vehicle to avoid being run over. The videos show Ms. [REDACTED] inched her car forward at an extremely slow rate of speed, consistent with her statement that she briefly lifted her foot off the brake. The footage does not show any CPD members jump on or slide off the hood of the vehicle, as Officer Hunt claimed. Additionally, Officer Hunt stated that the officer Ms. [REDACTED] allegedly struck indicated to Officer Hunt that he was okay. COPA finds the fact that the officer was uninjured and did not stop to interact with Ms. [REDACTED] coupled with Ms. [REDACTED] slamming on her brakes and saying it was an accident, all indicate that the incident was in fact an accident, and the victim officer viewed the contact as insignificant. If Ms. [REDACTED] intended to strike officers with her vehicle, she would not have slammed on her brakes. It is also worth noting that the officer

ran in front of Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle at the same time she moved a negligible distance forward, making the officer just as responsible for the minor contact he made with Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle.

COPA finds that Officer Hunt's actions violated numerous provisions of CPD's Use of Force policy. He violated General Order G03-02-01 by failing to give verbal commands to Ms. [REDACTED] before striking her window with his baton.⁴⁶ He violated General Order G03-02 by using force that was not objectively reasonable, necessary, or proportional under the totality of the circumstances.⁴⁷ He also violated General Order G03-02 by acting in a manner that escalated, rather than de-escalated, his interaction with Ms. [REDACTED].⁴⁸ Further, as shown by Ms. [REDACTED] Facebook Live video, she was peacefully protesting from inside her vehicle, even going so far as to ask other protestors not to throw anything near her. She did not violate a dispersal order, as no such order was given. Officer Hunt's decision to strike Ms. [REDACTED] window with his baton constituted a serious violation of CPD policy and put Ms. [REDACTED] in danger of being injured by the broken glass. For all these reasons, COPA finds the preponderance of the evidence shows Officer Hunt broke Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle window without justification, and Allegation #1 is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9.

2. Officer Hunt stopped Ms. [REDACTED] from recording with her cell phone without justification.

Per General Order G03-02, officers are prohibited from using force in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights, including observing and filming policy activity.⁴⁹ Officer Hunt said he observed Ms. [REDACTED] holding her cell phone but did not know if she was recording. Ms. [REDACTED] statement and the video evidence directly refute Officer Hunt's account. The BWC footage clearly shows Ms. [REDACTED] sitting in her vehicle, holding her cell phone in front of body, and angling the phone in such a manner that its camera faced out the open driver's window. Before Officer Hunt even approached the vehicle, her actions made it clear she was recording the protest on her phone. Additionally, after Officer Hunt broke Ms. [REDACTED] window, she repeatedly told him she was recording the incident. Despite this, Officer Hunt chose to remove Ms. [REDACTED] from her vehicle, place her in handcuffs, and stop her from recording. Since the arrest was unjustified, as discussed below, Officer Hunt had no basis to forcibly stop Ms. [REDACTED] from recording. For these reasons, COPA finds the preponderance of the evidence establishes that Officer Hunt stopped Ms. [REDACTED] from recording a public encounter on her cell phone without justification, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9. Therefore, Allegation #2 is **sustained**.

3. Officer Hunt failed to request medical attention for Ms. [REDACTED]

Ms. [REDACTED] stated she asked Officer Hunt for medical attention. Officer Hunt said she did not. Officer Hunt's overall account of the incident lacks credibility, as he made multiple material

⁴⁶ See General Order G03-02-01(III)(A)(1), Force Options (eff. February 29, 2020 – April 14, 2021) (“Members will attempt to use verbal control techniques to avoid or minimize confrontations prior to, during, and after the use of physical force.”); see *id.* at (III)(C)(4) (“When it is safe and feasible to do so, Department members will allow individuals to voluntarily comply with lawful verbal direction (e.g., allowing individuals the opportunity to submit to an arrest before force is used).”).

⁴⁷ See General Order G03-02(III)(B)(1)-(3), Use of Force (eff. February 29, 2020 – April 14, 2021).

⁴⁸ See *id.* at (III)(B)(4).

⁴⁹ See *id.* at (III)(5)(d).

statements of fact that are directly refuted by the video. Ms. [REDACTED] on the other hand, provided an account to COPA that is consistent with the video and other evidence. In particular, COPA notes that Ms. [REDACTED] did not attempt to minimize or deny her own actions. She admitted that she inched her vehicle forward and possibly made contact with the unidentified officer, and that she did not want to exit her vehicle after Officer Hunt broke her window. Additionally, Ms. [REDACTED] acknowledged that after she was in custody, she laid down on the ground and resisted entering the transport wagon. She explained that she was experiencing a severe panic attack, which is consistent with her medical history and her statements to doctors at Olympia Fields Hospital. All of this suggests that Ms. [REDACTED] statement that she requested medical attention is credible.⁵⁰

Additionally, Officer Hunt acknowledged that while awaiting the wagon, Ms. [REDACTED] began rolling on the ground, exhibiting unusual behavior that Officer Hunt compared to a toddler throwing a temper tantrum when they do not get their toy. Not only did Officer Hunt minimize and disregard Ms. [REDACTED] behavior, when a COPA investigator asked him if he considered the possibility that Ms. [REDACTED] was experiencing a mental crisis, he responded that he is “not a psychologist.” The totality of these circumstances, including Officer Hunt’s improper assessment of Ms. [REDACTED] behavior, reveals his disregard for Ms. [REDACTED] health and mental condition. For these reasons, COPA finds it is more likely than not that Ms. [REDACTED] requested medical attention, and Officer Hunt ignored those requests. His inaction violated General Order G03-02, which requires members to immediately request appropriate medical aid whenever an individual requests medical attention.⁵¹ Therefore, Allegation #3 against Officer Hunt is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8.

4. Officer Hunt lifted Ms. [REDACTED] by her wrists and/or hair without justification.

Officer Hunt admitted to lifting Ms. [REDACTED] by her wrists to assist her in standing. Ms. [REDACTED] stated the force he used in lifting her by her wrists was excessive, and she supported her allegation with photographs showing bruising on her wrists.⁵² COPA finds Ms. [REDACTED] to be more credible than Officer Hunt for all the reasons already outlined in the previous allegations. Further, that Officer [REDACTED] would break Ms. [REDACTED] window, sending glass flying through her vehicle while she was seated in it, before ever delivering a verbal command is indicative of Officer Hunt’s disregard for Ms. [REDACTED] physical well-being and proclivity for using excessive and unnecessary force. For all these reasons, COPA finds it is more likely than not that Officer Hunt lifted Ms. [REDACTED] by her wrists and/or hair without justification. His actions violated General Order G03-02 as well as Rules 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9. Therefore, Allegation #4 is **sustained**.

5-6. Officer Hunt pushed Ms. [REDACTED] and struck her leg without justification.

⁵⁰ Further, Ms. [REDACTED] told COPA that while she was in custody, she asked multiple other officers for water and accommodations such as being placed in a cell by herself. Those officers obliged Ms. [REDACTED] requests, making her experience with Officer Hunt refusing to request medical attention stand out in her memory of the incident.

⁵¹ See General Order G03-02(IV)(A); see also Special Order S04-20, Responding To incidents Involving Persons In Need Of Mental Health Treatment (eff. April 25, 2018 – December 30, 2020).

⁵² Att. 4, pgs. 4-6.

Ms. ██████ alleged Officer Hunt unnecessarily pushed her and struck her legs to get her into the transport wagon. Officer Hunt denied both allegations. For all the reasons outlined above, COPA finds Ms. ██████ provided a more credible account of the incident than Officer Hunt. Therefore, COPA finds it is more likely than not that Officer Hunt used the force alleged by Ms. ██████ and that it was not reasonable, necessary, or proportional to the amount of resistance offered by Ms. ██████. His actions violated General Order G03-02 as well as Rules 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9; as such, Allegations #5 and 6 are **sustained**.

7. Officer Hunt called Ms. ██████ a “fat bitch” without justification.

Ms. ██████ alleged Officer Hunt called her a “fat bitch.” Officer Hunt stated he did not recall calling Ms. ██████ a “fat bitch.” In his statement to COPA, however, Officer Hunt repeatedly and unnecessarily discussed Ms. ██████ body size without any prompting from investigators. He described Ms. ██████ as “not petite,” “quite large of an individual,” “rather large,” “very large,” and “very heavy.” After Officer Hunt used multiple subjective adjectives to describe Ms. ██████ a COPA investigator asked Officer Hunt only once to describe his height and weight and Ms. ██████ height and weight, and he obliged. Officer Hunt’s repeated and unnecessary fixation with Ms. ██████ size, even in the presence of two female COPA investigators, lends credibility to Ms. ██████ allegation. COPA finds that Officer Hunt’s comments during his interview, coupled with the overall credibility of Ms. ██████ account, make it more likely than not that he called Ms. ██████ a “fat bitch.” By referring to Ms. ██████ in this manner, Officer Hunt violated General Order G02-01, which requires officers to “treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity which is inherently due every person as a human being...[and] not exhibit a condescending attitude or direct any derogatory terms toward any person in any manner.”⁵³ Therefore, COPA finds Allegation #7 is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, 6, and 8.

8. Officer Hunt failed to inventory Ms. ██████ wallet and phone without justification.

Officer Hunt displayed a flagrant disregard for Ms. ██████ property. Regardless of the civil unrest, CPD policy requires that all property recovered by Department members must be inventoried, including motor vehicles.⁵⁴ Officer Hunt removed Ms. ██████ from her vehicle and placed her under arrest after breaking one of her vehicle’s windows. He observed Ms. ██████ put her phone into her car, which could not be secured due to the broken window. Inexplicably, however, Officer Hunt failed to inventory Ms. ██████ phone, wallet, vehicle, or any other personal property inside the vehicle. Ms. ██████ vehicle sustained extensive damage beyond Officer Hunt smashing the window⁵⁵ because Officer Hunt failed to inventory Ms. ██████ property. For these reasons, COPA finds the allegation that Officer Hunt failed to inventory Ms. ██████ wallet and phone without justification is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 6 and 40.

9. Officer Hunt arrested Ms. ██████ without justification.

⁵³ General Order G02-01(III)(B)-(D), Human Rights and Human Resources (eff. October 5, 2017 – present).

⁵⁴ See General Order G07-01(II)(C)(2), Processing Property Under Department Control (effective April 14, 2015 – present).

⁵⁵ Att. 4.

Officer Hunt stated he arrested Ms. [REDACTED] because she struck a police officer with her vehicle. COPA finds that the totality of circumstances surrounding Ms. [REDACTED] allegedly hitting the officer makes the basis of that charge questionable. The video evidence shows the officer rushed in front of Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle at the same time she inched her vehicle forward a negligible distance. The officer stopped only briefly and did not engage with or arrest Ms. [REDACTED] before he continued on his way. Ms. [REDACTED] immediately apologized and indicated that if her vehicle made contact with the officer, it was unintentional. Other than the self-serving narrative provided by Officer Hunt, all of the evidence suggests the incident was an accident, and the officer ran in front of Ms. [REDACTED] vehicle.

Officer Hunt stated he told the transport officers Ms. [REDACTED] struck an officer with her car. However, Officer Hunt did not follow mass arrest procedures and fill out a mass arrest card for Ms. [REDACTED]. As a result, Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report is grossly inaccurate. The report states Cmdr. Alderden arrested Ms. [REDACTED] at 7:30 PM at 221 S. State, whereas the video evidence shows Officer Hunt arrested Ms. [REDACTED] at 7:54 PM at 33 W. Kinzie. Additionally, the report indicates Ms. [REDACTED] was arrested for disorderly conduct, not battery to a police officer as asserted by Officer Hunt. Det. Chasen attested to these facts after she was given a direct order to violate CPD's mass arrest procedures and improperly process multiple arrests, including that of Ms. [REDACTED].

For all of these reasons, COPA finds the preponderance of the evidence shows that Officer Hunt arrested Ms. [REDACTED] without justification. Therefore, Allegation #9 is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

10. Officer Hunt failed to complete a TRR documenting his interaction with Ms. [REDACTED]

Officer Hunt stated he arrested Ms. [REDACTED] because she struck an officer with her car. In his statement, however, he asserted he did not have to complete a TRR for striking Ms. [REDACTED] window. Under CPD policy, if Ms. [REDACTED] did actually strike an officer with her car, she would be classified as an assailant.⁵⁶ Officers are required to complete TRRs for all use of force incidents involving an assailant, including during mass arrest incidents.⁵⁷ Additionally, Ms. [REDACTED] alleged she was injured by Officer Hunt, and TRRs are required for any use of force in which an individual is injured or alleges injury.⁵⁸ For these reasons, COPA finds that Officer Hunt failed to complete a TRR documenting his interaction with Ms. [REDACTED] in violation of General Order G03-02-02 and Special Order 06-06. Therefore, Allegation #10 is **sustained** as a violation of Rule 6.

11. Officer Hunt was not equipped with a BWC on the date of the incident.

Officer Hunt was not equipped with a BWC on the date of the incident, as the Community Safety Team to which he was assigned did not begin using their BWCs until after August 2020.⁵⁹ Although COPA finds this to be a violation of the BWC policy, Officer Hunt is not individually

⁵⁶ See General Order G03-02-01 (IV)(C).

⁵⁷ See Special Order S06-06(VIII)(C); General Order G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring Completion of a Tactical Response Report.

⁵⁸ See *id.*

⁵⁹ On August 11, 2020, COPA issued an Advisory Letter regarding CPD's failure to require officers assigned to the Community Safety Team to use their BWCs.

responsible for the overall failings of his unit or the Department. Therefore, COPA finds Allegation #11, that Officer Hunt failed to activate his BWC in violation of Special Order S03-14, is **unfounded**.

b. Detective Krista Chasen

1. Det. Chasen made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, and/or incomplete statements when completing the arrest report for Ms. [REDACTED]

The first allegation against Det. Chasen alleges she violated Rule 14 by making a false, misleading, inaccurate, and/or incomplete statement when completing Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report. Pursuant to General Order G08-01-01, the Department Member Bill of Rights, a member will not be charged with a Rule 14 violation “unless the Department member willfully made a false statement and the false statement was made about a fact relevant to the investigation.”⁶⁰ COPA’s analysis addresses both of these factors below.

a. Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report contains multiple materially false statements of fact.

COPA finds that Det. Chasen attested to multiple false statements of fact in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report, including an inaccurate arrest time, location, narrative, arresting officer, and charge. As discussed above, the arrest report erroneously states that Cmdr. Alderden arrested Ms. [REDACTED] at 7:30 PM at 221 S. State, whereas the BWC and Facebook Live videos show Ms. [REDACTED] was actually arrested by Officer Hunt at 7:54 PM at 33 W. Kinzie. Officer Hunt also maintained he arrested Ms. [REDACTED] for aggravated battery to a police officer, not disorderly conduct as indicated in the arrest report. Finally, COPA notes the video evidence reveals that the copy-and-paste narrative Det. Chasen included in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report bears little-to-no resemblance to Ms. [REDACTED] actual conduct during the incident. Ms. [REDACTED] was not “a member of a large group of over 50 people that was shouting, obstructing traffic, and violently throwing objects at the police.”⁶¹ Further, the videos do not capture any officers issuing Ms. [REDACTED] orders to disperse, or Ms. [REDACTED] refusing such orders, as the narrative states. For all these reasons, COPA finds Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report is materially inaccurate.⁶²

b. Det. Chasen willfully provided the false information in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report.

COPA finds that Det. Chasen willfully and knowingly included the false information in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report. Det. Chasen stated she was ordered by a supervisor to complete and attest to more than 100 arrest reports, despite the fact that the arrestees arrived at the station without

⁶⁰ General Order G08-01-01(II)(N), Department Member Bill of Rights. *See also* Agreement between the City of Chicago Department of Police and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Chicago Lodge No. 7, Section 6.1(M).

⁶¹ Att. 2.

⁶² COPA notes that, in addition to being material to Ms. [REDACTED] actual arrest, the inaccurate information included in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report substantially hindered COPA’s investigation. When Ms. [REDACTED] filed her complaint, COPA was unable to rely on her arrest report to determine which Department member broke her window, as the report falsely identifies Cmdr. Alderden as the officer who arrested Ms. [REDACTED]. It was only through a partial star number visible on Officer Hunt’s helmet, captured in Ms. [REDACTED] Facebook Live video, that COPA was able to identify Officer Hunt.

mass arrest cards. She acknowledged that she lacked individualized narratives to support the charges against each arrestee, and she did not speak to the arresting officers to obtain information about the circumstances of each arrest. Det. Chasen said Cmdr. Alderden was listed as the arresting officer on multiple reports, which she could only speculate was because he was the commander of the district where the arrests were processed.⁶³

With respect to Ms. ██████ Det. Chasen stated she knew nothing about the arrest, and she admitted she did not know the identity of the Department member who actually arrested Ms. ██████ Nonetheless, Det. Chasen attested to the fact that the arresting officer for Ms. ██████ was Cmdr. Alderden. Further, she completed the narrative section of Ms. ██████ arrest report using the same copy-and-paste information her supervisors directed her to use for all the mass arrests. Det. Chasen provided COPA with a clear and candid description of how the mass arrest team processed arrests on May 30, 2020. However, despite acknowledging the process “wasn’t something that I was completely comfortable with,” Det. Chasen failed to voice her concerns to any supervisors. She also undertook no efforts to verify the accuracy of the information she included in any of the arrest reports, including that of Ms. ██████

As a result, COPA finds that Det. Chasen knew or should have known that the information she included in Ms. ██████ arrest report was inaccurate. Therefore, Allegation #1 is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, 6, and 14.

2. Det. Chasen failed to follow CPD’s mass arrest procedures.

CPD’s mass arrest procedures provide that when an arrestee arrives at the processing/detention facility, “The processing officers will: 1. identify each arrestee by matching the Mass Arrest Card sequential number to the number on the arrestee’s forearm or handcuffs and if appropriate, the label on the property bag. 2. determine the proper charge(s).”⁶⁴ Det. Chasen told COPA that none of the arrestees arrived at the station with mass arrest cards, and she did not interact with any of them to determine what, if anything, was written on their arms. She candidly acknowledged that she obtained IDs from arrestees’ bags of personal property and used those IDs to complete the arrest reports. While COPA understands that Det. Chasen played no role in CPD’s failure to use mass arrest cards, she should not have attested to the arrests without mass arrest cards or proper documentation as provided by CPD policy. Therefore, COPA finds the allegation that Det. Chasen failed to follow CPD’s mass arrest procedures **is sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

⁶³ During the course of this investigation, COPA uncovered what appears to be a pattern of inaccuracies and false statements in the protest-related arrest reports from May 30, 2020. This broader, more systemic pattern of violations is currently under investigation by COPA in Log #2021-0004059. Although the present report focuses solely on the arrest of Ms. ██████ COPA notes that several of the accused members in this case are also involved in Log #2021-0004059, including Det. Chasen, Lt. Kane, and Cmdr. Alderden.

⁶⁴ Special Order S06-06(VII)(A).

c. Lieutenant Robert Kane

- 1. Lt. Kane made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statements when completing the arrest report for Ms. ██████**
 - i. The arrest report approved by Lt. Kane contains multiple materially false statements of fact.**

Lt. Kane was the watch operations lieutenant in the 1st District where Ms. ██████ was processed, and he was the supervisor who approved Ms. ██████ arrest report. As set forth above, the report contains materially false information, including an inaccurate arrest time, location, narrative, arresting officer, and charge. In particular, COPA notes that Lt. Kane approved the probable cause for Ms. ██████ arrest based on a narrative that was demonstrably false. As a result, COPA finds that Lt. Kane made a materially false statement when he approved Ms. ██████ arrest report.

- ii. Lt. Kane willfully approved the false information in Ms. ██████ arrest report.**

COPA finds that Lt. Kane willfully and knowingly approved false information in Ms. ██████ arrest report, including the probable cause for her arrest. Lt. Kane told COPA he did not recall the arrest of Ms. ██████ and he approved probable cause based solely on the narrative provided in the arrest report. According to Det. Chasen, she and the other detectives took turns notifying Lt. Kane that a stack of arrest reports was awaiting approval of probable cause, and he approved the reports in bulk.

This is not the procedure set forth by CPD's policies regarding arrests in general, and mass arrest incidents in particular. Per General Order G06-01-01, "The watch operations lieutenant will: a. review all the required arrest documentation. b. approve initial probable cause or release arrestees without charging for arrestees taken to their facility for processing using the Automated Arrest Application..."⁶⁵ Further, CPD's mass arrest procedures provide that processing officers will "present the completed Arrest Report, the corresponding Mass Arrest Card, and related documents to the watch operations lieutenant in charge of the detention facility for approval of probable cause."⁶⁶

Lt. Kane failed to follow CPD directives for approving probable cause. Per Det. Chasen, neither Ms. ██████ nor any of the other arrestees she processed on May 30, 2020 had mass arrest cards; therefore, Lt. Kane approved the probable cause for Ms. ██████ arrest without proper documentation. COPA finds that in the absence of any information establishing probable cause, *i.e.*, mass arrest cards and/or truthful narratives of the incident by the actual arresting officers, Lt. Kane was required to release Ms. ██████ and the other arrestees without charges. He did not do so. Instead, Lt. Kane blindly approved the probable cause for Ms. ██████ arrest despite the fact that her arrest report was materially inaccurate. He knew or should have known that the information supporting probable cause was inaccurate, particularly since the narrative in Ms.

⁶⁵ General Order G06-01-01(II)(G)(2)(a)(b), Field Arrest Procedures (eff. December 8, 2017 – present).

⁶⁶ Special Order S06-06 (VII)(A)(5).

█████ arrest report contained the same copied-and-pasted language as dozens of other arrest reports he approved.

For all these reasons and all the reasons discussed with respect to the allegations against Det. Chasen, COPA finds that Lt. Kane made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, and/or incomplete statements when he approved Ms. █████ arrest report. Therefore, Allegation #1 is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, 6, and 14.

2. Lt. Kane arrested █████ without probable cause.

Lt. Kane stated he did not place Ms. █████ under arrest and therefore did not arrest Ms. █████. However, as the watch operations lieutenant, Lt. Kane played a critical role in Ms. █████ arrest. Without Lt. Kane's approval of probable cause, Ms. █████ would not have been legally detainable and thus not under arrest. COPA finds Lt. Kane's reasoning displays a lack of understanding of CPD's procedures for approving probable cause, and its resulting legal implications. For all these reasons and all the reasons discussed above regarding the arrest of Ms. █████ COPA finds the allegation that Lt. Kane arrested Ms. █████ without probable cause is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

3. Lt. Kane failed to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures.

Lt. Kane displayed immense confusion regarding CPD's mass arrest procedures, even after a COPA investigator read him the portions of the order that reflected his duties as a watch operations lieutenant. As discussed above, Lt. Kane approved the probable cause for Ms. █████ arrest without a mass arrest card, a narrative from Officer Hunt, or any other documentary or video evidence supporting the charges. For all these reasons, COPA finds the allegation Lt. Kane failed to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

d. Commander Jacob Alderden

1. Cmdr. Alderden did not complete the Arrest Report for Ms. █████ and thus did not make a false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statement in the report.

Although Ms. █████ arrest report identifies Cmdr. Alderden as the arresting officer, COPA's investigation determined the commander did not complete the arrest report for Ms. █████. Therefore, the allegation that he made one or more false, misleading, inaccurate, incomplete, and/or inaccurate statements when completing Ms. █████ arrest report is **unfounded**.

2. COPA lacks sufficient evidence to determine whether Cmdr. Alderden participated in Ms. █████ arrest.

COPA's investigation has conclusively established that Officer Hunt, not Cmdr. Alderden, was the primary CPD member who initiated and effected Ms. █████ arrest. Although there is some evidence indicating that Cmdr. Alderden was not in the vicinity of Ms. █████ arrest, COPA lacks sufficient evidence to determine whether he directed, participated in, or had any other involvement in her arrest. It is particularly troubling that the legal document created by Det.

Chasen to support and document the arrest of Ms. [REDACTED] lists Cmdr. Alderden as the arresting officer.

Cmdr. Alderden denied that he had any involvement in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest and maintained that he was on State Street at the time Ms. [REDACTED] was arrested at 33 W. Kinzie. He told COPA he had no idea why he was listed as the arresting officer on multiple arrest reports where he did not arrest the individual, and he could not provide a single reason as to why this happened. Additionally, Cmdr. Alderden could not identify anyone who may have given the instruction for his name to be used. COPA presented Cmdr. Alderden with eight different arrest reports on which he is listed as the arresting officer, but apart from denying that he participated in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest, he could not conclusively state whether he was involved in any of the other arrests. Cmdr. Alderden's inability to recall essential information is detrimental to his credibility, particularly as a former commander. As a result, COPA finds there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove that he arrested Ms. [REDACTED] without justification, and Allegation #2 is **not sustained**.

3. Cmdr. Alderden failed to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures.

Cmdr. Alderden was one of the highest-ranking CPD members on scene during the protests on May 30, 2020. That he instructed his officers, "No one goes into the wagon without the stories," is an unacceptable failure to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures, which require mass arrest cards and/or other documentation in support of an arrest. Cmdr. Alderden was responsible for providing clear directions to his subordinates and for supplying them with the materials necessary to do their job. He did neither, and he displayed no remorse for the breakdown in mass arrest procedures.

Further, in his COPA interview, Cmdr. Alderden provided a copy of a June 2, 2020 email he sent to his lieutenants, asking that they call him before approving any arrest reports that listed his name as the first or second arresting officer. Rather than exculpate Cmdr. Alderden, as he apparently believed, this email proves he was aware that mass arrest procedures were not being followed, and that his name was being inaccurately listed on arrest reports. Despite this knowledge, Cmdr. Alderden made no attempt to determine which arrest reports erroneously listed his name as the arresting officer, which CPD members actually made those arrests, and whether those arrests were justified. More troubling, Cmdr. Alderden did nothing to ensure that the individuals whose arrest reports contained inaccurate information, including Ms. [REDACTED] were released without charges and/or not subsequently prosecuted. Cmdr. Alderden admitted he knew that mass arrest procedures were not being followed but failed to take any action to protect the rights of the individuals who were improperly arrested. His complacency reflects a remarkable inability to lead. Therefore, COPA finds the allegation that Cmdr. Alderden failed to follow CPD's mass arrest procedures is **sustained** as a violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

VI. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS

a. Officer James Hunt

In considering disciplinary recommendations for sustained findings, COPA reviewed Officer Hunt's disciplinary and complimentary histories.⁶⁷ He has received a total of 203 awards

⁶⁷ Att. 51.

and has no final sustained complaints⁶⁸ in the past five years. However, Officer Hunt received three SPARS in 2020 and 2021, all for failure to perform assigned tasks. He received two reprimands and a one-day suspension as a result of those incidents.

COPA has found that Officer Hunt violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 40 during his interaction with Ms. [REDACTED]. Officer Hunt displayed a flagrant disregard for Ms. [REDACTED] rights and dignity, repeatedly used excessive force against her, and unnecessarily destroyed her property. During his COPA statement, Officer Hunt refused to accept any responsibility for his actions, insisting he did nothing wrong during his encounter with Ms. [REDACTED]. Officer Hunt's conduct brought discredit to the Department and placed Ms. [REDACTED] life and freedom at risk. COPA believes Officer Hunt is unfit to serve as a police officer and recommends that he be **separated** from the Department.

b. Detective Krista Chasen

In considering disciplinary recommendations for sustained findings, COPA reviewed Det. Chasen's disciplinary and complimentary histories.⁶⁹ She has received a total of 64 awards and has no sustained disciplinary history in the past five years.

COPA has found that Det. Chasen violated Rules 2, 3, 6, and 14 by failing to follow mass arrest procedures and willfully attesting to false information in Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report. COPA recognizes there are substantial mitigating factors in determining the appropriate discipline for Det. Chasen, most notably the fact that she received a direct order to complete Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report in the manner she did. COPA also credits Det. Chasen with providing a credible and candid account of how the mass arrest team processed protest-related arrests on May 30, 2020. Ultimately, however, Det. Chasen attested to the accuracy of Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report in an official document under the penalty of perjury. Det. Chasen knew or should have known the report was materially false, but she did nothing to protect Ms. [REDACTED] rights. For these reasons, COPA recommends a disciplinary range of **180-days up to separation** from the Department.

c. Lt. Robert Kane

In considering disciplinary recommendations for sustained findings, COPA reviewed Lt. Kane's disciplinary and complimentary histories.⁷⁰ He has received a total of 174 awards and has no sustained disciplinary history in the past five years.

⁶⁸ COPA notes that sustained complaints are not considered final, or closed, until the officer has exhausted his options for contesting the findings and/or recommended discipline. Officer Hunt is currently appealing two sustained complaints arising from incidents that occurred in 2018. In Log 1090147, COPA found that Officer Hunt engaged in an unjustified verbal altercation when he called a civilian a "retard" and a "pussy fuck," and told the civilian, "I kill mother-fuckers." Officer Hunt also improperly charged the civilian with assault and attempted to stop him from recording the incident on his cell phone, among other allegations. COPA recommended that Officer Hunt receive a 365-day suspension as a result of that incident. In Log 1091365, COPA found that Officer Hunt conducted an improper detention and search, and recommended that he receive a three-day suspension. Officer Hunt filed grievances related to both cases, which remain pending as of the date of this report.

⁶⁹ Att. 51.

⁷⁰ Att. 51.

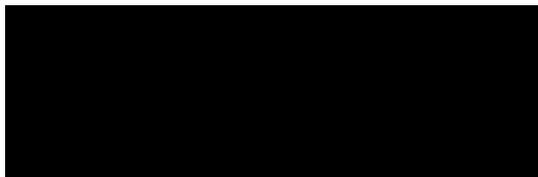
COPA has found that Lt. Kane violated Rules 2, 3, 6, and 14 by failing to follow mass arrest procedures and willfully making a false statement when he approved Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report. COPA recognizes there are substantial mitigating factors in determining the appropriate discipline for Lt. Kane, including the chaotic nature of the protests, the sheer number of arrests, and the lieutenant's confusion regarding CPD's mass arrest procedures. However, Lt. Kane failed in his most important responsibility, which was ensuring that probable cause supported each arrest he approved, including that of Ms. [REDACTED]. He blindly approved Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report despite the fact that it was grossly and materially inaccurate. As a result, Ms. [REDACTED] not only spent more than 22 hours in jail without justification; she now has a criminal record based on false information. Finally, COPA notes that Lt. Kane's rank and 20 years of experience make him significantly more culpable for his misconduct than Det. Chasen. For these reasons, COPA recommends a disciplinary penalty of **180-days up to separation** from the Department.

d. Cmdr. Jacob Alderden

In considering disciplinary recommendations for sustained findings, COPA reviewed Cmdr. Alderden's disciplinary and complimentary histories.⁷¹ He has received a total of 203 awards and has no sustained disciplinary history in the past five years.

COPA has found that Cmdr. Alderden violated Rules 2, 3, and 6 by failing to follow mass arrest procedures during the protests on May 30, 2020. During his COPA statement, Cmdr. Alderden expressed no remorse for the flagrant miscarriages of justice and systemic failures that occurred in his district and beyond, many of which were his direct responsibility. He took no responsibility for his actions and instead deflected to his subordinates. Indeed, he provided an email demonstrating he knew members had falsely identified him as the arresting officer in arrest reports, but instead of attempting to rectify those errors, he simply instructed his subordinates to "call him" before they listed him on future reports. While Cmdr. Alderden did not write Ms. [REDACTED] arrest report, his participation in the deliberate attempt to minimize its falsehoods and misrepresent the facts is profoundly problematic and warrants serious disciplinary consequences. Accordingly, COPA recommends that Cmdr. Alderden be **separated** from the Department.

Approved:



Matthew Haynam
Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator

12/2/2021

Date

⁷¹ Att. 51.



Andrea Kersten
Interim Chief Administrator

12/2/2021

Date