

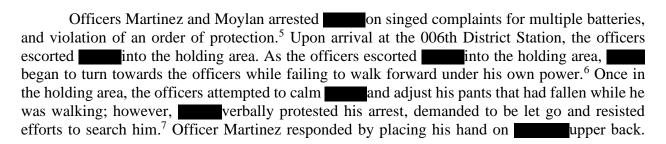
Log # 2021-0261

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 20, 2021, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) received an Initiation Report complaint from Commander Eve Gushes reporting alleged misconduct by members of the Chicago Police Department (CPD).² Commander Gushes alleged that on December 12, 2020, Officer Jacob Martinez engaged in excessive force while processing Officer Brian Moylan failed to report Officer Martinez's misconduct, and that both Officers Martinez and Moylan authored false, misleading, or inaccurate reports.³ Upon review of the evidence, COPA served additional allegations that Officer Martinez failed to properly activate his body worn camera (BWC). Following its investigation, COPA reached sustained findings regarding the allegation of failing to activate BWC; all other allegations were not sustained.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE⁴



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

² Att. 1.

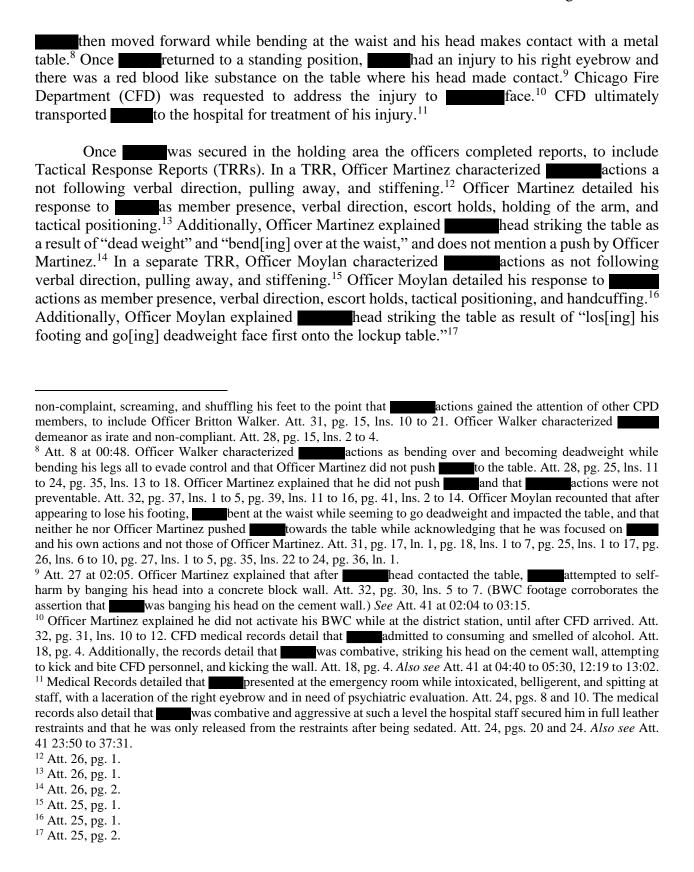
³ One or more of these allegations fall within COPA's jurisdiction pursuant to Chicago Municipal Code § 2-78-120. Therefore, COPA determined it would be the primary investigative agency in this matter.

⁴ The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including CPD Reports, BWC footage, and CPD member statements.

⁵ Both officers recounted that appeared to be intoxicated, resisted their efforts to arrest him on scene, was yelling while spittle was coming from his mouth, and was reported to be HIV positive. Att. 32, pg. 10, lns. 5 to 24; Att. 31, pg. 10, lns. 19 to 24, pg. 11, lns. 1 to 17, pg. 14, lns. 2 to 9. Additionally, Officer Moylan described looking like he had been in a fight with someone, generally disheveled, and having poor balance. Att. 31, pg. 13, lns. 1 to 23, pg. 14, lns. 8 and 9.

⁶ At this point in the interaction the activated BWCs were operating in buffer mode. Att. 27 at 01:30. *Also See* Att. 8 at 00:20.

⁷ Both officers detailed that spittle was coming from while he was speaking. Att. 8 at 00:30; Att. 32, pg. 20, lns. 23 and 24, pg. 21, lns. 1. Att. 31, pg. 16, lns. 4 to 24, pg. 17, lns. 2 to 23. Officer Moylan recounted that was



III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer Jacob Martinez

- 1. Pushing, shoving, or hitting causing him to hit his head on a metal table resulting in injury, in violation of General Order G03-02.
 - Not Sustained.
- - Not Sustained.
- 3. Failed to activate his body worn camera (BWC) in accordance with S03-14.
 - Sustained in violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

Officer Brian Moylan

- 1. Making one or more false, misleading, or inaccurate statements by stating words to the effect that "loses his footing and goes dead weight dace first into the lockup table causing a cut to his right eyebrow[.]" in a Tactical Response Report.
 - Not Sustained.
- 2. Failing to immediately notify his supervisor after observing misconduct committed by Officer Jacob Martinez, in violation of General Order 03-02(V)(B)(2).
 - Not Sustained.

IV. CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT

This investigation did not reveal any evidence that caused COPA to doubt the credibility of any of the individuals (sworn or unsworn) who provided statements.

V. ANALYSIS¹⁸

a. Use of Force and Failure to Report Misconduct

COPA finds that Allegation #1 against Officer Martinez, that he pushed/shoved a
handcuffed forward causing him to strike he head on a table, and Allegation #2 against
Officer Moylan, that he failed to properly report Officer Martinez's actions, are both not sustained.
Here, COPA determined that there is insufficient evidence to determine if Officer Martinez applied
force, a push or otherwise, with his hand causing fall forward to the point head
impacted the table or if a state of agitation, bent over and impacted the table on his own.
COPA has based this determination on (a) the CFD and hospital records that detailed as
intoxicated, combative, and attempting to engage in self-harm; (b) the officers recounting of
intoxicated and combative demeanor; (c) Officer Walker's recounting that he did not
observe Officer Martinez push (d) BWC footage showing repeated attempts to
harm himself; and (e) the lack of a statement from Since COPA is unable to determine if

¹⁸ For a definition of COPA's findings and standards of proof, see Appendix B.

Officer Martinez engaged in an excessive use of force, COPA cannot find that Officer Moylan was obligated to notify any supervisory members of Officer Martinez's actions.

b. Tactical Response Reports

COPA finds that Allegation #2 against Officer Martinez, and Allegation #1 against Officer Moylan, that they provided false, misleading, or inaccurate statements in their TRRs, is not sustained. As discussed above, COPA was unable to determine if Officer Martinez applied force, a push or otherwise, with his hand causing fall forward to the point head impacted the table or if in a state of agitation, bent over and impacted the table on his own. Since COPA was unable to determine if there was in fact force used on COPA is unable to assess the accuracy of the officers' account in their respective TRRs and finds that their accounts are not false, misleading, or inaccurate based on the information COPA learned during this investigation. ¹⁹

c. Body Worn Camera

COPA finds that Allegation #3 against Officer Martinez, that he failed to properly operate his BWC, is sustained. CPD Members are required to activate BWC "at the beginning of" or "as soon as practical" for "all law-enforcement-related activities." Here, it is undisputed that Officer Martinez did not have his BWC activated when he was escorting into the processing area and while searching Since Officer Martinez used force, by escorting and controlling, on the was required to have his BWC activated. Officer Martinez's failure to activate his BWC violated CPD policy and Rules 2, 3, and 6.

VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION

a. Officer Jacob Martinez

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History²¹

Officer Martinez has received 39 various awards and has no disciplinary history in the past five years.

ii. Recommended Discipline

¹⁹ COPA notes that the officers could and should have provided more details and context to actions in their TRR narrative, especially as it relates to his attempts at self-harm and his state of intoxication.

²⁰ "Law-enforcement-related activities include but are not limited to:" "calls for service; investigatory stops; traffic stops; traffic control; foot and vehicle pursuits; arrest; use of force incidents; seizure of evidence; interrogations; searches, including searches of people, items, vehicle, buildings, and places; statements made by individuals in the course of an investigation; requests for consent to search; emergency driving situations; emergency vehicle responses where fleeing suspects or vehicle may be captured on video leaving the crime scene; high-risk situations; any encounter with the police that becomes adversarial after the initial contact; arrestee transports; any other instance when enforcing the law." Att. 39, S03-14 III(A)(2)(a-r), Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 2018, to current).

²¹ Att. 42.

Here, COPA has found that Officer Martinez authored a report that lacked key details about
he actions of and that he failed to properly activate his BWC. Both failures had a direct
mpact on COPA's investigation. Additionally, the lack of BWC footage from Officer Martinez
egatively impacted COPA's ability to fully assess the interaction with After considering
he nature of the misconduct, and Officer Martinez's complimentary and disciplinary history,
COPA recommends that Officer Martinez receive a Violation Noted .
Approved:
January 2, 2024
Matthew Haynam Date
Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator

Appendix A

Case Details	
Date/Time/Location of Incident:	December 11, 2020 / 8:00 pm / 7808 S. Halsted St., Chicago, IL 60620
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	January 20, 2021 / 2:36 pm.
Involved Member #1:	Officer Jacob Martinez, Star #14358, Employee ID# DOA: February 16, 2017, Unit: 004, Male, Hispanic.
Involved Member #2:	Officer Brian Moylan, Star #9880, Employee ID# DOA: August 31, 2015, Unit: 353, Male, White.
Involved Individual #1:	Male, Black.
Applicable Rules	
_	t which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its
policy and goals or brings dis-	±. ±
_	te the Department's efforts to implement its policy or
accomplish its goals.	to the Department's errorts to implement its poney or
	v dutv.
	rder or directive, whether written or oral.
Rule 8: Disrespect to or maltr	reatment of any person, while on or off duty.
	stified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while
on or off duty.	
Rule 10: Inattention to duty.	
Rule 14: Making a false report	rt, written or oral.
Rule 38: Unlawful or unneces	ssary use or display of a weapon.
Applicable Policies and Laws	
• G03-02-02: Incidents Requiring	the Completion of a Tactical Response Report (effective
February 29, 2020, to April 15, 20	

- S03-14: Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 208 to current). ²³

²² Att. 40. ²³ Att. 39.

Appendix B

Definition of COPA's Findings and Standards of Proof

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** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that a proposition is proved.²⁴ For example, if the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with CPD policy than that it did not, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

Clear and convincing evidence is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense. Clear and convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true."²⁵

²⁴ See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005) (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it is found to be more probably true than not).

²⁵ People v. Coan, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, ¶ 28 (quoting Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal, No. 4.19 (4th ed. 2000)).

Appendix C

Transparency and Publication Categories

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