

Log # 2022-0001775

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 29, 2022, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) received a telephone complaint from the legal guardian of and reporting alleged misconduct by three members of the Chicago Police Department (CPD). alleged that on April 29, 2022, Officer Alejandro Velez, #7857, Officer Derick Martin, #16026, and Officer Scott Carter, #7429, stopped them without justification; Officers Martin and Velez detained them without justification; and Officer Velez handcuffed and searched their backpacks, and searched vehicle, all without justification. Upon review of the evidence, COPA served additional allegations that Officer Carter failed to activate his body worn camera (BWC), and that all three officers collectively failed to complete an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) and provide an ISR receipt to Following its investigation, COPA reached Sustained, Exonerated, and Not Sustained findings.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE²

BWC evidence revealed that on the date of this incident, the accused officers initiated a traffic stop on _______because he was missing his front license plate.³ Officer Velez approached the vehicle,⁴ knocked on the window, and requested _______driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance. Officer Martin approached the vehicle and stood on the passenger side.⁵ _______provided his driver's license⁶ and proceeded to look for his registration and insurance. Officer Velez then questioned _______about the ownership of the vehicle and requested that he turn off the ignition.⁷ Once the vehicle was turned off, Officer Velez opened the driver's side door and requested that ________exit.⁸ _________ complied, and Officer Velez questioned him about whether or not he was in procession of cannabis.⁹

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 The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including [identify the most material and outcome-determinative evidence relied upon, such as BWC footage, ICC footage, third-party video, police reports, civilian interviews, officer interviews, etc.].

³ Att.5, Statement to COPA, at 5:54-5:59, he admitted to not having a front plate.

⁴ Att.22, Officer Velez BWC at 1:57.

⁵ Att.20, Officer Martin BWC at 2:05.

⁶ Att.22 at 2:17.

⁷ Att.22 at 2:30 to 3:10.

⁸ Att.22 at 3:14.

⁹ Att.22 at 3:29; Att. 5 at 11:05, denied that he or his vehicle smelled like "weed."

Officer Velez conducted a protective pat down on grabbed his right arm. and informed him that he was not under arrest but was being detained. Officer Velez then placed right wrist. 10 He then opened the rear passenger door and a single handcuff on exit the vehicle. As exited the vehicle, Officer Velez requested that left hand and handcuffed him and together. 11 Officer Velez for officer safety, to control the scene, and stated that he handcuffed and because they were young kids and he did not want to chase them if they decided to flee. 12 Officer Velez then conducted a protective pat down on ¹³ When asked Officer Velez if he could call his mom, Officer Velez stated, "You can, but you'll be done in a minute." ¹⁴ Officer Martin then knocked on the rear passenger's window¹⁵ and requested the remaining two juveniles, who were approximately 10-13 years of age, to exit the vehicle. Officer Martin instructed everyone to stand near a black cast iron fence on the sidewalk.¹⁶ Officer Velez then walked toward the squad car and handed driver's license to Officer Carter to conduct a name check. Officer Carter did not exit the squad car during the traffic stop. 17 Officer Velez then walked back over to and started to question him again about having denied having any cannabis in his possession. 18 Officer cannabis in the vehicle. Velez then proceeded to conduct a narcotics search of the vehicle¹⁹ and also searched the backpacks of the juvenile passengers.²⁰ After a brief conversation with the juveniles, Officer Martin removed the handcuffs from Officer Velez completed the search without finding any weapons or contraband inside the vehicle.²² Officer Velez returned to the squad car, retrieved license, and handed it back to him.²³ The officers released without issuing any tickets or citations,²⁴ and no ISR Receipt was offered or provided. Officer Carter completed a Traffic Stop Statistical Study (TSSS) for this incident.²⁵ The officers admitted to not completing an ISR report. ²⁶ Officer Velez stated that it was his and Officer Martin's responsibility to complete the ISR. Officer Martin stated that he believed Officer Velez was the business officer and should have completed the ISR. Officer Carter stated that he did not complete an ISR report because he believed that Officers Velez and Martin should have completed it. Officer Carter also stated that

¹⁰ Att.22 at 3:42.

¹¹ Att.22 at 3:47 to 3:55.

¹² Att.29, Officer Velez's Statement.

¹³ Att.22 at 3:58.

¹⁴ Att.22 at 4:03.

¹⁵ Att.20 at 3:21.

¹⁶ Att.20 at 3:21 to 4:05.

¹⁷ Att.22 at 4:09 to 4:16.

¹⁸ Att.22 at 4:17 to 4:26.

¹⁹ Att.22 at 4:37.

²⁰ Att.22 at 5:19 to 5:48.

²¹ Att.20 at 5:19.

²² Att.22 at 4:37 to 6:07.

²³ Att.22 at 6:07 to 6:23.

²⁴ Att.22 at 6:23; Att.20 at 6:23.

²⁵ Atts.7 - 8.

²⁶ Att.19, Officer Martin's Statement; Att.25, Officer Carter's Statement; Att. 29.

he remained inside the Department vehicle doing the traffic stop and did not activate his BWC because it malfunctioned.²⁷

III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer Alejandro Velez: without justification. 1. Stopped -Exonerated 2. Detained without justification. -Not Sustained 3. Detained without justification. -Not Sustained 4. Handcuffed without justification. -Not Sustained Handcuffed without justification. -Not Sustained 6. Searched the backpacks of juvenile passengers without justification. -Not Sustained 7. Searched the vehicle without justification. -Not Sustained 8. Failure to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for -Sustained, Violation of Rules 2,3, 5, 6, and 10. Failure to provide an Investigatory Stop Receipt -Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10. **Officer Derrick Martin:** Stopped without justification. -Exonerated 2. Detained without justification. -Not Sustained Detained without justification. -Not Sustained 4. Failure to complete an Investigatory Stop Report for -Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10. 5. Failure to provide an Investigatory Stop Receipt for

-Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.

²⁷ COPA checked to see if a ticket was issued for Officer Carter's BWC, which revealed negative results, Att.31 and & A check of Evidence.com on the date of the incident revealed that Officer Carter's BWC was functioning before and after the traffic stop, Atts.26 - 27.

Officer Scott (Carter:	
1. Stopped	without justification.	
-Exonera		
	o complete an Investigatory Stop Report for	
	ed, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.	
	o provide an Investigatory Stop Receipt	
	ed, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.	
	o activate his Body Worn Camera in a timely manner.	
-Sustain	ed, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.	
IV. CRI	CDIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
	estigation did not reveal any evidence that caused COPA to doubt the credibility	
of any individua	als who provided statements.	
V. ANA	\mathbf{LYSIS}^{28}	
a. (Officers Velez, Martin, and Carter were justified in stopping	
The office	cers initiated a traffic stop because personnel operated a vehicle with a missing	
front license pla	· — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1	ig a motor vehicle must display and attach registered license plates to the front and	
	cle. ²⁹ Therefore, this allegation is Exonerated .	
b. (Officers Velez and Martin detention of and	
Officers	Velez and Martin conducted a traffic stop because vehicle was	
	blate. The BWC depicted that Officer Velez commented about the odor of cannabis	
	which, which led to and the other occupants in the vehicle being	
.	denied that he or his vehicle smelled like cannabis. There is insufficient	
	fy whether the odor of cannabis was emanating from the vehicle, and in the absence	
	e, this allegation cannot be proved/disproved. Therefore, this allegation is Not	
Sustained.		
с. (Officer Velez handcuffed and and and searched the vehicle	
	and backpacks of the juvenile passengers.	
Officer	Velez stated that he asked and and to exit the vehicle because he	
	is, so he conducted a narcotics search of the vehicle and the backpacks of the	
juvenile passengers. Officer Velez explained that he detained and handcuffed and		
• •	for officer safety and so that they would not attempt to flee. In Illinois and the City	
	nabis can only be lawfully transported if it is in a sealed, odor-proof, child-resistant	
container. Therefore, when a CPD member detects the odor of cannabis emitting from a vehicle,		

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 $^{^{28}}$ For a definition of COPA's findings and standards of proof, $\it see$ Appendix B. 29 Illinois Vehicle Code 625 ILCS 5/3-413

the officer has probable cause to conduct a search of the vehicle. Furthermore, this principle has been extended to include searches of the driver and passengers of that vehicle.³⁰ However, denied that he or his vehicle smelled like cannabis, and there was no cannabis found in the vehicle. Based on the available evidence, there is insufficient evidence to prove/disprove the allegations. Therefore, the allegations are **Not Sustained**.

d. Officers Velez, Martin, and Carter failed to complete an ISR and issue an ISR receipt.

Chicago Police Department members are required to complete an Investigatory Report and provide the subject with an ISR receipt detailing the reasons for the stop. 31 CPD members are required to complete an ISR for any stop that involves a Protective Pat Down or any other search. Furthermore, sworn members are required to provide the subject of the stop with a completed Investigatory Stop Receipt, which should include the event number, the reason for the stop, and the sworn member's name and star number, and failure to do so would be a violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10. In this case, Officers Velez, Martin, and Carter conducted a traffic stop on Stanky's vehicle. Officers Velez and Martin requested and his passengers out of the vehicle, detained them, handcuffed and and Officer Velez conducted a narcotics search of the vehicle and the backpacks of the juveniles in the vehicle.

Officer Carter stated that he did not complete an ISR report or provide an ISR receipt because he believed that Officers Velez and Martin should have completed it. However, he did a name check on when Officer Velez handed him his driver's license. Officer Martin stated that he did not complete an ISR or provide an ISR receipt because he believed that Officer Velez was the business officer and should have completed it. Officer Velez admitted to not completing an ISR or issuing an ISR receipt and stated that it was both his and Officer Martin's responsibility. The officers did not attempt to issue an ISR receipt, which questions whether they were going to complete an ISR. It is apparent that the officers did not communicate amongst themselves as to who would or should complete the ISR. Officers Velez, Martin, and Carter were all responsible for ensuring that an ISR was completed and that an ISR receipt was provided to because they were all involved in the traffic stop. Therefore, the allegations are **Sustained**.

e. Officer Carter failed to activate his body worn camera.

All Chicago Police Department members equipped with BWCs must "activate the system to event mode at the beginning of an incident and will record the entire incident for all law-enforcement related activities." Officer Carter admitted to not activating his BWC because he never exited the Department vehicle. Officer Carter further stated that his BWC was malfunctioning on the date of the incident. However, no ticket was issued for Officer Carter's BWC malfunctioning, and there was evidence supporting that Officer Carter's BWC was working on the date of the incident. Therefore, this allegation is **Sustained**.

³⁰ People v. Zayed, 2016 IL App (3rd) 140780 (2016).

³¹ S04-13-09(VIII)(a), Investigatory Stop System

³² S03-14 III (A), Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 2018-present)

VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION

a. Officer Alejandro Velez

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History³³

Officer Velez has received 168 various awards and a SPAR in 2023 for Failure to Perform Assigned Tasks and received no disciplinary action.

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA found that Officer Velez violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 when he failed to complete an ISR and issue an ISR receipt. For these reasons, combined with the officer's complimentary and disciplinary history, COPA recommends a **1-2 day(s) suspension**.

b. Officer Derrick Martin

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History³⁴

Officer Martin has received 217 various awards and has no disciplinary history.

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA found that Officer Martin violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 when he failed to complete an ISR and issue an ISR receipt. For these reasons, combined with the officer's complimentary and no disciplinary history, COPA recommends a **1-2 day(s) suspension**.

c. Officer Scott Carter

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History³⁵

Officer Carter has received 123 various awards. His disciplinary history included a Sustained case in 2021 for Operation/Personnel Violations Weapon Lost/Stolen and received a 5-day suspension, a SPAR in 2023 for Failure to Perform Assigned Tasks and received a 1-day off, and a SPAR in 2023 for Failure to Perform Assigned Tasks and received a Reprimand.

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA found that Officer Carter violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 when he failed to complete an ISR, issue an ISR receipt, and activate his body worn camera. For these reasons, combined with

³³ Attachment 32.

³⁴ Attachment 33.

³⁵ Attachment 34.

suspension. Approved:	
	01-08-2024
LaKenya White Director of Investigations	Date

the officer's complimentary and disciplinary history, COPA recommends a 2-4 day(s)

Appendix A

April 29, 2022 / 4:50 p.m. / 11528 South Michigan Ave.			
April 29, 2022 / 5:35 p.m.			
Officer Alejandro Velez, Star #7857, Employee #			
Date of Appointment: August 16, 2017, Unit of Assignment: 005, Hispanic, Male			
Assignment, 003, Hispanic, Maie			
Officer Derrick Martin, Star#16026, Employee #			
Date of Appointment: July 30, 2018, Unit of			
Assignment:005, Black, Male			
Officer Scott Carter, Star #7429, Employee # Date			
of Appointment: August 29, 2005, Unit of Assignment:			
005, Black, Male			
DOB: 2003, Male, Black			
DOB: 2009, Male, Black			
2005, 1.1410, 2.441			
. 1:1: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
et which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its credit upon the Department.			
te the Department's efforts to implement its policy or			
to the Department's errorts to imprement its point, or			
y duty.			
rder or directive, whether written or oral.			
Rule 5: Failure to perform any duty. Rule 6: Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral. Rule 8: Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.			
stified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while			
rt, written or oral.			
Rule 38: Unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.			
Rule _: [Insert text of any additional rule(s) violated]			

- **Applicable Policies and Laws**
 - S04-13-09 II (A), Investigatory Stop System (effective July 10, 2017-present)
 - S03-14 III (A), Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 2018-present)

Appendix 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.³⁶ For example, 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. 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."³⁷

³⁶ 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).

³⁷ 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	
	Excessive Force	
	Failure to Report Misconduct	
	False Statement	
	Firearm Discharge	
	Firearm Discharge – Animal	
	Firearm Discharge – Suicide	
	Firearm Discharge – Unintentional	
	First Amendment	
\boxtimes	Improper Search and Seizure – Fourth Amendment Violation	
	Incidents in Lockup	
\boxtimes	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	