



Log # 2023-0000284

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 22, 2023, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) received an Initiation Report complaint from Sgt. Tara Murphy reporting alleged misconduct by a member of the Chicago Police Department (CPD). Sgt. Murphy alleged that on January 22, 2023, Officer Keanna Dapkus was physically abusive towards [REDACTED] while on duty, in that she struck her about the face, head, or upper body, grabbed her by her hair and dragged her, and pushed her about the body.² Upon review of the evidence, COPA served additional allegations that Officer Dapkus failed to timely activate her Body Worn Camera (BWC), stated threatening words to [REDACTED] and engaged in an unjustified physical or verbal altercation while on duty. Additionally, COPA served an allegation to Officer Dapkus' partner that night, Officer Jalisa Bryant, for going to Officer Dapkus' address without proper authorization. Following its investigation, COPA reached sustained findings regarding all the allegations against Officer Dapkus. The allegation against Officer Bryant was exonerated.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE³

On January 22, 2023, at approximately 12:52 am, Officer Keanna Dapkus and her assigned partner that night, Officer Jalisa Bryant, responded to assist another unit at a domestic disturbance call at [REDACTED].⁴ When arriving on scene, Officer Dapkus observed via the Alarm.com application on her cell phone that something had been placed on her home security camera, covering it.⁵ Officer Dapkus then entered the Laflin apartment, periodically looking at her cell phone while she interacted with the individuals inside the apartment.⁶ Approximately a minute later, she activated her BWC. She assisted in separating the parties involved in the domestic

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 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.

³ The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including BWC footage, officer interviews, 911 call recordings, police reports, and Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS) records.

⁴ Att. 34.

⁵ Att. 13 at 0:25-0:52. This took place prior to the BWC being activated, so there is no audio. Att. 42, pgs. 15-18. Officer Dapkus related in her statement that prior to going to work at 11:00 pm the previous night, [REDACTED] had a male friend over, [REDACTED]. She requested the friend leave before she went to work, which he did. [REDACTED] was home with Officer Dapkus' [REDACTED], while Officer Dapkus was at work.

⁶ Att. 13 at 1:05-2:00.

disturbance and exited the apartment shortly after. At 12:56 am, Officer Dapkus called [REDACTED] while standing outside the apartment.⁷ She asked [REDACTED] who was just at her door, and stated words to the effect of, [REDACTED] I just saw you and I'm about to come there and whoop your ass, here I come."⁸ A few minutes later, Officer Dapkus and Officer Bryant entered their police vehicle, deactivated their BWC, and left the scene.⁹

Officer Dapkus asked Officer Bryant to drive her to her residence.¹⁰ They traveled to Officer Dapkus' residence, which was in a different beat than they were assigned to, but in the same district.¹¹ Neither Officer made a notification to a supervisor that they were going to Officer Dapkus' home.¹² On the way to her residence, Officer Dapkus called [REDACTED] and informed her to sit on the stairs near the front door and wait for her to arrive home.¹³ Officer Bryant stayed in the police vehicle parked on the street while Officer Dapkus went inside.¹⁴

Once inside her residence, Officer Dapkus questioned [REDACTED] regarding who was at their house. [REDACTED] did not respond to her, so Officer Dapkus grabbed [REDACTED] face by her cheeks, using her thumb and fingers. Officer Dapkus continued to question [REDACTED] and attempt to get her to respond.¹⁵ Eventually, [REDACTED] told her that the same male friend she had over before Officer Dapkus went to work, [REDACTED] had come back over. [REDACTED] further related that he was bringing her food from his job at [REDACTED]. The altercation traveled to the kitchen, where Officer Dapkus looked in the garbage can for the wrapping from [REDACTED].¹⁶ Both Officer Dapkus and [REDACTED] were raising their voices and yelling, and it was a heated argument.¹⁷ Officer Dapkus described that [REDACTED] approached her space, getting "in her face." In response, Officer Dapkus related that

⁷ Att. 13 at 3:30-4:05. While Officer Dapkus was on the phone with [REDACTED] the other officers responding to the domestic disturbance were placing an individual in the police vehicle.

⁸ Att. 13 at 3:30-3:51. Att. 42, pgs. 20-22. Officer Dapkus related in her statement that she went into "parent mode" to protect what was happening at her residence, and let [REDACTED] know that she was in trouble.

⁹ Att. 27, pgs. 7-8. Att. 42, pgs. 7-8. Officer Bryant was driving the vehicle that night and Officer Dapkus was the passenger. Officer Bryant related that was the only night she had ever worked with Officer Dapkus.

¹⁰ Att. 27, pgs. 8-11. Officer Bryant did not ask Officer Dapkus why she wanted to go to her house.

¹¹ Att. 27, pgs. 8-11, 29-30. Att. 50. Officer Bryant related that they were assigned to beat 2212 that night, but they were not required to have beat assignment integrity. Officer Bryant explained that this meant they were allowed to leave their assigned beat without permission. Officer Dapkus' residence is in beat 2232. The watch schedule for their shift documented that they were not assigned to have beat integrity that night.

¹² Att. 42, pgs. 52-53. Officer Dapkus related she was confused and scared at the time, and focused on getting to her home, so she did not make any notification to a superior. She further related it is not uncommon for her to return to her residence during her shift while on a short break or lunch, to check in on her children while they are sleeping.

¹³ Att. 42, pg. 24. Officer Dapkus related she left her house keys in her work locker that night, so she needed [REDACTED] to let her in the house.

¹⁴ Atts. 11-12. GPS records document that their assigned police vehicle was located at Officer Dapkus' residence from 1:13 am to 1:24 am.

¹⁵ Att. 42, pgs. 25-29.

¹⁶ Att. 42, pgs. 25-26. [REDACTED] related to Officer Dapkus that [REDACTED] took the wrapping from the food to hide the fact that he was over at the residence.

¹⁷ Att. 42, pgs. 30-31. Officer Dapkus related she was a concerned parent, worried about who was in their home and the safety of her children. She further related that [REDACTED] was upstairs sleeping, and he did not wake up during any point of the argument.

she pushed [REDACTED] about the face with an open hand to create distance.¹⁸ Once the argument concluded, Officer Dapkus took [REDACTED] cell phone and asked her for the password.¹⁹

Officer Dapkus returned to the squad vehicle, and she and Officer Bryant left the residence. She made several phone calls to [REDACTED] her sister, and her [REDACTED] because she did not know how to handle the situation, but none of the calls were answered.²⁰ She also looked through [REDACTED] cell phone, and discovered direct messages on Instagram with a boy she was unfamiliar with. Officer Dapkus assumed that was the person who came over that night while she was at work, because [REDACTED] had messaged him the home address.²¹ Officer Dapkus and her partner responded to another police call for service, and then Officer Dapkus requested they go back to the police station.²²

At 1:44 am, [REDACTED] called 911 from the house phone, requesting help and advice for what to do if [REDACTED] who is a police officer, was abusive towards her.²³ The dispatcher offered to send police to speak to her, and [REDACTED] was hesitant and expressed concern due to [REDACTED] also working in that district, and not wanting her to respond to the residence. The call was then dispatched over the radio.²⁴

Officer Dapkus was informed that police were responding to her residence.²⁵ Officer Bryant and Officer Dapkus were not assigned to the call at her residence, but they immediately drove over to her home.²⁶ Once they arrived, Officer Dapkus rang the doorbell because she left

¹⁸ Att. 42, pgs. 29-30. Officer Dapkus related in her statement that they were in the corner of the kitchen, and she “muffed” her with her hand.

¹⁹ Att. 42, pgs. 32-33. Officer Dapkus stated she took [REDACTED] cell phone to inquire about who she was conversing with and who was really at the house.

²⁰ Att. 27, pgs. 14-16. Officer Bryant related that Officer Dapkus did have a conversation with someone over the phone while they were in the car. She further related she recalled Officer Dapkus asking questions on the call, but she could not recall the topic of the conversation. She also stated that Officer Dapkus was attempting to figure out something with the additional phone she had, which belonged to [REDACTED]

²¹ Att. 42, pgs. 33, 36-37. Officer Dapkus related the unknown male messaged [REDACTED] asking to come over, and [REDACTED] initially responded “no”, stating that [REDACTED] usually checks on her and her siblings at night.

²² Att. 27, pg. 17. Officer Bryant related that Officer Dapkus asked to go to the station because she needed to get her keys. Att. 42, pgs. 38-39. Officer Dapkus related her intention was to go back to the station to ask a supervisor to leave work for the night.

²³ Atts. 4, 6-8.

²⁴ Att. 5 at 11:51-12:39. The address of the call was not provided over the radio, nor were any details stated. The dispatcher instructed the sergeant and officers that were assigned to the call to look at the “ticket” on their PDT for more information.

²⁵ Att. 27, pgs. 17-18. Officer Bryant related that they were back at the station, and someone called Officer Dapkus to inform her police were responding to her residence. She did not know who it was that called Officer Dapkus. Att. 42, pgs. 39-43. Officer Dapkus related in her statement that they arrived at the police station parking lot but did not get a chance to go inside. At first, she related she heard her home address stated over the radio. She then amended her statement, relating she could not recall how she received that information, and she was in a blurred state at that time.

²⁶ Att. 42, pgs. 10-11, 39. Officer Dapkus related she was concerned for [REDACTED] safety [REDACTED]

her keys in her work locker. Eventually, a responding officer asked Officer Dapkus to stand back, and ██████ answered the door. ██████ was hesitant to speak to the responding officers until Officer Dapkus was away from the residence.²⁷

██████ related to responding officers that her friend brought her food from his job, and ██████ saw through the home security cameras. ██████ further related that when Officer Dapkus returned home, ██████ sat on the stairs and ██████ “shoved” her face back and “smacked” her on her face. She again hit ██████ about the mouth, face, head, and upper body. The altercation continued in the kitchen, where she related Officer Dapkus pulled her hair and dragged her to the floor.²⁸ Officer Dapkus pushed ██████ against the kitchen counter. She struck ██████ about the mouth and face again before she left the residence.²⁹ ██████ refused medical attention, relating she only needed a Band-Aid for a cut she sustained on her ankle.³⁰ It was also documented that ██████ sustained cuts inside her mouth from being stuck in the face and due to her having braces.³¹ ██████ declined to have an Evidence Technician take photographs of her injuries.³²

Officer Dapkus was transported to the police station and taken into custody shortly after.³³ After the incident, ██████ stayed with her aunt and ██████ for approximately 30 days to give each other space.³⁴ The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) was notified of the incident.³⁵ The DCFS case file documents that ██████ related to them generally consistent information to what she related to responding officers.³⁶ ██████ related to DCFS that ██████ was aggressive towards her out of anger and disappointment, and it was not meant to harm her. She reported that Officer Dapkus grabbed her face and “muffed” her. ██████ took responsibility for her actions in the altercation, and related that she got aggressive with ██████

²⁷ Att. 17 at 2:50-3:40.

²⁸ Att. 42, pgs. 31, 55-56. Officer Dapkus related in her statement that she did not recall grabbing ██████ by the hair or dragging her. She also did not recall striking her in the head or upper body, other than when she “muffed” her to create distance.

²⁹ Att. 17 at 5:15-7:15 and 16:25-18:25.

³⁰ Att. 19 at 7:15-7:50. Att. 19 at 10:55-12:00. ██████ was asked if anything like this situation has happened before. ██████ related that ██████ is an aggressive person, mostly verbally. She further related ██████ has not hit her in a long time, but she has not done anything that would warrant that kind of reaction recently.

³¹ Atts. 1 and 3.

³² Att. 18 at 2:00-2:41. Att. 25. Additionally, responding officers spoke to ██████ little brother, Aden Howard. Howard did not have any knowledge of his ██████ being home, and he was asleep until ██████ woke him up when police were at the residence.

³³ Att. 10. The criminal case was dismissed on June 21, 2023, because ██████ was not in court. Att. 29.

³⁴ Att. 42, pgs. 48-49.

³⁵ Att. 46. It is unclear who made the notification of the incident to DCFS, and it appears the notification did not take place until four days later, on January 26, 2023. Two of the responding sergeants on scene, Sgt. Tara Murphy and Sgt. Anthony Petrancosta, spoke about calling DCFS, which was captured on their BWC video. During that conversation, the sergeants expressed confusion over whether they needed to call DCFS about an incident involving a ██████ child. Att. 22 at 6:00-7:05. Rather than serving allegations against Sgt. Murphy and Sgt. Petrancosta for failing to notify DCFS of a domestic violence incident involving a minor and/or failing to document the notification, COPA determined the better course of action was to address this through training recommendations.

³⁶ CMS Notes CO-1384006 and CO-1384892. COPA contacted ██████ for a statement regarding her account of the incident, but she declined to provide a statement. Att. 32, pg. 11. CPD Bureau of Internal Affairs also attempted to contact ██████ for an interview but was unsuccessful.

and pushed her. It was also reported that they both were on the floor, and Officer Dapkus pulled [REDACTED] down by her hair.³⁷

DCFS spoke to Officer Dapkus, who related essentially the same information surrounding the incident that she related to COPA. However, she related to DCFS that she did not hit [REDACTED]³⁸ DCFS also interviewed several other people in Officer Dapkus' support system, who all related positive things about Officer Dapkus' character, that she is a great [REDACTED] to her children, and they have no concerns regarding her parenting.³⁹

III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer Keanna Dapkus:

On or about January 22, 2023, at approximately 1:13 am, at or near [REDACTED], Officer Keanna Dapkus:

1. Struck [REDACTED] a minor, about the face and/or head and/or upper body with her hand without justification.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.
2. Grabbed [REDACTED] a minor, about and/or by her hair and/or dragged her without justification.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.
3. Pushed [REDACTED] a minor, about the body without justification.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.
4. On or about January 22, 2023, at approximately 12:52 am, at or near [REDACTED], Officer Keanna Dapkus failed to timely activate her body worn camera, without justification.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.
5. On or about January 22, 2023, at approximately 12:56 am, at or near [REDACTED], Officer Keanna Dapkus, threatened [REDACTED] a minor, in that she stated words to the effect of, [REDACTED] "I just saw you and I'm about to come there and whoop your ass, here I come" to her, without justification.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.
6. On or about January 22, 2023, at approximately 1:13 am, at or near [REDACTED], Officer Keanna Dapkus engaged in an unjustified physical and/or verbal altercation with [REDACTED] a minor, while on duty.
 - Sustained, Violation of Rules 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10.

³⁷ Att. 46, pg. 32.

³⁸ Att. 46, pgs. 25, 29. The summaries of interviews with Officer Dapkus did not mention any other physical contact with [REDACTED]. It is unclear if she was asked regarding other alleged contact or not.

³⁹ Att. 46, pgs. 32-36. The outcome of the DCFS investigation was unfounded. DCFS interviewed Officer Dapkus' [REDACTED] the father of Officer Dapkus' other child, [REDACTED] and another family friend. [REDACTED] was also interviewed by DCFS. [REDACTED] related that while they were at the police station after the incident, [REDACTED] told him she had lied, and that it was not true that [REDACTED] hit her.

Officer Jalisa Bryant:

1. On or about January 22, 2023, at approximately 1:13 am, Officer Jalisa Bryant went to the address of Officer Keanna Dapkus without proper authorization.
 - Exonerated

IV. CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The credibility of an individual relies primarily on two factors: 1) the individual's truthfulness and 2) the reliability of the individual's account. The first factor addresses the honesty of the individual making the statement, while the second factor speaks to the individual's ability to accurately perceive the event at the time of the incident and then accurately recall the event from memory. In this case, the investigation revealed evidence that caused COPA to question the reliability of portions of Officer Dapkus' account.

For example, Officer Dapkus related to DCFS that she did not hit [REDACTED]. However, in her statement to COPA she related that she pushed [REDACTED] to create distance when she got "in her face." She described the action stating that she "muffed" her with an open hand about the face. Due to Officer Dapkus describing it as more of a push than a strike, it is possible that she did not consider that action a "hit" when speaking to DCFS. It is unclear if Officer Dapkus was asked by DCFS about any other alleged contact with [REDACTED] or not, so COPA is unable to determine if she withheld information from them or intended to willfully deceive.

Additionally, Officer Bryant related in her statement that once Officer Dapkus returned to the squad vehicle after being inside her residence, she spoke to someone over the phone. However, Officer Dapkus related that she attempted to call people in her support system, but none of the calls were answered. Officer Bryant further related that Officer Dapkus seemed to be attempting to figure something out with the additional phone she had, which belonged to [REDACTED]. It is possible that Officer Dapkus spoke to [REDACTED] via their house phone. Officer Dapkus also related that she was in a blurred state for much of the time surrounding the incident, so she may not have been able to accurately recall the event. For instance, when questioned regarding the other physical contact made with [REDACTED] during the incident, such as striking her, grabbing her hair, or dragging her, she related she did not recall, rather than denying it.

On the contrary, [REDACTED] account remained generally consistent when she spoke to both responding officers and to DCFS. [REDACTED] took more responsibility for her involvement in the altercation when speaking to DCFS, relating that she got aggressive and pushed [REDACTED]. Although [REDACTED] step grandfather related to DCFS that [REDACTED] told him she had lied about the incident, and it was not true that [REDACTED] hit her, COPA does not find that credible. For these reasons, COPA finds [REDACTED] account of the incident generally more reliable than that of Officer Dapkus.

V. ANALYSIS⁴⁰

a. Allegations against Officer Keanna Dapkus

The allegations against Officer Dapkus involve physical abuse against ██████ a minor. Officer Dapkus is the ██████ of ██████ and thus, if COPA finds that there was physical contact, COPA must determine whether the physical contact was unjustified or whether it was reasonable corporal punishment, which is permissible. Reasonableness is, ultimately, a heavily fact-specific determination. *People v. Karen P. (In the Interest of J.P.)*, 294 Ill. App. 3d 991, 1002 (1st Dist. 1998) (“cases involving the adjudication of abuse, neglect, and wardship are sui generis; that is, each case must be decided on its own distinct set of facts and circumstances”) (citing *In re Edricka C.*, 276 Ill. App. 3d 18, 25 (1995)). But courts have relied on several factors in corporal punishment reasonableness analyses, including: “the likelihood of future punishment which may be more injurious” (*People v. West (In re F.W.)*, 261 Ill. App. 3d at 903); “the fact any physical injury resulted from the discipline” (*id.*); “the psychological effects of the discipline on the child” (*id.*); “the circumstances surrounding the ‘discipline,’ including whether the parent was calmly attempting to discipline the child or whether the parent was lashing out in anger” (*id.*); whether the discipline was “vicious or for other than disciplinary reasons” (*In the Interest of Aaronson*, 65 Ill. App. 3d 729, 732 (3rd Dist. 1978)); whether the child “appeared happy and unaffected after being disciplined” (*People v. Karen P. (In the Interest of J.P.)*; 294 Ill. App. 3d at 1005); whether alternate ways to correct the minor’s behavior have been exhausted (*People v. McClendon (In re S.M.)*, 309 Ill. App. 3d 702, 704 (4th Dist. 2000) (holding that a “whooping” with a belt that left extensive bruising on the arms and upper thighs was not excessive in light of the minor’s incorrigible delinquent behavior, her parents’ attempts to curb it in other ways, and the fact that the punishment was “given in a concerned, caring manner” rather than in “vengeance”)). Therefore, COPA will utilize these factors in determining its findings.

COPA finds Allegations #1 and #3, that Officer Dapkus struck ██████ a minor, about the face and/or head and/or upper body with her hand without justification and pushed ██████ about the body without justification are **Sustained**. ██████ alleged to responding officers that during the altercation, ██████ “shoved” her face back and “smacked” her on her face. She further related that she hit ██████ multiple times about the mouth, face, head, and upper body. She also alleged ██████ pushed her against the kitchen counter. ██████ also related to DCFS that ██████ grabbed her face and “muffed” her, which is consistent with what Officer Dapkus admitted to in her statement to COPA. Officer Dapkus admitted making physical contact with ██████ but related she believed she had justification for the contact. However, COPA does not believe the contact she had with ██████ was reasonable. ██████ alleged she had cuts inside her mouth from her braces and a cut to her ankle from the altercation. Additionally, coupled with the threatening statement Officer Dapkus made to ██████ that was captured on her BWC, it appears she had the intention of getting in a physical altercation with ██████ when she went to the residence that

⁴⁰ For a definition of COPA’s findings and standards of proof, see Appendix B.

night. Rather than calmly speaking to ██████ about her behavior, Officer Dapkus got physical with her. For these reasons, COPA finds these allegations are sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.

COPA finds Allegation #2, that Officer Dapkus grabbed ██████ a minor, about and/or by her hair and/or dragged her without justification is **Sustained**. ██████ alleged to responding officers that when the altercation continued in the kitchen, Officer Dapkus pulled her hair and dragged her to the floor. She reported to DCFS that ██████ pulled her down by her hair. Rather than denying the allegation, Officer Dapkus related that she did not recall grabbing ██████ by her hair or dragging her. COPA finds that it is more likely than not that the incident occurred as ██████ alleged. Therefore, COPA finds this allegation is sustained based on a preponderance of the evidence, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.

COPA finds Allegation #4, that Officer Dapkus failed to timely activate her body worn camera without justification is **Sustained**. Special Order S04-13, Body Worn Cameras, states that Department members will activate their body worn camera at the beginning of an incident and record the entire incident for all law-enforcement related activities. “If circumstances prevent activating the BWC at the beginning of an incident, the member will activate the BWC as soon as practical.”⁴¹ Here, it is undisputed that Officer Dapkus activated her BWC later than she should have when she responded to the call on Laflin. During the BWC two-minute buffer period, the camera captured her interacting with a civilian when entering the apartment building, and standing in the apartment where the domestic disturbance call was for almost a minute prior to activating her BWC. During that time, she was interacting with the parties involved in the domestic dispute, as well as looking at her home alarm system on her phone. There did not appear to be any circumstances preventing her from activating it in a timely manner, and Officer Dapkus did not mention any reasons in her statement. She could not recall why she did not activate it in a timely manner.⁴² It appeared she was distracted by the notification for the home security alarm system on her phone. Therefore, COPA finds this allegation is sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10.

COPA finds Allegation #5, that Officer Dapkus threatened ██████ a minor, in that she stated words to the effect of, ██████ “I just saw you and I’m about to come there and whoop your ass, here I come” to her, without justification is **Sustained**. It is undisputed that Officer Dapkus made this statement to ██████ over the phone, as it was captured on her own BWC. When asked what she meant by that statement, Officer Dapkus related that she went into “parent mode” to protect what was happening at their house, and to let ██████ know she was in trouble. She believed she had justification for making the statement. However, COPA finds that this statement was made in a threatening manner, especially given that Officer Dapkus then went home and engaged in a physical altercation with ██████. For these reasons, COPA finds this allegation is sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 8 and 9.

⁴¹ Special Order S03-14, Body Worn Cameras.

⁴² Att. 42, pgs. 66-67.

COPA finds Allegation #6, that Officer Dapkus engaged in an unjustified physical and/or verbal altercation with [REDACTED] a minor, while on duty is **Sustained**. Officer Dapkus admitted to making physical contact with [REDACTED] and stating the words mentioned in Allegation #5 to [REDACTED]. It is undisputed that Officer Dapkus was on duty while this incident occurred. Therefore, this allegation is sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10.

b. Allegation against Officer Jalisa Bryant

COPA finds Allegation #1 that Officer Bryant went to the address of Officer Keanna Dapkus without proper authorization is **Exonerated**. Both Officer Bryant and Officer Dapkus related that they did not notify a supervisor when going to Officer Dapkus' residence. Officer Bryant related it was her first shift working with Officer Dapkus, and she did not know her personally. For that reason, when Officer Dapkus requested that Officer Bryant drive her to her residence, she did not question what for. Officer Bryant related that because they were not required to have beat assignment integrity for the beat they were working that night, she did not find it necessary to notify a supervisor. The watch schedule confirmed that Officer Bryant and Officer Dapkus were not required to have beat integrity during their shift that night.⁴³ Additionally, Sgt. Murphy related that if an officer lives in the same district they work in, they consider it reasonable to stop at their residence for a short break to use the restroom, without requiring them to notify a supervisor. She further related that if they take their lunch break at their residence, they need to make a notification, so their supervisor knows where they are.⁴⁴

In this instance, Officer Dapkus and Officer Bryant were not using their lunch break, and Officer Bryant simply drove Officer Dapkus to her residence for a short break. Therefore, a notification to a supervisor for authorization is not necessarily required. Additionally, the watch schedule documented that they were not required to have beat integrity. For these reasons, COPA finds there is clear and convincing evidence the officers were able to go to Officer Dapkus' address without proper authorization.

VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION

a. Officer Keanna Dapkus

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History⁴⁵

Officer Dapkus has been with CPD since September 27, 2018. In that time, she received five complimentary awards, including 1 Superintendent's Award of Tactical Excellence and 2 Honorable Mentions. Officer Dapkus does not have a history of disciplinary actions.

ii. Recommended Discipline

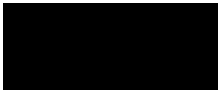
⁴³ Att. 50.

⁴⁴ Att. 31, pgs. 13-14.

⁴⁵ Attachment __.

COPA has considered Officer Dapkus' complimentary history and lack of disciplinary history. COPA has also considered the sustained allegations against Officer Dapkus and the totality of the circumstances surrounding this incident, including the fact that it happened while she was on duty and that she left her duty assignment to go home and discipline her child. COPA understands that Officer Dapkus seems remorseful and did not minimize her conduct. Officer Dapkus has taken some accountability for her actions and has voluntarily completed parenting classes and is seeing EAP.⁴⁶ For all of these reasons COPA recommends a suspension of 15-30 days.

Approved:



July 8, 2024

Shannon Hayes
Director of Investigations

Date

⁴⁶ Att. 42, pgs. 12, 61. Att. 45.

Appendix ACase Details

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	January 22, 2023 / 12:52 am – 1:13 am / [REDACTED] [REDACTED] / [REDACTED]
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	January 22, 2023 / 10:31 am
Involved Member #1:	Keanna Dapkus, Star #4642, Employee ID# [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: September 27, 2018, Unit of Assignment: 022/376, female, black
Involved Member #2:	Jalisa Bryant, Star #6633, Employee ID# [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: September 18, 2017, Unit of Assignment: 022/121, female, black
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] female, black

Applicable Rules

- Rule 2:** Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
- Rule 3:** Any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
- 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.
- Rule 9:** Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
- Rule 10:** Inattention to duty.
- Rule 14:** Making a false report, 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

- S03-14: Body Worn Cameras (effective April 30, 2018 to December 29, 2023)

Appendix B

Definition of COPA’s Findings and Standards 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.⁴⁷ 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.”⁴⁸

⁴⁷ 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).

⁴⁸ *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
- 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
- Improper Search and Seizure – Fourth Amendment Violation
- 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