

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT TO THE FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

Date of Incident:	April 16, 2018
Time of Incident:	12:02 a.m.
Location of Incident:	5101 S. Wentworth (002 nd District Station Lock-Up)
Date of COPA Notification:	April 16, 2018
Time of COPA Notification:	2:41 a.m.

This **Supplemental Report**¹ reflects the agreement reached by COPA and the Chicago Police Department (“CPD”) following discussions² regarding COPA’s disciplinary recommendation against **Detention Aide Catonia Quinn** (“D/A Quinn”) in its December 21, 2022, Final Summary Report (“FSR”).³ In the FSR, COPA sustained both allegations against D/A Quinn and recommended separation. Specifically, COPA sustained Allegation #1, that D/A Quinn witnessed the excessive force surrounding the physical contact that D/A Robert Wilson (“D/A Wilson”) had with ██████████ (██████████) and failed to intervene and/or report the misconduct. COPA also sustained Allegation #2, that D/A Quinn made, adopted one or more false, misleading, incomplete, inaccurate and/or inconsistent statements on her Tactical Response Report (“TRR”) relating to D/A Wilson’s use of force against ██████████ within the lockup. Following discussions between COPA and CPD, **Allegation #2 against D/A Quinn is Not Sustained** and the penalty for the sustained misconduct in **Allegation #1 is a 60-day suspension**.

During its investigation, COPA found that on April 16, 2018, at approximately 12:02 a.m., D/A Wilson used excessive force against ██████████ who was an arrestee inside the female lockup at the 002nd District Station. During the incident, ██████████ repeatedly placed her foot/feet between the cell door opening, preventing the lock-up personnel, including D/A Quinn, Detention Aide Sharese Love, (“D/A Love”), Detention Aide David McGee, (“D/A McGee”),⁴ and D/A Wilson, from securely closing the door. D/A Wilson used physical force against ██████████ without justification and threatened ██████████ by motioning toward ██████████ foot/feet with a pocketknife, resulting in

¹ For a full summary of the evidence gathered during COPA’s investigation, refer to the FSR.

² City of Chicago Municipal Ordinance 2-78-130(a) (“Within ten business days after the submission of [the Superintendent’s] response that proposes no action or different action than that recommended by the Chief Administrator, the Superintendent and the Chief Administrator shall meet to discuss the Superintendent’s response.”).

³ The Interim Superintendent agreed with COPA’s recommendations as to the remaining active CPD members. Specifically, he agreed with the recommended penalty of separation for Detention Aide Robert Wilson (“D/A Wilson”), and with the 29-day suspension for Detention Aide Sharese Love (“D/A Love”). See Superintendent’s Partial Concurrence and Partial Non-Concurrence with COPA’s findings in Log #1089093 (Mar. 17, 2023).

⁴ D/A McGee resigned from the Chicago Police Department while this investigation was underway, so he was not interviewed, Att. #27. The remaining accused individuals, Sgt. David Heard and Lt. Michael Dougherty also resigned from CPD.

■■■■■ moving her foot/feet away from the opening and D/A Wilson securely closing the cell door.

Following COPA's issuance of its FSR on December 21, 2022, COPA provided the final disciplinary file related to COPA's recommendations to CPD. On March 17, 2023, pursuant to Municipal Ordinance 2-178-130(a), the Interim Superintendent issued his response. The Interim Superintendent challenged COPA's Sustained finding on Allegation #2, and disagreed with the recommended penalty of separation for D/A Quinn. The Superintendent agreed with the Sustained finding on Allegation #1, but recommended a lower penalty of a 29-day suspension.

Pursuant to 2-78-130(a)(iii), COPA and CPD engaged in discussions regarding the Interim Superintendent's response. On April 14, 2023, based on a discussion of CPD policy, the burden of proof, and the facts of the case, the parties agreed that Allegation #2 against D/A Quinn is Not Sustained. In her TRR, D/A Quinn described her own response to ■■■■■ conduct during the incident but failed to describe the use of force incident with specificity by describing D/A Wilson's use of excessive force against ■■■■■. Although COPA finds that D/A Quinn's TRR was incomplete, COPA does not find sufficient evidence to show that D/A Quinn violated Rule 14 by failing to describe D/A Wilson's use of excessive force with specificity in her TRR.

The policy in effect at the time of the incident⁵ provided that, when drafting TRRs, "Department members will be responsible for articulating the specific facts to explain *the member's own decision* to employ a particular use of force and the reasonableness, necessity, and proportionality of the force used."⁶ In addition, a member was required to complete TRRs for reportable use of force incidents in the performance of "his or her duties."⁷ The involved member was also required to complete the "Narrative" section of the TRR, "*describing with specificity, the use of force incident*, the subject's actions, *and the involved member's response*, including force mitigation efforts and specific types and amount of force used."⁸ Prior to submission, the member was required to "review the TRR for *completeness and accuracy*."⁹

Here, although D/A Quinn may have described her own response to ■■■■■ conduct, COPA found that she had failed to ensure that her TRR was complete and accurate by "describing with specificity, the use of force incident."¹⁰ Specifically, D/A Quinn made note of D/A Wilson's assistance with ■■■■■ in her TRR but did not describe his misconduct in any way. Although her omission of D/A Wilson's misconduct is highly concerning, the Superintendent reads the policy as lacking a clear affirmative requirement for D/A Quinn to provide such information on her TRR. COPA, on the other hand, believes that a complete and accurate description of the incident in compliance with the policy, would have necessitated a reference to D/A Wilson's use of excessive force. However, based on the ambiguity in the policy, the burden of proof, and the evidence present here, the parties agree that there is insufficient evidence in the record to find by a

⁵ Note: On February 29, 2020, General Order G03-02-02 was amended to include the following language: "any Department member who becomes aware of information indicating that a reportable use of force incident was not reported will immediately notify his or her supervisor."

⁶ G03-02-02.II.B (Eff. Oct. 16, 2017) (emphasis added).

⁷ G03-02-02.III.A.

⁸ G03-02-02.IV.B.1.C (emphasis added).

⁹ G03-02-02.IV.B.2 (emphasis added).

¹⁰ G03-02-02.IV.B.1.C.

preponderance of the evidence¹¹ that D/A Quinn's failure to describe D/A Wilson's use of excessive force in her own TRR was a willful attempt to provide a misleading, incomplete, or false statement. **Allegation #2** is therefore **Not Sustained**.

The parties agree with the Sustained finding on **Allegation #1** and have also reached agreement on the appropriate penalty. The preponderance of the evidence shows that although D/A Quinn saw D/A Wilson's use of excessive force against [REDACTED] she failed to intervene and/or report D/A Wilson's misconduct. Unlike D/A Love, who at one point attempted to pull D/A Wilson out of [REDACTED] cell, D/A Quinn took no actions to protect [REDACTED] or to hold D/A Wilson accountable. Based on the totality of the circumstances, the parties agree that sustained Allegation #1 against D/A Quinn should carry a penalty of a **60-day suspension**.

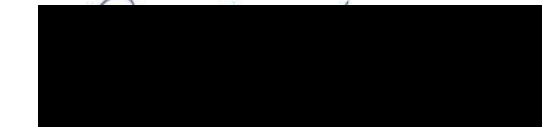
Approved:



9-13-2023

Angela Hearts-Glass
Deputy Chief Investigator

Date



9-13-2023

Andrea Kersten
Chief Administrator

Date

¹¹ For each Allegation COPA must make one of the following findings: Sustained - where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence; Not Sustained - where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence; Unfounded - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or Exonerated - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct described in the allegation occurred, but it is lawful and proper.