



Log # 2025-0000027

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 2, 2025, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) received an Initiation Report documenting a complaint from [REDACTED] (“[REDACTED]” alleging misconduct by Chicago Police Department (CPD) Officers Jose Lopez, David Arauz, and Sergeant (Sgt.) Adrian Vivanco (collectively “the officers”).² [REDACTED] stated that on December 31, 2024, at approximately 9:33 pm, near 6900 S. Western Avenue, he was stopped by the officers for a minor traffic violation, being stopped in a crosswalk.³ He alleged that, without lawful justification, the officers conducted a search of both his person and his vehicle. [REDACTED] stated the officers told him they were searching for weapons because his Concealed Carry License (CCL) was suspended.

After reviewing the evidence, COPA identified the involved officers and served the following allegations. Officers Jose Lopez and David Arauz were both served with an allegation for searching [REDACTED] vehicle without justification. Officer Lopez was served with an additional allegation for conducting a pat-down search without justification, and Officer Arauz was served with an additional allegation for the late activation of his body-worn camera (BWC).⁴ Sgt. Vivanco was served with an allegation for failure to supervise a subordinate officer.⁵

Following its investigation, COPA reached sustained findings against Officer Lopez, Officer Arauz, and Sgt. Vivanco for each respective allegation.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE⁶

On December 31, 2024, at approximately 9:33 pm, [REDACTED] was operating a white Mercedes-Benz AMG SUV that was stationary and unlawfully positioned within a marked crosswalk at a red traffic signal at W 69th Street and S Western Avenue.

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. Note: [REDACTED] in his original complaint, incorrectly provided the name of one of the officers which was corrected upon COPA’s review of the BWC videos.

³ [REDACTED] did not contest the validity of the initial stop in his original complaint or in his statement to COPA. COPA’s review of BWC videos confirmed that [REDACTED] vehicle was improperly positioned in the crosswalk during a red light.

⁴ Atts. 19 and 33.

⁵ Att. 24.

⁶ 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, ICC video, police reports, a civilian interview and video, and CPD member interviews.

At the same time, Sgt. Vivanco, Officer Lopez, and Officer Arauz were assigned to a New Year's Eve high-visibility patrol detail in the 008th District. They were in uniform and traveling in a marked CPD vehicle as part of a convoy of four police vehicles proceeding southbound on Western Avenue.⁷

As the convoy turned onto 69th Street, BWC footage captured [REDACTED] as the sole occupant of the SUV, still stationary in the crosswalk.⁸ During the turn, Officer Arauz directed the vehicle's spotlight toward [REDACTED] face as the patrol vehicle passed in front of the SUV.⁹ Following the turn, Officer Lopez executed a U-turn and positioned the police vehicle behind [REDACTED] BWC and ICC footage along with Sgt. Vivanco's statement, confirms that the officers utilized four vehicles to surround [REDACTED] SUV and initiated a traffic stop while the vehicle remained stationary throughout.¹⁰

Officer Lopez approached the driver's side and acted as the contact officer, requesting [REDACTED] driver's license and proof of insurance.¹¹ [REDACTED] stated that his license was inside a cross-body bag located on the passenger seat. When Officer Lopez asked for permission to retrieve the bag, [REDACTED] declined and requested a sergeant.¹² BWC footage shows that Officer Arauz, positioned on the passenger side, reached through the open side window, seized the bag from the seat, and searched it without consent.¹³ Officer Arauz subsequently handed the bag to Sgt. Vivanco, who briefly handled it before placing it back inside the vehicle.¹⁴ The search did not yield [REDACTED] driver's license, which he subsequently retrieved from his pocket and provided to Officer Lopez.

Before returning to his vehicle, Officer Lopez asked [REDACTED] whether he possessed a CCL, and due to audio limitations, the initial response was unclear.¹⁵ However, as discussed below, subsequent exchanges confirm that [REDACTED] stated he did not have one. Officer Lopez then returned to his police vehicle, where he conducted a LEADS check of [REDACTED] driver's license via the portable data terminal (PDT). The LEADS check displayed that [REDACTED] driver's license was valid, but a CCL and Firearm Owner's Identification (FOID) card were both suspended. Officer Lopez requested that Officer Arauz verify the information displayed on the PDT.¹⁶

Officer Lopez, along with Officer Arauz, then returned to [REDACTED] who remained seated in his vehicle, and inquired regarding the status of his CCL and FOID card. [REDACTED] reiterated that he

⁷ Att. 6 at 00:00 to 01:00. Sgt. Vivanco was seated in the rear of the vehicle, Officer Lopez was the driver, and Officer Arauz was the front-seat passenger.

⁸ Atts. 7, 9, and 10.

⁹ Att. 9 at 21:39:02 to 21:39:04; See also, Att. 7 at 21:40:13 to 12:40:19 ([REDACTED] complains to PO Lopez that a spotlight was directed into his face as the police vehicle drove around his vehicle; Att. 10 at 21:45:14 to 21:45:21 ([REDACTED] complains to Sgt. Vivanco that officers shined a bright light into his face while turning in front of him).

¹⁰ Att. 9 at 21:39:23 to 21:39:30; Att. 6 at 00:00 to 01:00; Att. 23, pg. 23, lns. 15 to 19.

¹¹ Att. 7 at 21:39:24 to 21:39:40.

¹² Att. 7 at 21:39:20 to 21:39:40.

¹³ Att. 9 at 21:39:38 to 21:40:39.

¹⁴ Att. 9 at 21:40:37.

¹⁵ Att. 9 at 21:39:42 to 21:39:48.

¹⁶ Att. 7 at 21:41:39 to 21:42:44.

did not have either, stating they were suspended.¹⁷ Officer Lopez then asked [REDACTED] whether he was armed or had a firearm in the vehicle, to which [REDACTED] responded in the negative.¹⁸ Officer Lopez advised [REDACTED] that because his CCL was suspended, he would have to search the vehicle to confirm the absence of any firearms.¹⁹ [REDACTED] verbally protested and requested the officers' IDs. Lopez then ordered [REDACTED] out of his vehicle, searched his outer clothing, and had him relocate to the rear of his vehicle while he and Officer Arauz searched the vehicle.²⁰ Sgt. Vivanco and Officer Lopez later lectured [REDACTED] that he was required to inform officers that he had previously been issued a CCL, even if it was suspended; [REDACTED] disputed this assertion.²¹

In his sworn statement to COPA, [REDACTED] described the stop as aggressive and excessive and complained about the search of both his person and vehicle.²² [REDACTED] explained that he entered the crosswalk while the traffic light was red because the adjacent vehicle had heavily tinted windows, preventing him from seeing inside.²³ He reported that multiple marked police units were traveling on Western Avenue, and they turned directly in front of him. [REDACTED] stated that as the vehicles turned, the second police vehicle directed its spotlight into his face, prompting him to raise his hand in response.²⁴

[REDACTED] reported that all four police vehicles then surrounded his vehicle, and several officers approached from both sides.²⁵ One officer, now known to be Officer Lopez, requested his driver's license and proof of insurance, while another officer, now known to be Officer Arauz, positioned at the front passenger door, reached through the open window and removed his cross-body bag from the passenger seat and searched it.²⁶ [REDACTED] requested the return of the bag and asked for a sergeant.²⁷ An officer informed him that a sergeant was on scene, at which point Sgt. Vivanco appeared at the passenger-side window and spoke with him.²⁸

[REDACTED] confirmed that, after his driver's license was checked, Officer Lopez returned and questioned him about a report indicating that his CCL had been suspended. [REDACTED] again acknowledged that he did not have a valid CCL because it had been suspended.²⁹ At that point, Officer Lopez requested permission to search [REDACTED] vehicle, but he stated he refused.³⁰ He also asked [REDACTED] if he had any weapons in the car, to which he answered no.³¹ Officer Lopez then informed him that he wanted to make sure he had no weapons in the car because he had a suspended

¹⁷ Att. 7 at 21:43:05 to 21:43:14; Att. 13 at 03:30 to 03:38.

¹⁸ Att. 7 at 21:43:13 to 21:43:23.

¹⁹ Att. 7 at 21:43:24 to 21:43:35.

²⁰ Atts. 7, 9, at 21:43:30 to 21:45:16.

²¹ Att. 7 at 21:46:03 to 21:46:34.

²² Atts. 3 and 4.

²³ Att. 4, pg. 4, lns. 9 to 14.

²⁴ Att. 4, pg. 4, lns. 16 to 22.

²⁵ Att. 4, pg. 4, ln. 16 to pg. 5, ln. 8.

²⁶ Att. 4, pg. 5, lns. 7 to 15.

²⁷ Att. 4, pg. 5, lns. 16 to 23.

²⁸ Att. 4, pg. 5, lns. 20 to 23.

²⁹ Att. 4, pg. 6, lns. 7 to 12.

³⁰ Att. 4, pg. 6, lns. 16 to 22.

³¹ Att. 7 at 21:43:19 to 21:43:23.

CCL and FOID card and instructed him to exit the vehicle or be forcibly removed.³² [REDACTED] stated he complied and exited the vehicle, after which Officer Lopez conducted a pat-down search.

[REDACTED] stated he was then moved to the rear of his vehicle while Officers Lopez and Arauz searched it.³³ During the search, Sgt. Vivanco stood with [REDACTED] at the rear of the vehicle and explained that he was required to inform officers whether he had a CCL, including its current status. No weapons or contraband were located during the search, and Officer Lopez provided [REDACTED] with an Investigatory Stop Receipt.³⁴

The three accused officers provided statements to COPA acknowledging their involvement in the traffic stop and their searches of [REDACTED] and the vehicle.³⁵ The officers stated that on the date of the incident, their team was assigned to the 008th District due to New Year's Eve, operating marked vehicles and wearing full uniform.³⁶ According to the Officers, multiple team unit vehicles were traveling southbound on Western Avenue when they observed a white Mercedes-Benz SUV stopped in the crosswalk at 69th Street.³⁷ The officers turned onto 69th Street, passing directly in front of the SUV, which remained in the crosswalk. During the turn, Officer Arauz used a spotlight to illuminate the driver, later identified as [REDACTED].³⁸ Officer Arauz stated that as the police vehicle turned, he directed the police spotlight into [REDACTED] vehicle, at which time he observed [REDACTED] move his left hand toward his head and lean his body to the right, away from the light.³⁹ Both Officers Arauz and Lopez later claimed that these were "furtive movements" consistent with someone possibly concealing contraband.⁴⁰ Neither Officer observed anything in [REDACTED] hands.⁴¹ Sgt. Vivanco did not observe any movements in [REDACTED] vehicle.⁴² After completing their turn onto 69th Street, Officer Lopez drove past [REDACTED] SUV, conducted a U-turn, and pulled up behind him.

The officers initiated a traffic stop based on the crosswalk violation.⁴³ Acting as the contact officer,⁴⁴ Officer Lopez approached the vehicle and requested [REDACTED] driver's license and proof of insurance.⁴⁵ Officer Arauz and Sgt. Vivanco approached the passenger's side.⁴⁶ [REDACTED] stated his license was in a bag on the seat next to him. The BWC footage captured Officer Arauz reaching into the vehicle via the open passenger window, seizing the bag off the seat, and searching it.⁴⁷ In his statement, Officer Arauz initially stated he had [REDACTED] permission to reach into the vehicle

³² Att. 4, pg. 6, lns. 20 to 22.

³³ Att. 4, pg. 6, ln. 23 to pg. 7, ln. 3.

³⁴ Att. 4, pg. 7, lns. 13 to 17.

³⁵ Atts. 18, 23, and 32.

³⁶ Att. 32, pg. 9, ln. 17 to pg. 10, ln. 4.

³⁷ Att. 32, pg. 15, lns. 12 to 18.

³⁸ Att. 32, pg. 28, lns. 3 to 8; pg. 31, lns. 7 to 9;

³⁹ Att. 18, pg. 48, ln. 8 to pg. 49, ln. 23;

⁴⁰ Att. 32, pg. 33, lns. 9 to 14; pg. 35, lns. 21 to 23; Att. 18, pg. 20, ln. 14 to pg. 22, ln. 5.

⁴¹ Att. 32, pg. 2, lns. 1 to 2.

⁴² Att. 23, pg. 13, lns. 6 to 8.

⁴³ Att. 32, pg. 15, lns. 17 to 18; Att. 23, pg. 13, lns. 18 to 23.

⁴⁴ Att. 32, pg. 15, lns. 19 to 20.

⁴⁵ Att. 32, pg. 15, ln. 21 to pg. 16, ln. 3.

⁴⁶ Att. 23, pg. 15, lns. 14 to 16.

⁴⁷ Att. 10 at 21:39:42 to 21:40:37.

and retrieve the bag from the seat and retrieve his license.⁴⁸ However, after being shown the ISR, Officer Arauz requested a break, after which he corrected himself and stated that the driver became irate after he seized the bag.⁴⁹ He further acknowledged that the ISR stated the bag was seized for officer safety reasons.⁵⁰ [REDACTED] subsequently located his license in his pocket and provided it to Officer Lopez.⁵¹

Before returning to his vehicle to run the license, Officer Lopez asked [REDACTED] whether he possessed a CCL. [REDACTED] stated he did not.⁵² Officer Lopez stated that he did not consider [REDACTED] to be a threat to anyone when he returned to his police vehicle to run his license.⁵³ Likewise, Sgt. Vivanco stated that the stop was pretty relaxed and routine.⁵⁴ Sgt. Vivanco stated he did not make any observations of [REDACTED] as the police vehicle passed in front of the SUV,⁵⁵ but he did relate that [REDACTED] was upset after Officer Arauz removed his bag from the front seat.⁵⁶

After conducting a LEADS inquiry and name check, Officer Lopez determined that [REDACTED] had a valid driver's license and a suspended CCL.⁵⁷ Officer Lopez stated that having a suspended CCL "...is a different status than not having one."⁵⁸ When COPA specifically asked about the mandatory notification requirements under the Concealed Carry License Act, Officer Lopez acknowledged that licensees are only required to notify officers when they are in possession of a firearm. There are no required disclosures if not in possession of a firearm.

When specifically asked for the basis for conducting a protective pat-down of [REDACTED] after he was ordered out of his vehicle, Officer Lopez again asserted that "...he ([REDACTED]) said he did not have a CCL. Turned out that he did have one but it was suspended."⁵⁹ Officer Lopez stated that, before approaching [REDACTED] vehicle, he did not observe anything in [REDACTED] hands.⁶⁰ He further stated that, during the interaction at the vehicle, [REDACTED] did not engage in any behavior that led him to believe he was dangerous.⁶¹ Lastly, Officer Lopez also stated that he did not consider [REDACTED] to be a threat to anyone when he returned to his police vehicle to run his license.⁶²

When asked about the relevance of the suspended CCL to his actions, Officer Lopez stated that the stop occurred in a high-crime area on New Year's Eve, a date on which individuals have historically discharged firearms into the air, and that these circumstances informed his decision making.⁶³ Upon further inquiry, Officer Lopez acknowledged that before the present traffic stop,

⁴⁸ Att. 18, pgs. 13, ln. 10 to pg. 14, ln. 5; Att. 10 at 21:39:42 to 21:40:37.

⁴⁹ Att. 18, pg. 16, ln. 6 to pg. 17, ln. 19.

⁵⁰ Att. 32, pg. 16, lns. 4 to 11.

⁵¹ Att. 32, pg. 16, lns. 4 to 11.

⁵² Att. 32, pg. 16, lns. 16 to 23; pg. 21, lns. 23 to 24; pg. 22, lns. 20 to 23.

⁵³ Att. 32, pg. 34, lns. 1 to 5.

⁵⁴ Att. 23, pg. 16, lns. 1 to 2.

⁵⁵ Att. 23, pg. 13, lns. 6 to 8.

⁵⁶ Att. 23, pg. 17, ln. 15 to pg. 18, ln. 17.

⁵⁷ Att. 32, pg. 17, lns. 21 to pg. 18, ln. 9 to pg. 23, ln. 4.

⁵⁸ Att. 32, pg. 22, ln. 20 to pg. 23, ln. 8.

⁵⁹ Att. 32, pg. 37, lns. 2 to 7.

⁶⁰ Att. 32, pg. 33, lns. 15 to 17.

⁶¹ Att. 32, pg. 33, lns. 18 to 22.

⁶² Att. 32, pg. 33, lns. 15 to pg. 34, ln. 4.

⁶³ Att. 32, pg. 22, lns. 10 to 18.

he had reviewed and was familiar with the CPD training bulletin regarding firearm concealed carry.⁶⁴ Officer Lopez reviewed the document during his statement to COPA, after which he confirmed that the Department bulletin explicitly stated that knowing that someone had an expired or revoked CCL was not a reasonable articulable suspicion to stop or conduct a protective pat-down, absent additional reasonable articulable suspicion that they are armed.⁶⁵

In his statement to COPA, Sgt. Vivanco reported that on the night of this incident he served as the supervising officer for a team of approximately ten officers, including Officers Lopez and Arauz.⁶⁶ He stated that he was seated in the rear of the vehicle, with Officer Lopez driving and Officer Arauz in the front passenger seat. Sgt. Vivanco indicated that he did not observe any movements by [REDACTED] as their vehicle passed his SUV.⁶⁷ He further stated that four police vehicles surrounded [REDACTED] vehicle; however, when asked, he was unable to explain the rationale for the positioning of those vehicles during the stop.⁶⁸

Sgt. Vivanco reported that he was the last officer to approach the SUV, and he positioned himself next to Officer Arauz on the passenger side, while Officer Lopez approached on the driver's side.⁶⁹ He characterized the stop as initially routine, noting that officers appeared relaxed.⁷⁰ However, he stated that after Officer Arauz removed a bag from the vehicle, [REDACTED] became visibly upset and requested the presence of a sergeant.⁷¹

Sgt. Vivanco further stated that, at the time of the incident, he was unaware of (1) the reason [REDACTED] was ordered out of the vehicle, (2) whether a frisk had been conducted, or (3) the legal basis for the vehicle search.⁷² He indicated that he only later became aware of the asserted justification for the search, which he understood to be based on [REDACTED] pre-stop movements and the alleged status of his CCL.⁷³ However, while guarding [REDACTED] at the rear of his vehicle, Sgt. Vivanco directly responded to [REDACTED] question regarding why he was pulled from his vehicle and explained, because he lied about not having a CCL.⁷⁴ Further, Sgt. Vivanco acknowledged that, in his supervisory capacity, he did not review either officer's BWC footage before approving the ISR.⁷⁵

Sgt. Vivanco stated that before and during the stop, he did not observe [REDACTED] exhibiting any action or behavior to make him believe he was armed or dangerous.⁷⁶

III. ALLEGATIONS

⁶⁴ Att. 32, pg. 23, ln. 18 to pg. 24, ln. 5; Att. 15.

⁶⁵ Att. 32, pg. 24, lns. 6 to 13.

⁶⁶ Att. 23, pg. 10, ln. 4 to pg. 12, ln. 15.

⁶⁷ Att. 23, pg. 13, lns. 6 to 8.

⁶⁸ Att. 23, pg. 23, lns. 15 to 19.

⁶⁹ Att. 23, pg. 14, lns. 10 to 18; pg. 15, lns. 14 to 16.

⁷⁰ Att. 23, pg. 16, lns. 1 to 2.

⁷¹ Att. 23, pg. 17, lns. 13 to 21, pg. 18, lns. 16 to 17.

⁷² Att. 23, pg. 25, ln. 7 to pg. 26, ln. 17.

⁷³ Att. 23, pg. 26, ln. 12 to 17.

⁷⁴ Att. 10 at 21:44:38 to 21:44:53.

⁷⁵ Att. 23, pg. 37, ln. 1 to 6.

⁷⁶ Att. 23, pg. 44, ln. 15 to pg. 45, ln. 20.

Officers Jose Lopez:

1. Searching [REDACTED] vehicle without justification.
 - Sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.
2. Conducting a pat-down search of [REDACTED] without justification.
 - Sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

Officer David Arauz:

1. Searching [REDACTED] vehicle without justification.
 - Sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, and 6.
2. Failing to timely activate his BWC.
 - Sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.

Sgt. Adrian Vivanco:

1. Failing to properly supervise officers under his control when they searched [REDACTED] vehicle without justification.
 - Sustained, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11.

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 of the event. 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. Common sense, corroborative evidence, and demeanor are essential to credibility.

Officers Lopez and Arauz stated that their decision to search [REDACTED] and his vehicle was based on two factors: (1) [REDACTED] statement that he did not possess a CCL, and (2) movements they described as "furtive," observed when a spotlight was directed into the vehicle. However, neither officer was able to articulate specific, objective facts describing what [REDACTED] was allegedly reaching for or handling. Their characterization of the movement as "furtive" was generalized and unsupported by detailed observation. The movement itself was brief and occurred simultaneously with a spotlight being shone into [REDACTED] face, which provided an obvious, reasonable, and benign explanation.

Additionally, the officers' interpretation of [REDACTED] statement, that his denial of possessing a CCL implied that he in fact had one or was unlawfully armed, is not supported by the record. This inference is speculative, lacks a factual basis, and is inconsistent with previously discussed applicable CPD guidance, which does not recognize a suspended CCL as sufficient grounds for a search.⁷⁷ Accordingly, COPA concludes that these statements undermine the officers' credibility.

⁷⁷ Att. 15.

Sgt. Vivanco denied observing any “furtive movements” or behavior indicating that [REDACTED] was armed or dangerous. This assertion is consistent with the broader evidentiary record, which lacks specific, articulable facts suggesting such observations. The alignment between his statement and the absence of corroborating documentation supports the reliability of this portion of his account.

With respect to the legal basis for the search, Sgt. Vivanco initially told [REDACTED] that he was required to notify officers of a suspended CCL. However, during his subsequent statement to COPA, he corrected this assertion after reviewing the applicable law. This revision reflects a willingness to acknowledge and rectify an earlier misunderstanding when presented with accurate legal information, which weighs in favor of his credibility on this point. Accordingly, COPA finds that Sgt. Vivanco is generally credible.

[REDACTED] account of the incident aligns closely with the available objective evidence, including body-worn camera (BWC) footage and Officer Arauz’s acknowledgment of deploying a spotlight. He openly conceded the crosswalk violation⁷⁸ and explained his hand movement that corresponds with the moment the spotlight was directed at his face.⁷⁹ Taken together, his account is both credible and well-supported by independent evidence. Accordingly, COPA finds [REDACTED] to be a credible witness, as his statements remain consistent, corroborated, and firmly grounded in the objective record.

V. ANALYSIS⁸⁰

a. The search of [REDACTED] vehicle.

COPA finds that Allegation #1 against Officers Lopez and Arauz, for searching Burell’s vehicle without justification, is **sustained**.

Generally, if officers discover probable cause of a crime during an investigatory traffic stop, they may search the vehicle for evidence related to the crime.⁸¹ Under the “automobile exception” to the search warrant requirement, “law enforcement officers may undertake a warrantless search of a vehicle if there is probable cause to believe that the automobile contains evidence of criminal activity that the officers are entitled to seize.”⁸² The scope of a warrantless search depends on the “object of the search and the places in which there is probable cause to believe that it may be found.”⁸³ “When officers have such probable cause, the search may extend to ‘all parts of the vehicle in which contraband or evidence could be concealed, including closed compartments, containers, packages, and trunks.’”⁸⁴ However, officers with probable cause to believe a vehicle contains evidence must limit their search to the areas where such evidence may

⁷⁸ Att. 4, pg. 4, lns. 9 to 14; pg. 6, lns. 2 to 3.

⁷⁹ Att. 4, pg. 4, lns 19 to 21.

⁸⁰ For a definition of COPA’s findings and standards of proof, see Appendix B.

⁸¹ *People v. Clark*, 92 Ill. 2d 96, 99 (1982) (citing *United States v. Ross*, 456 U.S. 798 (1982)).

⁸² *People v. James*, 163 Ill. 2d 302, 312 (1994) (citing *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132 (1925)).

⁸³ *United States v. Ross*, 456 U.S. 798, 824 (1982).

⁸⁴ *United States v. Richards*, 719 F.3d 746, 754 (7th Cir. 2013) (quoting *United States v. Williams*, 627 F.3d 247, 251 (7th Cir. 2010)).

be found.⁸⁵ Officers are not limited to searching the driver's possessions; "police officers with probable cause to search a car may [also] inspect passengers' belongings found in the car that are capable of concealing the object of the search."⁸⁶

Additionally, during a traffic stop, officers may sometimes conduct a limited investigative search for weapons within the passenger compartment of a vehicle without arresting the person.⁸⁷ To conduct such a search, officers must reasonably believe, supported by specific and articulable facts, that the person is "dangerous and could gain control of a weapon."⁸⁸ In *People v. Colyar*, the Illinois Supreme Court applied this rule, which the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Michigan v. Long*. The *Colyar* and *Long* courts found that officers may conduct a limited search of the passenger compartments of a vehicle where a weapon may be reasonably located.⁸⁹ The *Colyar* court noted that:

[u]nder *Long*, the investigative search of the passenger compartment should be limited to the area where a weapon may be located or hidden. The search is permissible only when the officers possess a reasonable belief, based on specific and articulable facts and reasonable inferences from those facts, that the individual was dangerous and could gain control of a weapon.⁹⁰

In *Long*, the court clarified that the officer's search was permitted as it was limited "to those areas to which [the person] would generally have immediate control, and that could contain a weapon."⁹¹

Although the initial traffic stop of [REDACTED] was lawful, COPA finds that the subsequent search of [REDACTED] vehicle was not supported by reasonable articulable suspicion or any other applicable legal justification.⁹² As discussed above, the officers relied primarily on [REDACTED] statement that he did not possess a CCL, along with database information indicating that his CCL and FOID card were suspended. However, these factors, without additional specific and articulable facts suggesting the presence of a weapon or contraband in the vehicle, are insufficient to justify a warrantless vehicle search. Officer Lopez acknowledged that before the stop of [REDACTED] he was aware of the CPD Training Bulletin covering Firearm Concealed Carry, which expressly stated that merely knowing that someone has had their CCL expire, had their CCL revoked, or does not possess a CCL, is not reasonable articulable suspicion to stop someone or to conduct a protective pat-down absent reasonable articulable suspicion that they are armed. Likewise, the search of [REDACTED] vehicle required, at a minimum, reasonable articulable suspicion to believe there was evidence of a crime or specific, articulable facts that [REDACTED] was armed and dangerous. All of which are absent in this case.

⁸⁵ *United States v. Ross*, 456 U.S., 798, 824 (1982).

⁸⁶ *Wyoming v. Houghton*, 526 U.S. 295, 307 (1999).

⁸⁷ *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1049 (1983).

⁸⁸ *People v. Colyar*, 2013 IL 111835, ¶ 39 (citing *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1049-50 (1983)). This is the same requirement for specific and articulable facts officers need to perform a protective pat-down during an investigatory stop.

⁸⁹ *People v. Colyar*, 2013 IL 111835, ¶ 39 (citing *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1049-50 (1983)).

⁹⁰ *People v. Colyar*, 2013 IL 111835, ¶ 39 (citing *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1050 (1983)).

⁹¹ *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1050 (1983).

⁹² COPA notes Officer Arauz's original act of reaching into the vehicle and seizing [REDACTED] bag off the front seat constituted a search of the vehicle.

Additionally, the officers' attempt to bootstrap the suspended CCL with reliance on the purported furtive movements is further undermined by the circumstances under which they were observed, including that a police spotlight was being shone directly at [REDACTED] at the time. Officer Arauz described the movement as [REDACTED] raising his left hand toward his head and leaning to the right, behavior consistent with a natural reaction to bright light and, notably, away from the source of illumination. Moreover, Officer Lopez and Sgt. Vivanco both stated that he did not consider [REDACTED] to be armed or dangerous during the encounter. While the officers also cited the location, a high-crime area, and the timing of the stop, New Year's Eve, as contributing factors, such generalized considerations do not substitute for individualized suspicion or probable cause to search a vehicle. The hand movement and leaning are completely consistent with [REDACTED] statement regarding Officer Arauz shining the police spotlight in his face as they drove past. Further, Officer Lopez stated he did not see anything in his hands. As such, the movements did not provide any probative value, let alone a lawful basis for the searches.⁹³

Accordingly, COPA finds that the vehicle search was inconsistent with constitutional standards and CPD policy and further finds that supervisory oversight was insufficient to ensure compliance with these requirements. The officers did not identify any objective facts, establishing that [REDACTED] was armed and dangerous, or that his vehicle contained evidence of criminal activity. Citing Sgt. Vivanco, the traffic stop "...seemed pretty routine. Like everyone was relaxed."⁹⁴ Absent such articulable facts, there was insufficient evidence to justify the search.

As outlined above, COPA finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there was no credible or lawful justification for the search of [REDACTED] vehicle. Accordingly, Allegation #1 against Officers Lopez and Arauz is **sustained**, constituting violations of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

b. Searching [REDACTED] without justification.

COPA finds that Allegation #2 against Officer Lopez for searching Burell without lawful justification is **sustained**. CPD policy defines a protective pat-down as, "A limited search during an Investigatory Stop in which the sworn member conducts a pat-down of the outer clothing of a person for weapons for the protection of the sworn member or others in the area."⁹⁵ To conduct a pat-down, "a sworn member must possess specific and articulable facts, combined with rational inferences from these facts, that the suspect is armed and dangerous or reasonably suspects that the person presents a danger of attack to the sworn member or others in the area."⁹⁶ In other words, "the fact that an officer has reason to stop a citizen does not necessarily justify the further intrusion of a search for weapons; the officer may conduct a pat-down search only if he has reason to believe that he is dealing with an armed and dangerous individual."⁹⁷ An officer's subjective belief is not

⁹³ See *People v. Smith*, 2015 IL App (1st) 131307, ¶¶ 29-36, 393 Ill.Dec. 164, 33 N.E.3d 908.

⁹⁴ Att. 23, pg. 15, ln. 22 to pg. 16, ln. 2.

⁹⁵ Att. 54, Special Order S04-13-09(II)(B), Investigatory Stop System (effective July 10, 2017, to February 3, 2026).

⁹⁶ Att. 54, S04-13-09(II)(C)(2); pursuant to 725 ILCS 5/108-1.01, officers are permitted to conduct a limited search on a person for weapons if the officer has lawfully stopped the person for temporary questioning and reasonably suspects that they are in danger of attack.

⁹⁷ *People v. Watson*, 145 Ill. App. 3d 492, 497 (1st Dist. 1986).

determinative but is probative in determining the validity of the pat-down.⁹⁸ The Supreme Court of Illinois has explained that “the sole justification for the search allowed by the *Terry* exception is the protection of the police officer and others in the vicinity, not to gather evidence.”⁹⁹

As discussed above, during his statements to COPA, Officer Lopez failed to articulate specific and articulable facts, taken together with rational inferences from those facts, to establish reasonable suspicion that [REDACTED] was armed and dangerous, as required under *Terry v. Ohio*. The fact that [REDACTED] CCL and FOID card were suspended, as stated by the CPD Training Bulletin, were insufficient to establish any reasonable suspicion that [REDACTED] was armed and dangerous. Further, Sgt Vivanco, the on-scene supervisor, stated he did not witness [REDACTED] do anything to indicate that he was armed or posed a danger.”¹⁰⁰

As detailed above, Officer Lopez had no credible, specific, articulable, or objective facts to serve as the basis for believing that [REDACTED] was both armed and dangerous. Therefore, COPA finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there was no lawful justification for the search of [REDACTED]. Accordingly, Allegation #2 against Office Lopez is **sustained**, constituting violations of Rules 2, 3, and 6.

c. Late BWC Activation.

COPA finds that Allegation #2 against Officer Arauz, for failing to timely activate his body-worn camera, is **sustained**. To increase transparency and improve the quality and reliability of investigations, CPD policy requires law-enforcement-related activities to be electronically recorded.¹⁰¹ Law-enforcement-related activities include, but are not limited to, responding to and engaging in calls for service, investigatory stops, traffic stops, foot and vehicle pursuits, arrests, use of force incidents, emergency vehicle responses where fleeing suspects or vehicles may be captured on video leaving the crime scene, high-risk situations, and any other instances when enforcing the law.¹⁰² The decision to record is mandatory, not discretionary.¹⁰³ CPD members are required to activate their BWCs at the beginning of an incident and record the entire incident.¹⁰⁴

Special Order S03-14 requires department members to initiate BWC recordings “at the beginning of an incident and . . . record the entire incident for all law-enforcement-related activities.”¹⁰⁵ The order identifies the beginning of a law enforcement-related activity for multiple circumstances.¹⁰⁶ First, officers must activate BWC “for dispatched calls for service, when

⁹⁸ *People v. Flowers*, 179 Ill. 2d 257, 264 (1997) (“Although the standard is an objective one, the officer’s subjective belief regarding the safety of the situation is one of the factors that may be considered in determining whether a weapons frisk was valid under *Terry*.”); *People v. Sorenson*, 196 Ill. 2d 425, (2001); *People v. Walker*, 2013 IL App (4th) 120118, ¶ 46.

⁹⁹ *People v. Flowers*, 179 Ill. 2d 257, 263 (1997) (citing *Minnesota v. Dickerson*, 508 U.S. 366, 373 (1993)).

¹⁰⁰ Att. 23, pg. 44, ln. 15 to pg. 45, ln. 5.

¹⁰¹ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A), Body Worn Cameras (effective August 8, 2024, to February 27, 2026).

¹⁰² Att. 27, S03-14 (II)(I).

¹⁰³ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(1).

¹⁰⁴ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2).

¹⁰⁵ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2).

¹⁰⁶ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2).

acknowledging the call for service and en-route to the incident scene.”¹⁰⁷ Officers conducting investigatory stops must activate BWC “when approaching the member of the public to initiate the stop.”¹⁰⁸ Officers conducting traffic stops must activate BWC “when activating the Department vehicle’s emergency equipment to initiate the traffic stop.”¹⁰⁹ For all other law-enforcement-related activities, officers must activate BWC “when the member initiates and engages in the activity.”¹¹⁰

In his statement to COPA, Officer Arauz acknowledged that he was not in compliance with CPD policy requiring the activation protocols for his BWC.¹¹¹ Therefore, based on his admission and consistent with the BWC evidence,¹¹² COPA finds by the preponderance of the evidence that Allegation #2 against Officer Arauz is **sustained**, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10.

d. Failure to Supervise.

COPA finds that Allegation #1 against **Sgt. Vivanco**, in that he failed to supervise a subordinate officer, is **sustained**.

CPD General Order G01-09 states that, “[s]upervisors of all ranks are accountable for the performance of subordinate members directly observed or under their direct command. Department supervisors will be held accountable for identifying and responding to violations of Department directives by members under their direct command.”¹¹³ It provides that, “[i]mmediate supervisors of all ranks are responsible for supervising, managing, and overseeing, as appropriate, the day-to-day work activities of members under their direct command.”¹¹⁴ Further, CPD mandates that supervisors, “be knowledgeable concerning the law, Department policies, and unit-level directives which apply to their positions, duties, and responsibilities, as to be a resource for other Department members.”¹¹⁵ Additionally, supervisors must ensure lawful, safe, effective, and community-centered policing.¹¹⁶

As a supervisory Department member, Sgt. Vivanco had an affirmative duty to ensure that the actions of subordinate officers complied with constitutional standards and CPD policy and directives. In addition, he was answerable and accountable for the failure, misconduct, or omissions of his subordinates, in this case, Officers Lopez and Arauz. The evidence established that he failed to exercise meaningful oversight, inquiry, or intervention during the unlawful search of [REDACTED] and his vehicle, despite being present on the scene and in a clear position to do so.¹¹⁷

¹⁰⁷ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2)(a).

¹⁰⁸ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2)(b).

¹⁰⁹ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2)(c).

¹¹⁰ Att. 27, S03-14 (V)(A)(2)(d).

¹¹¹ Att. 18, pg. 47, lns. 11 to 14.

¹¹² Att. 9 at 21:39:22 to 21:39:38.

¹¹³ Att. 53, G01-09(III)(B)(2), Supervisory Responsibilities (effective May 10, 2021 to present).

¹¹⁴ Att. 53, G01-09(III)(C).

¹¹⁵ Att. 53, G01-09(III)(A)(5).

¹¹⁶ Att. 53, G01-09(III)(A)(6)(a).

¹¹⁷ Att. 10 at 21:42:57 to 21:43:49, Sgt. Vivanco was present when Officer Lopez confronted [REDACTED] about the status of his CCL being the basis for the non-consensual search of his car for guns.

Sgt. Vivanco was aware that [REDACTED] objected to the actions of Officers Lopez and Arauz and had explicitly requested the presence of a sergeant. Nevertheless, he did not take action and stood silent even after being summoned by an upset [REDACTED] who protested the removal and search of his bag and vehicle.¹¹⁸ Moreover, he was standing next to the open window of [REDACTED] vehicle when Officer Lopez told him they would have to search his vehicle for guns because his CCL was suspended.¹¹⁹ Again, Sgt. Vivanco stood silent and failed to provide any guidance to his subordinate officers.

Additionally, as reviewed above, he failed to properly address or understand the relevant law related to the notification requirements applicable to the Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act, as well as the materials in the CPD concealed carry training bulletin related to revoked CCLs.¹²⁰

Although Sgt. Vivanco later demonstrated a degree of candor by revising his understanding of the applicable law when presented with relevant authority, his failure to provide adequate supervision at the time of the incident represents a departure from Department expectations regarding supervisory responsibility. This lack of active supervision permitted improper conduct to continue without correction.

In light of this evidence, COPA finds the allegation that Sgt. Vivanco failed to properly supervise his subordinate officers is **sustained** by a preponderance of the evidence, in violation of Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11.

VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION

a. Officer Jose Lopez

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History¹²¹

Officer Lopez has been employed by CPD since May 1, 2006. He has received 363 awards, the highlights of which include six Complimentary Letters, 16 Department Commendation Awards, three Honorable Mention Ribbon Awards, two Life Saving Awards, four Police Officer of the Month Awards, two Special Commendation Awards, one Superintendent's Award of Tactical Excellence, two Top Gun Arrest Awards, four Traffic Stop of the Month Awards, and five Unit Meritorious Performance Awards. He has three prior sustained complaints, which are summarized below:¹²²

- A 10 day suspension for prematurely deactivating his BWC and directing profanity and bias-based verbal abuse at a civilian during a traffic stop (2022-0005216);
- A Reprimand for failing to timely activate his BWC (2023-0002234); and

¹¹⁸ Att. 10 at 21:43:17 to 21:43:41, Sgt. Vivanco monitored the conversation between Officer Lopez and [REDACTED] wherein [REDACTED] explicitly denies permission to search the vehicle.

¹¹⁹ Att. 10 at 21:42:56 to 21:43:52.

¹²⁰ Att. 16, 430 ILCS 66/10, Firearm Concealed Carry Act; Att. 15.

¹²¹ Atts. 47 and 48.

¹²² Officer Lopez also received two SPARs for court appearance violations after this incident occurred. He received a Reprimand in both instances.

- A Reprimand for searching an apartment without justification (2024-0007025).

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA has found that Officer Lopez violated Rules 2, 3, and 6 when he conducted a pat down and vehicle searches without justification.

In aggravation, Officer Lopez violated [REDACTED] constitutional right against unlawful searches. COPA also notes Officer Lopez's disciplinary history, which includes a recent finding for an unjustified search and another for mistreating a civilian during a traffic stop. In addition, Officer Lopez had been employed by CPD for over 18 years at the time this incident occurred, so his misconduct cannot be attributed to a lack of training or experience.

In mitigation, COPA notes that the encounter with [REDACTED] was brief, lasting approximately seven minutes, and all parties involved remained relatively courteous with one another. Officer Lopez also has an extensive complimentary history, which is another factor COPA has considered in his favor.

In light of these aggravating mitigating factors, and based on the principles of progressive discipline, COPA recommends that Officer Lopez receive a **1 to 10 day suspension and retraining** on the Fourth Amendment, the Investigatory Stop System policy, and the Illinois' Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

b. Officer David Arauz

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History¹²³

Officer Arauz has been employed by CPD since June 25, 2018. He has received 147 awards, the highlights of which include four Department Commendation Awards, one Honorable Mention Ribbon Award, one Top Gun Arrest Award, and one Unit Meritorious Performance Award. He has one prior sustained complaint.¹²⁴

- A 1 day suspension for failing to provide a civilian with an Investigatory Stop Receipt (2020-0002866).

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA has found that Officer Arauz violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 when he searched [REDACTED] vehicle without justification and failed to timely activate his BWC.

In aggravation, Officer Arauz violated [REDACTED] constitutional right against unlawful searches and failed to comply with CPD policy by not activating his BWC in a timely manner. He

¹²³ Atts. 51 and 52.

¹²⁴ Officer Arauz received two SPARs after this incident took place; one for a court appearance violation, resulting in a Reprimand, and another for a BWC violation, resulting in No Disciplinary Action.

also has a prior sustained finding for misconduct (albeit minor) during an investigatory stop. In addition, Officer Arauz had been an officer for approximately six years at the time of this incident, so his misconduct cannot be attributed to a lack of training or experience.

In mitigation, COPA notes that Officer Arauz's BWC activation was late by approximately 20 seconds, and the missing portion was captured within the buffer period (without sound). While the BWC activation was technically late, it did not result in a significant impact to this investigation. In addition, Officer Arauz has an impressive complimentary history.

In light of these aggravating mitigating factors, and based on the principles of progressive discipline, COPA recommends that Officer Arauz receive a **1 to 10 day suspension** and **retraining** on the Fourth Amendment, the Illinois' Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and the Investigatory Stop System and BWC policies.

c. Sgt. Adrian Vivanco

i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History¹²⁵

Sgt. Vivanco has been employed by CPD since October 25, 2004. He has received 229 awards, the highlights of which include six Complimentary Letters, 21 Department Commendation Awards, two Honorable Mention Ribbon Awards, one Police Officer of the Month Award, one Special Service Award, one Traffic Stop of the Month Award, and two Unit Meritorious Performance Awards. He has no disciplinary history.¹²⁶

ii. Recommended Discipline

COPA has found that Sgt. Vivanco violated Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11 when he failed to properly supervise his subordinate officers.

In aggravation, COPA begins by noting that Sgt. Vivanco was responsible for the officers under his supervision, and in this case, those officers violated [REDACTED] constitutional rights as he stood by and watched. Sgt. Vivanco had also been employed by CPD for 20 years at the time of this incident, so his misconduct cannot be attributed to a lack of training or experience.

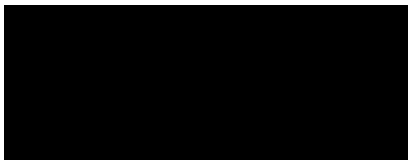
In mitigation, Sgt. Vivanco was forthcoming and cooperative during this investigation. He also has a lengthy complimentary history and no disciplinary history.

In light of these aggravating mitigating factors, COPA recommends that Sgt. Vivanco receive a **1 to 10 day suspension** and **retraining** on the Fourth Amendment, the Illinois' Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and the Investigatory Stop System and Supervisory Responsibilities policies.

¹²⁵ Atts. 49 and 50.

¹²⁶ Sgt. Vivanco received a SPAR for an Inventory Procedure violation after this incident occurred and received No Disciplinary Action.

Approved:



Jessica Ciacco
Director of Investigations

July 2, 2026

Date

Appendix A**Case Details**

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	December 31, 2024 / 9:23 pm / 6900 S. Western Ave., Chicago.
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	January 2, 2025 / 6:27 pm.
Involved Officer #1:	Sgt. Adrian Vivanco / Star #1769 / Employee ID# [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: October 25, 2004 / Unit 004 / Male / White Hispanic.
Involved Officer #2:	Officer David Arauz / Star #4101 / Employee ID# [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: June 25, 2018 / Unit 007/ male / White.
Involved Officer #3:	Officer Jose Lopez / Star #11943 / Employee ID# [REDACTED] / Date of Appointment: May 1, 2006 / Unit 008 / Male / White Hispanic.
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] / Male / Black.

Applicable Rules

- ☒ **Rule 2:** Any action or conduct that 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 10:** Inattention to duty.
- ☒ **Rule 11:** Incompetency or inefficiency in the performance of duty.

Applicable Policies and Laws

- Fourth Amendment, U.S. Constitution.
- 430 ILCS 66/10, Firearm Concealed Carry Act.¹²⁷
- G01-09, Supervisory Responsibilities (effective May 10, 2021, to June 30, 2025).¹²⁸
- S03-14, Body Worn Cameras (effective August 8, 2024, to February 27, 2026).¹²⁹
- S04-13-09, Investigatory Stop System (effective July 10, 2017, to February 3, 2026).¹³⁰
- ETB 14-01, Firearm Concealed Carry.¹³¹

¹²⁷ Att. 16.¹²⁸ Att. 53.¹²⁹ Att. 37.¹³⁰ Att. 54.¹³¹ Att. 15.

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.¹³² 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.”¹³³

¹³² 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).

¹³³ *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