

CPCA

Coalition for Police Contracts Accountability

Barriers to Identifying Police Misconduct

A Series on Police Accountability and Union Contracts by the Coalition for
Police Contracts Accountability

Introduction

The Problem

For decades, the Chicago Police department has had a “code of silence” that allows officers to hide misconduct. The Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Lodge 7 and the Illinois Policemen’s Benevolent and Protective Association (PBPA) union contracts with the City of Chicago effectively make this “code of silence” official policy, making it too hard to identify police misconduct and too easy for police officers to lie about it and hide it. Both the Department of Justice and the Police Accountability Task Force have raised serious concerns about provisions in the police contracts, and Mayor Rahm Emanuel has acknowledged that the "code of silence" is a barrier to reform of the police department. Until the harmful provisions in the police contracts are changed, police officers will continue to operate under a separate system of justice.

The Coalition

The Coalition for Police Contracts Accountability (CPCA) proposes critical changes to the police union contracts and mobilizes communities to demand that new contracts between the City of Chicago and police unions don’t stand in the way of holding officers accountable. We are composed of community, policy, and civil rights organizations taking action to ensure police accountability in the city of Chicago.

This Report

CPCA has proposed 14 critical reforms to Chicago’s police union contracts which, collectively, can have a significant impact in ending the code of silence and increasing police accountability.

This report is the first of five reports that the CPCA will publish presenting substantial evidence in support of each of our 14 recommendations. The focus of this report is on recommendations 1-4 which speak to provisions in the contracts that make it difficult to identify police misconduct.

Removing Barriers to Reporting Misconduct from Police Contracts

Much of the debate about police accountability focuses on how the system fails to adequately investigate and address civilian complaints of misconduct. Whether it is the way the Civilian Office for Police Accountability (COPA) conducts investigations, the rate at which COPA sustains allegations of misconduct, or how the Police Board too often fails to administer punishment, these issues can only come to light after an individual makes an allegation of misconduct, and that allegation is investigated.

Unfortunately, many instances of police misconduct are never investigated, either because they are not reported, or they are not reported in the “right” way. Chicago’s police union contracts include several provisions that discourage the public from reporting misconduct and place restrictions on what type of complaints can be investigated. Approximately half of all allegations of police misconduct are not investigated because of such restrictions.¹ CPCA argues that the City and unions must reform these provisions in order to make it easier for oversight agencies to identify and address police misconduct.

- The City’s contracts require all complaints about police misconduct to be accompanied by a signed affidavit, which is a written statement of facts that must be signed and sworn to be true by a complainant.²

The affidavit requirement greatly narrows which allegations of police misconduct are investigated—in fact, investigations are not initiated for half of misconduct complaints because they are tagged as having “no affidavit.”³ When investigations are not even initiated, the ability to identify misconduct is hampered.⁴ Many people are reluctant or even afraid to submit sworn statements within a system where they’ve faced abuse or have historically been treated unfairly. Furthermore, the threat of being prosecuted for perjury if one’s complaint is disbelieved scares police abuse victims away from bringing forward valid claims. Even in cases where complainants do feel comfortable providing an affidavit, the process can be so time-consuming that the resulting investigation is heavily delayed and

¹ Dep’t of Justice, Investigation of the Chicago Police Department 47, 50 (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/file/925846/download>.

² Fraternal Order of Police Chicago Lodge 7, Current Contract: July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2017 §6.1, Appendix L (2014), <http://www.chicagofop.org/contract/> [hereinafter *FOP Contract*];

City of Chicago, Policemen’s Benevolent & Protective Association of Illinois, Unit 156-Sergeants Collective Bargaining Agreements §6.10 (2013), https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dol/supp_info/city_of_chicago_collectivebargainingagreements.html [hereinafter *Sergeant Contract*];

City of Chicago, Policemen’s Benevolent & Protective Association of Illinois, Unit 156-Lieutenants Collective Bargaining Agreements §6.10 (2014), https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dol/supp_info/city_of_chicago_collectivebargainingagreements.html [hereinafter *Lieutenant Contract*];

City of Chicago, Policemen’s Benevolent & Protective Association of Illinois, Unit 156-Captains Collective Bargaining Agreements §6.10 (2014), https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dol/supp_info/city_of_chicago_collectivebargainingagreements.html [hereinafter *Captain Contract*].

³ Dep’t of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 50.

⁴ *Id.* at 51.

evidence becomes stale.⁵ Effectively, the affidavit requirement turns the already-extant code of silence into “official policy.”⁶

- The City’s contracts do not allow anonymous complaints to be investigated unless they are violations of the Illinois Criminal Code, the criminal code of another state, or a criminal violation of a federal statute.⁷
- When an officer is named in a complaint, the police contracts require investigators to give the complainant’s name to the officer before the officer is questioned.⁸

The civilian complaint process is the method by which law enforcement agencies accept, investigate, and adjudicate allegations of misconduct or incompetence on the part of police personnel.⁹ Unfortunately, many serious complaints that do not amount to criminal conduct, like the use of racially abusive language, are never be investigated unless the complainant gives their name. Requiring complainants to disclose their identities when lodging a complaint may have a chilling effect on misconduct reporting.¹⁰ Many complainants fear retaliation from police officers and do not want to give their name when they make a complaint. As consumers of police services, civilians have the right to be heard and to seek remedy when they believe that they have been aggrieved by acts ranging from discourteous treatment to criminal misconduct on the part of police personnel, regardless of their need or desire to remain anonymous.¹¹

- The City’s contracts contain provisions barring the police department management from promoting or otherwise recognizing officers who report misconduct by other officers.¹²

Officers have a *duty* to report misconduct that they are aware of, under both their oath of office and the rules of the Chicago Police Department (“CPD”). However, by disincentivizing whistleblowing, the contract implicitly endorses the “Code of Silence,” and permits officers who regularly abuse their powers to go unpunished, while the public is left to absorb the high costs associated with that misconduct. By prohibiting management from recognizing officers who report misconduct, the contract sends a powerful message to both supervisors and line officers that misconduct will be tolerated, while reports of misconduct will not.

⁵ *Id.* at 73.

⁶ Police Accountability Task Force, *Recommendations for Reform: Restoring Trust Between the Chicago Police and the Communities They Serve 14* (2016), https://chicagopatf.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/PATF_Final_Report_4_13_16-1.pdf.

⁷ *FOP Contract, Sergeant Contract, Lieutenant Contract, Captain Contract*, *supra* note 2.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ International Association of Chiefs of Police Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *Listening Session on Policy and Oversight: Testimony of the International Association of Chiefs of Police 82* (2015), <http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/documents/pdfs/IACPTestimonyListeningSessionPolicyandOversight.pdf>.

¹⁰ Dep’t of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 52.

¹¹ International Association of Chiefs of Police Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *supra* note 9.

¹² *FOP Contract, Sergeant Contract, Lieutenant Contract, Captain Contract*, *supra* note 2.

CPCA Recommendations	Contract Provisions
<p><i>Recommendation 1</i></p> <p>Remove the requirement that all complaints about police conduct must be supported by an affidavit in order to be investigated.</p>	<p>No Officer will be required to answer any allegation of misconduct unless it is supported by an appropriate affidavit...</p> <p><i>Contract with the Fraternal Order Of Police, Effective July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2017 §6.1, Appendix L</i></p> <p>If an affidavit is not executed by the Independent Police Review Authority or the Internal Affairs Division, the matter shall not be used by the Department with respect to any aspect of the [Sergeant's] [Lieutenant's][Captain's] employment.</p> <p><i>Contracts with the Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association Of Illinois, Effective July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2016 §6.10</i></p>
<p><i>Recommendation 2</i></p> <p>Allow for the filing and investigation of anonymous complaints.</p>	<p>No anonymous complaint made against an Officer shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation unless the allegation is a violation of the Illinois Criminal Code, the criminal code of another state of the United States or a criminal violation of a federal statute.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Fraternal Order Of Police §6.1(D), Appendix L</i></p> <p>No anonymous complaint made against a [Sergeant][Lieutenant] shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation, unless the allegation is a violation of the Illinois Criminal Code, the criminal code of another state of the United States or a criminal violation of a federal statute.</p> <p><i>Contracts with the Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association Of Illinois §6.1(E)</i></p> <p>No anonymous complaint made against a Captain shall be made the subject of a Complaint Register investigation, unless the allegation is of a criminal nature.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association Of Illinois §6.1(E)</i></p>
<p><i>Recommendation 3</i></p> <p>Prevent disclosure of a complainant's name prior to the interrogation of an accused officer.</p>	<p>Immediately prior to the interrogation of an Officer under investigation, he or she shall be informed in writing of the nature of the complaint and the names of all complainants.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Fraternal Order Of Police §6.1(E), Appendix L</i></p> <p>Immediately prior to the interrogation of a [Sergeant][Lieutenant][Captain] under investigation, the [Sergeant][Lieutenant][Captain] shall be informed, in writing, of the nature of the complaint, the names of all complainants and the specific date, time and, if relevant, location of the incident.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association Of Illinois §6.1(G)</i></p>

<p><i>Recommendation 4</i></p> <p>Remove a provision barring management from promoting or otherwise recognizing officers for reporting misconduct by other officers.</p>	<p>An Officer under interrogation shall not be ... promised a reward as an inducement to provide information relating to the incident under investigation or for exercising any rights contained herein.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Fraternal Order Of Police §6.1(G), Appendix L</i></p> <p>A [Sergeant][Lieutenant][Captain] under interrogation shall not be ... promised a reward as an inducement to provide information relating to the incident under investigation or for exercising any rights contained herein.</p> <p><i>Contract with the Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association Of Illinois § 6.1(I)</i></p>
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The Case for Removing Barriers to Reporting Misconduct

I. Best Practices in Policing Call for Police Departments to Make the Complaint Process More Accessible by Allowing for and Preserving Anonymity

In 2017, the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) published a report documenting its investigation and findings regarding the Chicago Police Department (“CPD”). The report states that the prohibition against investigating anonymous complaints should be modified, because it “impedes the ability to investigate and identify legitimate instances of misconduct.”¹³ In making this recommendation the DOJ built upon precedent it established in other jurisdictions. After investigating the Ferguson Police Department following the death of Michael Brown, for example, the DOJ similarly recommended that the department change its procedures and practices in order to allow for anonymous or online complaints about police conduct, because it would be easier and less intimidating for civilians.¹⁴ Several other police departments are currently required to investigate anonymous complaints under consent decrees and memorandums of agreement with the DOJ, including police departments in New Orleans,¹⁵ Los Angeles,¹⁶ Washington D.C.,¹⁷ and the New Jersey State Police.¹⁸

In addition to the DOJ, numerous organizations, including other law enforcement organizations, recommend that police departments allow for the anonymous reporting of complaints against police officers. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (“CALEA”) was created in 1979 as a law enforcement credentialing authority.¹⁹ The purpose of CALEA’s Accreditation Programs is to improve the delivery of public safety services. This is accomplished primarily by maintaining a body of standards, developed by public safety practitioners, covering a wide range of

¹³ Dep’t of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 51-52 (CPD’s and IPRA’s failure to investigate anonymous complaints, pursuant to the City’s collective bargaining agreement with officers, further impedes the ability to investigate and identify legitimate instances of misconduct. As noted above, given the code of silence within CPD and a potential fear of retaliation, there are valid reasons a complainant may seek to report police misconduct anonymously, particularly if the complainant is a fellow officer.”).

¹⁴ Dep’t of Justice, Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department 96 (2015), <https://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=95274>.

¹⁵ Consent Decree at 97, United States v. City of New Orleans (No. 2:12-cv-01924, E.D. La., July 24, 2012), *available at* <https://www.nola.gov/getattachment/NOPD/About-Us/NOPD-Consent-Decree/NOPD-Consent-Decree-7-24-12.pdf> (“NOPD agrees to accept all misconduct complaints, including anonymous and third party complaints, for review and investigation.”).

¹⁶ Consent Decree at 28-33, United States v. City of Los Angeles, CA (No. CV0011769 GAF JWJX, C.D. Cal., Feb. 16, 2001), *available at* http://assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/final_consent_decree.pdf (“The department shall continue to provide for the receipt of complaints as follows . . . anonymous complaints.”) (“Withdrawal of a complaint, unavailability of a complainant to make a statement, or the fact that the complaint was filed anonymously or by a person other than the victim of the misconduct, shall not be a basis for adjudicating a complaint without further attempt at investigation.”).

¹⁷ Dep’t of Justice, Memorandum of Agreement Between the United States Department of Justice and the District of Columbia ¶192 (2001), <https://perma.cc/PXE8-BUEF> (“MPD shall accept and investigate anonymous complaints and complaints.”).

¹⁸ Joint Application for Entry of Consent Decree at ¶161, United States v. New Jersey (No. 99-5970, D.N.J., Dec. 30, 1999), *available at* <http://www.nj.gov/lps/jointapp.htm> (“The State Police shall accept and investigate anonymous complaints and complaints filed by civilians other than the alleged victim of misconduct.”).

¹⁹ *About Us: The Commission*, The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., <http://www.calea.org/content/commission>, last visited Apr. 11, 2018.

up-to-date public safety initiatives, in addition to other measures.²⁰ CALEA standards call for police departments to allow for anonymous complaints.²¹ Specifically, CALEA Accreditation Standard No. 52.1.1 states that a written directive must require that all complaints against a police department or its employees be investigated, including anonymous complaints.²²

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (“IACP”), founded in 1893, is a professional association that aims to positively affect the goals of law enforcement by encouraging adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct.²³ The IACP’s goals are to advance the science and art of police services by developing, disseminating, and promoting improved administrative, technical and operational practices in police work.²⁴ The IACP periodically releases a model policy that outlines how employee misconduct complaints and investigations should be handled.²⁵ In 2007, the association released a model policy stating that there should be little or no restriction on the means of receiving a complaint, and that anonymous complaints should be accepted and reviewed.²⁶

Additionally, the Mayor’s Police Accountability Task Force stated that anonymous complaints should be allowed in order to encourage reporting by those who fear retaliation, including whistleblowers.²⁷ Allowing for anonymous complaints could help civilians and officers who know about misconduct come forward because they would not have to fear their name being disclosed or face possible retaliation.

It is clear, police accountability and reform experts across the country believe that the complaint process should be made more accessible to civilians by allowing the investigation of anonymous complaints. Police contracts that require affidavits and disallow the reporting of anonymous complaints force what is increasingly becoming a backward practice onto the Department.

II. CPD Contract Provisions Dissuade Victims from Reporting Misconduct

Unless a complaint against a police officer amounts to a criminal allegation, complainants are expected to swear to the truth of their accusation in a written affidavit and have their identities disclosed to the accused officer. Proponents of these requirements argue that they are necessary to prevent investigative agencies and police officers from being overburdened by false accusations.²⁸

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Dep’t of Justice, Building Trust Between the Police and the Citizens They Serve 67 (2010), <http://www.theiacp.org/portals/0/pdfs/BuildingTrust.pdf> (“To ensure the integrity of its operations and personnel, agencies should investigate all allegations of misconduct, regardless of their source. Anonymous complaints can be difficult to investigate; however, the agency should carefully review each complaint for validation before disregarding it for lack of a credible complainant.”).

²² *Id.*

²³ *History*, International Association of Chiefs of Police, <http://www.theiacp.org/History>, last visited Apr. 11, 2018.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ International Association of Chiefs of Police National Law Enforcement Policy Center, *Investigation of Employee Misconduct Model Policy 12* (1990) [hereinafter *Investigation of Employee Misconduct Model Policy*].

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Police Accountability Task Force, *supra* note 6, at 74.

²⁸ See, e.g., Eleanore Catolico, *One Change Police Can Make to Show They’re Serious About Reform*, The Chicago Reporter, May 3, 2016, <http://www.chicagoreporter.com/one-change-police-can-make-to-show-theyre-serious-about-reform/>.

However, there are many reasons why someone with a justified complaint may not wish to sign their name to an affidavit, nor have their identities disclosed.

According to the DOJ's research in Chicago, many people do not want to make a complaint if the officer will learn the complainant's name while the investigation is pending, out of fear that the officer will intimidate or retaliate against them.²⁹ Civilians often believe that filing a complaint against an officer will make them a target of both the police department and the officer against whom the complaint was lodged. According to IACP, "[v]isions of daily parking tickets, citations for minor or nonexistent infractions, and officer failure to respond to a genuine emergency because the citizen was responsible for punishment of another police officer may scare the citizen into requiring anonymity or not registering a complaint at all."³⁰

Sadly, such visions are a reality in Chicago. The 2017 DOJ report describes instances where officers retaliated against civilians who witnessed misconduct.³¹ For example, the report states that some CPD officers escalated encounters unnecessarily and exercised retaliatory force against people who objected and claimed that they were unlawfully stopped.³² The DOJ report also documented numerous incidents where CPD used retaliatory force against citizens, including children, when they were displeased with a situation. One such incident involved an officer repeatedly punching a handcuffed man,³³ and another described how officers retaliated by killing people's dogs.³⁴

In 2013, Chicago Police Sergeant Ronald Watts plead guilty to theft of government funds after he was caught in a sting operation taking protection money from drug dealers and pinning false claims on those who would not pay.³⁵ During the undercover investigation, officers learned that many people believed Watts was responsible for the deaths of two drug dealers who he believed were going to provide incriminating information about him the FBI.³⁶ After paying off Watts numerous times, one dealer, Karmane Fears, threatened to give Watts up to the feds and was shot a few days later.³⁷ Wilbert Moore, another drug dealer who previously made several payoffs to Watts, was also shot a few days after telling Watts he was going to the feds.³⁸ Everyone who CPD talked to on the street believed these shootings were the work of Watts who feared being outed to the FBI.

Other Chicagoans have even filed lawsuits based on the retaliatory discrimination they've faced by CPD. In 2002, Nilda Gomez filed a civil rights lawsuit against the City of Chicago and several police

²⁹ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 50.

³⁰ Investigation of Employee Misconduct Model Policy, *supra* note 25, at 13.

³¹ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 79.

³² Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 33-34.

³³ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 34-37.

³⁴ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 28, FN 4.

³⁵ Jamie Kalven, *Watch Your Back: Chicago Police Bosses Targeted Cops Who Exposed Corruption*, The Intercept (Oct. 6, 2016, 8:01 a.m.), <https://theintercept.com/2016/10/06/chicago-police-bosses-targeted-cops-who-exposed-corruption/> [hereinafter *Watch Your Back*].

³⁶ Jamie Kalven, *Operation Smoke and Mirrors: In the Chicago Police Department, If the Bosses Say It Didn't Happen, It Didn't Happen*, The Intercept (Oct. 6, 2016, 8:01 a.m.), <https://theintercept.com/2016/10/06/in-the-chicago-police-department-if-the-bosses-say-it-didnt-happen-it-didnt-happen/> [hereinafter *Operation Smoke and Mirrors*].

³⁷ Jamie Kalven, *Operation Brass Tax: Corrupt Chicago Police Were Taxing Drug Dealers and Targeting Their Rivals*, The Intercept (Oct. 6, 2016, 8:01 a.m.), <https://theintercept.com/2016/10/06/corrupt-chicago-police-were-taxing-drug-dealers-and-targeting-their-rivals/>.

³⁸ *Operation Smoke and Mirrors*, *supra* note 36.

officers alleging that she was retaliated against by CPD for filing a different lawsuit for misconduct against the CPD. Gomez alleged that after filing the initial lawsuit, she was arrested for domestic battery.³⁹ After her arrest, Gomez said that one of the officers named in her first lawsuit, Riccio, directed the officers who arrested her to charge her with two felony counts of battery of police officers and say that Gomez had battered them during her arrest. According to Gomez, because of the false felony charges, she was held in custody far longer than she would have been detained pursuant to the initial charges, and was unlawfully subjected to several personal body searches, including a cavity search, at the direction of Riccio. Gomez also stated that Riccio verbally harassed and degraded her at the station, all because of her initial lawsuit against Riccio and CPD. The City refused to admit fault, but the case was settled for \$75,000 in 2007.⁴⁰

In a community where many people believe an officer can get away with shooting two men who threatened to come clean about the officer's actions, and in light of the fact that CPD is documented as having repeatedly retaliated against citizens, it is understandable that many people who encounter CPD and want to file a complaint do not want the accused officer to learn of their identity via affidavit or otherwise.

Beyond fear of retaliation, there are many other reasons why civilians may not want to provide their name when filing a complaint against a police officer. For example, the IACP found that elderly civilians who have witnessed misconduct may be unable to participate in the complaint process due to illness or infirmity.⁴¹ In general, writing and signing an affidavit is a time-consuming process that can require taking time off work⁴²—time not everyone can afford. This issue is most keenly felt by people in poor, predominantly minority neighborhoods—precisely the areas where CPD most needs to rebuild trust.⁴³

Notably, signing an affidavit means that if your statement is believed to be false, you can be charged with perjury and potentially face jail time.⁴⁴ The possibility that a disbelieved sworn affidavit may result in a perjury charge or jail time ends up severely discouraging many complaints from coming forward with legitimate complaints, especially persons who are already wary of engaging with the police beyond what is necessary due to a lack of trust in the police or in institutional power generally.⁴⁵ Other civilians may fear that their criminal histories or reputations will lead officers to automatically disregard or disbelieve their complaints. If you already believe the justice system treats you unfairly, then you might also think that signing an affidavit puts you at risk of going to jail even if you tell the truth.

Part of the affidavit process involves explicitly telling the would-be complainant that they run the risk of perjuring themselves.⁴⁶ Civil plaintiffs and criminal defendants will therefore, justifiably, want

³⁹ Complaint at 3, *Gomez v. Riccio*, No. 02-C-5911, 2006 WL 1030196, at *1 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 12, 2006).

⁴⁰ Release and Settlement Agreement at 1-2, *Gomez v. Riccio*, No. 02-C-5911 (N.D. Ill. June 4, 2007), ECF No. 151.

⁴¹ Investigation of Employee Misconduct Model Policy, *supra* note 25, at 13.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.* at 1.

⁴⁴ Coalition for Police Contracts Accountability, Recommendations for the City of Chicago & Law Enforcement Union Contracts 2 (2016), <https://www.cpcachicago.org/the-recommendations/> (follow the “READ THE FULL DESCRIPTIONS” hyperlink).

⁴⁵ Dep’t of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 51 (2017).

⁴⁶ Kyle Rozema & Max M. Schanzenbach, *Good Cop, Bad Cop: An Analysis of Chicago Civilian Allegations of Police Misconduct*, Social Science Research Network 8 (2016), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2866696.

to avoid making verified statements when they have litigation pending.⁴⁷ Because of the affidavit requirement and the provision that allows officers to learn the name of complainants, criminal defendants must effectively give up their right to remain silent in order to file a complaint against an officer.⁴⁸ As a result, defendants are often advised by their attorneys to *not* file complaints while their cases are pending.⁴⁹ Complaints may interfere with defendants' cases, because they will be required to discuss the facts of the incident with the police department outside the bounds of litigation, and may need to do so without proper legal representation.⁵⁰ Complaints by criminal defendants, in particular, might also incentivize the police department to retaliate by preparing cases more thoroughly in order to obtain a conviction against the complainant.⁵¹ Under these circumstances, the ability to file complaints anonymously could help defendants report police misconduct in a way that doesn't jeopardize their civil or criminal case.

The absence of a signed affidavit, or the fact that a complaint is filed anonymously, should not preclude an earnest misconduct investigation. There can be fair and thorough investigations of officers even without a sworn statement or knowing the complainant's name. For example, all CPD beat officers are currently equipped with body cameras to record public interactions and encounters.⁵² Body camera footage, surveillance videos, and GPS data can be used to corroborate or challenge the account of an anonymous tipster. Other willing witness statements or interviews might also prove useful. Ultimately, if an investigation uncovers sufficient evidence of misconduct, the fact that the investigation was triggered by an anonymous complaint should not make a difference.

III. Officers who report misconduct fear retaliation and should be protected

Anonymous complaints are not only useful tools for civilians who fear retaliation if they report officer misconduct; they are also particularly useful for other officers who fear retaliation if they report a fellow officer. According to the 2017 DOJ report, a complainant may seek to report police misconduct anonymously, particularly if the complainant is a fellow officer, because of the code of silence within the department and a potential fear of retaliation.⁵³ Two recent lawsuits brought by CPD officers demonstrate this phenomenon.

First, in 2016, Jaeho Jung, a Chicago police officer, filed a complaint against the City of Chicago and several CPD officers and sergeants after he was retaliated against for reporting another officer's misconduct.⁵⁴ Jung reported to supervisors that another officer was generating false reports, generating radio traffic communications without a plausible legal basis, and running license plates of innocent civilians.⁵⁵ Jung also reported that a different officer refused to use her weapon when required to do so to protect fellow officers and failed to fill out obligatory paperwork after

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 11.

⁴⁸ *Ways to Complain About Police Brutality and Police Misconduct*, Law Offices of Howard Friedman, PC, <http://www.civil-rights-law.com/how-to-complain-about-police-m/> (last visited Apr. 11, 2018).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Randi Belisomo & Mike Lowe, *Every Chicago patrol officer now equipped with body camera*, WGN Chicago, Dec. 11, 2017, <http://wgntv.com/2017/12/10/chicago-police-body-cam-rollout-complete/>.

⁵³ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 51.

⁵⁴ Complaint at 1-5, *Jung v. Elizondo*, (No. 2016-L-010054, Cir. Ct. of Cook Cnty., Ill., Oct. 11, 2016), *available at* <https://www.themaven.net/pinacnews/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/JAEHO-JUNG-Plaintiff-v-SERGEANT-ELIZONDO.pdf>.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 2.

performing arrests and other police work.⁵⁶ After reporting these activities, Jung was told that he had a “brick” over him, meaning he was tarnished in the eyes of superior officers and would be a target for retaliation.⁵⁷ Subsequently, Jung was forced to reduce his furlough, threatened with arrest, called a “chink,” removed from his tactical team, subjected to ridicule, and given write-ups for falsified work infractions.⁵⁸ At the time of these actions Jung had worked for the City of Chicago for ten years and had never been disciplined.⁵⁹ His lawsuit is still pending in Cook County.

Second, in 2013, Ronald Watts, a former Sargent, pled guilty to federal corruption charges after he was caught shaking down drug dealers for protection money and pinning false cases on those who would not pay.⁶⁰ Two officers, Shannon Spalding and Daniel Echeverria, initially reported this conduct to their supervisors, but when they did not address the problem, the officers subsequently worked undercover with the FBI.⁶¹ Their undercover work resulted in federal charges against Watts and another officer, who were convicted and sent to prison.⁶² Instead of praise for unraveling the corruption, the officers were met with severe retaliation.⁶³

High ranking officers, who were supposed to protect Spalding and Echeverria, instead outed them and the operation they were working on, and ordered officers under their command to retaliate against them for violating the code of silence. Spalding and Echeverria were also reassigned to other departments where they were not given meaningful work, and their supervisors told others to shun them.⁶⁴ Officers and supervisors repeatedly told them they should have expected such treatment for outing a fellow officer.⁶⁵ After relentless retaliatory measures, the officers eventually filed a federal whistleblower lawsuit alleging that “they were labeled as ‘rats’ by superiors, given less-desirable jobs and told that fellow police officers wouldn't back them up on the street.”⁶⁶ In November 2016, the City settled the lawsuits for \$2 million.⁶⁷

According to Spalding, “[t]he code of silence is only silent to the outside world... For cops, it’s a constant ringing in your ears from the day you enter the academy to the day you retire.”⁶⁸

Anonymous complaints gives officers working under the code of silence an ability to report misconduct without becoming targets of the same type of treatment experienced by Jung, Spalding, and Echeverria. In addition, changing the environment that allows a code of silence will require strong signals from the Police Department that ethical, professional conduct, and accountability are

⁵⁶ *Id.* at 3.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 2, 4.

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 5.

⁶⁰ Jason Meisner & Annie Sweeney, *Case Spotlights Code of Silence Among Chicago Police*, Chicago Tribune (Dec. 17, 2015, 7:15 a.m.) <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-chicago-police-code-of-silence-conviction-met-20151216-story.html>.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ Jamie Kalven, *Code of Silence*, The Intercept (Oct. 6, 2016, 8:01 a.m.) <https://theintercept.com/series/code-of-silence/>.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ John Byrne, *\$2M Settlement in Whistleblower Case that Allowed Mayor to Skip Testimony*, Chicago Tribune, Nov. 1, 2016, 5:00 a.m.) <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/politics/ct-emanuel-whistleblower-police-settlement-met-20161031-story.html>.

⁶⁸ *Watch Your Back*, *supra* note 35.

valued. Lifting the ban on rewarding officers who report misconduct will allow more officers to come forward and break the code of silence while giving supervisors a way to support and protect those who do come forward.

IV. Anonymous Reporting of Complaints is a Standard Practice in Other Cities and Other Industries

Many large police departments follow DOJ recommendations and accept anonymous complaints. Cities that investigate anonymous complaints include: Seattle,⁶⁹ Pittsburgh,⁷⁰ Atlanta,⁷¹ Tulsa,⁷² Las Vegas,⁷³ San Francisco,⁷⁴ Baltimore,⁷⁵ Salt Lake City,⁷⁶ Nashville,⁷⁷ and Syracuse.⁷⁸ Additionally,

⁶⁹ *File a Complaint About the Seattle Police*, Seattle.gov, <http://www.seattle.gov/opa/file-a-complaint-about-the-seattle-police> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“Complaints can be filed anonymously. The OPA strongly recommends providing contact information because it allows follow-up for additional information that might be crucial to the investigation.”).

⁷⁰ *Filing a Complaint*, Pittsburghpa.gov, <http://pittsburghpa.gov/omi/filing> (last visited April 25, 2018) (“Complaints may be anonymous or made by a third party (i.e., someone who witnessed an incident but was not directly involved in it). If a complaint is made anonymously or by a third party, enough information must be provided so that the incident can be corroborated.”).

⁷¹ *File a Complaint*, acrbgov.org, <http://acrbgov.org/file-a-complaint/> (last visited June 20, 2017) (“By law, the following are the only types of complaints the ACRB is authorized to review: (1) abusive language; (2) false arrest; (3) false imprisonment; (4) harassment; (5) use of excessive force; (6) serious bodily injury; or (7) death which is alleged to be the result of the actions of a sworn employee of the APD or ADC; (8) a wide range of discrimination; (9) discriminatory references; (10) abuse of authority; (11) an officer's conduct; (12) retaliation; (13) failure to provide identification; (14) anonymous complaints; (15) violation of APD Standard Operating Procedures (APD SOPs).”)

⁷² *Internal Affairs*, Tulsapolice.org, <https://www.tulsapolice.org/content/internalaffairs.aspx> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“The department investigates all complaints against Tulsa Police employees, including anonymous complaints.”).

⁷³ *Complaints*, lvmpd.com, <https://www.lvmpd.com/en-us/Pages/InternalAffairs-Complaints.aspx> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“While the LVMPD will accept any complaint, please be aware that anonymous complaints can sometimes be difficult to investigate as an investigator may need additional information and the complainant may be the only source available. For this reason, please consider providing contact information when submitting your complaint.”).

⁷⁴ *Complaint Process*, sfgov.org, <http://sfgov.org/occ/complaint-process> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“The Office of Citizen Complaints does receive anonymous complaints. Anonymous complaints will be treated with the same importance as any other complaint; however, the Police Commission has determined that anonymous complaints cannot be sustained without additional evidence.”).

⁷⁵ *Compliments and Complaints about BCoPD Personnel*, Baltimorecountymd.gov, <http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/police/complaints.html> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“You can file a complaint anonymously. Be aware, however, that anonymous complaints often are difficult to investigate as investigators typically find a conflict between protecting the identity of a complainant, and reaching out to and gathering information from other sources.”).

⁷⁶ *Police Civilian Review Board – FAQ*, SLCGOV.com, <http://www.slcgov.com/civilianreview/police-civilian-review-board-faq> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“Anonymous complaints may be accepted if the individual making the complaint professes firsthand knowledge of the alleged police misconduct, and the complainant gives a reason for refusing to identify himself/herself that is deemed credible by the Investigator.”).

⁷⁷ *Complaints Against Police Officers or Civilian Employees of the Metropolitan Police Department*, Nashville.gov, <http://www.nashville.gov/Police-Department/Chief-of-Police/Professional-Standards-Division/How-to-Make-a-Complaint.aspx> (last visited June 20, 2017) (“Complaints may also be made anonymously, if enough details regarding the incident are provided.”).

⁷⁸ *Syracuse Police Department Complaint Form*, syracusepolice.org, <http://www.syracusepolice.org/complaints.asp> (last visited June 19, 2017) (“If you simply want the Syracuse Police Department to know about your concerns, but do not wish to participate in the formal complaint process, you may file an anonymous complaint”).

several state police departments including the Indiana State Police⁷⁹ and the Ohio State Highway Patrol⁸⁰ allow for anonymous reporting. When someone submits an anonymous complaint, there obviously is not a name to provide to officers, yet these cities still make efforts to investigate the complaints and inform officers of what information they are able to uncover. The fact that the investigation was triggered by an anonymous complaint should not prevent cities from taking all reasonable steps to corroborate or disprove the allegations through other means.

Various government offices and departments within the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois rely on anonymous reporting, because they understand that civilians often report more information if they feel protected. For example, the City's Office of Inspector General ("OIG") receives anonymous complaints through a variety of methods.⁸¹ Members of the public can anonymously report fraud or corruption by city employees by filling out an online form, sending an email, calling a toll-free number, mailing a letter, or faxing a complaint.⁸² The City's Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection similarly allows for anonymous online complaints of business licensing.⁸³ Additionally, the City's Department of Buildings allows for anonymous online reporting of suspected building code violations.⁸⁴

In addition to several City departments and offices, the State of Illinois also relies on anonymous reporting. The state's Office of Executive Inspector General allows for anonymous complaints filed via an online form, fax, telephone, and mail.⁸⁵ The Illinois Department of Child and Family Services also accepts anonymous reports.⁸⁶ Members of the public can call a 24-hour hotline and anonymously report suspected child abuse or neglect.⁸⁷ Similarly, the Illinois Department on Aging accepts anonymous reports from members of the public about suspected abuse, financial exploitation or neglect through several hotlines.⁸⁸ The University of Illinois System's Ethics and Compliance Office allows for anonymous complaints of fraud, abuse, mismanagement misconduct,

⁷⁹ *Indiana State Police*, In.gov, <http://www.in.gov/isp/3240.htm> (last visited June 20, 2017) ("The Indiana State Police Department accepts complaints in person, by U.S. Mail, by telephone, fax, e-mail, or anonymously from any person who alleges misconduct by a department employee. The complaint should be made by the person involved, his or her attorney or, in the case of a juvenile, a parent or guardian.").

⁸⁰ *Allegation of Ohio State Highway Patrol Employee Misconduct*, statepatrol.ohio.gov, <http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/doc/hp24b.pdf> (last visited June 20, 2017) ("The Ohio State Highway Patrol has a well-defined procedure for investigating citizen complaints whether through identified or anonymous sources.").

⁸¹ *OIG Rules and Regulations*, chicagoinpectorgeneral.org, <http://chicagoinpectorgeneral.org/about-the-office/igo-investigation-faqs/> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸² *Report Fraud or Corruption*, chicagoinpectorgeneral.org, <http://chicagoinpectorgeneral.org/get-involved/fight-waste-fraud-and-abuse/report-fraud-or-corruption/> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸³ *Consumer Complaint Online*, cityofchicago.org, https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bacp/provdrs/pros_adj/svcs/file_a_citizen_complaintonline.html (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸⁴ *Submit Building Code Request*, cityofchicago.org, http://311request.cityofchicago.org/reports/new?service_id=4fd3bd72e750846c530000cd (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸⁵ *Complaint Process*, illinois.gov, <https://www.illinois.gov/oeig/complaints/Pages/process.aspx> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸⁶ *Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect*, illinois.gov, <https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/safekids/reporting/Pages/index.aspx> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Report Abuse*, illinois.gov, https://www.illinois.gov/aging/ProtectionAdvocacy/Pages/abuse_reporting.aspx (last visited April 18, 2018).

waste, or other wrongdoing via telephone.⁸⁹ The Illinois Board of Higher Education also allows for anonymous complaints from students, faculty, staff, and others via an online form.⁹⁰

In the private sector, all publicly traded companies in the U.S. are required by federal law to create reporting systems that allow for the confidential, anonymous reporting by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.⁹¹ An article entitled “Elements of an Effective Whistleblower Hotline” describes how *all* companies should establish hotlines that allow people to report fraud.⁹² The report recommends that employees be able to make whistleblower tips anonymously, because “[a]nonymous and confidential reporting mechanisms help foster a climate whereby company employees are more likely to report or seek guidance regarding potential or actual wrongdoing without fear of retaliation.”⁹³

A consensus is growing among various departments and offices within the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois, as well as the private sector, that anonymous reporting is the most effective way to encourage civilians to report misconduct and preserve privacy. The CPD should follow these departments and offices, and allow for anonymous complaints. If it does not, the department will be an outlier among the government departments and offices that have progressed, and now use anonymous reporting systems.

The CPD already uses multiple anonymous reporting systems which encourage civilians to submit anonymous tips about suspicious activity. For example, the CPD allows civilians to submit anonymous tips about the suspicious activity of fellow civilians using an online system called TipSubmit.⁹⁴ The system allows an anonymous individual to describe the suspicious activity, the location of the activity, and to upload photos or videos.⁹⁵ The tip is sent directly CPD’s Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC).⁹⁶ The tips are analyzed by CPIC and then forwarded to the appropriate police unit for direct action.⁹⁷ Similarly, the CPD uses the TXT2TIP system, which allows civilians to send information about suspicious activity via text message.⁹⁸ The department created the program so civilians can anonymously and safely help rid their communities of crime.⁹⁹ The CPD’s Organized Crime Division also accepts anonymous tips about suspected drug trafficking through an online form.¹⁰⁰

⁸⁹ *Making a Complaint*, uillinois.edu, https://www.ethics.uillinois.edu/ethics_line/making_reports

⁹⁰ *Institutional Complaint System*, ibhe.org, <http://complaints.ibhe.org/register.aspx> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁹¹ Bill Libit et al., *Elements of an Effective Whistleblower Hotline*, Harvard Law School Forum on Corp. Governance and Fin. Regulation, Oct. 25, 2014, available at <https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2014/10/25/elements-of-an-effective-whistleblower-hotline/>.

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *TipSubmit*, Chicago Police Department, <https://new.tipsubmit.com/#/submit-tip/ChicagoPD> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ *Id.*

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Help Fight Crime Anonymously*, chicagopolice.org, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/community/crime-prevention/txt2tip/> (last visited April 18, 2018).

⁹⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ *Help Chicago Police Fight Drug Trafficking*, cityofchicago.org, <https://webapps1.cityofchicago.org/eforms/org/cityofchicago/drugTrafficking/index.jsp> (last visited April 18, 2018).

The CPD recognizes the value of anonymous reporting, because it encourages civilians to anonymously report suspicious activity and relies on those reports to stop and prevent crime. The value of anonymous reporting does not diminish simply because a civilian is reporting misconduct by an officer rather than by a fellow civilian. The Chicago police contracts should therefore allow for the anonymous reporting of officer misconduct.

V. There are significant costs resulting from policies that prevent oversight agencies from identifying misconduct

Failing to adequately identify misconduct comes at significant cost to CPD, the City of Chicago, and taxpayers. The affidavit requirement, prohibition of anonymous complaints, disclosure of complainants' names, and ban on rewards for whistleblowers can all result in legitimate misconduct complaints never being filed or investigated. Consequently, problem officers who could pose a threat to public safety are never identified or disciplined and can keep abusing their authority with impunity, further eroding the already broken trust between law enforcement and civilians in many communities across Chicago. This lack of trust comes at a significant cost to the legitimacy of the police department and its ability to effectively combat crime in many of Chicago's neighborhoods.

The affidavit requirement, in particular, creates a barrier to investigating complaints even when someone files a lawsuit against the City regarding an officer's behavior. Per the DOJ, in most lawsuits against CPD that resulted in the department paying out to the plaintiff, the original complaint had been closed by IPRA for lack of an affidavit.¹⁰¹ From a risk-management standpoint, this means that officers whose behavior leads to a settlement or a jury verdict against the City never face discipline, or evaluation for more training, leaving the City open to more potential risk in the future. No private industry would allow such a system to continue.

For example, the City of Chicago paid \$100,000 because officers used excessive use of force against a Chicago resident on May 18, 2013. Because no formal complaint was filed, the City did not conduct an investigation of the officers involved for discipline or re-training.

Rashan, a bearded Muslim and son of Iraqi immigrants, was driving his car when Officers Gordon, Hardy, Buford and Pozulp, who were in unmarked police cars, pulled him over and approached his car with their guns drawn. Officer Buford reached through the sunroof of Rashan's car and pulled him up. Other officers dragged Rashan out, threw him to the pavement, beat him, searched his car and strip-searched him. Police found no drugs, but they took Rashan to a police station, where Officer Bozek threatened to tase him if he did not submit to a body-cavity search. After the second search failed to turn up drugs, Bozek told Rashan that he "shouldn't be in this country anyway" and ought to return to where he came from. Police filed false reports claiming that narcotics were found in Rashan's car, and he was charged with possession of a controlled substance. The charges were later dropped. When he was released from Cook County Jail, Rashan was treated at a hospital for anal fissures and injuries to other parts of his body.¹⁰²

In another case, Chicago taxpayers paid \$100,000 because officers allegedly made multiple unjustified arrests and threats of intimidation in 2012. Again, because there was no affidavit, there was no investigation by the City for the purpose of discipline or more training.

¹⁰¹ Dep't of Justice, *supra* note 1, at 51.

¹⁰² See App. A (CPD Misconduct Settlements Not Investigated by IPRA Due to Lack of Affidavit) at 16.

Moore was wrongly arrested twice in the Humboldt Park neighborhood. The first arrest happened in September 2012 as Moore was walking to a corner store and saw several men running ahead of him. Minutes later, two officers grabbed Moore and asked about the men. When Moore said he didn't know anything about them, police took him to a gray van and said they would charge him with anything illegal they found inside. During a search, police found a plastic bag with drugs and said it belonged to Moore. Frightened, Moore pulled away from police, and one of the officers shocked him with his Taser, accidentally shocking the other officer. Angered by the incident, the officers began to beat Moore; one of them fractured his own hand punching him. Moore was charged with possession of a controlled substance and aggravated battery to a police officer. In August 2013, Moore was awaiting trial when he was arrested a second time by two officers, one of whom stated that Moore was the cause of him fracturing his hand. The officers drove Moore to a nearby alley, where they slapped him in the face several times and coerced him to plead guilty in the previous arrest. Meanwhile, a neighbor had recorded a video of the second arrest, which later proved that the officers lied to the Independent Police Review Authority about the circumstances. The charges against Moore were eventually dropped.¹⁰³

These examples are neither unique nor occasional. The Chicago Reporter maintains a database entitled *Settling For Misconduct*, which compiles summaries of Chicago police misconduct lawsuits, published by the City of Chicago's Law Department, where judgment or settlement payouts were made to plaintiffs after January 1, 2011.¹⁰⁴ Separately, the Invisible Institute operates the Citizens Police Data Project, which uses FOIA requests to collect, publish, and maintain data about police misconduct complaints filed against CPD officers, and the resulting outcomes of any complaint investigations.¹⁰⁵ The data on the Citizens Data Police Project currently runs through 2016, but the entire database is regularly updated based on the results of new information received through FOIA and other validated sources.¹⁰⁶ A cross reference of these two databases as of July 27, 2017 reveals that the City routinely pays out large sums of money in private lawsuits for misconduct claims that IPRA (now COPA) cannot investigate due to lack of an affidavit. *See* Appendix A (summarizing 143 CPD police misconduct cases between 2008 and 2014 where, in total, the City paid more than 5.5 million dollars in judgements and settlements, but IPRA separately dismissed the corresponding misconduct complaint).

If the affidavit requirement were not in place, IPRA (now COPA) could have investigated these allegations of misconduct, and many others like them and identified problem officers, administered discipline, and increased CPD's legitimacy with the communities it serves. No private company would allow its employees to engage in behavior that resulted in high-dollar settlements or judgments and fail to even investigate whether they should be disciplined or re-trained.

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 22.

¹⁰⁴ *Settling For Misconduct*, [chicagoreporter.com](http://projects.chicagoreporter.com/settlements/), <http://projects.chicagoreporter.com/settlements/> (last visited April 18, 2018).

¹⁰⁵ *Citizens Police Data Project*, [invisible.institute](https://invisible.institute/police-data/), <https://invisible.institute/police-data/> (last visited April 18, 2018).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

VII. Arguments against reforms are unsubstantiated

Frivolous Complaints

The most commonly cited rationale for maintaining the affidavit requirement is that it prevents false or frivolous complaints. However, it has more than once been empirically demonstrated that affidavits discourage even legitimate complaints.¹⁰⁷ An analysis by faculty at Northwestern University, found that in Chicago there is no correlation between whether or not a complaint about police behavior is supported by an affidavit and whether the allegation ends up being sustained.¹⁰⁸ Seattle removed its affidavit requirement and has not found any increase in false complaints.¹⁰⁹

The IACP has also acknowledged in a related paper that criticisms of the public complaint review process which focus on its potential for abuse have some merit, because civilian abuse of the process has occurred.¹¹⁰ Nevertheless, the paper states:

[W]hen weighed against the benefits accrued to the department and public from a strong public review process, these criticisms prove negligible. In short, all citizen allegations of employee misconduct should be recorded and reviewed by the internal investigation authority. This doesn't mean that a full-scale investigation of every public complaint should be launched. But at a minimum each should be reviewed to determine whether it merits further investigation. The complaint should be accepted and reviewed whether or not the complainant wishes to remain anonymous.

Therefore, the justifications for the affidavit requirement are demonstrably untrue, while the downsides are immense. The requirement results in misconduct going unchecked, and removing it would not result in a wave of false complaints.

State law and the affidavit override

Proponents for not changing the affidavit requirement often argue two contradictory positions about why this policy cannot be changed. First, they argue that a state law requiring a signed affidavit for all investigations of misconduct prohibits any changes to this policy at the local level and, therefore, the provision cannot be removed from Chicago's police union contracts.¹¹¹ They also argue that COPA has rules in place which allow them to execute an override of the affidavit requirement when absolutely necessary, and therefore, a policy change in the union contracts is not necessary.¹¹²

¹⁰⁷ Bocar A. Ba, *How Far Are You Willing to Go Against Police? Evaluating the Effects of Citizen Affidavits in Chicago* (2016), available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2897063.

¹⁰⁸ Kyle Rozema & Max M. Schanzenbach, *supra* note 46, at 9.

¹⁰⁹ Elizabeth J. Andova, *Cycle of Misconduct: How Chicago has Repeatedly Failed to Police its Police*, 73 NAT'L LAW. GUILD REV. 65, 85 (2016).

¹¹⁰ International Association of Chiefs of Police, [IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center Investigation of Employee Misconduct](http://community.iaclea.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=2925facd-94db-4edb-8d01-22753dc41cee) 13 (1990) available at <http://community.iaclea.org/HigherLogic/System/DownloadDocumentFile.ashx?DocumentFileKey=2925facd-94db-4edb-8d01-22753dc41cee>.

¹¹¹ Adeshina Emmanuel, *State Law Protects Police Contract Provisions Blasted by Task Force*, Chicago Magazine, Apr. 26, 2016, <http://www.chicagomag.com/city-life/April-2016/State-Law-Protects-Police-Contract-Provisions-Blasted-by-Task-Force/>.

¹¹² Eleanore Catolico, *supra* note 28.

The affidavit override is in fact official COPA policy and it is possible because of a provision in the police contracts that allows the BIA Chief administrator to sign an affidavit that lets COPA continue an investigation without a signed affidavit by the complainant. This provision is an example of the City of Chicago exercising home rule authority. Home rule municipalities, like the city of Chicago, can enact ordinances that overrule state statutes unless the state expressly exercises exclusive control over the matter.¹¹³ Since the Illinois statute establishing the affidavit requirement does not negate home rule authority, the City of Chicago has full authority to negotiate a change in this policy in the police union contracts, which are voted on as an ordinance by the City Council.

As official policy, the affidavit override has been an attempt to exercise local control and allow for more investigations to continue without a signed affidavit. However, the reality is that very few investigations are actually being conducted under the affidavit override. Since September 2007, affidavit overrides have been requested 66 times,¹¹⁴ but IPRA and COPA have closed over 5,700 investigations because of a lack of an affidavit.¹¹⁵ While perhaps well intended, the affidavit override is not good policy and it is not achieving the goal of conducting more investigations without an affidavit. This is why it is critical that new police union contracts eliminate this provision entirely.

Officer's right to face their accuser

Advocates of the status quo in police accountability often argue that the current contract language is necessary in order to protect the legal right of police officers' to face their accuser. As one police officer told *In These Times*, "In our legal system, you have the right to confront your accuser...It's the same thing for us."¹¹⁶ Such arguments confuse protections afforded by the criminal justice system to civilians and officers alike, with those protections provided in the police contracts, which give officers significantly more protection than other municipal employees and more rights than potential victims of brutality.

For example, the next largest employee contract agreed to by the city is with the Coalition of Unionized Public Employees, which includes trade unions, laborers, and teamsters. This union contract does not contain an affidavit requirement, nor does it set any requirements as to how complaints may be received and responded to by the City. If a resident were to make an anonymous complaint accusing a City employee of committing a hit-and-run in a city vehicle, that matter would be investigated and brought to a criminal court according to the standards of the criminal justice system, where the U.S. and Illinois State Constitutions preserve a criminal defendant's right to

¹¹³ Ill. Const. art. VII, § 6.

¹¹⁴ Independent Police Review Authority, Third Quarter 2017 & Final Report at 16 (Oct. 15, 2017), *available at* http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Q32017_IPRA_Final_Report.pdf; Civilian Office of Police Accountability, Annual Report 2017 at 6, *available at* <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2017-Annual-Report-Final.pdf>; Civilian Office of Police Accountability, Quarterly Report Q1 2018 at 6, *available at* <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/1Q-2018-Quarterly-Report.pdf>.

¹¹⁵ Independent Police Review Authority, Third Quarter 2017 & Final Report at 26 (Oct. 15, 2017), *available at* http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Q32017_IPRA_Final_Report.pdf; Civilian Office of Police Accountability, Annual Report 2017 at 9, *available at* <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2017-Annual-Report-Final.pdf>; Civilian Office of Police Accountability, Quarterly Report Q1 2018 at 9, *available at* <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/1Q-2018-Quarterly-Report.pdf>.

¹¹⁶ *How Chicago's Police Union Contract Ensures Abuses Remain In the Shadows*, *inthesetimes.com*, http://inthesetimes.com/features/chicago_police_union_contract_reform.html (last visited April 18, 2018).

confront their accuser.¹¹⁷ If no witnesses came forward to testify in court the case might be dropped. However, even if the criminal case did not proceed, the City would have the ability to investigate and pursue the matter as a non-criminal breach of the City's rules, which could at most result in a suspension or termination, not prison or any harsher punishments.

Police should be not treated differently. In the case of a police shooting, the criminal justice system's requirements exist regardless of what is in the City's union agreements. And, in fact, the criminal justice system places such a high bar on police shootings that convictions are exceedingly rare.¹¹⁸ However, when it comes to looking at non-criminal accusations of misconduct, the signed affidavit requirement creates a bar that is far higher than that applied to any other City employee.

¹¹⁷ *OIG Rules and Regulations*, [chicagoinspectorgeneral.org, http://chicagoinspectorgeneral.org/about-the-office/igo-investigation-faqs/](http://chicagoinspectorgeneral.org/about-the-office/igo-investigation-faqs/) (last visited April 18, 2018).

¹¹⁸ Nancy C. Marcus, *From Edward to Eric Garner and Beyond: The Importance of Constitutional Limitations on Lethal Use of Force in Police Reform*, 12 *Duke J. Const. L. & Pub. Pol'y* 1, 93 (2016) (discussing the rarity of police indictments and convictions).

CPCA's Fourteen Reforms

For too long and in too many ways, Chicago police union contracts have included provisions that have served as barriers to identifying misconduct. The result has been an inability to investigate civilian and officer complaints of misconduct and address bad behaviors at an early stage. Offenses go unreported and undisciplined and the “code of silence” culture is reinforced. The negotiation of new FOP and PBPA union contracts presents an opportunity to address these problematic provisions identified by both the Department of Justice and the Police Accountability Task Force as barriers to accountability. The new contracts must address the ability to investigate anonymous complaints and complaints without an affidavit and ensure that a complainant’s name is not disclosed prior to an investigation. The new contracts must ensure that officers who perform their ethical and moral duty of reporting misconduct are not barred from promotion and recognition. Only through removing these barriers can the City and CPD begin to build a culture of accountability worthy of public confidence and trust.

In addition to removing these barriers to identifying misconduct, the CPCA supports the reformation of union contract provisions which in the past have made it too easy for officer to lie about misconduct, that require officials to ignore and destroy evidence of misconduct and that make it difficult to investigate police misconduct in transparent ways. Only through addressing each of these areas, as detailed in the CPCA’s fourteen recommendations for reform, will the City, the CPD and the community it is committed to serve be able to embark on the path of trust and accountability.

1. Eliminate the requirement of a sworn affidavit for investigating civilian complaints of misconduct.
2. Allow for the filing and investigation of anonymous complaints.
3. Prevent the disclosure of a complainant’s name prior to the interrogation of an accused officer.
4. Remove the ban on offering rewards to officers that cooperate or provide information on ongoing investigations.
5. Eliminate the 24 hour delay on officer statements in shooting cases and create a clearly outlined process to receive statements from all officers involved in a timely manner.
6. Eliminate officer’s right to review and amend statements previously made to investigators.
7. Allow past disciplinary records to be used in investigating and resolving present complaints.
8. Eliminate the provision requiring the destruction of police misconduct records.
9. Eliminate the need for the Superintendent’s authorization to investigate complaints that are five years old or older.
10. Remove constraints on how interrogators can ask questions.
11. Specify that information provided to officers prior to interrogations should be a general recitation of allegations.
12. Allow for the disclosure of the identities of officers who are the subject of civilian complaints.
13. Require officers to disclose secondary employment and any other pertinent information that may cause a conflict of interest in performing their duties as a sworn officer.
14. Reduce years of seniority for officers who have been repeatedly recommended for suspension because of findings of complaints filed against them.

APPENDIX A

**CPD Misconduct Settlements
Not Investigated by IPRA Due to Lack of Affidavit**

Civil lawsuits settled by the Chicago Police Department as listed in the Chicago Reporter's online database "Settling for Misconduct" (<http://projects.chicagoreporter.com/settlements/search/>) were cross referenced against the Citizen's Police Data Project's online database of IPRA documents (<https://cpdb.co/data/LjgoVo/citizens-police-data-project>) as of July 27, 2017. The cases below were likely matches with IPRA records that were not investigated due to lack of affidavit. This is not a comprehensive list as some IPRA records had unknown outcomes or missing or potentially inaccurate information.

Plaintiff	Officers	Award & case #	Chi. Reporter categ.	Date	IPRA result	Chicago Reporter description
Charda Bussie	John Sandoval, Reynaldo Serrato Jr, Michael Fietko, Philip Kwasinski, Angelo Mandile, Jorge Mendez Jr, Terrence Pratscher, Anthony Rosen, Oscar Torres, Michael Vasquez, Partiece Walker	\$10,000 (15-CV-10276)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2014-11-12	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072531)	Several police officers broke into Bussie's apartment while she was away and searched it. The officers had a search warrant for a different building on Bussie's block. The officers flipped over mattresses and opened drawers, dumping their contents on the floor. They didn't find any contraband in Bussie's home, and left a copy of the warrant they had for the other building as well as Officer Kwasinski's business card on Bussie's refrigerator. When Bussie returned home that evening, she found the doors to her apartment open. Several valuable items were missing from her home, including her television, laptop, a watch, jewelry, a leather coat and two pairs of shoes. She called Officer Kwasinski, who admitted the officers had searched the wrong building.

Jaymie Claxton	Vincent Ryan, David Adcock	\$95,000 (14-cv-10076)	Excessive force/minor	2014-10-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071844)	<p>The plaintiffs, a husband and wife, were headed home after visiting with their daughter. Claxton, the husband, worked in security for a construction company. He lived with Skipper, his wife, in the buildings that were under construction to keep an eye on them. The plaintiffs had a security code to enter the building they were assigned to live in the night they were walking home. As the couple neared the entrance, a squad car drove onto the curb of the sidewalk, blocking their path. Officers Ryan and Adcock ordered Claxton to put his hands on the hood of the squad car and to show them identification. Claxton did as he was told and then asked why he was being arrested. An officer answered using a racial slur. As Claxton was being handcuffed, the other officer stood near Skipper. When she asked why her husband was being arrested, the officer said, "Get your crack head ass away." Skipper moved away from the squad car and decided to go into the building. As she walked away, an officer followed her and hit her with a flashlight or similar object, knocking her to the ground. The officers then put Claxton into their squad car headfirst and drove him around the corner to a nearby alley. An officer told Claxton he had a "smart mouth" before one or more officers began to beat him with batons until he blacked out. When Claxton regained consciousness, he was handcuffed to a wall in a police station holding cell. He asked for medical help and was taken to a hospital, where he was treated for severe head injuries and abrasions. As Claxton received medical treatment, officers stayed in or near his room in a threatening manner. When Claxton was released from custody at the hospital, he was charged with drinking alcohol on a public sidewalk.</p>
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Paris Martin	Victor Razo; Patricia Martinez; Yesenia Medina; David Sanchez	\$30,000 (14-CV-8940)	Excessive Force - Minor	2014-09-22	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071681) NOTE: date one day off, location 1/2 mile off, but "false arrest" category and officers involved match (Razo and Medina)	Martin was in her friend's parked car across the street from her South Chicago home when she saw a gray unmarked police car speeding north without its lights or sirens on. The car turned around and headed south, this time with its lights on, and parked next to the car Martin was in. When one officer got out and asked Martin to get out, she asked why and the officer cursed at her, pulled her out of the car and slammed her against it, then twisted her arm behind her back and slammed her against the car several more times. When she complained, the officer held her more tightly, handcuffed her and walked her over to the unmarked police car. The officers took the car keys from Martin's friend, handcuffed him and searched the car but found nothing illegal. Martin's friend was given a ticket for not having a Chicago car registration sticker. Police then drove the unmarked car around the neighborhood and discussed what to do with Martin. The officers threatened to take her to a police station before letting her go a block away from her home. Martin went to the hospital for medical treatment and was found to have a fractured clavicle.
Ronald Wilson	Joseph Perez; Nicholas Vasselli	\$27,500 (14-cv-7710)	False Arrest	2014-09-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072356)	Wilson was driving his car in the Calumet Heights neighborhood when officers pulled him over, searched him and arrested him. Although Wilson had a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm, he was charged with aggravated unlawful use of a weapon and jailed. The charges against him were dropped.
Keyia Mandeldove; Akula Segal	Maria Ramirez; Jose Alvarez	\$25,000 (15-cv-314)	False Arrest	2014-08-08	Final finding : no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071490)	Segal, who was with Mandeldove at the time, began recording police with a cellphone. The officers noticed they were being recorded and arrested Segal and Mandeldove.
Keyia Mandeldove	Maria Ramirez; Jose Alvarez	\$25,000 (15-CV-314)	False Arrest	2014-08-08	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071490)	Segal, who was with Mandeldove at the time, began recording police with a cellphone. The officers noticed they were being recorded and arrested Segal and Mandeldove.

Asia Hardman	Thomas Robinson	\$50,000 (15-cv-4948)	False Arrest	2014-07-08	Final finding : no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1070205)	Hardman was a guest at an apartment when police arrived and said they had received a noise complaint. Hardman was in a T-shirt and underwear and didn't want to open the door completely, but police came in the apartment anyway and demanded Hardman's identification even though she told police it wasn't her apartment. Officer Robinson told Hardman and the apartment's leaseholder to shut up and turn down their music. Hardman was uncomfortable with Robinson's aggressive behavior and called her father. Robinson became angry and ordered her to end the call. Hardman said she would lower the phone but would keep her father on the line until police left because she was uncomfortable with their actions. Robinson then grabbed Hardman's arm, twisted it behind her and handcuffed her, then paraded Hardman down the street in her T-shirt and underwear, refusing to allow her to get dressed. Hardman was charged with resisting a police officer and a noise ordinance violation. She was found not guilty.
Kasandra Bellamy	Maria Viti, Hillel Watkins	\$9,000 (15-cv-2678)	False arrest	2014-07-04	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1070153)	Bellamy was at the park with a few friends. Officer Watkins was working as an armed security guard for a local business when he got into an argument with Bellamy, grabbed her by the throat, threw her to the ground and jumped on top of her. Two other officers were told to investigate what happened. Although Bellamy and her friends told the officers that Watkins had attacked Bellamy, the officers arrested Bellamy and took her to jail. Watkins was not arrested. The officers tried to charge Bellamy with aggravated battery to an officer, but the charges were not approved. They gave false accounts of the evidence, created false reports and charged Bellamy with misdemeanor battery. When Bellamy was released from jail, she went to a hospital to receive medical care for her injuries. At Bellamy's trial three months later, the officers failed to show up and the criminal charge against Bellamy was dismissed.

Jasmine D. Allen; Alexis M. James; Syrteea L. Smith	Mary Solidum; Allen Survillion	\$30,003 (14-cv-6474)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2014-06-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071597)	Smith, James and Allen were walking up 63rd Street near South Indiana Avenue when they saw police pull over an elderly woman. The three women said that it was a shame that officers were questioning an elderly woman when real crime needed to be investigated. Hearing this comment, a male officer grabbed the three women, handcuffed them, then threw them against the police car. One male officer pushed and scratched Smith and made angry, racist and derogatory remarks, then threatened to take the women to jail and searched their pockets. When the women protested, a female officer took over the search and took ID cards from them. Police searched their names in a database and the three women were later let go.
Deon Stuckey	Juan Escalante, Sergio Martinez, Shaun McGovern, Peter Schumacher	\$5,000 (15-CV-3335)	False Arrest	2014-05-19	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1075256)	Police officers arrested Stuckey without cause or warrant in the Rogers Park neighborhood. They filed false reports alleging that Stuckey had committed crimes, including unlawful use of a weapon and reckless conduct. About nine months later, Stuckey was found not guilty of all charges.
Barbara Foster	Josephjam Alfaro, James Fumo, Dragan Nikin, Amanda Vidljjinovic	\$45,000 (16-CV-2875)	False Arrest	2014-05-13	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1069139)	Foster was walking along a sidewalk to a CTA station in the South Austin neighborhood when Officers Fumo and Vidljjinovic called her over to their patrol car. When she approached, Fumo grabbed one of Foster's arms while Vidljjinovic grabbed the other. Fumo bent and twisted her arm, injuring Foster's wrist. The officers then used a "takedown" move, causing Foster to fall to the ground. While Foster was facedown on the ground, Fumo used his knee to put pressure on her back. Foster did not resist the officers at any time but was arrested and charged with assault and resisting an officer. Foster was found not guilty.

Austin Richard; Darvin Tharp	Hector Madrid; Erich Rashan	\$20,000 (14-cv-7698)	False Arrest	2014-05-09	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072263)	Tharp and Richard, who lived in south suburban Homewood, left a barbershop in the Woodlawn neighborhood to walk to a nearby convenience store. They were immediately stopped by Sgt. Rashan, who searched both men, demanded to see their ID, then accused them of gang loitering and ordered them to go home. They told the sergeant that they could not go home right away because they did not live in Chicago, and Rashan threatened to arrest them if he saw them again. When Tharp and Richard walked back to the barbershop to wait inside for a friend, Rashan walked in behind them and arrested them. Their friend told the sergeant that the men were with him, had no connection to the area and were not in a gang. But Rashan called more officers to the scene and the two were taken to a police station and charged with gang loitering. The charges were later dropped.
J.A. (minor)	Patrick Bernico; Keith Reynolds	\$10,000 (14-cv-6050)	Excessive force/minor	2014-04-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071498)	J.A. was walking with his mother, McGee, and her friend in the Chatham neighborhood when several officers came up, grabbed him and made repeated statements about a gun. McGee told the officers that her son was only 10 years old and didn't know about any guns. Police searched J.A. and found nothing. They put him in the back of the squad car. McGee called 911 and asked to speak to a supervisor. Meanwhile, more officers arrived, and J.A. was taken to a police station. Sgt. Reynolds refused to tell McGee why her son was being arrested. At the station, officers swore and yelled at J.A. while questioning him about gang activity, frightening the boy, who had no information about gangs. McGee was not permitted to see her son, and officers laughed at and ridiculed her, threatening to arrest her and charge her with child neglect. J.A. was released, but issued a citation for urinating in public. McGee believes that the incident was the result of racial discrimination, as she and her son are African- American and the officers are white.

Edward Resendiz	Steven Sautkus; Sean Campbell	\$15,000 (14-cv-7969)	Excessive Force - Minor	2014-04-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072422)	Resendiz, then 19, was riding with a friend in his friend's car in the Garfield Ridge neighborhood when they were pulled over by police. Resendiz and his friend are Latino. The officers involved are white and also lived in Garfield Ridge, where they were known for patrolling the neighborhood and had "engaged in a pattern of violations as part of an effort to control the non-Caucasian residents." Officer Campbell dragged Resendiz out of the car, grabbed him by the hair, slammed his face into the car, handcuffed him and searched him. The officers took Resendiz to a police station and charged him with possession of a controlled substance after they claimed to have found two small pills on him. The charge was later dismissed.
Edward Redendiz	Steven Sautkus, Sean Campbell	\$15,000 (14-CV-7969)	Excessive Force, minor	2014-04-03	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072422)	Resendiz, then 19, was riding with a friend in his friend's car in the Garfield Ridge neighborhood when they were pulled over by police. Resendiz and his friend are Latino. The officers involved are white and also lived in Garfield Ridge, where they were known for patrolling the neighborhood and had "engaged in a pattern of violations as part of an effort to control the non-Caucasian residents." Officer Campbell dragged Resendiz out of the car, grabbed him by the hair, slammed his face into the car, handcuffed him and searched him. The officers took Resendiz to a police station and charged him with possession of a controlled substance after they claimed to have found two small pills on him. The charge was later dismissed.
Ivan Burns	Timothy Balasz; Gonzalo Deluna, Jr.; Brian Devan	\$55,000 (14-cv-7538)	Excessive Force - Minor	2014-01-18	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072206)	Burns was walking home one evening in the Roseland neighborhood when officers tackled him and hit him in the head as he reached the back of his house. The officers continued to beat Burns with their fists and batons and never announced that they were police. When Burns said that he was in extreme pain and needed medical care, police threatened him. Bleeding from a head wound, Burns was taken to an unmarked police car near his home. He asked for medical help again, but was taken to a police station. There, he asked another officer for medical care and was denied again. Police later called an ambulance to take Burns to the hospital, where he was treated for a concussion and other injuries. Officers accused Burns of criminal activity in an attempt to cover up their misconduct.

Donyiel Anderson	Kyle Mingari, Mark Gutkowski, David Guzman, Tamara Matthews, Scott McKenna, Lawrence Stec, William Murphy, Anthony Cutrone, Adam Maseth, Daniel Obrien	\$25,000 (15-CV-11157)	Illegal search/seizure	2014-01-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 10466935)	Anderson, A.W. and D.W. were at home when Sergeant Stec and several police officers entered the home without knocking. Officer Matthews had a search warrant for an individual named "Gino" but did not have any proof linking Gino to Anderson's home. The officers searched the home anyway without finding any illegal drugs, paraphernalia or Gino. The officers damaged property inside Anderson's home due to the forced entry.
Dion Walker	Kyle Mingari, Mark Gutkowski, David Guzman, Tamara Matthews, Scott McKenna, Lawrence Stec, William Murphy, Anthony Cutrone, Adam Maseth, Daniel Obrien	\$62,000 (14-CV-1756)	Illegal search/seizure	2014-01-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 10466935)	Hanna Walker was inside Dion Walker's home in Englewood when police forced their way in with a search warrant for an individual named 'Gino'. Before obtaining the warrant, officers never saw 'Gino' enter or leave Walker's home, and there was no known link between them. During the search, officers grabbed Hanna Walker and seized money that belonged to her and Dion Walker. They also confiscated a shotgun that was legally owned by Dion Walker. Police did not document that the items had been taken, and the property was never returned despite the Walkers' repeated requests.
Sabrina Harrison	Jason Edwards; Justin Mielcarz; Richard Caro; Kyleen Cowie; Edward Dedo; Darryl Edwards; Anthony Garcia; Joel Holler; Steven Jaglarski; John McKenna; Andrew Neberieza; Daniel O'Shea; Robert Slechter; Bryon Uding; Graylin Watson	\$55,000 (14-cv-2109)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2014-01-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1068577)	Harrison was at her East Garfield Park apartment with her five children and other relatives when police burst in without a search warrant or consent demanding to know where to find drugs. Harrison told the officers she had no drugs, but they handcuffed her and Officer Cowie took her to the bathroom and strip-searched her while other officers watched. Cowie told Harrison, who was naked from the waist down, to bend over and cough multiple times so she could do a thorough search, then pulled Harrison's T-shirt and bra up, fully exposing her. Police did not find any drugs in the apartment or on Harrison. Nevertheless, officers took her to the police station and filled out false police reports to back up their charges of possession of a controlled substance. The charges against Harrison were later dropped.

J.S. and Lizette Smith	Timothy MacFarlane; Eric Concialdi; Mark Damato; John Piechocki	\$12,500 (14-cv-534)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2014-01-08	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066931)	J.S., a minor, was in the South Shore neighborhood when Officers Concialdi, MacFarlane and Piechocki stopped her without any legal justification and searched her. Officers then took J.S. to the 5th District station and searched her again. J.S. was held in an interrogation room and unable to contact her mother for several hours. Officers Concialdi, MacFarlane, Piochocki and D'Amato also entered her home without any legal justification and searched it.
Paul Warren	Pedro Guzman; Matthew Hilliard; Robert McGee; Joseph Perez; Nicholas Vasselli	\$75,000 (14-cv-7514)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-12-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072220)	Warren, who worked for the Chicago Park District and was in the process of applying to be a police officer, was driving to work in his girlfriend's car in the Calumet Heights neighborhood when Officers McGee and Guzman pulled him over. Officer Guzman opened the driver's door and pulled Warren out. Officers Vasselli and Hilliard arrived and officers searched Warren, finding no weapons, drugs or anything illegal. Even so, Warren was ordered to walk over to one of the police cars and place his hands on the hood. The officers searched his car and found nothing suspicious, then began to search Warren a second time, ordering him to loosen his belt and lower his pants so they could search his underwear and genital area for drugs. Officers found nothing illegal, but handcuffed Warren anyway, took his car keys and opened the trunk. Police found an unloaded handgun stored in a closed case that belonged to his girlfriend, a licensed security guard. Officers ignored Warren's comments that his girlfriend, who was not far from the scene, had the legal documentation for the gun and took him to a police station. His girlfriend came to the station with the documentation, but officers also
Carlos Tosado, Erendida Tosado, Janelle Tosado	Federico Andaverde; James Echols; Baneond Chinchilla	\$43,503 (14-cv-3139)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-11-21	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1069422)	Erendida Tosado and her two adult children were at home in the 3900 block of West Barry Street, when officers wearing masks rammed their front door open. The officers had a warrant for a white male named "Tommy" for possession of marijuana. No one by that name had ever lived at the plaintiffs' home or had any connection to them. Janelle Tosado was behind the front door when officers broke it down, and she was pinned to the ground by it. As officers entered the home they pointed guns at the plaintiffs. Because they were not in patrol uniforms and wearing masks, Erendida Tosado and Carlos Tosado first thought officers were criminals invading their home. Officers then searched the plaintiff's home, garage and car, damaged their property and kicked the family dog even after realizing Tommy didn't live there. The officers eventually left without filing charges or issuing any citations to the plaintiffs. On their way out, officers threatened to return and arrest Carlos Tosado if the plaintiffs filed a complaint about what had happened.

Sandra Ali, Kevin Rivas	Jorge Martinez, Jr; Federico Andaverde; James Echols; Brad Johnson; Baneond Chinchilla; Robert Franks; Jose Lomeli; Lemornet Miller; Mark Smith	\$20,000 (14-cv-7970)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-11-21	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072683)	Ali, 54, and Rivas, 20, were in their second-floor apartment in the Avondale neighborhood when officers forced their way in, saying they were there to execute a search warrant. However, the warrant was to search for marijuana in a first-floor apartment and identified the person involved as a white male named "Tommy." The officers searched Rivas' bedroom and found nothing illegal. No charges were filed.
Jason Howard	Kevin Bunge; Elmer Fabian Jr; Leonard Jagla III	\$8,500 (14-cv-3553)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-11-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1069568)	Howard was in the Humboldt Park neighborhood when he was arrested and taken to a police station, where officers damaged the ligaments of his thumb by forcefully pulling it back. The officers charged Howard with driving with a suspended license. The charges were dismissed.
Susan Tamuzian	Frederick Collins	\$35,000 (14-cv-7354)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-11-13	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072179)	Tamuzian was walking from her car to a Walgreens in the West Loop late one evening when she saw a driver who had parked illegally in front of the drugstore, keeping other drivers from using parking spaces. Tamuzian told the driver she was annoyed that he had parked there and forced her to park further away. The driver turned out to be Officer Collins, who was dressed in plainclothes. Collins followed her into the store and confronted her, first grabbing her arm and then grabbing her from behind in a bear hug and forcing her into the pharmacy area of the store. Tamuzian tried calling 911 while Collins was restraining her. The officer showed the pharmacist his badge and ordered the pharmacist to call 911 for him. Soon after, five police cars arrived and Tamuzian was arrested and taken to the police station.
Merissa Shields-Mason	Eugene Goldsmith	\$7,500 (13-cv-8642)	Excessive force/minor	2013-10-19	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1065618)	Shields-Mason was given a ticket for parking too close to a fire hydrant. After writing the ticket, Officers Goldsmith and Holmes used "unreasonable and unnecessary force" against her and then tried to give her another ticket for allegedly parking in a crosswalk.

Ronald Muniz	Eric Ricken, John Salemme, Josue Rodriquez, James Stagen, Donald Schroeder	\$20,000 (14-CV-6935)	False Arrest	2013-10-14	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071907)	Muniz was driving and Penny was a passenger when Muniz accidentally cut off Officer Ricken. Ricken began tailgating Muniz's car until it stopped at a red light at Chicago and Fullerton avenues. Ricken got out of his car with a gun drawn. Muniz and Penny had gotten out of Muniz's car, fearing for their safety. Ricken approached the two men, but got back into his vehicle when the stoplight turned green. He continued to tailgate Muniz's car for several blocks, nearly forcing it off the road, before driving away. Muniz and Penny immediately pulled over and called 911 to report the incident. Around 12:40 a.m. the following morning, Muniz awoke to approximately 10 police officers surrounding his home. At least two of the officers entered Muniz's home and arrested him on suspicion of aggravated assault. While the officers were walking Muniz out to the police car, one of them was on a cellphone saying something like, "Yeah, we got him for you. It's all good." Muniz remained in police custody overnight and was released the next day. Muniz's car had been impounded, too. When Muniz went to pick up his car the next day, two of the windows were smashed in, the tires were flattened and there were several dents along both sides. The car's radio had been stolen along with some toys Muniz had purchased for his son. Muniz filed a complaint with the Independent Police Review Authority. The aggravated assault charge against him was later dismissed.
Anthony Henderson	Kyle Mingari, Mark Gutkowski, James Geisbush, David Guzman, Tamara Matthews, Scott McKenna, Lawrence Stec, Khaled Sharr, Anthony Vance	\$30,000 (14-cv-1164)	Other police misconduct	2013-09-24	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1073225) NOTE: date is 19 days off, but all nine officers match as does the general location.	Henderson was at home when police came to his Gage Park apartment with a search warrant. Officers broke down the building's front door and Henderson's apartment door. During a search of the apartment, officers destroyed furniture, cabinets and a television. They further damaged the apartment by knocking holes in the walls and tearing down the ceiling. Officers did not find anything illegal during the search, but claimed to have seen drugs on a table in the front room of the apartment. Officers took the keys to Henderson's two vehicles and vandalized one, slashing the seats and destroying other parts of the interior. Although the officers found nothing incriminating, Henderson was arrested, taken to a police station and detained for six hours without access to water, restrooms or a telephone. Henderson was transferred to another police station, booked and detained for one day. Henderson's charges were dismissed. Officers obtained a second search warrant for Henderson's home once more months later, but again found nothing incriminating. No charges resulted from the second search.

Lindsey Jacobs	Carlos Santiago, Allison Schloss, Jeffrey Stanek	\$16,000 (14-CV-5335)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-09-17	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1070957)	Jacobs was in her apartment when officers knocked on her door and demanded that she come with them without giving her a reason or showing her a warrant. The officers took her to the courtyard of the apartment building, where other officers were waiting. A female officer began to search her under her clothing, aggressively grabbing her breasts and genitals while male officers watched. Jacobs does not have a left forearm because of a congenital disability and officers made derogatory and degrading comments about her arm.
Kimberly W. Riles	Ryan Harty, Steve Jarosz, Andrew Scudella	\$30,500 (14-CV-2407)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-09-15	Final finding; no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1064932)	Riles was being driven by her son when one or more officers pulled them over for an alleged traffic violation. One or more officers approached the car and asked Riles and her son to produce their licenses. When they obeyed, the officers ordered them out of the car and searched the vehicle. Riles and her son were handcuffed, and Riles placed her hands on her car as the officers told her to do. One or more officers then got into Riles' car and drove away, causing Riles to fall and lose consciousness. Riles was taken to a hospital, where she was treated for her injuries.
Fernando Mallett	Joseph Gray, Daniel Kasper, Charles Pye, Brian Nunes	\$45,000 (14-CV-153)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-09-15	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067510)	Fernando Mallett was in his Englewood home with his brother, Darnell Mallet, when police arrived with a search warrant for marijuana. They broke down the front door and immediately started to shoot. Darnell was punched and kned in the back while the officers searched the home. One of the family dogs was shot and later died after officers took 25 minutes to call Animal Control. Several other dogs were also taken by Animal Control. Fernando Mallett had to pay money to get them back.
Angela Gardner	Michael Orlando	\$21,000 (14-cv-6927)	Excessive Force/Serious	2013-09-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071871)	Ruth and Edward Watson, Gardner and a 3-year-old were at home with friends, family, and their pet dog when masked men approached their porch with guns drawn. Ruth, who was surrounded by the men, demanded to know who they were and why they were there. One of the men said they were Chicago police executing a search warrant. Ruth didn't object, but when the family dog approached the glass door and Ruth tried to restrain it, one of the officers said, "F**k you and f**k your dog" and shot the dog through the door. The dog later died. Gardner tried to keep her daughters and niece calm as the officers entered the home with their guns drawn. Gardner's infant daughter was snatched by an officer and roughly handled. Gardner was arrested and charged with obstruction of an officer. The charges were later dropped.

Matthew O'Brien	David Case	\$200,000 (14-CV-3668)	Excessive force	2013-09-09	Outcome unknown (CRID 1064755) NOTE: According to news sources, this IPRA case was closed due to lack of an affidavit. See, e.g., http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/watch-dog/ct-chicago-police-ipra-investigations-met-20160713-story.html	Brien had been dancing with a friend at the Hangge Uppe Bar on West Elm Street when he was assaulted by an employee in a dispute over a drink. As Brien was walking out with his friend, the employee grabbed him by the neck, slammed him into a wall and took him to the alley behind the bar. Shortly after the incident, Brien called police for help. Lt. Case and other officers, who were regularly assigned to patrol the neighborhood, arrived and spoke to a bar employee. But when Brien and his friend asked the officers to complete a battery report, interview the witnesses and look at the videotape from surveillance cameras in the bar, police refused and left. Brien and his friend called 911 several times and were told to wait for a supervisor or an officer. After an hour, Brien went to talk with Lt. Case at the police station to ensure that his complaint would be documented; he also asked Case if he could record their conversation. But when he approached Case with his phone, Case hit Brien in the face. Brien spent several days in the neurological intensive care unit and was unable to properly walk for several weeks because of his injuries. Case charged Brien with battery. Brien was found not guilty.
Santornino Aguilar	David Barnes; Sean Najm	\$42,000 (14-cv-6807)	Excessive Force - Minor	2013-09-01	Final finding: no affidavit: final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071758)	Aguilar had just finished work and was letting himself through a gate adjoining his employer's warehouse when he saw several police officers shining flashlights into the warehouse's windows. One of the officers asked Aguilar to open the front door to the warehouse. When Aguilar obliged, one or more of the officers grabbed him, violently pushing Aguilar backward and slamming him face first onto the warehouse's concrete floor. One or more of the officers attacked Aguilar while he was on the ground, and they falsely charged him and arrested him.

Deborah Harris	Michael Kumiga; Jeffrey Carrero; Marc Jones; Brian Maloy; Darcel Webb; Michael Wright	\$37,500 (14-cv-6157)	Excessive force/serious	2013-08-25	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072050)	Harris was at home when she learned that her niece was being arrested by the police down the block. When Harris left her home, she saw a police officer violently taking her niece into custody. Harris told the officers her niece had a heart problem and asked them to be careful with her. Several squad cars immediately arrived, and multiple officers approached Harris. One of them pointed at Harris and said something like, "I want her arrested." The officers surrounded Harris, grabbing her and using a Taser on her. Harris was struck in the arm and leg and fell to the ground, hitting the back of her head on the pavement. The officers continued to use a Taser on Harris while she was on the ground before handcuffing and arresting her. Harris was then taken to a hospital in an ambulance. Multiple Taser prongs were removed from her body and she was treated for several injuries, including the head wound. Harris was diagnosed with post-concussion syndrome, which required further medical treatment and left permanent scars. After Harris was released from the hospital, she was transported to a police station, where she was detained for hours and falsely charged with battery and resisting arrest. A few weeks later, the charges were dismissed.
Drake Gordon	Anthony Bruno; Sergio Herrera; Victor Razo; James Ciannella; John Fazy; Salvador Lara; Mari Medina; Walter Shepler	\$12,500 (13-cv-7926)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-08-12	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066227)	Jennings and two acquaintances were trying to fix his sister's car, which was parked on the side of the road at 85th Street and South Wabash Avenue, when officers approached them and asked where "the gun" was located. Jennings denied having any weapons. Officer McCallum then handcuffed Jennings, searched him and searched his sister's car without legal justification. During their search of Jennings, McCallum pulled down his pants and searched his anus with his fingers. No weapons or drugs were found during the officers' search and they left without charging Jennings with any crime. Jennings later filed a complaint against McCallum. Because of the complaint, Jennings was targeted and harassed by officers multiple times between Sept. 17, 2009 and Dec. 13, 2011. The officers' retaliation against Jennings included false arrests for possession of controlled substances, legally unjustified stops and searches and officers driving past his home while shining a light from their police vehicles on at least four different occasions. Various charges the officers filed against Jennings during their retaliation either resulted in acquittal or were dismissed. The complaint Jennings filed with Internal Affairs was determined to be "unfounded."

Damien Romero	Dominik Drozdel Miguel Bautista	\$80,000 (14-CV-6137)	False arrest	2013-08-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final action: No action taken (CRID 1071475)	Romero was arrested without a warrant by Officers Bautista and Drozdel. Drozdel pushed him to the ground, and Romero suffered a fracture that required surgery.
Shamona Hoskins	Shawn Popow	\$17,500 (13-cv-7292)	Excessive force/minor	2013-08-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1064170)	Around 8:30 p.m., Shamona Hoskins' 14-year-old sister called the police. When Officer Popow arrived, he was told that Hoskins' sister is bipolar and often calls the police. Then the teenager attacked Shamona Hoskins, who was in her third trimester of pregnancy. Popow grabbed Shamona Hoskins and threw her against a wall. She required hospitalization for her injuries.
Frank Vasquez	Rodolfo Camarillo, Kevin Fry, Ernesto Herrera, Robert Lobianco, Ilir Pema, Lou Toth	\$50,000 (13-cv-8095)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-07-25	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066371)	Vasquez was in his garage arguing with his girlfriend. Neighbors called the police and Officers Lobianco and Fry arrived on the scene. Lobianco started trying to force open the garage door. Vasquez went over to open the door for him but Lobianco kicked it in. Once inside Lobianco threw Vasquez to the ground and officers began beating him with batons and kicking him. After the beating, officers charged Vasquez with resisting arrest and domestic battery. His girlfriend told officers that Vasquez had not been violent towards her, but they coerced her into going to a police station and signing a criminal complaint against him, by telling her that if she signed it he would be released from custody. Officers took Vasquez to a hospital to treat his injuries and then to Cook County Jail. Vasquez was found not guilty at a bench trial.

Lemia Britt	Jerome Anderson	\$80,000 (14-L-2820)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-06-25	Final finding: no affidavit; Final action: No action taken (probable match CRID 1063189) NOTE: CPDB date was a few days off but the accuser was a young woman and the category was "Operation/Personnel Violations," so may be same incident.	Britt was arrested by Officer Anderson for violating an order of protection, and was brought to a police station. While at the station, Anderson took her purse and iPhone and searched the phone without her consent. He found several sexual pictures of Britt in a password-protected file on her phone and forwarded them to his personal cellphone.
Wasim Rashan	Kerry Pozulp Darryl Hardy John Bozek II Randall Buford Duane Gordon Luis Vega	\$100,000 (13-CV-8373)	Excessive force-minor	2013-05-18	Possible match (CRID 1066253) Final finding: no affidavit; Final action: No action taken NOTE: Incident date is off, but the investigation date is the day after the lawsuit was publicized (11/22/13) and the officers match.	Rashan, a bearded Muslim and son of Iraqi immigrants, was driving his car when Officers Gordon, Hardy, Buford and Pozulp, who were in unmarked police cars, pulled him over and approached his car with their guns drawn. Officer Buford reached through the sunroof of Rashan's car and pulled him up. Other officers dragged Rashan out, threw him to the pavement, beat him, searched his car and strip-searched him. Police found no drugs, but they took Rashan to a police station, where Officer Bozek threatened to tase him if he did not submit to a body-cavity search. After the second search failed to turn up drugs, Bozek told Rashan that he "shouldn't be in this country anyway" and ought to return to where he came from. Police filed false reports claiming that narcotics were found in Rashan's car, and he was charged with possession of a controlled substance. The charges were later dropped. When he was released from Cook County Jail, Rashan was treated at a hospital for anal fissures and injuries to other parts of his body.
Meagan Allen	Rene Duran, Francis Gando	\$25,000 (14-CV-867)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-05-18	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1067669)	Manning, Allen, Magby and Coleman were at home when officers broke through their door and pointed guns at everyone for no reason. Officers had not been called to the home and there was no justification for the home invasion. Once inside, the officers were violent toward them, especially Manning and Magby. Officers eventually took Allen to the police station in handcuffs and charged Manning with domestic violence. The charges were later dismissed.

Scott Bello	Matthew Brittain; Scott Slavin	\$25,000 (14-cv-2588)	DUI stop	2013-05-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1069109)	Bello was driving with his fiancée along Western Avenue in the Chicago Lawn neighborhood when he was stopped by police, who were conducting a roadside safety check, and accused of being drunk. Bello denied being drunk, but complied when officers ordered him out of the car for field sobriety tests and a Breathalyzer test. Bello's behavior did not indicate that he was intoxicated; the Breathalyzer showed that his blood alcohol level was under the legal limit. Despite these results, officers impounded and towed Bello's car. One of the officers, Brittain, told Bello that the case would be thrown out, but he was still going to jail and would be charged with DUI. Bello's fiancée was left on the side of the road when he was arrested. Bello had to pay \$2,160 to get his car from the impound lot. After the officers failed to appear at several court hearings, Bello was found not guilty of the DUI charges.
Zebedee Ducre Jr.	Joseph Butney, Patrick Egan, Christoph Kane	\$15,000 (13-CV-8067)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2013-05-09	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067509)	Ducre and his teenage sons left their apartment together to head to work and school. Before leaving, they put their family dog in his crate. About an hour later, Officers Butney, Egan and Kane entered the apartment without justification, removed the dog and impounded it. When Ducre and his sons returned home, they saw their dog was gone and were unable to find out where the pet was taken.
Jeffrey Bell	Christoph Cannata; Arkadiusz Pachnik; William Riga Jr	\$5,000 (14-cv-3262)	False arrest	2013-04-04	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1069108)	Bell was walking down the street when officers stopped him without justification. The officers arrested and charged him with possession of heroin. Bell was detained at Cook County Jail and then Dewitt County Jail for several months. During his incarceration he was subjected to multiple strip searches, contracted lice and scabies from the dirty conditions, had bugs in his food and lost a tooth due to a lack of proper dental care. Bell also lost his job while he was detained and awaiting trial. The charges were later dismissed.

Samuel Cintron Sr.	Saud Haidari; Kimberly Otten; Matthew Kasput; Cynthia Contreras; Francisco Gomez; Thomas Horton; Jason McFadden; Scott Slechter; John Moss; Verlisher Syas	\$1,500 (14-cv-4100)	False arrest	2013-03-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072607)	Cintron lived in the basement unit of a residential building. He wasn't home when officers broke into his residence by knocking down the front and rear doors. At no point did officers knock before entering or announce that they were police. The officers aggressively searched the residence, damaging and destroying without justification Cintron's three televisions, a couch, a mattress, food, dishes, clothing and other personal items. Officers also tore several large holes into the drywall, tore out lighting fixtures and damaged doors. Once they were done searching the home, the officers left without attempting to find a way to secure the front or rear doors. Because of this, Cintron's electronics, jewelry, clothing and tools were stolen by the time he returned home.
Charles Magazine	Ivan Ramos; Patrick Kearns	\$27,500 (14-CV-6820)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-03-10	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071949)	Magazine was in his Austin apartment as police were executing a search warrant for another apartment in the complex. The officers also searched apartments that were not part of the warrant, including his. The officers arrested Magazine and charged him with several felonies, hiding the fact that Magazine was not in the apartment described in the warrant. Magazine was later found not guilty of the charges.
Lee Turner	Brian Spain, Larry Thomas, Jr., Jason Vachy	\$20,000 (14-cv-10506)	False arrest	2013-03-09	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1073563)	Sergeant Thomas and Officers Vachy and Spain were working in the Humboldt Park neighborhood when they were assigned to investigate an armed robbery in which Turner was a suspect. Turner was arrested and the officers prepared reports claiming that Turner had made statements connecting him to the robbery. Turner was held in custody for five months until he was found not guilty.
Lazarus Fleming	Patrick Gilmore, Marc Jarocki, Richard Schmidt	\$8,000 (14-CV-1543)	Excessive Force, serious	2013-03-08	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067963)	Fleming was walking down 66th Street near Halsted Street when police walked up and asked him where he was going, if he was armed and if he was carrying drugs. Fleming was searched but officers found no weapons on him. While the officers continued to question him, Fleming became afraid and ran away. One officer chased him on foot; two others chased him in their squad car. The car eventually caught up to Fleming, knocked him down and ran over his ankle, which was fractured. The officer chasing Fleming on foot jumped on top of him and slammed his head against the ground. Police found a small amount of marijuana and took Fleming to a police station. Fleming asked for medical treatment, but did not receive it for several hours. He later had a cast put on his ankle and needed physical therapy to rehabilitate it. Fleming still walks with a limp.

Kenneth Williams	Christoph Doherty, Gregory Mitros, Sean Obrien	\$6,000 (13-L-8325)	False Arrest	2013-02-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1064260)	Williams was near 67th Street and Wabash Avenue when Officers O'Brien, Doherty and Mitros arrested him without a warrant or probable cause. The charges were dismissed three weeks later.
Armand McWilliams	Brian Reed; Raymond Boyd; Adam Burns; Anthony Rouba; Vincent Vasquez	\$18,000 (13-cv-8423)	Illegal search/seizure	2013-02-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067304)	Officers entered the residence of McWilliams and Barksdale-Sullers without a warrant in response to a false charge of misdemeanor assault by Barksdale Sullers' ex-husband. They entered and searched the house without a warrant and arrested McWilliams. Prosecutors dismissed the charges against McWilliams once they interviewed the witnesses.
Quinton Russell	Michael Gaines, Jeremiah Hines, Patrick Lorde	\$80,000 (12-CV-10216)	Extended Detention	2012-12-20	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1073289)	Russell was driving a 1995 Chevrolet Monte Carlo when Officers Lorde and Gaines arrested him on suspicion of driving a stolen car. Although the car had been reported stolen in October, it was November when Russell's girlfriend had seen the car for sale outside a gas station, bought it and obtained a certificate of title. Lorde and Gaines and Detective Hines confiscated the Chevrolet even though Russell's girlfriend brought the title to the police station and Russell did not match the description of the thief. Russell was charged with felony theft and detained in Cook County Jail. The charges were dismissed one year later.
Samuel R. Griffin	Christoph Cannata	\$5,000 (14-cv-271)	False arrest	2012-11-18	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066994)	Officer Cannata stopped and arrested Griffin without probable cause. Griffin was detained for more than six months before the charges were dropped.
Waheep Rafati	Maurice Burks Jr; Howard Burton	\$50,000 (13-cv-2853)	False arrest	2012-11-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062153)	Rafati was leaving a store when officers stopped and gave him parking tickets as he loaded his car. Rafati and one of the officers exchanged a few words. The officer grabbed Rafati, slammed him against the side of the building and handcuffed him. Rafati suffered injuries as a result of this assault. He was charged with criminal offenses but was later found not guilty.

Dionta Tonth	Derrick Harland, John Maples Jr, Brian Reed	\$7,500 (13-CV- 3264)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2012-11-02	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062795)	Tonth was driving a Chevy Malibu he'd borrowed near 90th Street and Racine Avenue when Officers Harland and Reed pulled him over. Sgt. Maples was also at the scene. Earlier that day Tonth had helped an acquaintance, Tyran Williams, move into a new residence. At that time, Williams put a Keltec assault rifle and a Mossberg 12-gauge shotgun in the Malibu's trunk. Williams, a police informant, called the officers once Tonth drove away and told them where he hid the guns. Besides the call from Williams, Tonth had no reason to be stopped or searched by the officers. During their search, Harland and Reed found the guns. They arrested Tonth and took him to a police station, where Harland pressured him to identify other individuals with guns and become a police informant. He suggested that Tonth's gun arrest could be settled if he became an informant. Tonth said he didn't know how the guns wound up in the Malibu and was unable and unwilling to give the officers any names. Tonth was falsely charged with unlawful use of a weapon by a felon. The charge was later dismissed.
Takada Epps	David Blanco; Michael Iglesias II; Eduardo Perez; Jacqueline Rios; Frances Escobedo; Sergio Flores	\$100,000 (14-cv- 7588)	Excessive force/minor	2012-10-30	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072028)	Takada and Delaney Epps were at their business when Officers Flores, Iglesias, Rios, Escoberto, Perez and Blanco pulled into the parking lot wearing Halloween costumes. When Delaney Epps asked the officers to leave, one or more of the officers screamed at Takada Epps, demanding to be let inside. One of the officers picked up a sledgehammer, approached Takada Epps and threatened her. Without cause or warrant, the officers arrested the plaintiffs and searched their business. When one of the officers forcefully grabbed Takada Epps, she explained that she was recovering from a recent surgery. The officer threw Takada Epps toward his car and shoved her into the backseat. The charges against both plaintiffs were ultimately dismissed.
Darryl Ellis	Kevin Garcia, Marvin Bonnstetter	\$7,500 (14-CV- 8216)	False Arrest	2012-10-20	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1072526)	Officers Bonnstetter and Garcia arrested Ellis and fabricated evidence leading to a false charge of drug possession. The officers falsely reported they had witnessed Ellis dealing drugs, and Ellis was held at Cook County Jail until his acquittal one month later.

Gregory Murphy	Roberto Delcid, Timothy Duggan, Andrew Kroll, Nicholaus Lesch, Albert Wyroba	\$25,000 (14-cv- 7681)	False arrest	2012-10-12	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072550)	Murphy was walking near his home in the Austin neighborhood when he was searched and arrested by plainclothes officers in an unmarked squad car who were part of a narcotics surveillance operation. With their guns drawn, the officers stopped Murphy, pulled his pants and undergarments away from his body and used a flashlight to look at his genitals. The officers did not find anything illegal, but Murphy was handcuffed and taken home, where police picked the lock on the front gate and searched his home. No weapons, narcotics or contraband were found. Murphy was then taken to the police station and strip-searched. Again, no drugs were found, but officers charged Murphy with possession of heroin with intent to deliver within 1,000 feet of a school. He was found not guilty.
Stephen Mikolon	Andrew Dakuras; Jorge Martinez Jr; Federico Andaverde; Angel Amador; Sergio Martinez; Donald Clark II; James Echols; Brad Johnson; Daniel Villa	\$15,000 (14-cv- 1852)	Illegal search/seizure	2012-10-09	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1068329)	Mikolon was at his girlfriend's apartment when he was arrested and the apartment searched. The officers filed false police reports to back up the arrest. The charges were dismissed.

Dominique Moore	Cesar Kuri, Cortney Poulos, Thomas Hanrahan, Michael O'Grady, Vincent Vogt	\$100,000 (14-cv-6933)	Excessive force/serious	2012-09-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071909)	Moore was wrongly arrested twice in the Humboldt Park neighborhood. The first arrest happened in September 2012 as Moore was walking to a corner store and saw several men running ahead of him. Minutes later, two officers grabbed Moore and asked about the men. When Moore said he didn't know anything about them, police took him to a gray van and said they would charge him with anything illegal they found inside. During a search, police found a plastic bag with drugs and said it belonged to Moore. Frightened, Moore pulled away from police, and one of the officers shocked him with his Taser, accidentally shocking the other officer. Angered by the incident, the officers began to beat Moore; one of them fractured his own hand punching him. Moore was charged with possession of a controlled substance and aggravated battery to a police officer. In August 2013, Moore was awaiting trial when he was arrested a second time by two officers, one of whom stated that Moore was the cause of him fracturing his hand. The officers drove Moore to a nearby alley, where they slapped him in the face several times and coerced him to plead guilty in the previous arrest. Meanwhile, a neighbor had recorded a video of the second arrest, which later proved that the officers lied to the Independent Police Review Authority about the circumstances. The charges against Moore were eventually dropped.
Terry Coleman	James Boreczky; Jason Vucko; Brian Lindstrom	\$7,500 (13-cv-6792)	False arrest	2012-09-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1058036)	Coleman, who had lost money in a scam run out of a truck, saw the truck at a gas station at 43rd Street and South Wentworth Avenue and called police. When Sgt. Vucko arrived, he began searching Coleman and asked him his gang affiliation. Coleman said he was a father of four who took care of his kids. When Vucko found a Link card on Coleman, he said, "No! I take care of your f**king kids! That's my f**king tax money on that card!" Officers Boreczky and Lindstrom, who had arrived at the scene earlier, handcuffed Coleman and placed him in the police truck. He was taken to a police station and charged with making a false report. The charges against him were dismissed.

Derrick Turner	Howard Burton; Phillip Travis; James Laufer	\$40,000 (13-L-10275)	Malicious prosecution	2012-09-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1065285)	Turner was driving with his girlfriend and her three children when Officers Burton and Travis, who were conducting a roadside safety check, ordered him out of the car and made him perform several field sobriety tests. Although he was sober and passed the tests, Travis insisted that Turner was intoxicated. He handcuffed him, took him to a mobile police unit and told him he would be released if he could pass a Breathalyzer test. Turner passed, but Sgt. Laufer, Travis' supervisor, told him to arrest Turner for DUI anyway. The vehicle he was driving, which belonged to his girlfriend, was towed and impounded. Turner appeared in court approximately 12 times before the Cook County State's Attorney's Office dismissed the DUI charge.
Ocsears Kinslow	Jessica Duckins, Tiffany Meeks	\$15,000 (14-CV-6005)	False Arrest	2012-09-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1071558)	Kinslow was driving home after attending a family gathering when Officers Duckins and Meeks pulled him over. The officers searched Kinslow and his car and falsely issued two traffic tickets. When they found prescription bottles for Kinslow's uncle they falsely arrested Kinslow on suspicion of possession of a controlled synthetic substance. The medication the officers found, dextromethorphan, is not a controlled substance. The officers took Kinslow to a police station, where he remained in custody until he was released after paying \$3,000. The officer seized and impounded Kinslow's car. Kinslow was found not guilty a year later.
Cassandra Weeks	Anthony Hicks, Brandon Smith, Richard Antonsen, Dennis Huberts Jr., Michael Kocanda, Gregory Sloyan	\$12,500 (12-CV-10056)	Illegal search/seizure	2012-08-31	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1056968)	Weeks was at her home when officers entered. The officers were searching for Kevin Rogers and incorrectly thought he lived in Weeks' home and had her address on their search warrant. During their search, officers damaged Weeks' property and Officers Huberts and Smith filed drug possession charges against her. The charges against her were later dismissed.
Bernabe Lugo-Villalobos	William Korwin Reynaldo Serrato Jr	\$100,000 (13-cv-05716)	False arrest	2012-08-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1064778)	Lugo-Villalobos was arrested by Officers Serrato and Korwin without probable cause. The charges against him were later dropped.

Lionel White	Anthony Rotkvich	\$20,000 (14-CV-9915)	False Arrest	2012-08-11	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1073565)	White was leaving an apartment building when Officer Rotkvich and others arrested him. The officers went into the building and found illegal items in an apartment. They filed false reports claiming White had admitted to selling drugs and had admitted to being the individual named in a search warrant. The reports also included statements that White lived in the apartment and that officers had found proof of residence, which in fact was a piece of mail addressed to someone with a different name in a different apartment. White was charged with drug possession and held at Cook County Jail until he was acquitted a year and a half later.
Michael Dyson	Timothy Szarzynski	\$32,500 (13-CV-3248)	False Arrest	2012-08-09	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062358)	Officer Szarzynski was responding to a call about gunshots in the area when he stopped Dyson and several other people. Dyson was arrested and charged with possession of a firearm. The charge was later dismissed.
Kanok Nikrothanond	Arturo Becerra; Kimberly Turner	\$20,000 (13-cv-4596)	Malicious prosecution	2012-08-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1064056)	Nikrothanond was parked in the turnaround area for CTA buses at Midway Airport when Officer Turner asked him to move his vehicle. Nikrothanond moved his vehicle but was approached by Officer Turner again and told to move his vehicle out of the parking lot entirely. As Nikrothanond began to do so, Officer Turner claimed that Nikrothanond's car struck her right knee. Officer Turner called for assistance and Officer Becerra arrived at the scene. Officer Becerra arrested Nikrothanond and charged him with aggravated battery to a police officer. Four months later a jury trial found Nikrothanond not guilty.
Marcellus King	Kevin Clarke; Wilfredo Sanchez	\$79,000 (14-cv-5673)	False arrest	2012-08-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071007)	King was walking out of a convenience store with his fiancée when Officers Clark and Sanchez approached them in a squad car. Clark asked King and his fiancé if they had seen someone running down the street, where the gun was and if King had any outstanding warrants. Although King was not under investigation at that time, Clark and Sanchez handcuffed King and took him to a police station, where he was falsely arrested on weapons charges. During the interrogation process, Clark shoved King's head into a wall. King was found not guilty at a jury trial.

Darrin Wright	Michael Demcak, Roger Fieser, Peter Spain, Robert Cranston, David Dimoff, Ismael Mendez, Leonel Rivas, Daniel Solis	\$25,000 (12-CV-8148)	Excessive force/serious	2012-08-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1056132)	Wright was driving on the South Side when Officers Cranston and Dimoff pulled him over for allegedly running a stop sign. After learning Wright's license had recently expired, the officers asked Wright to exit his car. Instead, he drove away. After a brief chase, Wright stopped his car, got out, kneeled and put his hands over his head to peacefully surrender. The officers tackled Wright to the ground, beating, stomping and kicking his head, chest and body. Officers Demcak and Solis shot Wright multiple times with their Tasers. Wright was then dragged to a police car, and an officer snatched one of the Taser prongs out of Wright's back. The officers transported him to a hospital, where they discouraged medical staff from documenting and fully treating Wright's injuries. Little more than an hour later, Wright was taken to a police station, where he was booked and processed. An unknown police officer inventoried Wright's property, which included \$300 in cash. In the hours that followed, officers took Wright back to the hospital twice, for diabetic medication and removal of Taser darts. When Wright was transferred after that to Cook County Jail, he was told the \$300 listed on his personal property receipt was missing from the bag of his possessions provided by the police. Wright was never charged with any crime and has not recovered his \$300.
I.M. (minor)	David Garza, Paul Habiak	\$16,000 (13-cv-490)	False arrest	2012-07-31	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1060239)	I.M., 13, was drumming on plastic containers with three of his friends, when they saw a squad car approach them. The boys ran, fearing that their drumming had drawn a complaint. Officers chased them through an alley, but did not tell them to stop running. One of the officers caught up to I.M., tackled him and threw him against a metal gate and then to the ground. Other officers arrived on the scene and kicked I.M.'s head and upper body, causing his head to bleed. The mother of one of the other boys, who was taking care of I.M. while his mother was out of town, saw the beating and told the police to stop, but police told her to leave. She called I.M.'s mother to tell her what was happening, and asked the officers to speak to his mother on the phone, but they refused. They called an ambulance, which took I.M. to a hospital, where doctors sutured a gash over his eyebrow. Officers then took I.M. to a police station and handcuffed him to a bench until they allowed his aunt to take him home. No charges were filed against him. Officers later called I.M.'s mother and told her I.M. had fallen down and hurt himself while fleeing from police.

Armando Hernandez Jr.	Mark Hernandez, Joy McClain	\$30,000 (13-cv-153)	Excessive force/minor	2012-07-22	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1059779)	Hernandez was walking when officers pulled up next to him in their police vehicle and directed him to remove his hands from his pockets. When he did not, the officers exited their unmarked sport-utility vehicle, shoved him onto their front hood, handcuffed him behind his back, then swept his feet from under him and slammed him to the ground. They kicked Hernandez and then took him to a police station, where he was charged with reckless conduct. While Hernandez was in a holding cell in the station, Officer Mark Hernandez threw him into a wall and then kned him in his back. The charge was dismissed the following month.
Mary Love	Mark Gutkowski, David Guzman, Tamara Matthews, Lawrence Stec, Sergio Martinez, William Murphy	\$50,000 (13-CV-3174)	Illegal search/seizure	2012-07-19	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1055670)	Love was at home with her twin 5-year-old children when officers forcibly entered the home. The officers had a warrant for someone only known to them as "Pinky, with the address of a residence in an adjacent building. Officers eventually realized they were in the wrong building and that Pinky had no connection to Love and her children
Michael Clifton	Patrick Kelly, Zoe Batzer	\$30,000 (13-CV-4090)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2012-07-17	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1055635)	Clifton was walking home from work with a friend when Officers Kelly and Batzer stopped him for no reason. Kelly aggressively handcuffed and searched Clifton before they released him from custody. Clifton visited a hospital afterward and was diagnosed with an injury to the ligaments in his left shoulder. Officers did not file any criminal charges against Clifton.
Regina Willis	Kimberly Otten, Matthew Kasput	\$8,364 (13-CV-4385)	Excessive Force/Minore	2012-07-15	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1064666)	Willis was with her family at Rainbow Beach Park listening to music on her car radio when Officers Otten and Kasput demanded that she turn down the music. Willis declined their request to see her ID. Police then told her that her car would be impounded for the noise violation. The officers handcuffed Willis, then Kasput knocked her to the ground. Otten and Kasput forced her into a police vehicle, causing her to bump her head and sustain injuries.
Robert Horne	Scott Celani; Jeffrey Rodenberg	\$116,117 (13-cv-3307)	Excessive force/minor	2012-07-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1063131)	Horne was arrested without a warrant, thrown to the ground and kicked by Officers Celani and Rodenberg. They made false statements and reports to cover up their use of excessive force.
Joseph Buss	Matthew O'Brien	\$40,000 (13-cv-757)	False Arrest	2012-07-04	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1060304)	Buss was at Navy Pier with his family and friends when Officer O'Brien hit Buss' girlfriend in the head. Buss questioned the officer's actions. In response, O'Brien jumped on Buss and attacked him. To cover up his actions, O'Brien arrested and charged Buss with criminal charges.

Gerrell Love	Arturo Fernandez; Matthew Bracken; Brian Bratton; Jonathan Chibicki; Octavio Granados Jr; Gregory Jones; Arnoldo Luevano; Roderique McClain; Lenere Payne; Sharon Walker;	\$7,500 (13-cv-1996)	Excessive force/minor	2012-06-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1063949)	Love was a passenger in a vehicle, when a squad car pulled up behind them and activated its emergency lights. The driver didn't stop, but instead made a turn and collided with another vehicle at the intersection of 115th Street and South Cottage Grove Avenue. After the crash, Love got out of the vehicle and Officers Bracken and Granados took him to the ground and handcuffed him. Love told officers he would cooperate and did not resist arrest. But while he was handcuffed face-down on the ground, officers hit, stomped or kicked Love all over his body and one of the officers shocked Love with a stun-gun. Love was placed in the back of a squad car, where he felt disoriented and eventually vomitted. Officers took Love to Roseland Hospital and then to a police station. While in lock-up, Love complained of pain on his body was still bleeding, but Officers Jones and Walker ignored his further requests for medical help.
Clifton Marvel	James Gentile, Shane McHugh	\$75,000 (13-CV-3186)	False Arrest	2012-06-23	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1062356)	Marvel was sent to provide tow truck assistance for a rollover car accident. He saw Officer Gentile at the scene and told him he was there to help. During the conversation, Gentile became confrontational, swore at Marvel and ordered him to leave. Officer McHugh then walked up to the men, shouted profanities at Marvel, followed him back to his tow truck, pulled him out of it and handcuffed him. As Marvel sat in a squad car, McHugh searched his tow truck and personal belongings. Police took Marvel to a police station, where McHugh, Taiyoob and other officers strip-searched him in front of a female officer. McHugh and Gentile charged Marvel with resisting a peace officer. The charge was later dismissed.
Booker Davis	Harold Rodriguez	\$30,000 (13-CV-8524)	False Arrest	2012-06-15	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066742)	Davis and Matthews were near 13th and Kedzie when Officer Rodriguez stopped them without reasonable suspicion or probable cause. He falsely charged Matthews with possession of marijuana and had him taken to a police station. During the stop, Officer Rodriguez also handcuffed Davis, but no criminal charges were filed against him. The charges against Matthews were later dismissed. (Officer Rodriguez was later charged with bribery and official misconduct and stripped of his police powers.)

Kenneth Harris	Jose Sandoval; Roberto Verdin	\$50,000 (14-cv-4271)	Excessive force/minor	2012-06-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1054785)	Harris was pulled over by Officers Sandoval and Verdin for a minor traffic violation. One of the officers approached Harris' car, opened the driver's side door and pulled Harris out. One of the officers put Harris in handcuffs while the other searched his car. The officers then asked Harris to spread his legs apart, and Harris obliged. One of the officers patted down Harris' pants, and two clear plastic bags of marijuana fell onto the ground. Harris asked the officers if he was going to go to jail for the marijuana, and the officer replied, "F**k yeah." Harris took off running, and eventually slipped and fell. Harris stayed on the ground while the officers yelled "Don't f**king move" behind him. One of the officers hit the left side of Harris' face, and Harris lost consciousness. When Harris came to, he was lying in the back seat of the officers' squad car with blood on his chest. He passed out again, and was taken to a hospital. When Harris regained consciousness, he was lying in a hospital bed and a nurse was stitching his left eye. Harris asked the officers why they had beaten him, and one responded "You f**ked yourself up." Harris was charged with attempted escape from a police officer. The police report described Harris' injuries as "minor lacerations to the face" caused by Harris' fall.
Kieran Aarons	Brian Hansen, Thomas Weigand	\$14,750 (14-cv-4191)	Excessive force/minor	2012-06-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071070)	Aarons was participating in a demonstration along the Magnificent Mile when numerous police officers arrived to make arrests. As officers tried to arrest Aarons, Officer Hansen began beating him with a baton as Officer Weigand stood by.
Dagoberto Nieto	Zachary Cuatchon; Fernando Garcia	\$86,000 (14-cv-1442)	False arrest	2012-06-04	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067965)	Irma and Dagoberto Nieto were in the Little Village neighborhood when Officers Garcia and Cuatchon stopped them. Irma and Dagoberto were falsely charged with numerous offenses, including resisting/obstructing a police officer, operating a vehicle without a driver's license or insurance not wearing a seat belt. The charges against them were later dismissed.

Muein Daoud	Jennifer O'Shaughnessy, Kevin Osborn	\$56,000 (13-cv-3562)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2012-05-28	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1054392)	Daoud, a licensed ice cream truck operator, was in his ice cream truck, which was legally parked in Grant Park, when Officers Osborn and O'Shaughnessy approached him and told him he couldn't sell ice cream there. Daoud showed the officers his licenses which allowed him to sell ice cream there, but the officers cited him for double parking and peddling in a prohibited district. Officers then impounded Daoud's ice cream truck and drove it to the police station. When Daoud went to retrieve his truck the next day, all of the ice cream was removed along with a cooler and a case of water. His truck's music box and window were also damaged. Daoud could not work for six days because he had to repair and restock his truck. Two days after the incident, Daoud filed a complaint with the Independent Police Review Authority. The double parking and peddling in a prohibited district citations were later dismissed. But in retaliation for the IPRA complaint, Officer Osborn gave Daoud another double parking ticket two months later. This citation was also dismissed.
Joshua Lott	Marek Grobla; Gary Hughes; Glenn Evans; Ricky O Neal; Christoph Taliaferro; Matthew Tobias	\$100,000 (13-cv-3600)	False arrest	2012-05-20	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062399)	Lott, an Arizona resident and professional photographer, was assigned to photograph protests against the NATO Summit when he captured officers beating a protester with their batons. Officers told Lott to stop taking photos, then threw him to the ground, stomped on him and hit him with batons. During the attack, Deputy Chief Tobias took Lott's prescription glasses and stepped on them and also grabbed Lott's cameras and threw them to the ground, destroying them. Lott was arrested and charged with reckless conduct. The charge was later dismissed.
Charles Shumate	Patrick Brennan; Denis O'Rourke	\$18,750 (13-cv-9315)	False arrest	2012-05-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1067255)	Officers O'Rourke and Brennan entered Shumate's home without a warrant or probable cause and arrested him.
Shaquon Puckett	Wilford Fields, Errol Hicks, Ruth Johnson, Erika Rodriguez	\$40,000 (13-CV-2443)	False Arrest	2012-04-22	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1061547)	Puckett was driving when officers pulled her over and searched her car without justification. During the search of her trunk officers found an unloaded firearm Puckett is authorized to carry as part of her job as a security officer. Puckett was taken to a police station and charged with possession and unlawful use of a weapon, driving on a suspended license and operating a motor vehicle without insurance. These charges were later dismissed.

Kim Pindak	John Bakopoulos; Lucas Wise; Theresa Nazario	\$47,100 (12-cv-4005)	First Amendment violation	2012-04-21	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1054700)	The plaintiffs are all people whom officers have threatened with arrest for panhandling on The Magnificent Mile. Officers Nazario, Bakopoulos,Wise and unidentified officers falsely claimed it is illegal to panhandle on Michigan Avenue even though the plaintiffs' actions are protected by the First Amendment.
Michael O'Brien	David Rak; Laura Nutile	\$18,000 (13-CV-4688)	Illegal search/seizure	2012-04-19	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1063967)	O'Brien was driving with friends when Officers Rak, Nutile and unidentified officers pulled them over. After stopping, the officers approached O'Brien's car and ordered everyone to get out. By this time, additional officers had arrived at the scene. O'Brien and his friends were handcuffed and moved away from the car while officers searched his car without permission. During the search, Rak removed a backpack from O'Brien's trunk and discovered a gun. The officers then completed a false arrest report, stating that O'Brien had been pulled over because he had failed to use a turn signal and did not possess a valid driver's license. O'Brien spent a night in jail. The charges were eventually dismissed.
Elijah Stoval	Harold Rodriguez	\$58,000 (13-CV-3860)	DUI Stop	2012-04-09	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062982)	Stovall was driving near Franklin Park when Officer Rodriguez stopped him and filed DUI and other traffic violations against him. Stovall spent 12 hours in jail and the charges against him were later dismissed. (Officer Rodriguez was later charged with bribery and official misconduct and stripped of his police powers.)
Timothy Collier	Kenneth Wojtan, John Foertsch, Gregory Sloyan, Martin Murphy, Haytham Mohammad	\$75,000 (14-cv-2157)	False arrest	2012-03-28	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1068761)	Collier was completing a drywall inspection in an apartment in Greater Grand Crossing when police arrived, looking for an individual whose description did not match Collier. Collier told police he did not live at the apartment, but they arrested him anyway. During a search, police found marijuana, a gun and ammunition in a bedroom. Police took the spare keys to the apartment from a friend of the resident and claimed that the keys had been found on Collier. Officers also falsely claimed that the clothing, drugs and gun they found belonged to Collier. The officers later filled out false police reports stating that Collier lived in the apartment and that police found documents with proof of his residence.Collier was found not guilty of the charges.

Garry Lebron	Mohammed Ali	\$126,357 (12-cv-4454)	False arrest	2012-03-12	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1055076)	Lebron was driving to work one morning when Officer Ali pulled him over for an alleged traffic violation. Lebron provided the officer with a valid license and insurance, but was ordered out of his vehicle and searched without justification. Officer Ali called for backup, and the responding officers searched Lebron's car. During the search, officers found a commercially sealed package of vitamins with the "GNC" brand on the label, a well-known brand of vitamins and health products. They arrested Lebron and charged him with possession of a controlled substance. While Lebron was in custody, his wife came to the police station with the original box for the commercially produced vitamin packets. Officer Ali told her he "didn't care" and continued to file criminal charges against Lebron. The charges were later dismissed.
Torey Winters	Juan Cifuentes; Mark Diaz	\$99,000 (12-cv-10205)	Excessive force/minor	2012-03-08	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1053063)	Winters was walking when Officer Cifuentes came up behind him and grabbed his shoulder without announcing that he was a police officer. Thinking he was being robbed, Winters fled and Cifuentes ran after him for about a block. When Winters fell down after slipping on some grass, Cifuentes caught up to him and hit the back of his head several times with a blunt object, knocking him out. Cifuentes then repeatedly hit Winters' face and body with his hands and fist. Officer Diaz did not attempt to stop Cifuentes. The officers handcuffed Winters and took him to a hospital, where he received 16 staples to close the cut on the back of his head, several stitches for the cuts to his face and treatment for his black eyes. Cifuentes later went to a hospital to be treated for his swollen right hand. Officers charged Winters with aggravated battery to a police officer and resisting arrest. Winters was found not guilty in a jury trial.
Taj Oatis	Kathleen Clyne	\$50,000 (13-L-10506)	Extended detention	2012-03-07	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1065820)	Oatis was arrested by Officer Clyne, who filed false reports charging Oatis with aggravated cruelty to an animal. Oatis was held at Cook County Jail, but was found not guilty one year later.
C.H	Chris Skarupinski	\$25,000 (14-cv-3713)	Excessive force/minor	2012-03-02	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072283)	C.H. was visiting his uncle in the Roseland neighborhood when police officers entered the home without a warrant. Officers found C.H. in one of the bedrooms and began to hit him in the head, face and jaw with a blunt object. To cover up their misconduct, the officers arrested C.H. and charged him with aggravated battery to a peace officer.

Dylan Arellano	Charles Leach, David Williams	\$7,500 (14-cv-1484)	False arrest	2012-03-02	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1068763)	Arellano was driving with Ghaziani and stopped at a gas station to buy some cigarettes. Ghaziani, who is a member of Chicago's Latin King gang, has the letters "L" and "K" tattooed on his face. He went into the store, and when he came back out, Officers Leach and Williams recognized him. The officers stopped their SUV directly in front of Arellano's car, got out and pointed their guns at Arellano and Ghaziani's heads. They searched Arellano and Ghaziani, found contraband on Arellano and arrested both men, claiming they had observed "gang disturbance" and "suspect displaying gang slogans." The officers also seized Arellano's car. Arellano spent three months in jail before the court dismissed the charges. He also had \$5,000 worth of damage to his car.
Lance Coppage	Harold Rodriguez	\$45,000 (13-CV-3851)	DUI Stop	2012-02-23	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1062984)	Coppage was driving on Roosevelt Road near South Kedzie Avnue when Officer Rodriguez pulled him over. During the stop, Officer Rodriguez falsely charged Coppage with DUI and possession of marijuana and then stole \$400 from him. Coppage spent more than seven hours in jail during the arrest. The charges were later dismissed. (Officer Rodriguez was later charged with bribery and official misconduct and stripped of his police powers.)
Anthony Nelson	Cesar Echeverria, Mark Kalamaris	\$5,000 (12-CV-10392)	False Arrest	2012-02-22	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1059500)	Nelson was participating in a peaceful protest outside of a bank office in the Logan Square neighborhood opposing the company's foreclosure of a poor family's mortgage. Nelson and three other people entered the bank; two of the people who entered with Nelson were the individuals losing their home. Inside, Nelson filmed the encounter between the three people and the bank employees. The employees refused to speak to the family. At all times, Nelson was quiet, did not shout and only listened as another protester attempted to speak to the bank's personnel. Nelson left the bank several minutes after entering and rejoined the peaceful protest outside. Soon after, Officers Echeverria and Kalamaris arrived at the scene. One of the officers put his hand over Nelson's camera lens and arrested him. The officers did not arrest anyone else who had entered the bank and had been part of the protest. Nelson was taken into custody and charged with criminal trespass to property for remaining inside the bank offices after being asked to leave. Nelson was outside at the time of arrest. The charge was dismissed after the officers failed to appear at the court hearings.

Howard Ferguson	Mark George, Joseph Kurpiel	\$29,448 (13-CV-6609)	Excessive Force/Minor	2012-01-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066508)	At the request of Ferguson's landlord, officers arrived at his apartment without a warrant to try to evict him. They forcefully handcuffed Ferguson, spraining his wrist in the process.
Norman Mallory	Jason Demas, Rishi Desai, Bryan Hoffman	\$30,000 (12-CV-8817)	Excessive force/minor	2012-01-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1058741)	Mallory was driving when several officers pulled him over. As the officers approached, he put his hands in the air. One of the officers reached through his open window and pistol whipped him. Officers then pulled Mallory out of his vehicle, handcuffed him, and threw him to the ground. While he was on the ground, one of the officers twisted his arm and stomped on his head, and the other officers who were nearby did nothing to intervene.
Elijah Idris	John Conway; William Moriarty	\$19,000 (12-cv-6271)	Illegal search/seizure	2012-01-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1056742)	Idris was in a public place when Officers Conway and Moriarty used force to seize and arrest him without an arrest warrant or legal cause. Idris was falsely charged. Nearly two months later, the charges were terminated.
Yesenia Santiago	Roger Sandoval; Carlos Cortez	\$100,000 (14-cv-8205)	Other police misconduct	2011-12-27	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072423)	In December 2011, Santiago was contacted by officers who were investigating the murder of Ismael Santana four years earlier. Officers called Santiago because her sister had connections to two suspects in the case. Police asked Santiago to meet them at a gas station, where they arrested her and took her to a police station for questioning without reading her Miranda rights. Santiago asked for an attorney, but the detectives ignored her request. During questioning, the detectives gave Santiago, who has a cognitive impairment, details of the murder and coerced her to plead guilty to the crime. The detectives then turned on recording equipment and read Santiago her Miranda rights. Santiago was detained for more than 17.5 hours and fed only once. She was indicted for Santana's murder in January 2012. She was finally released from jail and the charges dropped in December 2013, after it was discovered that Santiago had been in prison when the murder took place.
Abbidula Randle-El	Jeffrey Frahm, Jaeho Jung	\$100,000 (13-CV-6607)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2011-12-13	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066509)	Randle-El was in the South Shore neighborhood when Officers Jung and Frahm arrested him and charged him with drug and tobacco offenses. The charges were dismissed.

Wojciech Sokol	Nicholas Harris; Mike Gremo	\$17,500 (13-cv-5653)	Excessive force/minor	2011-12-06	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1051238)	Sokol, a Des Plaines resident, was driving his girlfriend's car when Officers Gremo and Harris pulled him over because he didn't have a valid license plate sticker. He was arrested for failure to produce a valid driver's license, operating a motor vehicle without insurance and failure to display a valid sticker. As the officers drove him to a police station, he began to complain about his arrest. The officers pulled into an alley and took him out of the squad car. Gremo punched him repeatedly. At the station, Sokol requested medical attention but was ignored. The officers falsely charged Sokol with aggravated battery of a peace officer, saying he had spit on them. Sokol was held in Cook County Jail for more than a year awaiting trial; he was later acquitted.
Terrell Gaston	Justin Blas; Jonathan Medina	\$5,000 (12-cv-2872)	False arrest	2011-12-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1053778)	Officers Blas and Medina seized and arrested Gaston without a warrant and without legal cause. He was then taken to a police station, where he was subjected to unreasonable and unnecessary force. The officers charged Gaston with criminal charges that were later dismissed.
Craig Huffman	Christine Dolan, Wadell Hardy III, Rita O'Leary	\$75,000 (13-CV-2236)	False Arrest	2011-12-01	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1061483)	Huffman was hosting a meeting in his office when two officers with the Chicago Police Fugitive Apprehension Unit interrupted and asked him to step outside. Officers told Huffman that he was under arrest for touching a hostess without her consent at a restaurant where he had been the host of a gathering for a local business school two weeks earlier. Huffman was taken into custody, held for several hours and told that he was going to face criminal sexual assault charges. Except for the fact that both Huffman and the suspect were African-American men, Huffman did not match the hostess' description of the man who inappropriately touched her. A prosecutor reviewed the officers' information and approved a misdemeanor battery charge against Huffman. Huffman spent the next year defending against the battery charge and in the process, incurred over \$120,000 worth of legal fees. Huffman was acquitted after a trial.
Valerie Young	Warren Olszewski; Jason Acevedo; Shawn Alonzo; Leszek Chlebowicz; Daniel Honda; Ricardo Mata; Todd Olsen	\$35,000 (12-cv-2873)	Excessive force	2011-11-28	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1047800)	Young, Delaney, D.R., and K.W., both minors, were at their home in the North Lawndale neighborhood when officers forced their way in without a warrant or consent. During their search, the officers held everyone at gunpoint, including D.R. and K.W. The officers arrested everyone. As Young was being arrested, the officers used force against her that caused injuries.

Charles Harper	Victor Razo; Anthony Bruno; Brandon Ternand	\$75,000 (12-L-13135)	Excessive force/minor	2011-11-20	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1050257) NOTE: date is one day apart and IPRA category is "illegal search," but officers match	Harper was arrested by the officers, who Tased and beat him. Harper suffered a facial fracture that required surgery, among other injuries. Officers later conspired to conceal their use of excessive force by producing numerous false statements, including one that designated Harper's injuries as "minor."
Kenneth Coffie	James Sumita, Michael Tannehill	\$10,000 (12-CV-1737)	False Arrest	2011-11-17	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1050527)	Coffie and his girlfriend were waiting for the Clark Street bus in the Lakeview neighborhood when they decided to walk into a coffee shop for Coffie's girlfriend to use the washroom. As he sat inside the shop waiting for his girlfriend, three white police officers approached him and handcuffed him without saying a word. Coffie asked the officers what he had done. "Shut the f**k up," they replied. The officers dragged him out of the shop, telling him he did not know who he was dealing with. Coffie's girlfriend came out of the washroom in time to see the officers escorting him from the building. When she asked what was wrong, the officers threatened her with arrest. Coffie was slammed head first into the back seat of the squad car. His head ended up on the floor, between the two seats. He was bleeding from his face and having difficulty breathing, so he sat up. When the officers saw that he was sitting up, they purposely hit the gas pedal and then slammed on the brakes, causing Coffie's face to hit the squad car's steel window frame. At the police station, Coffie asked for medical attention. He was taken to the hospital and treated for his injuries. Initially, an officer at the station told Coffie he was being charged with trespassing because he had not bought anything at the coffee shop. Seven hours later, two detectives informed him they were charging him with two counts of assault to a police officer. Coffie was taken to Cook County Jail.
Ronald Jones	Raymond Wilke; Jesse Carreno; Arturo Villanueva	\$25,000 (12-cv-8064)	False arrest	2011-11-16	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1050576)	Jones was driving his vehicle when officers stopped him. Officers Carreno, Wilke and Villanueva searched his car without reason and arrested him. Jones was charged with failure to wear a seat belt and possession of a controlled substance. No evidence was found to back up the claims. All charges against Jones were dropped.

Giovanni Lyles-Dawson	Thomas Vovos, Joseph Gunning, Joseph Hackett, Timothy Larmon, Gerald Nowakowski, Jr., Eliel Roa, Jose Rodriguez, Jose Villa	\$35,000 (13-cv-7460)	False arrest	2011-11-04	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066450)	Lyles-Dawson was working security at a store when police officers were called to settle a disturbance between patrons. When they arrived there was an altercation between the officers and patrons. One or more of the officers later asked Lyles-Dawson to change his version of the events surrounding the altercation. When he refused, the officers arrested him.
Joyce Woldemariam	Johnny Quinones, Chris Papaioannou, Joseph Ferenzi, Warren Richards, Michael Pettis, Rolando Godinez, Lawrence Herhold, Christoph Murrach, Hector Alfaro, Monica Bailey, Charles Barango, Jeanette Cegielski, Desiree Chambers, Leo Cromwell, Andrew Cuomo, and many more	\$40,000 (13-cv-4383)	Excessive Force/Minor	2011-10-29	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1049915)	Woldemariam was hosting a birthday party at her home on South Emerald Avenue. The family had hired a DJ, who brought a group of uninvited guests. As the party was coming to an end, a few of these uninvited guests went outside and one of them called the police. When officers arrived, they ordered everyone to go outside and stand on the front lawn. Two of the officers, one male and one female, grabbed Woldemariam by her arms and the female officer kicked the back of her legs to force her into a kneeling position. Woldemariam asked to speak to a police supervisor and the male officer responded by hitting her in the ribs with the butt of a gun. One of the officers pushed her up against a squad car and handcuffed her. Then officers put her into a squad car and drove her to a nearby parking lot. At the same time, officers who were still at the party searched her home, damaging Woldemariam's property. Officers arrested her son and six party guests and charged them with battery because a fight broke out between them and the DJ's uninvited guests. Woldemariam was later driven home and released from custody without charges. The other charges filed against the party guests were later dismissed as well.
Edgar Hollyfield	Andre Frierson, Scott Carter, Brian Harris, George Kelly, Victor Keneard, Cassandra Williams	\$10,500 (11-CV-8603)	False Arrest	2011-10-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1049611)	Officers approached and seized Hollyfield at the intersection of West 120th Street and South Perry Avenue. The officers told him to place his hands on the squad car. The officers searched him and confiscated \$690. They took Hollyfield to a police station and handcuffed him to a wall. He was released without being charged of a crime; his money was not returned to him.

Amory King	Mark Rosciani, Silvana Giannini, Brook Glynn, Richard Mackert Jr., Chris Marzano, Danny Riley, William Skehan, Maria Zapata	\$10,125 (13-CV-7609)	Illegal search/seizure	2011-10-23	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066373) NOTE: Date is off by 21 days and Reporter lists four additional officers than IPRA, but the location (an intersection) is a match	King was stopped by Officers Riley and Skehan at 18th Street and Indiana Avenue as he walked with a friend to a grocery store. Officers Rosciani and Mackert also arrived at the scene. The officers were about to let King go when they heard the description on their police radios of an armed robber who was wearing dark clothes and a red hoodie. King was wearing a coral sweat jacket, a white shirt and khaki pants, but the officers radioed in that they had a suspect in custody and drove King to the home of the robbery victim. Officers Glynn, Zapata, Giannini, and Marzano coerced victim into identifying King as the man who had pointed a gun at her during the robbery. King was charged with armed robbery. He was later found not guilty.
D.B.	Laurence Coleman, Sheila O'Connor; David Jackowiak; Christoph Lappe; Valerie Lympers; Cynthia Rodriguez; Neal Schultz; Scott Schwieger; Garrick Turner	\$10,000 (14-cv-2576)	False arrest	2011-10-18	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1071598)	D.B., a high school student, was waiting at a bus stop at West Belmont and North Central avenues when he was approached by Officer Jackowiak, who had just left a nearby convenience store. Without any reason, Jackowiak threw D.B. against a wall, searched him, handcuffed him and accused him of assaulting a convenience store employee the previous week. Jackowiak said D.B. had been captured on camera during the assault. Several other officers were called to the scene and took D.B. to a police station for questioning. D.B. told detectives that he was at home sick the day of the assault, but they failed to investigate his statement. D.B. was charged with armed robbery and aggravated battery and detained for five hours before his mother was called and informed of the charges. D.B. spent the night in juvenile detention. After he was released, he was confined to his home for several weeks. He missed several important school events and activities because he was only allowed to attend school and church. D.B. was later found not guilty.

Maria Contreras	Christine Dunn	\$11,000 (12-CV-1741)	Excessive force/minor	2011-10-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1049312)	<p>Contreras, a licensed push-cart vendor who sells fruit and candy, was near Guadalupe Gonzalez Magnet School when Officer Dunn asked to see her vendor license, which she showed her. Dunn then told Contreras she needed to see her driver's license or state identification card or else she would arrest her. Contreras sent her husband home, and he returned with her ID. By that time, around 2:30 p.m., school was dismissed and children who were leaving gathered around Dunn and Contreras. Dunn roughly grabbed Contreras, who is 70 years old and approximately 5 feet tall, threw her against a police car, shoved her lefts apart and conducted an aggressive search. A schoolgirl was taking pictures of the incident, and Officer Dunn told her to mind her own business. When she continued to take pictures, Dunn grabbed the girl and smashed her face against the side of the police car. Dunn then drove the car with Contreras in it one block west to Whipple Street, stopped the car, and wrote Contreras a ticket concerning the operation of her push cart. Then she opened the back door, grabbed Contreras' apron and began choking her with it, yelling "You are going to die." Dunn pulled Contreras from the squad car and threw into the street, threw the tickets, her state ID and her permit on her, then drove away. A bystander called 9-1-1, and an ambulance came and took Contreras to Holy Cross Hospital. Contreras filed a complaint against Dunn, but the City of Chicago did not take any action against the officer.</p>
Jamorris Hope	Vincent Baldassano; Joseph Quinn III; Ryan Leclair; Eric Landorf; Benjamin Sanchez; Daniel Diaz; Daniel Lenihan; Richard Maher; Matthew Stevens; Joseph Rodriguez; Krzysztof Koblyarczyk; Jorge Santos; Ronald Malczynski; Esteban Trujillo	\$75,000 (13-cv-1208)	False arrest	2011-10-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1060689)	<p>Hope was working at his job at a 24-hour tire shop around midnight when officers showed up, searched him and handcuffed him. After detaining Hope and searching the business for about an hour, they asked him for the whereabouts of several people. He told the officers he didn't know where these people were. The officers drove Hope to an apartment in the Austin neighborhood, and told him they were going to search his residence. Hope explained that he had never lived at that address or even been inside of the building. Regardless, officers searched the apartment while Hope remained handcuffed inside the squad car. The officers found a rifle in the apartment, but no proof that Hope had ever lived there. When they came out, they again asked Hope about several people and he again told them he didn't know where they were. They said they were charging him with possession of the rifle they recovered, because he didn't cooperate. Hope remained in custody on those false charges for eight months before he was found not guilty at a bench trial. In the meantime, he lost his job at the tire shop.</p>

Alphonzo Coleman	Jose Rosario, Nicholas Wenta	\$3,000 (12-cv-9776)	Extended detention	2011-09-24	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1059499)	Coleman was walking with another person near the intersection of East Cermak Road and South Wabash Avenue when Officers Rosario and Wenta began following them. The officers searched both individuals and falsely claimed to find marijuana on Coleman, and they arrested and charged him with possession of an illegal substance. He remained in police custody overnight, was placed on house arrest for about nine months, then placed in jail for three months. The charge was later dismissed, after Coleman successfully filed a motion to quash arrest.
Gerardo Renteria	Jason Vucko, Richard Rinella, Joaquin Salazar	\$60,000 (13-cv-6139)	Excessive force/serious	2011-09-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1066909)	Renteria and Mahilda and Francisco Velazquez were operating a food truck when Officers Vucko, Rinella and Salazar entered the food truck and threw Renteria and Mahilda around the truck and onto the ground. Vucko also repeatedly tased Renteria. The three were arrested and taken to a police station, where Renteria and Mahilda were charged with felony offenses. Renteria had to be taken to a hospital. They were later found not guilty of the charges.
Jermaine Jordan	Harold Rodriguez, Andrew Ohlson	\$60,000 (13-CV-6411)	Illegal search/seizure	2011-09-13	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1065336)	Jordon was driving in his black Bentley Coupe when Officers Rodriguez and Ohlson pulled him over without justification. During the stop, Jordon asked if he could remove his seat-belt. Officer Rodriguez gave him permission to do so, and then charged him for driving without a seat-belt. During the stop, officers learned Jordon was driving on an expired license and arrested him. He was later released on bond. The following year, after Jordon obtained a valid driver's license, he was again stopped by Officer Rodriguez. At that time, Officer Rodriguez said that he would "help him" with his case in exchange for \$5,000. Officer Rodriguez then gave Jordon his cell phone number and released him without further charges. Jordon notified the Internal Affairs Division of the Chicago Police Department, who orchestrated a controlled exchange of the bribe money. As a result, Officer Rodriguez was arrested and charged with bribery and official misconduct. The charges against Jordon were later dismissed.

Anthony Tripp	Brian Bernath; Mark Bosch; Robert Combs; Frank Covello; Steven Lesner; Sheryl Panek; Raena Peele; Joseph Serb; Eugene Warling	\$48,000 (13-cv-5762)	False arrest	2011-09-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1065145) NOTE: Chicago Reporter lists date of 9/11/2011 and CPD lists date of 9/11/13, but the address and 8/9 officers are the same	Tripp, who is paralyzed from the waist down, was using a wheelchair on the sidewalk when Officers Bosch and Serb approached him and pushed him out of his wheelchair and onto the ground. The other officers arrived and did not intervene to stop the excessive force. Afterwards officers filed false police reports and criminal charges against Tripp to cover up their actions. These charges were later dismissed.
Chrisopher Bergin	Eric Helson	\$99,999 (12-CV-2541)	Excessive Force	2011-08-17	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1053618)	Bergin, an attorney, and Lopez, a legal assistant, were working as legal observers during an anti-deportation protest. Bergin's wife and two minor children were also present at the protest. During the protest, Lopez noticed Officer Helson grab and shove a woman holding a young child. As Lopez approached the mother and child to offer assistance, Helson struck him in the neck and face. Helson and other officers pushed and dragged Lopez to a wall and handcuffed him. As Lopez was being arrested, Bergin was pushed by Helson and also arrested. As Helson placed Bergin in handcuffs, he grabbed Bergin's thumb and twisted it. Bergin's wife and children witnessed the arrest and physical abuse. Helson signed criminal complaints against Bergin and Lopez for battery, obstructing a police officer and disorderly conduct. Both were acquitted of all charges.
Adrian Ayala	Gerardo Quintero; Alberto Salaz; Anthony Wilson; Benito Romero; Raul Cortez, Gilbert Escamilla; Jesus Vera; John Medina; Janet Mondragon; Juan Perez; Ricardo Viramontes; Michael Bocado	\$156,000 (11-cv-6094)	False arrest	2011-08-16	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1047800)	Michael and Adrian Ayala were both at a store where Michael Ayala worked. Officers came into the store, stopped the brothers, handcuffed, searched and interrogated them. The Ayalas asked why they were being stopped and questioned. Michael Ayala informed the officers that cameras had filmed everything that had happened. In response, the officers jumped on the brothers and beat them. The brothers were charged with numerous criminal charges.

Tyrone Gillett	David Zacek, Mark Rosciani, Mark Thompson	\$36,215 (12-cv-1033)	False arrest	2011-08-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1051930)	Gillett had just gotten off work in the Loop and was walking to his train when he noticed a disturbance near Monroe Avenue and State Street involving police. He gathered with other onlookers and began filming the scene with his cell phone. At that point, Sgt. Thompson approached a white male who was also recording the scene, and politely asked him to stop. Thompson then approached Gillett, who is black, and assaulted him, grabbed his phone, yelled obscenities, kicked him and dragged him to the hood of a police car and handcuffed him. Officers then searched Gillett and took him to a police station, where they charged him with resisting arrest. Gillett spent most of the night in jail. The charges against him were dismissed.
Wesley A. Haralson	Kyle Mingari; Edgar Brown	\$15,000 (12-cv-8663)	False arrest	2011-07-29	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1058739)	Haralson was arrested by Officers Mingari and Brown without justification. Once in custody the officers filed false criminal charges against him for a crime they knew he didn't commit. These charges were later dismissed.
Alexis Gomez	Ronald Rodriguez; Rogelio Pinal; Jorge Cerda; Jon Ohlicher; Javier Zambrano; Nicholas Gilbert; Scott Morrison; Michael Bazarek; Patrick Conroy; Terrence Downes; Leonard Goduto; Matthew Hazlehurst; Raul Hernandez Jr.; Robert Lohman; Garry McCarthy; Steven Rivera; Anthony Rosales; Ernest Spradley; Sarah Vanthof	\$10,000 (13-cv-1463)	False arrest	2011-07-19	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1060371)	Officers Pinal and Morrison approached Gomez and told him to walk towards their vehicle. Gomez instead ran away. As he ran, he heard two shots fired by one of the officers. Officers Pinal and Morrison caught up to Gomez about a block and a half away. Gomez decided to surrender, so he got onto his knees and put his hands on his head. Officers Pinal and Morrison drew their guns and restrained Gomez. As Officer Morrison put his knee in Gomez's back, Officer Pinal repeatedly beat him. As other officers arrived and helped restrain Gomez, Officer Pinal used a metal baton to hit him on the back of his head and legs. At one point, one of the officers grabbed his groin. Other officers took Gomez's studded earring, silver chain and money before filing resisting arrest and unlawful possession of a firearm by a gang member charges against him at the 25th District. At the station, Officers Pinal and Morrison interrogated Gomez and denied his requests for a lawyer.

Nicole Samuels	Carl Kirk, Christine Taylor	\$65,000 (12-cv-5554)	Excessive Force	2011-07-19	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1047084)	Samuels and Acuna live together with their infant son in a South Shore apartment. Officer Taylor lives in the same building on the second floor. Taylor was friendly with Acuna and Samuels, until becoming hostile toward them. While on duty, Taylor would harass them with tickets and traffic stops. Taylor became focused on a cable box that she had loaned to Samuels and Acuna a year before. Taylor would bang on their door and demand that they return the cable box. One morning after Acuna had left for work and Samuels was alone with the baby, Taylor and her teenage son began banging loudly at the front door. Samuels was afraid to open the door. Taylor proceeded to cut off the power to Samuels' apartment, hoping that the July heat would force her out. Ten minutes after the power was shut off, Samuels was able to reach the building's maintenance person to restore the power. Taylor turned the power off again. This time, Samuels was not able to reach the maintenance person and was forced to run down to the basement, leaving her infant son alone in a high chair. When Samuels entered the basement, Taylor, her teenage son and Officer Kirk confronted her. Taylor demanded Samuels' keys, and struck Samuels in the face several times. Kirk punched her several times. Samuels tried to run into her apartment, but Kirk shoved her into a door and punched her on the face, causing a split lip and a large gash on her head. She was put in a chokehold, handcuffed and dragged down the stairs into the foyer. When additional officers arrived at the scene, Kirk stated that he was an off-duty officer trying to arrest a woman who had battered two officers. The arriving officers told Samuels that she was being arrested and allowed her to wait with her son while her sister and husband arrived. She was taken to the police station, and after pleading for medical treatment was taken to the hospital. She was charged with two misdemeanor complaints of battery. When Acuna went to the police station to see his wife, Kirk confronted and arrested him for misdemeanor assault on an officer.
Christopher Lagrone	Wilbur Calicdan; Orlando Celedon; Brian Courtney; Steve Gilmour	\$60,000 (12-cv-2041)	False arrest	2011-07-08	Final finding: no affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1053111)	Lagrone was outside his home when Officer Gilmour, who was off-duty and didn't identify himself as a police officer, pointed a gun at him for no reason. Officer Gilmour then called other officers to arrest Lagrone. Lagrone was charged with domestic battery and aggravated assault of a police officer. Both charges were dismissed four months later.

Edward Hambrick	Robert Johnson, Huy Habiak Jr, Marco Proano, Fernando Rodriguez	\$16,000 (13-CV-4420)	Illegal Search/Seizure	2011-07-02	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1046835)	Hambrick, a South Dakota resident, was visiting family and friends in Chicago when police pulled him over near West 79th Street and Marshfield Avenue. Officer Rodriguez ordered Hambrick, at gunpoint, to get out of the car. Police searched the car and found a handgun, for which Hambrick held a South Dakota permit; he also had a valid Illinois firearms owner card (he had previously lived in the state). Police charged Hambrick with a weapons violation. Hambrick remained in jail for more than 12 months. The charges were later dismissed. His car was impounded and never retrieved.
Maria Bazaldua	Patrick Kennedy; Jeffrey Frahm; Juan Belmontes; Louis Del Coiro; Darren Foster; Kristyn Malinowski; Lauren Chudy; Linda Morales	\$99,999 (12-cv-4985)	False arrest	2011-06-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1055982)	Maria and Gerardo Bazaldua and Sergio Dominguez were visiting family members in the South Deering neighborhood when police officers were called to the same block because of loud music. The officers later claimed that they had been called to the block because of a gun report, which was false. When the officers arrived, Maria, Gerardo and another couple were leaving the residence to go home. Officer Frahm approached their car. Maria and Gerardo were in the back seat. The officer ordered Gerardo out of the car, but he could not comply because the back door was locked. Frahm began yelling at Gerardo, and when he eventually got out of the car, battered him. Gerardo was handcuffed and placed in the back seat of a squad car. Maria asked Frahm why he had battered her husband. In response, Officer Del Coiro approached Maria and hit her. Dominguez and several family members then came outside of the home. He told the officers that it was unnecessary to treat a woman in such a way. In response, Frahm shocked Dominguez with a Taser multiple times. After shocking him, Frahm and Del Coiro hit and kicked Dominguez. He was tossed into the police car facedown onto the floor with his legs and torso on the seat and his hands handcuffed behind him. He was taken to the police station along with Maria and Gerardo. All three spent several hours in police custody and were charged with battery and resisting arrest. The cases against them were eventually dismissed.

Dawn Davis	Jaeho Jung	\$11,000 (12-CV-5843)	Excessive Force/Minor	2011-05-19	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1057293)	Davis was a passenger in a vehicle that was pulled over by officers. Davis was talking on her cell phone while officers reviewed the driver's identification. After officers determined the driver was properly licensed and insured they searched the vehicle without any legal justification. During this search Officer Jung yelled at Davis to get off her phone. Davis told the person she was on the phone with she was being yelled at by the officers and that she had to hang up. She was ending her call while trying to open the vehicle's broken passenger door when Officer Jung suddenly yanked open the vehicle's door from the outside. Officer Jung then grabbed Davis' arm and pulled her out of the vehicle while another unidentified officer grabbed her cell phone. Davis was handcuffed and put into a squad car without any legal justification. No one else in the stopped vehicle was taken into custody. Davis was charged with obstruction and released on bond. The charge against her was later dismissed.
Debra Ritenour	Timothy Beran; Anthony Acevez; Raul Moreno; Piotr Nestorowicz; Thomas Barnett; John Towey; Shawn Lawryn; Juan Martinez; Daniel Printz; Charlotte Gonzalez	\$20,000 (12-cv-7738)	Illegal search/seizure	2011-05-07	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1058034)	Ritenour was inside her first floor apartment in the Forest Glen neighborhood when officers searched her home. The warrant issued by the judge authorized the search for a 29-year-old Hispanic male in a first floor multifamily residence. Before the warrant, the officers did not knock or announce their presence; instead, they forced their way into Ritenour's apartment. The building consisted of four separate, clearly marked entrances: there were two units on the first floor and two units on the second floor. The officers did not verify the names on the mailboxes before entering, and searched both units on the first floor. Ritenour, who suffers from agoraphobia, was removed from her apartment while one or more officers entered her apartment with their guns drawn.
Juan Hernandez	George Junkovic, Colin Macniff	\$23,500 (12-CV-3472)	False Arrest	2011-05-05	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1054510)	Officers MacNiff and Junkovic stopped Hernandez for having a broken windshield while driving northbound on Kedzie Avenue. The windshield was not broken. The officers then searched Hernandez's vehicle and found his mother's prescription medication in the glove compartment. The blood pressure medication, unopened and unused, was clearly labeled for his mother. MacNiff and Junkovic arrested Hernandez and took him to the police station, where he was detained for five days. Hernandez was charged with possession of a controlled substance even though his mother came to the police station to claim the medication. Following Hernandez's arrest, MacNiff and Junkovic impounded Hernandez's vehicle. The criminal charges against Hernandez were later dismissed.

Kevin Phillips	Jose Duran, Anthony Ceja	\$2,900 (12-CV-3485)	False Arrest	2011-05-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1054506)	Officers Duran and Ceja arrested Phillips while he was walking. The officers had not seen Phillips commit an offense and caused him to be detained for a month until he was formally charged.
Levelle Henry	Anthony Bruno, Victor Razo, Brian Schnier, Eugene Sledge, Brandon Ternand	\$50,000 (12-CV-2487)	False Arrest	2011-04-06	Final finding: No affidavit; Final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1053616)	Henry and Bynum were in a home in the Woodlawn neighborhood when officers approached them. Henry was sitting on the front porch with his friend when Sgt. Schnier and other officers came inside the fenced yard. The officers walked up to the porch and handcuffed Henry to his friend. Sgt. Schnier began to interrogate Henry and his friend about drug sales on the block. While this interrogation was taking place, Bynum was sitting inside her parked van in front of the same residence when she was detained by officers and her vehicle searched. Henry was charged with delivery of a controlled substance, even though the officers did not recover any drugs from him or proceeds from drug sales. As a result, Henry was held in the Cook County Jail for 20 days.
Tyodus Martez Randolph	Jeffrey Hughes, Luis Escobedo, Erik Hansen, Joseph Plovanich, Adam Wallace	\$3,500 (12-CV-402)	False Arrest	2011-03-26	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1051219)	Randolph was on private property near 15th and Komensky Avenue when officers, responding to a report of two women exchanging gunfire in the area, started driving towards him. Not knowing who the officers were, Randolph began to walk away. An officer then grabbed Randolph and asked him if he was on parole. Randolph said yes and officers put him into a squad car without justification. When Randolph asked why officers were doing this they told him, "You know why you're being held" and later an officer told him he was being arrested for loitering. Officers drove him to the 10th District police station and handcuffed him to a pole in a room. Sergeant Huges entered the room and promised to let Randolph go if he could tell them the name of somebody with guns or drugs. But if he didn't, Sgt. Hughes said he would make sure Randolph would be "off the street for a long time." Randolph said he didn't know anyone so Sgt. Hughes punched him in the stomach, causing him to vomit. Officers then filed various unlawful use of a weapon charges against Randolph in order to have his parole revoked. Officers also confiscated \$307 from Randolph that his girlfriend had given him to pay his phone bill and buy new shoes. Some of the criminal charges were later dismissed.

Marvin Thomas	Luis Escobedo, Joseph Plovovich, Adam Wallace	\$5,000 (13-cv-1704)	Extended detention	2011-03-20	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1061135)	Thomas was walking near his home when Officers Escobedo, Wallace and Plovovich stopped him. They were in the area in response to a call about narcotic sales. Thomas put his hands in the air and allowed officers to search him, even allowing them to look in his mouth when they asked. The officers took Thomas into custody and asked if he knew of any drug houses in the area. Thomas said he didn't, so the officers took him to a police station and falsely charged him with possession of drugs. While at the station, Thomas asked to see the drugs the officers were claiming to have found on him. The officers said Thomas would see the drugs in court. After spending 18 months in jail awaiting trial, Thomas was found not guilty.
Michael Lee	Sergio Corona, Gary Frear, Mark Kushiner, Ryan Delaney, Warren Johnson, George Junkovic, Colin Macniff, Robert Rodriguez	\$10,000 (13-CV-1074)	Illegal search/seizure	2011-02-09	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1061134)	Lee was driving down Hamlin Street when officers pulled him over and handcuffed him without justification. The officers then began an extensive and destructive search of Lee's car – tearing the leather console, removing the trim from the sun roof -- until they found a bag that belonged to the mother of Lee's child. The officers found a bottle of prescription pills inside the bag that were prescribed to her. Officers took Lee to a police station and charged him with possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver. Lee spent several days in jail before he was able to post bond. Nearly two years later, the criminal case against Lee went to trial and the charges were dismissed.
Alonzo Cooper	Betty Crayton; Roy Isakson	\$35,000 (11-cv-6233)	False arrest	2010-09-11	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1049579)	Cooper was outside a police station when officers seized him. They charged him with aggravated assault to a peace officer, gave false reports and prepared false criminal complaints. The charge against Cooper was later dropped.

Norvell T. Moore	Richard Chorak; Raymond Cowin; Riccardo Erbacci; Brian Tucker; Nicholas Urban; Wendy Weller	\$25,000 (11-cv-3333)	Excessive force/minor	2010-07-14	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1051801)	Moore was fleeing on foot from several police officers after a high-speed car chase. Eventually Moore stopped running and surrendered, surrounded by Officers Erbacci and Tucker and two police cars. Erbacci drew his gun and ordered Moore to lie on the ground. Moore obeyed, lying face down on the ground, and Erbacci placed his knee on Moore's back and handcuffed him. Tucker approached Moore and began kicking him in the head. Erbacci then rolled Moore onto his right side, straddled his legs and squeezed his testicles, yelling, "Where is the gun?" Moore did not have a gun and said this to Erbacci, who began punching Moore in the head as four other officers kicked Moore's back, head and torso. Moore curled into the fetal position while the officers continued to assault him for two or three more minutes. Because of the incident, Moore suffered from severe spinal nerve damage, muscle atrophy in his right leg and two bulging disks in his neck and lower back.
Tyrone Jones, Jr.	Jorge Cerda, Noel Esquivel, Rafael Garcia, Joseph Gorzkowski, Mark Kushiner, Armando Silva, Jr., Antonio Valentin	\$50,000 (11-cv-7718)	False arrest	2010-04-10	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1050548)	Jones, Lewis, Pleas and Smith were sitting in a car parked on West Madison Street, across the street from the 15th District police station, talking to friends, when Officers Esquivel and Valentin came up and ordered the group out of the car. They were joined by other officers, who searched the plaintiffs and their belongings without consent or a warrant, then told them to return to their vehicle. A female officer believed to be a sergeant came out from the 15th district station and talked with the officers. The officers ordered the four out of the car again and searched them again. Then all four of them were arrested and brought across the street to the police station. They were charged with mob action, but the charges were later dismissed.
Michael Brown	Jose Deleon, Joseph Deferville	\$3,500 (11-CV-6292)	False Arrest	2009-11-03	Final finding: no affidavit; final finding: no action taken (CRID 1066535)	Officers DeLeon and Deferville arrested Brown without justification. Once Brown was in custody at a police station, officers prepared false police reports and fabricated evidence to file drug possession charges against him. The criminal charges were later dismissed.

Nelson Moody	Scott Bittner; Vincent Ciocci; Fatima Arif- Abraham; David Garza; Paul Habiak; Oneta Sampson; Richard Moravec; Robert Gallas; Michael O'Connor; Roger Murphy; Oscar Escalante	\$100,000 (14-cv- 8809)	Other police misconduct	2008-09-17	Final finding: no affidavit; final outcome: no action taken (CRID 1072933)	In September 2008, Moody was on his way to a laundromat in the Washington Park neighborhood when he and two off-duty police officers witnessed a shooting. Moody tried to run away but was hit by a stray bullet and fell to the ground. Officer Sampson stopped her car and attended to Moody, and both officers called for paramedics and additional police. In their calls to 911, neither officer said Moody had a gun or was involved in the shooting, and Sampson's original version of the events did not incriminate Moody. However, Sampson later changed her story and claimed that she had seen Moody with a gun. None of the other officers reported the inconsistency to supervisors or detectives. Moody was arrested three hours after the shooting, as he waited for surgery at the hospital, and was charged with multiple weapons offenses. His case remained in court for more than five years and during that time, Sampson changed her story once again and prosecutors re-indicted Moody on more serious charges. Finally, in November 2013, Moody was found not guilty. The deliberation took less than 30 minutes.
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