

**Date:** February 3, 2023  
**To:** Board Members, Citizen Complaint Authority  
**From:** Gabriel Davis, Director  
**Subject:** Investigation Summary – February 6, 2023 Board Meeting

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**OLD BUSINESS**

# 1

<b>Complaint #</b>	22215
<b>Complainant</b>	Jessica Jones
<b>Incident Date</b>	September 15, 2022
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Robert Stephens
<b>Allegations</b>	Discrimination Discourtesy Improper Procedure

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

Mrs. Jones alleged that on Thursday, September 15, 2022 at 1:30 PM on 2285 Westwood Northern Boulevard, a police officer later identified by CCA to be Officer Daniel Wuest stopped Mrs. Jones and her husband due to their speed. Mrs. Jones stated that on “Northern Boulevard somewhere coming down the hill and the police officer was there at the intersection, so I suspected it was a race issue. I have never seen an officer parked in that location, ever . . . it’s an all-Black area so I suspected they were just there because the whole area is a Black area.”

Mrs. Jones felt that the officer was being disrespectful by getting close to her husband and then blading his stance. Mrs. Jones went on to further allege that the officer did not follow procedure but “not adding any” accommodations related to deafness or deaf persons on the ticket.

## FINDINGS

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Discrimination	Daniel Wuest	Jessica Jones	Unfounded
2	Discourtesy	Daniel Wuest	Jessica Jones	Unfounded
3	Improper Procedure	Daniel Wuest	Jessica Jones	Unfounded

## NEW BUSINESS

### George Floyd Protests Report

# 2

<b>Complaint #</b>	20089
<b>Complainant</b>	Benjamin Erd
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 31, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force Improper Seizure

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** Alley near Race Street

On May 31, 2020, at 9:05 p.m., Mr. Benjamin Erd participated in a peaceful protest on Vine Street. Several CPD officers and SWAT members, armed with shotguns and assault rifles, told the protestors they were violating curfew, and then released tear gas. The officers moved the protestors towards an alley off Race Street; trapped in a circle, they were detained and arrested. The officers did not explain if they were arresting or detaining individuals until the individuals asked. A SWAT officer told Mr. Erd to get on the ground and his wrists were zip-tied.

Before Mr. Erd entered a Metro bus to be transported to the Hamilton County Justice Center (HCJC), he complained to Officer Phillip Herrmann that the flex-cuffs were too tight and cutting off his circulation. Officer Herrmann removed the initial flex-cuffs and applied new ones; however, the new flex-cuffs were tighter and uncomfortable to the point he believed he was “going to die” if they were on too long. It was approximately five minutes before they were removed by another officer. Mr. Erd sustained lacerations and bruising to his wrists. Mr. Erd believed Officer Herrmann’s actions were excessive.

## FINDINGS

Officer Philip Herrmann

**Excessive Force** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

**Improper Seizure** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2301, R2303, R2305, R2306, and R2307 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 3

<b>Complaint #</b>	20090
<b>Complainant</b>	Kate Harrow
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 31, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Jessalyn Goodman
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force Improper Procedure (BWC Improper Procedure (Reporting Use of Force)

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** Corner of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and Main Street

On May 31, 2020, Ms. Kate Harrow participated in a protest that began at Inwood Park and continued towards the Courthouse on Central Avenue. During the protest, Ms. Harrow observed an officer (later identified to CCA as Officer Thomas Haas) nearly struck an eight- or nine-year-old girl unintentionally while on his motorcycle. Later, another officer (later identified to CCA as Specialist Christopher Perry) struck a protestor with his motorcycle; the man was struck on the calf and fell to the ground. It is unknown whether the man was injured but he was detained with zip ties.

When protestors observed the incident, they walked towards the man. Officer Haas used his baton to prevent protestors from approaching. He held his baton between both hands and shoved an unidentified

woman on her chest which knocked her to the ground. Ms. Harrow walked forward with her hands raised (to show they were empty) but Officer Haas used his baton against Ms. Harrow in the same way and shoved her back. Ms. Harrow sustained an inch-long oval bruise on her right forearm.

Ms. Harrow indicated that the protest began peacefully; however, CPD officers blared their sirens so the protestors could not hear the organizers or follow instructions. The officers' actions during the protest escalated their interactions with the public, causing people to feel intimidated and terrified.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Officer Thomas Haas | Kate Harrow

**Excessive Force** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

Officer Thomas Haas | Witness B

**Excessive Force** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

### Collateral Allegations

Officer Thomas Haas

**Improper Procedure (BWC)** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

Specialist Christopher Perry | Corey Wolfe

**Improper Procedure (Reporting Use of Force)** - The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2302, R2303, R2304, and R2305 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 4

<b>Complaint #</b>	20092
<b>Complainant</b>	Pat Clifford
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 1, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Jessalyn Goodman
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Stop Improper Pointing of a Firearm Improper Procedure (Contact Card)

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** 209 Hastings Street

On June 1, 2020, Mr. Pat Clifford and his wife stood outside on the roof deck of their residence and observed three young adults on a private lot nearby. At approximately 8:45pm, CPD SWAT officers arrived, displayed their firearms, and restrained the individuals with flex-cuffs. After several minutes, they were released.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Specialist Michael Harper  
Officer Ronald Johnson

**Improper Stop** – The evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate CPD policies, procedures, or training. **EXONERATED**

Officer Ronald Johnson  
Officer John Mercado  
Officer Carroll Todd  
Officer Jacob Wloszek  
Specialist Michael Harper

**Improper Pointing of a Firearm** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

### Collateral Allegations

Specialist Michael Harper  
Officer Ronald Johnson

**Improper Procedure (Contact Card)** – The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2301, R2302, R2303, R2305 and R2308 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 5

<b>Complaint #</b>	20093
<b>Complainant</b>	Wilkins, et al.
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 1, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Seizure Improper Procedure Discourtesy Improper Procedure (BWC)

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

*Twenty-seven (27) persons contacted CCA via email to file a complaint about the treatment of a woman, who was believed to be diabetic, and her sister by CPD police on June 1, 2020. Those emails were consolidated into a single complaint and are synthesized as follows:*

**Location:** 2000 Mohawk Place

On June 1, 2020, a woman and her sister (referred to in this report as Witness A and Witness B) participated in a protest in Over-the-Rhine. It is believed they were there to pick up protestors at curfew. However, the woman was detained. During her detainment, her bag was seized from her. She and her sister advised the officer she was diabetic, and her blood sugar was dropping; she repeatedly asked a white, male officer to keep the bag near her or in her sight line in case she needed insulin. The officer acknowledged her request but refused to retrieve the bag or insulin. The officer claimed to be aware of diabetic needs but appeared to be “dismissive” of the seriousness of her request and laughed at her. There are concerns that the officer’s actions could have resulted in a medical emergency. It is unknown when she was able to obtain her insulin. It is unknown if she suffered any ill health effects. She was detained until 12am or 2am. At midnight, the officers allowed her to reposition her insulin pump as needed.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Witnesses A and B

Officer Raymond Marsh  
Officer William Orkies  
Officer Nicholas Clark

**Improper Seizure** - There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

Witness E

Officer Raymond Marsh

**Discourtesy** - The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

Witness A

**Improper Procedure** - There are no facts to support the incident complained of actually occurred. **UNFOUNDED**

### Collateral Allegation

Witnesses A

Officer Raymond Marsh

**Improper Procedure (BWC)** – The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2301, R2302, R2303, R2305, R2306, R2307, R2308, and R2309 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 6

<b>Complaint #</b>	20095
<b>Complainant</b>	Jamison Walker, Jr.
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 31, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Jessalyn Goodman
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Seizure Excessive Force Discrimination Improper Procedure (Use of Force) Improper Procedure (BWC)

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

**Location:** 19 West Court Street

On May 31, 2020, Mr. Jamison Walker, Jr was at his place of business, Black Fern Tattoo. An officer approached and asked what he was doing; Mr. Walker explained that he worked at the building and was working on window art. The officer stated he could continue.

Within 5-10 minutes, a different group of officers arrived. They “yelled” at Mr. Walker and his co-workers to go inside. When Mr. Walker attempted to explain that he was working and that the initial officer advised him he was able to continue, 10-12 officers “surrounded” him and directed him to go inside, even though one officer blocked the entry. Two officers “held [his] hands down” as one officer told him, “to put [his] hands up.” Two officers drew their CEWs (otherwise commonly referred to as TASERs) and pointed them at Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker attempted to explain that he was at work and complying, but the officers continued to point their CEWs and used “excessive force.” He was arrested.

Additionally, Mr. Walker described the officers’ behavior as “inappropriate” as they used profanity and “mocked” him. He noted that the officers pulled out their cell phones to take pictures alongside him, “as if [he] was a trophy.” Therefore, Mr. Walker believed the officers “acted on their own biases and opinions.”

**FINDINGS**

**Original Allegations**

Specialist Nathaniel Young

**Improper Seizure** – The evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate CPD policies, procedures, or training. **EXONERATED**

**Excessive Force** – There are no facts to support the incident complained of actually occurred. **UNFOUNDED**

**Discourtesy** – There are no facts to support the incident complained of actually occurred. **UNFOUNDED**

**Discrimination** – There are no facts to support the incident complained of actually occurred. **UNFOUNDED**

Lieutenant David Schofield

**Improper Procedure (Use of Force)** – The evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate CPD policies, procedures, or training. **EXONERATED**

**Collateral Allegation**

Specialist Nathaniel Young

**Improper Procedure (BWC)** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

See R2301, R2302, R2303, R2305, and R2306 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 7

<b>Complaint #</b>	20097
<b>Complainant</b>	Jacqueline Hough
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 30, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force

**COMPLAINT SUMMARY**

**Location:** Vine and Seventh Streets

Ms. Hough stated the following in her complaint:

I was caught between the looters and the police with riot gear. I originally was trying to get protesters to not take it out on the CPD because they didn't kill Mr. Floyd. A flash bang was thrown close to me and instructions were given by megaphone. I wasn't sure what was said because of the bang but I thought they said to disperse and go home. As I was doing that an officer ran up behind the ones with shields and reached over them to pepper spray me. Then he literally jumped over them to knock me down and they left me on the street with a broken wrist, a busted iPhone and pepper spray in my eyes. I'm 58 years old. I was not being violent or aggressive.

## FINDINGS

Unknown CPD Officer

**Excessive Force** - There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2302, R2303, R2304, and R2305 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 8

<b>Complaint #</b>	20099
<b>Complainant</b>	Cassandra Thompson
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 1, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Search Improper Procedure Improper Seizure Improper Procedure (BWC)

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** 2014 Mohawk Place

Ms. Cassandra Thompson initially emailed her complaint which stated:

On 6/1/2020 assuming sometime after 8 pm I was arrested for curfew. During the process an officer (F/B, middle aged) went through my belongings and took 2 bottles of my own pepper spray and threw them on the ground with disregard for my property and stated, "they won't let you have these." Regardless of that statement I am entitled to my property. and should have been processed in the property room with my name associated with that so that I can retrieve my property. I have contacted the property room who as of 6/11/30 does not have anything for me.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Officer Adrienne Brown

**Improper Search** - There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

**Improper Procedure** – The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

### Collateral Allegations

Officer Adrienne Brown

**Improper Procedure (BWC)** – The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

Unknown Officer  
Officer Adrienne Brown

**Improper Seizure** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2301, R2302, R2303, R2305, R2306, and R2307 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 9

<b>Complaint #</b>	20112
<b>Complainant</b>	Daulton King
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 30, 2020
CCA Investigator	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force Improper Procedure Improper Procedure (BWC) Discourtesy

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** Calhoun St.

On May 30, 2020, Mr. Daulton King walked with protestors up Calhoun Street. Officers mistook him for someone throwing garbage cans in the road, tackled him and tased him twice unnecessarily. Tased once while being tackled and again after he was on the ground detained. An officer then stepped on and broke his glasses intentionally after he asked for them.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Officer Aiden Tudor  
Officer Eric Bley

**Excessive Force** - The evidence shows that the alleged conduct did occur but did not violate CPD policies, procedures, or training. **EXONERATED**

Officer Jesse Hooven

**Excessive Force** - The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

Officer Aiden Tudor  
Officer Eric Bley  
Officer Jesse Hooven

**Improper Procedure** - There are no facts to support the incident complained of actually occurred. **UNFOUNDED**

**Collateral Allegations**

Officer John Neal

**Discourtesy** – The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

Officer Jesse Hooven

**Improper Procedure (BWC)** - The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident occurred and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

See R2301, R2302, R2303, R2304, and R2305 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 10

<b>Complaint #</b>	20115
<b>Complainant</b>	Terhas White, Alissa Gilley, and Jacqui Tackett
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 24, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Discrimination Improper Procedure Improper Procedure (BWC) Interference with Administrative Investigation

**Location:** 801 Plum Street-City Hall

Per Terhas White's emailed complaint:

Ryan Olthaus was brought in to fill in for James Donaldson who was told to go downstairs via Goodrum because he had put his hands on 2 citizens waiting to speak in from on the city council. He came in smug and smiling which only served to display his dismissal of those he is supposed to protect and serve, his dismissal of the seriousness of our reason for being there as citizen speakers and his dismissal of the seriousness of why he was asked to come fill in for Donaldson. I asked [why] he was smiling as this was no laughing matter and Donaldson had been taken away for putting his hands on people. He replied, still smirking and removed from the seriousness of the situation, that Donaldson was "ok" first and that he "was gone" second then he put his hand by the front of his belt and did the adopted white power symbol that resembles the "ok". This very thing happened to me early protest when I was arrested for breaking curfew. I happen to be arrested with white supremacist who were dressed as a protester who taunted me with the same white power hand symbol from behind locked doors in the same way Olthaus did. Only difference is Olthaus is paid to protect and serve people like me and this taunting happened in my own cities city hall.

Allowing these incidents to go unchecked is how officers, like Olthaus, are able to be in positions to abuse the power given to them by us, the people. I would guess that this is not the first incident he has reported on him. I'm sure he knew exactly what he was doing though. As an officer of the law he is informed and aware of hate symbols and gestures. He chose to disregard that to taunt me.

Per Alissa Gilley's emailed complaint:

Yesterday, myself and many others witnessed eye witness accounts on record of officer Ryan Olthaus throwing up a white supremacy hand signal towards citizens of color at city hall as we waited to share our concerns regarding the divestment from CPD during the budget meeting for this exact behavior/mentality. Ryan's behavior is the living representation of what is corrupting the force. After further research it appears this is not the first time he has been reprimanded for such acts. Please, consider the state of affairs and do what is in your power to remove him from the force. Ryan Olthaus is a threat to me, my children and so many others. He does not represent this city. Please, please, please do what you can to remove him.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

Officer Ryan Olthaus | Terhas White

**Discrimination** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

Officer Ryan Olthaus | Alissa Gilley

**Improper Procedure** - The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident did occur, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

### Collateral Allegations

Officer Ryan Olthaus | Terhas White

**Improper Procedure (BWC)**- The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident did occur, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

Officer Ryan Olthaus | Terhas White and Alissa Gilley

**Interference with Administrative Investigation**- The allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to determine that the incident did occur, and the actions of the officer were improper. **SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2305 and R2310 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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# 11

<b>Complaint #</b>	20120
<b>Complainant</b>	Leah Grice
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 21, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Jessalyn Goodman
<b>Allegations</b>	Discrimination Improper Procedure

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** Online (Facebook)

On June 25, 2020, while on social media, Ms. Leah Grice observed a viral post that originated from a Facebook group called The Mason and Deerfield Township Neighborhood Group. The thread included screenshots of a conversation between users made on June 21, 2020. One of the commenters (hereinafter referred to in this report as “Facebook User #1”) made several comments expressing "racist ideas and beliefs." Facebook User #1 spoke against Black Lives Matter, stating “Must be close to 50 Black lives that Don’t Matter all that much, dead in the city..But hey!! Let’s plan another BLM march! And talk about defunding the police!” with emoticons. She noted Facebook User #1 was appropriating the use of “axing” in another comment: “Because if the word ghetto is used... then that means... uh, why you axing?”

## FINDINGS

Sergeant Kenneth Kilgore

**Discrimination** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

**Improper Procedure** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

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# 12

<b>Complaint #</b>	20188
<b>Complainant</b>	Bryan Kimutis
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 30, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegation</b>	Excessive Force

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

**Location:** 1229 Elm Street

On May 30, 2020, Mr. Bryan Kimutis was taking photographs of the protest in the S&P parking lot between Central Avenue and Elm Street by Music Hall. At approximately 9:30 p.m., without warning, while not engaged in any illegal activity, he was struck in the eye by a 40mm marking round fired by a

Cincinnati Police Officer. Mr. Bryan Kimutis was taken to the Emergency Room at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center (UCMC) and has permanent impaired vision as a result of this incident.

## FINDINGS

Officer Kurtis Latham  
Officer Michael Roetting  
Officer Molly Shust

**Excessive Force** – There are insufficient facts to decide whether the alleged misconduct occurred. **NOT SUSTAINED**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

See R2302, R2303, R2304, and R2305 in “Section VII. Recommendations” of CCA’s consolidated report on this investigation and ten other protest investigations (GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INVESTIGATIONS OF POLICING COMPLAINTS IN CITY OF CINCINNATI).

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### Completed Investigations

# 13

<b>Complaint #</b>	21050
<b>Complainant</b>	Joshua Harris
<b>Incident Date</b>	April 1, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Dena Brown
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Per CPD: Mr. Harris alleged that Officer Raymond Marsh and William Goetz used excessive force after he was in custody.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Excessive Force	Raymond Marsh	Joshua Harris	Exonerated
2	Excessive Force	William Goetz	Joshua Harris	Exonerated

### Collateral Allegation

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
3	Discourtesy	Raymond Marsh	Joshua Harris	Sustained

# 14

<b>Complaint #</b>	21065
<b>Complainant</b>	Darryl Fischer
<b>Incident Date</b>	April 17, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Ikechukwu Ekeke
<b>Allegation</b>	Excessive Force

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Mr. Fischer alleged that on Saturday, April 17, 2021 around 2:48AM near 1801 Race Street Officers Smith and Basford “beat him down” “jumped on me” “slammed me down in a chair” “kicked me in my stomach” “they cut my hand.”

## FINDINGS

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Excessive Force	Michael R. Smith	Darryl Fischer	Unfounded
2	Excessive Force	Aaron Basford	Darryl Fischer	Unfounded

# 15

<b>Complaint #</b>	21069
<b>Complainant</b>	Joshua Seitz
<b>Incident Date</b>	April 4, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Ikechukwu Ekeke
<b>Allegations</b>	Discourtesy Discrimination

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

Mr. Seitz alleged that on Sunday, December 4, 2022 around 9:24AM at 4918 Reading Road, Officer David Hunter used racial slurs “such as white boy, cracker, and honky” and he “did not hold himself in a professional manner [and] was very rude and hateful because of my color.”

**FINDINGS**

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Discrimination	Officer David Hunter	Joshua Seitz	Unfounded
2	Discourtesy	Officer David Hunter	Joshua Seitz	Unfounded

# 16

<b>Complaint #</b>	21089
<b>Complainant</b>	K. W. (minor)
<b>Incident Date</b>	May 20, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Ikechukwu Ekeke
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

K.W. alleged that on Thursday, May 20, 2021 around 2:50PM at 128 McMicken Ave, Officer McNicol “pushed the handcuffs into her mouth” while placing her into custody. CCA later learned Officer Sarchet also participated in the arrest.

## FINDINGS

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Excessive Force	Officer Ross McNicol	K.W.	Exonerated
2	Excessive Force	Officer Caleb Sarchet	K.W.	Exonerated

# 17

<b>Complaint #</b>	21110
<b>Complainant</b>	Chong Sheridan
<b>Incident Date</b>	July 20, 2020
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Morgan Givens
<b>Allegations</b>	Discrimination Improper Procedure

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

On Monday, July 20, 2020 at approximately 2:25 PM, at the corner of Vine Street and Parkway Avenue, Ms. Sheridan was involved in a vehicle accident resulting in CPD's response to the scene. Officer Donald, Lieutenant Miller, and Officer Charles Utley (P0788, M/B/50) responded to the scene, and she was ultimately cited by the traffic unit for striking the other motorist. Ms. Sheridan alleged that she was

discriminated against based on her age, race, and her hearing impairment; she further alleged that she was unjustly blamed for the accident.

Ms. Sheridan's accusation that she was unjustly faulted for the accident by the traffic unit is outside the scope of CCA's investigation, given that our investigation concluded that the fault determination did not involve a seizure of her person (such as an arrest or a detention for purposes of issuing a citation). As such, there will be no finding pertaining to the fault of the accident.

## FINDINGS

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Discrimination	Adrian Miller	Chong Sheridan	Unfounded
2	Discrimination	Ronald Schultz	Chong Sheridan	Unfounded
3	Discrimination	Michael Donald	Chong Sheridan	Unfounded

# 18

<b>Complaint #</b>	21116
<b>Complainant</b>	John Gilbert
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 26, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Morgan Givens
<b>Allegation</b>	Excessive Force

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

Mr. Gilbert alleged that on Saturday, June 26, 2021 at 1132 Race Street at approximately 1:15 AM, Officer Williams used excessive force while effectuating his arrest. Specifically, he wrote, “She snatched me up and slammed me. She slammed me again. I got tired of it. I ended up fighting her. She slammed me on the ground twice. She slammed me on the head onto the concrete.”

**FINDINGS**

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Excessive Force	Victoria Williams	Jonathan Gilbert	Exonerated
2	Excessive Force	Tyler Whittaker	Jonathan Gilbert	Exonerated

# 19

<b>Complaint #</b>	21118
<b>Complainant</b>	Nashawn Swango and Jayden Swango
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 26, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Morgan Givens
<b>Allegations</b>	Excessive Force Discourtesy Improper Procedure

**COMPLAINT  
SUMMARY**

Mr. Jayden Swango stated that he and his brother, Nashawn Swango, patronized a bar on Short Vine in Clifton. Due to capacity issues, they stepped outside with a drink in their hands. The brothers were approached by Sergeant Richard Sulfsted who made them empty their alcoholic beverages onto the ground. Mr. Nashawn Swango had an altercation with another bar patron who he alleged called him a racial slur; Mr. Nashawn Swango then struck the person in the face. Mr. Jayden Swango alleged that

Sergeant Sulfsted then “threw” and then “choked” his brother, Nashawn Swango. Mr. Jayden Swango further alleged that Officer’s Braeden Knapp and Aiden Tudor refused to give their names or badge numbers when asked.

**FINDINGS**

**Original Allegations**

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Excessive Force	Richard Sulfsted	Nashawn Swango	Not Sustained
2	Discourtesy	Richard Sulfsted	Nashawn Swango	Sustained
3	Improper Procedure	Braeden Knapp	Jayden Swango	Unfounded
4	Improper Procedure	Aiden Tudor	Jayden Swango	Unfounded

**Collateral Allegation**

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
5	Improper Procedure (BWC)	Richard Sulfsted	Nashawn Swango	Sustained

# 20

<b>Complaint #</b>	22004
<b>Complainant</b>	Daniel Schumacher
<b>Incident Date</b>	December 25, 2021
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Joseph Vesper
<b>Allegations</b>	Discourtesy Improper Procedure

**COMPLAINT SUMMARY**

Dr. Schumacher alleged that on Saturday, December 25, 2021 at 21:00, at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (CCHMC), [REDACTED], Cincinnati, OH 45229, police officers later identified by CCA to be Officers Williamson, Roberts, Stewart, and Kemme, arrived at the hospital with a juvenile (Witness A), after Witness A threatened to commit suicide. CPD Officers continued to escalate the situation and treated Witness A with utter disrespect while they escorted him and stayed with him in an examination room. The officers were told repeatedly by CCHMC staff to leave the room as they were the sole problem with escalating Witness A. The Officers refused repeated requests from CCHMC staff until they ultimately agreed to move their physical intimidation of him to just outside his room, standing in the

doorway. At this point Dr. Schumacher asked all four of them to put surgical masks on. Some complied, some did not. Ultimately, CCHMC staff made sure the CPD officers left the premises given their flagrant disregard for the patient and hospital masking policies.

**FINDINGS**

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Discourtesy	Benjamin Williamson	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
2	Improper Procedure	Benjamin Williamson	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
3	Improper Procedure	Benjamin Williamson	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
4	Discourtesy	Ryan Roberts	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
5	Improper Procedure	Ryan Roberts	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
6	Improper Procedure	Ryan Roberts	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
7	Discourtesy	Matthew Stewart	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
8	Improper Procedure	Matthew Stewart	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
9	Improper Procedure	Matthew Stewart	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
10	Discourtesy	Joseph Kemme	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
11	Improper Procedure	Joseph Kemme	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated
12	Improper Procedure	Joseph Kemme	Daniel Schumacher	Exonerated

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**# 21**

<b>Complaint #</b>	22043
<b>Complainant</b>	Daren Johnson
<b>Incident Date</b>	February 24, 2022
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Robert Stephens
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Stop Improper Search Excessive Force Discrimination Discourtesy

**COMPLAINT SUMMARY**

Mr. Johnson alleged that on Thursday, February 24, 2022 at 10:20 at 2120 Vine Street, a police officer later identified by CCA to be Officer Mauric acted improperly. Mr. Johnson stated that he parked outside of Vine Street School. When he exited his vehicle, Officer Mauric appeared and told him to get back into his vehicle. Eventually, the officer told Mr. Johnson he had a broken taillight cover. When Officer Mauric told Mr. Johnson to exit the vehicle, he directed Mr. Johnson to put his hands on the top of the vehicle and patted him down. He took away Mr. Johnson's phone and asked him to spread his feet apart further. Mr. Johnson also alleged Officer Mauric "groped" him around his genitals, grabbed his penis, and may have

placed a thumb in his anus. Mr. Johnson further alleged Officer Mauric handcuffed him; he pulled Mr. Johnson's arms back "like a chicken wing" and "tweaked" a pre-existing shoulder injury. The officer then placed Mr. Johnson in the cruiser for approximately 40 minutes. The officer searched Mr. Johnson's vehicle and left it in disarray. Nothing was located on Mr. Johnson or in the vehicle. He was cited for running a stop sign and released. The officer was "antagonistic" during the stop and "waved and laughed" at him as he drove away. Mr. Johnson was concerned about "place-ism" during the stop, as the officer asked Mr. Johnson "what a black man was doing driving this vehicle."

## FINDINGS

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Improper Stop	Matthew Mauric	Daren Johnson	Exonerated
2	Improper Search	Matthew Mauric	Daren Johnson	Exonerated
3	Excessive Force	Matthew Mauric	Daren Johnson	Unfounded
4	Discrimination	Matthew Mauric	Daren Johnson	Unfounded
5	Discourtesy	Matthew Mauric	Daren Johnson	Unfounded

# 22

<b>Complaint #</b>	22192
<b>Complainant</b>	Christian Pearson
<b>Incident Date</b>	June 21, 2022
<b>CCA Investigator</b>	Kerrie Kimpel
<b>Allegations</b>	Improper Stop Improper Search Discourtesy

## COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Mr. Christian Pearson alleged that on Tuesday, June 21, 2022 at 5:30pm at 2974 Colerain Avenue, a police officer later identified by CCA to be Officer Michael B. Smith initiated a traffic stop. Prior to the traffic stop, Mr. Pearson and his friend (Witness A), had gone to a Shell Gas station, and Mr. Pearson wore an empty holster when he went into the store. Mr. Pearson said that "the officers" initially claimed there was a "warrant on the vehicle" but Mr. Pearson had temporary tags issued the previous week, and no one mentioned a warrant to him then. Mr. Pearson and Witness A were instructed to exit the vehicle and frisked upon their exit. The officers repeatedly asked Mr. Pearson for his firearm, which was located in the vehicle's glove box. The officers searched the rest of the vehicle. Mr. Pearson was charged with Weapons Under Disability and transported to the Hamilton County Justice Center.

## FINDINGS

### Original Allegations

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
1	Improper Search	Officer John Wolff	Christian Pearson	Exonerated
2	Improper Search	Officer Matthew Crosswell	Christian Pearson	Exonerated
3	Improper Search	Officer Merredeth Newman	Witness A	Exonerated
4	Improper Search	Officer Jennifer Hoff	Christian Pearson	Exonerated
5	Improper Search	Officer Scott Cox	Christian Pearson	Exonerated
6	Improper Search	Officer Barry Rogers	Christian Pearson	Exonerated
7	Discourtesy	Officer Michael B Smith	Christian Pearson	Unfounded
8	Discourtesy	Officer John Wolff	Christian Pearson	Unfounded
9	Discourtesy	Officer Matthew Crosswell	Christian Pearson	Unfounded
10	Discourtesy	Officer Barry Rogers	Christian Pearson	Unfounded

### Collateral Allegation

No.	Allegation	Subject Officer	Involved Citizen	Finding
11	Improper Procedure (BWC)	Officer Barry Rogers	N/A	Sustained

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## APPENDIX

### George Floyd Protests Report: Recommendations

#### 1. Recommendation R2301: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances

**The City of Cincinnati and Cincinnati Police Department should significantly limit the use of mass arrests for non-violent offenders as a part of protest management—favoring citations over arrests—and strong limits on such arrests should be codified in police policies and procedure so as to discourage mass arrests, except as a last resort measure.** *See* Clifford (20092), Erd (20089), King (20112), Thompson (20099), Walker (20095), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

According to a study by PERF, given the logistical and legal problems associated with their use, “[m]ass arrests are generally advisable only when all alternative tactics have either been tried unsuccessfully or are unlikely to be effective under specific circumstances.”<sup>1</sup> A 2020 Report on Policing Reform by the U.S. Conference of Mayors also called for the use of citations over mass arrests for non-violent offenders.<sup>2</sup> The Ohio Justice and Policy Center—along with various local community leaders, clergy, civil rights groups, non-profit groups, and government leaders as signatories—also released a July 2020 report calling for a cite-and-release policy in lieu of mass arrests for low-level offenses during protests.<sup>3</sup>

#### 2. Recommendation R2302: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances

**CPD should adopt a new written comprehensive Civil Demonstrations policy to (a) specifically address the role of police in facilitating First Amendment expression; (b) incorporate existing CPD procedures and trainings regarding mass gatherings and crowd control; (c) regulate contact between CPD officers and citizens who are not committing offenses; (d) clarify any exceptions to regular CPD practice; (e) address the extent of CPD’s responsibilities to care for prisoners during the intake process at the HCJC; (f) integrate guidance on both use of force and**

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<sup>1</sup> According to PERF:

The areas where problems [with mass arrests] arise with sudden, but now predictable, regularity are: The quality of evidence available to pursue prosecution against each individual; The logistics of transporting and handling large numbers of prisoners; Allowing legal and medical access; An inordinate delay in arranging for release or bringing persons to court; Not enough police on duty to cope with the above—process centers are frequently overwhelmed at an early stage due to lack of resources; and In some cases, the courts have ruled that top police officials can be held personally liable for damages or actions.

POLICE MANAGEMENT OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS at 55.

<sup>2</sup> See The United States Conference of Mayors, REPORT ON POLICE REFORM AND RACIAL JUSTICE (2020), 26, available at [https://www.usmayors.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/20.55.USCM\\_.Police-Reform.Report.MEC\\_.pdf](https://www.usmayors.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/20.55.USCM_.Police-Reform.Report.MEC_.pdf) (hereinafter POLICE REFORM AND RACIAL JUSTICE) (“Before a protest, police departments should determine what the bar for making arrests will be and avoid mass arrests if possible. . . . During protests, departments should avoid making arrests for low-level civil disobedience, such as blocking traffic, opting instead to issue citations”); POLICE RESPONSE TO MASS DEMONSTRATIONS at 16 (police departments participating in forum “recommended that police agencies adopt a high bar for determining when protesters will be arrested during a mass demonstration”).

<sup>3</sup> Ohio Justice and Policy Center, PROTESTS AND THE PANDEMIC: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A MORE EQUITABLE CINCINNATI (2020), available at <https://ohiojpc.org/2020/06/04/protests-pandemic-recommendations-equitable-cincinnati/>.

**use of force reporting; (g) regulate munitions tracking; (h) specify standards for mass-arrest processing; and (i) address after-incident debriefing and reporting. CPD should consider as a model the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) model policy for Crowd Management.**<sup>4</sup> See Erd (20089), Clifford (20092), Harrow (20090), Hough (20097), King (20112), Kimutis (20188), Thompson (20099), Walker (20095), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

### 3. Recommendation R2303: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances

**In its formulation of training and policy related to protests and civil demonstrations, CPD should emphasize and strengthen “protest facilitation” models and approaches,<sup>5</sup> and CPD should deemphasize approaches that are framed to address “disturbance control”<sup>6</sup> so as to ensure proper balance between safety and protecting the right to engage in lawful protest.** Protest facilitation reduces the prospect that demonstrations will become violent and minimizes the risk of conflict between police and demonstrators.<sup>7</sup> See Erd (20089), Clifford (20092), Harrow (20090), Hough (20097), King (20112), Kimutis (20188), Thompson (20099), Walker (20095), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

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<sup>4</sup> International Association of Chiefs of Police, CROWD MANAGEMENT (2019), available at <https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/Crowd%20Management%20FULL%20-%20008062020.pdf>; President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, FINAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT’S TASK FORCE ON 21ST CENTURY POLICING (2015), Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, available at [https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce\\_finalreport.pdf](https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf) (“Policies should emphasize protection of the First Amendment rights of demonstrators”).

<sup>5</sup> According to PERF, “The police should seek to facilitate any lawful and legitimate aims of groups who are present—especially when conflict breaks out. The aim should be to permit the pursuit of lawful actions while dealing with groups acting illegally.” See PERF, POLICE MANAGEMENT OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS at 54.

<sup>6</sup> See also INVESTIGATION INTO NYPD RESPONSE TO THE GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS, 35-36 (contrasting “facilitation mindset” with “disorder control,” and stating “[d]isorder control also relies on the use of mass arrests, bicycle squads, and other tactics to enforce crowd control. These deployments, tactics, and shows of force may have unnecessarily provoked confrontations between police and protesters, rather than de-escalating tensions.”)

<sup>7</sup> The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation conducted an extensive study on protest management that interviewed over a dozen law enforcement agencies in cities around the country such as Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, and New York; surveyed protestors; and concluded the following:

Police sometimes view protests and other public order events from the vantage point of how to control, regulate, or manage people. This is understandable to some extent given the role of the police in preserving public order and safety and the possibility that such events can turn destructive or violent. However, when people have legitimate aims such as observing their First Amendment rights of speech or assembly, the perception that police are overcontrolling or micromanaging them can give the impression that police are simply trying to limit or prohibit legitimate behavior. . . . [P]erceptions of police fairness have powerful implications for the relationships between police and the public. This is an especially sensitive issue in the context of protest events. As Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary in the UK has noted, protesters tend to have “a heightened sense of grievance” that can easily be turned toward the police. One way to minimize this transfer of grievance is to allow protesters “a fair and reasonable chance to make their point peacefully.” **When police operate from the vantage point of how to facilitate peaceful protests rather than how to control, regulate, or manage them, they can achieve a dramatic change in the relationships between police and protesters and minimize the likelihood of conflict and violence. This is especially the case when police are the object of protests, since efforts to block protests will inevitably strengthen the perception that police are unjust or illegitimate.**

Edward R. Maguire & Megan Oakley, Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, POLICING PROTESTS: LESSONS FROM THE OCCUPY MOVEMENT, FERGUSON & BEYOND: A GUIDE FOR POLICE (2020), 12-13, available at <https://www.hfg.org/Policing%20Protests.pdf>

#### 4. Recommendation R2304: Use of Force Reporting Policy/Procedure

**CPD should require all officers using force to personally author and submit a separate use of force report that includes a narrative specifying the circumstances that preceded the use of force; the circumstances requiring the use of force; and the specific force and/or tactic used by the officer. Reports should be comprehensive and timely completed.** *See* Harrow (20090), Hough (20097), Kimutis (20188), King (20112).

This approach is endorsed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which issued guidance on Reporting Use of Force (March 2017), stating that “each officer who uses force or witnesses an incident involving force should submit a separate written use-of-force report by the end of the shift.” According to the IACP, there are numerous benefits associated with broad use of force reporting, including that such reports aid in “determining whether the use-of-force policy is being followed, the number of incidents, the types of force employed, or the circumstances surrounding those incidents, as well as protection of officers from complaints of excessive use of force.”<sup>8</sup>

#### 5. Recommendation R2305: Body Worn Camera Policy/Procedure

**CPD should formalize best practices emphasizing the important role of BWCs during police crowd control, ensuring sustainability of constant use during prolonged protest management activity, and ensuring that all officers use BWCs during such operations with the exception of any working in a covert capacity.** *See* Erd (20089), Clifford (20092), Harrow (20090), Hough (20097), King (20112), Kimutis (20188), Thompson (20099), White (20115), Walker (20095), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

BWCs provide an opportunity to record verbal and physical exchanges between demonstrators and the police-protecting all parties from false accusations. Utilization of BWCs improves transparency and accountability by providing video evidence that allows police agencies to exonerate officers who are falsely accused or to identify officers engaging in misconduct and take corrective action when force is used inappropriately.<sup>9</sup>

#### 6. Recommendation R2306: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances

**CCA recommends CPD provide training to all officers regarding criminal offenses that are most likely to apply should arrests become necessary during protest activity (including but not limited to Ohio’s Misconduct at Emergency statute), and also provide specific instruction on the elements required for establishing probable cause for those offenses, in order to ensure Constitutional policing.** *See* Erd (20089), Thompson (20099), Walker (20095), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

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<sup>8</sup> International Association of Chiefs of Police, REPORTING USE OF FORCE (2017), available at <https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Reporting%20UoF%20June%202020.pdf>; *see also* The Denver Officer of the Independent Monitor, THE POLICE RESPONSE TO THE 2020 GEORGE FLOYD PROTESTS IN DENVER, AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW, 23-24, available at [https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/374/documents/2020GFPRReport\\_OIM.pdf](https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/374/documents/2020GFPRReport_OIM.pdf) (making similar recommendation).

<sup>9</sup> POLICE REFORM AND RACIAL JUSTICE at 26.

7. **Recommendation R2307: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances**

**CPD should review its process for documenting the specific officers who arrest persons during mass arrest scenarios and ensure that those officers are accountable for having specific knowledge of facts necessary to prove probable cause to make an arrest.** *See* Erd (20089), Thompson (20099), Wilkins, et al. (20093).

8. **Recommendation R2308: Protests, Demonstrations, Crowd Control or Civil Disturbances**

**CPD should provide training on the First Amendment to officers and supervisors, including training addressing the scope of protected activity, scenario-based training, and instruction addressing implicit and explicit viewpoint bias or discrimination.** *See* Clifford (20092); Wilkins, et al. (20093).<sup>10</sup>

9. **Recommendation R2309: Duty to Render Aid**

**CCA recommends CPD review its policies and procedures, on the Duty to Render Aid—including CPD Procedure §12.600, Prisoners: Securing, Handling, and Transporting—and consider whether additional guidance is necessary instructing officers on how to respond to requests from arrestees for medications or for medical treatment in the absence of observable immediate emergency.** CCA received over 25 complaints when an officer’s response to an arrested citizen’s request for access to her medication went viral on the internet and on national television. CPD policies pertaining to such requests should be reviewed so they conform with best practices and ensure public trust in the handling of citizens’ wellbeing. *See* Wilkins, et al. (20093).

10. **Recommendation R2310 (Repeat 2216): Anti-Retaliation and Interference Policy**

**CCA recommends that CPD extend greater protection and integrity to the complaint resolution process by strengthening language in Procedure Manual § 15.100 to state that officers “shall not discourage any person from making a complaint, engage in any act of reprisal or retaliation against any person who has made a complaint, participate in any attempts by any person or entity to persuade a person to withdraw a complaint, or otherwise interfere in the investigation of any complaint by a government agency.”** Such language would clarify that the protections provided in the Manual of Rules of Regulations for government investigations clearly apply to citizen complainants and to inquiries into those complaints. *See* White (20115).

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<sup>10</sup> POLICE REFORM AND RACIAL JUSTICE at 6.