

Log # 2021-2405

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 20, 2021, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) received an Initiation Report from the Chicago Police Department (CPD) Unit 010 reporting alleged misconduct by a CPD member. It is alleged that on June 19, 2021, at approximately 9:45 pm, Officer Iwan Smith, #5218, engaged in an altercation with his during which he struck her on the face, threw her phone over a fence, and attempted to prevent her from calling the police. Following its investigation, COPA reached Sustained findings regarding the allegations of throwing the phone and Not Sustained findings for the other allegations.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE³

in March 2019 and separated in Officer Iwan Smith and got April 2021. On June 19, 2021, they took their to Six Flags Great America in Gurnee, Illinois. While at the waterpark and amusement park, the two got into an argument because Officer Smith sent a text message to a woman he was dating during their separation. The argument continued on the drive home on I-94, eventually culminating in a physical struggle. alleged Officer Smith struck her on the face with his open hand/arm. In his interview to COPA, Officer Smith reported tried to open the car door while he was driving on the highway, then tried to grab the steering wheel. He swung his arm toward her several times to get her to stop, resulting in his forearm striking her head/neck area. reported Officer Smith took her phone away from her because she called 911, so she used her watch to continue the call. Officer Smith reported he saw calling police but denied he tried to stop her from doing that. Officer Smith got off at the next exit and stopped a gas station, where he threw took her belongings out of the car, including her phone.⁴ and Officer Smith left them at the gas station. According to Officer Smith, he intended to drive

¹ Appendix A includes case identifiers such as the date, time, and location of the incident, the involved parties and their demographics, and the applicable rules and policies.

² One or more of these allegations fall within COPA's jurisdiction pursuant to Chicago Municipal Code § 2-78-120. Therefore, COPA determined it would be the primary investigative agency in this matter.

³ The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including Illinois State Police (ISP) reports, evidence photographs, and an interview with Officer Smith. Example 1 did not provide an interview with COPA, but COPA was able to rely on the interview she gave to an ISP Trooper immediately after the incident.

⁴ alleged Officer Smith threw the phone over a fence; Officer Smith did not recall whether there was a fence present but acknowledged he threw the phone with force.

around to calm down before returning to pick them up. He called and texted several times but she did not answer, so he did not return. Meanwhile, an Illinois State Police Trooper responded and took statement and photographs showing marks on her face. Officer Smith was arrested on June 24, 2021, and charged with Domestic Battery. The charges were dismissed on July 8, 2021.
III. ALLEGATIONS
Officer Iwan Smith:
 Striking on the right side of her face approximately 5 times, without justification. Not Sustained
 2. Throwing phone over a fence, without justification. Sustained, Violations of Rules 2 and 8.
3. Attempting to preventNot Sustained
IV. CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT
Officer Smith reported he had two beers at the waterpark and reported had beer and several other alcoholic drinks throughout the day, which resulted in her vomiting when they were getting in the car to leave. COPA was unable to corroborate this or any other details of this incident with who declined to provide a formal interview. While COPA did not find any evidence to diminish the credibility of either party, to do a complete credibility assessment.
V. ANALYSIS ⁵
COPA finds Allegation #1 against Officer Smith, that he struck the face, is Not Sustained. Both parties reported an argument that led to a physical struggle, but the exact details of the struggle are unknown. Officer Smith acknowledged striking head/neck area but said he did so to prevent her from gaining control of the steering wheel as they drove on the highway. The account provided to ISP did not contain enough details to determine what happened during the struggle in the car. Based on the available evidence, COPA is unable to determine the circumstances about the struggle and reached a finding of Not Sustained for this allegation.

COPA finds Allegation #2 against Officer Smith, that he threw

phone over a fence, is Sustained. made this allegation to the ISP Trooper and Officer

⁵ For a definition of COPA's findings and standards of proof, *see* Appendix B.

Smith admitted he threw the phone. Officer Smith said he did so because he was upset about the situation, which does not excuse this behavior. Although Officer Smith did not recall seeing a fence, he acknowledged he threw the phone with force. Officer Smith stated that he called multiple times but did not return to the scene due to her not picking up the phone. He did not explain how he expected her to answer the phone after he threw it with force. Therefore, COPA finds Allegation #2 Sustained.
COPA finds Allegation #3 against Officer Smith, that he attempted to prevent from calling the police, to be Not Sustained. As with Allegation #1, COPA was unable to determine what happened when the couple argued in the car. Officer Smith did not recall having phone in his hand as he drove and did not recall what conversation she had with the 911 call taker. Because COPA is unable to determine what happened during this portion of the incident, COPA finds this allegation to be Not Sustained.
VI. DISCIPLINARY RECOMMENDATION
a. Officer Iwan Smith
i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History
ii. Recommended Discipline
COPA has considered the totality of the evidence in this case. Officer Smith threw phone without justification. However, he admitted to the allegation and took responsibility for his conduct. Therefore, COPA recommends a written reprimand.
Approved:
January 26, 2024
Sherday Jackson Date Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator

Appendix A

Case Details	
Date/Time/Location of Incident:	June 19, 2021 / 9:45 pm / I-94 Southbound, near Dempster
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	June 20, 2021 / 3:35 pm
Involved Member #1:	Iwan Smith, Star #5218, Employee ID # Date of Appointment November 16, 2017, Unit of Assignment 010, Male, Black
Involved Individual #1:	Female, Hispanic
l	
Applicable Rules	
	et which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its
policy and goals or brings dis	credit upon the Department.
Rule 3: Any failure to promo accomplish its goals.	te the Department's efforts to implement its policy or
Rule 5: Failure to perform an	v dutv
= •	rder or directive, whether written or oral.
	reatment of any person, while on or off duty.
	stified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while
on or off duty.	
Rule 10: Inattention to duty.	
Rule 14: Making a false report	rt, written or oral.
Rule 38: Unlawful or unneces	ssary use or display of a weapon.
Rule 1: Violation of any law or	

Applicable Policies and Laws

• 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2 – Domestic Battery

Appendix B

Definition of COPA's Findings and Standards of Proof

For each Allegation, COPA must make one of the following findings:

- 1. <u>Sustained</u> where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence;
- 2. <u>Not Sustained</u> where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence;
- 3. <u>Unfounded</u> where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or
- 4. <u>Exonerated</u> where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct described in the allegation occurred, but it is lawful and proper.

A **preponderance of evidence** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that a proposition is proved.⁶ For example, if the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with CPD policy than that it did not, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

Clear and convincing evidence is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense. Clear and convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true."

⁶ See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005) (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it is found to be more probably true than not).

⁷ People v. Coan, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, ¶ 28 (quoting Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal, No. 4.19 (4th ed. 2000)).

Appendix C

Transparency and Publication Categories

Check	Check all that apply:		
	Abuse of Authority		
	Body Worn Camera Violation		
	Coercion		
	Death or Serious Bodily Injury in Custody		
\boxtimes	Domestic Violence		
	Excessive Force		
	Failure to Report Misconduct		
	False Statement		
	Firearm Discharge		
	Firearm Discharge – Animal		
	Firearm Discharge – Suicide		
	Firearm Discharge – Unintentional		
	First Amendment		
	Improper Search and Seizure – Fourth Amendment Violation		
	Incidents in Lockup		
	Motor Vehicle Incidents		
	OC Spray Discharge		
	Search Warrants		
	Sexual Misconduct		
	Taser Discharge		
	Unlawful Denial of Access to Counsel		
	Unnecessary Display of a Weapon		
	Use of Deadly Force – other		
	Verbal Abuse		
	Other Investigation		