

BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

IN THE MATTER OF CHARGES FILED AGAINST)
)
POLICE OFFICER DAVID TAYLOR,) No. 21 PB 2990-1
STAR No. 18525, DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,)
CITY OF CHICAGO, AND)
)
POLICE OFFICER LARRY LANIER,) No. 19 PB 2990-2
STAR No. 16195, DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,)
CITY OF CHICAGO,)
) (CR No. 1090087)
RESPONDENTS.)

FINDINGS AND DECISIONS

On April 6, 2021, the Superintendent of Police filed with the Police Board of the City of Chicago charges against Police Officer David Taylor, Star No. 18525, and Police Officer Larry Lanier, Star No. 16195, (“Respondents”), recommending that they be discharged from the Chicago Police Department (“Department” or “CPD”) for violating the Department’s Rules of Conduct.

On March 13 – 15 and 20, 2023, Hearing Officer Lauren Freeman conducted a hearing on these charges via Zoom video conferencing. Following this evidentiary hearing, the members of the Police Board read and reviewed the record of the proceedings, including the Hearing Officer’s Report and the Superintendent’s Response to the Hearing Officer’s Report (neither Respondent filed a response), and viewed the video recording of the entire evidentiary hearing. The Hearing Officer made an oral report to and conferred with the Board before it rendered its findings and decisions.

During the proceedings of this case, from the filing of charges through the evidentiary hearing, the Hearing Officer made rulings and entered orders. None of the Hearing Officer's rulings or orders is overruled or reversed.

POLICE BOARD FINDINGS

As a result of its hearing on the charges, the Police Board finds and determines that:

1. Each Respondent was at all times mentioned herein employed as a police officer by the Department of Police of the City of Chicago.
2. A copy of the charges filed, and a notice stating the date, place, and time the initial status hearing would be held, were personally served upon each Respondent not fewer than five (5) days before the date of the initial status hearing for this case.
3. Throughout the hearing on the charges, each Respondent appeared and was represented by legal counsel.

Introduction

4. The charges against Respondents stem from the on-duty fatal shooting of Terrell Eason on July 3, 2018, in the rear yard of 4730 W. Fulton Avenue, Chicago.

At approximately 8:00 p.m. that evening, Chicago Police Officers Todd Whalen and Mark Ritchey were working on Area North's Saturation Team in full uniform and in a marked squad car when they responded to a broadcasted call of a man with a gun on the 4700 block of W. Fulton. The dispatcher described the offender as a male/black wearing an orange hat, white T-shirt, beige pants, and beige Timberlands. The officers arrived on Fulton and saw the described individual, now known as Terrell Eason, on the street. They exited their squad car to speak to him and Eason began running eastbound on Fulton towards Kilpatrick. The officers

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

gave chase on foot while broadcasting their path over the radio and also broadcast that they could see that Eason had a gun in his pocket. As they ran, the officers saw him reach behind his waist and pull out his gun. Officer Ritchey saw that Eason was holding the gun in “pistol grip” with his finger in the trigger well. The chase continued through a yard and back into the east/west alley north of Fulton, known as the “Wayman Street” alley. Whalen looked around a bush and saw that Eason had fallen in the alley, was on all fours, and had dropped the gun. Whalen yelled to him not to reach for the gun, but Eason got up, picked up the gun, and continued running westbound down the alley until Eason jumped a fence and fell into the backyard at 4730 W. Fulton.

Respondents and Officer Timothy Loring were working as a team in the 011th District in full uniform when they monitored the initial ‘man with a gun’ broadcast containing the offender’s description and location. Loring, who was driving, activated their unmarked SUV’s emergency lights and sirens and the officers heard Officers Ritchey and Whalen broadcast that they were chasing Eason on foot through the Wayman Street alley. Respondents also heard them give a detailed description of Eason and heard that Eason had pulled out a gun, was running with the gun in his hand, and had ignored the officers’ commands to drop the weapon.

When Respondents and Officer Loring arrived on the 4700 block of Fulton, they saw Officer Ritchey running and pointing westbound. Respondents exited their SUV while Loring remained in the vehicle. It was still daylight, and a woman was on her porch screaming to some children standing in the grass nearby.

Respondents found an open gate at 4732 W. Fulton and ran north down the east gangway toward the home’s backyard and the Wayman Street alley. As Respondent Taylor ran, he saw Eason, who matched the description given over the radio, in the rear yard just east of him at 4730

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

W. Fulton. Taylor saw that Eason was holding a gun in his right hand with his finger in the trigger well and Taylor radioed that he had Eason in his sight. Eason looked in Taylor's direction and Taylor thought Eason would again enter the alley. Taylor ran to the backyard fence of 4732 W. Fulton but before Taylor could jump the fence to enter the alley, he heard Eason double back into the yard next door. Taylor then hopped the chain link fence into the backyard of 4730 W. Fulton while drawing his gun and repeatedly yelled to Eason to drop his weapon. There were no gangways leading to Fulton from the backyard and no way out of the yard except over the property's east chain-link fence so Eason and Taylor were boxed in, with Lanier parallel to them in the backyard next door. Respondent Taylor testified that he did not realize that by hopping the fence into 4730 W. Fulton, he would be trapped with Eason in the yard.

Lanier remained on the west side of the chain-link fence dividing 4732 W. Fulton from 4730 W. Fulton. He ran southbound along the fence, parallel to Eason, and stopped south of a tree. Both Respondents saw that Eason was still holding the gun with his finger on the trigger.

Although Respondent Taylor did not activate his body-worn camera (BWC) until after the shooting, the camera's operation displayed footage recorded 30 seconds before activation and captured the shooting, without sound. Eason began running southbound towards the residence and tripped and fell on the ground, momentarily losing control of his gun. He then disregarded numerous commands from both Respondents to drop the gun and to stay down and instead, rose from the ground, again holding the gun with his index finger in the trigger well.

Eason then tried to run southbound away from Taylor, toward the house. As he ran, Respondents saw that the gun's barrel stayed below Eason's waist but swung backward several times, momentarily pointing, upside down, in each Respondent's direction. When Respondents saw Eason then turn and quickly look at Lanier, Taylor fired 8 times at Eason. Respondent

Lanier heard a gunshot, did not know where the shot came from, and fired twice at Eason.

Respondents stopped shooting when Eason fell to the ground. Lanier then hopped the fence into the yard at 4730 Fulton, saw that Eason was bleeding, and immediately radioed that shots had been fired by the police and they needed an ambulance.

Neither Officer Ritchey, nor Officers Loring or Whalen, saw Respondents shoot Eason. Officer Ritchie arrived in the yard after the shooting, handcuffed Eason, and began rendering medical aid to him. Eason was transported by Chicago Fire Department (CFD) paramedics to Stroger Hospital and was pronounced dead shortly thereafter. Eason's 9 mm semi-automatic handgun was recovered from the grass and found to be loaded with 17 live rounds.

Eason's post-mortem examination and toxicology report showed that he sustained six gunshot wounds; three to his back, one to his left elbow, one to the right side of his chest, and one to the left side of his abdomen. Toxicology testing showed that approximately 36 hours after Eason's death, he had a blood alcohol concentration of .093 and had THC in his system.

The Superintendent and Respondents primarily agreed upon the facts and evidence presented at the hearing but not as to whether the Respondents' use of deadly force was objectively reasonable.

Charges Against Respondent Taylor

5. Police Officer David Taylor, Star Number 18525, is **not guilty** of violating Rules 2, 6, and 38, in that the Superintendent did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 1:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, Police Officer David Taylor used deadly force that was not necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to Officer Taylor or another

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

person, and was not necessary to prevent an arrest from being defeated where the person to be arrested posed an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to Officer Taylor or another person unless arrested without delay, when he fired one or more shots at Terrell Eason. Officer Taylor thereby violated:

- a. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- b. Rule 6, which prohibits disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, in that he disobeyed CPD General Order 03-02—Use of Force; and
- c. Rule 38, which prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

See the findings set forth in Section No. 4 above, which are incorporated here by reference.

Relevant to the Board's analysis are General Orders G03-02 and G03-02-01 which state, in part, that Department members may use deadly force as a last resort when deadly force is objectively reasonably necessary, based on the totality of circumstances faced by the officer on the scene, to prevent the imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a Department member or to another person. These General Orders also prescribe that, "members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of circumstances." These techniques include exercising persuasion and advice, providing a warning prior to the use of force, determining when the member may be able to stabilize the situation through the use of time, distance, or positioning to isolate and contain a subject, requesting additional personnel to respond. and making use of specialized units or equipment including crisis-intervention-team trained officers.

The Superintendent argued that when the Respondents shot Eason, Eason did not pose an "imminent threat" of death or great bodily harm to anyone and that the

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

Respondents' use of deadly force was not necessary as a "last resort" and that de-escalation techniques were available. The Board finds that the Superintendent did not present evidence that adequately supports his positions. We first address the General Orders as they apply to Respondent Taylor.

Respondent Taylor's testimony stood unimpeached and unrebutted. He testified, in summary, that before he arrived at the scene, he heard that Eason was running with a firearm in his hand and had disregarded police officers' commands to drop it. When Eason tripped and fell in the yard, he disregarded the Respondent's repeated commands to stay down and not to maintain control of the gun. Eason stood up and staggered toward the residence. According to Taylor's training, the fact that Eason had his finger on the gun's trigger, and not along the slide, indicated that Eason intended to use it. When Eason looked in Lanier's direction, Taylor perceived that Eason was ready for a fight. Taylor shot Eason because he was in fear of his own and his partner's lives, the lives of Officers Ritchey and Whalen, and the lives of civilians who lived in the area.

He further testified that there were no additional de-escalation tactics available to him when he shot Eason. He did not consider different positioning because there was nowhere for him to take cover. He did not call for backup because he and his partners *were* the backup officers for Officers Whalen and Ritchey.

Respondent Taylor's testimony was supported by his BWC footage and by audio recordings of CPD dispatch radio traffic. The footage shows that after Eason fell in the yard, he did not stay down or relinquish his weapon. He stood up and began staggering toward the house. His trigger finger is within the trigger well and not along the slide. As

he runs, the gun's muzzle moves back and forth in the officers' direction. When he looks in Lanier's direction, the officers fire.

The Board credits the testimony of Respondent Taylor's use of force expert, John Farrell. Mr. Farrell opined that Respondent Taylor's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable, given the circumstances. Mr. Farrell, a retired Chicago Police Officer and supervisor, testified that once Eason was trapped in the yard and disregarded commands to drop his weapon, Eason was an armed assailant and presented an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to Respondents, the officers on Fulton Street, officers in the Wayman Alley, and any citizens that were in the area. It was then Respondent Taylor's duty and responsibility to use the only objectively reasonable option available at the time -- deadly force. Eason was not giving up; he had disregarded the officers' repeated commands, picked up the gun after falling, and was holding it in a position to fire it. Respondents were not required by the General Orders to wait until Eason fired on them. They did not have the luxury of time to use de-escalation techniques such as taking cover, creating distance, or calling for additional backup or specialized units. Based on the video, neither officer had any cover and the tree by Respondent Lanier was not an option. The Superintendent chose not to present an expert to rebut Mr. Farrell's opinion testimony.

The Board likewise finds pivotal the moment, captured on the BWC footage, when Eason fell in the yard, disregarded the officers' repeated commands, and picked up the gun, holding it in a position to fire it. Eason's actions informed Respondent Taylor's reasonable perception that Eason, desperate to escape, would use his gun to shoot Taylor, his partner, other officers in the immediate area, or civilians in the

neighborhood. The Superintendent did not sustain his burden of proving that Respondent Taylor's use of deadly force was not objectively reasonable, that the threat Eason posed was not imminent, that Respondent Taylor failed to use available de-escalation techniques, and that shooting Eason was not Respondent Taylor's last resort. We find Respondent Taylor not guilty of the charges set forth in Specification No. 1.

6. Police Officer David Taylor, Star Number 18525, is **not guilty** of violating Rules 2, 10, 11, and 38, in that the Superintendent did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 2:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, Police Officer David Taylor fired one or more shots in the direction of Terrell Eason without justification. Officer Taylor thereby violated:

- a. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- b. Rule 10, which prohibits inattention to duty;
- c. Rule 11, which prohibits incompetency or inefficiency in the performance of duty; and
- d. Rule 38, which prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

See the findings set forth in Section Nos. 4 and 5 above, which are incorporated here by reference.

For the same reasons set forth in No. 5 above, the Board finds that the Superintendent did not sustain his burden of proof to show that Respondent Taylor's use of deadly force was not justified. The Board therefore finds Respondent Taylor not guilty of the charges set forth in Specification No. 2.

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

7. Police Officer David Taylor, Star Number 18525, is **guilty** of violating Rules 2, 6, and 10, in that the Superintendent proved by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 3:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, while responding to an incident documented under RD #JB334215, Police Officer David Taylor failed to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. Officer Taylor thereby violated:

- a. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- b. Rule 6, which prohibits disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, in that he disobeyed CPD Special Order S03-14—Body-Worn Cameras; and
- c. Rule 10, which prohibits inattention to duty.

See the findings set forth in Section No. 4 above, which are incorporated here by reference.

Special Order S03-14, entitled "Body Worn Cameras" provides, in part, that Department members, "will activate their cameras at the beginning of an incident and record the entire incident for all law-enforcement-related activities." The Special Order contains the caveat, "if circumstances prevent activating the BWC at the beginning of an incident, the member will activate the BWC as soon as practical." It further defines "law enforcement activities" to include actions such as investigatory stops, foot pursuits, arrests, use-of-force incidents, interrogations, and high-risk situations."

Respondent Taylor testified that he did not activate his BWC while in the police vehicle on the way to the scene because circumstances prevented it and he had never responded to an intense, high-priority call like that where everything happened so quickly. He testified that he did not turn on his camera while in the squad car because he

was busy confirming Eason's description on the radio and helping to clear intersections for Officer Loring – then upon arrival at the scene, he immediately jumped out of the car to chase Eason. He testified that when he saw Eason holding the gun, he did not activate his BWC because it was not safe or feasible; his hand was on his radio, he needed a free hand to jump the fence, he was sweating, there was radio chatter, and he had to be aware because at any time, Eason could shoot. He testified that he turned on his BWC after the shooting, as soon as it was practical.

The Board is not persuaded by Respondent Taylor's explanations. As soon as he responded to the radio call of a man-with-a-gun near the 4700 block of W. Fulton, he knew he would probably engage in law enforcement activity. That knowledge was confirmed when he heard Officers Ritchey and Whalen broadcast that they were chasing an individual with a gun in his hand, ignoring the officers' commands to drop the weapon. While the Board is cognizant of the frenetic pace leading up to the shooting, the Board finds that Respondent Taylor should have pressed the button to turn on his BWC while in route to the scene. The Board therefore finds Respondent Taylor violated Rules 2, 6, and 10, set forth in Specification No. 3.

Charges Against Respondent Lanier

8. Police Officer Larry Lanier, Star Number 16195, is **not guilty** of violating Rules 2, 6, and 38, in that the Superintendent did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 1:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, Police Officer Larry Lanier used deadly force that was not necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to Officer Lanier or another

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

person, and was not necessary to prevent an arrest from being defeated where the person to be arrested posed an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to Officer Lanier or another person unless arrested without delay, when he fired one or more shots at Terrell Eason. Officer Lanier thereby violated:

- a. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- b. Rule 6, which prohibits disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, in that he disobeyed CPD General Order 03-02—Use of Force; and
- c. Rule 38, which prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

See the findings set forth in Sections Nos. 4 and 5 above, which are incorporated here by reference.

As with Respondent Taylor, the Superintendent contends that Respondent Lanier's use of deadly force was not objectively reasonable because Eason did not pose an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the Respondents or to others and because Lanier's use of deadly force was not necessary as a last resort. The Board finds that for reasons like those set forth above as to Respondent Taylor, the evidence presented at the hearing does not adequately support the Superintendent's position as to Respondent Lanier.

As explained in No. 5 above, the Board relies on General Orders G03-02 and G03-02-01 when analyzing the officers' conduct.

At the hearing, Respondent Lanier testified as follows, in summary: He described the intense stress he experienced when he saw Eason get up from the ground after falling, still holding the weapon, and when the gun swung in his direction. Like Respondent Taylor, Respondent Lanier testified he did not call for backup as a de-escalation technique because he and Respondent Taylor were the backup officers for Officers Ritchie and Whalen. Lanier did not have time to radio any other officers that he

was in the yard with Eason before shooting him. He did not take cover behind the tree in the gangway of 4732 Fulton because, to the best of his recollection, he was always south of the tree and, “there was no cover to take.” Once Lanier locked eyes with Eason, Lanier did not move positions. He heard shots and then he fired.

Like Respondent Taylor, Respondent Lanier’s testimony was supported by Taylor’s BWC footage and by audio recordings of CPD dispatch radio traffic. The Board also credits the testimony of Respondent Lanier’s use of force expert, Dr. John Black, who concluded that Respondent Lanier’s use of deadly force was objectively reasonable, given the circumstances. Dr. Black opined that that just before Lanier shot Eason, Eason turned his head in Lanier’s direction, a glance commonly referred to as either “target acquisition,” or “target stare.” Dr. Black explained that officers are trained to recognize target acquisition as a critical threat behavior that speaks to the imminency of an attack. Eason also swung his arm so that the gun’s muzzle momentarily pointed in Lanier’s direction. Dr. Black concluded that Eason represented an imminent threat to Respondent Lanier and Lanier’s decision to use lethal force in defense of himself and another, when presented with that imminent lethal threat, comported with General Order G03-02.

Dr. Black further opined that before shooting Eason, Lanier had unsuccessfully attempted to use a de-escalation technique by shouting commands to drop the gun. He explained that it was not feasible for Lanier to attempt other de-escalation techniques because Eason had not complied with commands and had turned in Lanier’s direction while holding a gun with his finger in the trigger well. Dr. Black also pointed out that the General Order does not require a subject to point a weapon at the officer or fire in their direction before the officer can use deadly force.

The Superintendent chose not to present an expert to rebut Dr. Black's opinion testimony. The Board agrees with Dr. Black and again finds crucial the moment when Eason fell in the yard, disregarded the officers' repeated commands to stay down, and picked up the gun, holding it with his finger in the trigger well. Eason's actions informed Respondent Lanier's reasonable perception that Eason, desperate to escape, would use his gun to shoot him, his partner, other officers in the immediate area, or civilians in the neighborhood.

The Board finds that based on the totality of circumstances Respondent Lanier faced at the scene, the Superintendent did not sustain his burden to prove that Respondent Lanier's use of deadly force was not objectively reasonable. The Superintendent failed to show that the threat Eason posed was not imminent, that Respondent Lanier failed to use available de-escalation techniques, and that shooting Eason was not Respondent Lanier's last resort. We find Respondent Lanier not guilty of the charges set forth in Specification No. 1.

9. Police Officer Larry Lanier, Star Number 16195, is **not guilty** of violating Rules 2, 10, 11, and 38, in that the Superintendent did not prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 2:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, Police Officer Larry Lanier fired one or more shots in the direction of Terrell Eason without justification. Officer Lanier thereby violated:

- a. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- b. Rule 10, which prohibits inattention to duty;

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

- c. Rule 11, which prohibits incompetency or inefficiency in the performance of duty; and
- d. Rule 38, which prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

See the findings set forth in Section Nos. 4, 5 and 8 above, which are incorporated here by reference. For the same reasons set forth in No. 8 above, the Board finds that the Superintendent did not sustain his burden of proof to show that Respondent Lanier's use of deadly force was not justified. The Board therefore finds Respondent Lanier not guilty of the charges set forth in Specification No. 2.

10. Police Officer Larry Lanier, Star Number 16195, is **guilty** of violating Rules 2, 6, and 10, in that the Superintendent proved by a preponderance of the evidence the following charges set forth in Specification No. 3:

On about July 3, 2018, at approximately 8:04 p.m., at or near 4730 West Fulton Street in Chicago, while responding to an incident documented under RD #JB334215, Police Officer Larry Lanier failed to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. Officer Lanier thereby violated:

- e. Rule 2, which prohibits any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department;
- f. Rule 6, which prohibits disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral, in that he disobeyed CPD Special Order S03-14—Body-Worn Cameras; and
- g. Rule 10, which prohibits inattention to duty.

See the findings set forth in Sections Nos. 4 and 7 above, which are incorporated here by reference.

Respondent Lanier testified that he mistakenly believed that he properly activated his BWC prior to the shooting. After the shooting, Sergeant Kruger instructed him to turn off his camera and Lanier pressed the button, thinking he was turning it off. Lanier

explained that he later realized that he never properly activated his BWC in the first place. While the Board recognizes that Respondent Lanier made a mistake, the crucial nature of Respondent Taylor's BWC footage in this case illustrates the importance of BWC footage to the Department and to the public. Officers must make sure that they properly activate the camera when mandated. The Board therefore finds Respondent Lanier violated Rules 2, 6, and 10 set forth in Specification No. 3.

Disciplinary Action

11. The Police Board has considered the facts and circumstances of the conduct of which it has found each Respondent guilty, and the evidence each Respondent presented in his defense and mitigation.

Each Respondent violated the requirements of the CPD Special Order on body-worn cameras and was inattentive to duty when he failed to activate his BWC in a timely manner. This failure impeded the Department's efforts to achieve its goals of improving the quality and reliability of investigations and increasing transparency. Based on the totality of the circumstances of the encounter with Terrell Eason and the evidence each Respondent presented in mitigation, the Board finds that a suspension without pay of each Respondent for ten (10) days is appropriate disciplinary action based on the facts of this particular case.

POLICE BOARD DECISIONS

The members of the Police Board of the City of Chicago hereby certify that they have read and reviewed the record of the proceedings, viewed the video recording of the entire evidentiary hearing, received the oral report of the Hearing Officer, and conferred with the Hearing Officer on the credibility of the witnesses and the evidence. The Police Board hereby adopts the findings set forth herein by the following votes.

Respondent Taylor

By votes of 8 in favor (Ghian Foreman, Paula Wolff, Steven Block, Aja Carr-Favors, Mareil  Cusack, Nanette Doorley, Jorge Montes, and Andreas Safakas) to 0 opposed, the Board finds Respondent Taylor **not guilty** of the charges in Specification Nos. 1 – 2 and **guilty** of the charges in Specification No. 3, as set forth in Section Nos. 5 – 7 above.

As a result of the foregoing and for the reasons set forth in Section No. 11 above, the Board, by a vote of 8 in favor (Foreman, Wolff, Block, Carr-Favors, Cusack, Doorley, Montes, and Safakas) to 0 opposed, hereby determines that cause exists for suspending Respondent Taylor from his position with the Department of Police and from the services of the City of Chicago for a period of ten (10) days.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Police Officer David Taylor, Star No. 18525, as a result of having been found guilty of charges Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990, shall be suspended without pay from his position as a police officer with the Department of Police and from the services of the City of Chicago, for a period of ten (10) days.

Respondent Lanier

By votes of 8 in favor (Foreman, Wolff, Block, Carr-Favors, Cusack, Doorley, Montes, and Safakas) to 0 opposed, the Board finds Respondent Lanier **not guilty** of the charges in Specification Nos. 1 – 2 and **guilty** of the charges in Specification No. 3, as set forth in Section Nos. 8 – 10 above.

As a result of the foregoing and for the reasons set forth in Section No. 11 above, the Board, by a vote of 8 in favor (Foreman, Wolff, Block, Carr-Favors, Cusack, Doorley, Montes, and Safakas) to 0 opposed, hereby determines that cause exists for suspending Respondent Lanier from his position with the Department of Police and from the services of the City of Chicago for a period of ten (10) days.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Police Officer Larry Lanier, Star No. 16195, as a result of having been found guilty of charges Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990, shall be suspended without pay from his position as a police officer with the Department of Police and from the services of the City of Chicago, for a period of ten (10) days.

+ + +

This disciplinary action is adopted and entered by a majority of the members of the Police Board: Ghian Foreman, Paula Wolff, Steven Block, Aja Carr-Favors, Mareilé Cusack, Nanette Doorley, Jorge Montes, and Andreas Safakas.

DATED AT CHICAGO, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS, THIS 15th DAY OF JUNE, 2023.

Police Board Case No. 21 PB 2990
Police Officers Taylor and Lanier
Findings and Decisions

Attested by:

/s/ GHIAN FOREMAN
President

/s/ MAX A. CAPRONI
Executive Director

RECEIVED A COPY OF

THESE FINDINGS AND DECISIONS

THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2023.

FRED L. WALLER
Interim Superintendent of Police