



CCA Case No. 25001

Latrice Barber

Investigation Report and Finding

Joseph Vesper
Investigator

John Kennedy
Director

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COMPLAINT SUMMARY

Date of Incident: November 3, 2023

Date Complaint Received: January 7, 2025

Time: 3:30 p.m.

Date Records Requested: January 7, 2025

Location: 3515 Burnet Avenue

Date Records Received: Partial January 23, 2025, Full
March 24, 2025

On November 3, 2023, around 3:30 p.m., Ms. Latrice Barber (Ms. Barber) and her friend (Darian Wynn) were in Ms. Barber's vehicle and were talking to individuals on the sidewalk. The vehicle was "parked, legally when a police cruiser pulled up."

Ms. Barber alleged the money and marijuana in her pocket belonged to her, but the rest of the evidence seized did not belong to her. Moreover, Ms. Barber alleged that she was improperly stopped, her vehicle was improperly searched, and the money and vehicle were improperly seized.

INVOLVED SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Latrice Barber

CCA interviewed Latrice Barber and Darian Wynn on January 7, 2025, at 8:43 a.m. They provided the following information:

On January 7, 2025, Latrice Barber, F/B/34, said:

Ms. Barber was visiting her cousin who lived in the adjacent building, but since she is not allowed to smoke in the building, she was smoking outside in her vehicle. She was on her phone when she was asked to exit the vehicle and placed in handcuffs by Officer Scalf. She stated that she was "parked legally when the police cruiser pulled up behind me" and asserted "The officer never pulled us over."

Ms. Barber then stated that the officers lied to her when they said, "[she] was only being detained until they finished searching my vehicle," and alleged the officers "illegally search[ed] my vehicle with no permission, or probable cause."

Ms. Barber contends the seizure of her vehicle and hard-earned money was unrelated to any contraband found in the vehicle, thus alleging "the arresting officer [illegally] seized my funds." Ms. Barber asserts that Officer Reed is well known around the block, he was "rude deceitful."

Mr. Wynn did not wish to make an official statement in the CCA Report but lent support to Ms. Barber and added comment during her Complaint intake.

INVOLVED OFFICER STATEMENTS

Officer Carl Reed:

Officer Carl Reed, P0003, M/W/40, is currently assigned to District 4, and he has been a CPD member since 2017. Officer Reed was on a routine patrol, in uniform and operated a marked cruiser with Officer Scalf; his BWC was activated.

CCA interviewed Officer Reed on June 23 at 2:30 p.m. He provided the following information:

He was on a routine patrol in a “high drug trafficking area” and decided to stop his cruiser and continue his patrol on foot. Officer Reed noted he did not know who, if anyone was inside the vehicle, nor had any information about Ms. Barber or Mr. Wynn prior to approaching the vehicle. As he walked toward Ms. Barber’s vehicle, he noticed three individuals next to the vehicle on the sidewalk.

When Officer Reed approached the vehicle, Mr. Wynn was in the passenger seat with the window down and was talking to the individuals on the sidewalk and Ms. Barber was on her phone. Officer Reed observed inside the vehicle (from the sidewalk) a digital scale on Mr. Wynn’s lap. Officer Reed then asked Mr. Wynn to exit the vehicle in pursuance of a drug investigation. Officer Reed did not inform Mr. Wynn he was under arrest but searched Mr. Wynn and found additional drugs on his person.

After Mr. Wynn was placed in the police cruiser, Officer Reed then searched the vehicle and located a stolen firearm, thirty thousand dollars (small denominations), a gallon-sized bag of marijuana and digital scales. Officer Reed noted the only other time he has seized \$30,000 was for drug trafficking.

Officer Dylan Scalf

Officer Dylan Scalf, P0388, M/W/27, is currently assigned to District 4, and he has been a CPD member since 2019. Officer Scalf was on a routine patrol, in uniform and operated a marked cruiser with Officer Reed; his BWC was activated.

CCA interviewed Officer Reed on June 23, 2025, at 2:30 p.m. He provided the following information:

Officer Scalf accompanied Officer Reed on a routine patrol. Similar to Officer Reed, Officer Scalf noted the area is known for high levels of drug complaints and drug violence. Officer Scalf saw a vehicle parked on the side of the street and decided to do foot patrol. Officer Scalf saw an abandoned jacket on a nearby fence and checked it. He then walked back to Ms. Barber’s vehicle and assisted Officer Reed, after Officer Scalf saw a drug scale on Mr. Wynn’s lap. Officer Scalf asked Ms. Barber to exit the vehicle and asked her if she had anything on her. She responded she had some “weed” on her, so Officer Scalf searched her and seized the marijuana on her person.

Officer Scalf noted the reason that the vehicle was searched was because of the marijuana found in Ms. Barber’s pocket and the drug paraphernalia seen in plain view, inside the vehicle. Officer Scalf seized the vehicle because it was able to be seized because the owner was arrested. Officer Scalf also noted he “has seen her trafficked drugs on that block before.” During the investigation Officer Scalf interacted with hostile civilians. The civilians responded discourteously towards Officer Scalf. Officer Scalf reasoned his responses, (ex: “you’re so tough, don’t you have a life or something, ...”) were justified “in response to the hurtful things they were saying.”

Officer Casey Meece

Officer Casey Meece, P0003, M/W/36, is currently assigned to District 4, and he has been a CPD member since 2017. Officer Meece was called to the scene for additional units, in uniform and operated a marked cruiser; his BWC was activated.

He provided the following information:

Officer Meece arrived at the scene to provide backup. Upon arrival, Officer Scalf called him over to assist in pedestrian duty. He remained on pedestrian duty for the remainder of the event. Officer Meece aided in the search of the vehicle, finding nothing of note. He then helped transport Mr. Wynn to the Hamilton County Justice Center (HCJC).

WITNESS OFFICER STATEMENTS

Sergeant Christopher Clarkson

Sergeant Christopher Clarkson, S0405, M/W/38, is currently assigned to District 4, and he has been a CPD member since 2017. Sergeant Clarkson was called to the scene, in uniform and operated a marked cruiser his BWC was activated.

He provided the following information:

Sergeant Clarkson arrived at the scene and stated that he observed no discourtesy. Sergeant Clarkson's statements did not provide any additional context to the allegations.

EVIDENCE

Police Documents

CCA reviewed all CPD-related forms, including but not limited to arrest forms, property receipts, the IIS Report, information from CPD's Records Management System (RMS), Body Worn Cameras (BWC), and interviews of police officers and complaint.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

<u>11/03/2025</u>	<u>3:30pm</u>	<u>Call Notes</u>
11/03/2025	3:30:15 pm	Radio 4231, ONS, at 3515 Burnet Ave
11/03/2025	3:36:11 pm	Radio 4213, ONS, at 3515 Burnet Ave
11/03/2025	3:41:58 pm	Radio 4230, D, at 3201 Warsaw Ave (Traffic Section)
11/03/2025	4:28:12 pm	Radio 4231, Request Enroute, Unit Location HCJC
11/03/2025	4:35:16 pm	Radio 4213, Request Transport, Unit Location HCJC
11/03/2025	5:54:43 pm	Radio 4231, Response closed, 3515 Burnet Av, Arrest

Body Worn Camera (BWC)

Officer Scalf:

The events recorded by Officer Scalf's BWC occurred on November 3rd, 2023, starting at 15:30:00, according to the BWC's timestamp. A review of that recording revealed the following:

Officer Scalf exited the cruiser and began a foot patrol. Immediately, he approached a black fur jacket hanging along a fence near the sidewalk, near Ms. Barber's vehicle. Officer Reed is observed approaching the passenger side of Ms. Barber's vehicle. Officer Scalf then walked back to the driver side of the vehicle and asked her to step out of the vehicle when Officer Reed stated that he observed a digital scale. Officer Scalf asked Ms. Barber if she had anything on her person to which she responded, "I probably got a little bit of weed in my pocket." Upon Ms. Barber disclosing she had marijuana on her person. Officer Scalf put his hand in her sweatshirt pocket to seize the marijuana. He then escorted Ms. Barber to the police cruiser and put her in the backseat. Officer Scalf then returned to Ms. Barber's vehicle accompanied by Officer Reed. At that point, Officer Scalf observed a witness who was near the back of the police cruiser. Officer Scalf commanded the pedestrian to step away and approached him.

APX 15:34:00 PO Scalf: "Can you read." *when PO Scalf referred to a 'No Littering' sign.*

APX 15:35:00 PO Scalf: "You're so tough dude, your soooo tough" (...) "You're soooooo tough, I know. Yeah."

APX 15:41:00 PO Scalf: "You can record, you can waste your memory. Keep walking. Keep walking. I can leave a smile for yah."

APX 15:34:00 PO Scalf: "This is our block, Officer Meece!" *Shouted towards the group of pedestrians as he stood behind Officer Meece.*

APX 15:42:00 PO Scalf: "Don't you have like a life or something, besides you know minding your own business?"

APX 15:42:00 PO Scalf: "Why are you so angry? So angry. Soooo angry."

In Officer Scalf's CCA interview when asked why he made those comments, Officer Scalf responded, "in response to the hurtful things they were saying." Per BWC the crowd of pedestrians did engage in discourteous and provocative behavior themselves.

APX 15:35:00 Pedestrian: "F*** me if you want to, there's nothing you can do white guy."

APX 15:42:00 Pedestrian: "F*** you and your line. Officer Dickhead."

APX 15:42:00 Pedestrian: "He a sucker!" *As the pedestrian referred to Officer Scalf while recording.*

APX 15:43:00 Pedestrian: "F*** you talking about anger. You're so stupid. Yall mother****er's are security, you're blocking the sidewalk dickhead."

APX 15:44:00: "This is my sh**. Sh** with your mouth, with your little a** teeth. F*** is you talking about. F*** you and your block."

Officer Reed:

The events recorded by Officer Reed's BWC occurred on November 3rd, 2023, starting at 15:30:00, according to the BWC's timestamp. A review of that recording reveals the following:

Officer Reed's BWC was corroborative and consistent with Officer Scalf's BWC. Officer Reed approached Ms. Barber's vehicle on the passenger side upon exiting the police cruiser. At 15:30:32, a digital scale was observed on Mr. Wynn's lap. On BWC Officer Reed mentioned that he saw the scale and then asked Mr. Wynn to exit the vehicle. Mr. Wynn was subsequently arrested, searched, and taken to the police cruiser. Methamphetamines were found in Mr. Wynn's pockets. At timestamp 15:37:12, Officer Reed searched Ms. Barber's vehicle and found: individual-sized bags of marijuana (about a Qt each), two digital scales, a gallon-sized Ziploc bag of marijuana that was ¾ full, \$27,284.22 in cash, and a stolen firearm. Officer Reed then questioned Ms. Barber while she was in the back of the police cruiser about the items found within

the vehicle. Ms. Barber explained, “[she] saved up all my money from working for ten years, I worked three jobs [simultaneously] for ten years straight.” When asked why she had so much money on her, she responded “[she] does not trust people and does not trust the banks, I want my money with me.”

Officer Meece:

The events recorded by Officer Meece BWC occurred on November 3rd, 2023, starting at 15:36:00, according to the BWC’s timestamp. A review of that recording reveals the following:

Corroborating Officer Scalf’s BWC, Officer Meece upon arrival was requested by Officer Scalf to assist Officer Scalf in Pedestrian duty. While on pedestrian duty, Officer Meece observed the coarse and profane comments the pedestrians made about Officer Scalf and Officer Scalf’s response. At 16:02:00, after Officer Reed had searched the vehicle, Officer Meece followed up with a second search. Officer Meece then transported Mr. Wynn to HCJC.

Sergeant Clarkson:

The events recorded by Sergeant Clarkson’s BWC occurred on November 3rd, 2023, starting at 15:49:00, according to the BWC’s timestamp. A review of that recording reveals the following:

At 15:49:00, Sergeant Clarkson arrived on scene. Sergeant Clarkson observed the pedestrian recording the investigation on his phone and conversated with the individual. A crowd had gathered, and Sergeant Clarkson assisted in securing the area.

Clerk of Courts

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were charged with Receiving Stolen property under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) §2913-51, which the grand jury ignored.

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were charged with carrying concealed weapons under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) §2923-12, which the grand jury ignored.

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were charged with improperly handling firearms in a motor vehicle under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) §2923-16, which the grand jury ignored.

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were charged with two counts of possession of drugs under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) §2925-11, both were sentenced to Community Control.

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were charged with two counts of trafficking in drugs under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) §2925-03, which was dismissed.

Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were not charged with Possession of Drug paraphernalia (despite having drug paraphernalia on them), and the charge was dismissed.

SIGNIFICANT DISCREPANCIES AND CLARIFICATIONS

Officer Reed did not mention on BWC nor during his interview that he noted the smell of marijuana. Officer Scalf stated that he smelled the odor of marijuana during his interview. Sergeant Clarkson on BWC stated that he smelled marijuana.

AUTHORITIES

CPD Procedure 12.554, Investigatory Stops
CPD Procedure 12.715, Property Contained in Towed or Moved Vehicles
CPD Procedure 12.265, Wrecker and Towing
CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations §1.21 (A)
CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations: Code of Ethics
CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations § 1.06 Failure of Good Behavior
Cincinnati Police Academy (CPA) Training Bulletin, Verbal Stunning, #2001-1
ORC § 2925.14 Drug paraphernalia offenses.
ORC § 2981.01 Purposes of forfeitures; definitions.
ORC § 2981.02 Property subject to forfeiture; determination of use or intended use of instrumentality; motor vehicle law exclusion.
ORC § 2981.05 Civil forfeiture action.
Culley v. Marshall, 601 U.S. 377, 384 (2024).
Horton v. California, 496 U.S. 128, 136 (1990).
Md. v. Dyson, 527 U.S. 465, 466-467 (1999).
State v. Moore, 90 Ohio St. 3d 47, (2000).
State v. Owens, 2007-Ohio-49, 15 (9th Dis. OH, Ct. App. 2007).
United States v. Pole, No. 3172, Hopkinton, 852 F.2d 636 (1st Cir.1988).

ANALYSIS

Allegation: Improper Stop

The central issue is whether Officer Reed's initial contact with Mr. Wynn, the subsequent discovery of a digital scale, and the ensued stop of Mr. Wynn, Ms. Barber, and her vehicle were legally permissible under the Fourth Amendment and relevant police procedures. Ms. Barber's asserts "[she was] parked, legally, when a police cruiser pulled up."

CPD Procedure 12.554, Investigatory Stops, states "there are three levels of police/citizen contact: The first level is a consensual encounter. A police officer may approach any person in a public place and request to talk to him. So long as the person is free to leave whenever he wants, no Fourth Amendment seizure has occurred, and no reasonable suspicion or probable cause is required. The next level is the "Terry" type encounter. Here the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the citizen is committing or has committed a crime. Based on this reasonable suspicion, the officer may forcibly stop and detain the citizen for a brief investigatory period."

On November 3rd, 2023, at 3:30 PM, Officers Reed and Scalf approached a vehicle parked on the side of the road at 3515 Burnet Ave, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45229. Both officers noted during their interviews that this area is known for a high rate of drug possession and drug trafficking. Officer Reed walked on the sidewalk next to Ms. Barber's vehicle, next to the passenger side.

Officer Reed noticed that there were three individuals next to the passenger side door and once in closer proximity, stepped around one of the individuals to talk to the man in the passenger

seat (Mr. Wynn). Ms. Barber was legally parked on the side of the street. Per CPD Procedure 12.554, Police officers are permitted to approach individuals and engage in consensual conversations with them. Officer Reed never issued any restraining commands nor blocked them from leaving. Thus prior to Officer Reed's observance of drug paraphernalia, Ms. Barber and Mr. Wynn were not detained.

This was a consensual encounter. Therefore, Officers Reed and Scalf were justified in their actions in accordance with CPD Procedure § 12.554, and did not violate CPD policy, procedure, nor applicable law.

Allegation: Improper Search

Ms. Barber alleged that Officers "began to illegally search my vehicle with no permission, or probable cause." The issue is whether Officer Reed's warrantless search of Ms. Barber's vehicle was allowed.

CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations §1.21 (A) states, "Members shall not make any arrest, search, or seizure not in accordance with law. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution outlines laws related to searches and seizures, [The right of the people to be secure in their persons, house, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be infringed upon and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and persons or things to be seized.]" If the police want to enter and search, they need a warrant or an exception to the general Fourth Amendment warrant requirement. ORC § 2925.14(A)(6) defines, "drug paraphernalia" as any equipment, product, or material used, intended for use, or designed for use in various activities involving controlled substances. (...) (6) A scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance. ORC § 2925.14 further states-in part: "(C)(1): (...) no person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, drug paraphernalia. (F)(1): Whoever violates division (C)(1) of this section is guilty of illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree."¹ Moreover, the Statute prohibits knowingly using or possessing drug paraphernalia, selling or manufacturing drug paraphernalia, and advertising drug paraphernalia; and such paraphernalia includes a scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance.²

Courts have acknowledged the "plain view Doctrine" as an exception to requiring a search warrant, especially when used in conjunction with the automobile exception.³ However, two elements must be satisfied to use the plain view exception.⁴ Not only must the contraband be in plain view; its incriminating character must also be "immediately apparent."⁵ And the officer must be in a lawfully located place from which the contraband can be plainly seen, he or she must have a lawful right of access to the location where the contraband is found.⁶ Regarding the Automobile Exception, an automobile may be searched without a warrant if probable cause

¹ ORC § 2925.14(A)(6).

² ORC § 2925.14(A)(6).

³ *Horton v. California*, 496 U.S. 128, 136 1990.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

justifies the search.⁷ In fact, the Ohio Supreme Court has held that the smell of marijuana alone, detected by someone qualified to recognize it, is sufficient to establish probable cause for a warrantless search of a vehicle and its occupant.⁸

At BWC timestamp 15:37:14 Officer Reed observed clearly, within plain view, the digital scale. Per BWC, the scale was in Mr. Wynn's lap in a parked vehicle; Mr. Wynn attempted to conceal the scale under his phone as Officer Reed talked to him. Additionally, the area is known by Officer Reed and Officer Scalf for drug trafficking. There were also no items in the open that were to be weighed.

Officer Reed was also lawfully on a public sidewalk when he observed the scale. He had rightful access to be there. Officer Scalf also recounted the smell of marijuana emanating from the vehicle, which was corroborated by Sgt Clarkson, who noted in his BWC that he smelled marijuana in the vehicle. Officer Reed was therefore justified in the search of Mr. Wynn and subsequently the vehicle search under the automobile exception.

Therefore, Officer Scalf, Reed, and later Meece's secondary search of the vehicle did not violate CPD policy, procedure, nor the Fourth Amendment.

Allegation: Improper Seizure

Of the Money

The issue is whether the \$30,000 (later determined to be \$27,284.22) seized from Ms. Barber's vehicle is subject to forfeiture under Ohio law, specifically whether the State can prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the money constitutes "proceeds derived from or acquired through the commission of an offense" or "an instrumentality that is used in or intended to be used in the commission or facilitation of" a criminal offense.

CPD Procedure 12.715, Property Contained in Towed or Moved Vehicles, states "All property contained in vehicles will be processed according to Procedure 12.265, *Wrecker and Towing*. If money is being processed, Officers submitting money will determine if the money is required as actual evidence (marked money, exploded dye pack monies, etc.) or if the bills are not particular to the case.⁹ Ohio Revised Code Ann. 2981.02(A)(1) states property is subject to forfeiture when involved in criminal offenses: (a) Contraband involved in an offense; (b) Proceeds derived from or acquired through the commission of an offense; (c) An instrumentality that is used in or intended to be used in the commission or facilitation of i) a felony or ii) a misdemeanor that is specifically authorized to be subject to forfeiture by a section of the ORC."¹⁰ Case law states an officer may seize money found inside a vehicle during a vehicle search when there is a nexus between the item to be seized and criminal behavior.¹¹

Additionally, the commingling (combining or merging) of cash proceeds of drug transactions with funds derived from legitimate sources does not render the entire amount of money subject to

⁷ *Id. v. Dyson*, 527 U.S. 465, 466-467, 1999.

⁸ *State v. Moore* (2000), 90 Ohio St. 3d 47, 734 N.E.2d 804.

⁹ CPD Procedure 12.715, Property Contained in Towed or Moved Vehicles

¹⁰ O.R.C 2981.02

¹¹ *State v. Owens*, 2007-Ohio-49, 15 (9th Dis. OH, Ct. App. 2007).

forfeiture as proceeds.¹² Rather, the state is entitled to obtain forfeiture only of those amounts which constituted proceeds and or an instrumentality of the illegal activity.¹³ In addition, when the state demonstrates that a defendant is in possession of a large amount of money in small denominations, the fact that it was in small denominations is evidence that the defendant had possession of it to make change when selling drugs.¹⁴

In this case, when Officer Reed began to search the vehicle, he seized: individual sized baggies of marijuana (about a Qt each), two digital scales, a gallon sized Ziploc bag of marijuana that was ¾ full, \$27,284.22 in cash and a firearm. Ms. Barber argued the money was unrelated to the drugs and “[she] was in the process of moving [when] the arresting officer seized my funds.” She claimed the money was, “saved up ... from working for ten years, I worked three jobs [simultaneously] for ten years straight.”

Officer Reed noted on BWC, “I don't know too many people that don't use the banks. I'm not saying you can't, I'm just saying I don't know too many people that do, and I definitely don't know people that drive around with \$30,000.” During Officer Reed's CCA interview he stated, “the only other time I seized this much money, it was for drug trafficking.” Additionally, Officer Reed noted that he believed the money was related to drug trafficking, “because of the small denominations.” On BWC Officer Scalf stated, “are all of those bills \$20's?”

Importantly, the money was located in close proximity to the drugs, on or near the passenger side floorboards. Because the money was more likely than not an instrument or proceeds of the contraband, the drugs, the preponderance of the evidence burden is met by the Officers, and the seizure of the money was justified.

Therefore, Officers Scalf and Reed's seizure of the money did not violate CPD policy, procedure, nor the Fourth Amendment.

Of the Vehicle

The issue is whether Officer Scalf's seizure of Ms. Barber's vehicle was lawful under CPD Policy 12.270, specifically whether the vehicle was used to Facilitate a Prostitution or Drug Related Crime and if Ms. Barber, as the registered owner or joint owner of the vehicle, was the offender.

CPD 12.270 *Impounding, Moving and Release of Vehicles* says, “(1) A police officer may impound any motor vehicle which is (g) In the possession of a physically arrested person, if the vehicle cannot be safely parked, or the vehicle cannot be released to another Individual.”

Here, the vehicle is justified in seizure by the officers. Ms. Barber was charged with and arrested for drug trafficking, a loaded firearm was found within the vehicle, and marijuana was found on her person.¹⁵ The reason the officers seized the vehicle was because of the contraband found within. Thus, the vehicle was subject to towing and seizure in pursuance to CPD 12.270 *Impounding, Moving and Release of Vehicles* and ORC 2981.05.

¹² *U.S. v. Pole No. 3172, Hopkinton*, 852 F.2d 636 (1st Cir.1988).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *State v. Stubbs*, 2024-Ohio-839, P30 (8th Dis., OH, Ct. App. 2024).

¹⁵ Noted, this incident occurred prior to the enactment of ORC 3796.02, which partially legalized recreational marijuana.

Therefore, Officers Scalf and Reed's seizure of the vehicle did not violate CPD policy, procedure, nor the Fourth Amendment.

Collateral Allegations

Allegation: Discourtesy

While not alleged specifically, CCA noticed the below stated violation of CPD policy: Discourtesy against unknown individuals.

The CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations: Code of Ethics states in-part law enforcement Officers must be, "respectful and courteous to all citizens. They serve their city with zeal, courage, dedication, and fidelity. They are faithful and loyal to their organization, constantly striving to cooperate with and to promote better relations with all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies in matters of mutual interest and obligation." Additionally, CPD Manual of Rules and Regulations § 1.06 Failure of Good Behavior states under section (A), "Members of the Department shall always be civil, orderly, and courteous in dealing with the public, subordinates, superiors, and associates."

Per Officer Scalf's BWC footage at approximate timestamp 15:34:00, Officer Scalf talked to unknown individuals, Witness A, B, C, D M/B/Age Unknown, who were near the area of the incident. Officer Scalf then engaged in a series of verbal exchanges that were condescending, patronizing, and unprofessional (see specific quotes above under Officer Scalf's BWC section).

According to CPD Procedure and Policy in no event is an officer justified in verbal retaliation or exhibition of uncivil conduct in response to civilian provocations. Officer Scalf's repeated use of condescending remarks, taunts, sarcastic comments, and inflammatory statements demonstrated a clear pattern of discourtesy and unprofessionalism taken in the totality of circumstances. His explanation that these comments were "in response to the hurtful things they were saying," does not excuse the behavior under the rules.

In stark contrast, Officer Meece held his composure and adherence to professional standards, even when faced with the same challenging environment. At approximately 15:37:00 Officer Meece effectively calmed the situation by actively listening to the civilian's perspective and explaining the situation to them. Even at approximately 15:41:00, when Witness A shouted "This is my sh**..." in close proximity, Officer Meece maintained civility, order, and courtesy by simply remaining silent and not engaging in the provocation.

Therefore, Officer Scalf's actions, despite the provocations, were unprofessional and discourteous, and violated established CPD policy and procedure.

FINDINGS

Original Allegations

No.	Allegation	Involved Officer	Involved Citizen	Findings
1	Improper Stop	Carl Reed	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
2	Improper Stop	Dylan Scalf	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
3	Improper Search	Dylan Scalf	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
4	Improper Search	Carl Reed	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
5	Improper Search	Casey Meece	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
6	Improper Seizure	Dylan Scalf	Latrice Barber	Exonerated
7	Improper Seizure	Carl Reed	Latrice Barber	Exonerated

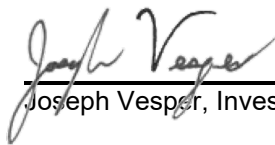
Collateral Allegations

No.	Allegation	Involved Officer	Involved Citizen	Findings
1	Discourtesy	Dylan Scalf	Witness A, B, C, D	Sustained

RECOMMENDATIONS

#R23175

Officer Scalf is recommended to undergo additional training in customer service training, namely in his communication with the public in a civil, orderly and courteous manner.



Joseph Vespa, Investigator

9/26/25

Date



John Kennedy, Director

9/26/25

Date

**PREVIOUS
CONTACTS AND
COMMENDATIONS**

Officer Dylan Scalf

Previous Contacts with CCA

Officer Scalf had fourteen previous contacts with CCA in the past three years.

Case Number	Allegation	Finding
23278	Excessive Force	Unfounded
23278	Harassment	Unfounded
23278	Improper Seizure	Exonerated
23278	Improper Stop	Exonerated
23175	Discourtesy	Sustained
23175	Discourtesy	Unfounded
23175	Excessive Force	Exonerated
23175	Improper Seizure	Exonerated
23168	Improper Seizure	Exonerated
23168	Improper Search	Sustained
23168	Improper Stop	Exonerated
23168	Harassment	Unfounded
23168	Excessive Force	Exonerated
23130	Excessive Force	Exonerated
23130	Discrimination	Unfounded
23130	Harassment	Unfounded
23128	Harassment	Pending
23128	Discrimination	Pending
23128	Improper Seizure	Pending
23115	Excessive Force	Pending
23115	Improper Procedure	Pending
23115	Discourtesy	Pending
23100	Improper Stop	Exonerated
23063	Improper Seizure	Pending
23063	Excessive Force	Pending
23061	Excessive Force	Not Sustained
23061	Improper Procedure	Sustained
22270	Discrimination	Unfounded
22270	Improper Search	Unfounded
22270	Improper Stop	Exonerated
22270	Harassment	Unfounded
22214	Excessive Force	Unfounded
22214	Excessive Force	Exonerated
22160	Improper Seizure	Exonerated
22160	Improper Search	Exonerated
22160	Improper Stop	Exonerated
22144	Improper Stop	Exonerated
22144	Improper Pointing of Firearm	Exonerated
22072	Improper Stop	Exonerated
22072	Discrimination	Not Sustained

Officer Scalf had one allegation that CCA referred to CPD for investigation in the past three years.

Case Number	Allegation	Finding
22074	Lack of Service	Referred

Previous Contacts with IIS

CCA is unaware of any additional previous contact by Officer Scalf with IIS.

Commendations

Officer Scalf received no commendations in the past three years.