

**INVESTIGATION****NUMBER:** Log # 1068046/U # 14-07**INVOLVED****OFFICER #1:** "Officer A" (Chicago Police Officer); Male/White; 34 years old; On-duty; Full Uniform; Year of Appointment – 2001**OFFICER #1'S****WEAPON:** Springfield Armory; .45 Caliber; semi-automatic; Model XD45; 4" barrel, Serial #XXXXXXXX. Chicago Registration #XXXXXXXX, FOID #XXXXXXXX. Fired (2) rounds**OFFICER#1 'S****INJURY:** None reported**SUBJECT:** "Subject 1;" Male/Black; Black Male; 20 years old**SUBJECT'S****WEAPON:** Black replica handgun**SUBJECT'S****INJURIES:** Transported to Stroger Hospital; (1) gunshot wound to the upper right arm and (1) gunshot wound to the lower back/buttock region- Stable condition.**DATE &****LOCATION:** 17 March 2014  
XXXX S. Sangamon, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Attic Balcony**TIME OF IPRA****NOTIFICATIONS:** 17 March 2014, 2223 hours**TIME OF IPRA****RESPONSE:** 17 March 2014 at approximately 2253 hours

## SUMMARY OF INCIDENT

On 17 March 2014, at approximately 2153 hours, Police Officer A, #XXXXXX, who was working Beat XXX, responded to a call of a man with a gun at XXXX S. Sangamon. Upon arrival, Officer A observed a black male subject, now known to be Subject 1, on an attic porch waving what appeared to be a pistol back and forth, pointing it at his head and at the group of officers gathering below, while threatening to shoot himself. Officers ordered Subject 1 to drop the firearm. However, he refused and he continued to point the firearm at himself and the officers. Several officers entered the home and positioned themselves inside the opening to the attic balcony behind Subject 1. Subject 1 pointed his firearm at an officer inside the residence and then turned and pointed his firearm toward the officers on the street. Officer A was positioned behind the engine block of a police vehicle in a kneeling position with his firearm pointed toward Subject 1. Fearing for the life of the officers on the street, Officer A discharged his firearm two times at Subject 1, striking him once in the upper right arm and once in the buttocks. Subject 1 was then taken into custody by officers inside the attic. Officers requested an ambulance to render medical treatment for Subject 1. Subject 1 was transported to Stroger Hospital for treatment.

A black replica pistol was located on the attic porch where Subject 1 was standing when he was shot. The incident occurred at night and was supplemented by artificial street lighting and later spotlights trained from the CPD vehicle on scene.

## INVESTIGATION

**Attempts were made to interview Subject 1.** On 17 March 2014, IPRA Investigator A spoke with Subject 1 Stroger Hospital while he awaited medical treatment at Stroger Hospital. Subject 1 disclosed to IPRA Investigator A that he was a diagnosed schizophrenic, currently not taking his medication, and he had made previous attempts to harm himself. The interview was terminated at that time to obtain permission from Subject 1's guardian or power of attorney based on his mental state. (Att. 30)

**Attempts were made to speak with Civilian 1 and Civilian 2,** the parents of Subject 1. Subject 1's parents' spoke to IPRA via telephone initially, however soon ended all communication with IPRA. Certified and regular mailings requesting an interview were sent and those attempts were also unsuccessful. (Att. 32)

In an in-person statement with IPRA, **Witness 1** stated that she had been visiting her fiancé, Subject 1, at his home at XXXX S. Sangamon. Witness 1 stated that Subject 1 is schizophrenic and she noticed that he was not himself. Subject 1 and Witness 1 became involved in a physical altercation and Subject 1 chased her down the street and through an alley. Witness 1 sustained a "busted lip" as a result of the altercation. Witness 1 was able to get away from Subject 1. He then went inside his home. A short time later, Witness 1 heard a commotion coming from the street. She stepped outside and observed Subject 1 arguing with unknown persons in the street. During this argument, Witness 1 observed Subject 1 with a gun in his hand and waving it in the air.

The police were called and responded to the residence. Witness 1 remained outside the perimeter of the scene formed by police as they arrived. Specifically, Witness 1 described being approximately three houses away from the Subject 1's home. From her vantage point, Witness 1 observed Subject 1 on the roof of his home. His father was speaking to him from street level with the aid of a public address system. Witness 1 stated that Subject 1's father was telling him how much his family loved him and encouraged him to put the gun down. Witness 1 stated that she then overheard unknown police officers saying, "Shoot to Kill." Witness 1 stated that Subject 1 never said anything to the police while she observed him on the roof. Witness 1 also stated that the police did not say anything to Subject 1. Witness 1 stated that Subject 1 never pointed the gun at anyone but himself and in the air. Witness 1 stated that at one point when Subject 1 pointed the gun in the air "he had shot." Then as he turned around, the police shot him in the arm and buttocks. Witness 1 stated that she never saw Subject 1 with a knife during this incident. Witness 1 also signed an affidavit stating that her recorded statement was truthful. (Atts. 46, 47)<sup>1</sup>

IPRA conducted a **Canvass** that produced two possible witnesses; however attempts to obtain statements were unsuccessful. (Att. 16)

**The General Offense Case Report, Supplemental Case Report, and Arrest report of Subject 1** documented that on 17 March 2014 at approximately 2153 hours, officers responded to a call of "man with a gun" at XXXX S. Sangamon. Subject 1 was subsequently arrested for three counts of Aggravated Assault to Police. On 18 March 2014 at approximately 0531 hours, Subject 1 was released without charging. It was determined that, based on Subject 1's history of mental illness, he would be admitted to the hospital for a psychiatric evaluation.

The detective's supplemental report further detailed the information obtained relative to officers on scene and the witness information. Detective's interviewed Officer A, Sergeant A, Sergeant B, who related essentially the same fact pattern as they provided to IPRA in subsequent interviews. Additionally the parents provided the detectives with statements. **Civilian 2** the father of Subject 1, stated that he received a telephone call from a neighbor stating that his son was "wilding out" and policed chased him inside of the family home at XXXX S. Sangamon. Civilian 2 returned home and observed Subject 1 place a gun to his head and tell the police, "Shoot me". Civilian 2 stated that during the incident Chicago Police allowed him to use the police vehicle's loud speaker to talk his son down, but he was unsuccessful in doing so. Civilian 2 told the detectives that Subject 1 suffers from schizophrenia.

**Civilian 1** the mother of Subject 1 told detectives that she received a telephone call from her son, Civilian 3. Civilian 3 told her that Subject 1 was at home and had a gun and knife. When Civilian 1 returned home she witnessed police chase her son into their home. Subject 1 ran through the house and appeared on the balcony where CPD shined a light on him as he waived a gun around. Her husband spoke to Subject 1 to try and get him to drop the weapon. She then heard three gunshots and was informed Subject 1 had been shot. She then observed police escorting Subject 1 to a CFD ambulance.

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<sup>1</sup> Witness 1 was interviewed as a witness to this incident. At no point during her interview or during the pendency of the investigation did Witness 1 indicate a desire to register a complaint against any of the officers involved in this incident. Furthermore, the investigation did not reveal sufficient evidence to justify converting this case administratively in order to issue allegations against any officer involved.

**Civilian 3** told detectives that he was playing basketball when he observed Witness 1, Subject 1's girlfriend, run from their house at XXXX S. Sangamon with blood on her face. When he tried to check on Witness 1 he observed Subject 1 with a knife in his hand. Moments later Civilian 3 observed Subject 1 on the porch waving a gun around and threatening to kill Civilian 3. Police arrived on scene and Subject 1 retreated to the balcony of their home where he eventually was shot twice by the police.

**Witness 2** told the detectives she was visiting her friend Witness 1 at her boyfriend Subject 1's house (Subject 1), which lives at XXXX S. Sangamon. "Subject 1 began acting strange, he fell asleep and woke to find his girlfriend, Witness 1 gone. Subject 1 ran out of the house looking for Witness 1. Subject 1 then approached Witness 2 with a medium kitchen knife attempting to stab her. When Witness 1 returned to Subject 1's residence, Subject 1 had also returned, he became agitated and struck her three to four times. Witness 2 called Witness 1 and they both hid from Subject 1. Police arrived and she and Witness 1 explained what had transpired. She then saw Subject 1 on the roof with a gun in his hand, she later heard three gunshots.

**Witness 1** stated to detectives that she was in the bedroom of her boyfriend, Subject 1 at XXXX S. Sangamon; he attempted to take his "Schizophrenic medication" with a bottle of "Hennessy." She removed the alcohol and medication and he retrieved it again and attempted to swallow it with "Tequila." Subject 1 briefly fell asleep and Witness 1 decide to go home leaving her friend, Witness 2, there. Witness 1 received a telephone call from Witness 2 a short time later stating that Subject 1 had awakened and was searching for her and had threatened her with a knife.

**Subject 1** told the detectives that he wanted to die so he pointed a fake gun at police so they would shoot him. Subject 1 acknowledged that he was "a paranoid schizophrenic" and that he had not taken his medication in years. He refused any further information relative to the incident. Subject 1 was admitted to the Stroger Hospital Trauma Ward and then was transferred after receiving treatment for his gunshot wounds to Stroger's Psychiatric Ward. (Att. 4, 70)

The **Tactical Response Reports (TRR)** completed by Sergeant A and Sergeant B, document that Subject 1 was characterized as an Assailant after he posed an imminent threat of battery with a weapon. Subject 1 repeatedly pointed the gun at Sergeant A. Sergeant A and Sergeant B responded with their member presence and verbal commands.

Officer A documented that Subject 1 did not follow verbal direction, fled, posed an imminent threat of battery with a weapon; and he was armed with a gun and a knife. Officer A responded with his presence and he discharged his firearm twice (Atts. 19, 21, 23)

The **Officers Battery Reports (OBR)** documented that on the date and time and location of the incident, Sergeant A, Sergeant B, and Officer A were in uniform responding to a call of man with a gun. Subject 1 pointed a weapon at officers and subsequently focused his attention on Sergeant A. Neither officer sustained any injuries. (Atts. 20, 22, 24)

The **Chicago Fire Department Ambulance Report** documented that upon arrival on scene, Subject 1 was found with one gun shot wound to the lower back, and one to his upper right arm. Subject 1 was assessed on scene and found to have sensation in all extremities. He was placed on a stretcher and transported to Stroger Hospital for further treatment. Subject 1 was identified as having a past history of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. (Att. 33)

Efforts to obtain Subject 1's **Medical Records from Stroger Hospital** were unsuccessful. Stroger Hospital's Health Information Management Department denied access to Subject 1's medical records without his consent due to the nature of his illness. (Att. 76)

**Evidence Technician Photographs** depict Subject 1's clothing. The clothing included a pair of size 10 Kingshow boots; one pair of cut-off jeans; one pair of checkered boxer shorts with what appears to be bloodstains, one blue headband with the Nike Air symbol, one pair of white socks, one black t-shirt and a single key on a black lanyard. The photographs also depict a replica gun recovered from the balcony where Subject 1 was standing. The replica gun that Subject 1 was brandishing did not have any brightly colored markings that would indicate it was not an actual firearm. (Att. 74)

The **OEMC and PCAD reports** contain information regarding the events leading up to the shooting. On 17 March 2014, at approximately 2152 hours, a male caller called 911 and reported that there was a man with a gun who was chasing kids near 50<sup>th</sup> and Sangamon. The man was described as wearing all black and having a beard. On the same date, at approximately 2154 hours, a female caller called 911 and reported that a male individual "ended up breaking out a gun" and then make threatening remarks to a person or persons in the vicinity of 52<sup>nd</sup> and Sangamon. Approximately sixteen minutes elapsed from the time officers were noted that there was a man with a gun until shots were fired by police.

CPD Event #	Time	Relevant Text
XXXXXXXXXX	2153 hours	caller reports man with gun to head/unit dispatched
XXXXXXXXXX	2208 hours	<b>Shots fired by brat 772</b>
XXXXXXXXXX	2208 hours	Female caller heard shots fired
XXXXXXXXXX	<b>2209 hours</b>	<b>Report of shots fired</b>
XXXXXXXXXX	2212 hours	Unrelated EMS call
XXXXXXXXXX	2222 hours	Ambulance transport
XXXXXXXXXX	2222 hours	Police emergency plan clear
XXXXXXXXXX	2223 hours	ET request for crime scene
XXXXXXXXXX	0225 hours	ET @Stroger hospital
XXXXXXXXXX	2153	All events combined

Attempts to locate and interview additional independent witnesses were made to no avail. Telephone calls were made to the numbers identified via OEMC as well as business cards left during the canvass. (Atts. 34-37)

An **Illinois State Police Forensic Science Laboratory Report** documented Officer A's firearm, a Springfield 45 caliber automatic pistol, was found to be operable and in proper firing condition. One Winchester 45 auto caliber fired cartridge case was received and test fired. It was found to have rifling characteristics of six lands and grooves with a right hand twist (Att. 69)

The Illinois State Police Forensic Science Laboratory Report of the examination of the plastic replica gun that was recovered from the scene had no latent prints suitable for comparison. (Att. 73)



The **Synoptic Report-Firearms Discharge Incident Report** documented that the involved officer, Officer A, was administered a breath test at 0213 hours, on 18 March 2014 and registered a BAC reading of 000. (Att. 38)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Sergeant A, #XXXXXX** stated he arrived on scene and observed the subject standing on the balcony of XXXX S. Sangamon, holding what appeared to be a semi-automatic handgun. While Subject 1 stood on the ledge of the balcony and Sergeant A stood below at street level, the two engaged in conversation. At various points during the conversation, Subject 1 told Sergeant A to shoot him. Subject 1 also commented, "You don't want to shoot a nigger with a gun." Subject 1 then began pointing the gun alternately at Sergeant A, toward the house, and to his own head. Sergeant A spoke with Subject 1 for approximately five minutes with his weapon drawn. Subject 1 continued pointing the gun at Sergeant A who instructed Subject 1 not to point the gun at officers. Sergeant A then heard two shots fired from behind him. Sergeant A ran into the building, up to the balcony, and placed Subject 1 into custody. Sergeant A emptied Subject 1's pockets and determined that the firearm was a toy replica. Sergeant A asked Subject 1 why he wanted the police to shoot him. Subject 1 stated, "Because my family doesn't love me...my parent doesn't love me." (Atts. 61, 62)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Sergeant B, #XXXXXX**, stated that, when he arrived on scene at XXXX S. Sangamon, officers were running into the building.

Sergeant B exited his vehicle and proceeded to the building as well. He and other officers cleared the building. Sergeant B ran to the attic where he heard Subject 1 yelling "Kill me, kill me." Sergeant B went to the window area (inside) where Subject 1 was standing outside on the balcony. Sergeant B observed Subject 1 pointing the gun at his direction. Sergeant B took cover, and he could hear Subject 1 saying "Kill me, kill me....I'm gone kill you and then I'm gone kill me." Sergeant B then left the attic. As he exited the building he heard two to three shots and was met by Sergeant A who stated that Subject 1 had been shot. Sergeant B and Sergeant A returned upstairs to the attic and he observed Sergeant A climbing onto the balcony. to restrain Subject 1. (Atts. 63, 64)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer B, #XXXXX**, stated that, once he arrived, he watched Subject 1 on the balcony waving a gun back and forth. Officer B took cover behind a squad car, a few feet away from where his partner, Officer C stood. Officer B then heard officers, as well as Subject 1's father, ordering him to "put the gun down, you don't want to do this." He then heard two rounds fired but did not observe who fired the rounds. (Atts. 49, 50)

In statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer C, #XXXXX**, stated that, upon arrival, multiple units were on scene. He was told that Subject 1 ran into the building at XXXX S. Sangamon. Officer C exited his vehicle and took cover at the intersection of 61<sup>st</sup> Sangamon between two squad cars, with his gun drawn. Officer C observed Subject 1 on the balcony pacing back and forth with a gun. He observed Subject 1 pointing it to his head and down toward the street. Officer C heard unknown officers giving orders, "Drop the weapon, Drop the weapon" Subject 1 failed to comply with orders. Officer C then heard two shots fired and observed Subject 1 fall backwards. Officer C and other officers on scene then moved in to secure the area. (Atts. 51, 52)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer D, #XXXX**, stated that, upon his arrival to the scene, Officer D observed Sergeant B exiting his vehicle. Officer D observed a male black (now known as Civilian 3, the brother of Subject 1) standing in the street holding a sledge hammer. Civilian 3 stated that Subject 1, the person wielding the gun, was his brother. Civilian 3 then informed Officer D that his brother had just run through the gangway. Officer D proceeded in the direction where Subject 1 had been seen to travel Officer D observed two females, Witness 2 and Witness 1 who were crying and screaming "he's got a gun. He's got a gun." Witness 1 was actively bleeding from the face. Officer D and Officer E continued to approach XXXX S. Sangamon. When they reached the house they observed a black male in the doorway holding a gun. He looked at the officers and closed the door. The officers approached and began announcing their office and banging on the door. The officers then kicked in the door. Officer D and Officer E began clearing the house. Over the radio, Officer D heard that Subject 1 was now out on the roof of XXXX S. Sangamon and could be seen holding a gun to his head. Officer D and Officer E then went to the home immediately to the north of XXXX S. Sangamon and stood on the stairs to have a better view of Subject 1.

Officer D further stated that he screamed, "Hey police don't do it. Drop the gun. Drop the gun." Subject 1 responded, but Officer D could not understand what he was saying. Subject 1 continued to walk around the attic/roof with the gun pointed at his head. Officer D stated that a

few moments passed and he heard “shots go off.” He was not aware from where the shots emanated and immediately took cover as he announced over the radio shots fired. Officer D then heard someone else announce over the radio, “Shots fired by the police.” Officer D and Officer E began to enter XXXX S. Sangamon and learned that the officer who fired the shots was not inside the attic. Officer D observed Subject 1 being escorted from the house by a sergeant. Subject 1 was handcuffed with blood stains on his jeans smiling while stating, “I can take this. I’m good. I’m good.” (Atts. 53, 54)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer E, #XXXXX**, stated that he arrived on scene and conducted a street stop of Subject 1’s brother who told Officer E the direction in which Subject 1 had just fled and that Subject 1 was wielding a gun. Civilians on the street pointed out the house Subject 1 had entered. When Officer E approached the home, he observed Subject 1 standing in the doorway with a weapon in his right hand. As Officer E began to approach, Subject 1 quickly slammed the door. Officer E then positioned himself on top of the building next to where Subject 1 was standing as to have a better view and vantage point. Officer E overheard fellow officers saying that Subject 1 was inside the attic with a gun to his head. Officer E tried to get Subject 1’s neighbor to go back inside their homes because Subject 1 was pointing the gun at himself and toward the ground where officers and civilians were standing. (Atts. 55, 56)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer F, #XXXXX**, stated that there were multiple units on scene when he arrived. Officer F parked on 61st Street and Sangamon and proceeded through the gangway after observing Subject 1 running up to the rear doorway of XXXX S. Sangamon. Officer F followed behind as multiple officers entered the home. Some officers went to the first floor. Some went to the second floor. Officer F then spotted some stairs that lead upward to the (3<sup>rd</sup> floor) attic/roof, where they found nothing but furniture. Officer F then observed an open window that faced the front of the building street side. Through that window, he observed an individual (now know to be Subject 1) sitting down with the firearm pointed to his head. Officer F radioed the information to officers on scene and ordered Subject 1 to put his hands up. Subject 1 failed to comply and became agitated demeanor. Unknown officers who were at street level attempted to calm Subject 1 down. After approximately five minutes, Officer F heard two gunshots and was unsure of where the shots came from. (Atts. 57, 58)

In a statement to IPRA on 18 March 2014, **Witness Officer G, #XXXXX**, stated multiple units were on scene when he arrived and he was told that Subject 1 ran into the building at XXXX S. Sangamon. Officer G approached the house, drew his weapon, entered through the rear, and ran up the stairs to the attic. Subject 1 was observed on the roof, outside of the window. As they officers approached him, they observed Subject 1 holding a gun in his hand. Officer G and the other officers notified the other officers that Subject 1 was armed. They all took cover behind the chimney. Officers were trying to persuade Subject 1 to “Drop the gun. Give it up. There’s no point in doing this.” After several minutes, Officer G heard two shots fired. Officer G then heard Subject 1 screaming and moaning. Over the radio, he heard that shots were fired by the police. Officer G observed that Subject 1 walked unassisted when being taken into custody. (Atts. 59, 60)

In a statement to IPRA on 19 March 2014, **Involved Officer A, #XXXXXX**, stated that he was assigned to a wagon and responded to a person with a gun call along with his partner, Officer Minor. Upon arrival, Officer A heard radio transmissions that Subject 1 was on the roof and officers were inside the location and on the ground. Officer A took cover behind a Tahoe parked on Sangamon and pointed the spotlight of the vehicle toward Subject 1 standing on the roof. Officer A heard Sergeant A speaking to Subject 1, repeatedly asking him to drop the gun. Officer A could not hear the conversation between Subject 1 and the officers located inside the attic. Subject 1 directed his attention between Sergeant A and the officers who were positioned inside the attic. Officer A described Subject 1 as very erratic, very agitated and flailing the weapon. Officer A stated from his position of cover that he had an unobstructed view of Subject 1 when Subject 1 stepped onto the ledge.

Officer A heard several people from the street telling Subject 1 to put the gun down. At some point, the voices became amplified as if there was a public address system being utilized. Officer A stated that he drew his weapon after he had taken cover behind the Tahoe. There was artificial light illuminating the area in addition to the spotlights that had been aimed toward the attic/balcony where Subject 1 was standing. Officer A observed Subject 1 point the weapon back toward the attic window where he knew officers to be and then flail it about, in the direction of other officers. Subject 1 made several comments that he was not going to put the weapon down and that he was going to shoot Sergeant A. Subject 1 still had the gun pointed at his head and then pointed it toward Sergeant A stating that he wasn't going to put the gun down but he would shoot Sergeant A and then pointed the weapon in Sergeant A's direction while standing on the ledge. Officer A stated that at that point, he felt that Subject 1 would open fire and harm someone so he discharged his firearm twice at Subject 1. Subject 1 fell from Officer A's field of view.

According to Officer A, his position of cover was kneeling between a wheel well and the door of a police vehicle and that he had a clear shot. Using his sights he saw the tip of the garage and no officers were in his view and Subject 1 pointing his weapon down in the direction of Sergeant A. Sergeant A did not order Officer A to discharge his weapon. Officer A is unaware of any other officer discharging their firearms during the incident. Officer A holstered his weapon and made notifications regarding discharging his weapon, and headed toward the attic and recognized the small area could not accommodate all the activity that was taking place. He returned back to street level. Officer A related that he was summoned back to the attic by supervisors and while there, he observed Subject 1 climb inside the attic window in order to descend the steep flight of stairs. Officer A remained with Sergeant B until FOP and detectives arrived on scene. (Atts. 66, 67)

## **CONCLUSION AND FINDING**

On 17 March 2014, at approximately 2207 hours, Officer A was assigned to a wagon and responded to a person with a gun call along with his assigned partner for the day, Officer C. The item that Subject 1 was wielding was recovered and it was learned that it was a replica toy. Upon arrival, Officer A heard radio transmissions that Subject 1 was on the roof of the residence at XXXX S. Sangamon. Officers were inside the location, as well as at street level. Officer A took cover behind a Tahoe parked on Sangamon and he pointed the spotlight of the vehicle toward

Subject 1, who was standing on the roof. Officer A heard Sergeant A repeatedly asking Subject 1 to drop the gun. Officer A could not hear the conversation between Subject 1 and the officers located inside the attic. Subject 1 directed his attention at Sergeant A and the officers who were positioned inside the attic. Officer A described Subject 1 as acting erratically, very agitated, while he was flailing the weapon. It was later learned that the weapon was not an actual firearm; it was a plastic replica automatic black in color with brown handle grips. However, all parties interviewed by CPD detectives as well as those interviewed by IPRA, perceived that the weapon as real. Based on the photograph of the weapon recovered it is objectively reasonable to believe that the weapon was real, as it is consistent with images of an automatic weapon. The investigation yielded no evidence to conclude that the weapon was a toy until officers had obtained physical custody of it. After observing that Subject 1 had focused his attention on Sergeant A, Officer A pointed his weapon and discharged it twice striking Subject 1. Officer A stated that he had a clear unobstructed vantage point and discharged his weapon at Subject 1 in fear of Subject 1 firing on Sergeant A.

Based on the totality of the facts and circumstances, the R/I finds that an officer with similar training and experience as Officer A would reasonably believe that Subject 1 posed an immediate threat to the safety of his fellow officers. The R/I finds that the use of deadly force by **Officer A** was therefore objectively reasonable and Within Policy as outlined by the Use of Force Model; the Illinois State Statute; and the Chicago Police Department's General Order 03-02-03, III, which states:

- A. "A sworn member is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary:
1. to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person, or;
  2. to prevent an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and the sworn member reasonably believes that the person to be arrested:
    - a. has committed or has attempted to commit a forcible felony which involves the infliction, threatened infliction, or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or great bodily harm or;
    - b. is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or;
    - c. otherwise indicates that he or she will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay."