

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	November 5, 2017
Time of Incident:	1:45 am
Location of Incident:	6757 S. East End Avenue (Alley)
Date of COPA Notification:	November 5, 2017
Time of COPA Notification:	2:36 am

On November 5, 2017, at approximately 1:46 am, at 6750 S. Ridgeland Avenue, Field Training Officer Eric King and Probationary Police Officer James Mose (collectively “the Officers”) responded to a 911 call of shots fired. Upon arrival, the officers saw [REDACTED] running from the aforementioned location. The officers pursued [REDACTED] during which [REDACTED] fired several shots at the officers. Field Training Officer Eric King and Probationary Police Officer James Mose returned fired. Neither the involved officers nor [REDACTED] were struck during the exchange of gunfire. [REDACTED] placed his firearm on top of a dumpster was taken into custody.

**II. INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	Name: Eric King; Rank: Field Training Officer; Star#: 15477; Employee # [REDACTED] Unit of Assignment: 009; Date of Appointment: December 16, 2009; Gender: Male; Race: Black.
Involved Officer #2:	Name: James Mose; Rank: Police Officer; Star#: 13113; Employee # [REDACTED] Unit of Assignment: 008; Date of Appointment: February 16, 2017; Gender: Male; Race: White.
Subject #1:	Name: [REDACTED] Gender: Male; Race: Black.

**III. ALLEGATIONS**

Pursuant to section 2-78-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (“COPA”) has a duty to investigate all incidents in which a Department member discharges their firearm in a person's direction or where a person sustains serious bodily injury as a result of police actions. During its investigation of this incident, COPA did not find

evidence to support allegations of excessive force related to Officer Brownridge's firearm discharge.

#### IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

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##### General Orders

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1. G03-02, Use of Force (effective October 16, 2017 - February 29, 2020)
2. G03-02-01 Force Options (effective October 16, 2017 - February 29, 2020)

#### V. INVESTIGATION<sup>1</sup>

##### a. Interviews<sup>2</sup>

In a videotaped statement with Chicago Police Detectives on November 5, 2017, ██████ stated that she was laying down in her living room when she heard approximately four gunshots. ██████ then heard what sounded like a car driving north on East End Avenue. ██████ also heard the sound of people running, followed by an unknown person yelling, "Drop the gun!" ██████ heard another volley of approximately four gunshots. ██████ stated that she never looked out the window.<sup>4</sup>

In a videotaped statement with Chicago Police Detectives on November 6, 2017, ██████ stated he was watching television in his bedroom of his third-floor apartment when he heard several gunshots. ██████ looked out his bedroom window and saw people running. ██████ stated that his view was obstructed by the trees outside his window, so he walked from his bedroom to the living room. Before he reached the living room, he heard more gunshots. ██████ looked out a living room window and saw police officers exit a vehicle and take cover as they yelled words to the effect, "Freeze!" and, "Drop the weapon!" ██████ also heard additional gunshots.<sup>6</sup>

In a statement to COPA on January 26, 2018, **Officer Eric King**<sup>7</sup> stated that on the night of this incident he was assigned to work with Probationary Police Officer James Mose. Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose were in full uniform and traveling in a marked Chicago

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<sup>1</sup> COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

<sup>2</sup> COPA requested a statement for Calvin Mines; however, those requests were unsuccessful. *See* Atts. 115 & Investigator's Case Log. Additionally, during a telephone call with ██████ he declined to provide COPA with a statement or to cooperate in any manner with this investigation. *See* Att. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Attachment 51, file ██████ Interview.

<sup>4</sup> After reviewing ██████ statement to the Department, COPA determined there was no need for an additional interview.

<sup>5</sup> Attachment 51, file ██████ Interview.

<sup>6</sup> After reviewing ██████ statement to the Department, COPA determined there was no need for an additional interview.

<sup>7</sup> Attachment 128.

Police SUV. Neither Officer King nor Probationary Police Officer Mose were equipped with body-worn cameras.

Officer King stated that he and Probationary Police Officer Mose were responding to a shots fired call. As he drove south on Cornell Avenue, he heard a loud gunshot and saw between three and five male black subjects running east on 68<sup>th</sup> Street towards East End Avenue.<sup>8</sup> Officer King activated his vehicle's emergency equipment and followed the male black subjects east on 68<sup>th</sup> Street and then north on East End Avenue. Officer King saw one of the male black subjects through a handgun into some bushes.<sup>9</sup> Officer King told Probationary Police Officer Mose, "They're throwing guns in the bushes. Get ready."<sup>10</sup> Officer King sped up and saw another of the male black subjects, [REDACTED] slip and fall on the concrete, at which point he saw him holding a chrome semi-automatic handgun in his hand.<sup>11</sup> Officer King directed Probationary Police Officer Mose's attention to [REDACTED] Officer King parked his vehicle and exited to pursue [REDACTED] on foot. Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose chased [REDACTED] south on East end Avenue, then east on 68<sup>th</sup> Street towards the east alley. Officer King slipped and fell, striking his knee on the concrete. Officer King got to his feet and continued chasing [REDACTED] into the alley while yelling at him to drop his gun.<sup>12</sup> [REDACTED] then turned and discharged his firearm twice at Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose.<sup>13</sup> Officer King drew his firearm from its holster and returned fire at [REDACTED] who continued to shoot at them.<sup>14</sup> During this exchange of gunfire Officer King's firearm malfunctioned and he performed a tactical reload. Officer King did not fire his weapon after performing the tactical reload. Officer King stated that Towman stood behind a dumpster in the alley still holding the handgun in his right hand.<sup>15</sup> Officer King ordered [REDACTED] to drop his gun, at which point [REDACTED] dropped his gun. Officer King approached and performed an emergency takedown of [REDACTED] Officer King handcuffed [REDACTED] and instructed Probationary Police Officer Mose to secure [REDACTED] handgun. Officer King performed a protective pat-down of [REDACTED] but did not find any additional weapons on him. Officer King used his police radio to notify dispatchers that he discharged his firearm.

Officer King stated that he sustained swelling and pain to his left knee from when he fell on the concrete. Officer King was examined by paramedics on the scene but did not need further medical attention.

Officer King did not know how many times [REDACTED] shot at him and Probationary Police Officer Mose. Officer King also did not know how many times Probationary Police Officer Mose fired his weapon. Officer King stated that he discharged his firearm 14 times.

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<sup>8</sup> *Id.*, P. 11.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*, P. 12.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*, P. 12.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*, P. 12.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*, P. 12.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*, P. 12 and 13.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*, P. 13.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*, P. 13.

In a statement to COPA on January 26, 2018, **Probationary Police Officer James Mose**<sup>16</sup> related essentially the same information as his partner, Field Training Officer Eric King.<sup>17</sup> Probationary Police Officer Mose stated that he when he first saw ██████████ was running from them. Probationary Police Officer Mose also stated that when ██████████ fell to the ground while holding what appeared to be a handgun.<sup>18</sup> ██████████ got back to his feet and continued to run away. As Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose chased him on foot, ██████████ turned and pointed his gun at the officers followed by the sound of two gunshots.<sup>19</sup> Probationary Police Officer Mose stated that he returned fire at ██████████<sup>20</sup> Probationary Police Officer Mose did not know how many times he discharged his firearm. Probationary Police Officer Mose then saw Field Training Officer King fall to the ground, get back up to his feet, and continue to pursue ██████████ Probationary Police Officer Mose added that after he discharged his firearm at ██████████ he radioed dispatchers that he discharged his firearm.<sup>21</sup> Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose pursued ██████████ into the alley where they found him standing next to a dumpster.<sup>22</sup> Probationary Police Officer Mose stated that he also saw ██████████ handgun sitting on top of the dumpster.<sup>23</sup> They ordered ██████████ not to move as they approached him. Field Training Officer Mose performed an emergency takedown and handcuffed ██████████ while Probationary Police Officer Mose secured ██████████ handgun.

#### **b. Digital Evidence**<sup>24</sup>

The recordings from the exterior **security cameras**<sup>25</sup> located at 6757-6800 S. East End Avenue showed ██████████ and three other unidentified subjects running from on East End Avenue from a marked Chicago Police SUV occupied by Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose. The officers' vehicle's emergency equipment was activated. One of the unidentified subjects threw what appeared to be a handgun over a fence towards the front of a residence. ██████████ broke away from the group and ran in the opposite direction with Field Training Officer Eric King and Probationary Police Officer James Mose chasing after him on foot. The officers chase ██████████ out of the camera's view. The shooting incident did not appear to have been recorded by the cameras.

#### **c. Physical Evidence**

**Evidence Technician Photographs**<sup>26</sup> depicted the location of incident, the recovered firearms and fired evidence, as well as Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose.

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<sup>16</sup> Attachment 129.

<sup>17</sup> Officer Mose also reported hearing a gunshot upon arrival. *Id.*, P. 10.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*, P. 10 and 11.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, P. 11.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*, P. 11.

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*, P. 11.

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*, P. 11 and 12.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*, P. 12.

<sup>24</sup> COPA received In-Car Camera recordings from the Department; however, none of them captured the incident. *See* Attachments 10, 37, 45 to 47, and 50.

<sup>25</sup> Attachment 34.

<sup>26</sup> Attachment 130.

The **Chicago Fire Department's Ambulance Report**<sup>27</sup> stated that Ambulance 70 responded to 6799 S. East End Avenue regarding an injured victim. Paramedics found Field Training Officer King ambulatory and alert, complaining of pain to his right knee. Field Training Officer King reported that he fell during a foot pursuit, resulting in swelling to his right knee. Field Training Officer King was examined and it was determined that there were no signs of deformity, but he did sustain mild swelling to his right knee. Field Training Officer King was treated with ice packs. Field Training Officer King declined further treatment.

In his **Synoptic Report**,<sup>28</sup> Bureau of Internal Affairs Sergeant Marco Tirado stated that at 6:44 am and then 7:07 am on the day of the incident he conducted breath tests of Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose. The results of both tests indicated that both Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose had a Breath Alcohol Content of .000. Additionally, the urine test results for Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose indicated that both officers were negative for all of the substances on the Urine Substance Abuse Panel.<sup>29</sup>

During the **weapons breakdowns**<sup>30</sup> Field Training Officer King's firearm was found to have nineteen unfired cartridges in the weapon's nineteen-round capacity magazine. Field Training Officer reported that during the shooting incident he performed a tactical reload. The magazine that was initially inserted into the firearm before the tactical reload was found to have five unfired cartridges in it. The weapon's capacity was twenty unfired cartridges.

Probationary Police Officer Mose's firearm was found to have one unfired cartridge in its chamber and thirteen unfired cartridges in the magazine. The weapon's capacity was sixteen unfired cartridges.

The **Illinois State Police Laboratory Report**,<sup>31</sup> dated March 20, 2018, stated that Field Training Officer King's firearm<sup>32</sup> was examined and founded to be operable and that ten of the recovered fired cartridge casings were fired from it.

Probationary Police Officer Mose's firearm<sup>33</sup> was found to be operable. Two of the recovered fired cartridge casings were determined to have been fired from Probationary Police Officer Mose's weapon.

██████████ firearm<sup>34</sup> was examined and found to be operable. Seven of the recovered fired cartridge casings were determined to have been fired from this weapon. Further examination

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<sup>27</sup> Attachment 127.

<sup>28</sup> Attachments 38.

<sup>29</sup> Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Methadone, MDA-Analogues, Opiates, Oxycodones, Opiates (Semi-Synthetic), Phencyclidine, Propoxypheme.

<sup>30</sup> Attachment 5.

<sup>31</sup> Attachment 120.

<sup>32</sup> Springfield Armory USA, Model XDM-9, Serial #MG962459, 9mm semi-automatic firearm.

<sup>33</sup> Glock 19, Gen 4, Serial #BBSC929, 9mm, semi-automatic handgun.

<sup>34</sup> Sig Sauer, Model P228, Seral #B290 711, 9mm Luger semi-automatic handgun.

determined that the weapon's Serial Number had been defaced, but that standard restoration techniques revealed the Serial Number.

The firearm recovered from the bushes at 6754-56 S. East End Avenue<sup>35</sup> was examined and found to be operable. Two of the recovered fired cartridge casings were determined to have been fired from this firearm.

An **Illinois State Police Laboratory Report**,<sup>36</sup> dated March 14, 2018, stated that the results of the gunshot residue tests administered to ██████ indicated that he may not have discharged a firearm with either hand. If he did discharge a firearm, then the particles were removed by activity, were not deposited, or were not detected by the procedure.

An **Illinois State Police Laboratory Report**,<sup>37</sup> dated March 6, 2018, examination of the two recovered firearms, their magazines, and unfired cartridges, as well as one of the fired cartridge casings, revealed no latent impressions suitable for comparison.

An **Illinois State Police Laboratory Report**,<sup>38</sup> dated December 1, 2017, stated that the inventoried substances recovered from ██████ were examined and found to not be a scheduled substance.

#### d. Documentary Evidence

The related **Department reports**<sup>39</sup> stated that Field Training Officer Eric King and Probationary Police Officer James Mose responded to a 911 call of shots fired. Upon arrival, the officers saw ██████ running from away from the area. The officers pursued ██████ during which ██████ fired several shots at the officers. Field Training Officer Eric King and Probationary Police Officer James Mose returned fired. Neither the involved officers nor ██████ were struck during the exchange of gunfire. ██████ placed his firearm on top of a dumpster was taken into custody.

On the night of this incident Detective Brian Casey and Detective Stover interviewed Field Training Officer King<sup>40</sup> who related that he and Probationary Police Officer Mose responded to a shots fired call at 6800 S. Cornell Avenue. Field Training Officer King stated that as they traveled south on Cornell Avenue from 67<sup>th</sup> Street in the marked police vehicle he heard a gunshot. Field Training Officer King then saw approximately four male black subjects running east towards East End Avenue from Cornell Avenue. Field Training Officer King followed the male black subjects and observed some of them ran north on East End Avenue, running on the sidewalks on both side of the street and stated that it looked like one of the male black subjects threw an object, believed to be a handgun, into nearby bushes. Field Training Officer King then saw another of the male black subjects, ██████ fall on the west sidewalk of East End Avenue. Field Training Officer

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<sup>35</sup> Davis Industries P-380, Serial #AP413588, .380 semi-automatic handgun.

<sup>36</sup> Attachment 121.

<sup>37</sup> Attachment 124.

<sup>38</sup> Attachment 122.

<sup>39</sup> Attachments 3 to 20 and 94 to 102.

<sup>40</sup> Attachment 94, P. 16 to 17.

King also saw that [REDACTED] was holding a chrome handgun in his right hand. [REDACTED] picked himself up and continued to run south and then east. Field Training Officer King alerted Probationary Police Officer Mose that [REDACTED] was armed with a gun. Field Training Officer King stopped his vehicle and began chasing [REDACTED] on foot, during which he repeatedly ordered [REDACTED] to drop his gun. During the foot chase, Field Training Officer King stumbled and fell to the pavement, injuring his right knee. Field Training Officer King got to his feet and continued chase [REDACTED]. Field Training Officer King stated that [REDACTED] turned to his right and fired two or three shots at him. Fearing for his life, Field Training Officer King returned fire, discharging his firearm at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] then ran north in the alley with Field Training Officer King in pursuit, during which Field Training Officer King performed a tactical reload, dropping his partially depleted magazine to the ground, replacing it with a fully loaded magazine, and cycling an unfired cartridge out of the firearm's chamber. Field Training Officer King saw that [REDACTED] had no way out of the alley. [REDACTED] then placed his handgun on top of a dumpster and raised his hands in the air while telling Field Training Officer King that he was not shooting at him. Field Training Officer King then performed emergency handcuffing on [REDACTED] while instructing Probationary Police Officer Mose to secure [REDACTED] handgun. Field Training Officer King walked [REDACTED] out of the alley and placed him in the rear seat of his police vehicle. Field Training Officer King reported discharging his firearm 14 times during this incident.

Probationary Police Officer Mose told Detective Casey and Detective Stover essentially the same information as Field Training Officer King. Probationary Police Officer Mose<sup>41</sup> stated that as they chased [REDACTED] he heard Field Training Officer King repeatedly order [REDACTED] to drop his weapon. Probationary Police Officer Mose stated that he saw [REDACTED] turn to his right and extend his right arm behind him as he ran. [REDACTED] then fired his handgun two or three times in the direction of the officers. Probationary Police Officer Mose stated that he saw Field Training Officer King fall to the ground and believed he had been shot. Probationary Police Officer Mose then returned fire, discharging his firearm two or three times at [REDACTED]. Probationary Police Officer Mose then saw Field Training Officer King get to his feet and continue to pursue [REDACTED] north into the alley. Probationary Police Officer Mose heard Field Training Officer King yelling at [REDACTED] but could not remember what he was saying. Field Training Officer King then performed an emergency take down and handcuffed [REDACTED] and instructed Probationary Police Officer Mose to secure [REDACTED] handgun, which had been placed on top of a dumpster. Probationary Police Officer Mose reported discharging his firearm twice during this incident.

Detective Sandoval interviewed [REDACTED] friend, Calvin Mines,<sup>42</sup> who stated that he and [REDACTED] were at a party at a house on the west side of Cornel Avenue. They were there for about two hours smoking marijuana. Mines stated that he and [REDACTED] left the party because they saw an unknown male black subject with a gun. Mines stated he saw police officers exiting a police vehicle. Mines did not know if [REDACTED] possessed a firearm at the time of this incident. Mines refused to answer additional questions.

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<sup>41</sup> Attachment 94, P. 18.

<sup>42</sup> Attachment 94, P. 19 and 20.

A canvass conducted by Chicago Police Department personnel did not discover any additional eyewitnesses to this incident, although several people reported hearing multiple gunshots and someone say “drop the gun.”

On November 5, 2017, at 5:16 am, Detective Sandoval and Detective Alfini attempted to interview ██████ in the presence of his mother, Durhonda Walker. Detective Sandoval informed ██████ of his Miranda Rights. ██████ acknowledged that he understood his rights and stated that he wanted an attorney. The interview was then terminated.

██████ was subsequently charged with Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, two counts of Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, two counts of Possession of a Firearm with Defaced Serial Number, Possession of Narcotics, and two counts of Attempted First Degree Murder. ██████ was not injured as a result of this incident.

The **Office of Emergency Management and Communication PCAD Event Queries**<sup>43</sup> stated that on November 5, 2017, at 1:43 am, an unidentified person telephoned 911 and reported hearing several gunshots in the area of 6900 S. Cornell Avenue. No info regarding the shooter(s) was provided.

Field Training Officer King and Probationary Police Officer Mose responded to the area and notified dispatchers of several male black subjects running east from Cornell Avenue. The officers then reported shots fired at and by the police. Dispatchers were then notified that one person was in custody, a weapon had been recovered, and no one had been struck by the gunfire.

## VI. LEGAL STANDARD

The applicable standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence. A **preponderance of evidence** has been satisfied when the evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the conduct occurred and violated Department policy. If the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the misconduct occurred, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

## VII. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

### i. Applicable Department Policies

#### 1. G03-02: Use of Force<sup>44</sup>

The Department’s highest priority is the sanctity of human life. In all aspects of their conduct, Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. The main issue in evaluating every use of force is whether

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<sup>43</sup> Attachments 8 and 9.

<sup>44</sup> General Order G03-02, effective October 16, 2017



the amount of force the officer used was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the circumstances faced by the officer.<sup>45</sup>

Factors to be considered by the officer include but are not limited to whether the subject is posing an imminent threat to the officer or others; the risk of harm, level of threat or resistance presented by the subject; and the subject's proximity or access to weapons.

Department members will use only the force that is proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. This may include using greater force or a different type of force than that used by the subject. The greater the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that maybe necessary to overcome it. When or if the subject offers less resistance, however, the member will decrease the amount or type of force accordingly.

Deadly force is force by any means that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm. It includes but is not limited to: firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested; firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding; intentional striking of a subject's head with an impact weapon; and application of a chokehold, defined as applying direct pressure to a person's trachea(windpipe) or airway (front of the neck) with the intention of reducing the intake of air.

A threat is imminent when it is objectively reasonable to believe that: the subject's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and the subject has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and the subject has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

## **2. G03-02-01: Force Options<sup>46</sup>**

Consistent with the Department policy that all uses of force must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject.

An assailant is a subject who is using or threatening the use of force against another person or themselves which is likely to cause physical injury. Assailants are divided into two categories: (1) a subject whose actions are aggressively offensive with or without weapons; and (2) a subject whose actions constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a Department member or to another person. When dealing with an assailant whose actions constitute an imminent threat of death or bodily harm, Department policy authorizes the use of firearms and other deadly force responses.

### **b. Analysis**

A preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that Officers King's and Mose's uses of deadly force was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of circumstances they faced in this

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<sup>45</sup> *Id.* at (III)(B)(1).

<sup>46</sup> General Order G03-02-01, effective October 16, 2017.

incident. The Officers use of deadly force was a last resort and was necessary to prevent the imminent threat of death or great bodily harm presented by ██████████. Based upon the below factors, COPA finds that ██████████ posed an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.

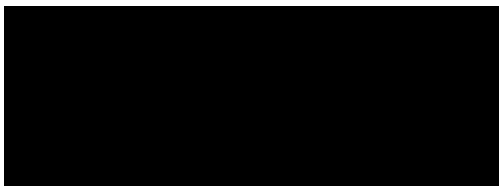
First, it was objectively reasonable for the Officers to believe that ██████████ actions were immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Here, the Officers were responding to reports of gunshots when they observed ██████████ fleeing from the location. As the Officer pursued ██████████ he produced a firearm. As ██████████ fled, he failed to heed commands to discard the firearm and instead continued to flee into an alley, where he turned and discharged rounds at the Officers. Once ██████████ discharged his weapons towards the Officers, it was reasonable for them to believe his actions were immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

Second, it was objectively reasonable for the Officers to believe the ██████████ had the means or instrument to cause death or great bodily harm. The Officers were keenly aware they were responding to reports of gunshots. Additionally, upon arrival in the area of the reported gunshots, the Officers observed a crowd of individuals who fled and some discarded firearms. Additionally, once ██████████ produced the firearm, the Officers were aware he was armed with a weapon. Once ██████████ entered the alley and turned towards the Officers and discharged his firearm it was reasonable to the Officers be believe that ██████████ had the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm.

Third, it was objectively reasonable for the Officers to believe that ██████████ had the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm. As ██████████ fled, he produced a firearm that both Officers observed. Once ██████████ entered the alley, ██████████ turned around, raised his firearm, and discharged his weapon in the direction of the Officers. ██████████ actions would cause any officer to reasonably believe he possessed the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

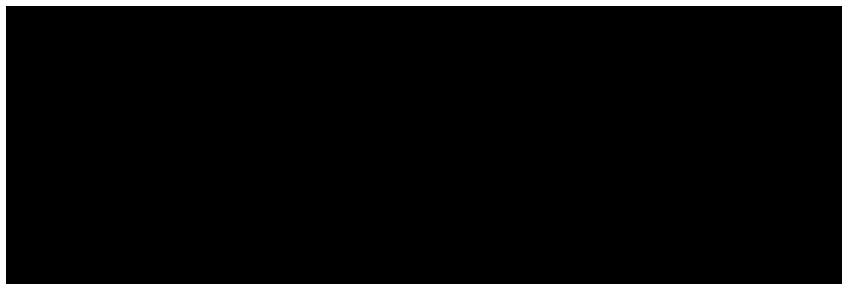
Based on the analysis above, COPA finds that the Officers’ use of deadly force was permissible under Department policy.

Approved:



Matthew Haynam  
Deputy Chief Administrator

Date: 12/20/2022



Andrea Kersten  
Chief Administrator

Date:12/20/2022