

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	March 14, 2018
Time of Incident:	12:00 a.m.
Location of Incident:	[REDACTED]
Date of COPA Notification:	October 18, 2019
Time of COPA Notification:	2:36 p.m.

The alleged incident occurred on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of [REDACTED] when the Complainant, [REDACTED] claimed that officers of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) illegally searched her apartment, failed to announce their entry, did not have a valid search warrant, broke down her door, entered with their guns drawn, detained her and her minor children, and then handcuffed her. [REDACTED] filed a lawsuit against the City of Chicago relative to the incident, but the lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice on January 27, 2020, and was ultimately settled for \$100,000. The accused officers in this matter were named defendants in the lawsuit.<sup>1</sup> While the lawsuit was pending, [REDACTED] attorney was uncooperative in having [REDACTED] appear at COPA to be interviewed.

It should be noted that the relevant police report indicates that the officers entered the wrong apartment when conducting the search warrant, the search warrant being for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] not for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] apartment.

**INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	Paris C. Thompson, Star #945, Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: August 27, 2001, Rank: Sergeant, Unit of Assignment: 005, DOB: [REDACTED], 1979, Gender: Male, Race: S
Involved Officer #2:	Ryan W. Graal, Star #13320, Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: February 23, 2015, Rank: Police Officer, Unit of Assignment: 189 – Detailed to 193, DOB: [REDACTED], 1985, Gender: Male, Race: White
Involved Officer #3:	Juan V. Gali, Star #12394, Employee ID# [REDACTED], Date of Appointment: March 5, 2013, Rank: Police Officer, Unit of

<sup>1</sup> See Attachments #16 and #44.

Involved Officer #4	Assignment: 189 – Detailed to 193, DOB: ██████, 1978, Gender: Male, Race: White
Involved Officer #5	Officer Jazzy A. Pedregosa, Star #10861, Employee ID# ██████, Date of Appointment: July 2, 2012, Rank: Police Officer, Unit of Assignment: 189, DOB: ██████, 1982, Gender: Male, Race: API
Involved Individual #1	Officer Bradley A. Yamaji, Star #17650, Employee ID# ██████, Date of Appointment: October 27, 2014, Rank: Police Officer, Unit of Assignment: 007, DOB: ██████, 1988, Gender: Male; Race: API
	████████████████████ DOB: ██████, 1985, Gender: Female, Race: Black

**I. ALLEGATIONS**

Officer	Allegation	Finding
Sergeant Paris C. Thompson	<p>It is alleged by ██████ that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of ██████, ██████, ██████ Sergeant Paris C. Thompson, Star #945:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Failed to properly announce entry into her apartment during the execution of a search warrant, without justification.</li> <li>2. Entered her apartment, without justification.</li> <li>3. While entering her apartment caused damage to the front door, without justification.</li> <li>4. While entering her apartment, pointed his firearm at her and her minor children, without justification.</li> <li>5. Detained her and her minor children, without justification.</li> <li>6. Searched her apartment, without justification.</li> </ol> <p>It is alleged by COPA that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of ██████, ██████,</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Unfounded</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p>

	<p>██████████ Sergeant Paris C. Thompson, Star #945:</p> <p>7. Failed to supervise the execution of a search warrant at the proper location, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p>
<p>Officer Ryan W. Graal</p>	<p>It is alleged by ██████████ that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ Officer Ryan W. Graal, Star #13320:</p> <p>1. Failed to properly announce entry into her apartment during the execution of a search warrant, without justification.</p> <p>2. Entered her apartment, without justification.</p> <p>3. While entering her apartment caused damage to the front door, without justification.</p> <p>4. Pointed his firearm at her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>5. Detained her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>6. Searched her apartment, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p>
<p>Officer Juan V. Gali</p>	<p>It is alleged by ██████████ that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ Officer Juan V. Gali, Star #12394:</p> <p>1. Failed to properly announce entry into her apartment during the execution of a search warrant, without justification.</p> <p>2. Entered her apartment, without justification.</p> <p>3. While entering her apartment caused damage to the front door, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Unfounded</b></p>

	<p>4. While entering her apartment, pointed his firearm at her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>5. Detained her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>6. Searched her apartment, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p>
<p>Officer A. Jazzy Pedregosa</p>	<p>It is alleged by [REDACTED] that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer Jazzy A. Pedregosa, Star #10861:</p> <p>1. Failed to properly announce entry into her apartment during the execution of a search warrant, without justification.</p> <p>2. Entered her apartment, without justification.</p> <p>3. While entering her apartment caused damage to the front door, without justification.</p> <p>4. Pointed his firearm at her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>5. Detained her and her minor children, without justification.</p> <p>6. Searched her apartment, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Unfounded</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p>
<p>Officer Bradley A. Yamaji</p>	<p>It is alleged by [REDACTED] that on March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Officer Bradley A. Yamaji, Star #17650:</p> <p>1. Failed to properly announce entry into her apartment during the execution of a search warrant, without justification.</p> <p>2. Entered her apartment, without justification.</p> <p>3. While entering her apartment caused damage to the front door, without justification.</p>	<p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Sustained</b></p> <p><b>Unfounded</b></p>

	4. While entering her apartment, pointed his firearm at her and her minor children, without justification.	<b>Sustained</b>
	5. Detained her and her minor children, without justification.	<b>Sustained</b>
	6. Searched her apartment, without justification.	

**II. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS**

**Rules**

- 2. Rule 2: Any action which impedes the Department’s efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
- 3, Rule 6: Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
- 3. Rule 3: Any failure to promote the Department’s efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
- 4. Rule 8: Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty
- 5. Rule 38: Prohibits unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon

**Special Orders**

- 1. SO4-19<sup>2</sup> Search Warrants (effective Sept. 3, 2015 - Jan. 3, 2020)

**Federal Laws**

- 1. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment to U.S. Constitution

**INVESTIGATION**

**a. Interviews**

**Accused Officer Gali provided a statement to COPA** on February 16, 2022.<sup>3</sup> With respect to the incident which occurred on or about March 14, 2018, at approximately midnight, in the vicinity of [REDACTED], he was the affiant for a search warrant, which was to be conducted at [REDACTED]. He had developed information from a John Doe informant, who had identified the residence

<sup>2</sup> Search Warrants: IX. Search Warrant Execution: Section D 1. b. – When applicable, the presence of the search team will be announced, and the residents of the location will be given a reasonable opportunity to allow entry.

<sup>3</sup> Attachment #36

where the search warrant was to be conducted for guns and drugs.<sup>4</sup> The John Doe informant had provided information to him on two previous occasions relative to obtaining search warrants. With the informant he drove by the location at night. Three different times the informant verified the address where the search warrant was to be conducted. Officer Gali then checked the address with the Office of the Cook County Assessor and determined that the far, right door was [REDACTED] [REDACTED] the location for which the search warrant was being sought. After getting the search warrant approved by the Office of the Cook County State's Attorney, he and the informant then appeared before a judge and got the search warrant approved. He then attended a pre-search warrant briefing and subsequently proceeded to execute the search warrant with his search warrant team, which included knocking and announcing, making entry to the apartment, and detaining everyone.

He recalled that when he exited the apartment and was going down the stairs, he ran into his partner, Officer Graal, who told him that the officers had entered the wrong apartment,<sup>5</sup> and that [REDACTED] was the door located to the east of them. Sergeant. Thompson was immediately informed of the mistake. All the persons who were detained in the wrong apartment were then unhandcuffed. His partner then informed him that the person for whom they were looking had just entered the other apartment. They then proceeded to make an entry there and search that apartment.

The officers had a valid search warrant for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The information for the search originated with a John Doe informant. John Doe informants are not paid informants. He was labeled a John Doe informant because on the Patrol Side, to which Officer Gali was assigned, officers did not have the authority to open confidential informants.

On the police report relative to this matter, RD# JB186235,<sup>6</sup> Officer Gali's name is listed, along with Officer Graal, and Officer Pedregosa's as, the Reporting Officer. The Approving Supervisor is listed as Sergeant Thompson. Because Officer Gali and Officer Graal were assigned to a different team than Sergeant Thompson's team, and because Officer Gali was the affiant on the case, their names were listed on the report. Sergeant Thompson was on the scene of the search warrant when the officers entered the wrong apartment.

Relative to the pre-search warrant briefing, Officer Gali stated that the briefing was held at the 7<sup>th</sup> District TAC Office approximately 45 minutes prior to the execution of the search warrant. Both he and Officer Graal attended the briefing, along with Sergeant Thompson and his team, including Officer Pedregosa. Officer Gali led the briefing. Sergeant Thompson did not lead the briefing. To ensure that they were going to execute the search warrant at the correct address, they performed several drive-bys at night with the John Doe informant, who identified the location, along with checking the address with the Office of the Cook County Assessor. Later they learned that the informant had pointed to the wrong address.<sup>7</sup> At the meeting the target was discussed, as well as what the various roles of the officers would be. Officer Gali was assigned to the Chicago ram. Officer Graal was assigned to the shield and Officer Pedregosa was assigned to the Chicago bar, and to do the knock and announce. The search warrant included a search of the apartment and

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<sup>4</sup> The search warrant indicates the judge found probable cause of violation of 720 ILCS 5/24-1.1(a) (unlawful use of a weapon by a felon). Att. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Attachment #36 at 12:21

<sup>6</sup> Attachment #7

<sup>7</sup> Attachment #36 at 20:57

a search of an individual. The person for whom they were looking was not found in the initial apartment that they had entered.

With respect to the knock and announce and subsequent entry into the initial apartment, Officer Gali stated that the officers were obligated to wait a reasonable amount of time after the knock and announce to force entry. After reviewing his BWC, at 5:25 Officer Pedregosa knocks and announces police. At 5:28 Officer Gali forces entry using the Chicago ram. When asked if this was a reasonable amount of time to wait before forcing entry, Officer Gali stated that he believed it was based upon the dangerousness of the target, who was known to carry firearms.

With respect to guns being drawn during the execution of the search warrant, Officer Gali did not recall if his firearm was drawn. He did, however, observe other officers with their guns drawn during this incident. He did not observe any officer during this incident point a firearm at anyone. The event terminated without incident. He eventually told Sergeant Thompson that it was the wrong apartment. He stated that it was his responsibility, along with Sergeant Thompson, to ensure that the right apartment was searched.<sup>8</sup>

Relative to the damage done to the front door upon entering the apartment, he stated that a City Claims Form was completed. Sergeant Thompson was responsible for completing that form. Sergeant Thompson also notified the landlord of the damage. Officer Gali denied all the allegations in this matter.

Accused Officer Graal provided a statement to COPA on February 18, 2022.<sup>9</sup> Officer Graal, stated that with respect to the incident, he was a member of the search team that was supposed to execute a search warrant at [REDACTED]. His partner, Officer Gali, was the affiant for the search warrant.

Relative to the police report of the event,<sup>10</sup> his name, along with Officer Gali's name, appears on the report. He and Officer Gali were not assigned to the remainder of the team that had executed the search warrant. Those officers were assigned to a team supervised by Sergeant Thompson, who was present during the search. The author of the report was Officer Pedregosa, who was assigned to Sergeant Thompson's team. Sergeant Thompson was the Approving Supervisor for the report. Further, the report indicated that the officers had entered the wrong apartment, namely [REDACTED], and not the address listed on the search warrant, [REDACTED]. Officer Graal acknowledged that the report appeared accurate.

Officer Gali had obtained information from a John Doe informant, which was contained in the search warrant affidavit. Officer Gali had used information provided by this informant on previous search warrant cases, which had proved to be successful. Based upon the information provided by the informant, the officers believed that they were executing the search warrant at the proper location. A mistake, however, was made because it was an incorrect address. Officer Graal termed it as an honest mistake.

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<sup>8</sup> Attachment #36 at 33:11 and at 33:46

<sup>9</sup> Attachment #41

<sup>10</sup> Attachment #7

On search warrants Officer Graal typically serves as the point-man with the shield, and medic, and that was his assignment on this particular search warrant. Officer Gali, being the affiant, was in charge of the tactical operation and had made the decision to enter the wrong apartment. Officer Graal affirmed that Sergeant Thompson was on the scene during the entire incident and was positioned near the rear of the stack.

Relative to the pre-search warrant briefing, the briefing was held at the 7<sup>th</sup> District's Tactical Office. All members of the search team attended. Sergeant Thompson was present at the meeting, along with his team, #763. Officer Gali, as the Affiant, led the briefing. The briefing lasted approximately 20-30 minutes. Officer Gali assigned roles for the execution of the search warrant. Officer Graal was assigned to be third in the stack, and to be the point-man with the shield. Officer Gali would have the Chicago ram and Officer Pedregosa would be the second officer in the stack and have the Chicago bar, and he would knock and announce their presence. The correct address for the execution of the search warrant was identified at the briefing; however, the officers forced entry into the wrong apartment. Officer Graal could not provide an explanation as to why the wrong apartment was entered, other than that the information originated from the John Doe informant.

When the officers entered the apartment, which they thought was # [REDACTED] but which was # [REDACTED], he believed that all the officers had their respective firearms out and in the low-ready position. Officer Pedregosa performed the knock and announce. This was not a no-knock warrant. Officer Gali then forced entry into the apartment with the Chicago ram. The time between the knock and announce and forced entry was very short. When asked if it was a reasonable amount of time, Officer Graal responded that it was probably not.<sup>11</sup> He further explained that in situations like these there is an adrenaline rush that must be taken into consideration when evaluating the time element. Nonetheless, entry had been made and he was the first officer through the door, and he began clearing rooms, and performing a threat assessment by sweeping the area with his gun pointed, but not pointing it any particular individual.<sup>12</sup> He termed this a protective sweep, and it took approximately 15-20 seconds. There were 7-8 individuals in the apartment, including three children. He observed no one in the apartment with a weapon. He did, however, use verbal commands and order individuals to lie on the floor. Other than his protective sweep, he did not search the apartment but stated that the protective sweep included checking pillows and for weapons. When the protective sweep was completed, he left the apartment and went to his vehicle to retrieve an evidence bag. On his way back, after viewing a number on an apartment door, it was then that he realized that they had entered the wrong apartment. He then informed Officer Gali of the mistake, who in turn informed Sergeant Thompson. All of the officers then exited the apartment and proceeded to the proper address and executed the search warrant.

With respect to gun-pointing, he observed no officer pointed his firearm at anyone in the apartment. He did not point his firearm at anyone in the apartment. He believed that all of the officers had their firearms out and in the low-ready position because that is normal operating procedure when executing search warrants. Individuals in the apartment were, however, detained and some were handcuffed. He did not recall if he had handcuffed anyone. Further, the damage

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<sup>11</sup> Attachment #41 at 23:46

<sup>12</sup> See Attachment #41 at 26:43 to 26:47.



done to the front door of the apartment by forcing entry was reported to the City of Chicago. He did not, personally, cause any damage to the front door. Relative to the Event Query for the incident, he does not know why entry to the wrong apartment was not called in to OEMC. Sergeant Thompson was responsible for making the notification to OEMC. Officer Graal denied all of the allegations in this matter.

Accused Officer Pedregosa provided a statement to COPA on February 23, 2022.<sup>13</sup> Officer . Pedregosa, account of the incident was generally consistent with that of Officers Gali and Graal. Additionally,

With respect to the pre-search warrant meeting, Officer Pedregosa stated that the meeting was run by Officer Gali and Officer Graal, who were from a different team than his. Both officers spoke at the meeting, and he could not recall which officer was in charge of the meeting. Some other officers from his team were present at the meeting. He did not recall if Officer Graal or Officer Gali was the affiant on the case. Sergeant Thompson from his team was also present. He did not recall if Sergeant Thompson spoke at the meeting. He was told by Officer Graal and Officer Gali that they had a search warrant and that it was going to be executed on that day. He believes the search warrant was related to firearms. The officers were given their assignments and were assigned equipment, as needed. They were told the address where the search warrant was to be conducted. He knew that the address was on the third floor of an apartment building.

With respect to the forced entry to [REDACTED] apartment, he knocked and announced - "Chicago Police – search warrant". The time between the knock and announce by Officer Pedregosa and the forced entry made with the ram by Officer Gali was approximately 3 seconds. His firearm was out of his holster and in the low-ready position at that time. He did not recall if Officer Graal had his weapon out as Officer Graal entered the apartment first since he was the point man in the stack. He stated that he thought it was a reasonable amount of time to allow someone to answer the door. He did not hear any noise from inside of the apartment after he knocked and announced. He was asked, after reviewing the BWC of the incident, whether three seconds was a reasonable amount of time to wait before entry in this case, and he responded that he would have waited a couple of minutes.<sup>14</sup>

With respect to his training concerning forced entry on search warrants, he acknowledged that he was trained at the Chicago Police Academy. He was trained with the use of the Chicago ram, the Chicago bar, and the shield during forced entry. With respect to being assigned the shield during forced entry, he stated that his weapon is typically on the side or on the side of the shield. With respect to training on forced entries, he was not trained to go through a door with his weapon pointed,<sup>15</sup> nor was he trained to make entry with his weapon sweeping in front of him.<sup>16</sup> He was trained to have his weapon on the side of the shield, not sweeping the landscape of the room. In this situation, he did not point his firearm. His firearm was in the low-ready position. He did not recall if he observed any other officer point his weapon in this situation.

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<sup>13</sup> Attachment #42

<sup>14</sup> Attachment #42 at 22:27

<sup>15</sup> Attachment #42 at 25:34

<sup>16</sup> Attachment #42 at 25:40

The affiant was required to ensure that the apartment that they entered was the right apartment. It was not his responsibility to determine whether it was the correct apartment to enter. It, however, was not the correct apartment listed on the search warrant. He and the other officers had made entry into the wrong apartment. There was damage to the apartment's door due to forced entry, but he did not observe the damage, which was reflected in the report that he had authored. After entering the apartment, his focus was on the right side of the room in order to secure it. He stated that he did not actively search the apartment but that he performed a protective sweep of the area to which he was assigned. He also moved some objects in the apartment.

After the officers learned that they had entered the wrong apartment, they regrouped and then conducted another search at the proper location. He did not recall the number of people who were in the wrong apartment that was searched but stated that a number of people had been detained. Some occupants were handcuffed but he did recall if they were forced to lie on the ground. He did not handcuff anyone.

Accused Sergeant Thompson provided a statement to COPA on March 2, 2022.<sup>17</sup> Sergeant Thompson, stated that with respect to the incident which occurred, he was the supervisor for the search warrant. He had been asked by his lieutenant to assist Team #761 with the execution of a search warrant. There was an overtime issue at the time, so only the affiant, his partner, and their sergeant had been approved to work the case from the #761 Team. Prior to executing the search warrant there was a pre-search warrant briefing. A diagram of the building was drawn at the briefing. It was identified as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and it had an east door and a west door, and they were going to go to Apartment #3 [REDACTED]. It was then determined that the sergeant from the #761 Team was not going to be present during the execution of the search warrant, so Sergeant Thompson became the acting supervisor. He then dispatched a vehicle to surveil the area. They then went to the location to conduct the search warrant. They went to the second door, as was instructed, located on the west side. He was positioned at the rear of the stack. An officer knocked on the door and then entry was made into the apartment. Also, there was an Amber Alert at the time, so the hallway was quite loud.

Upon entry into the apartment, [REDACTED] was handcuffed. An adult male was also handcuffed. During the protective sweep of the apartment, a teenage female was located, so he called for a female officer to come to the scene. He also instructed the officers to get contact cards for everyone who was present in the apartment. A short time later, Officer Gali informed him that the subject of the search warrant was observed walking into another apartment. The officers then realized that they were at the wrong apartment. The subject had entered the first door, which was on the east side of the building. He then went upstairs and ordered the officers to unhandcuff [REDACTED] and the adult male who had been detained with her. The officers then went to the next apartment and found the subject of the search warrant there. When they hit the first apartment, he broadcast over the air and informed OEMC that they were conducting a search warrant at the [REDACTED] address, the proper address for the search warrant. He met with [REDACTED] and informed her of the mistake and apologized. He then provided her with a claim form for the damages to the front door.

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<sup>17</sup> Attachment #47

With respect to the pre-search warrant briefing, he further stated that the briefing was held in the Tactical Office of the 7<sup>th</sup> District. He attended the meeting, along with all the officers assigned to the search warrant. Sergeant Candelaria from the #761 Team also attended the briefing. Sergeant Thompson did not lead the meeting but did ask questions about the building, in general. Officer Gali, the affiant for the search warrant, led the briefing, and had identified the target location as the [REDACTED] address. Officer Graal, Officer Gali's partner, was also present. He believes that Officer Graal described the subject of the search warrant as armed and dangerous. The briefing lasts approximately 5-10 minutes. After the briefing, he was told that Sergeant Candelaria had gone home for the day.

They then went to the target location. No one from the search team visually checked to see if [REDACTED] was the number on the door where they were going to enter.<sup>18</sup> He did not personally go up to the apartment door to verify the address as [REDACTED]. As the supervisor on the scene, it was his responsibility to ensure that they were at the right location.<sup>19</sup> To ensure that they were at the correct location, he attended the pre-search warrant briefing, reviewed a diagram of the building, and a printout of the building. Eventually, he entered Apartment # [REDACTED] but, at that point, he did not check the number on the door because he was focused on executing the search warrant. After he was told by Officer Gali that it was the wrong apartment, he saw that the number on the door through which they had entered was for the wrong apartment.

Relative to the entry into the apartment because he was located at the rear of the stack, he did not observe the entry. He heard a knock and then he heard the ram hitting the door. Also, at that time, an Amber Alert was in effect. Between the knock and announce and the Chicago ram hitting the door he estimated the time interval to be between 5 to 10 seconds. He did not have enough information to posit that it was a reasonable amount of time for someone to come to the door because the person for whom they were looking was believed to be armed and dangerous. Further, he did not recall observing any firearms drawn by the officers after he entered the apartment. He did not recall drawing his weapon. He did not observe any officer point his firearm at anyone in the apartment. He did not point his weapon at anyone in the apartment.

With respect to the point man, the officer with the shield, entering a location during the execution of a search warrant, according to protocol and training, his firearm should be in the low ready position and drawn up against his chest until a perceived threat presented itself.<sup>20</sup> After viewing Officer Graal's BWC, he acknowledged that upon entry into the apartment Officer Graal had pointed his weapon at an African-American male who was in the apartment, ordering him to the ground.<sup>21</sup>

Relative to the report of the incident, RD# JB186235, Sergeant Thompson was the Approving Supervisor. He reviewed the report after it had been completed and stated that it was accurate. A City of Chicago Claims Form had been completed because there had been damage to the front door upon entry. Per the report, he also acknowledged that the search team had entered

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<sup>18</sup> Attachment #47 at 18:06

<sup>19</sup> Attachment #47 at 20:16

<sup>20</sup> Attachment #47 at 27:35

<sup>21</sup> Attachment #47 at 31:50

the wrong apartment.<sup>22</sup> Relative to the Event Query Report for this incident he acknowledged that he had called in the entry to OEMC for the [REDACTED] address, but not for the [REDACTED] address, the wrong address. He believed that it was sufficient just to indicate the mistake in the incident report. He also initiated a Complaint Register, on his own, for this matter after the incident had concluded.<sup>23</sup> Sergeant Thompson denied all allegations in this matter.

Accused Officer Yamaji provided a statement to COPA on March 11, 2022.<sup>24, 25</sup> Officer Yamaji's account of the incident was generally consistent with that of Officers Gali, Graal Pedregosa and Sergeant Thompson. Additionally, from reviewing his BWC, he estimated the amount of time between the knock and announce and forced entry into the apartment to be about 5 seconds. It did appear quick, but he did not have all the information the affiant possessed at the time. Prior to entering the apartment, his firearm was drawn and was in the low ready position. From his BWC footage, he observed that the front door to the apartment had been damaged because of the forced entry.

He then stated that he entered the apartment based upon the belief that they had a valid search warrant. He then holstered his firearm and removed his handcuffs. He then assisted another officer in detaining an African American adult male who was present in the apartment. He did not recall if he had pointed his firearm at anyone in the apartment. He did not recall if he had observed any officer with his firearm drawn in the apartment or pointing his firearm at anyone in the apartment. After the occupants were secured, he walked through the apartment occasionally shining his flashlight. He termed it a visual sweep, a protective sweep, or a visual search, looking for weapons. He did not recall picking pillows up at any point in time. Further, he acknowledged that the officers had entered the wrong apartment. He acknowledged that the officers did not have consent to enter the apartment, but he believed they had exigent circumstances because they thought they were entering the right apartment; nonetheless, they did not have a valid search warrant for the apartment. They eventually left the apartment because it was the wrong apartment. His reasonable suspicion for detaining the male occupant was that he believed he may have been armed.

**b. Digital Evidence:**

**BWC of Officer Pedregosa:**<sup>26</sup> Officer Pedregosa arrives on the scene of [REDACTED] to execute a search warrant. He is positioned in the front of the stack as the knock and announce officer. He is in possession of the Chicago bar, which he leans against a wall. He knocks and announces the police at 3:17. Officer Gali, begins forced entry into the apartment using the Chicago ram at 3:19. Officers then enter the apartment. There is much screaming and yelling. Officer Graal commands the occupants to get on the ground. Officer Pedregosa then walks through the apartment while officers are searching. Both adult occupants are observed handcuffed. Officer Pedregosa continues to walk through the apartment. Officer Yamaji

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<sup>22</sup> Attachment #47 at 36:34

<sup>23</sup> Attachment #49

<sup>24</sup> Attachment #52

<sup>25</sup> Attachment #42

<sup>26</sup> Attachment #25

is observed holstering his firearm at 6:28. Officer Pedregosa continues to search and shine his flashlight. He then exits the apartment at 7:30.

**BWC of Sergeant Thompson:**<sup>27</sup> Sergeant Thompson is positioned at the rear of the stack of the search warrant team preparing to make entry to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The officers ascend the stairs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor apartment. One of the officers is heard knocking loudly on a door and announcing the police. The Chicago ram can be heard hitting the door. Sergeant Thompson is heard announcing on his radio the address of [REDACTED] [REDACTED]<sup>28</sup> As he ascends the steps, officers have already entered the apartment. Officers are observed in the apartment using flashlights and going from room to room. Sergeant Thompson then enters the apartment. Sergeant Thompson walks through the apartment as officers are observed searching for it. The occupants of the apartment have been detained. Officers are observed continuing to search the apartment. Officer Graal is observed searching pillows from a couch.<sup>29</sup> Officers continue to walk through the apartment. The adult occupants are observed seated on a couch. They appear to be handcuffed behind their backs. Sergeant Thompson announces that female officers are coming up. A female officer arrives on the scene. Sergeant Thompson exits the apartment and proceeds down the stairs. Officer Graal is in front of him. Sergeant Thompson speaks briefly with Officer Gali, who has exited the apartment. Sergeant Thompson then returns to the apartment. He then tells the officers to unhandcuff the occupants. He tells an officer to make a report for the damage made to the door upon entry. The occupants are unhandcuffed. The officers begin leaving the apartment. He tells the occupant that he will be right back. He then leaves the apartment. He follows the officers to another location where Officer Gali forces entry with the Chicago ram. Officers then enter the building's hallway. They climb the stairs to another apartment, knock and announce and force entry. Officers are observed in the next apartment searching. He then tells the officers that he has to go and handle the incident from next door and then leaves the apartment.

**BWC Officer Gali:**<sup>30</sup> Officer Gali is positioned at the front of the stack with the Chicago ram. He forces entry into Apartment [REDACTED] With the following exceptions, there is no additional information of evidentiary value in his BWC that is different from Officer Pedregosa's BWC: Officer Pedregosa can be seen with his firearm in the low ready position, as he knocks on the door. The officers entered the apartment and at 5:35, upon entry, Officer Yamaji removed his firearm from his holster. Officer Yamaji and another officer have detained the African American adult male of the apartment. Officer Graal is observed moving pillows on a couch at 7:22. Officer Graal continues to search under cushions on a couch at 7:38. Officer Gali explains to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] why the officers had made entry into her apartment. He tells her that they are going to continue to search. Officer Gali exits the apartment and speaks with Officer Graal on the stairway. Other officers are observed exiting the apartment. Sergeant Thompson then confers with Officer Gali on the stairway. Officer Gali and Sergeant Thompson return to the apartment. The individuals who were detained are unhandcuffed, and all the remaining officers leave the apartment.

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<sup>27</sup> Attachment #45

<sup>28</sup> Attachment #45 at 4:51. It should be noted that the correct address of the apartment is [REDACTED] [REDACTED], and not [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

<sup>29</sup> Attachment #45 at 6:54

<sup>30</sup> Attachment #32

**BWC of Officer Graal:**<sup>31</sup> Officer Graal is positioned at the front of the stack as the number three man having the shield. With the following exceptions, there is no additional information of evidentiary value in his BWC that is different from Officer Pedregosa's BWC: Officer Graal is the first officer entering the apartment. His firearm is drawn and pointed downward at 4:47. His firearm is pointed, and he is yelling, "Get on the ground. Get on the ground," at 4:49. At 4:52 his firearm is directly pointed at [REDACTED] as he commands, "Get on the ground." He continues to move forward through the apartment with his gun pointed and yelling, "Get on the ground." He encounters a teenage African American female in another room at 5:02 with his gun pointed at her. She is with a small child. He tells her to get on the bed. He continues to conduct a protective sweep of the apartment with his flashlight shining. At 6:31 he begins searching cushions that are on a couch. He then searches behind the couch and under the couch. At 7:21 he moves away and continues the protective sweep of the apartment. At 9:12 he leaves the apartment to get an evidence bag.

**BWC of Officer Yamaji:**<sup>32</sup> Officer Yamaji is positioned in the middle of the stack. After entry is forced, he moves into the apartment. With the following exceptions, there is no additional information of evidentiary value in his BWC that is different from Officer Pedregosa's BWC: Officer Yamaji has removed his handcuffs and assists another officer in handcuffing an adult African American male who is in the apartment. He is handcuffed behind his back and lying on the floor. [REDACTED] is also handcuffed behind her back and lying on the floor. Officer Graal is observed searching pillows. Both detainees are seated on a couch. Officer Yamaji begins to walk through the apartment. At 10:57 he is using his flashlight to search. A female officer has arrived to deal with the females detained in the apartment. Officer Yamaji eventually exits the apartment at 13:50 without further incident.

**Digital Photograph** of damage caused to front door of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] during the execution of a search warrant on March 14, 2018.<sup>33</sup>

**c. Physical Evidence:** None.

**d. Documentary Evidence:**

**CPD Original Case Incident Report, RD# JB186235:**<sup>34</sup> The Approving Supervisor for this report is listed as Sergeant Thompson. The Reporting Officer is listed as Officer . Pedregosa and the assisting Officers as Officer Gali and Officer Graal. The incident was recorded on BWC under Event #16902. The report reflects that the involved officers were conducting the execution of a search warrant ([REDACTED]) at [REDACTED] however, this was the wrong apartment. The search warrant had been obtained for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Entry, however, was made into the wrong apartment. After it was realized that the officers had entered the wrong apartment, the on-scene supervisor, Sergeant Thompson, was notified of the error. The report does not reflect what damage was done to the apartment during the entry; however, the report reflects that a City of Chicago Claims

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<sup>31</sup> Attachment #30

<sup>32</sup> Attachment #28

<sup>33</sup> Attachment #39

<sup>34</sup> Attachment #7

Notification Report was completed and that the landlord, [REDACTED] was notified of the incident.

**CPD Supplementary Report re Event #16902, RD# JB186235:**<sup>35</sup> This report reflects that the Search Warrant Number was entered in error in Case Report RD# JB186235 and was corrected to reflect Search Warrant Number [REDACTED]. The author of the report is Officer Pedregosa and the approving supervisor is Sergeant Thompson dated March 15, 2018.

**CPD Incident Report RD# JB186280:**<sup>36</sup> This report reflects that this incident was a BWC event and that a search warrant was conducted by the 7<sup>th</sup> District (Team 761/763) under Search Warrant # [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. No evidence was recovered in the raid.

**CPD Supplementary Report re RD# JB186235:**<sup>37</sup> This report documents the damage sustained to [REDACTED] apartment, during the execution of search warrant by the CPD on MARCH 14, 2018. The Reporting Officer is listed as Officer Yniguez.

**CPD Document Listing Search Team Members re Search Warrant 18SW545:**<sup>38</sup> The following CPD officers are listed as being present during the execution of the search warrant: (1) PO Juan V. Gali, Star #12394; (2) PO Jazzy A. Pedregosa, Star #10861; (3) PO Ricky Garcia, Star #11788; (4) PO Ryan W. Graal, Star #13320; (5) PO Anthony G. Carvajal, Star #13455; (6) PO Bradley A. Yamaji, Star #17650; (7) PO Taylor E. Van Amerongen, Star #19468; (8) PO Daniel A. Vasquez, Star #2772; (9) Sergeant Paris C. Thompson, Star #945 (Supervisor); (10) PO Wei-Ni A. Langdon, Star #12652; (11) PO Michael K. Collins, Star #16346.

**OEMC**<sup>39</sup> **Event Query Report No. 1807316902:**<sup>40</sup> This report reflects that on March 14, 2018, at 22:47:45 a search was being conducted at [REDACTED]. Nothing is reflected of a search being conducted at [REDACTED], nor, is there mention of an officer notifying OEMC of a gun-pointing incident at either address.

**Notification of Docket Entry for Case 1-19-cv-03942 dated January 27, 2020:**<sup>41</sup> This document reflects that the above case was dismissed with prejudice. [REDACTED] *et al*, is listed as the plaintiff and the City of Chicago, *et al*, is listed as the defendant.

**City of Chicago Report on Chicago Police Department 2019 Litigation:**<sup>42</sup> This report reflects that [REDACTED] *v. City of Chicago, et al*, Case No. 19CV03942, was settled for \$100,000.

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<sup>35</sup> Attachment #24

<sup>36</sup> Attachment #23

<sup>37</sup> Attachment #22

<sup>38</sup> Attachment #19

<sup>39</sup> Office of Emergency Management and Communications

<sup>40</sup> Attachment #15

<sup>41</sup> Attachment #16

<sup>42</sup> Attachment #44

The named defendants included Juan Gali, Ryan Graal, Paris Thompson, Anthony Carvajal, Michael Collins, Ricky Garcia, Wey-ni-Langdon, Taylor Van Amerongen, Daniel Vasquez, and Bradley Yamaji.

### III. LEGAL STANDARD

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

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

A **preponderance of evidence** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that a proposition is proved. *See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005), (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it has been found to be more probably true than not). For example, 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.

**Clear and convincing evidence** is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense. *See e.g., People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016). Clear and Convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true." *Id.* at ¶ 28.

- A. Applicable Department Policy
  - a. Special Order S04-19 Search Warrants<sup>43</sup>

At the time of the search warrant execution, the search team supervisor will ensure the Department members executing the search warrant adhere to the Knock and Announce Rule and 725 ILCS 5/108-8 and, when applicable, announce their presence and provide the residents a reasonable opportunity to allow entry. Additionally, each member participating in the execution of the search warrant is to exercise caution with respect to the rights of those involved. If use of force is required, they are to use only the minimum amount of force necessary and make every effort to leave the premises in the same condition originally found.

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<sup>43</sup> Special Order S04-19 effective September 3, 2015



Upon searching the premises and determining that the situation is under control, the search team supervisor will ensure notifications are made to the OEMC dispatcher.

## B. Analysis

**The Officers Did Not Properly Announce their Office Before Making Entry into [REDACTED] Apartment, Without Justification:** BWC evidence of the incident clearly shows that two officers were positioned at the front door entrance to [REDACTED] apartment prior to entry. CPD SO4-19 clearly states that, when applicable, the presence of the search team will be announced, and the residents of the location will be given a reasonable opportunity to allow entry.<sup>44</sup> It can clearly be observed from BWC evidence that there was no reasonable opportunity for [REDACTED] to answer the door to her apartment before the officer's forced entry, as entry was forced almost immediately after announcing. Police are required to "knock and announce" when executing a valid search warrant.<sup>45</sup> Waiting only three seconds before forcing entry, absent exigent circumstances, has been held to be unconstitutional.<sup>46</sup> No exigent circumstances have been demonstrated in this matter. As a result, **Allegation #1** alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Graal, Officer Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Yamaji**, is **Sustained**.

**The Officers Entered [REDACTED] Apartment, Without Justification:** Both the Supreme Court and the Illinois Supreme Court has held that a warrantless search of home is presumptively unreasonable and prohibited by the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article 1 Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution absent the existence of an exception.<sup>47</sup> The relevant police report in this matter clearly states that the officers entered [REDACTED] an apartment for which they did not have a search warrant.<sup>48</sup> This was [REDACTED] apartment. The search warrant that the officers legally secured was for [REDACTED]. The officers entered the wrong apartment. The evidence does not support the existence of any exceptions to the warrant requirement. Additionally, voluntary consent was not provided. Further, during the officers' respective interviews with COPA, no adequate justification was presented for the mistaken entry into [REDACTED] apartment. Thus, in addition to not possessing a warrant, there were no exceptions to justify warrantless entry. As such, the preponderance of the evidence depicts the entry was unjustified. As a result, **Allegation #2** alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Graal, Officer Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Yamaji**, is **Sustained**.

**Damage Was Caused to [REDACTED] Apartment, Without Justification:** In the relevant police report of this incident,<sup>49</sup> damage to the apartment's front door is acknowledged. Further, according to the report, the City of Chicago was notified of the damages. Since the entry to the apartment was unjustified as the search warrant the officers had obtained was for a different apartment, it follows that the damage sustained to the apartment was likewise unwarranted. As the officers in their respective interviews provided no justification for the errant entry, there is likewise

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<sup>44</sup> Id. at (VIII)(D)(1)(a)

<sup>45</sup> Id.

<sup>46</sup> See *People v. Glorioso*, 398 Ill.App.3d 975, 924 N.E.2d 1153, 338 Ill. Dec. 627.

<sup>47</sup> *Lange v. California*, 141 S. Ct. 2011 (2021) ; *People v. Pitman*, 211 Ill. 2d 502, 513 (2004)

<sup>48</sup> Attachment #7

<sup>49</sup> Attachment #7

no justification for the damage sustained to the apartment. As such **Allegation #3**, alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Graal, Officer Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Yamaji**, respectively, is **Sustained**.

**It Cannot Be Shown by the Evidence in This Case That Sergeant Thompson, Officer Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Yamaji, Pointed Their Respective Firearms at [REDACTED] and Her Minor Children:** Interviews with the officers involved in this incident failed to reflect that any of the above officers pointed his respective firearm at [REDACTED] or her minor children. There is not a preponderance of the evidence to show that any of the above officers pointed their respective firearms at anyone. This is confirmed by BWC coverage of the incident. Thus, **Allegation #4**, alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Gali, Star #12394, Officer Jazzy A. Pedregosa, Star #10861, and Officer Bradley A. Yamaji**, is **Unfounded**.

**It Can Be Shown by a Preponderance of the Evidence That Officer Graal, Pointed His Firearm at [REDACTED] and Her Minor Children, Without Justification:** Courts have held that, “gun pointing when an individual presents no danger is unreasonable and violates the Fourth Amendment”.<sup>50</sup> The BWC of Officer Graal reflects that at 4:48 to 4:52, upon entering [REDACTED] apartment, he pointed his firearm in the direction of [REDACTED] and her minor children, motioning them to the floor.<sup>51</sup> In his interview with COPA, Officer Graal admitted doing so but provided the following justification: That he was sweeping the landscape of the room with his firearm pointed for officer safety, but that he was not pointing his firearm at any particular individual. Officer Graal’s explanation falls short of a justification because by sweeping his firearm as he described, at some point in time it will be pointed at someone and, in this case, it was pointed at [REDACTED] and one of her children.<sup>52</sup> Thus **Allegation #4**, alleged against **Officer Graal**, is **Sustained**.

**[REDACTED] and Her Minor Children Were Detained, Without Justification:** Occupants of premises being searched pursuant to a warrant may be detained and the use of reasonable force may be used to effectuate their detention.<sup>53</sup> This is true for the valid execution of search warrants. In this case, however, the wrong apartment was searched, so it was not a valid execution of a search warrant. Thus, the subsequent detention of [REDACTED] and her children was unjustified. As a result, **Allegation #5**, alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Graal, Officer Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Yamaji**, is **Sustained**.

**[REDACTED] Apartment Was Searched, Without Justification:** When police make a mistake because they unreasonably disregard the information available to them, that mistake is, in turn, unreasonable.<sup>54</sup> Further, the execution of a search warrant is unreasonable, and therefore, unconstitutional, if officers should have known, based on the information available to

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<sup>50</sup> *Santiago v. United States*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22230 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 8, 2022); See also *McDonald v. Haskins*, 966 F.2d 292, 294-95 (7th Cir. 1992), which held that pointing a gun at a nine-year-old and threatening to pull the trigger during a search was objectively unreasonable.

<sup>51</sup> Attachment 30 at 4:48 to 4:52

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> *Muehler v. Mena*, 544 U.S. 93, 98-99 (2005)

<sup>54</sup> *Maryland v. Garrison*, 480 U.S. 79, 85 (1987)

them, that they searched the wrong location.<sup>55</sup> The officers in this case did, in fact, search the wrong location and noted same in their report.<sup>56</sup> Simply looking at the address prior to entry would have prevented the incident. Even if the officers argue that after their initial entry into [REDACTED] apartment that they were simply conducting a protective sweep for officer safety, a protective sweep is still a search.<sup>57</sup> As a result, **Allegation #6** alleged against **Sergeant Thompson, Officer Graal, Officer . Gali, Officer Pedregosa, and Officer Bradley A. Yamaji, Star #17650** is **Sustained**.

**Sergeant Thompson, Failed to Supervise the Execution of a Search Warrant at the Proper Location, Without Justification:** The search warrant that the officers had obtained was for [REDACTED] however, the search warrant was executed at the wrong apartment, namely [REDACTED]. Per *Maryland v. Garrison*, 480 U.S. 79, 85 (1987), the execution of a search warrant was unreasonable, and therefore unconstitutional, because the officers should have known, based on the information available to them, that they searched the wrong location. In his interview with COPA, Sergeant Thompson provided no adequate explanation as to why the search warrant was executed at the wrong address. Further, where police make a mistake because they unreasonably disregard the information available to them, that mistake is, in turn, unreasonable. As such, **Allegation #7**, alleged against **Sergeant Thompson**, is **Sustained**.

#### IV. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS

##### **Sergeant Paris C. Thompson, Star #945:**

##### **i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History:**<sup>58</sup>

- a. Complimentary History:** 2004 Crime Reduction Ribbon (1); 2009 Crime Reduction Award (1); 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1); Attendance Recognition Award (2); Chicago Police Leadership Award (1); Complimentary Letter (7); Department Commendation (6); Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (11); Honorable mention (58); Honorable Mention Ribbon Award (1); Joint Operations Award (1); Life Saving Award (1); Military Service Award (1); NATO Summit Service Award (1); Other Award (1); Presidential Election Deployment Award 2006 (1); Problem Solving Award (1); Recognition / Outside Governmental Agency Award (1); Superintendent’s Award of Tactical Excellence (1); Superintendents’ Honorable Mention (1) and Unit Meritorious Performance Award (2) – Total 101

- b. Disciplinary History:** No disciplinary History.

<sup>55</sup> Id.

<sup>56</sup> See Attachment #7

<sup>57</sup> See *Maryland v. Buie*, 494 U.S. 325, 333-35 (1990), which held that a protective sweep is a quick and limited search of a premises and conducted to protect the safety of police officers or others.

<sup>58</sup> Attachment # 54

ii. **Recommended Penalty:** 15-Day Suspension

**Officer Ryan W. Graal, Star #13320**

i. **Complimentary and Disciplinary History:**<sup>59</sup>

- a. **Complimentary History:** 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1); Attendance Recognition Award (1); Complimentary Letter (2); Department Commendation (4); Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (2); Honorable Mention (116); Honorable Mention Ribbon Award (1); Joint Operations Award (1); Top Gun Arrest Award (2) and Unit Meritorious Performance Award (1) – Total 131
- b. **Disciplinary History:** SPAR History Report: Log #563186, Incident Date: August 7, 2021, Completed Date: November 13, 2021, Disciplinary Action: No Disciplinary Action, Transgression Type: 020-Misuse of Equipment/Supplies.

ii. **Recommended Penalty:** 10-Day Suspension

**Officer Juan V. Gali, Star #12394:**

i. **Complimentary and Disciplinary History:**<sup>60</sup>

- a. **Complimentary History:** 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1); Attendance Recognition Award (2); Complimentary Letter (2); Department Commendation (8); Honorable Mention (172); Honorable Mention Ribbon Award (3); Life Saving Award (1); Military Service Award (1); Problem Solving Award (1); Superintendent's Honorable Mention (1); Top Gun Arrest Award (1); Traffic Stop of the Month Award (2) and Unit Meritorious Performance Award (3) – Total 198
- b. **Disciplinary History:** No disciplinary History.

ii. **Recommended Penalty:** 10-Day Suspension

**Officer Jazzy A. Pedregosa, Star #10861:**

i. **Complimentary and Disciplinary History:**<sup>61</sup>

- a. **Complimentary History:** 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1); Attendance Recognition Award (1); Complimentary Letter (5); Department Commendation (5); Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (4);

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<sup>59</sup> Attachment # 54

<sup>60</sup> Attachment # 54

<sup>61</sup> Attachment # 54

Honorable Mention (56); Military Service Award (1); and Unit Meritorious Performance Award (2) – Total 75

**b. Disciplinary History: No Disciplinary History.**

ii. **Recommended Penalty:** 10-Day Suspension

**Officer Bradley A. Yamaji, Star #17650:**

**i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History:<sup>62</sup>**

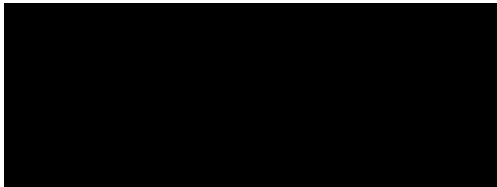
**a. Complimentary History:** 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1); Complimentary Letter (2); Department Commendation (1); Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (4); Honorable Mention (51); Life Saving Award (1); and Unit Meritorious Performance Award (1) – Total 61

**b. Disciplinary History: No disciplinary History.**

ii. **Recommended Penalty:** 10-Day Suspension

**Approved:**

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Matthew Haynam  
*Deputy Chief Administrator*

Date 10/31/2023

<sup>62</sup> Attachment # 54