



Log # 2024-6256

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On July 23, 2024, the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) notified the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) of an officer-involved shooting that occurred earlier that day, at approximately 5:32 am, near ██████████. COPA learned that off-duty CPD member, Officer Jan Murzyn, discharged his firearm at unknown subjects during an attempted carjacking.

Following its investigation, COPA determined that Officer Murzyn's use of deadly force complied with CPD policy; however, COPA served an allegation that Officer Murzyn failed to immediately notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of relevant information regarding his firearm discharge. COPA reached a not sustained finding regarding the allegation.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE³

On July 23, 2024, at approximately 5:32 am, Officer Murzyn was leaving his residence in his personal vehicle, a gray Nissan Maxima,⁴ to attend in-service training at the CPD Training Academy.⁵ He was in civilian dress.⁶ As Officer Murzyn drove south on Campbell Avenue and approached the stop sign at the corner of his block, a black Honda Accord⁷ with four occupants⁸ drove westbound on 109th Street. The Honda Accord accelerated and turned north onto Campbell Avenue,⁹ ramming the front of Officer Murzyn's vehicle.¹⁰ Officer Murzyn reversed to get away

¹ Appendix A includes case identifiers such as the date, time, and location of the incident, the involved parties and their demographics, and the applicable rules and policies.

² Pursuant to § 2-78-120 of the Chicago Municipal Code, COPA has a duty to investigate all incidents in which a CPD member discharges their firearm. Therefore, COPA determined it would be the primary administrative investigative agency in this matter.

³ The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including third-party video, OEMC transmissions, police reports, and officer interviews.

⁴ The vehicle belongs to Officer Murzyn's mother-in-law. Att. 115, pg. 11, lns. 5 to 16.

⁵ Att. 122, pgs. 6, 23, and 28.

⁶ Att. 115, pg. 8, lns. 12 to 14.

⁷ The Honda Accord was stolen earlier that morning, at 5:10 am, during a carjacking in Lansing, IL. Att. 122, pg. 7.

⁸ Att. 115, pg. 20, ln. 22 to pg. 21, ln. 1. There was a report of an attempted carjacking by the same subjects two minutes prior at 109th and Oakley. Att. 122, pg. 7.

⁹ Att. 79 at 0:02 to 0:14.

¹⁰ Att. 115, pg. 12, ln. 8 to pg. 14, ln. 4.

from the Honda Accord;¹¹ however, the Honda Accord rammed Officer Murzyn's vehicle a second time, causing Officer Murzyn to crash into a parked vehicle.¹²

A male subject, hereinafter referred to as the first subject, exited the front passenger's side of the Honda Accord wearing a face mask, pointed a firearm at Officer Murzyn, and yelled, "What up, n-i-g-g-a?"¹³ In fear for his life, Officer Murzyn retrieved his firearm from a pancake holster on the front passenger seat and discharged it twice¹⁴ through his open driver's side window as the first subject approached him.¹⁵ The first subject returned fire, and a second subject, the driver of the Honda Accord, fired at Officer Murzyn from inside the car through the Honda Accord's windshield.¹⁶ Officer Murzyn returned fire toward the second subject.¹⁷ As Officer Murzyn returned fire, a third subject exited the rear driver's side of the Honda Accord and fled the scene on foot.¹⁸

Officer Murzyn tried to exit his vehicle, but the door would not open because his vehicle was in reverse.¹⁹ Officer Murzyn crouched down inside his vehicle and heard a loud boom. The first subject continued shooting at Officer Murzyn from the east side of Campbell Avenue, and shot out Officer Murzyn's back and rear driver's side windows.²⁰ Officer Murzyn fired more rounds toward the subjects.²¹ Officer Murzyn then shifted his vehicle to park, opened his car door, and took cover behind his vehicle. The first subject fled on foot down a gangway. The Honda Accord reversed down Campbell Avenue and fled eastbound on 109th Street.²² Officer Murzyn then realized his magazine was empty and his firearm was in slide lock.²³

Officer Murzyn's neighbor, Bernadette Kelly #7186, an off-duty CPD officer, ran out of her house and told Officer Murzyn she was on the phone with 911.²⁴ Officer Kelly reported that

¹¹ Officer Murzyn described the car as a black or dark-colored Nissan Altima. Att. 115, pg. 13, lns. 1 to 9.

¹² Att. 115, pg. 14, ln. 10 to pg. 15, ln. 7; Att. 122, pg. 28.

¹³ Att. 115, pg. 15, lns. 9 to 13.

¹⁴ A Nest doorbell camera captures audio of gunfire, but there is no view of the shooting. Att. 79 at 0:25 to 0:41.

¹⁵ Att. 115, pg. 18, lns. 10 to 22; Att. 122, pg. 28.

¹⁶ Att. 115, pg. 20, lns. 2 to 21; Att. 122, pg. 28 Att. 122, pg. 23.

¹⁷ Att. 115, pg. 20, ln. 23 to pg. 21, ln. 5. CPD detectives subsequently identified the first and second subjects as ██████████ (front passenger of the Honda Accord) and ██████████ (driver of the Honda Accord). Atts. 131 and 132. On April 24, 2025, ██████████ and ██████████ were charged with multiple felonies related to this incident, including attempted murder, attempted robbery with a firearm, and attempted vehicular hijacking involving the discharge of a firearm. Atts. 133 and 134. As of the date of this report, their criminal cases remain pending.

¹⁸ Att. 79 at 0:39 to 0:44; Att. 115, pg. 21, lns. 2 to 5; Att. 122, pg. 28. CPD detectives later identified but did not charge the third and fourth subjects, who fled from the Honda Accord during the shooting. These individuals confirmed that ██████████ (the first subject) and ██████████ (the second subject) fired at Officer Murzyn during a carjacking attempt. Att. 132, pgs. 10 to 14.

¹⁹ Att. 115, pg. 21, lns. 23 to 24; and pg. 22, lns. 7 to 12.

²⁰ Att. 115, pg. 21, ln. 24 to pg. 22, ln. 6.

²¹ Att. 115, pg. 22, lns. 12 to 17; Att. 122, pg. 28.

²² Att. 79 at 0:46 to 0:57; Att. 115, pg. 22, ln. 22 to pg. 23, ln. 11; Att. 122, pgs. 23 and 28.

²³ Att. 115, pg. 23, lns. 9 to 14.

²⁴ Att. 115, pg. 23, ln. 22 to pg. 24, ln. 9. Officer Murzyn said he was unaware of any witnesses to the shooting. Att. 115, pg. 34, lns. 4 to 10.

Officer Murzyn was involved in a shooting outside of [REDACTED].²⁵ Officer Murzyn relayed information to the dispatcher through Officer Kelly,²⁶ including his name and star number, and said he believed he shot the driver.²⁷ The dispatcher requested to speak with Officer Murzyn;²⁸ however, he asked to wait for a supervisor to respond to the scene.²⁹

Officer Murzyn's vehicle sustained gunshot damage, including a broken driver's side headlight and damaged left front bumper.³⁰ Additionally, both the rear windshield and the rear driver's side window were shattered from being struck by gunfire.³¹

The Honda Accord was abandoned and recovered at 1019 W 112th Place. Ring doorbell video obtained from [REDACTED] shows the four subjects abandoning the Honda Accord at 5:47 am, fourteen minutes after the shooting involving Officer Murzyn.³² The Honda Accord had several apparent bullet holes in the front windshield, and one along the frame of the driver's side door.³³ Additionally, the Honda Accord had extensive damage to the driver's side front quarter panel and was missing the front left tire.

Officer Murzyn's duty weapon, a Smith and Wesson Model 5943, 9mm semi-automatic pistol with a capacity of 15 rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber, was recovered with an empty magazine and chamber.³⁴ A total of 17 fired cartridge cases were recovered from the crime scene.³⁵ An additional 22 fired cartridge cases and one fired bullet were recovered from the Honda Accord.³⁶ The Illinois State Police Division of Forensic Services subsequently tested the ballistics evidence and determined that 15 fired cartridge cases (all Win 9mm Luger +P) were fired by Officer Murzyn's weapon.³⁷ The other 24 fired cartridge cases, with various headstamps, were not fired by Officer Murzyn's weapon, but by two different weapons.³⁸

Per CPD policy, Officer Murzyn submitted to a breathalyzer test after the incident, which determined that he had a Breath Alcohol Concentration of .000.³⁹ He also provided a urine

²⁵ Atts. 57 and 58.

²⁶ Att. 115, pg. 35, ln. 20 to pg. 36, ln. 9. Officer Murzyn stated that initially he could not find his phone, but later discovered the phone inside his vehicle, covered in glass, shortly after responding officers arrived. Att. 115, pg. 34 lns. 18 to 23.

²⁷ Att. 57; Att. 115, pg. 34, lns. 11 to 18, and pg. 35, lns. 1 to 9.

²⁸ Officer Murzyn said he did not recall whether the dispatcher asked to speak to him directly. Att. 115, pg. 35, lns. 10 to 19.

²⁹ Att. 57 at 2:14 to 2:25; Att. 115, pg. 24, lns. 6 to 18.

³⁰ Att. 108; Att. 115, pg. 33, lns. 15 to 22; Att. 122, pgs. 9 and 24.

³¹ Att. 108, Set 1 - IMG_0048-0049.

³² Att. 80; Att. 122, pg. 24.

³³ Att. 108; Att. 122, pgs. 24 to 25.

³⁴ Atts. 12, 95, 100, and 127.

³⁵ Att. 100. Fifteen of these fired cartridge cases were marked Win 9mm Luger +P, while two were marked Hornady 9mm Luger +P.

³⁶ Att. 35.

³⁷ Att. 126.

³⁸ Atts. 36 and 126.

³⁹ Att. 113.

sample,⁴⁰ which was tested and found to be negative for all substances listed on the Urine Substance Abuse Panel.⁴¹

In a statement to COPA, Officer Murzyn denied the allegation against him, citing that he believed he made the requisite notification to OEMC through Officer Kelly.⁴²

III. ALLEGATIONS

Pursuant to section 2-78-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, COPA has a duty to investigate all incidents in which a CPD member discharges their firearm. During its investigation of this incident, COPA did not find evidence to support allegations related to Officer Murzyn's firearm discharge.

Officer Jan Murzyn:

1. Failing to immediately notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of relevant information regarding a firearm discharge, without justification.
 - Not Sustained.

IV. CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The credibility of an individual relies primarily on two factors: (1) the individual's truthfulness and (2) the reliability of the individual's account. The first factor addresses the honesty of the individual making the statement. In contrast, the second factor speaks to the individual's ability to accurately perceive the event at the time of the incident and then accurately recall the event from memory.

This investigation did not reveal any evidence that caused COPA to doubt the credibility of Officer Murzyn. His account was internally consistent, and he did not have difficulty remembering crucial details of the incident. Although there is no objective evidence, such as camera footage, of the subjects raising or pointing a firearm in Officer Murzyn's direction, there is also no evidence to contradict Officer Murzyn's statement. In fact, the available evidence supports his account. Namely, third-party video depicts the Honda Accord arriving in the area and abruptly driving in Officer Murzyn's direction. Moments later, a barrage of gunfire can be heard, and an unknown subject is captured fleeing from the area on foot. Third-party video further depicts the Honda Accord fleeing the scene with front-end damage immediately after the shooting. Finally, ballistics evidence recovered from the scene and the Honda Accord corroborates Officer Murzyn's version of events.

⁴⁰ Att. 114.

⁴¹ Att. 114, pg. 5. Amphetamines, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Methadone, MDE-Analogues, Opiates, Oxycodones, Opiates (semi-synthetic), Phencyclidine, and Propoxyphene.

⁴² Att. 115, pg. 35, ln. 20 to pg. 36, ln. 13.

V. ANALYSIS⁴³

a. Officer Murzyn's Firearm Discharge

COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence⁴⁴ that the use of deadly force by Officer Murzyn was objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to the circumstances he faced. COPA also finds that the circumstances did not allow Officer Murzyn to use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force. COPA further finds that Officer Murzyn used deadly force as an option of last resort. COPA thus concludes by a preponderance of the evidence that Officer Murzyn's use of deadly force complied with CPD policy.

CPD's stated highest priority is the sanctity of human life. In all aspects of their conduct, CPD expects that its members act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.⁴⁵ CPD members are only authorized to use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, in order to provide for the safety of any person or CPD member, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.⁴⁶ This means that CPD members will only resort to the use of force when required under the circumstances to serve a lawful purpose.⁴⁷ CPD members will use only the force that is proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a person.⁴⁸

The use of deadly force is permitted only as a last resort when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person.⁴⁹ A CPD member may use deadly force in only two situations: (1) to prevent "death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person;" or (2) to prevent "an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a sworn member or another person unless arrested without delay."⁵⁰

A threat is imminent "when it is objectively reasonable to believe that: (1) the person's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; **and** (2) the person has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily

⁴³ For a definition of COPA's standard of proof, *see* Appendix B.

⁴⁴ COPA applies a preponderance of the evidence standard to determine whether allegations of excessive force are warranted or well-founded. *See* Municipal Code of Chicago, Ch. 2-78-110. A preponderance of evidence is evidence indicating that it is more likely than not that a proposition is proved. For example, if the evidence COPA gathers in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that not that misconduct occurred, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

⁴⁵ Att. 30, G03-02(II)(A), De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force (effective June 28, 2023 to present).

⁴⁶ Att. 30, G03-02(III)(B).

⁴⁷ Att. 30, G03-02(II)(C).

⁴⁸ Att. 30, G03-02(III)(B)(3).

⁴⁹ Att. 30, G03-02(IV)(C).

⁵⁰ Att. 30, G03-02(IV)(C)(1-2).

harm; **and** (3) the person has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.”⁵¹ Officers are expected to modify their use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety, including stopping the use of force when it is no longer necessary.⁵²

Based on its review of the evidence, COPA finds that it is more likely than not that Officer Murzyn’s use of deadly force was objectively reasonable in light of the imminent threat he faced. Officer Murzyn reported that he fired his weapon only after the subjects rammed the front of his vehicle and pointed a firearm towards him in a manner that Officer Murzyn believed was threatening to his life. It was thus objectively reasonable for Officer Murzyn to believe that the subjects’ actions were immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm.⁵³ Additionally, COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the subjects had the means or instruments and the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm. As noted above, the Illinois State Police Division of Forensic Services determined that 24 of the recovered fired cartridge cases were not fired by Officer Murzyn’s weapon, but by two different weapons. This is consistent with Officer Murzyn’s statement that two of the subjects fired at him, as well as with the physical evidence showing that both vehicles sustained bullet and collision damage.

The evidence further indicates that Officer Murzyn used only the amount of force necessary based on the circumstances he faced. In addition, Officer Murzyn’s use of deadly force was proportional to the threat he faced. Officer Murzyn fired his weapon only after the Honda Accord rammed his vehicle twice, and the first subject approached and threatened him with a firearm. For all these reasons, based on the totality of the circumstances, COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that Officer Murzyn’s use of deadly force complied with CPD policy.

b. Officer Murzyn’s Failure to Notify OEMC

COPA finds that Allegation #1 against Officer Murzyn, that he failed to immediately notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of relevant information regarding a firearm discharge, without justification, is **not sustained**. CPD General Order G03-06 requires that in all firearm discharge and officer-involved death incidents, “the involved member(s) will immediately notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), providing all relevant information and requesting additional resources.”⁵⁴

This investigation revealed that Officer Murzyn did not personally notify OEMC of his firearm discharge. He explained that he could not find his phone immediately after the shooting; however, his neighbor, off-duty Officer Bernadette Kelly, informed him that she was already on the phone with OEMC.⁵⁵ Officer Murzyn then relayed information about the shooting to OEMC

⁵¹ Att. 30, G03-02(IV)(B)(1-3) (emphasis added).

⁵² Att. 30, G03-02(II)(D)(2).

⁵³ By his actions, [the person] met the definition of an “assailant” under CPD policy. *See* Att. 29, G03-02-01(IV)(C), Response to Resistance and Force Options (effective June 28, 2023 to present).

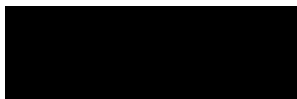
⁵⁴ Att. 105, G03-06(V)(A), Firearm Discharge and Officer-Involved Death Incident Response and Investigation (effective April 15, 2021 to present).

⁵⁵ Att. 115, pgs. 24, 34 to 36.

through Officer Kelly, including his name, location, status as an off-duty police officer, and that he had discharged his weapon and possibly struck someone. The OEMC dispatcher requested to speak with Officer Murzyn, but he asked to wait for a responding supervisor to arrive at the scene. During his COPA statement, Officer Murzyn explained that he believed he provided the required notification to OEMC, as he answered all of the dispatcher's questions through Officer Kelly.

COPA finds that Officer Murzyn substantially complied with CPD policy by relaying information about the shooting to Officer Kelly, who then repeated it to OEMC. However, because Officer Murzyn did not personally notify OEMC or speak to the dispatcher, COPA lacks clear and convincing evidence to exonerate or unfound this allegation. Therefore, COPA finds that **Allegation #1** against Officer Murzyn is **not sustained**.

Approved:



Steffany Hreno
Acting Deputy Chief Administrator

9/11/2025

Date



Lakenya White
Interim Chief Administrator

9/11/2025

Date

Appendix A**Case Details**

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	July 23, 2024 / 5:32 am / [REDACTED].
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	July 23, 2024 / 6:14 am
Involved Member #1:	Jan Murzyn, Star #13091, Employee ID # [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: November 15, 1999, Unit of Assignment: 009, Male, White
Involved Individuals:	Unknown Subjects

Applicable Rules

- Rule 2:** Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
- Rule 3:** Any failure to promote the Department's efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
- Rule 5:** Failure to perform any duty.
- Rule 6:** Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
- Rule 8:** Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
- Rule 9:** Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
- Rule 10:** Inattention to duty.
- Rule 11:** Incompetency of inefficiency in the performance of duty.
- Rule 14:** Making a false report, written or oral.
- Rule 38:** Unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

Applicable Policies and Laws

- G03-02, De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force (effective June 28, 2023 to present).
- G03-02-01, Response to Resistance and Force Options (effective June 28, 2023 to present).
- G03-06, Firearm Discharge and Officer-Involved Death Incident Response and Investigation (effective April 15, 2021 to present).

Appendix B

Definition of COPA's Findings and Standards of Proof

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.⁵⁶ For example, if the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with CPD policy than that it did not, 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. 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.”⁵⁷

⁵⁶ See *Avery v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005) (“A proposition proved by a preponderance of the evidence is one that has been found to be more probably true than not true.”).

⁵⁷ *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, ¶ 28 (quoting Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal, No. 4.19 (4th ed. 2000)).

Appendix C

Transparency and Publication Categories

Check all that apply:

- Abuse of Authority
- Body Worn Camera Violation
- Coercion
- Death or Serious Bodily Injury in Custody
- Domestic Violence
- Excessive Force
- Failure to Report Misconduct
- False Statement
- Firearm Discharge
- Firearm Discharge – Animal
- Firearm Discharge – Suicide
- Firearm Discharge – Unintentional
- First Amendment
- Improper Search and Seizure – Fourth Amendment Violation
- Incidents in Lockup
- Motor Vehicle Incidents
- OC Spray Discharge
- Search Warrants
- Sexual Misconduct
- Taser Discharge
- Unlawful Denial of Access to Counsel
- Unnecessary Display of a Weapon
- Use of Deadly Force – other
- Verbal Abuse
- Other Investigation