



Log # 2025-0002202

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT¹

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 8, 2025, the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) notified the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) of a fatal officer-involved shooting that occurred earlier that day, at approximately 5:49 pm, near 140 Gostlin St., Hammond, IN. COPA learned that two on-duty CPD members, Officers Christopher McMahon and Yalil Echeverria, discharged their firearms at [REDACTED] while trying to take [REDACTED] into custody. The incident began when Officers McMahon and Echeverria responded to a 911 call reporting a person with a gun, who had threatened the 911 caller, near 13442 S. Brandon Ave., Chicago, IL. When the officers arrived, they encountered [REDACTED] who fled from them in his Nissan Murano. The officers engaged in a short vehicle pursuit that ended when [REDACTED] crashed his vehicle just over the state line in Hammond, Indiana. [REDACTED] then exited his vehicle and charged at the officers with his firearm pointed at them. Officers McMahon and Echeverria responded by discharging their firearms multiple times, fatally striking [REDACTED].

Following its investigation, COPA determined that both Officers McMahon's and Echeverria's use of deadly force complied with CPD policy, and no allegations related to this incident were served on either of them.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE²

At approximately 5:49 pm, Officers McMahon and Echeverria responded to a report of a person with a gun (now known as [REDACTED]) driving a brown Nissan Murano at 13442 S. Brandon, Ave., Chicago, IL.³ The officers arrived at the location and observed an unoccupied brown Nissan Murano parked outside of the Pudgy's Pizza at 13460 S. Baltimore Ave.⁴ Officer McMahon told a dispatcher at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) to ask responding units to arrive without any lights or sirens, to maintain a low profile while they waited for [REDACTED].⁵ Shortly thereafter, 911 caller [REDACTED] approached Officer McMahon and said [REDACTED] "shot [him]," and threatened to kill him and his kids.⁶ [REDACTED]

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 The following is a summary of what COPA finds most likely occurred during this incident. This summary utilized information from several different sources, including but not limited to, body worn camera (BWC) footage, 911 calls, in car camera (ICC) footage, police reports, civilian and officer interviews.

³ Att. 3, Original Case Incident Report; and Att. 16, 911 Call from [REDACTED]

⁴ Att. 11, Officer McMahon BWC, at 2:15 to 2:30.

⁵ Att. 11, at 2:50 to 3:00.

⁶ Att. 11, at 3:20 to 3:45.

described ██████ as a “Mexican, short, older man, probably in his 40s.”⁷ ██████ also related that he had spoken with Detective Shanna Cora from the Fugitive Task Force about ██████. Officer McMahon told OEMC that he made contact with ██████ and he again asked for responding units to maintain a low profile as they waited for ██████ to exit Pudgy’s Pizza.⁸

Approximately 30 seconds later, Officer McMahon observed ██████ leaving Pudgy’s Pizza and drove closer to stop ██████.⁹ Officers McMahon and Echeverria ordered ██████ to exit his vehicle several times, and they attempted to open the driver’s side door of ██████ vehicle, but it was locked.¹⁰ The officers ordered ██████ to keep his hands up and get out of the vehicle – but ██████ refused all orders.¹¹ As Officer McMahon shattered the driver’s side window of ██████ vehicle to gain access, ██████ shifted his vehicle into drive and eventually sped off.¹² At approximately 5:53:37 pm, ██████ fled southbound in his vehicle, in the direction of the state line.¹³

Officers McMahon and Echeverria returned to their vehicle and pursued ██████ in the direction of the Illinois/Indiana border.¹⁴ At approximately 5:55:15 pm, ██████ crashed his vehicle near 140 Gostlin St., Hammond, IN, which is 0.2 miles over the state line.¹⁵ ██████ crawled out of his vehicle, which had flipped over, and ran behind a pile of railroad ties that were located in front of his vehicle.¹⁶ Officers McMahon and Echeverria exited their vehicle and ordered ██████ to show his hands.¹⁷ As the officers began running towards ██████ location with their firearms drawn, ██████ emerged from behind the railroad ties in a shooting stance, with his arms up by his chest and extended in front of his body.¹⁸ At approximately 5:55:30 pm, BWC and ICC footage captured the sound of the first gunshot as ██████ pointed a firearm directly at Officers McMahon and Echeverria.¹⁹ Both officers then discharged their firearms at ██████.²⁰ ██████ charged at the officers while firing or attempting to fire at them, and the officers returned fire as they ran backward.²¹ ██████ sustained multiple gunshot wounds and fell to the ground, where he continued to fire his weapon in the direction of the officers, who had taken cover.²²

⁷ Att. 11, at 3:35 to 4:00.

⁸ Att. 11, at 4:20 to 4:40.

⁹ Att. 11, at 5:05 to 5:20.

¹⁰ Att. 11, at 5:25 to 5:35.

¹¹ Att. 11, at 5:30 to 5:38.

¹² Att. 11, at 5:35 to 5:45.

¹³ Att. 12, ICC of Officers McMahon and Echeverria, at 1:15 to 1:20.

¹⁴ Att. 12, at 1:15 to 1:30.

¹⁵ Att. 12, at 2:40 to 2:55.

¹⁶ Att. 12, at 3:03.

¹⁷ Att. 11, at 7:25 to 7:30.

¹⁸ Att. 11, at 7:30 to 7:40; and Att. 12, at 3:08 to 3:15.

¹⁹ Att. 11, at 7:31; and Att. 12, at 3:08. COPA has not reached a definitive conclusion about who fired the first shot. Officer McMahon told COPA that he believed ██████ fired first, Officer Echeverria stated he was not sure who fired first, and the video evidence is not conclusive.

²⁰ Att. 12, at 3:05 to 3:15.

²¹ Att. 12, at 3:10 to 3:20. CPD believed ██████ firearm malfunctioned at some point during the incident, likely saving the lives of Officers McMahon and Echeverria.

²² Att. 12, at 3:15 to 4:10.

Officer McMahon radioed, “10-1, 10-1, shots fired,” and continued to seek cover while he and his partner returned fire.²³ At approximately 5:56:25 pm, Officer McMahon radioed OEMC that [REDACTED] was “on the ground,” still armed, on the southeast corner of Gostlin and Dearborn.²⁴ At approximately 5:58 pm, assisting officers arrived and helped secured the scene, while Officer McMahon cautioned them to watch “flagging” with their firearms.²⁵ With the scene secured, Officers McMahon and Echeverria both approached [REDACTED] who was faced down on the ground and appeared to have sustained multiple gunshot wounds to his chest/abdomen area.²⁶ Officer McMahon rendered aid by applying a chest seal.²⁷ [REDACTED] was transported to St. Catherine Hospital, where he was pronounced deceased.²⁸ The Indiana Lake County Coroner’s Office later determined that [REDACTED] had sustained two gunshot wounds to the chest, one gunshot wound to the abdomen, and one graze wound to the left forearm.²⁹

The Hammond Police Department (Hammond PD) recovered three firearms from the scene: one Glock Model 19 Gen 4, 9x19 caliber semi-automatic pistol (belonging to Officer Echeverria), one Sig Sauer Model P320, 9x19 caliber semi-automatic pistol (belonging to Officer McMahon), and one Taurus Model Spectrum 380, .380 auto caliber semi-automatic pistol, which was recovered from the location where [REDACTED] fell.³⁰ Hammond PD also recovered four .380 cartridge cases, three unfired and one fired, which matched [REDACTED] caliber of firearm.³¹ The Lake County Sheriff’s Department Crime Scene Investigations Unit conducted ballistics testing and determined that the fired .380 cartridge case was fired from [REDACTED] weapon, and that the weapon and magazine operated and functioned as designed.³² According to the officers’ Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), Officer McMahon discharged his firearm a total of 15 times, while Officer Echeverria fired five times.³³

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 the firearm discharges of Officers McMahon and Echeverria.

²³ Att. 11, at 7:45 to 8:40.

²⁴ Att. 11, at 8:20 to 8:40.

²⁵ Att. 11, at 9:55 to 10:30. “Flagging” refers to inadvertently pointing a firearm in the direction of another officer.

²⁶ Att. 11, at 10:50 to 11:10.

²⁷ Att. 11, at 11:30 to 12:00.

²⁸ Att. 18, Event Query; and Att. 55, Autopsy Report.

²⁹ Att. 55, Autopsy Report.

³⁰ Att. 54, Hammond PD Ballistic Report; and Atts. 5 and 6, Officers McMahon’s and Echeverria’s TRRs

³¹ Att. 54

³² Att. 54

³³ Atts. 5 and 6.

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, while the second factor speaks to the individual's ability to accurately perceive the event at the time of the incident and ability to recall the incident from memory. As part of this investigation, COPA interviewed Officers McMahon and Echeverria, as well as Officers Robert Salvador and Christopher Bender, who were assisting officers in this incident. COPA found all four officers to be credible in their statements. In particular, the accounts of Officers McMahon and Echeverria were internally consistent, and they did not have difficulty remembering details of the incident. Furthermore, their statements accurately represented the events that were captured in detail on both their BWCs and their CPD vehicle's ICC system.

V. ANALYSIS³⁴

COPA finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of deadly force by Officers McMahon and Echeverria was objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional to the circumstances they faced. Additionally, Officers McMahon and Echeverria engaged in de-escalation tactics as required by CPD policy prior to using deadly force until the circumstances no longer allowed for it. Specifically, Officers McMahon and Echeverria communicated extensively with [REDACTED] and they attempted to stabilize the situation by using time, distance, and tactical positioning until [REDACTED] sped off in his vehicle.

COPA further finds that Officers McMahon and Echeverria used deadly force as an option of last resort. Neither officer discharged their firearms until [REDACTED] who had just wrecked his vehicle, charged at the officers with his firearm pointed in their direction, attempting to shoot them. Under CPD policy, 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 CPD member or another person.³⁵ 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."³⁶ Here, Officers McMahon and Echeverria were faced with the extraordinary scenario of an armed individual aggressively charging them with the apparent intent to kill or seriously injure them.³⁷ In the images below, captured by Officer McMahon and Echeverria's ICC, [REDACTED] is seen charging at the officers with his firearm pointed in their direction.³⁸ Indeed, ballistics testing confirmed that one of the fired cartridge casings recovered from the scene was fired by [REDACTED] .380 pistol.³⁹

³⁴ For a definition of COPA's standard of proof, see Appendix B.

³⁵ Att. 56, G03-02(IV)(C), De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force (effective June 28, 2023).

³⁶ Att. 56, G03-02(IV)(C)(1-2).

³⁷ Atts. 12, 58, and 59.

³⁸ Atts. 58 and 59

³⁹ Att. 54



Figure 1: Immediately after crashing his vehicle, [REDACTED] charged at the officers with his firearm pointed in their direction (captured at approximately 5:55:32 pm). COPA added an arrow to indicate [REDACTED] location.



Figure 2: [REDACTED] continued to run towards the officers attempting to fire in their direction, but his weapon appeared to jam or malfunction, likely saving one or both officers' lives (captured at approximately 5:55:35 pm).

As a result, Officers McMahon and Echeverria had only one option available, the use of deadly force to prevent death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat. Furthermore, once [REDACTED] no longer posed an imminent threat, the officers ceased firing their weapons, rendered medical aid to [REDACTED] and communicated all necessary information to OEMC.

For these reasons, COPA finds by the preponderance of the evidence that the use of deadly force by Officers McMahon and Echeverria complied with CPD policy.

Approved:

[REDACTED]

Steffany Hreno
Deputy Chief Administrator

6/26/2026

Date

[REDACTED]

LaKenya White
Chief Administrator

6/26/2026

Date

Appendix A**Case Details**

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	May 8, 2025 / 5:49 pm / 140 Gostlin St., Hammond IN
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	May 8, 2025 / 6:19 pm
Involved Member #1:	Officer Christopher McMahon, Star 4105, Employee [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: December 27, 2018, Unit of Assignment: 004, Male, White
Involved Member #2:	Officer Yalil Echeverria, Star 6477, Employee [REDACTED] Date of Appointment: May 1, 2023, Unit of Assignment: 004, Male, WWH
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] Male, Hispanic

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 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 Uses of Force (effective June 28, 2023 to present).
- G03-02-01, Response to Resistance and Force Options (effective June 28, 2023 to present).

Appendix B

Definition of COPA's Standard of Proof

COPA applies a preponderance of the evidence standard to determine whether allegations of excessive force are warranted or well-founded.⁴⁰ A **preponderance of evidence** is evidence indicating that it is more likely than not that a proposition is proved.⁴¹ For example, if the evidence COPA gathers in an investigation establishes that it is more likely than not that misconduct occurred, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

⁴⁰ See Municipal Code of Chicago, Ch. 2-78-110.

⁴¹ *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.”).

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