

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	June 3, 2017
Time of Incident:	12:10 am
Location of Incident:	3153 W 71 <sup>st</sup> St.
Date of COPA Notification:	May 18, 2022

On June 2, 2017, into June 3, 2017, Officers Alberto Rodriguez and Paul Roldan were on duty in the 008<sup>th</sup> District and assigned to Chicago Police Department (CPD) vehicle 6777 during first watch. At approximately 11:53 pm on June 2<sup>nd</sup>, the officers stopped their vehicle at Marquette Park. The officers exited their vehicle, and each discharged their firearm at least once into Marquette Park without cause. Officer Alberto Rodriguez filmed the incident on June 3, 2017, and on July 4, 2019, he direct messaged the video to an individual named [REDACTED] through his Instagram account. This video was subsequently discovered by the CPD Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA).

**II. INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	Alberto Rodriguez; Star # 19320; Employee # [REDACTED]; Date of Appointment: 11/24/14; Male; WWH
Involved Officer #2:	Paul Roldan; Star # 12756; Employee # [REDACTED]; Date of Appointment: 4/6/15; Male; WWH

**III. ALLEGATIONS**

<b>Officer</b>	<b>Allegation</b>	<b>Finding / Recommendation</b>
Officer Alberto Rodriguez	On or about June 3, 2017, at approximately 12:10am, at or near 3153 W 71st St., Officer Alberto Rodriguez engaged in misconduct through the following acts and/or omissions:	
	1. Discharged his firearm without justification.	Sustained
	2. Failed to report his firearm discharge to the Chicago Police Department.	Sustained
	3. Witnessed Officer Paul Roldan discharge his firearm without	Sustained

	<p>justification and failed to report the misconduct to the Chicago Police Department.</p> <p>It is alleged that in an interview with COPA on July 21, 2022, regarding allegations of discharging your firearm into a park without cause:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The accused, Officer Alberto Rodriguez, made a false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied discharging his firearm on June 3, 2017 at approximately 12:10 a.m. at or near 3153 West 71<sup>st</sup> Avenue.</li> <li>2. The accused, Officer Alberto Rodriguez, made a false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied ever discharging his firearm while on or off duty.</li> <li>3. The accused, Officer Alberto Rodriguez, made a false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied knowing the individuals shown discharging firearms in a video uploaded to his Instagram account in July 2019.</li> </ol>	<p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p>
<p>Officer Paul Roldan</p>	<p>On or about June 3, 2017, at approximately 12:10am, at or near 3153 W 71st St, Officer Paul Roldan engaged in misconduct through the following acts and/or omissions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discharged his firearm without justification.</li> <li>2. Failed to report his firearm discharge to the Chicago Police Department.</li> <li>3. Witnessed Officer Alberto Rodriguez discharge his firearm without justification and failed to report the misconduct to the Chicago Police Department.</li> </ol>	<p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p>

	<p>It is alleged that in an interview with COPA on August 22, 2022, regarding allegations of discharging your firearm into a park without cause:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The accused, Officer Paul Roldan, made a false,<sup>1</sup> misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied discharging<sup>2</sup> his firearm on June 3, 2017 at approximately 12:10AM at or near 3153 West &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> Street.</li> <li>2. The accused, Officer Paul Roldan, made a false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied ever discharging his firearm while on or off duty.</li> <li>3. The accused, Officer Paul Roldan, made a false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statement when he denied knowing the individuals shown discharging firearms<sup>3</sup> in a video uploaded to Officer Rodriguez’s Instagram account on in [sic] July 2019.</li> </ol>	<p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p> <p>Sustained</p>
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**IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS**

Rules

1. Rule 1: Violation of any law or ordinance.
2. Rule 2: Any action or conduct which impedes the Department's efforts to achieve its policy and goals or brings discredit upon the Department.
3. Rule 3: Any failure to promote the Department’s efforts to implement its policy or accomplish its goals.
4. Rule 5: Failure to perform any duty.

<sup>1</sup> The word “false” was misspelled on the Notification of Allegations form for this allegation and the next two allegations. See Att. 28, pg.4.

<sup>2</sup> The word “discharging” is incorrectly spelled on the Notification of Allegations form, and as in the allegation stated above. See Att. 28, pg.4.

<sup>3</sup> The word “firearms” was misspelled on the Notification of Allegations form. See Att. 28, pg.4.

5. Rule 6: Disobedience of an order or directive, written or oral.
6. Rule 10: Inattention to duty.
7. Rule 11: Incompetency or inefficiency in the performance of duty.
8. Rule 14: Making a false report, written or oral.
9. Rule 21: Failure to report to the Department any information concerning any crime or other unlawful action.
10. Rule 22: Failure to report to the Department any violation of Rules and Regulations or any other improper conduct which is contrary to the policy, orders or directives of the Department.
11. Rule 38: Unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.

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General Orders

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1. G03-02-06, Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members (effective October 30, 2014 to October 14, 2017).
  2. G08-01-01, Department Member Bill of Rights (effective May 04, 2018 to December 31, 2022).
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State Laws

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1. 720 ILCS 5/24-1.5 Reckless Discharge of a Firearm.

## V. INVESTIGATION

### a. Interviews

**Officer Alberto Rodriguez<sup>4</sup>** provided a **statement to COPA on July 21, 2022**. Officer Rodriguez confirmed that his Instagram handle was [REDACTED]. When shown a record<sup>5</sup> establishing that a video<sup>6</sup> of individuals discharging handguns was uploaded to his Instagram account on July 4, 2019, Officer Rodriguez stated that he did not recall uploading the video but that he posts a lot of videos to his account. Officer Rodriguez stated that he had no information about whether someone else could have had access to his Instagram account to do so without his knowledge or permission. After viewing the video, he stated that he saw gunshots in the video but could not provide any other information about the video. Officer Rodriguez claimed to have no knowledge of the identity of the individuals in video. Officer Rodriguez also could not independently recall whether he was on duty the night of June 3, 2017, but was shown department records that show he was on duty and assigned to Beat 872R and Vehicle 6777 in the 008<sup>th</sup> District.<sup>7</sup> Officer Rodriguez was able to confirm that he and Officer Paul Roldan did work together at times during the summer of 2017 but could not specifically recall whether they had been together on June 3, 2017.

When shown Global Positioning System (GPS) records<sup>8</sup> that established that Officer Rodriguez's vehicle had been stopped near 71<sup>st</sup> and Kedzie, right outside of Marquette Park, that night for approximately 15 minutes around midnight, Officer Rodriguez had no recollection of having made the stop nor why they had been stopped. Finally, Officer Rodriguez denied ever having discharged his service weapon on July 3, 2017. He further denied witnessing Officer Roldan do the same.

**Officer Rodriguez** provided a **second statement to COPA on July 11, 2023<sup>9</sup>** following service of additional allegations stating that Officer Rodriguez provided false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statements to COPA during his initial statement with respect to the shooting depicted on the video. Upon questioning, Officer Rodriguez declined the need to make any clarifications, alterations, or modifications to his statement on July 21, 2022.

**Officer Paul Roldan<sup>10</sup>** provided a **statement to COPA on August 26, 2022**. After viewing the video provided by COPA, he stated that he saw two firearms being discharged in an unknown outdoor location and a police radio broadcast in the background. Officer Roldan stated that he had no knowledge of the identity of the individuals in the video. Officer Roldan could not independently recall whether he and Officer Rodriguez worked together on June 3, 2017 but was shown department records that established he was on duty, assigned to Beat 872R and Vehicle 6777 in the 008<sup>th</sup> District. Officer Roldan was able to confirm that he and Officer Rodriguez did work together numerous times while they were both assigned to the 008<sup>th</sup> District.

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<sup>4</sup> Attachments 12, 21.

<sup>5</sup> Attachment 1.

<sup>6</sup> Attachment 7.

<sup>7</sup> Attachment 6.

<sup>8</sup> Attachments 4, 5.

<sup>9</sup> Attachments 27, 30.

<sup>10</sup> Attachments 16, 22.

When shown GPS records that stated vehicle 6777 had been stopped near 71<sup>st</sup> and Kedzie that night for approximately 15 minutes around midnight, Officer Roldan had no recollection of having made the stop nor why they had been stopped. Officer Roldan additionally confirmed that the Login ID (PC #) recorded in the record as having been signed into the vehicle's Portable Data Terminal (PDT) was his at the relevant time in question. Finally, Officer Roldan denied ever having discharged his service weapon on July 3, 2017. He further denied witnessing Officer Rodriguez do the same.

**Officer Roldan** provided a **second statement to COPA on July 11, 2023**,<sup>11</sup> following service of additional allegations stating that Officer Roldan provided false, misleading, and/or inaccurate statements to COPA during his initial statement with respect to the shooting depicted on the video. Upon questioning, Officer Roldan declined the need to make any clarifications, alterations, or modifications to his statement on July 21, 2022.

### **b. Digital Evidence**

**Shooting Video Obtained from Instagram:**<sup>12</sup> Video footage was obtained from the Instagram account of Officer Rodriguez. The video is approximately 13 seconds long and shot from a first-person perspective. The video depicts a dark open outdoor area. There is a flashlight on the ground that illuminates what appears to be white gravel. Visible on camera is a pistol held in the right hand of the person taking the video. Laughter can be heard in the background as well as voices coming over area dispatch radio. The area dispatch can be heard calling beat 851R to 8114 S. Kilbourne Ave to respond to a complaint called in by an anonymous off-duty police officer. Approximately 4 seconds into the video, the camera operator visibly discharges his firearm into the dark area in front of him. Approximately 7 seconds later, a second muzzle flash can be seen from an individual to the right of the camera operator that is visible in the darkness.

**Instagram Upload Record:**<sup>13</sup> Business records were obtained by CPD from Facebook<sup>14</sup> for the Instagram account of Officer Rodriguez (Instagram handle: enforcerbjj) for the period beginning July 1, 2018 to August 26, 2019.<sup>15</sup> Page 696, excerpted from the full record of the account's Instagram activity, shows that video of the shooting was sent by direct message from the enforcerbjj account on July 4, 2019, at 08:31:47 UTC. The message was sent to an account named [REDACTED].<sup>16</sup> Also on this date, Officer Rodriguez stated that they wanted him to shoot the fuse, and he would have done it if he was not working.<sup>17</sup>

In addition, On July 26, 2019, Officer Rodriguez also messaged someone with the account of maria\_paula\_buzaglo through his Instagram account. Officer Rodriguez stated that he worked

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<sup>11</sup> Attachments 26, 29.

<sup>12</sup> Attachment 7.

<sup>13</sup> Attachments 1, 14.

<sup>14</sup> Facebook is now doing business at Meta, which owns and operated Facebook and Instagram.

<sup>15</sup> Attachment 14, pg. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Based on information obtained in a separate log, COPA is aware that [REDACTED] is the Instagram handle of [REDACTED] a woman Alberto Rodriguez was romantically involved with at the time. See Log# 2019-0003402.

<sup>17</sup> Attachment 14, pg. 4677.

for CPD.<sup>18</sup> When this individual asked Officer Rodriguez about shooting, he indicated that this individual could shoot his gun.<sup>19</sup> Officer Rodriguez further stated that they could shoot out streetlights.<sup>20</sup> He added that he did that at work sometimes.<sup>21</sup>

### c. Documentary Evidence

**Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) Service Calls Record Export:**<sup>22</sup> Records retrieved from the City of Chicago OEMC show that on June 3, 2017, at 12:10 am, Unit 851R was called to 8114 S. Kilbourn Avenue by an anonymous caller.

**Attendance and Assignment (A&A) Sheet for June 3, 2017; 3<sup>rd</sup> Watch:**<sup>23</sup> Records retrieved from the A&A Sheet for the 008<sup>th</sup> District show that on June 3, 2017, Officer Rodriguez and Officer Roldan were present and on duty. Both officers were assigned to Beat 872R and Vehicle 6777.

**Caboodle GPS Data for Vehicle 6777:**<sup>24</sup> Records retrieved from Chicago Police Department's Caboodle system show that between 11:53 pm on June 2, 2017, and 12:10 am on June 3, 2017, Vehicle 6777 was stopped at the corner of 71<sup>st</sup> Street and Kedzie Avenue, right outside of Marquette Park. During this time, Officer Paul Roldan's PC number: [REDACTED] was logged into the vehicle's PDT.

**OEMC Shots Fired Service Call Record:**<sup>25</sup> Records retrieved from OEMC show that on June 3, 2017, at 12:28 am a call came in reporting 4 gunshots coming from the area near Marquette Park.

## VI. 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;

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<sup>18</sup> Attachment 14, pg. 5035.

<sup>19</sup> Attachment 14, pgs. 5039 to 5040.

<sup>20</sup> Attachment 14, pgs. 5040 to 5041

<sup>21</sup> Attachment 14, pgs. 5040 to 5041.

<sup>22</sup> Attachment 3.

<sup>23</sup> Attachment 6.

<sup>24</sup> Attachment 5.

<sup>25</sup> Attachment 2.

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.<sup>26</sup> For example, if the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the conduct complied with Department 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.<sup>27</sup> 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.”<sup>28</sup>

## VII. ANALYSIS

### A. 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 then accurately recall the event from memory.

“Credibility involves more than demeanor. It apprehends the over-all evaluation of testimony in the light of its rationality or internal consistency and the manner in which it hangs together with other evidence.”<sup>29</sup>

Both Officers Rodriguez and Roldan denied any knowledge of the incident shown in the Instagram video. COPA does not find those statements credible. With respect to Officer Rodriguez, he could not offer an explanation as to why he shared the video other than to say, “I post a lot of things on my Instagram, lots of videos.”<sup>29</sup> More importantly, while Officer Rodriguez told COPA that he never fired his weapon while on or off duty,<sup>30</sup> in a conversation through his Instagram Account, Officer Rodriguez told someone that he sometimes shoots at streetlights while

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<sup>26</sup> 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 found to be more probably true than not).

<sup>27</sup> See e.g., *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, ¶ 28.

<sup>28</sup> *Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036, at ¶28.

<sup>29</sup> Attachment 21, pg. 7, lns. 20 to 21.

<sup>30</sup> Attachment 21, pg. 12.

he was on duty as a Chicago Police Officer.<sup>31</sup> COPA does not believe a CPD member would not recall the purpose and source of a video appearing to show firearm discharges.

With respect to Officer Roldan, COPA finds that the evidence showing that he was partnered with Officer Rodriguez when the video was taken lessens his credibility when he said that he was not one of the shooters during the video.

**B. It is more likely than not that Officers Rodriguez and Roldan fired the shots recorded in the video.**

The records obtained by subpoena from Instagram and its parent company, Facebook, show that on July 4, 2019, Officer Rodriguez sent the video of the shooting that occurred on July 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2017, via direct message.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, OEMC dispatch information can be heard in the background of the video,<sup>33</sup> taken on June 3, 2017, at approximately 12:10 am. At that time, Officer Rodriguez was on duty and the vehicle to which he was assigned was stopped at Marquette Park.<sup>34</sup> While it was not possible to positively identify the location of the video from the footage, the large, dark open space shown in the video is consistent with surroundings in Marquette Park. Officer Rodriguez claimed to have no recollection of the video. While it is possible the video could have been shot by another on-duty officer during the same shift in the 008<sup>th</sup> district, Officer Rodriguez was unable to supply any information that would support that theory. Officer Rodriguez's upload of the video, along with CPD records showing he was on duty and stopped in a remote location at the time of the shooting and the absence of any evidence that another individual was the source of video establish that it is more probable than not that Officer Rodriguez is the primary source of the video and one of the shooters depicted in the footage.

While Officer Roldan did not upload the video recovered by COPA, CPD records place him on duty, in the same beat, and vehicle with Officer Rodriguez when the video was recorded. Further, Officer Roldan was signed into the vehicle's PDT at the time, removing the possibility of him having switched cars with another officer during the shift. On the video, after Officer Rodriguez fired his weapon, a second shot and muzzle flash are visible on camera to Officer Rodriguez's right. This indicates a second individual was present and discharged a firearm. All of COPA's available evidence shows that second individual to be Officer Roldan.

**C. The officers' firearms discharge was not authorized under CPD policy or state law.**

CPD policy provides that "[a] member's decision to utilize a firearm will be made in accordance with the Department directive titled 'De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force.'"<sup>35</sup> Under that policy, CPD members are authorized to use a firearm against

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<sup>31</sup> Attachment 14, pgs. 5040 to 5041.

<sup>32</sup> Attachment 1.

<sup>33</sup> Attachments 3, 7.

<sup>34</sup> Attachments 5, 6.

<sup>35</sup> G03-02-03 Firearm Discharge Incidents – Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures.

an assailant as a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person.<sup>36</sup>

There is no evidence that Officers Rodriguez and Roldan encountered an assailant during this incident. The video is not clear, but it does not appear the officers were targeting any person or otherwise faced a threat. Additionally, on the video the officers can be heard laughing and do not appear to be in distress.

Alternatively, in the event the officers' firearm discharge is not considered police action, the officers' firearm discharge likely violated state law regarding reckless firearm discharges. Illinois law prohibits discharge of a firearm in a manner that endangers the safety of an individual.<sup>37</sup> The officers discharged their weapons at or into a public park. Although this occurred at night, it is still possible the discharge could have endangered uninvolved citizens in the park or nearby homes.

This use of a weapon was unnecessary and reckless in that it endangered the public. COPA finds that Officers Rodriguez and Roldan were in violation of CPD policy and state law when they discharged their firearms on the date of the incident. Therefore, **Allegation 1** against both Officer Rodriguez and Officer Roldan is **sustained** in violation of CPD Rules 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, and 38.

**D. Both officers failed in their duty to report the firearm discharge.**

Officers Rodriguez and Roldan were on-duty police officers, and any discharge of their weapons should have been reported to a superior officer and an investigation should have been initiated in compliance with General Order G03-02-06, the governing general order at the time. No such investigation was initiated because Officers Rodriguez and Roldan failed to report their firearm discharge.

Additionally, both officers had an obligation to report the weapon discharge of their partner as well. Both officers failed to do so, opting to film the misconduct instead.

Each officer's failure to report their discharge and the discharge of their partner violated CPD Rules 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 21 and 22. Therefore, based on a preponderance of the evidence, Allegations 1, 2 and 3 against both officers are **Sustained**.

**E. Both officers provided willfully false statements to COPA regarding the firearm discharge.**

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<sup>36</sup> CPD policy includes certain exceptions to this restriction not relevant here. See G03-02-03.II.H (exceptions include: CPD-sponsored firearm training or practice; firearm practice at a recognized range facility; CPD-authorized ballistic examination or testing; and a licensed hunting activity). CPD policy also appears to contemplate unintentional firearm discharges as well as firearm discharges involving animals. However, there is no evidence either of these circumstances apply to this incident.

<sup>37</sup> 720 ILCS 5/24-1.5.

Pursuant to General Order G08-01-01, the Department Member Bill of Rights, a member will not be charged with a Rule 14 violation “unless the Department member willfully made a false statement, and the false statement was made about a fact relevant to the investigation.”<sup>38</sup>

COPA finds it more likely than not that Officers Rodriguez and Roldan willfully made a false statement regarding his participation in and/or knowledge of the shooting incident captured on a video he uploaded to his Instagram account.

- i. The statements were false.

Officers Rodriguez and Roldan simply denied knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the firearm discharge incident, with Officer Rodriguez suggesting the video was just one of many things he uploads. However, as described above, there is ample circumstantial evidence that both Officers fired the shots heard in the video and that they did so in or near Marquette Park in Chicago. GPS records show that the vehicle Officers Rodriguez and Roldan used on duty stopped near Marquette Park around midnight on June 3, 2017, for approximately 15-20 minutes. The video audio includes information from dispatch evidently conveyed over a police radio concern the officers and Officer Roldan was signed into the relevant PDT. Finally, the officers had no explanation, and their denials of involvement are not credible.

- ii. The officer’s statements were willful.

Both officers flatly and repeatedly denied involvement in or knowledge of the firearm discharge incident even when presented with evidence placing them at the scene of the incident. The officers had a motive to deny involvement, as the needless firing a weapon into a public park calls into the question their fitness for police duty. Finally, COPA finds the officers understand the questions before them during their respective interviews and understood their answers. Taken together, this evidence establishes that the officers made willfully false statements to COPA.

- iii. The officers’ statements were material to COPA’s investigation of the incident.

A statement is “material” for Rule 14 purposes when the statement has “a natural tendency to influence, or are capable of influencing, the decision-making body to which it was addressed.”<sup>2</sup> The officers’ statements, as an unequivocal denial without any supporting explanation, was clearly and influential factor and influence on COPA’s investigation into this incident.

For these reasons, COPA finds that Officer Rodriguez and Officer Roldan each made false statements to COPA in violation of CPD Rules 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 14.

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<sup>38</sup> G08-01-01(II)(N), Department Member Bill of Rights. See also Agreement between the City of Chicago Department of Police and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) Chicago Lodge No. 7, Section 6.2(J).

**VIII. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS****a. Officer Alberto Rodriguez<sup>39</sup>****i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History**

- a. Complimentary History** – 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1), Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (5) and Honorable Mention (3) = 9
- b. Disciplinary History**– No sustained complaints. No SPAR reports.

**ii. Recommended Penalty: Separation**

- 1. Allegation No. 1 – Sustained** - Discharged his firearm without justification. Officer Rodriguez displayed negligence by discharging his firearm in park, in the late evening where visibility is low, on duty and in uniform where the possibly of striking an individual is plausible. Officer Rodriguez also recorded the incident and uploaded it to his Instagram account further memorializing the act.
- 2. Allegation No. 2 – Sustained** – Failed to report his firearm discharge to the Chicago Police Department.
- 3. Allegation No. 3 – Sustained** - Witnessed Officer Paul Roldan discharge his firearm without justification and failed to report the misconduct to the Chicago Police Department.

**b. Officer Paul Roldan<sup>40</sup>****i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History**

- a. Complimentary History** – 2019 Crime Reduction Award (1), Attendance Recognition Award (1), Complimentary Letter (1), Department Commendation (5), Emblem of Recognition – Physical Fitness (2), Honorable Mention (11) and Joint Operations (1) = 22
- b. Disciplinary History** – No sustained complaints. No SPAR reports.

**ii. Recommended Penalty: Separation**

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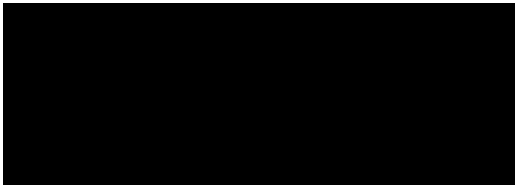
<sup>39</sup> Attachment 17.

<sup>40</sup> Attachment 18.

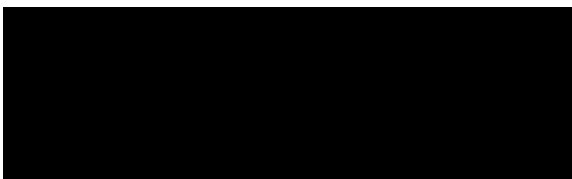
1. **Allegation No. 1 – Sustained** - Discharged his firearm without justification. Officer Roldan displayed negligence by discharging his firearm in park, in the late evening where visibility is low, on duty and in uniform where the possibly of striking an individual is plausible. Officer Rodriguez also recorded the incident and uploaded it to his Instagram account further memorializing the act.
2. **Allegation No. 2 – Sustained** – Failed to report his firearm discharge to the Chicago Police Department
3. **Allegation No. 3 – Sustained** – Witnessed Officer Alberto Rodriguez discharge his firearm without justification and failed to report the misconduct to the Chicago Police Department.

The actions of both officers are at odds with public service. The reckless, indiscriminate discharge of their firearms within the city limits of Chicago, a highly populated urban area, endangered civilian lives, wasted CPD resources, and showed an uncanny lack of misjudgment and maturity. Furthermore, their unequivocal denial of the event was an act of dishonesty, which squarely questions their integrity and ability to truthfully continue service as a Chicago police officer.

Approved:



Matthew Haynam  
Deputy Chief Administrator      Date: 1/18/2024



Andrea Kersten  
Chief Administrator      Date: 1/18/2024