

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	March 1, 2020
Time of Incident:	3:17 p.m.
Location of Incident:	2100 S. Washtenaw Ave.
Date of COPA Notification:	March 1, 2020
Time of COPA Notification:	3:36 p.m.

On March 1, 2020, at approximately 3:17 p.m., 10<sup>th</sup> District tactical Officers Andrew David and Emil Hageline, working Beat 1063A, were on patrol in civilian dress in an unmarked SUV traveling west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer Hageline, the driver, turned south onto Washtenaw Avenue. The officers observed the subject, [REDACTED] walking west across Washtenaw Avenue from the south alley of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. The officers saw what they believed was a bulge at the waist of [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline stopped the SUV, and Officer David exited the SUV to conduct an investigative stop of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] walked north on the west sidewalk of Washtenaw Avenue and began running. Officer David pursued him on foot. [REDACTED] drew a handgun in his right hand and fired it at Officer David, who ran north and then northeast into the intersection of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue. Officer David fell onto the street and fired at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] ran west on the south sidewalk of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and continued firing in the direction of Officer David and Officer Hageline, who had by this point run from the SUV to 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer Hageline pursued [REDACTED] on foot as [REDACTED] ran south in the west alley of Washtenaw Avenue. Officer Hageline did not discharge his weapon. [REDACTED] then ran west through yards or gangways. Officers located [REDACTED] inside the rear of a residence at 2123 S. California Ave. Officers requested an ambulance and provided first aid for [REDACTED]. He was transported to Mount Sinai Hospital and underwent surgery for gunshot wounds to his left thigh and right shoulder. He is now being held under no bond at Cook County Jail.

A firearm believed to be the one [REDACTED] fired was recovered on the roof of a garage at 2120 S. Fairfield Avenue, which was on the route of the foot pursuit. Video from the scene suggests that passersby possibly moved or removed fired evidence on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Both officers were transported to Rush Hospital, where they were treated and released. Neither officer was wounded in the shooting. Both officers were served with an allegation that they did not activate their body-worn cameras in a timely manner.

**II. INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	Andrew David, star #16316, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment July 15, 2013, Police Officer, 10 <sup>th</sup> District, <sup>1</sup> DOB: [REDACTED], 1988, male, Hispanic.
Involved Officer #2:	Emil Hageline, star #3213, employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment August 26, 2013, Police Officer, 10 <sup>th</sup> District, <sup>2</sup> DOB: [REDACTED], 1980, male, white.
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED] DOB: [REDACTED], 2000, male, black.

**III. ALLEGATIONS**

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer Andrew David	1. It is alleged that on March 1, 2020, at approximately 3:17 p.m., in the vicinity of 2100 S. Washtenaw Ave., Officer David was inattentive to duty in that he failed to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner in violation of Department Special Order S03-14, III, A, and the Department’s Rule 6.	Sustained
Officer Emil Hageline	1. It is alleged that on March 1, 2020, at approximately 3:17 p.m., in the vicinity of 2100 S. Washtenaw Ave., Officer Hageline was inattentive to duty in that he failed to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner in violation of Department Special Order S03-14, III, A, and the Department’s Rule 6.	Sustained

<sup>1</sup> Officer David is currently detailed to Unit 610, Area Central Detectives

<sup>2</sup> Officer Hageline is currently detailed to Unit 610, Area Central Detectives

**IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS**

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Rules

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1. Rule 6 – Disobedience of an order or directive, whether written or oral.
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General Orders

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1. General Order Use of Force 03-02 (effective date February 29, 2020)
  2. General Order Force Options 03-02-01 (effective date February 29, 2020)
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Special Orders

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1. Special Order S03-14
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Federal Laws

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1. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution
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State Laws

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1. 720 ILCS 5/7-5 (1986)
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## V. INVESTIGATION<sup>3</sup>

### a. Interviews

In his COPA interview on March 24, 2020, Officer Andrew David<sup>4</sup> said he was in civilian dress on the date of the incident. His clothing included black cargo pants and a black tactical vest. His star number was affixed to the front of the vest, and “Police” was in large letters on its back. He and his partner, Officer Hageline, were assigned to an unmarked dark-colored Ford Explorer that did not have an in-car camera. The vehicle had light bars attached to the windshield.

Officer David said he and his partner were assigned to patrol an area designated as a high gang-conflict area that extended from Cermak Road (22<sup>nd</sup> Street) to 25<sup>th</sup> Street and Damen to California avenues. The officers also were told to keep an eye on the Pink Line CTA station at 21<sup>st</sup> Street and California Avenue because of numerous robberies that had occurred along that route.

Officer David said Officer Hageline was driving that day, and they were northbound on Rockwell Street heading toward 21<sup>st</sup> Street when Officer Hageline said he saw someone in the alley looking around. Officer Hageline drove west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street to Washtenaw Avenue, where he turned left to go south. Officer David said he then saw the subject whom Officer Hageline had seen in the alley, who was wearing a red hooded sweatshirt. That person, later identified as ██████████, was walking toward the middle of Washtenaw Avenue. Officer David observed a bulge on ██████████ right side. ██████████ walked by Officer David’s door onto the sidewalk. Officer David said he observed the bulge again and began to exit the Explorer. ██████████ started to reach where the bulge was, and Officer David identified himself as a police officer. He told ██████████ he just wanted to see his hands. Officer David thought ██████████ might be in possession of a weapon.

Officer David continued that, as he walked closer to ██████████ turned back to him and told him no, and he then began to run. As ██████████ ran, he grabbed his right side, where the bulge was, and continued to run north on Washtenaw Avenue. Officer David ran after ██████████ telling him to stop, but he did not comply. Officer David said he was about to tell ██████████ again to stop, but ██████████ pulled out a firearm from his right side and began to fire. Officer David ran to the street to get out of the way of the shots. He said ██████████ fired two or three shots and continued to fire after Officer David ran into the street. Officer David was able to draw his firearm. ██████████ turned left to run west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street from Washtenaw Avenue, and he continued to fire at Officer David, who fired once or twice because he was in fear that ██████████ was trying to shoot him.

Officer David said he hit the ground and continued to shoot at ██████████ because ██████████ was continuing to shoot at him as ██████████ ran west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer David saw Officer Hageline in his peripheral vision and knew Officer Hageline was getting close to where Officer David was shooting, so Officer David stopped firing. ██████████ was still firing. Officer David told Officer Hageline to go ahead, and Officer Hageline took over the chase, with Officer David behind him, following him into the alley west of Washtenaw Avenue, where ██████████ had fled. Officer

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<sup>3</sup> COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

<sup>4</sup> Atts. #203, #242

David could not see [REDACTED] after Officer David entered the alley. Officer Hageline said [REDACTED] had gone west, so Officer David did the same, going through gangways. He did not know if [REDACTED] had been shot. When Officer David reached Fairfield Avenue,<sup>5</sup> a male pointed in the direction where he had seen [REDACTED] run, which was to a gangway. In that gangway, Officer David encountered another male who, in Spanish, told Officer David that [REDACTED] had run towards a garage. Officer David, believing that [REDACTED] still had his weapon on him, reloaded his firearm. When Officer David was about to clear a back yard, he saw [REDACTED] with the red hooded sweatshirt, move across a gangway on the other side of the alley. Officer David could not tell whether [REDACTED] was still armed. Officer David tried to radio in that [REDACTED] was just in front of him.

Officer David said he exited the back yard into the alley and slowly made his way toward where he had just seen [REDACTED]. Officer David heard a door open or shut. He alerted other officers, including Officer Hageline, about where [REDACTED] might be. Officer David and other officers located [REDACTED] inside the rear entrance of a building, and Officer David told [REDACTED] to come out with his hands up. Officer David noticed blood on the ground and assumed he might have struck [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was placed in custody. Officers provided first aid and requested an ambulance. A sergeant approached Officer David and took him back to the shooting scene. On the way, Officer David observed some persons interfering with the scene in that it appeared they were picking up fired evidence in the area where [REDACTED] had been shooting. Officer David let the sergeant and other officers know of the interference, and a request to block off the crime scene was made over the radio. Officer David walked officers through the scene.

Officer David continued that he sustained an abrasion on his right knee and some soreness from the incident. He was checked out at Rush Hospital. Regarding Officer Hageline, Officer David said he saw some blood on his partner's hands, which might have been caused by jumping over fences during the chase.

Officer David said that part of the reason he and Officer Hageline wanted to observe [REDACTED] after Officer Hageline saw him was that the block where the incident occurred was in Latin Kings territory, just a block from Satan's Disciples territory at Cermak Road. He added that in the past, gang members were known to go to a rival gang's block through an alley and shoot at the rivals.<sup>6</sup> Officer David said when he observed the bulge on [REDACTED] right side, he believed it was a firearm. [REDACTED] touching the bulge when Officer David was exiting his vehicle fit Officer David's experience in which a person who is holding something cannot help but touch that area. By this point, Officer David said [REDACTED] had committed a petty offense by walking in front of the officers' vehicle, causing them to stop.

Officer David said when he first approached [REDACTED] to make an investigatory stop, he asked to see his hands and was showing his own hands, palms out. [REDACTED] responded by putting one of his hands out as if to say no and continued walking, not complying with Officer David's request. As Officer David got closer, [REDACTED] began to run, grabbing his side again, further indicating he had a firearm.

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<sup>5</sup> One block west of Washtenaw Avenue

<sup>6</sup> Officer David said [REDACTED] did not belong to the gangs in the area of the incident, but he was unaware of whether [REDACTED] was involved in any other faction in the city.

Regarding the allegation placed against him, for not activating his body-worn camera (BWC) in a timely manner, Officer David said he activated his BWC when he felt it was safe, which he believes the applicable General Order allows. He said he activated it when he started to get to the sidewalk to stop [REDACTED]. He also said it was when [REDACTED] started running. Officer David believed identifying himself as the police after he exited his vehicle was the number one priority. He did not delay activating his BWC. He was not able to announce to [REDACTED] he was activating his BWC although he normally tries to do that.

**In his COPA interview on March 24, 2020, Officer Emil Hageline<sup>7</sup>** said he also was in civilian dress on the day of the incident. His account of the incident was consistent with Officer David's account. In addition, Officer Hageline said he first saw [REDACTED] when he was walking in an alley, and he was close to Washtenaw Avenue. [REDACTED] had his hood up, which seemed odd because it was a nice day. [REDACTED] looked around in the alley, which drew Officer Hageline's attention and prompted him to want to take a closer look at him. Officer Hageline referenced the practice of gang members using alleys to shoot at other gang members.<sup>8</sup> Officer Hageline intended that he and his partner would conduct a street stop on [REDACTED]. He said typically, the passenger officer would exit the vehicle to conduct the stop.

Officer Hageline drove the Explorer south on Washtenaw Avenue and saw [REDACTED] walking in the middle of the street in front of the Explorer. Officer Hageline had to slow down to let [REDACTED] pass. As [REDACTED] walked in front of the Explorer, Officer Hageline noticed a large bulge on the right side of [REDACTED] waistband area, which indicated to him [REDACTED] might be concealing a weapon. Officer David exited the Explorer and walked across the parkway onto the sidewalk, telling [REDACTED] he was the police. Officer David pointed to his vest and held his hands up. Officer Hageline put the Explorer in reverse, looking behind and trying to watch Officer David. [REDACTED] ran, and Officer David ran after him. Officer Hageline attempted to drive in reverse to catch up to his partner and [REDACTED]. A white truck pulled in behind the Explorer, so Officer Hageline had to park and exit the Explorer. As Officer Hageline exited, he heard shots and then saw Officer David shooting toward the west as he was falling to the ground. Officer Hageline did not see [REDACTED] fire his weapon on Washtenaw Avenue.

Officer Hageline said he saw [REDACTED] point and fire his weapon several times on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. He perceived that [REDACTED] was firing at him. Officer Hageline said he did not draw his weapon at that time because he was running at full speed and lost his footing going around a corner. It had just snowed. When he gained his balance, [REDACTED] was already heading south into an alley and had his silver-colored gun at his side. Officer Hageline was ready to draw his weapon. He did not see [REDACTED] gun misfire.<sup>9</sup>

Officer Hageline followed [REDACTED] into the alley and was possibly 80 feet behind him. [REDACTED] was running while still holding his gun in what Officer Hageline believed was his right hand. [REDACTED] did not fire at Officer Hageline in the alley. He could not recall if [REDACTED] turned

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<sup>7</sup> Atts. #196, #243

<sup>8</sup> Officer Hageline said he was unaware of [REDACTED] history regarding whether he was involved in any gang activity.

<sup>9</sup> The Crime Scene Processing Report that describes [REDACTED] apparent weapon indicates it malfunctioned. Att. #69

toward him. [REDACTED] went over a fence heading west, and Officer Hageline lost sight of him. Officer Hageline went over the same fence [REDACTED] had gone over, and Officer Hageline ran down a gangway to Fairfield Avenue. Before going over the next fence along Fairfield Avenue, Officer Hageline looked on the street to see if he could see [REDACTED]. An unidentified Hispanic male pointed across the street, and Officer Hageline went over the next fence. He saw Officer David and alerted him that [REDACTED] had gone west. Officer Hageline crossed Fairfield Avenue and looked down gangways to see if he could see [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline found an open gate and ran down that gangway to the west alley of Fairfield Avenue. He went over another fence and met up with Officer David in that alley. Officer David waved him over to the gangway of [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline was first into that gangway and at a location before the back porch area, he looked down and saw a pool of blood. Officer Hageline told Officer David and responding officers that [REDACTED] was going to be hiding in that area.

Officer Hageline went to the back door and noticed the door was cracked open. He told [REDACTED] to come out with his hands up. There was no response, so he looked inside the doorway and saw a body lying on the floor or ground. He drew his weapon and asked [REDACTED] to show his hands, but [REDACTED] did not move much. Officer Hageline opened the door a little more and saw both of [REDACTED] hands and no weapon. Officer Hageline holstered his weapon, entered that rear area and handcuffed [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline noticed blood on the ground. He believed that Officer Soto provided medical attention to [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline asked responding officers to call for an ambulance.

Officer Hageline said he asked [REDACTED] where his gun was because he wanted to make sure he was not lying on it and that it was not accessible. [REDACTED] said he had thrown it. Officer Hageline looked around in the room but did not see anything in the clutter. While officers were cutting [REDACTED] pants off to place a tourniquet, Officer Hageline asked [REDACTED] again where he threw the gun. [REDACTED] waited, and then said he threw it on a roof. Officer Hageline alerted the officers outside about what [REDACTED] said, and Officer Hageline exited the room for the alley.

While Officer Hageline was in the alley being checked for injury, an officer told him he had seen the gun on a roof. Officer Hageline saw the gun on the roof at that time and also later during the walk-through. He believed the officer who located the weapon was named "Fosco." Officer Hageline asked where Officer David was because he was fearful that he had been shot. Officer Hageline went back to the shooting scene while looking for Officer David. Officer Hageline said he was not injured in the incident. Blood he had on his hands was from [REDACTED]. Officer Hageline went to Rush Hospital via ambulance mainly to be decontaminated because of exposure to [REDACTED] blood.

Regarding the allegation placed against him, for not activating his body-worn camera (BWC) in a timely manner, Officer Hageline said he activated it just after he exited the Explorer. When asked why he had not activated it earlier, Officer Hageline responded that he was driving his vehicle, looking at his partner and [REDACTED] looking at the vehicle that was parked behind the Explorer, putting the Explorer in park, getting the keys out and opening his door, all with gunshots being fired. He said activating his BWC was not the first thing on his mind. He thought he activated it when it was practical and safe for him to do that.

Detectives conducted electronically recorded interviews with four civilian witnesses:

██████████ said she was walking her dog at Cullerton Street and Washtenaw Avenue when she heard two gunshots and looked up ahead of her. She saw a young man in black pants running fast westbound on 21<sup>st</sup> Street on a sidewalk, and he looked back while extending his arm outward. She could not describe his race, and she did not see a gun in his hand. ██████████ grabbed her dog and proceeded on Cullerton Street. She then heard more gunshots. She said her grandson, Christian, called 911.

██████████ told detectives he and his friend Denys<sup>12</sup> were loading up ██████████ van with tools at the rear of his address, ██████████. He was inside and near the front of the van. He said he heard approximately three gunshots and then numerous shots, which seemed to be coming from 21<sup>st</sup> Street. About five seconds after the shots, ██████████ saw a black male wearing a red jacket run south on the east side of his alley. ██████████ said the black male was holding a large silver pistol at his side. An officer in civilian clothes and wearing a vest was running behind the black male. Another officer was 15 to 20 feet behind the first officer and was using his radio to report shots fired. All three persons ran south in the alley. ██████████ exited his van and looked in the alley. He did not see the black male subject at that point. He said the officers' bullet-proof vests had "police" written on the back.

██████████ provided an account consistent with ██████████. While inside the van, ██████████ heard up to four gunshots. He stuck his head out of the back of the van and saw a black male running in the alley from 21<sup>st</sup> Street south. The black male had a gun in his right hand. The gun's color was white and silver. The black male had dreadlocks, light-colored blue jeans and possibly a red top garment. ██████████ could not recall the male's face other than that he appeared out of breath. A white officer was running behind the black male. The white officer had his hand on his holster. A black officer, who was in uniform, was running behind the white officer and was giving directions on a radio that he was holding. The black officer did not have his gun in his hand. The officers wore bullet-proof vests with the word "police" on the backs of the vests.

██████████<sup>14</sup> ██████████, was interviewed by detectives in his third-floor apartment at ██████████. ██████████ said that at approximately 3:15 p.m., he was sitting in his living room with his headphones on watching a video. He heard one or two gunshots and immediately got up and went to a nearby window, which was not open. ██████████ looked out onto 21<sup>st</sup> Street and his attention went to the west, toward an alley. He saw a young black male who was running west on the sidewalk, looking back in the direction opposite of the one in which he was going. The black male was pointing his right hand back toward the east. The black male was wearing black pants and a red sweatshirt. ██████████ heard gunshots. ██████████ looked toward the east, where there is a stop sign at 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue. At that location, he saw two officers opening fire on the person they were pursuing. One officer was standing while the other officer was kneeling. One officer talked into his radio reporting shots

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<sup>10</sup> Att. #54

<sup>11</sup> Att. #57

<sup>12</sup> ██████████ who also was interviewed by detectives.

<sup>13</sup> Att. #55

<sup>14</sup> Att. #56



fired. ██████ did not see anything in the black male's hand. The black male ran south in the alley west of Washtenaw Avenue.

█████ said he could not see the officers' muzzle-flashes, but he heard 10 or 12 shots. He did not hear shots from the area where the black male was running.

**In a telephone interview with COPA,<sup>15</sup> ██████,** said he was on his garage roof at the time of the incident and heard possibly nine gunshots in rapid succession. One or two seconds later, he heard more shots, possibly up to seven. He did not see anyone fire a gun. He looked toward 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue and saw a tall person running on 21<sup>st</sup> Street heading toward California Avenue. In his interview, he first said the tall person was running after another person, but later in the interview, he said he did not see a person in front of the tall person. Acosta could not tell if the tall person was a police officer or a civilian. Acosta was not able to see if the tall person had a gun in his hand. Acosta did not hear gunshots after seeing the tall person run toward California Avenue. Officers arrived on the scene in approximately a minute. Detectives checked security cameras he had at his building, but he did not know what might have been recorded. He added that the officers said they did not get all the information they wanted.

**The detectives' Digital Evidence Recovery Report<sup>16</sup>** indicated no digital data was present in Acosta's camera system because the retention period had passed.

Attempts to interview ██████ who is in custody at Cook County Jail on no bond, were unsuccessful.

#### **b. Digital Evidence**

Third-party videos, officers' body-worn camera videos and a POD video depict parts of the incident.

**A video<sup>17</sup> from ██████,** whose view is toward the southeast, depicts the beginning of the incident. At approximately 3:16:49 p.m. (shown on the video timecode as 4:16:49 p.m.), a person wearing a red garment, now known to be ██████ walks west in the south alley of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. An unmarked SUV drives south on Washtenaw Avenue and stops. Passenger Officer David exits the SUV and walks toward ██████ who walks north on the west sidewalk of Washtenaw Avenue and then runs out of camera view holding his right side. Officer David runs after ██████ Driver Officer Hageline exits the SUV and runs north out of camera view.

**A second ██████ video,<sup>18</sup>** whose view is toward the northeast, depicts the unmarked SUV turning south onto Washtenaw Avenue from westbound 21<sup>st</sup> Street at approximately 3:16:47 p.m. Shortly thereafter, ██████ is recorded running north on the west sidewalk of Washtenaw Avenue. ██████ pulls out an apparent handgun with his right hand and

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<sup>15</sup> Atts. #44, #254

<sup>16</sup> Att. #286

<sup>17</sup> Att. #22; **the timecode in the ██████ videos is one hour ahead of real time.**

<sup>18</sup> Att. #23

appears to fire it in the direction of Officer David, who is running after him. Officer David runs northeast into the street and falls onto the street as he produces his weapon and fires in the direction of [REDACTED] who ran west on the south sidewalk of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer Hageline runs northwest and turns west onto the same south sidewalk. Officer David gets up and runs west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Responding officers enter the scene, and civilian vehicles drive on the street where fired evidence was later recovered. Civilians also walked where fired evidence was later recovered. At approximately 3:24:16 p.m., a person walking east on 21<sup>st</sup> Street bends down and appears to pick up something from the Washtenaw Avenue pavement.

A third [REDACTED] video<sup>19</sup> recorded activity on the north side of the business, where vehicles were parked in a lot behind a wrought-iron fence. At approximately 3:17:13 p.m., [REDACTED] in the red garment, runs west on the south sidewalk of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. At one point, his right arm is placed over his left shoulder as he runs. As [REDACTED] passes a gray car that is parked in the [REDACTED] lot, his arms are moving, and the front passenger window of the gray car gets broken. [REDACTED] runs south in the west alley of Washtenaw Avenue. Officers Hageline and David run west on the south sidewalk of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and then south into the same alley. Responding officers arrive. At approximately 3:20:40 p.m. and 3:23:52 p.m., persons who are believed to be civilians are observed apparently picking up objects off the sidewalk. At approximately 3:23:40 p.m., a person in a gray hooded garment appears to toss objects back onto the sidewalk area.

Officer David's body-worn camera video<sup>20</sup> depicts him exiting the Explorer at approximately 3:17:01 p.m. and activating his BWC at approximately 3:17:07 p.m. Officer David approaches [REDACTED] and the BWC activation appears to begin when [REDACTED] starts running north on Washtenaw Avenue. [REDACTED] apparently fires a handgun in Officer David's direction. Gunshots are audible. [REDACTED] then runs west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer David runs northeast across Washtenaw Avenue and falls or lies onto the street surface at 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Officer David fires in [REDACTED] direction from that position. Officer Hageline can be seen running after [REDACTED]. Officer David gets up and runs west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street and south in the west alley of Washtenaw Avenue while reporting the pursuit on his radio. Officer David runs west through gangways to Fairfield Avenue. A person is standing inside a fence in front of what apparently is [REDACTED]. Officer David says the person he is chasing is in the yard at [REDACTED] Avenue. Officer David runs west into the north gangway of [REDACTED], where he encounters a male who points toward the west. Officer David speaks Spanish to him and reloads his weapon. Officer David runs to the west alley of Fairfield Avenue and is joined by another officer, believed to be Officer Hageline. The two officers, who are joined by other officers, enter the rear area and check the rear entrance to the building.<sup>21</sup> After other officers enter that rear area, they find [REDACTED] is not depicted in that rear area. Officer David walks away, and he and some responding officers walk around in the vicinity of the alley and the scene of the shooting at 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue.

Officer Hageline's body-worn camera video<sup>22</sup> captures Officer David exiting the Explorer at approximately 3:17:02 p.m. Officer Hageline backs up the Explorer and then exits it

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<sup>19</sup> Att. #24

<sup>20</sup> Att. #17

<sup>21</sup> [REDACTED]

<sup>22</sup> Att. #18

at approximately 3:17:12 p.m. Officer Hageline runs toward 21<sup>st</sup> Street and appears to activate his BWC at approximately 3:17:16 p.m. Apparent multiple gunshots can be heard. Officer David is visible lying on the street. Officer Hageline runs west on the south sidewalk of 21<sup>st</sup> Street. He runs south in the west alley of Washtenaw Avenue and then west through gangways and yards to the alley west of Fairfield Avenue. Officer Hageline appears to be the first officer to reach the rear area of [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] is located just inside the rear door, on the floor. Apparent blood is on the floor. Officer Hageline repeatedly asks [REDACTED] where the gun is as he is placing him into handcuffs.<sup>23</sup> Officers search for [REDACTED] gun. One officer points to the reported location of a gun on the garage roof at [REDACTED].<sup>24</sup>

**The body-worn camera video from Officer Joel Soto**<sup>25</sup> depicts him exiting his CPD vehicle in the alley behind [REDACTED] at approximately 3:19:03 p.m. He enters the back yard at that address, goes to the rear door and sees [REDACTED] on the floor inside. Officers request an ambulance, and Officer Soto assists in providing first aid to [REDACTED] who identifies himself. A discussion occurs about where [REDACTED] threw “it,” an apparent reference to his gun, and [REDACTED] says what sounds like, “roof.”<sup>26</sup> After Officer Soto cuts [REDACTED] pants, another officer applies a tourniquet to [REDACTED] leg. [REDACTED] talks about “both” guns in his jacket.<sup>27</sup> Paramedics and other Chicago Fire Department personnel arrive and treat [REDACTED] before he is removed.

**Video from POD camera #5068W**,<sup>28</sup> located at [REDACTED], depicts paramedics or other Chicago Fire Department personnel and Ambulance 80, which is parked in front of [REDACTED]. At approximately 27:03 into the video, the CFD personnel move [REDACTED] on a gurney through the front yard of [REDACTED] to the ambulance. At approximately 35:02 into the video, CFD personnel carry a ladder into the front yard of the same California Avenue address and walk toward the alley.

**The Evidence Technician photographs**<sup>29</sup> depict the shooting scenes along Washtenaw Avenue and 21<sup>st</sup> Street; the handgun recovered from the garage roof at [REDACTED] the broken window of the gray car in the [REDACTED] parking lot; fired evidence; [REDACTED] after being treated for his injuries at Mount Sinai Hospital; Officer David; and Officer David’s weapon.

**Callers to 911**<sup>30</sup> reported hearing numerous gunshots. At approximately 3:17:56 p.m., an anonymous male called 911<sup>31</sup> and said he was at his house on a corner of 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue and heard five or six gunshots. He looked down his alley and saw a teen-aged African-American in a red hoodie running south through the alley, through a yard, with a gun in his hand. The male hopped a fence while holding the gun.

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<sup>23</sup> Att. #18, 4:40 into the BWC

<sup>24</sup> Att. #18, 7:42 into the BWC

<sup>25</sup> Att. #19

<sup>26</sup> Att. #19, 3:59 into the BWC

<sup>27</sup> Only one gun believed to be [REDACTED] was recovered.

<sup>28</sup> Att. #224

<sup>29</sup> Atts. #33, #69

<sup>30</sup> Atts. #25-32

<sup>31</sup> Att. #28

**Zone 10 transmissions**<sup>32</sup> from the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) indicate that at approximately 3:17:30 p.m., a male, shouting, reports shots fired at the police, that a male was running in an alley west of Fairfield Avenue and that shots were fired at and by the police. A call for assistance was made along with a description of the subject, a male black about 20 years old wearing a red hoodie, who the dispatcher says was armed. The subject was in custody as of 3:20 p.m. At least one officer requests an ambulance. Beat 1064 asks the dispatcher for a firetruck because of a roof location on the scene. At approximately 8:36 into the audio, Beat 1062- or 1063-David says the weapon was recovered at [REDACTED] (Avenue) on top of the garage. At approximately 3:53 p.m., Beat 1064 says he will go with Ambulance 34 with two officers to Rush Hospital.

### c. Physical Evidence

**A Crime Scene Processing Report**<sup>33</sup> reflects that evidence technicians recovered 12 casings marked WIN 9mm Luger +P and 5 casings marked Underwood 9mm +P+ on the scene. A live cartridge marked WIN 9mm Luger +P was recovered in a gangway at [REDACTED]. The handgun recovered from the garage roof at [REDACTED] was identified as a Smith and Wesson 9mm semi-automatic pistol. That pistol had suspect blood on it. A fired casing marked Underwood 9mm Luger +P+ was recovered from the firing chamber of the Smith and Wesson handgun. The weapon was in slide-lock because of an apparent malfunction. Live cartridges were in the weapon's magazine. Four of the Underwood 9mm +P+ casings were recovered at approximately 2701-2703 W. 21<sup>st</sup> Street.<sup>34</sup> A fifth was recovered at [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. Swabs of suspect blood were taken at different locations on the scene.

**Another Crime Scene Processing Report**<sup>35</sup> indicates detectives, pursuant to a search warrant, obtained a biological sample/buccal swab from [REDACTED] at Mount Sinai Hospital on March 2, 2020.

**COPA observed the processing of Officer David's weapon.**<sup>36</sup> Officer David had told CPD supervisors that, during the incident, he reloaded his weapon, but fired using only the first magazine. Both magazines were processed.

**A report from the Illinois State Police (ISP) Division of Forensic Services**<sup>37</sup> reflects that the twelve WIN 9mm Luger +P casings recovered had been fired from Officer David's Glock pistol.

**Another ISP report**<sup>38</sup> indicates the total of six Underwood 9mm Luger +P+ casings recovered by evidence technicians had been fired from the Smith and Wesson handgun recovered from the garage roof.

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<sup>32</sup> Att. #42

<sup>33</sup> Att. #69

<sup>34</sup> Just west of Washtenaw Avenue.

<sup>35</sup> Att. #12

<sup>36</sup> Att. #5

<sup>37</sup> Att. #197

<sup>38</sup> Att. #200

**Another ISP report**<sup>39</sup> notes no suitable latent prints were found on the Smith and Wesson handgun recovered from the garage roof. In addition, no suitable latent prints were found on the handgun's magazine, three live cartridges and one discharged cartridge case that were recovered with the handgun.

**Medical records for** [REDACTED] from Mount Sinai Hospital indicate he remained ambulatory after he was shot. He had wounds in the right shoulder and left thigh. A tourniquet had been applied to his left thigh in the field. He underwent surgery.

**Officer David's Breath Analysis Concentration**<sup>41</sup> (alcohol) was .000 at 8:30 p.m. on March 1, 2020. The urine test for drugs was negative.

#### **d. Documentary Evidence**

**Officer David's Tactical Response Report**<sup>42</sup> notes that he was in civilian dress and sustained a minor contusion or laceration during the incident. Describing Type of Activity, Officer David marked Investigatory Stop, Man with a Gun and Pursuing/Arresting Subject. [REDACTED] did not follow verbal direction, posed an imminent threat of battery with a weapon, a semi-automatic pistol, used force likely to cause death or great bodily harm and fled. Officer David's force mitigation efforts included his presence, verbal direction and control techniques, creating a zone of safety and moving to avoid attack, tactical positioning and the presence of his partner. Officer David reported firing 13 times at [REDACTED] who fired first. Officer David reloaded during the incident.

**[REDACTED] Arrest Report**<sup>43</sup> lists the charges against him as two counts of attempted murder in the first degree, one for each officer involved in the foot chase. The report indicates [REDACTED] had no documented gang affiliation. While at Mount Sinai Hospital, [REDACTED] refused to see an attorney who came there on March 2, 2020.<sup>44</sup>

**The canvass**<sup>45</sup> produced no eyewitness.

**The Ambulance Report for** [REDACTED]<sup>46</sup> who initially was treated under the name [REDACTED] indicates that after [REDACTED] was found at the rear of [REDACTED] officers applied two tourniquets on his left leg because of a gunshot wound by the left hamstring that had an arterial bleed. [REDACTED] was semi-conscious, pale and sweaty, but was able to answer questions. After he was moved to the ambulance, paramedics found a second gunshot wound in the right shoulder. Neither the leg injury nor the shoulder injury had exit wounds. Paramedics from

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<sup>39</sup> Att. #199

<sup>40</sup> Att. #195

<sup>41</sup> Att. #223

<sup>42</sup> Att. #265

<sup>43</sup> Att. #3

<sup>44</sup> Att #291 (Officer Betz, #19731, Body-worn camera video)

<sup>45</sup> Att. #151

<sup>46</sup> Att. #284 Ambulance 80

Ambulance 34 assisted with [REDACTED] care and movement. [REDACTED] was transported to Mount Sinai Hospital trauma center.

**The Ambulance Report for Officer David**<sup>47</sup> reflects that he had right knee pain. He had an abrasion there with minor bleeding. **The Ambulance Report for Officer Hageline**<sup>48</sup> indicates his complaint was injuries to his hands. He had blood on both hands and an abrasion to his left hand. Both officers were transported to Rush Medical Center and were treated and released.

**A Case Supplementary Report**<sup>49</sup> from the Detective Bureau Investigative Response Team includes observations that at least two traffic signs and various vehicles near 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Washtenaw Avenue had been damaged by apparent bullet strikes. The gangway where the live cartridge was recovered was at [REDACTED]. Apparent blood was on the Smith and Wesson handgun<sup>50</sup> recovered from the garage roof at that location. A blood trail led from the alley of Fairfield Avenue to the rear porch where [REDACTED] was located.

The Case Supplementary Report also contains detectives' summaries of their recorded interviews of **civilian witnesses** [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which are consistent with the summaries of the same interviews included under **Interviews** in this report.

The Case Supplementary Report contains summaries of interviews of five responding officers. **Officer Anthony Fosco** said he and his partners went to the scene in response to a call for assistance near 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Fairfield Avenue. After Officer Fosco arrived there, he saw Officer David in the alley pointing west toward California Avenue. Officer Fosco parked his vehicle at [REDACTED] to try to block the subject's path. Officer Fosco ran into the front yard there and saw Officer David was in the gangway. Officer David said the subject was in the rear of the building, so Officer Fosco secured the front of the building until he heard the subject was in custody. Officer Fosco then went to the rear of the building and saw an officer rendering aid to the subject. Officer Fosco went into the alley to assist in looking for the subject's weapon. Officer Fosco noticed a blood trail leading to the garage at [REDACTED]. He put a garbage can near the garage and climbed onto the roof, where he observed a silver handgun on the northwest corner of the roof. He secured the area and told other officers what he had found.

**Officer Vincent Ryan** told a detective he and his partner, Officer Joel Soto, monitored the call of shots fired at the police, and they went to 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Fairfield Avenue. They learned from other officers the subject was running west. Officer Ryan said it was believed the subject was in a building at [REDACTED]. Officer Ryan heard Officer Hageline giving verbal directions to the subject. Officer Ryan went to the rear of the building and saw the subject lying on the ground of the basement porch area. He was taken into custody.

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<sup>47</sup> Att. #270

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Att. #262

<sup>50</sup> That handgun had been reported stolen. A report from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Att. #276, indicates that the gun had been purchased by [REDACTED] of Chicago on February 13, 2019, from a [REDACTED], sporting goods company.

**Officer Joel Soto** told a detective he and Officer Ryan met up with Officers David and Hageline in the alley between Fairfield and California Avenues. The subject was last seen running west from Fairfield Avenue. Officer Soto saw a blood trail in the gangway of [REDACTED]. Officer Soto also saw blood on the windowsill of the rear door. A perimeter was established. An officer opened the rear door and found the subject on the ground. Officer Soto saw that the subject had gunshot wounds, and he provided medical attention, including placing a tourniquet on the subject's leg until paramedics arrived. Other information was consistent with what was audible on Officer Soto's BWC video, which was already summarized in this report.

**Officer Christopher Valdez** told a detective he and his partner assisted in the search for the subject. Officer Valdez heard that the subject threw the gun onto a garage roof. Officer Valdez went to the rear of [REDACTED] and climbed onto the garage roof. He observed a handgun on the roof of a garage across the alley. He notified the Zone and made sure the area was secure.

**Officer Brian Collins** told a detective that after he was on the scene, he heard yelling from the gangway of [REDACTED]. He went to the rear porch area of that location and saw Officers Hageline and Soto had the subject handcuffed and on the ground. Officers Collins and Soto put on gloves and began first aid. Officer Collins applied two tourniquets to try to stop blood flow to the subject's left leg. Paramedics arrived and took over treatment.

The Case Supplementary Report includes **an account from Detective William Fiedler**, who said he spoke with a white female who refused to provide personal information. She told Det. Fiedler she was at home with her husband when she heard gunshots. Her husband went out to see what happened. She later went outside to check on her husband because she does not like or trust the police. She observed a male picking up shell casings by a garage, and she also observed her husband pick up a casing. She told him to put it down, and they left the area. The female's account corroborated [REDACTED] video that showed persons tampering with evidence.

The Case Supplementary Report indicates Det. James Braun and Det. Timothy Murphy went to Mount Sinai Hospital on March 2, 2020, to attempt to interview [REDACTED]. A nurse assistant said she had been posted in [REDACTED] room because he was considered suicidal. [REDACTED] was on morphine, but was conscious and alert. The detectives advised [REDACTED] of his constitutional rights, and he declined to be audio- and video-recorded. [REDACTED] said he was on his way to buy some weed. [REDACTED] then paused and stated he did not want to ever talk to Det. Braun again. The interview was concluded. The State's Attorney's Office approved two counts of attempted first-degree murder.

**Training Division records**<sup>51</sup> reflect that Officer David had qualified with his Glock pistol on April 19, 2019.

## VI. LEGAL STANDARD

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

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<sup>51</sup> Atts. #253, 256

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 the conduct reviewed complied with Department policy. *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). 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. 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.

## VII. ANALYSIS

### Applicable Rules of Conduct and Law

The applicable Chicago Police Department order is General Order 03-02, III,<sup>52</sup> which states, in part, as follows:

#### “Use of Force – When Authorized

- A. Definition of force. Force is defined as any physical contact by a Department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a subject’s compliance.
- B. Use of Force: Objectively Reasonable, Necessary and Proportional. Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, in order to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, control a subject, or prevent escape.
  1. Objectively reasonable. The main issue in evaluating every use of force is whether the amount of force used by the member was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the circumstances faced by the member on the scene. Reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application. Factors to be considered by the member include but are not limited to:
    - a. Whether the subject is posing an imminent threat to the member or others.
    - b. The risk of harm, level of threat or resistance presented by the subject.
    - c. The subject’s proximity or access to weapons.

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<sup>52</sup> Att. #271



2. Necessary. Department members will use only the amount of force required under the circumstances to serve a lawful purpose.
3. Proportional. Department members will use only the force that is proportional to the threat, actions and level of resistance offered by a subject. This may include using greater force or a different type of force than that used by the subject. The greater the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be necessary to overcome it. When or if the subject offers less resistance, however, the member will decrease the amount or type of force accordingly.
4. De-escalation. Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the 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. Example of de-escalation techniques include but are not limited to:
  - a. Providing a warning and exercising persuasion and advice prior to the use of force.
  - b. Determining whether the member may be able to stabilize the situation through the use of time, distance, or positioning to isolate and contain a subject.
  - c. Requesting additional personnel to respond or make use of specialized units or equipment including crisis-intervention-team trained officers, as necessary and appropriate.”

The same General Order continues under Letter C:

“Use of Deadly Force: Necessary to Prevent Death or Great Bodily Harm. The following additional policies apply to the use of deadly force:

1. Definition of Deadly Force. Deadly force is force by any means that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm. It includes but is not limited to:
  - a. Firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested. ...
2. Definition of Imminent Threat. A threat is imminent when it is objectively reasonable to believe that:
  - a. The subject’s actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and
  - b. The subject has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and
  - c. The subject has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.
3. Last Resort. The use of deadly force is 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. Consistent with this requirement, a sworn Department member may use deadly force only when such force is necessary to prevent:
  - a. Death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person.
  - b. 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. ...”

In addition, the use of deadly force is codified under section 7-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012 (720 ILCS 5/7-5 (West 2016)). The pertinent part of that statute states that:

[a] peace officer ... need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to

defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, he is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person.... “  
720 ILCS 5/7-5 (West 2016).

Finally, an officer’s use of deadly force is a seizure within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, which, therefore must be reasonable. *Muhammed v. City of Chicago*, 316 F.3d 680, 683 (7th Cir. 2002).

The ‘reasonableness’ inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one: the question is whether the officer’s actions are ‘objectively reasonable’ in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 397 (1989); *see also Estate of Phillips v. City of Milwaukee*, 123 F.3d 586, 592 (7th Cir. 2003).

The reasonableness calculation must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. *Graham*, at 396–97.

Consequently: ‘when an officer believes that a suspect's actions [place] him, his partner, or those in the immediate vicinity in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, the officer can reasonably exercise the use of deadly force.’ *Muhammed*, 316 F.3d at 683 (quoting *Sherrod v. Berry*, 856 F.2d 802, 805 (7th Cir. 1988) (en banc) and omitting emphasis).

**Regarding this case**, ██████████ was walking through an alley within a gang conflict area. Officer David observed a bulge at ██████████ waist, which made him suspect that ██████████ was carrying a gun, a possibly illegal act. Officer David said he identified himself as an officer and attempted to stop ██████████ to conduct a field interview. In response, ██████████ ran away and immediately began firing his pistol in Officer David’s and possibly Officer Hageline’s direction. Physical evidence, consisting of fired casings from the recovered pistol, indicate ██████████ continued to fire as he ran west on 21<sup>st</sup> Street. Witnesses ██████████ and ██████████ saw a male fitting ██████████ description, armed with a handgun, being chased by officers.

Officer David’s firing at and wounding ██████████ was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the circumstances. As video evidence depicts, ██████████ initiated the gunfight on Washtenaw Avenue. Officer David necessarily responded in a proportional manner by firing back at ██████████

By firing his weapon, ██████████ posed an imminent threat to Officer David, Officer Hageline and persons in the immediate area of the incident, which included residential blocks. ██████████ level of threat was deadly in that he fired a pistol several times. When Officer David fired, ██████████ was still armed with a handgun and continued running with the handgun. Officer David did not have an opportunity to attempt to de-escalate the situation or even find cover, as the video evidence indicates.

After ██████████ was found at the rear of ██████████ he acknowledged he had been armed with a gun. He said the gun was on a roof. Officers located a pistol on a garage roof that was along the route followed by ██████████ when he fled. Illinois State Police forensic reports reflect

that the pistol recovered from the garage roof was the weapon that had fired the recovered casings. Body-worn camera video reflects that officers provided ██████ with first aid, including tourniquets on his leg to help control bleeding. The officers also requested an ambulance. Officer David's use of deadly force was objectively reasonable, necessary and proportional, considering that ██████ constituted an imminent threat, which is a requirement to allow the use of deadly force.

Regarding the allegations against Officers David and Hageline, they both did not activate their body-worn cameras at the very beginning of the incident, while each was in the squad car. However, the incident unfolded quickly after Officer David exited the police vehicle, and both officers were involved in coping with a dangerous situation, which could explain their activating their cameras later than required. The allegations against Officers David and Hageline are Sustained.

## VIII. RECOMMENDED DISCIPLINE FOR SUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS<sup>53</sup>

### a. Officer Andrew David, #16316

#### i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History

Officer David has received a total of 229 awards, including 4 department commendations, 208 honorable mentions, 1 special commendation, and 2 top gun arrest awards. He did not have any sustained violations against him in the last five years.

#### ii. Recommended Penalty, by Allegation

COPA has found that Officer David has violated rules 2, 3, and 6 by failing to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. COPA recommends that Officer David be given a **3-day suspension for this violation.**

### b. Officer Emil Hageline, #3213

#### i. Complimentary and Disciplinary History

Officer Hageline has received a total of 195 awards, including 7 department commendations, 175 honorable mentions, 2 special commendations, and 2 top gun arrest awards. He did not have any sustained violations against him in the last five years.

#### ii. Recommended Penalty, by Allegation

COPA has found that Officer Hageline has violated rules 2, 3, and 6 by failing to activate his body-worn camera in a timely manner. COPA recommends that Officer Hageline be given a **3-day suspension for this violation.**

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<sup>53</sup> The Complimentary and Disciplinary records for Officers David and Hageline were reviewed and included as Attachments in CMS.

**IX. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis set forth above, COPA makes the following findings:

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer Andrew David	1. That on March 1, 2020, at approximately 3:17 p.m., in the vicinity of [REDACTED], you failed to activate your body-worn camera in a timely manner in violation of Department Special Order S03-14, III, A.	Sustained
Officer Emil Hageline	1. That on March 1, 2020, at approximately 3:17 p.m., in the vicinity of [REDACTED], you failed to activate your body-worn camera in a timely manner in violation of Department Special Order S03-14, III, A.	Sustained

Approved:

[REDACTED]

Angela Hearts-Glass  
Deputy Chief Administrator-Chief Investigator

1-26-2024

Date

[REDACTED]

1-26-2024

Andrea Kersten  
Chief Administrator

Date