

TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL REPORT

TO: CHIEF OF POLICE
VIA: Bureau Commander

NAME OF PERSON ABOUT
WHOM REPORT IS WRITTEN

VIA:

Officer Samuel Routledge	PR#: 103077
Officer Ryan Starbuck	101975
Officer Jonathan Jackson	100741
Sergeant Robert Mitchell	48374
Officer Andrew Fedor	100556
Officer Jerin Stoor	102313

Div/Sq: ODE / 9 Hours: 2100 - 0700 D.O.: T,W,R

EXECUTIVE REVIEW

DIVISION COMMANDER	CHIEF OF POLICE <i>[Signature]</i>	BUREAU COMMANDER
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6/23/2020

Reference: OPS #20-0170

Details:

The details of this investigation are adequately summarized in the personnel report authored by Lt. Wakefield and Lt. Petersen and there is no need to repeat them here.

Findings:

After a fair, thorough, and comprehensive investigation into the response and actions of the five officers and one sergeant under case #2004 21 0014 during which an individual in the custody of three of the officers died. The investigating lieutenants determined that multiple allegations of misconduct were sustained against three of the officer, all of which resulted in the finding of Severe Misconduct – Red, on the TPD Discipline Guide. Two officers and one sergeant were found to have not violated policy and the allegations were unfounded.

Recommendation:

The investigation revealed a series of actions by each of the three focus officers that showed complete disregard for the training provided to each, disregard for established policy, but most importantly an apparent indifference or inability to recognize an individual in medical distress and take the appropriate action to mitigate the distress.

Based on the details of the investigation as outlined by the investigating lieutenants I concur with the findings and recommend the following sanctions:

- Officer Samuel Routledge Termination
- Officer Ryan Starbuck Termination
- Officer Jonathan Jackson Termination

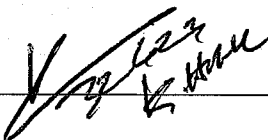
INSTRUCTIONS:

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NARRATIVE (Continued)

With the same information garnered during the investigation I also concur with the following findings for the sergeant and two additional officers:

- Sergeant Robert Mitchell Unfounded
- Officer Andrew Fedor Unfounded
- Officer Jerin Stoor Unfounded



Assistant Chief Kevin Hall June 23, 2020

TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL REPORT

TO: CHIEF OF POLICE
VIA: Bureau Commander

NAME OF PERSON ABOUT
WHOM REPORT IS WRITTEN

VIA: Assistant Chief Hall
Assistant Chief Kazmierczak

Officer Routledge	PR#: 103077
Officer Starbuck	101975
LPO Jackson	100741
Sergeant Mitchell	48374
Officer Fedor	100556
Officer Stoor	102313

Div/Sq: ODE/Sqd 9 Hours: 2100-0700 D.O.: TWT

EXECUTIVE REVIEW

DIVISION COMMANDER	 CHIEF OF POLICE	 BUREAU COMMANDER
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Reference: OPS 20-0170

Details:

Synopsis

On April 21, 2020 at approximately 0114 hours, officers from Operations Division East were dispatched to [REDACTED] in reference to an unknown trouble call. While responding, officers were provided with updated information regarding the incident. Public Safety Communications Dispatch informed the responding officers the complainant was calling about her grandson, Carlos Ingram-Lopez. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was reportedly drunk and nude, yelling could be heard in the background. Additionally, officers were informed Mr. Ingram-Lopez had an outstanding "stop and arrest" from a previous domestic violence incident (2004190047). Lead Police Officer (LPO) Jackson, Officer Routledge, and Officer Starbuck arrived on-scene at approximately 0120 hours. Mr. Ingram-Lopez fled back inside the garage and the personnel gave chase. Within approximately 10-15 seconds they contacted Mr. Ingram-Lopez within the garage, where he had positioned himself between the back of a car and a garage door. When Mr. Ingram-Lopez was contacted by police he was in fact nude. He immediately complied with officer's commands to "get on the ground" and laid prone onto his stomach.

Officers Jackson, Routledge, and Starbuck briefly struggled to place Mr. Ingram-Lopez in handcuffs. During the handcuffing process, which lasted approximately one-minute, only control hold techniques were used by officers. The personnel struggled to efficiently detain Mr. Ingram-Lopez due to limited space inside the garage, Mr. Ingram-Lopez's large stature and his excited mental state. To overcome the challenge of Mr. Ingram-Lopez's stature, two sets of handcuffs were used behind his back. Additionally, Mr. Ingram-Lopez can be heard screaming and yelling, making statements like "I'm sorry." Mr. Ingram-Lopez never made verbal threats to the officers but continued to move his body while being detained by the personnel.

During this time, LPO Jackson used his knees and hand(s) on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's upper back to hold Mr. Ingram-Lopez's torso to the garage floor. Also during this time, Officer Routledge used his bodyweight and

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NARRATIVE (Continued)

hands to control Mr. Ingram-Lopez's legs. Additionally, Mr. Ingram-Lopez repeatedly asked for water and at one point advised "oh shit, I can't breathe." Officer Starbuck disengaged from Mr. Ingram-Lopez to speak with the complainant and try to open the garage door allowing officers more room. The garage door was opened after a short period of time, and Mr. Ingram-Lopez reacted as if he was startled and yelled about a snake. No snake was observed by the officers and it appeared that Mr. Ingram-Lopez was hallucinating.

While still holding Mr. Ingram-Lopez to the ground as he laid on his stomach, the officers requested and received an emergency blanket (yellow waterproof shell with absorbent liner). LPO Jackson ultimately used two emergency blankets to cover Mr. Ingram-Lopez's torso and head. In addition to the emergency blankets, a spit sock was placed on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's head by Officer Starbuck after Mr. Ingram-Lopez began making sounds as though he was clearing his throat/airway.

Approximately thirteen minutes into the incident, Sergeant Mitchell arrived on-scene. Sergeant Mitchell observed LPO Jackson and Officer Starbuck with a knee on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's back. Additionally, he noted Officer Routledge holding Mr. Ingram-Lopez's legs. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was not moving or making any sounds at this time. A short time later, officers moved Mr. Ingram-Lopez into the "recovery position" (on his side per training protocols). Mr. Ingram-Lopez had been in a prone position, handcuffed behind the back with officers intermittently applying pressure to his torso and legs for approximately twelve minutes. Approximately 1:57 seconds passed from Mr. Ingram-Lopez's last audible sound to the time personnel began the process to place him in the trained recovery position.

As officers were repositioning Mr. Ingram-Lopez, they observed he was unresponsive and medical assistance was requested by Tucson Fire Department (TFD). Numerous medical interventions were applied including the opioid reversal drug Naloxone (Narcan) along with continuous CPR until TFD's arrival at which time they took over medical care. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was declared deceased at 0206 hours.

Allegations and Findings

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **SUSTAINED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **SUSTAINED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **SUSTAINED**

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **SUSTAINED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **SUSTAINED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **SUSTAINED**

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **SUSTAINED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **SUSTAINED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **SUSTAINED**

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Sergeant Robert Mitchell #48374

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **UNFOUNDED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **UNFOUNDED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **UNFOUNDED**
- 213: Failure to Supervise: **UNFOUNDED**

Officer Andrew Fedor #100556

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **UNFOUNDED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **UNFOUNDED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **UNFOUNDED**

LPO Jerin Stoor #102313

- 212: Failure to Take Appropriate Action: **UNFOUNDED**
- 207: Use of Force (Other): **UNFOUNDED**
- 405: Actions on Duty: **UNFOUNDED**

Methodology

This administrative review included all aspects of the criminal investigation which are embedded within the administrative case file. The Office of Professional Standards' administrative investigation also includes the following components:

1. Pima County OME Autopsy Report
2. Pima County OME Toxicology Report
3. Notices of Internal Administrative Investigation
4. Title 38-1116 Notices
5. Notice of Confidentiality
6. Emails
7. OPS Summary
8. Training Summary
9. Carlos Ingram-Lopez Driver's license Info
10. Event Chronology 1
11. Event Chronology 2
12. Event Unit History
13. Evidence Report
14. ILEADS Returns
15. Stop and Arrest (Ingram-Lopez)
16. 911 Calls
17. Radio Traffic
18. Conversation with Lupita (audio)
19. Conversation with Lupita 2 (audio)
20. Return Message Lupita (audio)
21. Return Message to Lupita (audio)
22. Crime Scene Photographs (475)

NARRATIVE (Continued)

23. Police Reports
24. Witness interviews Audio
25. Focus Interviews Admin
26. Interview Transcripts
27. Criminal Witness Employee Interviews
28. TFD Report
29. Body Worn Camera Video
30. Training Documents
31. Sergeant Sullivan Working Notes
32. Resignation Personnel Reports
33. Sergeant Sullivan OPS File

Witness/focus/Suspect Interviews

Sergeant R. Mitchell #48374 Administrative Focus Interview
Officer A. Fedor #100556 Administrative Focus Interview
LPO J. Jackson #100741 Administrative Focus Interview
Officer J. Stoor #102313 Administrative Focus Interview
Officer R. Starbuck #101975 Administrative Focus Interview
Officer S. Routledge #103077 Administrative Focus Interview
Officer J. Kneup # Administrative Witness Interview
Captain Schierling TFD Criminal Witness Interview
Iris Lidarraga Criminal Witness Interview
Lupe Ingram-Lopez Criminal Witness Interview
Magdalena Ingram-Lopez Criminal Witness Interview
Elizabeth Cocoba Criminal Interview
Sergeant R. Mitchell #48374 Criminal Witness Interview
Officer A. Fedor #100556 Criminal Witness Interview

Relevant Training History

During the administrative investigation into this incident, it was noted that the three primary responding officers (Jackson, Routledge, and Starbuck) did not place Mr. Ingram-Lopez into the recovery position for over twelve minutes. For over twenty years, police officers certified in the State of Arizona have been trained on this technique when addressing individuals that may be experiencing excited delirium (excited delirium is broadly defined as a state of agitation, excitability, paranoia, aggression, and apparent immunity to pain, often associated with stimulant use and certain psychiatric disorders). The recovery position along with other preventative steps can reduce the likelihood of serious injury or death. To determine if these officers were adequately trained on excited delirium, an exhaustive review of training and attendance records was conducted. Listed below are several trainings attended by the officers and the dates of their attendance.

Mental Health First Aid-Post Basic-

Substance abuse is covered as a mental health issue. Mental health first aid is taught so officers treat mental health issues as a medical problem. Slide 83 in the training material discusses the need to assess for the risk characteristic of excited delirium, suicide or harm. Specifically, the slide indicates the following warning factors and states to seek immediate medical assistance if present:

NARRATIVE (Continued)

- Naked or disrobing;
- Excessively sweating or elevated body temperature;
- Highly agitated;
- Yelling and screaming;
- Paranoid of others;
- Sudden tranquility; and/or
- Assaultive.

Slide 97 states mental health first aid is the help offered to a person developing a mental health problem or experiencing a mental health crisis. The first aid is given until appropriate treatment and support are received or until the crisis resolves.

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741

Class 15-2 was provided the training on September 7, 2015 and September 8, 2015. LPO Jackson attended an additional training on March 17, 2017.

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975

Class 17-2 was provided the training on August 22, 2017 and August 23, 2017.

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077

Class 18-4 was provided the training on November 6, 2018.

Managing in Custody Death-

The course explains in custody death /death proximal to restraint as it pertains to first responders. Symptoms listed for excited delirium are:

- Hyperthermia;
- Metabolic acidosis;
- Delirium with agitation (acute onset); and/or
- Psychosis;
- respiratory distress (often during or after a struggle) and distress is provided with an example of a subject stating, "I can't breathe."

Psychological behavior cues listed in the slide show include:

- Extreme agitation;
- disorientation; and/or
- hallucinations.

Communication cues listed in the slide show include:

- Screaming for no apparent reason.
- Grunting or guttural sounds.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Physical cues listed in the slide show include:

- Bizarre behavior;
- stripping; and/or
- resisting, saying, "I can't breathe."

Best practices listed include:

- Obtaining medical intervention as quickly as possible and specifically requesting advanced medical support.
- Quickly restrain the person and do not permit the person remain in the prone position.
- Place the subject on their side or in a seated upright position.
- Avoid laying the subject in a prone position this includes during transport.
- Time is not on your side; this is a medical emergency.

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (AZPOST) 8.5.5 2-hour course

Class provided in the Basic Academy

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741

Class 15-2

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975

Class 17-2

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077

Class 18-4

In Custody Drug Ingestion-

Advanced Officer Training (AOT) Roadshow training. This class explains the recovery position and provides a visual example for somebody we believe ingested drugs and is unconscious.

Routledge April 11, 2019

Starbuck April 12, 2019

Jackson April 8, 2019

First Aid-Legal Issues-

Section IV of the lesson plan covers the officer's duty to act and paragraph states, "Legal opinion is that a reasonable person would expect a police officer to render what medical aid they are capable of while on duty." Case law under Battista vs. Olson officers did not summon aid for intoxicated subject with respiratory problems. Canton vs. Ohio states if certain activity is occurring on duty agencies must provide training to officers to handle it.

AZ POST 8.1 1-hour course

Class provided in the Basic Academy

NARRATIVE (Continued)

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741
Class 15-2

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975
Class 17-2

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077
Class 18-4

First Aid-Respiratory/Cardiac Emergencies-

Section III covers care for those in respiratory distress with the first step to being to activate emergency medical services.

AZ POST 8.1 1-hour course

Class provided in the Basic Academy

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741
Class 15-2

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975
Class 17-2

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077
Class 18-4

Spit Sock Training-

Listed specifically under "Concerns" is large amounts of vomit can cause breathing issues if the suspect is face down.

LPO Jonathan Jackson #100741
Class 15-2 Class provided September 28, 2015.

Officer Ryan Starbuck #101975
Class 17-2 Class provided August 21, 2017.

Officer Samuel Routledge #103077
During class 18-4 extended basic class February 18, 2019.

Taser Certification-

Taser training and recertification covers the dangers of using a Taser on subjects suffering from excited delirium. Specifically, the slide states "Law enforcement personnel are called upon to deal with individuals in crisis that are often medically compromised and may susceptible to arrest related death. The subject may already be at risk of death or serious injury as a result of pre-existing conditions, individual susceptibilities, or other factors. Follow your agency's guidance and policies when dealing with medically compromised persons."

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Jackson #100741 was certified on September 1, 2015 and last recertification was on December 4, 2019. Starbuck #101975 was certified on September 5, 2017 and last recertification was on October 31, 2019. Routledge #103077 was certified on January 8, 2019 and is too new to have a recertification.

LPO Jackson

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative documents and video in this case. LPO Jackson resigned before a follow-up administrative interview could be conducted. In the criminal investigation LPO Jackson invoked his lawful right to not provide a statement.

LPO Jackson timeline:

Dispatched at 0116 hours

Enroute at 0120 hours

Arrived at 0120 hours, first unit on scene

LPO Jackson held the Lead Police Officer position for Squad 9 within Operations Division East, and he was the first unit to arrive to the call location. He should have taken the role of Incident Commander at this point and directed actions at the scene. At 0124 hours Ingram-Lopez detained in handcuffs and held face down in the garage. This continued for over 12 minutes. During this time Mr. Ingram-Lopez had a spit sock placed on him and was wrapped in blankets to include covering his head. At 0138 hours Narcan was administered when it was discovered Mr. Ingram-Lopez was unresponsive and at 0139 chest compressions were started.

During the administrative interview LPO Jackson stated Mr. Ingram-Lopez appeared to be under distress, and "most obvious and telling thing was that he was, he didn't have any clothes on, he was naked" and they gave him commands to get on the ground. LPO Jackson stated his thought process was to get this subject detained as quickly as possible and get him to jail.

LPO Jackson said they gave Mr. Ingram-Lopez commands to get on the ground, and Mr. Ingram-Lopez eventually complied. LPO Jackson stated they were in a confined space and he himself was large and Officer Routledge was "extremely large" so he decided to use his knee on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's back to hold and stabilize him. He described Mr. Ingram-Lopez tensing up and resisting and said he had to use two pair of handcuffs to detain him. LPO Jackson stated Mr. Ingram-Lopez was flailing in a manner to strike them so he continued to hold him down. LPO Jackson continued to hold Mr. Ingram-Lopez throughout the duration of this incident.

LPO Jackson was asked if anyone was in charge at the scene and he stated, "no sir." LPO Jackson was asked if they came up with a plan before making contact and he stated, "not explicitly" and he explained roles were not assigned, but presupposed. The issues of incident command and de-escalation were not pursued in the interview.

LPO Jackson described using a spit sock to prevent COVID spread and spitting, and he continued to hold the subject down due to a threat of strikes. LPO Jackson stated the recovery position was not considered because Mr. Ingram-Lopez was still a danger to the officers. LPO Jackson stated he did not recall Mr. Ingram-Lopez asking for water and stated his attempt to deescalate was to tell him "tranquillo." LPO Jackson also stated he asked for a blanket for human dignity and hygiene issues.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

LPO Jackson has received the training listed above. The initial call description of a male with no clothes who was acting aggressively should have been recognized as a possible excited delirium case. Officers are trained extensively on the signs/symptoms of excited delirium due the high probability of death. These cases usually require force to detain the subject, and a struggle increases the subject's heart rate, which in turn increases the chance for death. Officers are taught to move a subject with these signs and symptoms into the recovery position as soon as possible and get medical care started immediately.

LPO Jackson was the dispatched leader on the call and should have assumed incident command. When officers arrived, he focused on getting the subject detained and booked into the jail instead of focusing on a plan to deal with the situation. Less lethal tools were not discussed, he did not create a contact and cover plan, assign who would talk to Mr. Ingram-Lopez, how they would make contact, removing the victim from the scenario, or if they even needed to go in immediately. There was a complete lack of incident command.

LPO Jackson failed to recognize this call should have transitioned to a focus on medical care once the victim was safe and Mr. Ingram-Lopez was in handcuffs. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was naked, sweating, speaking gibberish, hallucinating, and showing all the signs of excited delirium. This was never discussed on scene or considered.

At the time contact was made the officers did not have a plan, all attempted to shout commands at Mr. Ingram-Lopez, and trained techniques were not followed to detain Mr. Ingram-Lopez. LPO Jackson attempted to restrain Mr. Ingram-Lopez with handcuffs in one hand. Officers are taught to gain physical control of a subject, then handcuff. LPO Jackson was unable to use one hand in the controlling aspect of the contact because he was holding handcuffs. Based on the body worn camera video LPO Jackson does not use proper handcuffing technique to make the detention, and this could possibly be part of the reason they felt Mr. Ingram-Lopez was not under control.

Once Mr. Ingram-Lopez was detained in handcuffs they kept him facedown. This technique is against all training provided. They also failed to request medical assistance. The moments immediately following the struggle are dangerous for a subject suffering from excited delirium. LPO Jackson has received this training and should have been aware of the proper protocol. Instead, LPO Jackson maintains pressure on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's back to hold him in place and stabilize him but does not move Mr. Ingram-Lopez into a recovery position or use trained defensive techniques to restrain Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

Mr. Ingram-Lopez showed every sign of being overheated (major symptom of excited delirium). He repeatedly asked for water, he was naked, and sweating. LPO Jackson stated he did not hear Mr. Ingram-Lopez ask for water. This was indicative of his failure to recognize the need to deescalate and seek medical care prior to and after detention. He could not maintain open communication with Mr. Ingram-Lopez if he could not recognize what was being said. Mr. Ingram-Lopez stated, "I can't breathe" and the officers ignored this comment and told him to relax. During this time one officer repeatedly threatened to use his Taser on Mr. Ingram-Lopez. Instead of deescalating, officers told Mr. Ingram-Lopez to, "Shut the fuck up." LPO Jackson did nothing to intervene, nor did he remove these officers from the scene or correct their behavior.

The use of the spit sock appeared to be after Mr. Ingram-Lopez was attempting to open his airway and clear his throat, possibly vomiting (another sign of excited delirium). LPO Ingram-Lopez used a spit sock and kept Mr. Ingram-Lopez face down on the ground, which is contrary to spit sock training. This is because any vomit or other material expelled by Mr. Ingram-Lopez would have been deposited in the spit sock and

NARRATIVE (Continued)

possibly become an airway obstruction for Mr. Ingram-Lopez. The use of blankets to completely cover an individual who was showing signs of overheating and difficulty breathing to provide him dignity was inconsistent with training.

LPO Jackson failed at every level on this call. The autopsy report stated the cause of death was ascribed to sudden cardiac arrest in the setting of acute cocaine intoxication and physical restraint with cardiac left ventricular hypertrophy as a significant contributing condition. The manner of death is undetermined. I am unable to determine the effects of LPO Jackson's action in this call on the death of Mr. Ingram-Lopez, but I do find he acted outside of his training. Sudden cardiac arrest is exactly the reason the department has provided extensive training on excited delirium, and why officers are taught to summon medical assistance and use the recovery position. None of these were done in this case. LPO Jackson failed to articulate any valid reason for keeping Mr. Ingram-Lopez face down. LPO Jackson's failure to take incident command and be a leader created a chaotic situation in which he and other officers failed to complete their duties in the manner they have been trained.

There were no attempts to develop a plan, which rushed the situation and eliminated opportunities for de-escalation. Cussing at and threatening a subject in medical crisis should not be done. Even after Mr. Ingram-Lopez complied with commands they could have stopped and slowed things down, but they did not. Rather than deescalate, they focused on the arrest and missed the significance of the situation. There is no way to determine from the video how much force was used to hold Mr. Ingram-Lopez down, but based on interviews pressure was applied and at times more than one officer applied pressure. Proportionality was not considered by the officers in this case. There were two very large officers detaining a restrained man in medical crisis, and they did not use the tactics taught to restrain the male properly.

Conclusion:

I find the allegations of Failure to Take Appropriate Action / Actions on Duty / Use of Force (Other) against LPO Jackson are all **SUSTAINED**.

I find LPO Jackson violated the following general orders:

1330.1 Applicability of Rules

Rules of conduct shall apply to all members except where, by their nature, they are inapplicable. Failure to comply with any provisions of General Orders or other department policies and procedures shall subject an employee to disciplinary action.

1330.2 Obedience to General Orders, Procedures and Policies Required

All members shall observe and obey all laws, City Administrative Directives, department General Orders, department procedures and policies, as well as any procedures and policies established by their commanders.

1330.5 Reporting Violations of Laws, Ordinances, General Orders or Policies Required

Members having knowledge of other members violating laws, ordinances, City Administrative Directives, department General Orders, policies or procedures, or otherwise disobeying orders, whether on or off duty, shall report such violation in writing to the Chief of Police through their chain of command.

1330.6 Actions Taken Under Color of Authority

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Any action taken by a member of the agency under color of authority subjects the member to all applicable provisions of department General Orders and City Administrative Directives.

1330.7 General Standards of Expected Conduct

Members shall not engage in any conduct, whether on or off duty, which is unbecoming or detrimental to their duties, position, or the department. All members shall conduct their private and professional lives in such a manner as to avoid adverse reflection upon the department or themselves as members of the department. Members shall treat each other and all persons with whom they have contact with respect and courtesy.

1330.8 Expected Conduct Toward the Public

All persons having business with the department are entitled to courteous and respectful consideration and must be given all assistance that may be proper under the rules of this department. All members shall remain completely impartial toward all persons coming to the attention of the department. Members shall politely provide their name, badge (payroll) number, and department issued identification card with their photograph to any person who requests it. This mandate to present department identifiers does not pertain to personnel who are actively working in an undercover capacity, nor does it require members to permit video or photographic recording of their department issued identification card. Members shall not mistreat or abuse, whether physically or verbally, any prisoner or person having business with the department.

1330.16 Cruel, Unlawful or Improper Treatment Prohibited

Members shall not treat any person or animal cruelly, use excessive physical force, fail to observe the Constitutional rights of any person, or neglect to take any necessary humane actions when circumstances require.

2010 General Policy (Use of Force)

A member who observes another member using inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable force shall intervene to stop the use of force when there is a reasonable opportunity to do so. A member who witnesses inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable use of force by another member shall report it as soon as practicable to a supervisor.

2020 De-escalation

De-escalation is taking action and/or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of a threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation using the least force necessary. De-escalation is also an effort to reduce or end the use of force after a threat has diminished.

When reasonable, officers will gather information about the incident, assess the risk, assemble resources, attempt to slow momentum, communicate with the subject, and coordinate a response. Officers should use warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics as alternatives to higher levels of force. When feasible, an officer may withdraw to a position that is tactically more secure or allows greater distance in order to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options.

2020 Proportionality

Officers shall balance the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time with the severity of the offense committed and the subject's level of resistance. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in serious physical injury or death, the greater the level of force that may be proportional, reasonable, and necessary to counter it.

2112.1 Use of Force While Making an Arrest/Treatment of Prisoners

All suspects and prisoners shall be treated courteously, humanely and with regard for their legal rights.

2112.2 Injury to Prisoners or Damage to Property

Department members are responsible for the welfare, safety, and security of the person they arrest until the arrestee is transferred to another officer, detained at the jail or prison, or released. If an arrestee is injured, ill, or has another medical condition requiring immediate care, the arresting/transporting officer shall ensure that the arrestee receives appropriate medical attention. The circumstances surrounding the need for and provision of this medical care shall be fully documented in a written report and field photographs taken if applicable.

2412 Response to Calls for Service

Members shall promptly and safely respond to assigned calls for service and shall take any necessary police action. Members shall take necessary police action when they observe or become aware of activity that requires such action. Officers shall notify supervisors when necessary and request the necessary resources when practicable, and as appropriate.

2421 Incident Scenes

The responsibilities of members assigned to respond to incidents include but are not limited to the safe response to the incident and the deployment of additional units as necessary. Members arriving on the scene of a crime or other police incident are responsible for:

- Identification, security and protection of the scene;
- Prevention of further injury or loss of life, to include the application of first-aid/CPR as appropriate;
 - Apprehension of suspects;
 - Completion of a thorough investigation;
- Location and interview complainant and witnesses;
 - Collection of evidence

2423 Incident Command

The person managing the police scene is the Incident Commander. Normally, this will be the member assigned the call. Designation of an Incident Commander is intended to provide coordination among members assigned to the incident. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to become acquainted with the facts and ensure appropriate action is being taken. Usually the first officer to arrive on-scene will become the Incident Commander. An Incident Commander will remain so until formally relieved. This does not preclude a supervisor or commander from making recommendations or providing guidance on an incident, even when Incident Command has not been assumed. Members on scene have the responsibility of notifying the Incident Commander if an incident is being improperly handled and notifying a supervisor if necessary.

1151 Lead Police Officer

Lead Police Officers (LPO) shall direct their efforts toward the accomplishment of squad, division, bureau, and department goals. LPOs shall act as an information resource to other officers, tactically assist or direct the activities of other officers, or be assigned special area situations, calls, or projects as directed by a supervisor. LPOs may be assigned to coordinate community policing activities within patrol beats. LPOs will normally be assigned to a beat, unless otherwise assigned by a Sergeant, and will be subject to the activities and responsibilities assigned to the beat. Supervision is not a role of Lead Police Officers; Lead Officers shall not complete or review evaluations, citizen complaints, personnel investigations, nor authorize vacation, etc. The LPO position carries no inherent administrative supervisory authority. If designated by a supervisor, an LPO may assume such authority just as any other officer so designated. An LPO may choose to assume incident command, absent direction from a supervisor, at a crime or other scene. Lead Police Officers may request that officers be held over on a shift providing a supervisor is advised of the situation as soon as possible. LPOs have the same authority as a sergeant to request the Crime Scene Unit or any other specialized unit.

The combination of these allegations and the violated General Orders are a Type **Red/Severe Misconduct**. The acts committed by LPO Jackson seriously undermine community trust, public safety, and the professional image of the department.

Officer Routledge

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative material in this case and made the following observations:

Officer Routledge immediately entered the closed garage and confronted Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

- Officer Routledge made no attempts to de-escalate the situation. *General Order 2020 – De-Escalation*, directs officers, when reasonable, to “gather information about the incident, assess the risk, assemble resources, attempt to slow the momentum, communicate with the subject, and coordinate a response”.
- Mr. Ingram-Lopez was nude and isolated in a garage and no immediacy of a threat was articulated in Officer Routledge’s OPS interview.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Officer Routledge directed profanity at Mr. Ingram-Lopez numerous times during the encounter. Additionally, after Mr. Ingram-Lopez was handcuffed and lying in a prone position, Officer Routledge threatened to utilize an Electronic Control Device (ECD) on Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

- *General Order 2020 – Provocation*, advises officers that “unprofessional exchanges or other acts done intentionally or recklessly that provokes the subject or contributes to the need for force”.
- *General Order 1330.8* directs officers to not mistreat their prisoners either physically or verbally.
- In his OPS interview, Officer Routledge provides no justification for the need to threaten to use an ECD on Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

After Mr. Ingram-Lopez was in-custody Officer Routledge held Mr. Ingram-Lopez’s legs and assisted in keeping him in a prone position for over twelve minutes.

- During his employment with the Tucson Police Department, Officer Routledge attended seven different trainings which addressed excited delirium. These trainings described the behaviors associated with excited delirium and steps officers can take to avoid causing injury or death to someone experiencing excited delirium.
- Officer Routledge’s explanation for continuing to hold Mr. Ingram-Lopez in a prone position was because he felt Mr. Ingram-Lopez still posed a threat. Individuals in handcuffs have a diminished ability to attack or strike at another individual. Additionally, multiple officers were on-scene and could have helped control Mr. Ingram-Lopez once he was in the recovery position or in a seated position. This continued application of force is not proportional Mr. Ingram-Lopez’s lack of resistance.

Officer Routledge made no attempts to intervene when LPO Jackson placed two emergency blankets over Mr. Ingram-Lopez and Officer Starbuck placed a spit sock over Mr. Ingram-Lopez’s head.

- The spit sock training attended by Officer Routledge advises against placing a spit sock on an individual in the prone position.
- Over the course of twelve minutes Officer Routledge failed to move Mr. Ingram-Lopez to the recovery position or to direction another officer to move him to the recovery position. Similarly, he failed to request medical care or ask for another officer to call for medical care.

Officer Routledge failed to recognize this call had transitioned to a medical call once Mr. Ingram-Lopez was safe and Mr. Ingram-Lopez was handcuffed. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was naked, sweating, speaking gibberish, hallucinating, using narcotics and showing all the signs of excited delirium. This was never discussed by the officers on scene or considered.

Conclusion:

I find the allegations of Failure to Take Appropriate Action/Actions on Duty/ Use of Force (Other) against Officer Routledge are: **SUSTAINED**.

I find Officer Routledge violated the following General Orders:

1330.1 Applicability of Rules

Rules of conduct shall apply to all members except where, by their nature, they are inapplicable. Failure to comply with any provisions of General Orders or other department policies and procedures shall subject an employee to disciplinary action.

1330.2 Obedience to General Orders, Procedures and Policies Required

All members shall observe and obey all laws, City Administrative Directives, department General Orders, department procedures and policies, as well as any procedures and policies established by their commanders.

1330.5 Reporting Violations of Laws, Ordinances, General Orders or Policies Required

Members having knowledge of other members violating laws, ordinances, City Administrative Directives, department General Orders, policies or procedures, or otherwise disobeying orders, whether on or off duty, shall report such violation in writing to the Chief of Police through their chain of command.

1330.6 Actions Taken Under Color of Authority

Any action taken by a member of the agency under color of authority subjects the member to all applicable provisions of department General Orders and City Administrative Directives.

1330.7 General Standards of Expected Conduct

Members shall not engage in any conduct, whether on or off duty, which is unbecoming or detrimental to their duties, position, or the department. All members shall conduct their private and professional lives in such a manner as to avoid adverse reflection upon the department or themselves as members of the department. Members shall treat each other and all persons with whom they have contact with respect and courtesy.

1330.8 Expected Conduct Toward the Public

All persons having business with the department are entitled to courteous and respectful consideration and must be given all assistance that may be proper under the rules of this department. All members shall remain completely impartial toward all persons coming to the attention of the department. Members shall politely provide their name, badge (payroll) number, and department issued identification card with their photograph to any person who requests it. This mandate to present department identifiers does not pertain to personnel who are actively working in an undercover capacity, nor does it require members to permit video or photographic recording of their department issued identification card. Members shall not mistreat or abuse, whether physically or verbally, any prisoner or person having business with the department.

1330.16 Cruel, Unlawful or Improper Treatment Prohibited

Members shall not treat any person or animal cruelly, use excessive physical force, fail to observe the Constitutional rights of any person, or neglect to take any necessary humane actions when circumstances require.

2010 General Policy (Use of Force)

A member who observes another member using inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable force shall intervene to stop the use of force when there is a reasonable opportunity to do so. A member who witnesses inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable use of force by another member shall report it as soon as practicable to a supervisor.

2020 De-escalation

De-escalation is taking action and/or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of a threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation using the least force necessary. De-escalation is also an effort to reduce or end the use of force after a threat has diminished.

When reasonable, officers will gather information about the incident, assess the risk, assemble resources, attempt to slow momentum, communicate with the subject, and coordinate a response. Officers should use warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics as alternatives to higher levels of force. When feasible, an officer may withdraw to a position that is tactically more secure or allows greater distance in order to consider or deploy a greater variety of force options.

2020 Proportionality

Officers shall balance the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time with the severity of the offense committed and the subject's level of resistance. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in serious physical injury or death, the greater the level of force that may be proportional, reasonable, and necessary to counter it.

2020 Provocation

Provocation includes conduct that may create or contribute to a need to use force that might not otherwise be necessary. This can include illegal searches, detentions, and entries into residences. It can also include unprofessional exchanges or other acts, intentional or reckless, that provoke the subject or contribute to the need for force. Such conduct must be documented and considered in determining whether the officer unnecessarily or recklessly escalated the situation.

2112.1 Use of Force While Making an Arrest/Treatment of Prisoners

All suspects and prisoners shall be treated courteously, humanely and with regard for their legal rights.

2112.2 Injury to Prisoners or Damage to Property

Department members are responsible for the welfare, safety, and security of the person they arrest until the arrestee is transferred to another officer, detained at the jail or prison, or released. If an arrestee is injured, ill, or has another medical condition requiring immediate care, the arresting/transporting officer shall ensure that the arrestee receives appropriate medical attention. The circumstances surrounding the need for and

NARRATIVE (Continued)

provision of this medical care shall be fully documented in a written report and field photographs taken if applicable.

2412 Response to Calls for Service

Members shall promptly and safely respond to assigned calls for service and shall take any necessary police action. Members shall take necessary police action when they observe or become aware of activity that requires such action. Officers shall notify supervisors when necessary and request the necessary resources when practicable, and as appropriate.

The combination of these allegations and the violated General Orders are a Type **Red/Severe Misconduct**. The acts committed by Officer Routledge seriously undermine community trust, public safety, and the professional image of the department.

Officer Starbuck

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative documents in this case and made the following observations:

Officer Starbuck arrived simultaneously with LPO Jackson and Officer Routledge. All three officers immediately entered the closed garage and confronted Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

- Officer Starbuck made no attempts to de-escalate the situation. *General Order 2020 – De-Escalation* directs officers, when reasonable, to “gather information about the incident, assess the risk, assemble resources, attempt to slow the momentum, communicate with the subject, and coordinate a response”.
- Mr. Ingram-Lopez was nude and isolated in a garage and no immediacy of a threat was articulated in Officer Starbuck’s OPS interview.

Officer Starbuck was in close proximity to Mr. Ingram-Lopez during the majority of the twelve minutes Mr. Ingram-Lopez was handcuffed in a prone position.

- In his interview with OPS Officer Starbuck acknowledged he was aware of the recovery position and that persons should be placed in that position after handcuffing (p. 12, Line 31).
- Shortly after coming into contact with Mr. Ingram-Lopez, Officer Starbuck asked him “what he took”, meaning drugs or alcohol. Additionally, in his OPS interview he acknowledged Mr. Ingram-Lopez could have been suffering from a mental health crisis or exhibiting the effects of drug use.
- During his tenure with TPD, Officer Starbuck attended nine trainings that covered excited delirium or ways to prevent serious injuries and death to persons experiencing excited delirium or other crisis.
- Officer Starbuck never attempted to intervene, move Mr. Ingram-Lopez into the recovery position, or uncover his head (which was covered with two emergency blankets).
- Officer Starbuck placed a spit sock over Mr. Ingram-Lopez’s head while Mr. Ingram-Lopez was in the prone position. In the training Officer Starbuck attended in August of 2017, he was specifically instructed not to use a spit sock on individuals who are in a prone position.

NARRATIVE (Continued)

- Mr. Ingram-Lopez requested water over twenty times. In response to these requests, Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother provided Officer Starbuck with a bottle of water. Officer Starbuck did not provide the water to Mr. Ingram-Lopez and stated, "when he calms down, he can get what he wants" (Starbuck BWC, 9:40 mark).
- When Sergeant Mitchell arrived on-scene, he observed LPO Jackson and Officer Starbuck with a knee on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's back. Additionally, he noted Officer Routledge holding Mr. Ingram-Lopez's legs. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was not moving or making any sounds.
- Officer Starbuck indicated in his interview that Mr. Ingram-Lopez never displayed aggression to the officers. Despite this, they utilized control techniques to hold him in a prone position on the ground for over twelve minutes.

Previous to his employment with the Tucson Police Department Officer Starbuck worked as a certified Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) for fourteen years. Officer Starbuck failed to recognize or ignored that the incident had transitioned to a medical call once Mr. Ingram-Lopez was safe and Mr. Ingram-Lopez was handcuffed. Mr. Ingram-Lopez was naked, sweating, speaking gibberish, hallucinating, and showing all the signs of excited delirium. This was never discussed by the officers on scene or considered.

Conclusion:

I find the allegations of Failure to Take Appropriate Action/Actions on Duty/ Use of Force (Other) against Officer Starbuck are: **SUSTAINED**.

I find Officer Starbuck violated the following General Orders:

1330.1 Applicability of Rules

Rules of conduct shall apply to all members except where, by their nature, they are inapplicable. Failure to comply with any provisions of General Orders or other department policies and procedures shall subject an employee to disciplinary action.

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Members having knowledge of other members violating laws, ordinances, City Administrative Directives, department General Orders, policies or procedures, or otherwise disobeying orders, whether on or off duty, shall report such violation in writing to the Chief of Police through their chain of command.

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Any action taken by a member of the agency under color of authority subjects the member to all applicable provisions of department General Orders and City Administrative Directives.

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Members shall not engage in any conduct, whether on or off duty, which is unbecoming or detrimental to their duties, position, or the department. All members shall conduct their private and professional lives in such a manner as to avoid adverse reflection upon the department or themselves as members of the department. Members shall treat each other and all persons with whom they have contact with respect and courtesy.

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All persons having business with the department are entitled to courteous and respectful consideration and must be given all assistance that may be proper under the rules of this department. All members shall remain completely impartial toward all persons coming to the attention of the department. Members shall politely provide their name, badge (payroll) number, and department issued identification card with their photograph to any person who requests it. This mandate to present department identifiers does not pertain to personnel who are actively working in an undercover capacity, nor does it require members to permit video or photographic recording of their department issued identification card. Members shall not mistreat or abuse, whether physically or verbally, any prisoner or person having business with the department.

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Members shall not treat any person or animal cruelly, use excessive physical force, fail to observe the Constitutional rights of any person, or neglect to take any necessary humane actions when circumstances require.

2010 General Policy (Use of Force)

A member who observes another member using inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable force shall intervene to stop the use of force when there is a reasonable opportunity to do so. A member who witnesses inappropriate, unnecessary, or unreasonable use of force by another member shall report it as soon as practicable to a supervisor.

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2020 Proportionality

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2112.1 Use of Force While Making an Arrest/Treatment of Prisoners

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2112.2 Injury to Prisoners or Damage to Property

Department members are responsible for the welfare, safety, and security of the person they arrest until the arrestee is transferred to another officer, detained at the jail or prison, or released. If an arrestee is injured, ill, or has another medical condition requiring immediate care, the arresting/transporting officer shall ensure that the arrestee receives appropriate medical attention. The circumstances surrounding the need for and provision of this medical care shall be fully documented in a written report and field photographs taken if applicable.

2412 Response to Calls for Service

Members shall promptly and safely respond to assigned calls for service and shall take any necessary police action. Members shall take necessary police action when they observe or become aware of activity that requires such action. Officers shall notify supervisors when necessary and request the necessary resources when practicable, and as appropriate.

The combination of these allegations and the violated General Orders are a Type **Red/Severe Misconduct**. The acts committed by Officer Starbuck seriously undermine community trust, public safety, and the professional image of the department.

Sergeant Mitchell

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative documents in this case and made the following observations:

Sgt. Mitchell was aware his Squad Lead Police Officer; LPO Jackson, was going to this call. Sgt. Mitchell was on another call (E201111161-Mental Health Petition Service at [REDACTED]) at the time this incident was dispatched. Once LPO Jackson asked for the emergency tone Sergeant Mitchell diverted from the petition call and responded to this call. The following is a synopsis of his involvement:

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Sgt. Mitchell arrived at the scene at 0133 and spoke to officers in front of the house at the open garage door. The officers told him the subject was being arrested on a "stop and arrest" notice for a domestic violence incident (2004190047). He walked into the garage at 01:34:56 hours and shined his flashlight on Mr. Ingram-Lopez and the officers holding him down. Mr. Ingram-Lopez had blankets on him at this time.

Sergeant Mitchell and the officers in the garage had a brief discussion about fluids on the ground, Officer Routledge being bit by a dog, and locating clothing for Mr. Ingram-Lopez. At 01:36:05 Officer Stoor asks, "shouldn't we have him in the recovery position" and then another officer asks if he is breathing. A brief timeline of Sergeant Mitchell's additional actions is listed below. These times were obtained from the body worn camera footage:

- 01:36:15 Sergeant Mitchell told the officers to put Mr. Ingram-Lopez on his side (recovery position).
- 01:36:46 TFD was dispatched as the officers performed sternum rubs and checked Mr. Ingram-Lopez's status.
- 01:37:31 Sergeant Mitchell asked if Mr. Ingram-Lopez used drugs and directed officers to administer Narcan.
- 01:38:05 Sergeant Mitchell told officers to give Mr. Ingram-Lopez an additional dose of Narcan.
- 01:39:00 Sergeant Mitchell told the officers to pull Mr. Ingram-Lopez out of the garage so they had more room.
- 01:39:10 officers started CPR.
- 01:39:16 Sergeant Mitchell asked the officers for an AED.
- 01:40:00 Sergeant Mitchell advised officers to move cars to make room for TFD.
- 01:41:16 Sergeant Mitchell took over chest compressions.
- 01:43:10 Sergeant Mitchell told Officer Stoor to take the handcuffs off (the handcuffs had been moved to the front).
- 01:44:15 TFD took over compressions.

Sergeant Mitchell arrived on scene and quickly began to assess the situation. Once it was discovered the individual was not in the recovery position Sergeant Mitchell directed Mr. Ingram-Lopez be repositioned. Finally, Sergeant Mitchell directed medical interventions. These actions occurred within one minute fifteen seconds after Sergeant Mitchell arrived in the garage.

Conclusion:

I find the allegations against Sergeant Mitchell are **UNFOUNDED**.

I find Sergeant Mitchell did not violate General Orders.

Officer Fedor

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative documents in this case and made the following observations:

Officer Fedor responded to the call at the request of officers already on-scene. LPO Jackson requested an emergency blanket to cover Mr. Ingram-Lopez and Officer Fedor was close to the incident location. Officer Fedor arrived at the garage at 1:30:52 with blankets and a spit sock. Officer Fedor provided these items to

NARRATIVE (Continued)

LPO Jackson and did not have contact with Mr. Ingram-Lopez. Officer Fedor asked if a Spanish speaking officer was responding to the call to help communicate with Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother. Officer Fedor, who has some Spanish communication skills, volunteered to attempt to speak to Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother at 1:31:36 hours. Officer Fedor asked Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother for pants and if Mr. Ingram-Lopez had consumed drugs. Additionally, he told her a Spanish speaking officer was on the way.

Officer Fedor returned to the garage at 1:32:48 hours and asked LPO Jackson, "What do you need me to do?" LPO Jackson informed him he did not need additional assistance and Officer Fedor was released at 1:33:03 hours. Officer Fedor left at 1:33:19 hours.

Officer Fedor was on scene for three minutes and twenty-two seconds. For almost one and a half minutes Officer Fedor was inside the residence speaking with Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother. Officer Fedor did not have direct involvement with Mr. Ingram-Lopez.

Conclusion:

I find the allegations against Officer Fedor are: **UNFOUNDED.**

I find Officer Fedor did not violate General Orders.

Officer Stoor

Analysis:

I reviewed the investigative documents in this case and made the following observations:

Officer Stoor arrived on-scene at 0122 hours. Yelling can be heard as he arrived and ran to the incident location from his vehicle. Officer Stoor arrived in the garage at 1:23:30 hours as Officer Routledge and LPO Jackson were attempting to handcuff Mr. Ingram-Lopez on the ground between a car and the garage door inside of the garage. The camera footage is dark and difficult to see clearly.

Officer Stoor assisted in handcuffing Mr. Ingram-Lopez but had no further physical contact with Mr. Ingram-Lopez until he was discovered unresponsive. After handcuffing, Officer Stoor began the process of trying to open the garage door to provide more space. A brief timeline of Officer Stoor's additional actions is listed below. These times were obtained from the body worn camera footage:

- 01:24:55 Officer Stoor escorted Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother and her dog into the residence.
- 01:27:55 Officer Stoor interviewed Mr. Ingram-Lopez's grandmother and returned to the garage. Officer Stoor successfully opened the garage door creating space for the officers and Mr. Ingram-Lopez.
- 01:28:44 Officer Stoor left the residence to retrieve his car and another officer's car.
- 01:30:00 Officer Stoor brought an emergency blanket to LPO Jackson then returned to his vehicle.
- 01:31:43 Officer Stoor returned to the garage, holding a flashlight while a spit sock was placed on Mr. Ingram-Lopez, then walked away again.
- 01:35:48 Officer Stoor returned to the garage and relieved LPO Jackson maintaining physical control of Mr. Ingram-Lopez. Within fifteen seconds, he told the officers, "shouldn't we have him in the recovery position." Officer Stoor immediately took action to determine Mr. Ingram-Lopez's medical status.

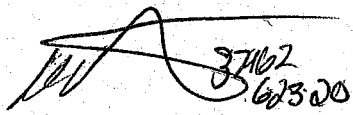
NARRATIVE (Continued)

Officer Stoor was the fourth officer on scene. After he assisted with handcuffing he did not have physical contact with Mr. Ingram-Lopez until the end of the incident (approximately 0135 hours). Additionally, Officer Stoor walked away from the garage area several times to recover vehicles and other equipment. Officer Stoor opened the garage door to provide more space and better lighting conditions for Mr. Ingram-Lopez and the other officers. Within fifteen seconds of taking physical control of Mr. Ingram-Lopez from LPO Jackson Officer Stoor asked "shouldn't we have him in the recovery position?" Officer Stoor then checked on Mr. Ingram-Lopez's status and discovered he was nonresponsive. Finally, Officer Stoor directed LPO Jackson to request Tucson Fire respond and he applied a dose of Narcan.

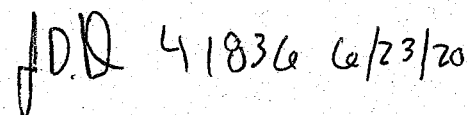
Conclusion:

I find the allegations against Officer Stoor are: **UNFOUNDED.**

I find Officer Stoor did not violate General Orders.



Lieutenant Mickey Petersen #37962



Lieutenant James Wakefield #41836