



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Force Review Board

Incident Information

Case Number: 1902240314	Use of Force #: 19-0109
Date of Incident: February 24, 2019	OPS Findings and Recommendation: Within Policy
Involved Officers: Officer Knorr # 102222	COC Findings and Recommendation: Concur / Closed
Incident Location: 2155 N. Northway	County Attorney Findings: Justified

Level of Force

Type IV (Officer Involved Shooting):	Use of deadly force regardless of whether officer's actions resulted in injury or death
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Investigative Information

Investigating Supervisor: Sgt. Crowell #41935
Unit [Team/Squad]: Office of Professional Standards
Date Use of Force Investigation Complete: July 22, 2019
Date Use of Force Investigation Follow-up [if any] Complete: N/A

Board Information

Date of Board: September 30, 2019	Board Chair: Lt. Corey Doggett # 44794 – Advanced Training
Scribe: Lt. C. Doggett	
Member: Lt. Jennifer Turner	Member: Independent Police Auditor, Mitch Kagen
Member: Sgt. Eric Evans	Member: Community participant, Tracy Hockett
Member: Officer Adam Smith	Member: Community participant, Mark Lennox
Member: Officer Ariel Giessuebel	Member: Community Advisory Council, Bennie Baker
Member: Det. Roberto Martinez	Legal Advisor: Antonio Zapata
Date of Submission: October 21, 2019	

Topics for Review

Tactics/Decision Making	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	
Equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	
Supervision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	
Reporting, Investigation, and Review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	
OPS Findings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Agree / Out of Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree



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ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The Tucson Police Department (TPD) Force Review Board (Board) reviewed this incident with a focus on department policy, tactics/decision making, supervision, equipment, reporting, internal investigation, and training. Determining administrative violations and assigning discipline resulting from the incident are the purview of the Office of Professional Standards (OPS) and the involved officers' chain(s) of command. Those recommendations occur independently and prior to this review.

The Board evaluated all documents, video, interviews, and associated materials generated during both the criminal and administrative investigations, in addition to department General Orders 2000 (Use of Force), 2510 (Officer Involved Shooting Protocols), and 3700 (Specialized Equipment). **The Board determined that the assembled materials were complete and sufficient for a thorough review of the incident and that no additional evidence collection or interviews were necessary.**

OPS provided the following materials on September 9, 2019:

1. Surveillance Video Footage from 21█ N. Northway
2. BWC (Body Worn Camera) footage from involved officers
3. 3rd Party Surveillance Camera Footage
4. Crime Scene Photos
5. Transcripts of Officer Knorr's OPS Interview
6. Officer Araiza's criminal interview
7. Audio of Officer Knorr's OPS Interview 02-27-19
8. OPS 19-0109_911 calls
9. OPS 19-0109_Radio Dispatch
10. Witness Interviews by Detective Hanson
11. Witness Interviews by Detective Robinson
12. Blue Team report for Incident 19-0109
13. 19-0109 OIS OR
14. 19-0109 Supplemental details
15. Bar Coded Evidence Analysis Statistical Tracking (BEAST) Evidence Chain of Custody
16. BEAST Property Sheets
17. Case Reports for 1902240314
18. Coplink returns for 1902240314
19. County Attorney's Declination Letter
20. Event Chronology 1902240314
21. Email regarding County Attorney declination letter return date
22. Knorr Admin notice
23. Knorr Body camera review
24. Knorr firearms qualifications
25. Knorr OPS interview diagram
26. Legal Advisor hold request
27. Media Release – 2100 block of N. Northway
28. OPS Investigative Summary 19-0109

The above listed materials were collated and made available to all Board members on September 9, 2019. They were reviewed for content and to determine if any pertinent issues were overlooked or remained unaddressed by OPS. The Board convened on September 30, 2019 and submitted its finding on October 21st, 2019.

Event Summary



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On Sunday, February 24, 2019, multiple patrol officers were dispatched to various locations within Operations Division Midtown regarding a suspicious activity call concerning a male named Brock Bond (Mr. Bond). Witnesses observed Mr. Bond holding a firearm in his hand and behaving erratically. As Mr. Bond wandered deeper into a residential neighborhood, additional community members called 911 to report a man carrying a firearm in his hands. Officer Matthew Knorr located Mr. Bond in the street near 2100 North Northway. Officer Knorr recognized Mr. Bond was holding a handgun and used the public address system in his marked police vehicle to give him verbal commands. The commands of Officer Knorr and other officers could be heard on several surveillance videos taken by cameras on nearby homes as well as on body-worn camera footage from officers.

As Officer Knorr continued his attempts to communicate with Mr. Bond, a second officer, Officer Araiza, arrived at the scene to assist. Officer Knorr positioned his patrol vehicle approximately 99 feet in front of Mr. Bond, exited, and took a position behind the rear right tailgate area—all while continuing to provide Mr. Bond verbal commands. At this time, Mr. Bond began to move directly toward Officer Knorr while simultaneously raising his firearm to point at Officer Knorr. Officer Knorr fired twice, striking Mr. Bond with one round.

Additional officers (Officer Mesch and Officer Hirschl) arrived immediately following the shooting and administered first aid to Mr. Bond with the help of Officers Knorr and Araiza. Mr. Bond was eventually transported to Banner-UMC and was able to survive his injuries.

Mr. Bond was later served with a grand jury summons for the crime of Aggravated Assault on an Officer, A.R.S. §13-1204. Due to his injuries, however, he passed away before final adjudication. The Pima County Attorney's Office dismissed the summons upon receipt of his death certificate.

Board Findings

Based upon all provided materials and subsequent review, the Force Review Board concurs that the actions of Officer Knorr were within department policy. The Board also agrees with the findings of OPS and recommends this matter be closed.

The Force Review Board (FRB) reviewed this incident and it appears to be what is sometimes referred to as a "suicide by cop" event. The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) defines such events as "an encounter in which a suicidal person attempts to die by suicide by forcing a law enforcement officer to use lethal force." It is unknown if this was planned or spontaneous in nature; however, ultimately, Mr. Bond's actions led to Officer Knorr discharging his duty weapon.



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TACTICS / DECISION MAKING

1. Did the officer(s) employ tactics consistent with policy?

Ofc Knorr

YES - Based on the documentation provided, the tactics employed appear to be consistent with policy and training.

NO - Based on the documentation provided, the tactics employed do **NOT** appear to be consistent with policy training.

If NO, please explain:

2. Did the officer(s) employ tactics consistent with training?

Ofc Araiza

YES - Based on the documentation provided, the tactics employed appear to be consistent with policy and training.

NO - Based on the documentation provided, the tactics employed do **NOT** appear to be consistent with policy training.

If NO, please explain:

3. Did the involved officer(s) make reasonable efforts to de-escalate prior to using force?

YES **NO** **NOT FEASIBLE**

If NO, please explain:

4. Could additional de-escalation tactics have been used in the circumstances?

YES **NO**

If YES, please explain:

5. Did the officer's(s') action(s) contribute to the need to use force? **YES** **NO**

If YES, please explain:

Check all that apply for each officer:

- None**
- Refer officer to Chain of Command**
- Refer officer to Training**
- Refer officer/case to OPS**
- Refer officer to other:**

Comments, Explanations, and/or Recommendations:

The Board agreed with the OPS conclusion that the tactics used in this incident were appropriate for the situation officers encountered. The primary officers gave clear directions, spoke calmly, and rendered aid when possible. They worked well to secure the scene, canvas the neighborhood, and locate evidence.

Tucson Police *General Orders 2020 Use of Force Definitions*, defines de-escalation as follows: "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 advisements, 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."

It is with these concepts in mind that the Force Review Board conducted the following discussions.



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As Officer Knorr exited his patrol vehicle, he began giving verbal commands to Mr. Bond. He stated "show me your hands" and "hands sir." The Board noted he spoke in a clear and calm manner and appeared to be attempting to de-escalate the situation. A second later, Officer Araiza could be heard stating, "let us see your hands...we just want to talk to you...can you do me a favor and drop the gun for me please?" As they continued, officers saw Mr. Bond raising his handgun in the direction of Officer Knorr. The officers raised their voices and said "drop the gun, drop the gun" but to no avail. Approximately 32 seconds passed from the time Officer Knorr got out of his patrol SUV to the time he discharged his weapon.

The evidence showed that, however brief, Officer Knorr and Officer Araiza attempted de-escalation techniques with Mr. Bond during the entirety of their contact; however, their efforts were unsuccessful. Neighboring witnesses confirmed that officers gave Mr. Bond commands to drop the handgun prior to shooting and saw him raise the gun toward Officer Knorr. FRB discussed the importance of officers speaking in a calm tone with someone they are trying to de-escalate while still considering the importance of ensuring that they are heard clearly. In addition, because this incident unfolded during the afternoon when there was a high likelihood of neighbors being in the area, Mr. Bond's handgun was a threat not only to the officers but to the community as well.

The Force Review Board noted that Officer Knorr and Officer Araiza did not request any on-duty negotiators, MHST (Mental Health Support Team) and/or CIT (Crisis Intervention Team) officers to respond and assist in communicating with Mr. Bond. FRB determined that, due to the rapid pace at which the event unfolded and the fact that officers were using appropriate communication techniques up to the point of the shooting, no fault was found. In addition, there was no supervisor present at the time shots were fired but this again was due to the quick evolution of the incident. The on-duty supervisor, Sgt. Travers, acknowledged over the radio that he copied the call and was responding to assist and arrived only a few minutes after the shooting. LPO Mesch arrived just as Officer Knorr fired his weapon. He was able to quickly provide direction and create what some Force Review Board members referred to as a "calming" effect. This could be seen in the way he helped formulate a safe approach to render first aid and the way he provided direction to the officers as they applied first aid to Mr. Bond.

Review of the officers' positioning of their vehicles in relation to Mr. Bond's original location showed that the distance was approximately 99'. This distance was measured from Officer Araiza's driver side door rather than from Officer Knorr's vehicle, which had been moved to provide cover as the officers approached and rendered aid to Mr. Bond. The Force Review Board agreed that this tactic (time, distance, shielding) was consistent with training; both officers worked to provide distance (approximately 99') and cover (SUV vehicle body), which allowed more time to attempt communication. Officer Knorr used this time to reposition himself to the rear of his SUV while still attempting to verbally de-escalate the situation.

Once officers contacted Mr. Bond, the Force Review Board agreed that it would have been tactically inappropriate for them to have moved further away from his position. The ability to effectively communicate with him—and to stop him, should he move toward any of the neighborhood residents—was paramount. Officers were focused on the safety of the community around them, as well as their own. Officer Knorr stated in his department interview that he repositioned himself to the rear of his SUV because he noticed the area behind Mr. Bond was a block wall and would provide a safer backdrop should he have to discharge his weapon. In addition, Officer Knorr fired from a position at the maximum of what is normally considered handgun range (25 yards/75'). He fired two shots; one struck Mr. Bond in the abdomen and the other struck a nearby metal gate. These efforts, as confirmed on the officers' body-worn camera footage, show that Officer Knorr did not discharge his firearm in a reckless manner. He saw the threat, fired his weapon, reassessed, and then fired once more until the threat had diminished.

After Mr. Bond was struck by the round from Officer Knorr's firearm, officers formulated a plan to approach and detain Mr. Bond while maintaining cover. Mr. Bond's weapon had fallen but remained within his reach, so officers used extreme caution during their approach. They positioned themselves behind Officer Knorr's department SUV and drove up slowly as other officers followed alongside. Officer Mesch used his department rifle for lethal cover, while Officer Araiza and Officer Hirschl used their handguns.

Officers detained Mr. Bond with handcuffs behind his back and immediately used their Individual First Aid Kits (IFAK) to treat his injuries. They conducted a secondary search of Mr. Bond to ensure he had no additional weapons and properly initiated the department's Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) protocols.



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EQUIPMENT

6. Was the equipment used within policy / training guidelines? YES NO N/A

If NO, please explain:

7. What less lethal tools were available to officer(s), and if so, were they feasible in this situation?

On officer(s) person: Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW): Taser X2 – This Taser is effective at a distance of 9-15 feet. It would not have been viable to use this tool in this incident due to the distance between officer and suspect as well as the fact that the suspect was in possession of a handgun. It is reserved for use against someone being actively aggressive while either unarmed, armed with a blunt object or armed with an edged weapon.

In vehicles / not deployed: None

In the field not at the scene: Pepperball, and Flex-Baton

Pepperball is defined as a non-lethal chemical agent delivery system that uses high pressure air and CO2 to deliver PAVA (one of six capsaicinoids found in pepper plants) powder projectiles from a safe distance. It combines chemical agent exposure with the capability to also deliver kinetic impact. The maximum distance for this tool is 150 feet however, being the suspect was in possession of a handgun, deployment in this case would have been against current training policy and tactics.

Flex baton has an effective range of 5-75 feet. Its desired effect is to deliver “incapacitating pain compliance through blunt force trauma without penetration injury.” It would have been ineffective at the distance of 99 feet.

FRB discussed the usefulness of less lethal instruments in this and other similar situations. It was explained there are currently no less lethal weapons in use by patrol officers that are effective at a distance of 99 feet. However, there is a 40mm foam projectile launcher with a maximum range of 120' currently under consideration by the department; the pilot program is scheduled to begin in early 2020. FRB continued discussing the logic behind using a less lethal tool against someone who has a firearm—would the use of a less lethal tool, if ineffective, escalate the situation and be seen as a form of provocation rather than an attempt to safely resolve the situation? The Force Review Board came to no consensus on the topic.

8. What additional equipment could have been used during the incident? (e.g., shield, LRAD):

Dash-mounted cameras



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SUPERVISION

9. Was a supervisor present at the time force was used(s)?

YES NO

10. If so, did the on-scene supervisor(s) provide appropriate tactical guidance and support to the field during the incident?

YES NO N/A

11. Did the supervisor(s) provide appropriate tactical guidance and support to the field after the incident?

YES NO N/A

If NO, please explain:

Check all that apply for each supervisor:

- None
- Refer supervisor to Chain of Command
- Refer supervisor to Training
- Refer supervisor/case to OPS
- Refer supervisor to other:

Comments, Explanations, and/or Recommendations:

Lead Police Officer (LPO) Mesch began by assigning a cover officer to Officer Knorr. Sgt. Travers arrived and took incident command of the scene. He gave clear directions, secured the crime scene, and administered the necessary Officer Involved Shooting (OIS) advisements to the witness (Araiza) and focus (Knorr) officers. Additional officers were tasked with conducting a canvas of the area in an attempt to locate additional witnesses. Sgt. Travers soon arrived and began using his laminated OIS protocol cards to make assignments and explain each of the role's responsibilities.

The Board recommends that LPO Mesch be considered for a department commendation in recognition of his actions prior to the arrival of Sgt. Travers. His calm demeanor and clear directions guided officers to tactically approach Mr. Bond and secure his hands, to properly triage Mr. Bond's injuries, to effectively utilize an Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK), and to appropriately activate department Officer Involved Shooting protocols. He also explained the role of a cover officer to responding officers and coordinated Officer Knorr's Officer Involved Shooting protocols (separation from witnesses, evidence preservation, cell phone restriction, etc.).



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REPORTING, INVESTIGATION, AND REVIEW

12. Was the review thorough, complete, and supported by the evidence presented?

The Board concluded the reporting, investigation and review were complete and thorough. No additional follow-up was needed. For those reasons, we saw no need to conduct additional interviews.

If No, please comment:

Yes - The review board finds that the investigation is thorough and complete.

No - The review board finds that the investigation is NOT thorough and complete.

Provide feedback to investigator Describe:

Comments, Explanations, and/or Recommendations:

None

FINDINGS

13. Is the Use of Force investigation properly categorized by type?

YES - Type IV was appropriate. Defined as “use of deadly force regardless of whether officer’s actions resulted in injury or death.” – See cover sheet for further.

NO

14. Was the officer’s(s’) use of force necessary, reasonable, and proportional?

YES - Based on the documentation provided, the force used was consistent with department Use of Force policy

NO - Based on the documentation provided, the force used was **NOT** consistent with TPD Use of Force policy.

Agree / Out of Policy: - Based on the documentation provided, the force used was **NOT** consistent with department Use of Force policy. However, the force was objectively necessary, reasonable, and proportional based on the circumstances.

Comments, Explanations, and/or Recommendations:

The Board has reviewed all available data and agrees with the OPS finding that the use of force was “Within Policy.” We compared Officer Knorr’s actions against the criteria set out in General Orders 2000 (Use of Force). Officers contacted Mr. Bond based upon numerous calls to 911 detailing his suspicious actions with a weapon. They attempted to de-escalate Mr. Brock, however, their efforts were unsuccessful. Only after Mr. Bond raised his firearm at Officer Knorr was lethal force utilized. Officer Knorr’s actions were objectively reasonable and proportional to the threat posed by Mr. Bond.



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BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

15. Are there any issues or lessons learned from this incident that should be communicated?

- YES – See additional comments below
- NO

REFER TO:

- Involved Officer(s) / COC
- Legal
- Training
- Other: Executive Leadership Team

Lessons Learned / Board Recommendations:

IFAK -

The IFAK has proven to be a useful tool in the field and one that saves lives. The Board believes the department should continue “Roadshow” training on the proper use and application of the IFAK.

Media Release Details -

Members of the Board mentioned the related media release did not include specific comments as to why the officer discharged his weapon at Mr. Bond. The Board recommends if the information is known at the time of the media release, special attention be paid to ensure a statement of justification be included in the narrative.

Use of Less Lethal Impact Munitions -

The Board recommends the topic of less lethal impact munitions be discussed by the Executive Leadership Team. It is important to determine whether or not using these tools during an evolving firearm related lethal encounter is deemed provocation or rather a less lethal attempt to resolve a volatile situation.

Additional Preplanning/Tactics/Options Training by Academy staff -

There was discussion by the Board regarding the officers’ plan once they contacted Mr. Bond. In his interview, Officer Knorr explained his thinking. He said, “my thought process at that point is this guy, he’s approaching people, he’s not making threats or anything at this point but it is suspicious um, so at that point I just wanted to go find him, locate him and figure out what’s going on...see if he needs to go to CRC, is it an old man with dementia and he’s just lost, I, I didn’t, I didn’t really know at that point ‘cause he, he hasn’t talked to anyone.” Although no violation was noted, the Board recommends additional reminders/training on the importance of tactical pre-planning when feasible. The Training Academy will incorporate more on this topic in the upcoming 2020 Roadshow curriculum.



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INCIDENT CHRONOLOGY

3A47: Officer Knorr 102222

3A45: Officer Araiza 101589

3T6: LPO Mesch 100559 and Officer in Training Hirschl 102884

13:53:43 – 1st 911: caller stating neighbor “dropped pistol”

13:57:24 – 3A45 is dispatched to area of 2500 N Tucson

13:58:38 – 3U4 copied the call

13:59:14 – 3A47 is dispatched to call

14:41:14 – 2nd 911: caller stating a male “in traffic” with a gun

14:58:35 – 3A45 checks out with a male, [REDACTED]

15:00:29 – 3T6 starts driving towards 3A45 to assist with the stop

15:02:26 – 3rd 911: caller from 21 [REDACTED] N Edison states “man with gun” wandered into complainant’s yard

15:03:41 – 3A47 begins driving to 21 [REDACTED] N Edison

15:05:46 – 3A45 begins driving to 21 [REDACTED] N Edison

15:08:59 – 3T6 advised they have a “long gun” and are coming to assist

15:09:37 – 3A45 advises “subject has gun in hand” – occurs on N. Northway

15:10:12 – 3A47 advise “shots fired” – occurs on N. Northway

15:13:30 – 3T6 advises “clear for meds to move in”

15:13:55 – 3U4 (Sgt. Travers) arrives on scene and takes Incident Command



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21 [REDACTED] N. Northway





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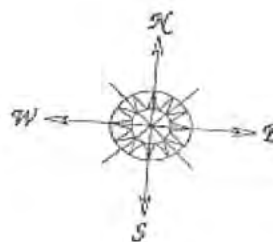
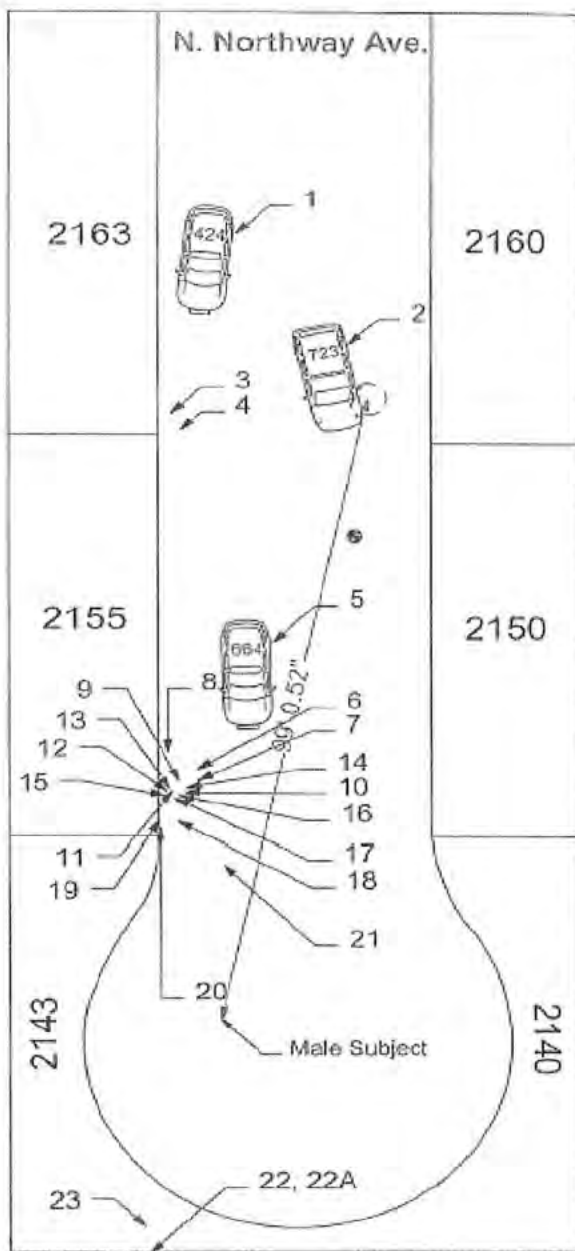
21 [REDACTED] N. Northway – facing South



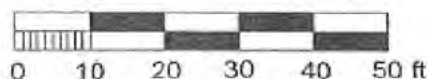


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Tucson Police Department
Case #1902 24 0314
21█ N. Northway Ave.
Prepared by CSSS De La Ossa #46521
Date: 02/24/19
Approximate to Scale



Legend	
1.	TPD Vehicle #424
2.	TPD Vehicle #723
3.& 4.	shell casing
5.	TPD vehicle #684
6.	bell
7.	tool
8.	shirt
9.	key fob
10.	box cutter
11.	driver's license
12.	wallet
13.	US Currency
14.	pieces of US Currency
15.	box cutter
16.	ammo magazine
17.	bullet
18.	jeans
19.	cell phone
20.	business card
21.	handgun
22. & 22A.	bullet strike
23.	bullet fragment





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FNS 9MM handgun –Mr. Bond’s weapon





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32 North Stone Avenue
Suite 800
Tucson, Arizona 85701-1412
Phone (520) 724-5600
Fax (520) 724-5585
www.pcao.pima.gov

Barbara LaWall
Pima County Attorney

July 11, 2019

Chief Chris Magnus
Tucson Police Department
270 S. Stone Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701

Re: Officer-Involved Shooting Investigation/TPD Case Number 1902240314

Dear Chief Magnus:

I have read and reviewed the above-referenced officer-involved shooting investigation in which Tucson Police Department (TPD) Officer Matthew Knorr shot and injured Brock Bond. The incident occurred on February 24, 2019 in the 2100 block of North Northway in Tucson. I have been asked to determine whether any criminal charges should be filed against Officer Knorr.

I responded to the scene on the evening of February 24, 2019. TPD Sergeant Marco Borboa briefed me on the incident, and I walked through the scene with investigating personnel. TPD Detective David Kleinlein subsequently met with me to provide materials for my review. I have reviewed the police reports, witness statements, video recordings, and other materials supplied to me by Detective Kleinlein.

Based on my review of the materials supplied to me by Detective Kleinlein, as well as the scene visit and briefings mentioned above, I understand the salient facts to be the following:

On Sunday, February 24th, TPD received three calls about Brock Bond from alarmed citizens. First, at 1:53 p.m., [REDACTED] called 911 to report that Brock Bond, his neighbor, had asked Mr. Howayeck to drive him to his lawyer's office at 25 [REDACTED] North Tucson Boulevard. As Mr. Bond got out of the car, [REDACTED] saw a handgun drop from Mr. Bond's pants. Second, at 2:41 p.m., [REDACTED] called 911 to report a man



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walking while holding a handgun in the area of Grant and Country Club. Responding officers did not locate Mr. Bond at either of these locations.

Finally, [REDACTED] called 911 at 3:02 p.m. from her residence, indicating that a man armed with a handgun was trying to enter her fenced yard in the 2000 block of North Edison Terrace. Officer Matthew Knorr responded to this location, and he found Mr. Bond a short distance away, in the street at the end of the 2100 block of North Northway, where Northway reaches a dead end one block south of East Edison.

Officer Knorr parked his marked SUV patrol vehicle on the west side of Northway, facing south toward Mr. Bond. He got out and began giving commands to Mr. Bond, who was carrying a handgun. Officer Pedro Araiza arrived shortly after Officer Knorr to assist. Officer Araiza parked his marked SUV patrol vehicle to the east of Officer Knorr's vehicle. Officer Araiza got out, positioned himself by the driver's side of his vehicle, and provided cover for Officer Knorr, who was interacting with Mr. Bond (telling him to stop and to drop the weapon). At this point, Officer Araiza estimated that Mr. Bond was about 20 feet from Officer Knorr's vehicle, carrying a handgun at his side. Both officers were equipped with body worn cameras.

Officer Araiza joined Officer Knorr in giving Mr. Bond commands to drop the gun. Mr. Bond refused to drop the gun. Instead, Mr. Bond pointed the gun toward Officer Knorr, who had moved from the driver's side to the passenger side of his own patrol vehicle. Roger Braegelmann lives nearby and witnessed the incident. His description of the shooting is consistent with the body worn camera recordings. Mr. Braegelmann saw the officers and heard their repeated commands for Mr. Bond to "stop" and to "drop the gun." Mr. Braegelmann saw Mr. Bond walk toward Officer Knorr, raise his gun, and point it in Officer Knorr's direction ("he was just slowly walking towards the officer.... that gun is just there and it's starting to come up.... it's being pointed at the officer.....").

When Mr. Bond pointed his firearm at Officer Knorr, Officer Knorr shot twice, striking Mr. Bond once in the abdomen. Neither Mr. Bond nor Officer Araiza fired any shots. Mr. Bond was treated for his injuries at Banner-UMC.

A.R.S. §§13-404, 405 and 406 allow a person to use deadly physical force to protect himself when and to the extent a reasonable person, similarly situated, would believe that deadly physical force is immediately necessary to protect himself or a third person from another's use of deadly physical force. Additionally, A.R.S. §§13-409 and 410 permit the use of deadly physical force in law enforcement when a law enforcement officer reasonably believes the use of such force is immediately necessary to protect himself or a third person from another's use of deadly physical force.

Here, Officer Knorr was justified in his use of deadly physical force. From a distance of about 20 feet away, Mr. Bond refused to comply with commands to drop his weapon and instead moved toward Officer Knorr and then raised his handgun and pointed it at Officer Knorr. Mr. Bond placed Officer Knorr in immediate and reasonable fear for his life.



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Officer Knorr was therefore justified under the circumstances in the use of deadly force. For these reasons, the Pima County Attorney's Office declines to file any criminal charges against Officer Knorr arising from this incident.

If additional materials are obtained at a later date, I would appreciate the opportunity to review such materials to consider whether they add to my understanding of this incident.

If you have any questions or need anything else in connection with this matter, please contact me at 724-5625.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Mosher".

Jonathan C. Mosher
Chief Criminal Deputy

cc: Barbara LaWall, Pima County Attorney
Detective David Kleinlein, TPD Homicide Unit



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TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL REPORT

TO: CHIEF OF POLICE	NAME OF PERSON ABOUT
VIA: Bureau Commander	WHOM REPORT IS WRITTEN
VIA: Lt. Jennifer Pengato	Officer Matthew Knorr
	PR#: 102222
Div/Sq: ODM/4	Hours: 08-1800
	D.O.: T,W,R

EXECUTIVE REVIEW

DIVISION COMMANDER	CHIEF OF POLICE	BUREAU COMMANDER
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Reference: OIS OPS #19-0109

Details:

Synopsis

On Sunday February 24th, 2019, multiple officers were dispatched to various areas of midtown in reference to a suspicious activity call concerning a male named Brock Bond. Mr. Bond was observed having a firearm on his person and appeared to be in an altered state of mind, according to at least one reportee. Additional calls for service began generating as Mr. Bond eventually wandered into a neighborhood and was observed by neighbors with a firearm in his hands. As officers made their way to his last known location, Officer Matthew Knorr located him in the occupied neighborhood of 2100 North Northway. Officer Knorr used the PA on his marked police vehicle to initiate verbal commands to Mr. Bond. These commands could be heard on several of the surveillance camera videos from surrounding neighbors.

As Officer Knorr continued his attempts to provide instruction to Mr. Bond, a second officer responded to assist. Officer Knorr positioned his patrol vehicle in the line of sight of Mr. Bond and took a tactical position behind the rear right tailgate area of his vehicle, while providing verbal commands to Mr. Bond. Officer Knorr was positioned approximately 20 feet away and observed Mr. Bond move towards him while leveling his firearm at him. As Mr. Bond pointed his firearm at Officer Knorr, Officer Knorr fired twice at Mr. Bond, striking him once.

Additional arriving officers along with Officer Knorr, administered first aid to Mr. Bond utilizing an IFAK. Mr. Bond was eventually transported to Banner-UMC for treatment by Tucson Fire Department paramedics.

Methodology

This administrative review included all aspects of the criminal investigation, which is included in the case file. The Office of Professional Standards' administrative investigation also included the following components:

- OPS interview of Officer Mathew Knorr;
- Statements from the interviews conducted by criminal investigators of the surrounding neighbors;
- All BWC footage from the officers involved;
- Surrounding neighborhood surveillance camera footage;
- Review of all written documents associated to the criminal investigation of Officer Knorr and Mr. Bond;
- Declination letter written by Chief Criminal Deputy County Attorney Jonathon Mosher.

Witness/focus

INSTRUCTIONS:
Maker shall sign and date report immediately after last sentence and then draw a line across page below maker's signature. Subsequent endorsements will be made in inverse rank order with each endorser drawing a line across page immediately below the endorser's signature. Back side of page will be used if more space is needed.

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TPD 642 (1-87)



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Force Review Board

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Officer Matthew Knorr

Officer Knorr had been dispatched to 25■■■■ N. Tucson Blvd (business office) in reference to Mr. Bond being dropped off there by a friend. It was through this contact that TPD discovered Mr. Bond was armed. As additional details started to present via 911 calls concerning Mr. Bond, Officer Knorr was proactively searching for Mr. Bond in surrounding neighborhoods. Officer Knorr stated in his OPS interview that he was concerned for the community, especially since it was a Sunday afternoon and multiple community members were outside. Officer Knorr described his intention to locate Mr. Bond for the expressed purpose of ensuring he received police assistance and to determine if Mr. Bond presented any threat to the community.

Officer Knorr, upon locating Mr. Bond, used his vehicle to initiate police contact from a safe distance until additional officers could arrive. This tactic allowed Officer Knorr additional time and distance to determine whether or not Mr. Bond was armed, while attempting to engage with him. As Officer Knorr, joined by Officer Araiza, parked their patrol vehicles and gave verbal commands to Mr. Bond, Mr. Bond pointed his firearm towards Officer Knorr. Officer Knorr gave verbal commands to Mr. Bond telling him to drop his weapon; however, Mr. Bond did not comply. Officer Knorr described that Mr. Bond utilized a "swinging motion" with the firearm raising it towards him.

Officer Knorr believed that it was Mr. Bond's intention to deliberately point the gun at him, at which moment Officer Knorr determined Mr. Bond was a threat.

Use of Force

Lawful Purpose

Officer Knorr, being a sworn peace officer within the State of Arizona, had lawful authority to act as such in his patrol capacity on the date in question. Moreover, Officer Knorr's actions were consistent with expectations and training of officer safety issues and threats against officers and the public. Arizona State statutes, ARS 13-409 and 410 permit the use of deadly physical force by law enforcement when the officer reasonably believes the use of force is immediately necessary to protect themselves or another from another person's use of deadly physical force, as in Mr. Bond's actions.

Provocation

BWC footage from Officer Knorr, along with neighborhood surveillance footage, clearly shows the actions of both Mr. Bond and Officer Knorr. Moreover, one of the neighborhood eyewitnesses, ■■■■■, told investigators that he heard the officer (Knorr) give commands to "stop" and "drop the gun" and also visually watched Mr. Bond advance towards Officer Knorr. Based on these facts, there is no evidence Officer Knorr provoked Mr. Bond.

De-escalation

Officer Knorr described using his patrol vehicle's PA to make announcements from a safe distance, offering the opportunity for Mr. Bond to comply. Additionally, once out of his vehicle, Officer Knorr maintained his use of verbal commands telling Mr. Bond to drop the firearm, which he had at the ready. The use of any less or non-lethal system, such as a flex baton or pepper ball system, would not have been appropriate in this situation. Moreover, Officer Knorr stated in his OPS interview that he believed the situation would have had the same outcome regardless of the officer who responded; Mr. Bond would have pointed his weapon at any responding officer.

Proportionality

Officer Knorr was presented with a deadly force encounter in that Mr. Bond displayed and pointed a firearm towards Officer Knorr forcing him to react to the posed threat.

Use of Force Analysis

The level of force Officer Knorr used was appropriate for the level of force which he was presented with.

Policy/Procedure violations

Based on a review of all available information, there are no violations of department policy or procedures.

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TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Force Review Board

NARRATIVE (Continued)

Incident Command/Supervision

Based on a review of all available information, there are no issues concerning the incident command or supervisory actions reference this investigation.

Conclusion

Based on the totality of circumstances presented in this investigation, to include Mr. Bond's actions and Officer Knorr's perceptions and beliefs, Officer Knorr's use deadly physical force and his firing of his service weapon was "**Justified**" legally by Pima County Attorney's Office Chief Criminal Deputy, Jonathan Mosher and found to be "**Within Departmental Policy**" for the Tucson Police department.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sgt. Crowell".

Sgt. Christopher Crowell #41935

July 18, 2019

I have reviewed Sgt. Crowell's investigative summary and find that it accurately and thoroughly documents the facts and circumstances of this incident. The Pima County Attorney's Office Chief Criminal Deputy Jonathan Mosher determined Officer Knorr was **Justified** under the circumstances in the use of deadly force. I concur with Sgt. Crowell's findings that Officer Knorr's use of deadly force in this incident was **Within Department Policy**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lt. Pegrate".

Lt. Jennifer Pegrate #41541

July 22, 2019



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT Force Review Board

ADVANCED TRAINING SECTION COMMANDER AND DEPUTY CHIEF SIGNATURE

Lieutenant:

Lt. Corey Doggett

Signature

Date: October 21st, 2019

- I agree with the Force Review Board's Findings
- I disagree with the Force Review Board's Findings

Comments / Additional Recommendations:

Deputy Chief:

3/26/23 KHA For DC. PUCETO
Signature

Date: *7.14.2023*

- I agree with the Force Review Board's Findings
- I disagree with the Force Review Board's Findings

Comments / Additional Recommendations:



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Force Review Board

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Specific Recommendations and Assignments for Follow-Up

1. **OPS Referrals**
 - a. **Officer name and PR:**
 - b. **General reason for referral (for each officer):**
 - c. **FRB to initiate referral by direct entry into IA Pro:**
2. **Individual officer training recommendations / Individual referrals**
 - a. **What unit will address follow-up:**
 - b. **What follow-up is requested:**
 - c. **When a response is due:**
3. **Department training recommendations**
 - a. **What unit will address follow-up:**
 - b. **What follow-up is requested:**
 - c. **When a response is due:**
4. **Policy change or clarification recommendations**
 - a. **What unit will address follow-up:**
 - b. **What follow-up is requested:**
 - c. **When a response is due:**
5. **Procedure change or clarification recommendations**
 - a. **What unit will address follow-up:**
 - b. **What follow-up is requested:**
 - c. **When a response is due:**
6. **Equipment recommendations**
 - a. **What unit will address follow-up:**
 - b. **What follow-up is requested:**
 - c. **When a response is due:**



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT
Force Review Board

Tucson Police Department
Department / Function Responses to FRB Recommendations

Department / Function: Tucson Police Department

Department / Function Head: Police Chief Chris Magnus

FRB Liaison: Advanced Training Section Commander - Lieutenant Doggett

FRB Case #: 19-0109 **Incident #:** 1902240314

Rec. #	Recommendation	Action Plan / Assignments	Target Date
A			
	Notes:		
B			
	Notes:		
C			
	Notes:		
D			
	Notes:		



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT Force Review Board

Rec. #	Recommendation	Action Plan / Assignments	Target Date
E	Notes:		
F	Notes:		
G	Notes:		
H			



TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT
Force Review Board

Rec. #	Recommendation	Action Plan / Assignments	Target Date
	Notes:		
I	Notes:		