1	MULTNOMAH COUNTY GRAND JURY	
2	OFFICER USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATION	
3		
4	Injured: Donald Allen Perkins)	
5	Date of Incident: February 9, 2017)PPB No.	
6	Location: SE 22nd Avenue &)17-40263	
7	SE Lafayette Street)	
8	Portland, Oregon)	
9)	
10		
11		
12	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
13	BE IT REMEMBERED that the above-entitled	
14	transcript of GRAND JURY proceedings was heard,	
15	commencing at the hour of 8:30 a.m., on Tuesday,	
16	March 14, 2017, at the Multnomah County Courthouse,	
17	Portland, Oregon.	
18		
19	APPEARANCES	
20	Mr. Brian S. Davidson Deputy District Attorney	
21	On Behalf of the State of Oregon.	
22		
23	* * *	
24	KAREN M. EICHHORN, CSR, CRR Certified Shorthand Reporter	
25	Portland, Oregon	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	Tuesday, March 14, 2017
3	
4	MR. DAVIDSON: Good morning, everybody.
5	We're going to go ahead and call our first
6	witness in this review. With that, we would call Brad
7	Clifton.
8	Go ahead and introduce yourself and state and
9	spell your full name for us.
10	
11	THE WITNESS: Brad Clifton, B-R-A-D,
12	Clifton, C-L-I-F-T-O-N. I'm a detective with the
13	Portland Police Bureau.
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BRAD CLIFTON,

a witness called on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as

7 BY MR. DAVIDSON:

follows:

Q All right. You've introduced yourself already. Please tell the Grand Jury a little bit about your current state of employment.

EXAMINATION

A I'm currently assigned to the homicide detail in the detective division with the Portland Police Bureau. I've been employed with Portland Police for 18 years. I've been a detective almost ten years.

And prior to my assignment in the homicide detail, I was a detective in the Gang Enforcement Team for over seven years.

Q Okay. And prior to becoming to police officer, did you go to college? Do you have a degree in anything?

A Yes. I have a Bachelor of arts in criminal justice and a Master of arts in criminology and criminal justice as well.

Q And during your time as a detective, what's been, I guess, your primary type of investigation that

you've conducted?

A Person crimes, attempted murder, murder and then robberies as well, and then kind of whatever else came about.

Q Okay. I imagine a lot of those investigations related to gang crimes; is that right?

A Yes.

Q All right. It's my understanding that you were assigned as the lead detective to investigate the officer—involved use of force that occurred the evening of February 9th of this year; is that right?

A Yes, I was.

Q All right. Why don't you just tell us kind of how you first became aware of this occurrence.

A February 9th, 2017, the homicide detail, which investigates all officer-involved shootings in the City of Portland, we were paged out to the area of 22nd, SE 22nd Avenue between Powell and Lafayette on an officer-involved shooting. Shooting occurred at about 1722 or 7:22 hours — 1922 hours, so 7:22 in the evening.

We arrived on scene. We didn't know a whole lot of details. And then once we arrived on scene, we meet up as a group and then are briefed on the known details at that time at the scene.

Okay. My understanding is you've obviously 1 Q 2 been engaged in an ongoing investigation of this 3 incident since that time; is that right? 4 A Yes, I have. 5 And I'm going to hold up this binder, which 6 you gave to me. This is I guess the sum of the police 7 reports and disks of evidence and such in this case at 8 this point? 9 Α Yes, it is. 10 All right. So you've I think prepared a Q 11 PowerPoint presentation for us to kind of give us an 12 overview of what your investigation revealed about what 13 occurred during that incident; is that right? 14 A Yes. 15 If you would like just to go ahead Q Okav. 16 and walk us through that, that will be great. 17 Α Okay. 18 To let you know, I've seen the video since Q 19 this happened at night, and there is video -- some of 20 the video is quite dark. So maybe at that point it may 21 be easier for us to see what happened, we may want to 22 turn the lights off. If you want them on for now, 23 that's fine. 24 Detective Clifton.

Okay. Like I said before, we were paged

25

Α

out. Officer-involved shooting occurred on

February 9th at approximately 1722 hours — 1922.

Again, sorry about that, at SE 22nd Avenue and

Lafayette Street, which again Lafayette is just south

of Powell Boulevard.

We arrived on scene. Obtained a briefing from one of the on scene supervisors, and learned that the involved officers were Officer Bradley Clark and Officer Roger Walsh.

When I say "involved officers," I mean the officers that fired their weapons. And the subject that was involved was Don Perkins. We've learned that he'd been struck by possibly two to three rounds and had been transported to OHSU to receive aid for his injuries, which at that time we were not sure if they were life—threatening.

This is a slide just to give you a general overview of the view. Again, I'll have some aerial map shots for you to have a better reference point.

But that front police vehicle you're seeing right there, that's Officer Clark's SUV. And the red van, which again you are looking from this slide due north along 22nd Avenue, that's the east sidewalk, and that's Powell Park to the right there.

The red van is where Mr. Perkins was living

and where he was at when the officers contacted him.

Q Detective Clifton, there's a lot of illumination in this photograph.

Is that the illumination that was present at the time the incident occurred or is this special illumination that was done by people taking the photographs of the scene?

A Yes. So what you are going to see there, there's obviously a flash on the camera there of the police vehicle. So it's not going to be as — from that vantage point as bright, so it appears brighter there.

This is Mr. Perkins, Don Allen Perkins, male, white, 4-22-60. You are going to hear these 911 calls in a second of 1829 or 6:29 p.m. He places his first 911 call where he says he's going to commit suicide if he can't get a hold of his doctor because he wants a prescription refilled.

This is Mr. Perkins' van that you saw in the brief slide. Again, it's parked on 22nd Avenue there. It's facing northbound on the east curb there. We spoke to several residents in the area. And we did a search warrant, and we'll talk about that later, on the van.

It appears that he's living in the van, and neighbors confirmed that it had been there off and on

for six months or more.

And this is going to be a view from the front side of the van again looking to the south. The door, when the officers engaged Mr. Perkins and when the shots were fired, was opened like that. It was not closed. That's how it had appeared.

You will see Placard 11, and we'll go into more detail on that later. That is a handgun, a replica handgun that Mr. Perkins dropped out of the van. And again, we'll get better pictures of that.

You can also see Officer Clark's vehicle again to the south there. And that's where he and Officer Walsh and Officer Cioeta were at the back of that vehicle as well as Officer Schroeder, who is on the other side.

This is Officer Clark here, Bradley Clark.

He's an 11-year veteran with the Portland Police Bureau.

He works D shift out at Central Precinct, 6:00 p.m. to

4:00 a.m., so he had just come on shift when this call

came out.

He's an ECIT officer, which they'll go into that, I'm sure more later. It is a training course for officers that are specialized in dealing with people with mental health problems or that are in crisis. So they get dispatched or will respond, you know, to calls

1 of someone in crisis. 2 When was this photograph taken? 3 This photograph was taken that night at the Α 4 scene, obviously post-shooting. 5 Is that just one of the standard 6 investigation techniques to take a photograph of what 7 the officer was wearing and how he looked? 8 That's just so you all can have Yeah. 9 an idea of how he presented that night. He is also --10 Officer Clark was the AR-15 operator on the call. 11 Q And for those who may not be fully versed in 12 firearms, what is n AR-15? 13 The AR-15 is like a military-style rifle, 14 police rifle. 15 This is Officer Walsh. He was with Officer 16 They both work again out of Central Precinct, D 17 shift. He's also an 11-year veteran. 18 It will be important when we listen to the 19 911 calls, he's unit 746. So each officer, when they 20 get their shift assignment for the night, you'll have 21 the district assign a number. Instead of saying Officer 22 Clifton or Detective Clifton, I'm 4657, so you'll hear 23 on the radio -- when you hear 746, that's Officer Walsh 24 and 716 is Officer Clark.

Again, if you have questions on that, we'll

talk -- I can refresh your memory on who's who.

These were the witness officers that were on scene when the shooting happened or who were in the position where they were present for that.

Sergeant Jerry Cioeta is assigned to Central Precinct. He's assigned to C shift, which is 4:00 to 2:00 a.m., and he's unit 3812. Again, you'll hear that on the 911 calls as well.

Officer Quyen Duong, she was there as well. She was operating a MAV car. I'll explain that here in a second, but she is also C shift. She's unit 715. She was operating that MAV car and is working a partner car with Officer Fox, who was actually at a community meeting. The two of them were working together.

Why that's important is Officer Fox has the audio for the MAV car. The MAV car records audio and video, and there's cameras in the car and it records audio when the lights are activated.

The officers who worked that car are then also equipped with a microphone on their uniform.

Officer Fox had the police car and responded. Officer Fox was at a community meeting, and he ends up coming from the community meeting to the shooting after the shooting has occurred. And you'll hear the audio kick on when you watch the video, so that's why that happens

1 because you have to be at a certain range of the car for 2 that to kick on. 3 Detective Clifton, and not every PPB car is Q 4 MAV equipped; is that right? There's only a handful of them. 5 Correct. 6 Q That program is still kind of in, I quess, a pilot phase, is that right, as far as it equipping PPB 7 8 vehicles with audio and video? 9 It is an extensive project, which from 10 my understanding which isn't great, but financially, 11 and then also the data and how to handle all of that, 12 they are trying to basically figure it out. 13 0 Okay. 14 Then the last officer there, witness officer 15 will be Officer Matthew Schroeder. He also again works 16 C shift. He's unit 714. He's also operating a MAV car 17 as well. 18 He parks -- again you'll see him arrive. 19 parks blocking the intersection at 22nd and Lafayette 20 and then walks out of camera sight to the north where 21 the shooting actually occurs. But you'll hear some of 22 his audio. 23 On that same topic, we've pointed out which Q 24 cars are MAV cars. But I think it's correct to say 25 that neither Officer Clark or Walsh's vehicles were

equipped with the MAV package; is that right? Α Correct. So this is an aerial view of the actual Again, we'll get into more specifics on where things are. This is just to give you an overview of that area. So to the north there with a yellow line running at the diagonal, at the top of the screen is Powell Boulevard. The park baseball diamond, that's Powell Park. That's to the east.

The road running right next to the park there, north-south is 22nd Avenue. And then that little street on the bottom of the screen of the south end of the street is Lafayette Street.

Q What's that large parking area to the right of the photograph?

A It is — I think it's for some type of business or something like that, yeah, or maybe even for the park. It is where we parked our staging area when we arrived.

So here, like I said before, we're going to listen to the first 911 call, which initiated this event.

Mr. Perkins calls from his cell phone at 1829 or 6:29 p.m. in the evening. Makes his first 911 call.

Calls from a cell phone number 503-752-2917. It is a Sprint number. He calls and says he's going to kill himself, is having problems with his doctor in not refilling a prescription, and again you'll hear that.

He never gives his location and is combative and uncooperative with the 911 dispatcher, and you are going to hear that.

He makes a second 911 call approximately 19 minutes later at 1848 hours or 6:48. Again, this time and — the first call he says he's going to take 30 pills, and then take more at a certain time increment if they don't get this prescription filled.

He calls back at 1848. And again, he's uncooperative. He sounds a little more lethargic on this call, but again he hangs up before giving any valuable information for them to find him.

During this time dispatch is doing emergency pings off of his cell phone to try to locate him. And they get a general hit in the area of 22nd and Lafayette, right around in there. So officers are dispatched into that area and, and do an area check, and that's how they get into that area.

Q So you said "emergency ping." I don't know what that means to everybody.

What does that mean exactly, "emergency

1 ping"? 2 So the cell phone, his cell phone -- under 3 emergency life saving exception there, the cell phone 4 company is able, through 911, they are able to give a 5 GPS coordinate or hit off the cell tower and put that 6 phone in a certain area. So that's what they did. 7 You know, he's threatening to harm himself. 8 So they pinged his phone, as kind of a law enforcement 9 term for that, which gives a general area of where his 10 cell phone is located at. 11 So we're going to go ahead and listen to the 12 first 911 call. 13 (911 call played.) 14 PERKINS: "Yeah. My name is Don Perkins. 15 My birthday is 4-22 of '60. 16 DISPATCHER: "Let's start with what you're 17 actually calling for right now, sir. 18 "My doctor is a piece of shit and PERKINS: 19 I'm going to kill myself. I took 30 pills. 20 minutes, I'll take 30 more until she calls me. 21 DISPATCHER: "Well, I can't help you. 22 Hello." 23 (Conclusion of 911 call.) 24 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 25 So now, that's the first call and that's Q

what the officers get. So that gets put out. Dispatch puts that out and then they start their process through his phone. These are the attempts you'll hear of dispatch trying to call him back, and he never picks up.

(911 call played.)

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q And is there more coming, Brad?

A I know there's several attempts. I don't think so.

MR. DAVIDSON: And just so you guys know, we're going to be listening to calls and radio traffic and looking at videos through the course of this PowerPoint presentation.

If there's any point you guys want to listen to something again or back something up to hear a particular piece that you may have missed, just let us know and we can do that, okay?

THE WITNESS: So again, they made numerous attempts to get a hold of him. He never takes their call during that time.

Dispatch is communicating with the officers saying we're getting — you know, the phone is pinging in this area and sending officers. Specifically 716, Officer Clark, and 746, Officer Walsh, are in that area

1	doing an area check for him.	
2	BY MR. DAVIDSON:	
3	Q Do you know how Officer Clark was selected,	
4	and was it because specifically he was ECIT trained?	
5	A Yes.	
6	Q Okay.	
7	A That's my understanding.	
8	The second 911 call, again, comes in at 1848	
9	hours. We'll listen to that here.	
10	(911 call played.)	
11	PERKINS: "Hello.	
12	DISPATCHER: "911.	
13	PERKINS: "Hello.	
14	DISPATCHER: "911.	
15	PERKINS: "Yeah, um hello.	
16	DISPATCHER: "Sir, can you not hear me? You	
17	said hello four times. 911.	
18	PERKINS: "I took 30 pills.	
19	DISPATCHER: "30 pills of what?	
20	PERKINS: "In 15 minutes.	
21	DISPATCHER: "30 pills. What kind of pills	
22	are they?	
23	PERKINS: "30 more.	
24	DISPATCHER: "What kind of pills?"	
25	(Conclusion of 911 call.)	

THE WITNESS: That's it. That's all he says.

Again, they make several attempts again to call him to get him to try to pick up, and he never picks up.

(911 call played.)

All right. So the next — so when you call dispatch or 911, so you create that call. Dispatch, when you speak with them, that's obviously recorded, and that's what you've just heard.

Also, when police and dispatch communicate, it's also recorded. So simultaneously to this recording going on, there's another dispatcher that handles the direct communication with the police, fire, medical. Well, that line is also being recorded.

So what you are going to hear here is this is the dispatch that we were — recording of the dispatch between the police and the dispatcher that occurred during that time.

Of importance between 1906 and 1921 hours, so Officer Clark and Officer Walsh are doing that area check. At 1906, dispatch broadcasts that they get a very good hit or a ping on his cell phone, which was 25 meters, which is very close. That's a really good hit in the area of 3363 SE 22nd Avenue.

2 the

So that gets put out at 1906, so that gives the officers a very good ballpark of where Mr. Perkins had called from or at least where that cell phone was. So they head to that area.

At 1913 hours, so seven minutes after that 25-meter hit comes out, Officer Walsh, 746, comes on the air and says that they've located Mr. Perkins in a van on 22nd Avenue, mid-block between Powell and Lafayette, and that they believe he's got a gun. I'll let you hear — we'll play those recordings.

So these are various updates. Again, Officer Walsh is 746. Again, it's my belief or understanding from listening to the calls is that — and my experience as a police officer, you will typically have — when you have two officers on a scene, you'll have a cover officer and a contact officer. Kind of they'll play various roles.

From what I can hear on the 911 call is that it sounds like Officer Walsh is the cover officer in this situation, and he's giving the majority of the updates on the radio.

And I can hear Officer Clark, and you will be able to hear him as well communicating with Mr. Perkins in the background, which makes sense concerning — Officer Clark is the ECIT officer.

1 So unit 746, Officer Walsh broadcasts at 1913 2 that he located Mr. Perkins. He thinks he has a gun. 3 He updates then that at 10:10 minutes, that's into this 4 disk is how I did that for a reference point, that Mr. 5 Perkins threw a pill bottle out of the van. 6 He updates that Mr. Perkins is sitting in the 7 door of the van and that he threw a gun down. And then 8 at 1919 hours, Officer Walsh broadcasts that Perkins 9 shut the van door and says he's got another gun. 10 (Recording begins.) 11 DISPATCHER: **"746.** 12 WALSH: "Go ahead. 13 DISPATCHER: "For you and 734, 3206 SE 14 Francis, uh, was an agitated caller saying he's gonna 15 kill himself since he couldn't get in touch with his 16 doctor. 17 "Said he'd taken 30 pills. Could continue to 18 take 30 more in 15 minutes 'til he heard back from his 19 doctor. Refused to answer questions and hung up. 20 "The phase two from the GPS in his cell phone 21 put him at 21 and Lafayette. This address is based on 22 his name and date of birth from, I think, from RegJIN. 23 "Haven't started medical since we have no 24 idea if he's at this address or not.

WALSH: "Okay. Could you start a ECIT,

1 please? 2 "716. I'll go. You can clear 734. CLARK: DISPATCHER: "734. 3 10-8. 4 WALSH: "Okay. DISPATCHER: "And it looks like this is the 5 6 address on Lafayette. 7 WALSH: "This is 746. Is 21 and Lafayette 8 the address his phone matched, too; is that right? 9 DISPATCHER: "21 and Lafayette is where the 10 GPS in his phone put him at the 3206 on Francis is 11 where his OP and RegJIN show him. That's his address. 12 WALSH: "Okay. 746. 13 DISPATCHER: **"746.** 14 WALSH: "So we located this guy. He's in a 15 van. We're on 22nd, about mid-block between Lafayette 16 and Powell. When we made contact with him, we hear 17 something like maybe he has a gun. So can you hold the 18 air, please? 19 DISPATCHER: "Copy. 22 between Lafayette 20 and Powell. Do you want another car? 21 WALSH: "Yeah. We'll take a couple more 22 cars if they come in from the south. We got guns 23 pointed northbound. 24 "Okay. 724, 714, start for 22 DISPATCHER:

and Lafayette coming from the south. And we're gonna

have nonemergency off the air.

WALSH: "And, and if we can, uh, probably shut down Powell, (muffled yelling in background,) 24, 22 or maybe 21, "cause we got guns pointed up towards Powell. He just opened the door and threw something out. Maybe a pill bottle. He's coming out.

DISPATCHER: "Copy. Coming out.
Non-emergency still off."

(Conclusion of recording.)

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q Detective Clifton, before you go to the next sound file, so when this is being recorded, as far as the radio traffic between the police in the field and the dispatcher, it's not a live mic all of the time; is that right? It's only being recorded.

I'm asking, because I'm not sure, when the microphone the officer has on his vest is keyed; is that how that works?

A Yes. Yes. It's a standard, like a walkie-talkie would if people are familiar with -- you have to press the button to transmit. Once you let it off, it doesn't come across.

Q So these particular recordings wouldn't necessarily capture all the verbal exchanges between the officer at the scene and Mr. Perkins?

1 Α No, they would not. 2 (Recording begins.) 3 "746. He's sitting in the door WALSH: 4 screaming at us. He says he threw a qun down on the 5 sidewalk. We heard something click out, but we don't 6 know what it is. We can't tell. He is noncompliant, 7 and he wants us to, to approach, so we're just sitting 8 tight back at our car. 9 DISPATCHER: "Copy. Noncompliant. 10 WALSH: "746. He, he just shut the door. 11 He claims to have another qun in the van, but he's not 12 compliant at all. 13 DISPATCHER: "Copy. Possibly another gun in 14 the van. Noncompliant." 15 (Conclusion of recording.) 16 THE WITNESS: So in this next call here, you 17 are going to hear at 1921 hours or 7:21. Again, this 18 is for a reference point, they locate him at 1930 19 hours. 20 At 1921 hours, Sergeant Cioeta, 3812, arrives 21 And then at 1922 hours, you'll hear shots on scene. 22 fired broadcast over the radio. 23 (Recording begins.) 24 "746. He just opened the door WALSH: 25 again.

1	CLARK: "Hey, Don?
2	DISPATCHER: "Copy. Just opened door.
3	WALSH: "746. We can see one of his hands.
4	He's got something in it. Can't tell what it is.
5	DISPATCHER: "Copy. Something in one of his
6	hands.
7	CIOETA: "3812. I'm on scene.
8	DISPATCHER: "Copy.
9	UNKNOWN: "Shots fired.
10	DISPATCHER: "3812. Copy shots fired."
11	CIOETA: "3812. Suspect is still alive.
12	DISPATCHER: "Copy. Suspect still alive.
13	CIOETA: "We need block traffic to the
14	north of us still.
15	DISPATCHER: "Copy. Someone to the north.
16	UNKNOWN: "3812. Page out SERT, CNT.
17	DISPATCHER: "Paging CNT and SERT, copy.
18	UNKNOWN: "3012. He crawled to the front of
19	the van. We don't have a visual of him anymore. We
20	heard him, uh, 20 seconds ago and nothing since.
21	DISPATCHER: "Okay. Crawled to the front of
22	the van. No visual."
23	(Conclusion of recording.)
24	THE WITNESS: So what you are looking at on
25	this slide and we'll talk about this picture in a

minute -- you are going to see various videos we 1 2 obtained. 3 And you'll hear -- there's a Daniel Kaleta 4 and a Michelle Clemmer. They are civilian citizens that 5 were in the area. They videotaped this on a cell phone. 6 This to the south. You can see Mr. Perkins' 7 van illuminated there. That's illuminated from the 8 police lights on the vehicle. And that's -- so where 9 they are filming is south and left of where his van is. 10 And then you can see Officer Clark's police 11 SUV with the driver's side door opened there up on the 12 top of the picture there. 13 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 14 So this is a still — this is actually a 0 15 still from the video? 16 Yes, just to give you a reference point. Α 17 Taken by Daniel Kaleta? Q 18 Yes. 19 Detective, I heard some references in Q 20 that -- in the police radio traffic about an EMT and/or 21 SERT. 22 What are those references? 23 Α CNT. 24 So SERT team is our SWAT team, Special 25 Emergency Reaction Team. And then the CNT is a Crisis

1 Negotiations Team. So at that point, officer-involved 2 shooting, someone they believe is armed or had been 3 armed at that time, he broadcasts that he thinks he's alive. 4 5 They call them out, essentially the SERT team 6 and the Crisis Negotiation Team to -- on situations like 7 this to assist in taking that person into custody who 8 they believed is armed. 9 And then the Crisis Negotiation Team is 10 equipped and trained to deal with these type of 11 situations if there's -- you know, if he's up behind the 12 van and is refusing to come out or something like that, 13 they'll negotiate or have a conversation with him, and 14 they are specifically trained for that. So that's what 15 he's asking for right at that point. 16 Who made that call? Q 17 That's Sergeant Cioeta, 3812. Α 18 He would be the supervisor on scene at that Q 19 point? 20 Α Yes. 21 So you are going to hear some more updates

2425

22

23

from Sergeant Cioeta.

cancel SERT.

UNKNOWN:

(Recording begins.)

"3812. We're going 61.

You can

DISPATCHER: "3812. Going 61. Canceling 1 2 SERT, 1925. 3 "3816. I want Powell closed at HELZER: 4 17th. "3812. 5 CIOETA: I need to have a crime 6 scene put up one block to the south of me, one block to 7 the north of me, and medical can come straight in. 8 DISPATCHER: "Copy. Crime Scene tape one 9 block to the south and north end, sending medical in." 10 (Conclusion of recording.) 11 THE WITNESS: So as far as the timeline 12 goes, the shots were fired at 7:22, 1922 hours. He 13 initially -- you heard Sergeant Cioeta call right away 14 for the SERT team and for CNT. 15 Well, during that time, he's actually 16 communicating with Mr. Perkins back and north, and Mr. 17 Perkins is alive. He makes a decision -- again, you'll 18 hear from him. The decision was made that they were 19 going to go ahead. 20 And you can hear it and see it on some of the 21 videos to give Mr. Perkins commands to come out to the 22 street, which he does, and they take him into custody, 23 and then call for medical to render him aid. 24 They put a tourniquet on his arm and did

various things to render aid to him at the scene.

That's what you are hearing there.

At 1925 hours, Sergeant Cioeta broadcasts that they've taken Mr. Perkins into custody. They cancel SERT and CNT and then send medical to give him aid.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

- Q Did I hear him say, "We're going 61"?
- A Yes, you did.
- Q Is that police code for something?
- A Yes. "61" is taking him into custody.
- Q And this photograph that we are seeing here, this still, where is that from and what's the perspective there?

A Okay. So what you are seeing here, that's from Officer Duong's MAV car and Officer Fox. You'll see some diagrams here in a second.

Post-shooting, once the shooting had occurred, Officer Duong moved her vehicle, which was parked essentially back to the south and on the east curbline. She pulled it forward, I believe, and again, you'll hear from her, to give a better perspective from the MAV car.

So you're seeing that. Her vehicle is facing northbound there. It's in the middle of 22nd Avenue.

You are seeing the officers there as they approach to

take Mr. Perkins into custody.

So this is the aerial view again that you saw earlier, but I've inserted where the vehicles were positioned just so you have an idea of what you are looking at.

So Mr. Perkins' van is right here, the red pin. Officer Clark's SUV is this blue pin here, followed by Officer Walsh's SUV. Again, all these vehicles were parked facing northbound on 22nd Avenue.

Officer Duong, initially when she arrived, she parks back here, but then she moves after the shooting her vehicle to where that white pin is located. That was the vantage point you just saw on that previous photograph.

And then Officer Schroeder who was operating the other MAV car, when he arrives, he comes into the area. If I can get this to work. He's down here.

And he positions his car and it's blocking —
it's this intersection, and the front of the car is
facing westbound here on 22nd Avenue.

There's cameras on the corners of the cars so you can see to the north, but it doesn't pick up all of the way down here where the officers were at when the shooting occurred.

So these are some photos from the scene.

We'll just go through them. I'll try to orient you.

Again, you saw this vantage point earlier.

This is on 22nd Avenue. That's the east sidewalk there butting up to Powell Park. You can see Mr. Perkins' van there and Officer Clark's SUV.

Q So there's a vehicle interposed between Officer Clark's SUV and Mr. Perkins' van; is that right?

A Yes, that little blue Toyota.

MR. DAVIDSON: Just as a housekeeping issue, we've got a lot of testimony. Does anybody need a break at any point? Just let me know. It's not a problem.

THE WITNESS: What you are seeing here is this is the rear of Officer Clark's SUV.

Officer Clark and Walsh were standing in this area with Sergeant Cioeta when the shots were fired. We collected at the scene — this is how our forensic evidence division labels evidence at the scene.

We located ten spent shell casings in this area. There were four .223 rounds, which are the rounds or shell casings fired in the AR-15 rifle that was carried by Officer Clark. And then there were six 9-millimeter shell casings. So you have ten placards here. And Officer Walsh fired his Glock 9-millimeter.

This is a same view just looking essentially
in a south direction from the front of Officer Clark's

SUV. You can see Officer Walsh's police SUV is right
back here. There's a car in between him, but that's

where those shell casings are landed and where they were

6 located.

Again, for a right-handed person on a semiautomatic firearm, which a Glock handgun and the AR-15 both are, if you are facing that way, the shell casings from where my understanding is of where the officers were at, that's where those shell casings would be ejected and would land if you were shooting north.

A GRAND JUROR: Do you know where Mr. Perkins was?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I'll show you. You are going to see video.

So again, that just gives you a different angle of that from the sidewalk. You can see the placards are labeled. These are the four .223 rounds from the rifle. One through four on the placards and then five through ten on the 9-millimeter rounds.

This is where — again, a side view looking from the south to the north of Mr. Perkins' van. He was seated. You heard the officers broadcast that. He was seated in that middle area of the van, right here, and

then he gets out of the van.

You can see here, this is the gun he dropped.

It's a replica Walther PPK C99 handgun. You'll see

pictures of that and actually see the real gun.

Over here — so that Placard was 11 for the replica gun. Then 12 and 13 placards there are also evidence at the scene were Earthquake malt liqueur beer cans. They were discarded on the sidewalk there.

We, also on the following day, and you can actually see it when they were there at the scene inside Mr. Perkins' van, there was one of those beer cans in the back of his van as well. They are 24-ounce cans.

Then you also have a No. 14 was a pill bottle resting up against the fence here.

This is a picture of the gun. It is a Walther C — it is a P99. This is a replica of that firearm. So it is an airsoft BB gun. This is just a better angle of those two beer cans and the pill bottle.

So at the scene --

A GRAND JUROR: Can I take a quick break?

MR. DAVIDSON: Absolutely. Yes.

(Recess.)

THE WITNESS: So at the scene following officer-involved shooting, the officers will come into the command post and they will do a weapons countdown.

And what we do there, that's where you saw
the photograph of Officer Clark and Officer Walsh. And
we take from them at that point their duty weapon, and
then we count the rounds down, and then all of that gets
submitted into evidence.

So you can see here, this is Officer Clark's AR-15 that he had with him on scene and that he fired. We did the weapons countdown. It's photographed to document the countdown as well.

He had one .223 round in the chamber, which was ready to go, so he ejected a round from the chamber. The magazine that we removed from the AR-15 contained 13 .223 rounds. Then he had a spare or a backup magazine on the .223 — on the AR-15 that's stored on the butt of the gun in a pouch, and that magazine contained 18 rounds in it.

The AR-15 magazines that the officers carry, it's standard for them to load the magazine with 18 rounds.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q So we can assume that Officer Clark's rifle was loaded with 18 rounds at the beginning of this incident, and there were four rounds fired, and there were 14 rounds left in the gun between the chamber and the magazine, and that would account for all of the

rounds; correct?

A Yes. Like I said before, we located four spent .223 shell casings at the scene, so it matched up.

This here, Officer Clark, we also inspected his 9-millimeter handgun that he was carrying. He had one 9-millimeter round in the chamber, 17 9-millimeter rounds in the magazine. Then he had two backup magazines on his belt. Each of those had 17 9-millimeter rounds in there as well.

All of those magazines in the gun were loaded to capacity. So those are 17 round magazines on the 9-millimeter handgun. And then you have 17 and then one extra when you load your gun. So you put one in the chamber and then you load the magazine back to 17. So you'll have 18, 17 and 17. So all of his rounds were accounted for in his handgun.

Q It does not appear that Officer Clark fired his sidearm?

A Correct.

This is Officer Walsh's Glock 9-millimeter handgun. He had one 9-millimeter round in the chamber. He had 11 9-millimeter rounds in the magazine that we removed from the handgun. And then he had in his backup pouch again, he had two backup magazines, and each of

those contained 17 9-millimeter rounds.

So based off of his — the rounds in his handgun, if it's loaded to capacity, he was missing six rounds which was consistent — we located six 9-millimeter spent shell casings at the scene.

- Q Did you get a chance to speak with the ballistics expert at the crime lab?
 - A I did, yes.
- Q Okay. And is that a different slide in this presentation, or do you want to talk about that now?
 - A We can talk about that now.
 - Q Okay.

A So I submitted both of the guns, Officer Clark's AR-15, along with a spent shell casing at the scene, as well as some of his duty rounds. And then I also submitted Officer Walsh's Glock handgun and 9-millimeter spent shell casings at the scene to the Oregon State crime lab, to their firearms experts.

Travis Gover is the forensic scientist that did the examination of those firearms for me. I spoke with him yesterday. And he said he compared the firearms I submitted to the shell casings we collected at the scene.

And he said the Glock that I submitted,
Officer Walsh's Glock handgun matched the shell casings

at the scene. So his gun fired those shell casings.

Then the AR-15 that Officer Clark had, I submitted. He tested that against the .223 rounds, shell casings that we collected at the scene. And he said that matched as well; that those were the guns that fired those shell casings.

He tested the firearms as well for how they operated, if they were operating normally. He said they were. The triggers were good. He said the firearms were functioning properly.

Q So all of the shell casings that were recovered from the scene corresponded to either the AR-15 of Officer Clark or the 9-millimeter pistol of Officer Walsh?

A Yes.

Q So there are no unaccounted for bullets or shell casings at the scene?

A Correct.

So after -- we did that. We processed the scene. We collected -- here -- we're going to go through on this. We collected the Walther CP99 compact. That's the black BB gun that's Placard 11. And then we collected these items as well.

It's the two beer cans, which were Placard 12 and 13, and then the pill bottle is Placard 14. They

1	were all listed. These are the receipts. They were
2	submitted into evidence. And the item is just how it's
3	listed on our property receipts is different sometimes
4	than what the placard is. The placard is just for a
5	reference point in the photographs.
6	Q And the prescription pill bottle, what was
7	the prescription for?
8	A Cyclobenzaprine.
9	A GRAND JUROR: Flexeril. It's a muscle
10	relaxer.
11	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay.
12	THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. This would
13	make sense, 'cause in the interview he talked about
14	taking Flexeril.
15	This is again just Placard 11. This is the
16	replica handgun that was collected. This is a different
17	angle.
18	This window here, that's glass. It was shot
19	out during the gunfire.
20	Again, just another photograph of the gun.
21	So as mentioned earlier during this
22	interaction, Officer Clark and Walsh, they contact Mr.
23	Perkins at 1913 hours. So there's probably nine to ten
24	minutes before the shots are fired. Well, during that
25	time there's a police presence there. There were

several civilians that observed this and then began recording.

The first person we're going to talk about is Mr. Kale Heily. He lives at 3363 SE 22nd Avenue.

That's where that address got mentioned before because the ping came back really close to that.

His house is essentially directly across the street or perpendicular to Mr. Perkins' van. And he videotapes this up from his living room. And that's what you are going to see, his vantage point.

The video on his cell phone is approximately 13 minutes. The quality, it's kind of dark, but he does a great job of almost creating like a story — or a word picture of what's going on. He narrates essentially what's occurring, so you are going to hear that.

He was interviewed out at the scene by Detective Hollins, and Officer Eugenio collected that video. We're going to play the video. There's some significant time increments in there.

He comes in and he starts talking about what he's seen. So he was out walking his dog and talks about how he sees these officers making contact at the van, and then they fall back. And then once he gets in his house, he starts recording this incident.

At 2:25 minutes into his video clip, you can

hear Mr. Perkins, "It is your call. Shoot me, bitch. 1 2 Shoot me. Kill me." 3 Approximately 6:36 minutes into the video is 4 when the shots are fired. And you will hear -- there's 5 one shot fired, and then you hear Perkins say, something 6 to the effect of, "You're going to have to kill me, 7 bitch." And then more shots are fired. 8 So we're going to go ahead and just play this 9 video for you. 10 MR. DAVIDSON: Again, I'm going to turn the 11 lights off for this one because it's kind of dark. 12 (Video played. Reporter transcribes 13 narration.) 14 MR. HEILY: "So I don't know what's going on 15 across the street. So there's a red van right there. 16 You can't really see it. Usually homeless guys hanging 17 out in there. "The -- I was walking the dog. I came home 18 19 and saw a couple of officers looking at a tent over here 20 right behind him where a homeless guy usually stays. 21 think his buddy is usually in the red van, and he's -- I 22 know he stays in there a lot. So I don't know who's in 23 that van." 24 Is that too loud for anybody? MR. DAVIDSON: 25 A GRAND JUROR: A little bit.

MR. DAVIDSON: It seems a little bit loud. Maybe I'm overly sensitive.

THE WITNESS: So you can orient yourself.

The green pin up there, that's Kale Heily's residence
there. So you can see where in relation to Mr. Perkins
his vantage point is.

(Video replayed.)

MR. HEILY: "So I don't know what's going on across the street. So there's a red van right there.

You can't really see it. Usually homeless guys hanging out in there.

"The — I was out walking the dog. I came home and saw a couple of officers looking at a tent over here right behind him where a homeless guy usually stays. I think his buddy is usually in the red van, and he's — I know he stays in there a lot. So I don't know who's in that van.

"But the cops went up and talked to him and — so he was shining the flashlights in the van.

They open up the front door. They were, I heard them yelling something. I couldn't understand what it was.

"Then they both — someone opened up the side door. I don't know who it was. But the side door was opened up, and then the cops kind of jumped back. Both drew their guns. They went to the car. Put on, looks

like safety gear.

"I see one of them now — I think there's two cop cars here at the moment. Looks like one of the officers is on his radio, the one closest to my house.

"I make them out a little bit there. Um, but they — initially, they retreated back behind — there's kind of a dark blue car, a dark blue sedan behind the van. Looks like they are shining their flashlights around. Kind of — let me open my window a little.

"Let me see what's going on there. Oh, my God. It sounds like the homeless man is screaming, 'Kill me. Shoot me.' I don't know if you can hear that. 'Shoot me, bitch. Kill me.'

"The cops are yelling back at him. Saying,

'Come get me. Come get me, bitch.' I think I heard the

man scream — where it is — it sounds like it might be

the guy that stays in the tent. Sounds like his voice.

"Um, I think I heard him say don't ever — don't pull the gun, or something along those lines. I'm not entirely sure. I know this is really hard to see. It's really dark.

"I'm going to stay over here. Police officers now. It seems like — I don't see any more police officers, so I don't know exactly what's going on.

"There seems to be some sort of standstill.

There's a lot of flashlights around. They have their

weapons drawn. There's some kind of light, a bright

light on the back of the vehicle. There's the red van.

You can kind of see that now. Bright lights on it,

flood lights.

"The door just opened to the van. Talk to us — asking him if he has anything in his hands. The guy in the park says he doesn't have anything.

"Oh, Jesus. Shots. Gunshots. I think they shot him. Someone is on the ground. It looks like -- I hear sirens. It looks like it might be the homeless guy that's on the ground.

"I went — I moved back from the window. Oh, fuck. I heard one shot, then I heard, 'Shoot me. Shoot me.' I believe the shot came from the van, the first shot.

"And I believe the police officers after that opened fire after he — I believe it was a gunshot that shot first. That's what it sounded like to me.

"Oh, my God. Still recording. The guy on the ground is moving. Oh, my God. The guy just got shot. The guy is screaming, 'Can you hear us?' He screamed, 'Yeah.' The cops are telling him to crawl towards the road.

"Right now he's in the — he's in front of the van. He's standing up. His hands are up. His hands are up. He's moving towards the — he's in the street now, I think. Looks like he's doubled over.

"Lots of sirens. He's down on the ground. The police officers are asking if he's going to stay calm. They are screaming, 'We can't see your hands. Put your hands where we can see them.'

"His hands are up as much as he can be. Four police — five police officers walking towards him. All of them with their weapons drawn.

"Jesus. Jesus. I thought they handled that really well. Now they are checking on him. I think the police handled that really well. God, he shot first, or at least it sounded like a shot. I don't know. I didn't actually see, see him with a gun, but it sounded like a gunshot to me.

"The police officers are checking him over.

They are checking him. Do you see some red on his shoulder. It could be a bruise. It could be some blood. I don't know.

"The ambulance just arrived. I heard,

'Gunshot wound to the abdomen. Tourniquet right arm.'

Gunshot wound to the abdomen. Tourniquet right arm.'

"Hello.

1	"Hello.
2	"Hey.
3	"Do you know what's going on?
4	"Yeah. I just fucking recorded the whole
5	thing. I just fucking recorded that whole thing that
6	just happened. Yeah. Come inside. Yeah. The
7	paramedics are here."
8	MR. DAVIDSON: Lights are coming back on,
9	guys.
10	BY MR. DAVIDSON:
11	Q I have a couple of quick questions,
12	detective.
13	So Mr. Heily, it's his impression that Mr.
14	Perkins fired the first shot?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And do you have an opinion about the
17	veracity of that?
18	A No. Mr. Perkins did not fire the first
19	shot.
20	Q As far as we know, Mr. Perkins was not in
21	possession of an actually functioning firearm?
22	A No. We did not locate a gun other than the
23	replica gun.
24	A GRAND JUROR: It was an airsoft gun?
25	THE WITNESS: Yes.

1 A GRAND JUROR: Was the airsoft gun loaded? 2 THE WITNESS: No, it was not. 3 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. It was a CO2 charged 4 airsoft. 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 A GRAND JUROR: So it was not even a CO2 7 cartridge? 8 THE WITNESS: No. 9 A GRAND JUROR: So no capability of making a 10 sound? 11 THE WITNESS: No. 12 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 13 And maybe I'm unclear on the definition --14 distinction between an airsoft and a BB gun. I think 15 of an airsoft as having, like foam, round foam bullets. 16 A GRAND JUROR: Plastic. 17 MR. DAVIDSON: Plastic, I quess. 18 THE WITNESS: This is a BB gun, a CO2 BB 19 qun. We have it here. We'll look at it. All of you 20 will be able to see it. 21 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 22 The other question I have, Q All right. 23 Detective, was what approximately was the time that 24 transpired between when the shots were fired and when 25 the ambulance arrived to render aid to Mr. Perkins?

1	A I think three to four minutes or so.
2	Q Okay. So they were there fairly quickly?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Do we know if it had already been staged,
5	the ambulance, or did it just arrive I guess after the
6	fact?
7	A I'm not positive. I think it was staged. I
8	believe it was staged.
9	Q Okay. Meaning it was standing by?
LO	A Yes.
L1	MR. DAVIDSON: Does anybody else have any
L2	questions about this?
L3	A GRAND JUROR: It's my understanding that
L 4	the BB gun was tossed out before and then he closed the
L5	door; is that correct?
L6	THE WITNESS: So you'll hear on from what
L7	you hear on the dispatch from Officer Walsh, he
L8	broadcasts that he's thrown something out. Says it's a
L9	gun. He says on the recording he's not quite sure what
20	it is. But that as he shuts the door, he says he's got
21	another gun inside the van.
22	And then his next broadcast, before the shots
23	were fired, he says that he's got something in his hand
24	'cause he's opening the door. That's that last
25	broadcast.

1 A GRAND JUROR: Right. 2 THE WITNESS: And then the shots are fired. 3 So that's what -- what you --4 A GRAND JUROR: Right. 5 MR. DAVIDSON: And just to remind you, we 6 will hear the direct testimony from the two officers 7 tomorrow, so we'll have additional clarity about kind 8 of how this all went down. BY MR. DAVIDSON: 9 10 Do you want to continue? Q 11 Α Yes. 12 Again, we talked about -- that's where he was 13 filming that from right in this area here, Mr. Heily. 14 Was he inside his house? Q 15 Α Yes. 16 The upper floor, lower floor? Q 17 It is a raised -- like a front porch, 18 And then that's Officer Clark's SUV. 19 yeah, he was from this area here to there. That was 20 the vantage point where you were seeing. 21 The second witnesses you are going to hear 22 from are Daniel Kaleta and Michelle Clemmer. You saw 23 earlier a snapshot or a photograph from their vantage 24 point when the shots are fired.

They record two videos. One is the --

actually gets the shooting. We'll watch that here first. He records that on his cell phone.

And then after that shooting occurs, he goes and grabs another, like, recording device. It is a Mino flip device is what it was called. I've never seen anything like it. It was kind of, like, a little, small handheld recording thing. Officer Eugenio collected both of those items.

Daniel Kaleta and Michelle Clemmer, their address, where they were at, was 3427 SE 22nd Avenue.

Again, I'll show you where that is in relation. So I'm going to — I'm going to play the video.

This is where they were, down in this area on the street when he records that. Right in this area.

And that's the view you saw from the southwest. This is their address right here.

Q That's not a residence.

What's going on there exactly?

A It's like a warehouse. Essentially, I think they have a trailer, and they were, like, squatting there is my understanding.

This is Mr. Heily's residence, Kale Heily, which you just saw that video. And they were down here, more in this area right here when they recorded their video.

1 So the video, when it starts, they have it 2 upside down and then they correct it. So it is 44 -- it is one minute and four seconds long video, the first 3 4 one. (Video played.) 5

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MR. DAVIDSON: Do you guys want to see that again?

A GRAND JUROR: It sounds like there's something said between the first shot and the cluster.

THE WITNESS: So we'll stop that there, and I'll tell you what I hear, and then you can listen to it again. There's a few things. I wish I could pause this for you.

So in the video, focus on the red van. You'll see Mr. Perkins come out of the van. You'll see a movement, and then he moves out of the van. an initial shot fired as he -- after he comes out of the van.

What I hear -- I've listened to this numerous times -- after that first shot's are fired, follow that tree, there's essentially the van. There's this tree and then the fence line. You can see him over at the fence line. And I hear him say something to the effect of, "You are going to have to kill me, bitch."

And then he moves back towards the van area

where you saw the door and where Placard 11, where the replica gun was. That's what I see watching this video.

We'll stop it and pause it. You'll also try to focus on some of the commands and things that you are hearing. That's Officer Clark's voice is speaking to him.

And then you'll also see Sergeant Cioeta in that quick frame. He's arriving and walking up to where they are at. So there's a lot going on there in that short clip, but I will -- I'll see if I can pause it. I don't think I'm going to be able to pause it.

(Video played.)

MR. DAVIDSON: Were you guys able to see Mr. Perkins kind of between the van and the tree?

THE WITNESS: So this is where --

A GRAND JUROR: No.

THE WITNESS: Again, it's tough. Focus right up in this area, right there and right there. You'll see him.

Again, I've had the opportunity to watch this numerous times. It is difficult to see, but if you can focus on that area. He will come out of the van, and there's that first shot fired and then there's that pause, and then you hear him say something to the effect of, "You are going to have to shoot me, bitch." Then he

1 moves back, and that's when there's more shots fired. 2 So I wish -- let me see if I can get the 3 curser to help. 4 A GRAND JUROR: Do you know who initiated 5 the first shot? 6 THE WITNESS: I do not. 7 (Video played.) 8 THE WITNESS: This is Sergeant Cioeta 9 walking in right here. Officer Clark and Walsh are 10 over on this side of the vehicle. If you look right up 11 in here, trying to look right -- it's hard with it 12 moving, right in that area. Do you see there? 13 I'll try showing it again. Did you see that? 14 A GRAND JUROR: There was a movement out. 15 THE WITNESS: That was the first shot. 16 (Video replayed.) 17 Do you see him right there? So that's his, I 18 believe his left shoulder looking towards the officers 19 there. 20 "Kill me, bitch." A GRAND JUROR: 21 THE WITNESS: Does everybody see that? 22 A GRAND JUROR: He's hiding behind that 23 tree, it looks like. 24 THE WITNESS: Does anybody want to see that 25 again slowed down or paused at various spots? We're

good. Okay.

So after that shooting then, Michelle Clemmer and Daniel Kaleta go up and grab this other device and they start recording on this one.

It is the second one is ten minutes and 52 seconds of video, and it's all post-shooting. This is when the officers are going out to take him into custody, so there's a lag there while they come inside.

(Video played.)

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

- Q So before we move on to the next video clip,
 Mr. Kaleta Daniel Kaleta and Michelle Clemmer are
 the two individuals who captured this video; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And they were interviewed by detectives?
 - A Yes, they were.
 - Q Okay. The video was recovered.

Were they originally — I guess, did they disclose that they had the video or did they disclose to the police originally the extent of the video that they captured, or how did that play out at the scene?

A It wasn't -- Officer Law responded. He interviewed Daniel Kaleta and Michelle Clemmer. And initially they didn't -- they said they were getting ready to leave after they had interviewed them and

1	everything. They didn't say anything about the video.
2	And then it was like an aside, like, oh, we have this
3	video.
4	Q So when they were originally interviewed,
5	they didn't mention the fact that they had actually
6	captured some aspects of this on two different video
7	recording devices?
8	A Yes.
9	Q So it was only later that they revealed
10	that?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And you've reviewed the interview that they
13	gave; correct?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And I think in their interview they claim to
16	have been able to see activities that were going on on
17	the other side of the van; is that accurate?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Including what Mr. Perkins was doing, you
20	know, what he had in his hands, things of that nature?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. After having reviewed this video and
23	noted kind of the perspective for which they were
24	watching the events unfold, in your opinion could they
25	have seen the things that they claim to have seen

1	occurring during the incident?
2	A No.
3	Q And why is that exactly?
4	A Just from their angle, from their
5	perspective and their vantage point of where they were
6	at when the shooting occurred, they wouldn't have been
7	able to see Mr. Perkins at the side of the van there
8	until he moved further east. That wasn't possible from
9	that angle.
10	Q Okay. All right. Please continue.
11	A In that video they there is more to that
12	video, and they made some other comments on there that
13	might be important to hear. I don't know if that got
14	clipped off or it didn't play the whole video, but we
15	might need to watch that video
16	Q Okay.
17	A — in its entirety.
18	Q Let's run through the rest of the
19	presentation and we can revisit that.
20	A Okay.
21	MR. DAVIDSON: Let's take a quick break.
22	(Recess.)
23	BY MR. DAVIDSON:
24	Q Okay.
25	A All right. So you've seen that aerial slide

of where Daniel Kaleta was. Again, right in this area. 1 2 I'll move on. 3 The next video clip you are going to see is 4 we contacted -- following the shooting it's standard 5 procedure, we canvass the area just for additional witnesses and also for additional videos, surveillance 6 7 videos. We located -- at 3357 SE 22nd, we went out 8 9 there on the 10th, the next day in the daylight. 10 There's a business directly to the north of Kale Heily's 11 place. And it's like a warehouse-type building. And it 12 had a couple of cameras on the exterior of the building. 13 We made contact there. Contacted Mr. Todd 14 Carlson. He was not there at the time of the shooting, 15 but he had a Nest surveillance system, and provided us 16 with that video from the time of the shooting. 17 A GRAND JUROR: I have a question. 18 So the first two witnesses, did you collect 19 those videos that night? 20 THE WITNESS: 21 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 22 Do you want to run through? Q 23 Okav. So we might make note of this, the 24 I took almost an hour-worth of video because I

wanted to see if that van was there at the onset of

this call.

So it's my belief, and then talking to Mr. Perkins, he was in the van when he called 911 at 1829. That van never moved, and we saw that on the video.

So there's an extended period of video that I collected from them. Detective Hopper might have clipped this down. But at 31 minutes and 50 seconds into the video that I collected is when you see Officer Walsh and Officer Clark arrive at the van.

You can see their flashlights looking around, and they focus in on the van. You can see that — this video again is taken from the west looking east. But you can see them on the east side of the van and their lights shining in the van.

At 32:05 minutes into the video, the two officers are at the van. At 37:30 minutes, this video, this Nest video is again one of these higher quality surveillance systems. It also has audio. You can hear a muffled — what I hear is like, "Shoot me. Kill me."

At 41:40 minutes into this video that we pulled, the shot was fired. And then again, you can hear something along the lines, "You're going to have to kill me, bitch," before those additional shots are fired.

This video, what you'll see here gives us a

different vantage point, a perspective because it only covers from the front end of the van.

So you'll actually see after Mr. Perkins is shot and when he runs out of view from the south, this video actually picks it up to the north. You'll see him come out in between the van — in between the van and the car in front of him out to the street where the officers take him into custody. So it gives you that perspective.

And then this is the timeline on the video.

44 minutes and 11 seconds into the video, Mr. Perkins stands up and moves to the street. And at 45 minutes and 30 seconds, he's taken into custody. And then a short time later, 47 minutes and 10 seconds into the video, the ambulance arrives.

- Q So as far as or time lapse between shooting and the ambulance arriving, it's around six minutes?
 - A Yes.

Q All right.

(Video played.)

A So it starts here. There the officers are at the van. Here, one of them goes up here and he comes back. Now they are both at the van right now.

So there will be a lapse in time. You saw the officers at the van. According to my conversations

1 with Mr. Perkins and what I've seen is they are at the 2 van. The lights are flashed into the van. Something 3 occurs at the van, and then the two officers move to the 4 back. 5 Right now the officers have moved back behind 6 their patrol car, the patrol SUV. 7 MR. DAVIDSON: Folks, the rest of the video 8 is what you have seen before. The EMT's are there 9 providing care. We can continue to watch it if you 10 like. If you don't want to see that again, we can just 11 move on to whatever is next. 12 A GRAND JUROR: 13 A GRAND JUROR: We can move on. 14 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Great. 15 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 16 Lights back on. Q 17 All right. So that surveillance camera that 18 you were watching was right here filming right over 19 there right to the east. 20 So the next video you are going to see as 21 mentioned earlier, Officer Matthew Schroeder is assigned 22 to unit 714. He was operating one of the MAV cars as 23 well. 24 He arrives. Responds to the shooting.

marks on 22nd Avenue at Lafayette and blocks the

1 intersection, and you are going to see that. He's going 2 to exit his patrol car. The video stays with the car, 3 but the audio goes with him. So you are going to hear 4 his interaction at the scene. 5 When you say he responded to the shooting, 6 he didn't respond to the shooting, he responded to the 7 incident prior to the shooting? 8 Correct. Yes. 9 (Video played.) 10 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. The rest of the video 11 is a lot of this. If you guys want to hear the rest of 12 it, you can. 13 A GRAND JUROR: I have a question at the 14 beginning. 15 MR. DAVIDSON: Let's pause this. 16 A GRAND JUROR: At the beginning it sounded 17 like he said something about, if you reach for it, 18 we'll shoot. Can we hear that part again? 19 Obviously, it's the first time for us, many 20 times for you. Did they ever specify what he would be 21 reaching for, or do we just have -- if you reach for it, 22 we'll shoot, okay? 23 A GRAND JUROR: Or do we have to ask the 24 officer? 25 I'm asking, like, if there's A GRAND JUROR:

1 something on the video that shows -- or the audio 2 track. 3 THE WITNESS: On the audio --4 A GRAND JUROR: From what you can remember. 5 THE WITNESS: No. 6 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 7 THE WITNESS: Well, he said he drops 8 something out of the van is what we've heard on the 9 video. He says they believe he has a gun. He says he 10 drops something outside the van. 11 Walsh then later broadcasts he's shutting the 12 van door and then says he's got another gun inside the 13 van. 14 The next broadcast is that the van door is 15 open and he's got something in his hand, and I don't 16 know what it is, or something like -- similar to that. 17 And then right after that, the shots are fired. 18 So I know on scene, the door was open. 19 told the van door was open, and that had stayed that way 20 after he got out of the van. And right where that gun 21 was located, the replica BB gun, that's where Mr. 22 Perkins said he dropped the qun. And that's what I know 23 at this point. 24 (Video replayed.) 25 THE WITNESS: This is Officer Clark. Again,

just from listening to this so many times, I know his 1 2 That's him there saying that. 3 I hear him saying, "Don, we're not going to 4 come up there. We think you have a qun" is the first 5 thing I hear. We can stop that and you guys can listen 6 to it again. And he then makes the comment, "If you go 7 for it, you will be shot, " something. And again, we can 8 listen to that again. 9 A GRAND JUROR: Thank you. 10 THE WITNESS: Sergeant Cioeta is on scene. 11 (Video replayed.) 12 MR. DAVIDSON: So do you guys want to hear 13 any of that again? 14 A GRAND JUROR: "We're not going to come up 15 there. We think you have a qun. If you reach for it, 16 you will be shot, okay." Reach for it. Single shot. 17 "You are going to have to kill me, bitch." Cluster. 18 MR. DAVIDSON: Are we good on this video? 19 A GRAND JUROR: Thank you very much for 20 that. 21 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 22 THE WITNESS: So we have another MAV car. 23 This one again is the one that's driven -- it's Officer 24 Duong and Officer Fox who are working together that

25

night.

Officer Fox has the audio affixed to his uniform, but he's at the community meeting. So when Officer Duong, you are going to see her respond, there's no audio. Once she gets out of the car because Officer Fox has that on him, and then he ends up arriving post-shooting, and then his video — his microphone engages once he's in range.

(Video played.)

She's parked northbound on 22nd Avenue. This is Officer Walsh's SUV. Her vehicle is the third one.

Officer Clark's SUV that they are behind is in front of that SUV there.

That was Mr. Kaleta filming over there.

Can everybody see Mr. Perkins there?

MR. DAVIDSON: We're at the point in the video where there's not a whole lot going on. We're going to skip forward where Officer Fox does arrive, and there's the audio from the MAV that picks up, and there's some conversation with Mr. Perkins.

It's kind of hard to hear conversations. But if that's okay with you guys, we can continue to watch that or we can skip to that more relevant portion.

A GRAND JUROR: Let's skip.

MR. DAVIDSON: The vote seems to skip forward.

1 ||

(Video replayed.)

THE WITNESS: Officer Fox has arrived. You can hear his audio. This is Officer Fox. He rides to the hospital in the ambulance. That's pretty much it.

What happens here is as soon as the ambulance starts to take off, he goes out of range again. You lose the audio. You'll hear from Officer Fox, but you heard he makes comments about the gun being fake and apologizes for the incident.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. This is our last video, I think.

THE WITNESS: Yes. This is a map of where her vehicle was when the shooting occurred. You saw her run back and forth several times. She was going to go back to the car to get her less lethal shotgun, then all those things happened. And then following the shooting, she moved it forward.

Shall we go on?

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q Yes.

A That night out at the scene, we secured the van there, and then Detective Lawrence wrote a search warrant for the van. We had it towed that evening out to our storage facility and secured. And then the following day, Detective Hopper, Criminalist Lackey and

1 | I served the search warrant on the van.

These are just some exterior photos of the van. These — this is the interior. This is this main compartment. It's, it's essentially where he was living here.

There's his little laptop that was set up.

There's food, a variety of personal items, clothing,

bedding. There's a bed in the back here, like a

mattress on the ground.

Obviously, there's a lot of his stuff.

There's his pile in the back there. You can see just a little — a better picture. That's that same beer can that was thrown outside the van. These items are — this item will be significant here in a minute. It ends up being another fake BB gun in that case.

- Q What is in the orange container?
- A BB's.

- Q Okay.
- A That's the Earthquake High Gravity malt liqueur can.

A GRAND JUROR: Ten percent. Pretty --

THE WITNESS: I found a variety of prescription pills inside the van, all made out to Don Perkins or prescribed to him. So we collected those items. We collected the gun from the van, as well as

the prescription pills.

So then on the same day, on the 10th at approximately 7:20, 1920 hours in the evening, Detective Hopper and I contacted Mr. Perkins up at OHSU, and we interviewed him regarding the incident.

The interview was recorded. His Miranda rights were given. We identified ourselves obviously as police officers. He wasn't under arrest or in custody by us being there. And him not being mobile, we advised him obviously of his rights. We discussed what happened.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

- Q Before you go on, you read him his Miranda rights?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And did he acknowledge and understand them?
 - A Yes, he did.
 - Q And he was willing to talk to you?
- A Yes, he was.

Mr. Perkins, you know, said he remembered calling 911. He said he was extremely upset. He's been having — went in, kind of explained his relationship with his doctor, and that he was in chronic pain, had back and neck pain.

He said his doctor had quit prescribing him

some medicine. He kind of bounced around back and forth a little bit. Kept just saying pain medicine.

Then I asked — you know, tried to get a specific on it. If it was the Flexeril, and he mentioned it was a Norco or Narco 325, which I looked online, and it appears to be like a pain, pain pill, acetaminophen and hydrocodone. And then she wasn't prescribing — he wasn't prescribing that medicine. He was extremely upset about it.

He said his plan was when he called 911, that he thought that by calling 911, that if he said he was going to kill himself, that somehow he was going to get these pills. And that was going to happen.

He said he called. He remembered calling, making the phone call. He said he took -- I asked him -- he indicated on that 911 call that he had taken 30 pills and would take 30 more.

He said — initially, he said he took five to six Flexerils, he remembered, and then later changed it to 10 to 12, somewhere. He said the Flexerils are like a muscle relaxer. He says that he hung up the phone. He said the phone calls were all made in the van. He was living out of the van, and that it was parked where we located it.

He said after he made that 911 call, he said

he remembered making the second one. And then after that, he said he laid back down — laid down in the van to go to sleep.

He said sometime later again, the timeline was difficult for him to give specifics, but he said he remembered seeing two police officers at the van. He remembered seeing their flashlights.

Again, at that time when you saw the photograph, he tells us that he's in the back part of the van where the mattress was, in that area.

And then at some point, he wasn't exactly sure, one of the officers, he believed, opened up the side door that you saw that was opened. He said he was seated up at that time in the rear of the van there.

When the officer looked inside the van, he had the Walther replica gun, which he said looked like a real gun. Anybody would believe it was a real gun. He said he had that gun in his hand.

And when the officer opened up the van and looked inside, he said he pointed the gun at the officer and said, "Not this time." He said the officer, he believed, saw the gun. It was at that point the two of them backed out and moved out of his sight, he assumed, to the rear.

A GRAND JUROR: I missed the first part.

Could you back up?

You said that he had pointed the -THE WITNESS: Yes.

He said one of the officers had opened the van door, the side door, and was looking inside. He said he put the pistol up and pointed it at the officer and said, "Not this time."

And when he did that, he said the officers backed out and moved out of his sight. He assumed, you know, back behind him somewhere.

Again, time frame or times weren't real clear with him. He said at some point he remembered closing the door back to the van, the van door, and then trying to lay back down like to go to sleep.

He said the officers were essentially annoying him, and he could hear, you know, talking. He couldn't hear what they were saying. He said at some point he opened the van door back up and that he threw the pill bottle out of the van. And his explanation was that was to show the officers what he had taken or what he had.

He said after that — he said he was yelling at the officers or told the officers that he had a BB gun; and that he was seated on the side of the van; and that he dropped the gun out — or tossed the gun out in

front of him in the van — or to the side where we see the van. He said he estimated it to be about a yard outside of the van, three feet or so where he dropped it.

He said he remembered shutting the van door back to go back into the van. And then he later says that when he opened the door to the van, he exited the van and was going to pick up the gun to show the officers that it wasn't real.

He then indicated — and we talked about that action. He ultimately said he wanted to die that day, and it was that the police were going to shoot him and that's what he wanted to happen. He said he wanted to die.

He said that on top of his chronic neck and back pain, he had — his wife had passed away a couple of years ago, and that he was suicidal.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

- Q So what he described to you essentially was an attempted suicide by cop, as they refer to it as?
 - A Yes.
- Q Was he completely consistent, as far as his accounting of what occurred, or was his story did he contradict himself sometimes?
 - A Yes. It was his story somewhat evolved,

as well like I touched on. Initially, he said he took 1 2 five to six Flexerils, then it was 10 to 12. 3 He initially was very clear that he pointed 4 the gun at the officers and said, "Not this time. 5 this time." 6 When I pushed him -- or we talked more about 7 that to try to get more clarification on how he was 8 holding the gun and things like that, he later said 9 that, well, he wasn't actually pointing it at him. 10 was just holding the gun out in front of him, pointed 11 down. So there were things like that that were, you 12 know, consistent. 13 Then at the various points during the 14 interview, he changed his story and denied that he 15 actually wanted to die, that he just wanted the police 16 to go away? 17 Yes. He did that as well. 18 Okay. Anything else relevant from his Q 19 interview? 20 I don't think so. Α 21 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. 22 A GRAND JUROR: Excuse me, could you -- what 23 time -- how much time had lapsed since -- did you see 24 him after this event? 25 THE WITNESS: It was the following day, so

roughly 24 hours. It was right at almost 24 hours. 1 2 MR. DAVIDSON: Your next slide. 3 THE WITNESS: So that's Mr. Perkins when he's admitted into OHSU. They took him into 4 5 exploratory surgery. 6 Any type of again, abdomen wounds, I think 7 it's pretty normal. The quashot wound to the arm, and 8 there were two, which they weren't sure if one was a 9 through and through. 10 That's his shirt, possibly two bullet holes. 11 So that's the gun we collected at the scene. 12 That was thrown on the ground. So this is the gun that 13 we collected at the scene. 14 This is the -- what I referred to as the BB 15 qun or airsoft replica. So this is the actual clip from 16 the Internet that's produced by Umarex. You look for 17 the unique line and the distinctive shape of the P99 18 replica as a trademark of Walther. So they advertise 19 This is the real Walther P99. 20 A GRAND JUROR: So the replica is 21 manufactured with no indicator that it is, in fact, a 22 replica to be seen from a distance? 23 THE WITNESS: Sure. 24 A GRAND JUROR: No orange protrusion at the 25 muzzle, nothing like that?

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THE WITNESS: No. That's how, that's how -that's the Internet, how it's advertised and sold. that's the replica BB qun on the left and the real thing on the right.

A GRAND JUROR: The difference is -- but obviously nothing that can be seen right now at first glance. Switched the pictures of it.

THE WITNESS: Yes. Without holding it and manipulating it.

So what became of Mr. Perkins after he was

As far as the procedure?

Not a medical procedure. But what happened in regards to his being detained on a hold?

Okay. So based off the information that we had and then speaking with him about him being suicidal, we believed he was a danger to himself.

Based off of that, he was referred to the Multnomah County Health. They have their own people, and they did an evaluation on him. And then there was a hearing that was held to determine if he needed to be held on a psychiatric hold. And he's been held since then.

Q He was deemed a danger to himself and others

1	potentially?
2	A Yes.
3	Q By a judge; is that accurate?
4	A Yes.
5	Q You, in fact, testified at that hearing, I
6	think.
7	A I did.
8	Q To the best of your knowledge, is he still
9	being detained at OHSU pursuant to that psychiatric
10	hold?
11	A Yes, he is.
12	Q And I think you had also brought with you
13	the actual firearms well, replica firearms that were
14	recovered.
15	A Right. Yes.
16	Q We're going to bring them out. I can tell
17	you they were made completely safe so you can see them.
18	A The first one you are going to see is the
19	Walther. There's a safety tie on this. It's been made
20	safe. You can all see that. I'll just show you that's
21	where the cartridge goes in the back. I'll send that
22	around. You can feel the weight of it.
23	Q This is made of appears to be made of
24	solid metal?
25	A Yes.

1 Q Just out of courtesy to everybody, let's 2 make sure we don't point it in the direction of 3 anybody. 4 This is the one that was recovered at the 5 scene? 6 Yes. That's Placard 11. 7 A GRAND JUROR: Other than actually saying 8 "BB," it doesn't even say replica? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 This is the BB. 11 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 12 When you asked Mr. Perkins about where he 13 had obtained these replica firearms, what did he tell 14 you? 15 He said he bought them at the same sporting Α 16 goods store. He couldn't remember what it was. 17 said he bought them for target practice. 18 Did he tell you when he purchased it? Q 19 He said it wasn't too long ago. And this 20 one is cheaper. Again, you can see this is where the 21 CO2 cartridge goes on this one. The handle just comes 22 This is the one that was recovered in the van. 23 So the safety is on. It's safe, but don't pull the 24 trigger. There's no air cartridge in it.

MR. DAVIDSON: Let's break for lunch now and

come back at 1:00.

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That is the majority of the presentation for this morning for Detective Clifton. I think Detective Clifton will be around again to supplement the record.

When you hear the rest of the testimony from the other witnesses and we have specific questions, follow-up questions that we want Detective Clifton to answer, he'll be available for that.

Is there anything that you have for him right now given what you've heard?

A GRAND JUROR: If he has anything to add, anything pertinent that hasn't already been covered.

THE WITNESS: Not now.

MR. DAVIDSON: Anything else?

A GRAND JUROR: Initially, when the police approached the van for the first time and they opened the door, did they knock on the door, let him know that they were police?

MR. DAVIDSON: That is a question that will be probably best answered by Officers Walsh and Clark. You'll get a chance to ask them those questions tomorrow, so they will be the best ones to answer. Let's make sure we ask. They'll probably tell us.

> A GRAND JUROR: Right.

MR. DAVIDSON: Anything else?

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1 JERRY CIOETA, 2 a witness called on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as 3 4 follows: 5 6 **EXAMINATION** 7 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 8 Please state and spell your full name for 9 us, please. 10 Α Jerry, J-E-R-R-Y, Cioeta, C-I-O-E-T-A. 11 Q And how are you employed? 12 I'm employed as a sergeant with the Portland 13 Police Bureau. 14 How many years of law enforcement experience Q 15 do you have? 16 It will be 20 in June. 17 And all of that with Portland? Q 18 Negative. A year with Salem and 19 and 19 change with Portland. 20 Okay. And what is your current duty 21 assignment? 22 I work as a sergeant for patrol on afternoon 23 shift at Central Precinct. 24 And what area does Central Precinct cover? Q 25 Cesar Chavez till the end of Portland and Α

1	from the end of like Tigard, Portland, Lake Oswego
2	border to, you know, to the bridge.
3	Q Okay. And you said you work the afternoon
4	shift?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And what are the times for the afternoon
7	shift?
8	A 4:00 in the afternoon to 2:00 in the
9	morning.
10	Q Okay. And how long have you been a
11	sergeant?
12	A Fifteen months.
13	Q All right. And what are the kind of
14	assignments you've had with the bureau since you've
15	been with PPB?
16	A I've been a school resource officer. I've
17	done a lot of patrol. I've done the sex offender
18	registration detail. I've done bike patrol, rapid
19	response team. I've done undercover missions, drug
20	missions, prostitution missions, livability issues.
21	I've done lots.
22	Q Okay. And did you attend college before
23	becoming a police officer?
24	A Yes. I have a Bachelor's degree.
25	Q And in what topic?

1	A Political science, pre-law.
2	Q And what school did you attend?
3	A Portland State University.
4	Q All right. Thank you.
5	So what are your duties as far as being a
6	sergeant/supervisor during police shift?
7	A Monitor the officers. I monitor calls for
8	service. I monitor I, I do scheduling. I do
9	vacations, the street side of things. Monitor calls.
10	Go to the calls that may require additional resources
11	and help provide those resources. I'm essentially a
12	resource for the street officers.
13	Q And during an average shift, how many patrol
14	officers would you be supervising?
15	A Anywhere from a minimum of 24 to a maximum
16	of 35.
17	Q Okay. So were you on duty, in uniform, and
18	displaying a badge on the evening of February 9th of
19	this year?
20	A I was.
21	Q And did you hear the call go out relating to
22	this 911 call from Don Perkins that Officers Walsh and
23	Clark ended up responding to?
24	A I didn't hear the call itself. I was at the
25	precinct, and I heard Officers Clark and Walsh saying

1 things over the radio that alerted my attention to 2 their call. Okay. Why don't you just walk us through 3 Q what occurred from your perspective moving forward. 4 5 I was at Central Precinct taking care of some administrative duties. I knew that dispatch had 6 7 dispatched two officers to an ECIT call, an Enhanced 8 Crisis Intervention call. And so -- it always kind of 9 alerts my ear anyway. 10 And then at one point I heard --11 Q Let me stop you for a second. 12 What is it about an ECIT call that catches 13 your ear and why is that important? 14 Um, it's important because the mental health 15 crisis in our city is substantial. We have a lot of it 16 especially at Central Precinct. And those calls tend 17 to require more resources than most other calls. 18 Okay. Please continue. Q 19 So I heard at one point either Officer Clark 20 or Officer Walsh, I don't know which, say they had a 21 subject at gunpoint. 22 Putting two and two together, knowing that 23 there was an ECIT call in their area and knowing that --24 hearing that they had somebody at gunpoint, I 25 immediately left the precinct and went to that call.

And then on the way to the call, I wanted to make sure that we had as many resources available to us to go to that call.

So I asked for — I knew that Officer Clark had a long gun rifle, an AR-15, but I wanted another one on scene because I also know that one of those two is an ECIT officer. I don't know which. And so having the additional resource of a extra long gun would allow them to concentrate more on the ECIT thing, less on the rifle aspect of that particular call.

I also requested a second ECIT officer again, just for additional resources. Oftentimes one ECIT officer can have, I don't know, for lack of a better term, better luck than one or they can switch off or bounce ideas off of each other, that kind of thing.

So got those things going. When I arrived, I saw Officer Clark and Officer Walsh on the passenger side behind their SUV.

Q I'm going to interrupt you just briefly.

Where did you understand, I guess, the call to be occurring at?

A Oh, it was — I'm sorry. It was — they did a really good job of that. It was at 22 and Lafayette on the southeast side of the river, SE 22 and Lafayette.

They said they were facing northbound. I know that Powell is to the north of there. And they wanted us to come in from the south because we would be facing north.

Q Is that how you approached?

A Yeah. I came from behind them from the south. And when I got there, I parked quite a ways — not quite a ways, but a little ways away from them, but I could see where they were at.

And I saw the two of them, Officer Walsh and Officer Clark, on the passenger side of their SUV behind it. And then I saw — they were to the passenger side looking, looking north along the passenger side of their car. And then I saw Officer Duong basically where the license plate is on the SUV.

So I went up. I know that Officer Duong is a less lethal operator, a beanbag gun operator. She didn't have it in her hand. I thought that was a resource that we may want to utilize. So I instruct her to go back to her car and get her less lethal gun.

She came back. Sometime in there, I'm not sure when, Officer Schroeder was still there. Right after I talked to Officer Duong, I walked up to Officers Clark and Walsh asking them what they had.

Officer Clark said the subject threw a gun

1	out of the van. It's on the ground. He shined his
2	the flashlight of his AR on to the gun. I could see it.
3	And it was, it was in the parking strip right next to
4	the van, right next to where he was at.
5	Q So if I can understand this.
6	Officer Clark's AR-15 has like a flashlight
7	or spotlight attached to the barrel?
8	A Correct.
9	Q He used that to highlight for you what he
10	said was a gun?
11	A Correct.
12	Q What did you observe?
13	A I saw a black handgun.
14	Q Okay. To your eye, it looked like a
15	handgun?
16	A Correct. There was no doubt it was a
17	handgun.
18	Q No doubt?
19	A Yeah.
20	I saw Mr. Perkins sitting a lot like I'm
21	sitting here on the passenger side. The van had two
22	doors. It opened like French doors. It was an old
23	style, probably '70s van.
24	I noticed that one door was opened. I
25	couldn't tell you which door it was. He was sitting on

the floorboard of the van with his feet out on the curb.

And officer, I don't know if it was Officer Clark or

Officer Walsh, was engaged in conversation with him.

And on the way to the call, they were saying that he was coming in and out of the van. While I was there, he was on the outside of the van, sitting like I described.

And there was communication between the officers and Mr. Perkins. Mr. Perkins kept saying, "Come to me. Come to me." And the officers kept saying, "We want to help you. You need to come to us."

And at one point while I was there, Mr.

Perkins said that he had a second gun in the van. So we had multiple threats. We had threats inside the van, outside the van, and we have traffic. And so Officer —

Sergeant Holzer is trying to block off traffic so we don't have anything down range.

I'm trying to coordinate a team to handle Mr. Perkins safely. We've got the two threats of the gun that we see on the ground and the potential of a second gun inside the van.

Q At this point how would you characterize Mr. Perkins', I guess, demeanor?

A Confrontational.

Q Okay.

1 Um, so while we were trying to establish a 2 plan, Mr. Perkins made a very sudden assertive action 3 to the handgun, and that is when shots were fired. 4 A GRAND JUROR: Which, which handqun, the 5 one on the ground? 6 THE WITNESS: Correct, the one outside. 7 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 8 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 9 So you saw Mr. Perkins move towards the handgun that was on the ground? 10 11 Α Correct. 12 And you said shots were fired. 13 Do you know who fired the first shots? 14 Α So I've been an AR-15 operator, I don't 15 know, for most of my career. And I've heard AR-15 16 That's what I thought was fired. 17 I was later told that both the AR-15 was 18 fired from Officer Clark and handgun from Officer Walsh. 19 I only heard AR-15 rounds because they are so much 20 louder than a handgun round. It just drowned out the 21 noise. 22 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Did Officer Clark 23 fire that initial shot or was it Officer Walsh? 24 I couldn't tell you. My eyes THE WITNESS: 25 were focused down range. I don't know who fired first

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to be honest with you. I'm sorry.

And did you yourself have your sidearm unholstered at that point?

No, I did not.

Okay. And was it Officer Doung -- or Officer Schroeder who was up at the car where they were in relation to all this? And if you don't remember,

I don't remember where they were at. there were two volleys of qunfire. And I know that immediately after the qunfire was over, Mr. Perkins had disappeared in between his car and the car that was parallel parked right in front of him, so he was in between those.

I didn't know if he'd been hit or not, and I didn't know what his condition was. I initially activated SERT and CNT. There was so much unknown, that I didn't, I didn't -- I wanted to get to him, and I wanted to get to him safely, but we have the gun on the ground. We've got the gun in the van -- potentially the gun in the van, and he's gone, and I don't know if he's hit or not.

He was trying to -- it was very clear to me by his demeanor and what he was saying that he was

trying to get us to come to him, and I didn't want to get sucked into another fight.

And so I went around to the passenger side —
I'm sorry, the driver's side of the SUV and I was
talking to Officer Schroeder, so I know he was there. I
just don't know when. And we started establishing a
plan.

We were talking about whether the SUV — some of our SUV's have ballistic doors in it, and we were trying to figure out whether this one was that.

Q When you say "ballistic door," what is a ballistic door?

A It stops gunfire. So in a normal car door, qun bullets just go straight through.

A GRAND JUROR: So like a reinforced door?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I don't know what they are made of. They are new to us. I know they are really heavy.

So we were establishing a plan and trying to figure out whether we were in a safe spot or not. I instructed the officers to yell at him to see if he was still alive or hurt.

So one of the officers started yelling out "Don. Don." And after the second or third attempt, he yelled back at us that he was hurt. So I knew he was

alive.

And so we wanted him to crawl out so we could see him so that we could render first aid. We already had an ambulance staging in the event that we needed it for one of a million reasons.

So I knew the ambulance was close. And I knew that if we could get to him, our ability or opportunity to save his life was substantially higher than if we didn't.

So we instructed him to crawl out with the ability to see his hands from between the two cars. He did that really relatively quickly. And it was very obvious as soon as we saw him that he was injured. And I knew that we needed to get to him more quicker than later. We could see his hands. We talked about it. We developed a plan. And we all went up together.

I don't know who handcuffed him, but he was eventually handcuffed right away, and we were able to locate his injuries. I applied a tourniquet. I knew that one of his arms had been shot. So I didn't want him to bleed out and lose his arm, so I applied a tourniquet.

Q Before we continue, I want to ask you, why was he handcuffed? Let me ask you, what is the purpose of that?

1	A Um, it's an officer safety. I mean, I could
2	see his hands, but he already we were already
3	engaged in, for lack of a better term, a fight. And we
4	knew there was one gun, and we just didn't want to take
5	the risk of having another gun or a knife or anything
6	that could hurt us for his safety as much as for ours.
7	Q Okay. And as soon as that was done, my
8	understanding from your testimony is that you began to
9	offer him medical assistance as you waited for the
10	ambulance.
11	A Correct. We got on the radio and said that
12	ambulance could came straight in, and that's when we
13	were applying first aid tourniquets, and just kind
14	of assessing his injuries.
15	Q Okay. Now, was he placed on his back, on
16	his side, on his front?
17	A He was on his side.
18	Q Is there a name for that?
19	A It's the post-shooting position. It's
20	oftentimes if you put a person on their stomach when
21	they are handcuffed, and they've got adrenaline and
22	everything going, they can die of positional asphyxia.
23	We didn't want that to happen. We were trying to save
24	this guy's life.

Q So you are actually trained to place people

on their side?

Q

A Correct.

Can you tell me a little bit about how it is that police officers are equipped with tourniquets, and for what purpose, and whether you have received training in that regard?

Now, you indicated you applied a tourniquet.

A Yeah. We've received quite a bit of training. Combat first aid. It's literally to prevent limbs from bleeding substantially. And there's, you know, arteries that lead to all your limbs. If one of those are hit, you know, you can die within minutes.

So a tourniquet is applied as far up on the limb, whether it's a leg or arm, as far as it can go, and you tighten it down to literally stop blood flow to that arm.

And it stops lots of blood. It prevents more damage going to that limb. And kind of it's — you know, we've been carrying them now for three or four years. We get training on them. We've had a lot of training the first year and then we get routine training every year.

Q And that tourniquet would be available to I guess anybody who suffered a gunshot wound, be it someone like Mr. Perkins or an officer, for example?

1	A Correct.	
2	Q Or just a civilian who was shot in a crime	
3	of some sort.	
4	A Yeah. Anybody. I had a guy try to kill	
5	himself by cutting his arms, and applied tourniquets to	
6	both arms. That saved his life.	
7	Q Okay. So you applied the tourniquet. And	
8	at this point are you just waiting was the ambulance	
9	called in at that point?	
10	A We had called the ambulance as soon as the	
11	handcuffs went on. It's safe for everybody. And while	
12	we were applying first aid, the ambulance got there.	
13	We noticed that he had a wound to his	
14	abdomen, and we were talking about addressing that. And	
15	the ambulance was there so they could address it at that	
16	point. And that's when the ambulance took over the care	
17	for Mr. Perkins.	
18	Q Okay. And were you guys having any kind of	
19	conversation with Mr. Perkins while this was all going	
20	on, or is he saying anything?	
21	A As soon as we put the handcuffs on him, he	
22	said that it was a fake gun or a toy gun. I can't	
23	remember what he said. But he said, "It's not real.	
24	The gun is not real." He was talking about being hurt.	
25	Q He seemed like he was in a fair amount of	

pain? 1 2 Yeah. Α 3 Now, I imagine as a police officer, Q 4 you've probably encountered airsoft pistols and things 5 like that. 6 Α Yes. 7 Q And they often have that orange tip on them; 8 correct? 9 Α Yes. 10 Q Did you get a chance to look at this gun 11 that was dropped outside the van at all prior -- any 12 time during this -- except from a distance, it appeared 13 to you that it was a real gun? 14 Α Correct. 15 Did you get a chance to take a closer look Q 16 at it? 17 No. Α 18 Okay. But as far as you were able to Q 19 discern from your distance, it appeared to be a real 20 firearm? 21 Α Absolutely. There was no question in my 22 mind. 23 Okay. All right. So at some point Mr. Q 24 Perkins goes in the ambulance and is off to the 25 hospital.

1	A Correct.
2	Q At that point
3	A I put an officer with him to stay with him
4	the entire time.
5	Q That was Officer Fox?
6	A Correct. I instructed an officer to stay
7	with the gun because I knew where it was at and I could
8	direct them to it, and I separated the officers
9	involved, and that's when Sergeant Holzer and
10	Lieutenant Wheelwright came and took over.
11	Q And taking a step back.
12	Prior to the first shots being fired, did you
13	hear either Officer Clark or Walsh give directives to
14	Mr. Perkins?
15	A Yeah. They kept telling him they needed him
16	to show us his hands and come to us, and that's when he
17	was already, you know, you come to me. It was just
18	this back and forth confrontational.
19	Q Okay.
20	MR. DAVIDSON: All right. Well, I think
21	those are pretty much all of the questions I have for
22	Sergeant Cioeta.
23	Anybody have any questions for Sergeant
24	Cioeta?
25	A GRAND JUROR: Yeah. I do.

1 So you've been an officer for 20 years, a 2 sergeant for a little more than a year. So you are 3 pretty familiar with the policies of the department? 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 A GRAND JUROR: So I'm not, so I just wanted 6 to ask. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. 8 A GRAND JUROR: Based on that experience, 9 how would you say that this scenario played out 10 relative to the policies and procedures of the Bureau? 11 Were policies followed? Do you feel like it was done 12 properly, or do you think that things could have 13 happened differently? 14 THE WITNESS: Well --15 It's kind of a really broad A GRAND JUROR: 16 question. 17 THE WITNESS: I hate to say it, but it's 18 almost a trick question because there's lots of 19 policies just within this one scenario. 20 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 21 If I can just jump in for one second. Q 22 Obviously, Sergeant Cioeta, you have a small 23 amount of information about what occurred. 24 Α Correct. 25 Q You know what you know; you have not been

1	part of the broader investigation that's taken place.	
2	A Correct.	
3	Q So as far as what civilian witnesses may	
4	have seen, you don't know; correct?	
5	A I haven't talked to a single one.	
6	Q As far as the videos taken by civilians, you	
7	haven't seen anything of that?	
8	A No.	
9	Q You have not yourself been able to talk to	
10	either shooting officers since this occurred; is that	
11	right?	
12	A Correct.	
13	Q So I mean, I'm not trying to cut you off,	
14	but I just I'm wondering I mean, would it be	
15	difficult for you to render an opinion on that? I	
16	mean, you could go on your small piece.	
17	A That's what I was going to say. I don't	
18	it's there was there's so many aspects to this,	
19	that I could only speculate, and that would be very	
20	unfair to the integrity of the process to be honest	
21	with you.	
22	A GRAND JUROR: Absolutely. Thank you.	
23	BY MR. DAVIDSON:	
24	Q Did you see anything that occurred while you	
25	were there that you were, like, that is contrary to	

Bureau training and policy? 1 2 Α No, I did not. A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 3 4 MR. DAVIDSON: It's kind of flipping the 5 question around. 6 A GRAND JUROR: There we go. Thank you for helping me out. 7 8 MR. DAVIDSON: Just to let you guys know, we 9 are going to have Officer Foxworth in tomorrow morning 10 from the training division, who is going to kind of 11 answer those types of questions, because they are --12 they are the experts on what PPB policy is in regards 13 to everything. So he's going to walk us through, and 14 he'll be able to maybe answer those kind of questions 15 for you tomorrow. 16 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 17 MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else? 18 A GRAND JUROR: I have a few questions. 19 You said that he made several threats. 20 were the threats that he was making? 21 THE WITNESS: I didn't think I said threats. 22 He was confrontational in that the officers wanted him 23 to come to us because it's safer for everybody. 24 kept wanting us to come to him. 25 So -- oh, okay. I see where the confusion

1 | is.

So I used the word "threat" as in something as a danger to me, not that he was threatening us or making threats.

So the threats were the threat of a gun that we saw on the ground, the threat of a potential other gun or other things that could hurt us in the van. So threats more as a broader these things could hurt us, not necessarily a threat that he made.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Does that make sense?

A GRAND JUROR: I just want to make sure on that.

And then did he appear intoxicated?

THE WITNESS: You know what, I wasn't close enough to be able to tell. And the communication that Officer Clark and Officer Walsh had with him was a lot longer. I mean, mine was such a brief time. It would be unfair for me to speculate.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Not a problem.

I have one last question for you. So the AR-15 assault rifles that are used, is that standard for ECIT calls?

THE WITNESS: Well --

A GRAND JUROR: You were saying that there's

one -- there was already one there, and you wanted another one there.

THE WITNESS: So our AR-15 program, not every officer carries them. It's a special training. It's long. It's a 50-hour training initially, and then it's a two-week training every year, and we have to qualify four times a year. So not every officer carries one.

The officers that do carry them, like I am an AR-15 operator, Officer Clark is an AR-15 operator, they are in our car all of the time. So I knew there was one there just because I know that Officer Clark carries one. So that's what I meant by that. They are not on every ECIT, no.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q I know your testimony was you wanted -- even though you knew Officer Clark was an AR-15 operator, you wanted him to focus his attention, not on the AR-15 aspect of the call, but on the ECIT aspect of the call?

A Correct.

Q And your purpose in calling another AR was so that there was an AR officer there who could provide cover allowing officer — to free up Officer Clark to focus on the crisis intervention aspect of what he was doing?

1 Α Correct. 2 A GRAND JUROR: So at the same time then 3 when did the second ECIT team --4 THE WITNESS: Never got there. 5 happened too quickly. 6 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 7 A GRAND JUROR: So would it be fair to put 8 together, based on that little back and forth, that you 9 wanted the AR-15 as cover because of the firearm 10 situation rather than the mental health situation? 11 THE WITNESS: Oh, yes. It was all because 12 of the gun, not the mental health. 13 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. So you wouldn't 14 normally call an AR-15 because somebody is having a 15 mental health crisis? 16 THE WITNESS: No. 17 I'm sorry, I didn't understand your question. 18 A GRAND JUROR: That is my question. 19 you for clarifying. 20 You are really good at putting THE WITNESS: 21 pieces together. No. It's not something we do at 22 every ECIT call. In fact, it's probably pretty rare. 23 The AR-15 had nothing to do with the ECIT aspect of the 24 call, but because of the gun aspect of the call.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thank you.

1	Then can I ask you to pantomime the assertive
2	motion he made toward the gun?
3	MR. DAVIDSON: What did you see show for
4	us the movement you saw him make towards the gun.
5	A GRAND JUROR: Can you act it out? Sorry.
6	THE WITNESS: He literally just got up like
7	that, and the gun was within an arm's reach. So it was
8	an assertive action toward that gun (indicating).
9	A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thank you.
10	A GRAND JUROR: Did he appear then to was
11	he trying to keep this moving, you think, trying to
12	flee as he went in between the van and the car?
13	THE WITNESS: I could only speculate and
14	that wouldn't be fair. I'm sorry.
15	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you for not
16	speculating.
17	MR. DAVIDSON: He's actually been a witness
18	in an actual trial enough; he's been instructed not to
19	speculate.
20	THE WITNESS: Only one or two.
21	MR. DAVIDSON: All right. Anybody else with
22	questions for Sergeant Cioeta? No. All right. I'm
23	going to let him go.
24	Thank you for your time.
25	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you for your time and

1	thank you :	for your duty.
2		
3		
4		QUYEN DUONG,
5	a witness	called on behalf of the State, having been
6	first duly	sworn, was examined and testified as
7	follows:	
8		
9		EXAMINATION
LO	BY MR. DAV	IDSON:
L1	Q	Please state and spell your full name for
L2	us.	
L3	A	Quyen Duong. Q-U-Y-E-N. D-U-O-N-G.
L4	Q	And how are you employed?
L5	A	I am a police officer with the City of
L6	Portland fo	or five years.
L7	Q	What's your current duty assignments?
L8	A	I am assigned to work with Central Precinct.
L9	Q	And what shift?
20	A	Afternoons.
21	Q	And do you have any other police experience
22	other than	with Portland?
23	A	I was a reserve back in California for a few
24	months only	y.
25	Q	And did you attend college?

1	A	Uh-huh.
2	Q	And where did you go to school?
3	A	At San Jose State.
4	Q	And what did you study?
5	A	Sociology.
6	Q	And do you have a degree?
7	A	Not yet.
8	Q	Okay. All right. I think you know why
9	we're here	e. We're here to discuss this incident that
10	occurred on the evening of February 9th of this year	
11	at on I guess it would have been Southeast 22nd,	
12	between Powell and Lafayette.	
13	A	Uh-huh.
14	Q	Were you on duty, in uniform, and displaying
15	a badge?	
16	A	I was.
17	Q	Were you operating a marked motor vehicle?
18	A	I was.
19	Q	All right. How did you first become aware
20	of what wa	s going on in relation to this incident?
21	A	I was listening to the radio, the chatter,
22	and Office	er Clark and Walsh were dispatched to a
23	suicidal m	male. He was threatening to take pills if we
24	don't get	him help. He was very uncooperative and
25	wasn't giv	ring us any information as to where he was at.

1	Q Where were you when this call came out?
2	A I was working on another report, parked at
3	Southeast 6th and Clay in the parking lot.
4	Q And you heard the original call get
5	dispatched?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And then did you hear that Officer Clark
8	and/or Walsh just assigned themselves to this call?
9	A They were dispatched.
10	Q Dispatched. Okay.
11	And were you just monitoring their radio
12	traffic then?
13	A Uh-huh.
14	Q And what caused you to want to respond to
15	the scene?
16	A Um, I've worked with those two officers for
17	about four years and I trust them. And when I heard
18	Officer Walsh get on the radio, and his voice just
19	sounded different, stressed out. Just not himself.
20	I'm, like, okay, well, I'm going to start
21	going there. That's what we usually do before we even
22	get dispatched. We'll start driving there just to make
23	sure that, you know, we'll be there if they need us.
24	Q And at that point did you hear any mention
25	of a gun over the air, anything like that?

1	A Yeah. It was I couldn't catch the whole
2	thing, but it sounded like Officer Walsh said something
3	about hearing a sound of a gun clicking or that's
4	kind of what I remember. But I heard gun. I'm, like,
5	okay. Faster.
6	Q Okay. So were you already en route that way
7	when you heard about the gun?
8	A Yes, and then I was dispatched by our
9	dispatcher.
10	Q Okay. And how long did it take to get from
11	where you were to the scene?
12	A It felt like within a few minutes.
13	Q A few minutes?
14	A Yeah.
15	Q Did you receive any additional dispatches or
16	updates over the radio?
17	A Officer Clark had requested for it was
18	Walsh or Clark who requested for additional ECIT and
19	like another rifle to the scene.
20	Q Okay. All right. And so what happened when
21	you actually got there? Which way did you approach the
22	scene from?
23	A So they said that guns were pointing
24	northbound on 22nd. And the safe route would be down
25	21st. So I head down Powell and go down 21st and

1	Lafayette. Parked my car against the east curbline,
2	and I jump out, not remembering that I was driving a
3	MAV car because it's my partner's who held on to it.
4	Q Okay. And who is your partner?
5	A Officer Fox.
6	Q So do you work a two-person car then?
7	A I was.
8	Q You were working a two-person car?
9	A Yes.
10	Q It's a MAV-equipped car. But was Officer
11	Fox with you at the time?
12	A No. So he had come in earlier to help
13	with just help with taking calls because we had a
14	shooting earlier that day. So I came in two hours
15	after he picked me up. And he went to I dropped him
16	off to go to community meeting and then I took over the
17	driver's seat.
18	Q Okay. And it's my understanding from
19	earlier testimony that there's, like, a mobile
20	microphone that is worn in relation to the MAV vehicle.
21	A Yeah. It was on my partner.
22	Q Okay. So you had the MAV car and camera,
23	and he had the audio part of it on his
24	A Yes.
25	Q All right. So you arrive without Officer

Fox, and you parked your MAV vehicle on the east 1 2 curbline facing northbound. 3 Α Uh-huh. 4 And could you see Officer Clark and Officer 5 Walsh's SUV's from where you parked? What kind of 6 vehicle is yours? 7 Α Mine is a Crown Victoria. 8 Okay. Could you see their parked vehicles Q 9 when you arrived? 10 A Yeah. 11 Were you the first officer who arrived on Q 12 the scene after Clark and Walsh? 13 Α Yes. 14 So walk us through what you saw when you got 15 there? 16 So I pull up, I run out. And I mean, gun, 17 and I was, like, looking. I'm not going to bring a 18 beanbag round out there to a gunfight or whatever. 19 I run up. 20 I see Officer Clark standing at -- like, at 21 the back of the first patrol car, number one, closest to 22 the suspect van. And then Officer Walsh was next to 23 him. And they both had their -- Officer Clark had his 24 rifle out and Officer Walsh had his gun out. 25 And then I was, like, "Hey, what do you guys

1	need me to do?" So they told me to watch the driver's
2	side.
3	Q Driver's side of what?
4	A Driver's side of the van that the suspect
5	was in.
6	Q If we can just take a step back for a
7	second.
8	You had mentioned something about not wanting
9	to bring your beanbag. What are you referring to?
10	A My less lethal.
11	Q And what is that exactly?
12	A It shoots out um, it's just another
13	option for force. It's to stop, like, someone with a
14	knife or with, you know, with a baseball bat. But we
15	usually don't do it, take it out for a firearms, I
16	guess or
17	Q So if you are confronted with somebody with
18	an actual firearm?
19	A I wanted to keep my hands free in case they
20	needed something else.
21	Q Okay. So this is essentially a shotgun
22	then. Instead of firing slugs, it fires a bag full of
23	beans or something?
24	A Yes.
25	Q So it's less lethal.

1	A Uh-huh.
2	Q And you decided not to use that?
3	A Yes, because I wanted to keep my hands free
4	in case they needed me for something else.
5	Q So they asked you to cover the driver's side
6	of the red van?
7	A Uh-huh.
8	Q So what happened next?
9	A And then I remember Officer Clark telling
10	me, "Hey, I'm going to cover you and we got to turn on
11	the spotlights." They didn't have their spotlights on
12	yet. So we walked up to the driver's door of our
13	patrol car. I turn on the spotlight and then the
14	take-down lights.
15	Then I don't remember if Officer Walsh was
16	able to turn on the passenger side or not to light up
17	the van. So it makes it harder for him to see where
18	we're at.
19	Q And these are, I guess, spotlights or high
20	wattage lights that are out in front of the SUV?
21	A They are really bright. There's one on top,
22	the take-down lights and then the two spotlights on the
23	side for the SUV's.
24	Q Okay. So at that point there was better
25	illumination of the van?

1	A Uh-huh. It just helps conceal us, too, and
2	makes it hard for him to look back and see where we're
3	at.
4	Q Okay. Now, at this point did you see Mr.
5	Perkins yourself?
6	A I, I remember I think I remember, like,
7	him popping his head out a little bit and just popping
8	it back in, like, briefly, very briefly.
9	Q Okay. And at this point you had already
LO	heard radio chatter about a gun.
L1	A Uh-huh.
L2	Q Did you see the gun yourself?
L3	A I didn't see it personally.
L4	Q Okay. All right. So what happened next?
L5	A And then so we walk back, and I think there
L6	was a car that was, like, driving through on the
L7	street. We're, like, going no, no, no. We tried to
L8	stop them, so they continue.
L9	So I was, like, well, maybe I'll try to move
20	my car to try to block 22nd and Lafayette right there so
21	no vehicle traffic can get through.
22	So I run back, and that's I think I made
23	it to my car when I saw Officer Schroeder pull up to
24	block the street. I'm like perfect. I run back up.
25	And then Sergeant Cioeta comes back up

comes up there with Officer Schroeder. And then I think 1 2 that's when Sergeant Cioeta directed me to go bring my 3 less lethal. So I run back -- no, no, no, not yet. So, 4 sorry. Rewind. 5 Actually so I run back. Take the less Yeah. 6 lethal out. Bring it back up again. But as I'm running 7 back, I think that's when I heard the shots. 8 Okay. Q 9 Α Yeah. 10 So you weren't quite back up? Q 11 Α I didn't make it back up to my car to 12 retrieve my less lethal before the shots, yeah. 13 So you think you were on your way back to 14 your car to retrieve the less lethal and that's when 15 you heard the shots? 16 Yeah. Α 17 Okay. So you obviously weren't out there. Q 18 You probably can't tell us who fired the shots. 19 Α No. 20 So when you heard shots, what did you Q Okay. 21 do? 22 I paused a little bit. Then I was like, oh, Α 23 my gosh, should I run back up to help or should I 24 continue to retrieve my less lethal because I had an 25 order?

I was, like, okay, I need to follow my order, 1 2 so I took the less lethal, and that's when I ran back 3 up. 4 And what did you see -- where did you Q 5 position yourself when you ran back up and what did you 6 see? 7 Α I don't remember where exactly, but I was 8 behind the SUV. And then I'm, like, "What do you need 9 me to do?" 10 So we came -- I remember -- oh. I went -- I 11 remember -- I was close to Officer Walsh and Clark. And 12 I Officer Clark was asking the subject inside the 13 vehicle if he was injured, and that we were going to get 14 him medical help, you know, but he needed to follow our 15 instructions. 16 And you said "the subject inside the Q Okay. 17 vehicle." 18 Do you just mean the guy who was in the 19 vehicle earlier; right? 20 Α Yeah. 21 You didn't actually see him in the vehicle Q 22 at that point, did you? 23 I can hear him, like, kind of talking back Α 24 to Officer Clark, but I didn't see him at that point. 25 Q Okay. Prior to the shots being fired while

you were there, did you hear either Officer Walsh or 1 2 Clark or any other officer giving Mr. Perkins, the 3 person who was shot, commands? Yes, but I couldn't tell you all what it 4 5 was. 6 Q Okay. But you just remember commands being 7 given? 8 Uh-huh. Α 9 Okay. So the shots were fired. 10 back up and heard an officer inquire about Mr. Perkins, 11 whether he was hurt or something. 12 Yes. A 13 Did you hear Mr. Perkins respond? Q 14 He's, like, "Yeah, I've been shot," A 15 or something like that is what he told us. 16 And then what happened? Q 17 And then I think it was Officer Clark who 18 gave him instructions to exit his van. And I think 19 that's when I was back on the driver's side of the back 20 of the van. 21 And then eventually I saw the subject just 22 kind of come out slowly of the van. I don't remember if 23 he went through the front of the van or out the driver's 24 door. 25

Q

So you think he --

1	A But he had his hands up.
2	Q So you believe he actually exited the van
3	itself?
4	A Yeah.
5	Q Okay. But you're not sure how he did that?
6	A Yeah. I don't remember. I mean, I was
7	watching, but I can't remember.
8	Q Okay. Is it possible that he actually
9	didn't exit the van, but maybe came out to be in the
LO	space between the van and the vehicle in front of it?
L1	A Yeah. It's possible.
L2	Q All right. So what happened after he came
L3	out into the street?
L4	A So I think I was standing with Sergeant
L5	Cioeta who had his gun out. Um, I still had my less
L6	lethal gun on my person. I was, like, well, I'll be
L7	the custody team.
L8	So we had Officer Schroeder on that side and
L9	then Sergeant Cioeta and myself. And then I think,
20	well, I'll need to get rid of my less lethal, so I just
21	dump it in the SUV right there.
22	Then I think Sergeant Cioeta instructed for
23	Officer Clark to come in the middle to be our lethal
24	cover as we approached the subject who was, like, now on
25	the floor.

1	Q On the ground?
2	A Yeah.
3	Q And what happens when you arrive there? And
4	are people giving you commands at that point?
5	A Yeah. Yeah. And then, like, I remember it
6	was just really bizarre how, like, to me it looked;
7	like he was very surprised that he'd been shot by the
8	police, you know.
9	He was, like, "I've been shot," but anyway
10	so he went down and he didn't have anything in his
11	hands. And I remember saying, you know, there's nothing
12	in his hands or maybe I was thinking that.
13	So we approached him. And then I think I
14	grabbed on to his right arm and Officer Schroeder grabs
15	his left arm, but we took him into custody. We had
16	medical come in almost immediately. And Sergeant Cioeta
17	applied a tourniquet to his arm, his right arm, yeah.
18	Q Okay. And do you remember the subject, Mr.
19	Perkins, saying anything while you were there?
20	A I just remember him kind of I think he
21	said, "I've been shot," like very surprised. And I
22	don't remember oh, he was telling us where his
23	injuries were, yeah.
24	Q Okay. All right. And then ambulance
25	arrived?

1	A	Uh-huh.
2	Q	All right. And anything else of note occur
3	in your me	mory?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Okay.
6	A	But I think I was standing there, and then I
7	was, like,	instructed to go just watch, to make sure
8	that the g	un was still there and the pill bottle on the
9	ground.	
10	Q	So what did you see over there?
11	A	I saw a little, like, handgun on the ground
12	and then h	is pill bottle over there.
13	Q	And where was the gun in relation to the
14	van?	
15	A	It was, like, right outside the sliding
16	door. I d	on't know, within feet, like two feet.
17	Q	Okay. And did the gun appear what kind
18	of gun did	it appear to you to be?
19	A	I'm not a gun gal, so I couldn't tell you.
20	It was a b	lack handgun.
21	Q	Did it appear to be a real gun to you?
22	A	It looked like it.
23	Q	Okay. All right. Anything additional?
24	A	No.
25		MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. I think those are all

1	of the questions I have for Officer Duong.
2	Does anyone else have any questions for
3	Officer Duong?
4	No. Okay. All right. You are all done.
5	Thanks a lot.
6	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you.
7	
8	
9	MATTHEW SCHROEDER,
LO	a witness called on behalf of the State, having been
L1	first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
L2	follows:
L3	
L4	EXAMINATION
L4 L5	EXAMINATION BY MR. DAVIDSON:
L5	BY MR. DAVIDSON:
L5 L6	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for
L5 L6 L7	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us.
L5 L6 L7 L8	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us. A I am Officer Matthew Schroeder.
L5 L6 L7 L8	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us. A I am Officer Matthew Schroeder. M-A-T-T-H-E-W. S-C-H-R-O-E-D-E-R.
L5 L6 L7 L8 L9	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us. A I am Officer Matthew Schroeder. M-A-T-T-H-E-W. S-C-H-R-O-E-D-E-R. Q And you've already hinted at it, but how are
L5 L6 L7 L8 L9	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us. A I am Officer Matthew Schroeder. M-A-T-T-H-E-W. S-C-H-R-O-E-D-E-R. Q And you've already hinted at it, but how are you employed?
L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 20 21	BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Please state and spell your full name for us. A I am Officer Matthew Schroeder. M-A-T-T-H-E-W. S-C-H-R-O-E-D-E-R. Q And you've already hinted at it, but how are you employed? A As a Portland police officer.

1	Q	And is that all with Portland?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And did you attend college prior to law
4	enforcemen	t?
5	A	I have a Bachelor's degree from Wisconsin.
6	Q	From where?
7	A	Wisconsin.
8	Q	University of Wisconsin?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And what degree is it in?
11	A	Biochemistry.
12	Q	All right. And what is your current duty
13	assignment	with the bureau?
14	A	I am a patrol officer. So I drive a marked
15	car. I we	ar a uniform. Take calls from service.
16	Basically	what everyone thinks of as a cop on the
17	corner.	
18	Q	And what district or precinct are you
19	currently	assigned to?
20	A	I work out of Central Precinct. I work 714,
21	which is i	nner Southeast Portland, lower Burnside. So
22	the river	to the west and out to about 20th, give or
23	take, to t	he east. From I-84 to the north and
24	Hawthorne	to the south.
25	Q	And what shift do you work?

1	A C shift, which is 4:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.
2	Q All right. I think you know why we're here.
3	We're here to discuss this incident that occurred on SE
4	22nd between Powell and Lafayette in the early evening
5	hours of the 9th of February of this year.
6	A Yes.
7	Q Were you on duty, in uniform, and displaying
8	a badge?
9	A I was.
10	Q And were you, in fact, operating a marked
11	vehicle?
12	A I was.
13	Q All right. How did you first become aware
14	that there was something going on at that location?
15	A I was at the precinct. I was typing up a
16	report, and I heard Officer Clark and Walsh get a
17	dispatch trying to find a report of a suicidal guy.
18	They had some phone geo location information
19	on him, so they were attempting to go find where he was
20	at. I was only kind of half paying attention. It
21	wasn't my call.
22	We have, like, a police radio ear that you
23	kind of monitor what's going on to kind of keep track of
24	where guys are. But to be honest with you, I was doing
25	my own stuff and just sort of half listening.

1 Q Okay. So when did your ears perk up a 2 little bit more about what was happening? 3 One of the two mentioned that they heard a Α 4 qun. Um, and so they didn't say a qun was shot, 5 because that would have been a different set of radio 6 So what I assumed was they heard a gun being 7 racked or something similar to that. That's what I 8 assumed. 9 They didn't say, "Shots fired." They didn't 10 say that they were taking fire. So I assumed that they 11 had heard a noise that they thought was a gun, and that 12 to me meant that there was a gun being racked. 13 So what did you do? 14 At that point in time dispatch sent me and 15 another car to cover them. So I was coming from the 16 precinct, and they were at 22nd and Lafayette, which is 17 a good little drive. 18 Just for a refresher, where is Central Q 19 Precinct located? 20 Right over there, 1111 SW Second Avenue. Α 21 So here downtown? Q 22 Α So, yeah, the west side of the Hawthorne 23 Bridge. 24 Q All right. So you headed that direction. 25

Headed that direction. Sergeant Cioeta was

Α

right behind me the whole drive over.

While I was driving, one of them mentioned they — again, that they heard a noise indicating that the guy had a gun.

They said that their guns were pointed to the north. And they said that if you were coming from the north, which is where all of us would be coming from, that coming — that to go south on 21st would be a good approach.

So I went there. I went east on Powell, south on 21st to Lafayette, which is where I knew they were approximately at. It's nighttime.

So the way you do this when there are guns pointed is you stop, and you look out, and you hope you see them because you don't want to drive out in front of the guns if you can possibly help it.

So I look for the reflection of the overhead lights to see if I can figure out if they are north or if they are south. I couldn't see any, so I assumed they didn't have their lights on.

So to be safe, I went south again to the next cross street so that I would come out in front of them.

So I went down. I think it's like an extra long block.

Went down, and then I came north on 22nd. And I could see them north of Lafayette, maybe a block or so north

1 of Lafayette. Okay. Were you the first responding officer 2 Q 3 to arrive on scene after Walsh and Clark? 4 Officer Duong was there when I arrived. A 5 Q Okay. 6 So I parked my car in -- 22nd and -- I stutter sometimes especially on L's. Lafayette is not 7 8 a great location. 9 So I parked my car at an angle, so I could 10 block as much of that intersection as I could to 11 discourage people from driving or walking or riding up 12 and being involved in this thing. 13 Sergeant Cioeta had pulled up and went in 14 front of me because they were still, like, a block up. 15 The blocks here in this section are double or even 16 triple blocks. They are not, like, every single block. 17 And so I parked my car, locked it, and then I walked up 18 to the scene. 19 Now, is your vehicle MAV-equipped? Q 20 Α It is MAV-equipped. 21 I am assuming the MAV equipment was running? Q

A I think I — so I turned it off during the drive, which is how we train. Then I turned it on again when I was walking up, so it would have gone back a minute from when I reactivated it with the video, and

22

23

24

the sound would have activated sometime when I was 1 2 walking up. 3 Okay. And the camera on the vehicle is a Q 4 forward-facing camera; is that right? 5 It has five cameras technically. There's an 6 HD camera facing to the front, and that's where mine 7 It can be turned. I didn't turn it. There are 8 two out each side, and they are kind of fisheye lenses. 9 So I would be very surprised if my side 10 camera, which would have been in that direction caught 11 anything visible. There's one out the back, and there's 12 one that points into the back seat. 13 And then microphone setup itself is how? 0 14 I had a microphone. So it's like -- it kind 15 of looks like a pager from the old days. I think all 16 of us are old enough maybe to remember pagers. And I 17 wear mine on my right shoulder. Clipped right here is 18 where I wear mine. 19 All right. So you parked your vehicle. Q 20 think you said the front of the vehicle was pointing to 21 the west. 22 Yeah, kind of like the northwest. A 23 Q Okay. And you went on foot to approach? 24 Α I went on foot to approach. 25 Q Describe to us what you observed.

A So I see a police SUV parked on the right side of the road on the curbline. Officer Clark is up against the vehicle. His AR is pointed to the north.

Officer Walsh is sort of — is slightly behind him. They are sort of shoulder to shoulder, so probably Officer — so Walsh's left shoulder is probably right behind Brad's right shoulder. And he had his pistol out and is pointed north as well.

Q And Officer Duong?

A She was on the left side of the vehicle. To be honest with you, you know, at that point in time, she had that covered, so I went over here to see what was going on.

I'm just trying to figure out where I could be most helpful, which was pretty much my entire involvement in this thing.

So I went and I looked between them, and I could see the guy who I knew only at the time as Don.

His — so he was in a van, like a cargo van. And the passenger front door was open. And he was sitting in it so that his legs were out.

So he was facing like he was about to get out of the van. I could see his legs. I could see a little bit of his torso, not really well.

And I think at one point in time, I kind of

stepped to the right of Officer Walsh, and I realized that, one, I wasn't going to do any good and, two, I didn't want to be there. I was just hanging out there on an edge, so I went back behind the car.

I saw Don kind of — he appeared to me that he kind of pulled back into the vehicle a little bit.

Maybe that was me walking that gave me that perspective.

So I went to the left side of the vehicle, thinking that I was concerned that he was going to go into the van and then pop out on the driver's side, so I went over there.

Officer Duong was there. Sergeant Cioeta was there, I believe. And so basically they had that area covered. I had, I had actually holstered at that point in time because if I didn't have anywhere to put my gun, there's no reason to have it out.

So, so I'm just — so I mean, it seems to me, like, we're kind of getting in the point of this is going to be just the — kind of the standard. We're going to hold our position. We're going to talk to the guy, and probably going to be there for a while.

Q So at this point, in regards to talking to him since you arrived, I mean, is somebody giving commands or is there a back and forth conversation going on?

1 Α There are commands being given. I have some 2 auditory exclusion going on here, to be honest with 3 you. I'm sure you guys have probably heard that term, 4 and it's weird, but it's real. 5 I know -- I'm pretty sure that it was Clark 6 who was talking to him. I remember them talking about 7 his hands, to show his hands, but I don't really 8 remember any specifics of what he was saying to him. 9 I know they weren't yelling. I know it was 10 not -- it was not, it was not a barking of commands 11 thing. 12 Um, I don't remember Don saying anything 13 until after the shooting. I don't remember if he did or 14 he didn't say anything. To be honest with you, I don't 15 remember him saying anything. 16 Okay. So at this point you holster your Q 17 weapon? 18 Α Yes. 19 And just walk us through what happens next. Q 20 So I had just gone to the driver's side and 21 I had taken a look there. And I was just about to --22 so I was kind of in the middle of the vehicle, behind 23 It's an SUV, so I can't see over it. 24 And I hear shots coming from my right from

the two officers. I heard two to three shots maybe.

They were pretty quick. Initially, it sounded like they 1 2 both shot. But to be honest with you at the time, I 3 hadn't -- I really didn't know. 4 I turned and looked, and I saw Officer Clark 5 shoot one more round at least out of his rifle, and then I could see Don. He was out of the vehicle, and he was 6 7 just rounding the open door of his van. And he ran in 8 front of the van and then he disappeared from my view. 9 Okay. So what happened at that point? 10 Well, he disappeared. And we -- and I'm 11 pretty sure it was Officer Clark and/or Walsh, I'm not 12 sure which, were trying to engage him. 13 I mean, we didn't know where he was. 14 didn't even know if he'd been shot, if the shots had 15 missed, if they hit. We didn't know if he was alive or 16 if he was dead. 17 That went on for a little while. 18 like a long time. It probably wasn't all that long in 19 actuality. And someone, I think it was Sergeant Cioeta, 20 because I think it might have been the change of voice 21 that changed it, but I think he said, "Are you alive?" 22 And Don answered, "Yes."

And then somebody else asked if he'd been shot or if he was hurt, and he said, "Yes."

And at that point in time, that's when I

23

24

remember Don's demeanor was very compliant. He was scared at that point in time. And so he was given a command, I don't remember exactly by who, to come to the driver's side of the vehicle into the street.

The right of the vehicle had trees, and there was a fence there, and it was dark. The street was better lit up.

So I moved to the left side of the vehicle.

Officer Duong was there. I remember she had her beanbag rifle out — shotgun out at that point in time because she was trying to get it back in the truck because she didn't need that.

So he came — so I saw him walking — he was kind of hunched over. I could see both of his hands. He had a buttoned up shirt that was untucked. So I couldn't quite see his waistband, but I could see his hands. And he was kind of slouched over. And he was moving.

And we told him to move out a little bit farther, and he did. And we told him to get to his knees, and he started to, and then he kind of slumped over and he kind of fell. So he wound up kind of facing with his feet towards us.

And I lost track of his hands at that point in time. I told him to show his hands again, and he

kind of tried to show his hands. He did the best he could do.

And it was, like — it was very evident at this point in time that there was no fight in him. This was not — he was, he was — that we had as much a compliance as we could get out of him, that we weren't going to get any more. He wasn't going to be able to crawl forward and do all of the things that we did train perfectly to do.

So Sergeant Cioeta started to make a plan to go up and get him into custody so we could get him some aid, so we could — and Officers Walsh and Clark came over.

I don't know which of them acted as the gun cover on this, but, but Officer Duong and I approached as the custody team. So I was holstered. She put her — the — she approached, too. She was holstered. I took his right hand. She took his left. We got him spun around and put him into handcuffs.

Q Okay. And could you tell if he was injured?

A I could, yes. So I saw one wound to his
right arm below his elbow. It looked like there was an

entrance and an exit wound. And then we started searching him to see where else he was hit. And we found one other wound underneath his right pectoral

1 muscle area, right about here. And was any first aid administered to him? 2 Q 3 We applied a tourniquet to his right arm. A 4 Okay. And was anything being said to him or Q 5 was he saying anything after the custody? 6 He -- I recall him talking about, you guys 7 shot me or I've been shot. I remember him talking 8 about it hurts. 9 We were talking about getting his clothes cut 10 off, so that was -- so that step was done of the 11 medical. But as soon as we went into custody with him, 12 somebody must have said to send him in because they were 13 there pretty quick. 14 So by the time we got around to cutting his 15 clothes off, they were on scene, so we let them take 16 care of that. So they arrived. We unhandcuffed, I 17 think it was his right arm and got him on the gurney. 18 Handcuffed his arm to the gurney. Put him up in the 19 ambulance, and that was the last I saw of him. 20 Okay. Anything additional that's relevant 21 that you want to share? 22 You know, these situations are kind of tense A 23 enough as it is, and I know there were citizens over to 24 the left that I always seem to forget about, but they

were a big deal at the time. They were kind of

interacting a little bit. And they were just sort of 1 2 one extra variable in the whole thing. 3 So I know when I was behind the vehicle, that 4 was some of the time that I had to split my attention 5 was to deal with them, to tell them -- they kind of kept 6 creeping up, and they were kind of yelling some stuff at 7 us. 8 Like what kind of stuff? Q 9 Um, it, it seemed like dismissive of what 10 was going on, that we were blowing this out of 11 proportion. That's what it seemed like. Very typical 12 for inner Southeast Portland, sorry, to be honest with 13 you. I mean, that -- but it's just one of those things 14 that sort of adds a little bit to the chaos of the 15 scene. 16 MR. DAVIDSON: Sure. Okay. All right. 17 Those are pretty much all of the questions I have for 18 the officer. 19 Does anybody else have any questions for the 20 officer? 21 A GRAND JUROR: Did Don Perkins appear 22 intoxicated to you? 23 THE WITNESS: I couldn't say one way or

25 A GRAND JUROR: All right. Maybe another

24

another if he was.

1 way to phrase it: Did he seem altered? I don't know. 2 Drunk --3 A GRAND JUROR: I just want to know if he 4 appeared intoxicated, yeah, drunk. 5 THE WITNESS: Ultimately considering the 6 first thing I remember him -- that I recall him saying 7 was after he'd been shot. So I mean, I don't think I 8 was able to say after a guy has been shot twice whether 9 he's drunk or not. 10 A GRAND JUROR: He didn't smell like heavy 11 alcohol? 12 THE WITNESS: I don't remember smelling any 13 alcohol, no, but I also don't remember hearing exactly 14 what the officers said either. So that's possible that 15 he was, and I just didn't smell it. I just can't say 16 one way or another. 17 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thank you. 18 MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else? 19 All right. Officer, you are free to go. 20 Thanks for coming in. 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 22 23 24

1		KENNETH FOX,
2	a witness	called on behalf of the State, having been
3	first duly	sworn, was examined and testified as
4	follows:	
5		
6		EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. DAV	TIDSON:
8	Q	Could you please state and spell your full
9	name for u	ıs?
10	A	Kenneth Fox. K-E-N-N-E-T-H. F-O-X.
11	Q	And how are you employed?
12	A	With the Portland Police Bureau.
13	Q	And how many years of law enforcement
14	experience	e do you have?
15	A	About ten years.
16	Q	Is all of that with Portland?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And did you attend college before being a
19	police off	icer?
20	A	Yes, I did. I went to Portland State.
21	Q	And did you obtain a degree?
22	A	Four-year degree, yes, in criminal justice.
23	Q	In criminal justice. A Bachelor's degree?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Okay. So what is your current duty

1	assignment?	
2	A I respond to 911 calls in Central Precinct.	
3	Q And what shift do you work?	
4	A C shift, so 4:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.	
5	Q And are you assigned to a particular shift?	
6	A 724.	
7	Q And where is that about?	
8	A It's Laurelhurst, Sunnyside, Kerns area, so	
9	north of Hawthorne, east of 30th essentially.	
10	Q So you know we're here to discuss this	
11	incident that occurred on February 9th of this year.	
12	Were you on duty, in uniform, and displaying	
13	a badge?	
14	A Yes, I was.	
15	Q Were you operating a marked police vehicle?	
16	A Yes, I was.	
17	Q How did you become aware that there was	
18	something going on at the scene, which my understanding	
19	is on SE 22nd, between Powell and Lafayette?	
20	A Well, I was at a community meeting and I was	
21	monitoring the radio. I had heard the call about that	
22	they were looking for a suicidal person that was	
23	supposed to be in a van. So I was paying attention.	
24	We were in the community meeting, and I heard	
25	one of the officers broadcast that they located the van	

and where they were at, and they thought what they heard 1 2 was a gun inside the van, and they were backing away. 3 Okay. Now, maybe we should take a step Q 4 back. 5 You normally operate, or at this time 6 anyways, did a partner car; is that right? 7 Α I was working a partner car that night, yes. 8 That night. And what was -- who was your Q 9 partner? 10 A Officer Duong was my partner. 11 0 We've also heard that that was actually a 12 MAV vehicle. 13 Yes, it was. 14 But we also learned that you had the 0 15 microphone on your person. 16 I had the microphone on my person. 17 And how were you getting to and from this Q 18 meeting if Officer Duong had the partner car? 19 So I drove to the meeting, and I put myself Α 20 out of service and she stayed in service. So I went 21 into the meeting, and she was just going to be 22 available for calls while I was at the meeting because 23 it was expected to be a long meeting with a bunch of 24 commissioners and a mayor and such. So I was there 25 with the lieutenant and a couple of the other officers.

1	Q	So you were in a separate patrol vehicle?
2	A	So I was just I was in the Multnomah
3	County bui	lding completely separated, and I got to this
4	location v	via the lieutenant's vehicle. I rode with him
5	there.	
6	Q	Okay.
7		A GRAND JUROR: Where, where was the
8	community	meeting?
9		THE WITNESS: 501 SE Hawthorne. So it's
10	basically	Grand and Hawthorne.
11		A GRAND JUROR: Okay.
12	BY MR. DAV	TIDSON:
13	Q	So you were at this meeting. Did you have
14	your earpi	Lece in for your radio?
15	A	Yes, I did.
16	Q	Did the lieutenant as well?
17	A	As soon as I heard the call, I advised him
18	of what wa	as going on so he could monitor the call as
19	well.	
20	Q	And which lieutenant was it?
21	A	Wheelwright.
22	Q	So what were you hearing over the radio that
23	was catchi	ing your attention?
24	A	Well, initially, what I heard that was
25	catching m	my attention was that they found the vehicle

1	and they thought they heard a gun. It sounded like a
2	gun mechanism inside the vehicle. And they were asking
3	for additional units, and backing away.
4	Q Okay. And did you continue to monitor this
5	over the radio?
6	A Yes. I continued to listen. And then
7	shortly later, I heard the subject had thrown something
8	out of the vehicle. And then again, shortly there had
9	stepped out of the vehicle, holding an unknown object.
LO	And then briefly later, there was an update of shots
L1	were fired.
L2	Q And you're still at the meeting?
L3	A I'm still at the meeting.
L4	Q At what point did you and the lieutenant
L5	decide you needed to respond to the scene and leave the
L6	meeting?
L7	A Right then.
L8	Q Okay. As soon as the shots were fired?
L9	A As soon as the shots were fired we left as
20	quickly as we could get out of the meeting.
21	Q Okay. And you drove directly to the
22	location?
23	A Yeah. We drove to the south side. We
24	entered from 22 and Lafayette.
25	O Okay And so you got there after the shots

had been fired? 1 2 A Correct. 3 And what did you observe when you arrived Q 4 there? 5 I observed -- there's an ambulance already 6 there. Multiple patrol cars were scattered kind of in 7 the area. The streets were being blocked off. AMR was 8 tending to the gentleman. 9 And I got up there, I asked what was needed. 10 And AMR needed assistance getting him on to the gurney, 11 so I unhandcuffed him, and we lifted him on to the 12 gurney, and I handcuffed him to the gurney. 13 Then what happened? Okay. 14 Sergeant Cioeta asked that I go to the 15 hospital with him, and so I hopped into the ambulance 16 with the gentleman. 17 Mr. Perkins? Q 18 There we go, Mr. Perkins. Mr. Perkins. 19 Okay. And you didn't question Mr. Perkins Q 20 while you were in the ambulance? 21 Α I did not. 22 I guess we should take a step back. Q 23 I guess at some point you were in close 24 enough proximity to your MAV partner car that the --25 your microphone transmits to, I guess, the unit in the

1 car; is that right? 2 Correct. My, my audio mic was on my chest A 3 and did turn on at one point and stayed on while I was 4 on scene. You got into the back of the ambulance with 5 6 Mr. Perkins and the ambulance pulled away, and I'm 7 assuming at some point you got out of range on your 8 MAV. 9 Α Correct. 10 So while you were in the back of the Q 11 ambulance -- and what hospital were you going to? 12 Α We went to OHSU. 13 Were you questioning Mr. Perkins? Q 14 Α No. 15 But was Mr. Perkins saying things? Q 16 A He was saying things, yes. 17 Q Sua sponte on his own? 18 Yeah. Α 19 Q Did he say anything that was germane to what 20 had occurred? 21 Yes, he did. Α 22 Q What did he say? 23 Α Um, while we were still at the scene, 24 according to my report, he made a statement, "I'm 25 sorry, I didn't mean to pull it. It was a BB qun."

1	Q He said, "I'm sorry, I didn't mean to pull
2	it. It was a BB gun"?
3	A Correct.
4	Q Did he say anything else?
5	A After we were out of range, he gave
6	statements of, "What the fuck did I just do" while he
7	was made when he was talking about the pain, he was
8	saying while he was speaking to AMR about the pain,
9	he said, "Trying to take the pain."
10	Q And what did you take that to mean?
11	A Trying to take the pain from being shot is
12	what I had presumed. I noticed he had wounds to his
13	stomach and his arm.
14	Q Okay. All right. Anything else?
15	A And then he stated, "I deserved it."
16	Q "I deserved it"?
17	A Yes. And that was shortly after he said,
18	"Trying to take the pain."
19	Q All right. Anything else?
20	A That all happened in the ambulance ride.
21	And then at the hospital he became verbally
22	aggressive towards the doctors and nurses while I was
23	outside of the room. And they requested that I go with
24	them to the operating room because he was being verbally
25	aggressive.

1 Q And did you observe any of that behavior 2 yourself? 3 I was outside of the room and there was a Α 4 lot of noise. I was talking to nurses, trying to 5 provide them information about Mr. Perkins, his name, 6 date of birth and any information that I had. 7 Q So you didn't observe the behavior that 8 caused the medical staff concern yourself? 9 No, I did not. Α 10 That was going on? Q 11 Α Inside the room, and I stepped out trying to 12 give them as much information as they were trying to 13 prepare Mr. Perkins. 14 Okay. Did you, in fact, respond to their 15 request and go and provide security, I guess it was? 16 Yes, I did. I walked with them to the 17 operating room. 18 Okay. During that time did you observe him Q 19 being confrontational or combative? 20 He was making multiple statements. 21 stated, "Just stop and let me die." And then he stated 22 to me as he stared at me, "You're dead. And what goes 23 around comes around." 24 In your mind did he appear to be under the 25 influence of anything?

1	A You know, I'm not, I'm not sure. I didn't,
2	I didn't smell alcohol that night, but I don't know. I
3	know that the initial call reported that he wanted to
4	take pills, so I don't know if he had taken any pills
5	or not. So I'm not entirely sure if there was a
6	substance, substance in his system at that point or
7	not.
8	Q Is that the last time you saw him?
9	A I was in the operating room briefly, and he
10	would not allow doctors to put oxygen on him if I was
11	in the room. I exited the room, and he allowed them
12	to. And then after he was done in the operating room,
13	I accompanied him to his next room and waited with him
14	until I was relieved.
15	Q Okay. Did he say anything during that
16	period of time?
17	A No.
18	MR. DAVIDSON: All right. Well, I think
19	those are all of the questions I have for Officer Fox.
20	Does anybody have any questions for Officer
21	Fox?
22	A GRAND JUROR: Part of the reason why he
23	couldn't talk to you was because he was intubated?
24	THE WITNESS: At which
25	A GRAND JUROR: After the operating room.

1	THE WITNESS: He was still sedated, so		
2	A GRAND JUROR: Did he have a breathing tube		
3	in his mouth?		
4	THE WITNESS: I believe he did, but he was		
5	also sedated, so he wasn't even awake, so		
6	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Anybody else?		
7	All right. Thank you, Officer Fox. I'll		
8	take your report, and you are free to go.		
9	Let me see if our next witness is here.		
10	(Recess.)		
11			
12			
13	KALE HEILY,		
14	a witness called on behalf of the State, having been		
15	first duly sworn, was examined and testified as		
16	follows:		
17			
18	EXAMINATION		
19	BY MR. DAVIDSON:		
20	Q Good afternoon. Thanks for coming.		
21	Go ahead and state and spell your full name		
22	for us on the record.		
23	A Kale John Heily. K-A-L-E. J-O-H-N.		
24	H-E-I-L-Y.		
25	Q Okay. Thanks for coming, Kale.		

1		And, Kale, how old are you?
2	A	I'm 35.
3	Q	And do you live here in the Portland area?
4	A	I do. I've been here for about 12 years.
5	Q	Okay. Now, obviously, we're going to
6	discuss an	incident with you that occurred basically
7	mid-block	on SE 22nd, between Powell and Lafayette.
8	A	Uh-huh.
9	Q	My understanding is you reside in a house on
10	that stree	et.
11	A	I do. I'm at 3363 SE 22nd, a little red
12	house righ	nt next to the park.
13	Q	Okay. How long have you lived there?
14	A	I've been there about four and a half years.
15	Q	And do you rent it? Do you own it?
16	A	I rent.
17	Q	You rent it.
18		Okay. You live there currently?
19	A	Yes, I do.
20	Q	What do you do for a living?
21	A	I'm a set lighting technician. I work in
22	film and t	elevision in the area.
23	Q	Okay. Anything that we've heard of, if
24	you're all	owed to discuss it?
25	A	I worked on Grimm for six years. I worked

1	on Leverage. I worked on Librarians.		
2	Q Cool. It's probably very interesting work,		
3	I would think.		
4	A Yeah. It's very interesting. It's good		
5	stuff.		
6	Q Great. Okay. Does anybody else live with		
7	you at that residence?		
8	A Yeah. My fiancee lives with me.		
9	Q And what's your fiancee's name?		
10	A Her name is Amanda Lynch.		
11	Q How long has she lived there?		
12	A She's been there for about a year and a		
13	half, I guess, a year and a half, two years.		
14	Q Again, we're going to discuss this incident		
15	that happened on February 9th and it involved an		
16	individual who apparently has been living in a red,		
17	kind of custom van across the street from your house.		
18	A Uh-huh.		
19	Q Now, it's my understanding from watching		
20	your video that perhaps that van and that person had		
21	been kind of living there for quite a while.		
22	A Yeah. He'd been there for, you know, kind		
23	of off and on for six to eight months. We get a lot		
24	of, you know, people living in cars there by the park.		
25	Yeah, he's been around a while.		

1	Q Okay. Have you ever, like, personally
2	spoken to him?
3	A I have a couple of times. I yeah, he was
4	a nice guy.
5	Q A nice guy?
6	A Yeah.
7	Q Did you know what his name was?
8	A He'd given it to me. I had gotten it, but I
9	didn't remember at the time of the incident.
LO	Q We've determined his name is Don Perkins.
L1	So Don Perkins.
L2	You also made reference in your video to
L3	another person, perhaps a transient person or a homeless
L 4	person that was maybe living in a tent nearby.
L5	A Yeah. That is what's his name? I can't
L6	remember his name. Yeah, he lives just, you know,
L7	probably 60 feet away.
L8	Q It's Danny?
L9	A Dan, yeah, yeah.
20	Q He resides in a tent?
21	A Yeah. He's been there probably about the
22	same amount of time.
23	Q Okay. And as far as Mr. Perkins is
24	concerned, you said you never had, like, a negative
25	interaction with him necessarily.

1 No. I never did. You know, he would 2 every once in a while, like, you know, some guys out there would drink a little too much and get a little 3 4 rowdy. But, no, I never personally had any kind of 5 issues with him. 6 Q Okay. Well, let's talk about the actual 7 incident date. My understanding is you were at your 8 home. 9 So what were you doing kind of immediately 10 before this occurred and how did it catch your 11 attention? 12 So I was taking my dog for a walk. 13 around 7:00. I was coming back home through the park, 14 and I saw the police SUV shining its, like, vehicle 15 light around, you know, like, kind of searching around. 16 I was about halfway through the park. As I 17 got closer the officers, two officers had gotten out of 18 their SUV and they had their flashlights over by the 19 tent, over by Dan's tent. 20 They were saying something. I couldn't 21 really understand what they were saying. I didn't see 22 Dan in the tent, but they were, you know, kind of poking 23 around in there. 24 I didn't really pay too much attention to it.

I walked my dog back up to home and I put him inside,

25

and I stepped out to have a cigarette. And I saw the two officers walking towards the red — towards Don's vehicle. Both of them had flashlights out and they were kind of searching around.

They got to the vehicle. One officer was flashing his light through the front passenger side window into the back. I couldn't see the other officer. They were on the opposite side of the van. You know, the van's passenger door was on the opposite side, so I couldn't see anything that was going on on the sliding door.

The officer at the front passenger side opened up the door and shined — you know, got in, shined his flashlight in. I could hear them kind of —

Q Just so I understand what you're saying.

So one of the officers opened up the front passenger door of the van?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q Okay. Is this one of the side doors or like the front?

A No. This is the front door, the very front passenger side — the opposite side of the van from me. But I saw him, you know, through the window, open up the door and, you know, kind of lean in with his flashlight. I heard they were saying something. I

1 | couldn't hear it, though.

Um, at that point the sliding door opened on the other side. I don't know who opened that. I don't know if it was someone in the van or the other officer opened that door.

Um, and you have to forgive me, I have some nerves right now. I'm not used to this kind of thing.

Q Sure. If you want to take a break at any point just to gather yourself, feel free. Let me know, and we can do that.

A Yeah. Yeah. I'm fine. Forgive my shaky voice.

So they are searching around the passenger sliding door. Kind of the rear sliding, you know, door opens up.

And then both the officers — the officer at the front door closed the front door quickly and they both kind of head back behind the van. One officer has his hand on his weapon. The other officer has drawn his gun and is pointing it down, you know, in a safety position.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q So if I can ask you, did they seem like they are reacting to something unexpected or does this seem like --

1	A Very much so, yeah.
2	Q Okay.
3	A Before I saw them go back behind the van,
4	they seemed like they were, you know, calm, you know,
5	asking questions. I didn't hear them yelling. I
6	didn't hear them, you know, doing any of that kind of
7	thing.
8	So something made them go back behind the
9	vehicle and, you know, one of them drew their weapon
LO	had their weapon drawn at that point. The other had his
L1	hand on his gun and soon drew it after that.
L2	There was a little blue sedan behind Dan's
L3	van, and so they went back behind the back behind
L4	that car. Both of them with their guns on the van, I
L5	believe. At that point I went inside. You know, I
L6	didn't know exactly what was going on.
L7	Q So at this point you're not videotaping
L8	this?
L9	A No. I wasn't videotaping up to that point.
20	Q Okay.
21	A So I went inside and went to my bedroom
22	window that faces the street.
23	Q And what level of your house is this?
24	A This is the first level, but it's raised up,
25	you know, probably three feet off of sidewalk level.

It's up on a little mound. So it's just a one-story house.

And I had my phone on me, so I decided to, you know, hit "record" because if something, you know, was happening in the neighborhood, I think it's best to have some sort of record of it.

I went to the window and I started recording.

I'm sorry, right before I started recording, I saw the officers retreat back behind — back to their SUV cruiser, which was a couple car lengths behind the blue vehicle.

I saw one officer putting on a body vest, pulled it out of the car, put it over himself. I didn't see the other one put one on, but he was on the opposite side of the vehicle. He may have or may not have.

That's when I started recording. And they, I couldn't really hear what was going on, so I raised the window up, you know, just enough to peek my phone out of it.

And I could hear them kind of yelling back and forth. Don was screaming, you know, obscenities at them, you know. "Kill me. Kill me. Come get me," kind of things.

The officers were trying to — trying to calm him down, you know. "Hey, talk to us," this kind of

stuff. Asking to see his hands. Asking to see -- you know, make sure he didn't have anything from -- is what it sounded like to me.

They were on their radios. They were calling something in, I assume. Calling in, you know, other officers to come assist.

At that point there was a little pause of, you know, a few minutes where nothing really happened.

No one was really screaming back and forth.

The officers turned on their flood lights at that point on their — from the top of their cruiser, and all of the light kind of, you know, shined up the area, brightened up the area. It was dark at this point outside so it was kind of hard to see.

Then I heard them screaming back and forth a little bit about hands. At that point the side door of the van opened back up, and they exchanged some more, you know, yelling back and forth.

Then I heard what sounded like to me a single gunshot. It sounded like it came from the van to me.

I've since read in the newspapers that he may not have had a gun. I don't know. But to me, it sounded like the first shot came from over there.

There was a couple of seconds pause. Then the officers started firing in quick succession shots,

seven or eight shots.

At that point I, I dropped down. My dog was in there with me. I grabbed my dog and went back to the back of the room, you know. Didn't want to be too close to a window situation.

I tried to continue recording. After the initial round — after the round of shots, I looked out the window from my — from the back of the room and saw that Don had fallen down on the ground. He was between his van and the little red car that was parked in the front of him. He had crawled away from the police officers and was laying down between those two vehicles off of the sidewalk.

The police officers were yelling, you know,
"Are you okay? Talk to us. Show us your hands." These
kind of things. He yelled something back. I couldn't
really understand what it was.

At that point he stood up. He was doubled over, you know, favoring his stomach. They had him walk out to the middle of the street, you know, raise his arms as best he could, which he did. He fell down on to the ground.

And at that point five officers with their guns drawn and flashlights, at least a couple of them had flashlights, approached him and searched him.

1 They eventually got him -- got his hands 2 behind his back. He wasn't resisting. Didn't appear to 3 me that he was resisting at all. And, yeah, you know, 4 kind of just kept him there. 5 They were kind of doing stuff around him. 6 assume they were checking his wounds or helping him out 7 as best as they could. Yeah. The ambulance came and 8 the ambulance took over from there. 9 When the ambulance arrived, I heard them -- I 10 heard the officers say that, "A tourniquet for the right 11 arm and a wound to the abdomen." So I assume those were 12 the two, two places where he was hit. 13 Yeah, from that, I kind of went back inside. 14 My neighbor came outside, and I invited her in, and we 15 went out to the back and had a smoke. That was about 16 the extent of my experience with it. 17 Did it seem like the ambulance got there 18 pretty quickly? 19 Yeah. Yeah, it seemed like it. You know, Α 20 it was only -- you know, in the video, I think the 21 timeline is a few minutes. 22 Q Okay.

23

24

25

Α

to get there fast.

Q All right. And what is your assessment, I

You know, so wherever they were, they seemed

guess of how the police conducted themselves during this, I guess, incident?

A From my perception, I thought that they handled it really well. You know, I don't know about who fired that first shot. I don't know where that came from. What it sounded like to me is that it came from him.

And so my perception of the whole thing
was — is that they were defending themselves. I don't
know if that's entirely accurate because I didn't see
it.

But that's, you know — that was my gut reaction, which is in the video. I don't know if all of you saw the video, but my gut reaction was that they were defending themselves.

I thought they did a good job of trying to communicate with him. They — he was very aggressive with them in his, in his tone. And I didn't actually see him, so I don't know if he was doing aggressive things, trying to run at them or anything like that.

I didn't see anything like that because of the placement of the van and my perspective. But my, my initial reaction was that the police handled it professionally.

Q There was some other folks who were out and

may have also -- in fact, did also record some aspects 1 2 of this from that -- who live along the west side of SE 3 22nd. There's, like, a warehouse maybe a block or two, 4 a house or two south of yours, residence? 5 Yeah. Yeah. Α 6 Q Are you familiar with that location? Do 7 people live there? Are folks living out there in an RV 8 or something? 9 The people at the warehouse, there are 10 people that live in that warehouse and work in that 11 warehouse. And, yeah, I'm familiar with, with who you 12 mean. 13 Okay. All right. So they live and work 14 there? 15 Yeah, I believe so. I'm not entirely sure Α 16 what their situation is to tell you the truth, but 17 it -- yeah, I believe, I believe they work. 18 In fact, specifically there's Daniel Kaleta Q 19 and Michelle Clemmer. Are you familiar with them at 20 all? 21 Uh-huh. Α 22 Are they acquaintances, friends of yours? Q 23 I wouldn't necessarily say that. We're not Α 24 hostile towards each other in any way. But I haven't 25 really interacted with them a whole lot.

1	Q They are just on the are there a large
2	group of people living at that location or is it just
3	those two?
4	A I think there's one more gentleman. I think
5	there's one more guy. I think maybe a boyfriend or
6	something of the woman or not. I'm not entirely sure.
7	Q Okay. So you're kind of familiar with them,
8	but
9	A Yeah. Yeah.
10	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. I think those are most
11	of the questions I have for Kale.
12	Does anybody else have any additional
13	questions for Kale?
14	A GRAND JUROR: I just had a clarifying
15	question.
16	So you said that you saw an officer open up
17	the passenger front door, look inside.
18	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
19	A GRAND JUROR: And then you saw another
20	door open.
21	Was that on the same side, also passenger,
22	the back door? Is that on the driver's side back door?
23	THE WITNESS: That was on the passenger
24	side. You know, vans, they have big sliding doors on
25	the side, on the passenger side. That was the, the

1	second door.
2	A GRAND JUROR: So both of them were on the
3	passenger?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes, and I didn't see anyone
5	actually physically open it. I just heard the door
6	open and saw through the window that it had opened, so
7	I don't know who opened that up.
8	A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thank you.
9	Did you hear if the police had said did
10	you hear if the police had said anything prior to
11	opening the door? Were you able to hear?
12	THE WITNESS: They were they were saying
13	things. They were definitely speaking to someone
14	inside, but I couldn't understand what they were
15	saying.
16	A GRAND JUROR: You definitely heard them
17	talking, though, prior to opening the door?
18	THE WITNESS: Yeah. I definitely heard them
19	talking.
20	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Anybody else? No.
21	Okay. I think you are all done, Kale.
22	THE WITNESS: Right on.
23	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you for coming in.
24	(Recess.)
25	

1 DANIEL KALETA, 2 a witness called on behalf of the State, having been 3 first duly sworn, was examined and testified as 4 follows: 5 6 **EXAMINATION** 7 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 8 Please state and spell your full name for 9 us, please. 10 Α Daniel Kaleta, K-A-L-E-T-A. 11 Q I thought you were Danny Wilmoth. You're 12 Daniel Kaleta. I was confused. Yeah. 13 mistake. I'm sorry, I have the wrong person. I 14 thought you were the other Danny. So thanks for coming 15 in, Daniel. 16 What's -- do you have, like, a workplace 17 right there? 18 Yes. We have a double bay shop. It's a big Α 19 shop. 20 And what kind of work do you do there? Q 21 Α Construction. 22 Like? Q 23 We have a restoration company. I work on Α 24 buildings. 25 Gotcha. Who lives there with you? Q

1	A Nobody lives there with me. I have Michelle
2	that stays with me on occasion.
3	Q And is that Michelle Clemmer?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And is she, like, an acquaintance, a friend?
6	A She's a friend of mine.
7	Q A friend of yours.
8	Okay. How long has she stayed there, or does
9	she stay there on and off?
10	A She stays there off and on.
11	Q Okay. All right. Now, do you own that
12	building or just rent it?
13	A No. My boss owns it or leases it, one of
14	the two.
15	Q And he allows you to stay out front?
16	A Yes.
17	Q All right. So you know what we're here to
18	talk about. We're here to talk about this incident
19	that occurred on February 9th, and it involved Don
20	Perkins, who's this individual who was living in that
21	red van.
22	Are you familiar with him at all?
23	A Yes, I am. He's a homeless person that's
24	been living there for a while off and on.
25	Q Great. Have you had any conversations with

1	him?
2	A No. I've seen him in passing. That's about
3	all. I don't know him per se.
4	Q All right. Well, so let's talk about that
5	evening.
6	What were you doing that evening, and how
7	does this kind of incident first come to your attention?
8	A We had some tools that went down at work.
9	Since I was close to the shop, I was the one that was
10	going to repair them because we couldn't get any more
11	at the moment.
12	I was in the shop repairing the tools when
13	Michelle came in and told me, "You ought to come
14	outside. The cops all got their guns drawn on
15	somebody." So I went outside, and I decided to take a
16	video of it.
17	Q Okay. All right. And why don't you walk us
18	through we've actually seen the video. We've got
19	it. We've seen the video.
20	Actually there was two videos; correct?
21	A Yeah.
22	Q So why don't you walk us through what you
23	remember having seen.
24	A Well, when I went out there, I seen them,

five or six police officers around a vehicle. They had

1 lights. The street was all lit up.

Um, a couple of people running back and forth, police officers. And then they were talking to the guy. I don't know what exactly they were saying.

I heard him say something to the effect of,
"No, don't do that to me," or something, and then he was
out of view for a minute. Then he came out of view, and
then I heard a shot. Then there was more shots and
there was a couple more shots. It was all so fast. It
was surprising. I didn't expect that.

Q Okay. And you were videotaping while all this was going on?

A Yeah.

Q Okay. And so you said you heard the police officers maybe saying some stuff and you heard Mr. Perkins saying some stuff; is that right?

A Uh-huh.

Q What exactly — do you have any greater recall about what exactly?

A You know, the police were giving him orders of some kind, and he was saying he didn't want to get hurt or something to that effect. That's all that I really remember.

Q Okay. And from your perspective — and my understanding is that you're — kind of where you were

1	is, I guess, across the street?
2	A Directly across the street from the police
3	officers.
4	Q And maybe a little bit to the south?
5	A A little bit to the west.
6	Q And south?
7	A Yes, just behind and to the left of them.
8	Q Okay. And so were you able to see what was
9	going on, I guess, on the east side of the van?
10	A Mostly, yes.
11	Q Okay. So what did you — when you looked in
12	that direction, what did you see? Could you see Mr.
13	Perkins?
14	A I seen Mr. Perkins for a moment come into
15	view. He had no shirt on. He had no weapons with him.
16	And then he went back out of view, and that's when the
17	shooting started.
18	Q He had no shirt on?
19	A His shirt was off.
20	Q So he was just naked from the waist up?
21	A I think so.
22	Q Okay. And so did you have a brief glimpse
23	of him or did you have
24	A You know, he ran back in and out of view a
25	couple of times. I mean, it all happened so fast. I

1	can't really recall what he was doing, but I know he
2	didn't have anything in his hands.
3	Q Okay. Fair enough.
4	Could you see what was going on, kind of more
5	at the ground level, as far as like more towards his
6	feet?
7	A No. I could see his whole body from where I
8	was at.
9	Q Okay. But it was just in glimpses, I think
LO	you said.
L1	A Yeah.
L2	Q Run into view for a second?
L3	A Yeah. There was a van, there was a tree and
L4	then there was a park. And it was between his van and
L5	the tree that I seen him several times.
L6	Q All right. So after the shots were fired,
L7	what happened?
L8	A The police asked him if he was hurt, and he
L9	said, "Yeah." And they told him to crawl out into the
20	street and they would get him some medical attention.
21	Q What did they do at that point?
22	A It took a while, then he got out on the
23	street. They went down there and handcuffed him, and
24	the ambulance shown up a little while later.
25	Q How long do you think it took when the

1	shots were fired and when the ambulance showed up, how
2	long do you think it took?
3	A Probably about five minutes.
4	Q Five minutes, okay.
5	You took a video, I think, both on your
6	cellphone.
7	A One of them was on my cell phone, and then
8	my cell phone went haywire on me, then I threw it in
9	the motor home and I grabbed a little flip thing that I
10	got. It is a little video recording, and I took the
11	second one on that.
12	Q Okay. The officers some detectives came
13	out and interviewed you about what you had seen.
14	But at the time they did this interview, you
15	didn't necessarily disclose that you had video of that
16	until
17	A I didn't want to get involved in the first
18	part, and I thought about it, and then I thought, you
19	know, I should do the right thing. Then I called them
20	back and I gave them the videos.
21	Q Okay. And they just downloaded the videos
22	and then gave you your equipment back; is that what
23	happened?
24	A They gave me my camera my phone back.
25	And they took my camera because they couldn't download

it and they would bring it back to me the following 1 2 day. 3 So you got it back? Q 4 Α Yes. And you still got your videos on there? 5 Q 6 Α Well, my phone, I don't have anymore. 7 got broke. But I do have video on the video recorder. 8 And I have the video on Facebook, so... 9 You uploaded the video to Facebook? 0 10 Yes. A 11 Q Okay. Okay. Now, I think at one point, and 12 I don't think they got to see this part of the video, 13 but they will, the Grand Jurors, I mean, you and Ms. 14 Clemmer made some allegation, I think, in the video 15 that the police tried to plant something on Mr. 16 Perkins. 17 I think I seen a police officer, in 18 the second video, a police officer bending over in the 19 street and taking something out of his ankle holster. 20 The police officer took something out of his Q 21 ankle holster? 22 He took it out of his ankle holster A 23 or putting it in. I'm not sure which, but I seen him 24 down digging in his ankle holster in the middle of the 25 street. It was right after or right before the

1	ambulance arrived.
2	Q Okay. And did you see what he pulled out of
3	his ankle?
4	A No, I didn't.
5	Q Did you see what he did with it?
6	A No, I didn't.
7	Q So I guess why was it that you that you
8	concluded they were trying to plant a gun on Mr.
9	Perkins?
10	A Because I was on top of my motor home. He
11	stopped in the middle of the street, bent down, got
12	into his ankle holster, pulled something out, put it in
13	his pocket, and walked off towards the park.
14	Q So as I understand, the police officer bent
15	down in the street, pulled something out of his own
16	ankle holster.
17	A Or put it in there. I'm not sure which.
18	Q And then?
19	A And then he got up and put his hand in his
20	pocket, and he headed towards the park
21	Q Okay. So
22	A — away from everything else going on.
23	Q Do you think that whatever he had in his
24	ankle holster, the police officer put in his own
25	pocket?

1	A Yeah.
2	Q Why was it that you thought that they
3	planted something on Mr. Perkins?
4	A Well, because he went that way towards where
5	all of the action was at, towards the van.
6	Q Okay. So do you think they planted a gun on
7	Mr. Perkins or somewhere else?
8	A I don't know. I don't know if they planted
9	it on him or if they planted one for that matter. But
10	I feel he took something out of his ankle holster.
11	A GRAND JUROR: I have a question. This is
12	a little hard for me to picture.
13	Could you draw on the board where the police
14	was, where Mr. Perkins was, your sight line?
15	THE WITNESS: The van, about four cars down,
16	the police officers. This is where my shop is at. And
17	I was right across the street right here. So Mr.
18	Perkins was up here (indicating).
19	A GRAND JUROR: Okay.
20	THE WITNESS: And the police were all
21	surrounded around his vehicle here is where they shot
22	from, right across the street from where I was.
23	A GRAND JUROR: So where did you see the
24	policeman take something out of his ankle?
25	THE WITNESS: It was down here in the middle

1 of the street, later when the ambulance -- I think the 2 ambulance was there at the time. The ambulance was up 3 here dealing with him and the police officer was here. 4 And I was here on top of my motor home. 5 A GRAND JUROR: And so that's when he pulled 6 something out of? 7 THE WITNESS: That's when I think he pulled 8 something out of his ankle holster. 9 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thanks. 10 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 11 Q And was that captured on video? 12 Α Yes. 13 Okay. Okay. Q 14 It was on the second video. Α 15 Okay. All right. Q Terrific. 16 Is there anything else about, you know, what 17 you observed as far as the police behavior or, you know, 18 that is concerning to you? 19 I thought they shot awful lot of times at Α 20 him. And I thought they had no regards for the public. 21 There were cars going by on Powell Boulevard. 22 were shooting towards the traffic. I mean, why that 23 many shots for one quy? 24 Okay. So the number of shots is troubling 25 to you?

1	A Yes. It's troubling to me, and the sequence
2	that they went. There was one shot, and then it was
3	quiet for about a minute. And then there was five or
4	six shots, and then it was quiet for a couple of
5	seconds, and then there was two more shots. It was
6	kind of weird the way it went off. It ain't right.
7	Q Could you see what Mr. Perkins was doing on
8	the other side of the van when the shots were fired?
9	A No, not when that happened.
10	Q Okay. All right. So it's possible that he
11	was doing something that was concerning to the police?
12	A I don't think it would have been anything
13	that would have warrant them to shoot at him that many
14	times.
15	Q Okay.
16	A They were all behind protective cover. I
17	mean, why did they shoot at him in the first place?
18	Q All right. So you were concerned about the
19	number of shots. You don't seem to think they should
20	have shot at all?
21	A No. I think that was overkill, way
22	overkill.
23	Q Okay. All right.
24	MR. DAVIDSON: Do you guys have any
25	questions for Mr Kaleta? No Anybody?

1	Okay. Mr. Kaleta, do you know have you
2	seen Michelle today?
3	THE WITNESS: She says she's not coming
4	today.
5	MR. DAVIDSON: She's not coming. That's
6	good information to have.
7	Okay. All right. Well, I think those are
8	all of the questions I have for Mr. Kaleta unless
9	anybody else has anything else they want to ask Mr.
LO	Kaleta. No.
L1	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you.
L2	MR. DAVIDSON: Mr. Kaleta, you are all done.
L3	THE WITNESS: That was painless.
L 4	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you very much.
L5	MR. DAVIDSON: Thanks for coming in. You
L6	are free to go.
L7	THE WITNESS: Thank you. Bye-bye.
L8	(Proceedings concluded for the evening.)
L9	
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	Wednesday, March 15, 2017
3	9:00 a.m.
4	
5	DERRICK FOXWORTH, JR.,
6	a witness called on behalf of the State, having been
7	first duly sworn, was examined and testified as
8	follows:
9	
10	EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. DAVIDSON:
12	Q And if you could state and spell your full
13	name for us, please.
14	A Yes. My first name is Derrick,
15	D-E-R-R-I-C-K. Last name is Foxworth. Spelled
16	F-O-X-W-O-R-T-H.
17	Q And, Derrick, how are you employed?
18	A As a police officer for the City of
19	Portland. I'm specifically assigned to the training
20	division as one of our lead instructors.
21	Q And how many years of law enforcement
22	experience do you have?
23	A A little over 13.
24	Q Is all of that with Portland?
25	A Yes.

1	Q And before becoming a police officer, did
2	you attend college?
3	A I did. I did my Bachelor's program at the
4	University of Portland.
5	Q And what degree did you obtain?
6	A Public my Master's is out I also have
7	a Master's degree. That's in public administration.
8	My undergraduate work was in business with a minor in
9	philosophy.
10	Q And were both of those degrees from the
11	University of Portland?
12	A No. My Master's was at Portland State.
13	Q Okay. And can you tell us a little bit
14	about kind of your background prior to being in the
15	training division, what kind of assignments did you
16	have?
17	A Certainly.
18	I started out in my career working
19	North/Northeast Portland as a district officer assigned
20	to the Cully neighborhood. I held that assignment for
21	about three and a half years.
22	From there, I went and worked with the Gang
23	Enforcement Team for about four and a half years as an
24	investigator and then also assigned to our uniform
25	patrol unit of the Gang Enforcement Team.

After that, I've now been a full-time instructor in the training division for about four and a half years. And I'm also a member of the Special Emergency Reaction Team, which is Portland's SWAT team.

- Q And how long have you been doing that?
- A Three and a half years.
- Q Okay. So can you tell us a little bit about what the training division is within the bureau, what its special mission is, and kind of what the day-to-day business of that unit is?

A Certainly.

We have two primary programs that we run.

One is our advanced academy program. And that is

currently about 12 weeks of training for all of our

brand new officers.

So all new police officers will attend the basic police academy, which is currently housed in Salem, Oregon. When they come back to Portland, we get them for another 12 weeks. We build on some of the contents of the training that they've learned there before they are sent out to the street on their own.

The other program that we run is our annual in-service training. That's kind of your maintenance training, legal updates, defensive tactics updates, patrol techniques and tactics training. And that varies

1	as far as the hours from anywhere of 20 hours to 40
2	hours a year.
3	Q Per officer?
4	A Per officer.
5	Q And how many personnel are assigned to the
6	training division?
7	A Currently, I think we have 26 assigned to
8	the training division. That would include our command
9	staff, sergeants, lieutenants and captains as well.
10	Q So sworn officers?
11	A Correct, sworn officers. We do have some
12	non-sworn civilian employees that assist us with
13	curriculum development as well.
14	Q Okay. So it's a significant dedication of
15	resources by the bureau to training?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. So you have been apprised of kind of
18	the general fact scenario of what occurred on
19	February 9th involving Officers Walsh and Clark; is
20	that right?
21	A Yes.
22	Q You and I have had a conversation previously
23	about the facts of this incident, what appeared to be
24	the facts?
25	A Yes.

1	Q So you have a general idea of kind of how
2	things went down.
3	A I do.
4	Q Okay. So you're aware that this call
5	started out essentially with Mr. Perkins, the subject
6	who was eventually shot, calling 911 on two occasions,
7	basically indicating he had taken an overdose of pills
8	and making suicidal-type statements; is that right?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And you were also aware that Officer Clark
11	and Officer Walsh were the two officers who were
12	initially dispatched to the call?
13	A Yes, I am.
14	Q So it's my understanding and our
15	understanding that Officer Clark is what they call ECIT
16	certified and trained, and Officer Walsh is CIT
17	certified, trained and certified.
18	Can you tell us a little bit about what that
19	means, what those programs look like?
20	A Certainly.
21	The CIT or Crisis Intervention Training,
22	every Portland police officer gets that training. So
23	approximately 40 hours of focused training on crisis
24	communication, recognizing signs of mental illness.
25	A GRAND JUROR: Can you slow down?

THE WITNESS: Certainly.

Recognizing signs of mental illness,
emotional stress and developing a communication strategy
around that. So that's CIT training, every Portland
police officer has.

Our ECIT program, which is our Enhanced Crisis
Intervention Training, that program rolled out about
three, four years ago, and that's an additional 40
hours of training.

Police officers have to volunteer to be a part of that program, and they get additional training, additional skills on how to better manage situations where someone is either threatening suicide, or there might be an issue with mental illness and how to manage those situations hopefully for a peaceful resolution.

Part of the ECIT training does include scenarios where an officer would be put into a situation that might be similar to what they could face on the street.

For example, one of the scenarios that we run during that training is a suicidal jumper. So if someone is threatening to jump off an elevated position, so that the officer has kind of the experience of what does that look like to talk to someone that is thinking about suicide.

That scenario runs about 30 minutes because 1 2 some of these types of incidents go on for a prolonged period of time. We want officers to have an 3 4 understanding of how to work through those types of 5 instances. 6 Q Sorry. Go ahead. 7 Α Nope. 8 So Officer Walsh -- I'm sorry, Officer Clark Q 9 has been through that training to my understanding? 10 A Yes, to the best of my knowledge as well. 11 Q Okay. And I think you also mentioned to me 12 that this training is not necessarily totally put 13 together programmatically by the police officers, but, 14 in fact, the bureau retains civilian experts in the 15 field to assist in the curriculum; is that right? 16 Yes. Our lead instructor for our Crisis 17 Intervention Training and our Enhanced Crisis 18 Intervention Training is Dr. Liesbeth Gerritsen. 19 has her doctorate in psychology. She is responsible 20 for developing the curriculum around our CIT program, 21 as well as our ECIT program. 22 The program I run, which is called Patrol 23 Tactics, we teach about 16 different topics. And we

cover most of the scenario-based training.

24

25

What we've really tried to do is blend our

CIT training with our Patrol Tactics training. So that when officers come to a scenario, they don't know if it is going to have a communication element, if it's going to be a defensive tactics element.

And that way we have that conversation. We have our Dr. Liesbeth Gerritsen that can debrief the communication piece, and then myself and one of the other instructors can debrief the tactic portion of that scenario.

Q Okay. So knowing what you know about the nature of the initial call on February 9th, are you surprised that an ECIT officer was dispatched to this call?

A No. That's part of our policy is that if an individual is threatening suicide and there's a means that's been identified, it's an automatic responsive ECIT officer if one is available.

Q Okay. All right. So as you are aware, it appears that Officer Walsh and Officer Clark were attempting to locate Mr. Perkins to render assistance.

If you have a call like this where someone is threatening suicide by overdose of pills, I mean, what would be in the minds of those officers to be looking to do once they make contact with the suspect — or subject, excuse me?

A Yes. The focus of this call is to get this individual help, whatever that may be. So if there's a threat of suicide, obviously there's going to be a concern. Have they taken the pills, so we would be thinking about medical.

We would also be thinking about potentially outreach and wrap-around services as well, because we not only want to deal with the incident right now, but what does this look like for that person a week later.

Our ECIT trained officers are well depth in the variety of community partners with regard to mental health and emotional crisis that we have available. So a lot of times there's a conduit for that connection for those services.

So our first goal is just to get this person help. See if that's — getting medical treatment right there right then, potentially contacting Project Respond, which is also a community partner to start exploring the mental health component of it as well.

Q Okay. So if a call began in this fashion, but as it appears in this instance when they did make contact with Mr. Perkins, he perhaps brandished what appeared to be a gun at them, how would things change at that point for the officers in the call?

A Yes.

So obviously, the presentation of a weapon is going to change that call dramatically. It's going to change it from thinking that there's only a mental health crisis, only an attempted suicide by medication, which is how I understand the officers approached the call initially, to now we have a threat of a weapon.

That's going to be potentially obviously dangerous to the individual that is suicidal. It's also going to be a danger to the officers, and then also a danger to any community members that might be in the immediate area.

So what we would expect our officers to do if they have the opportunity is to, depending on how that weapon was brandished, it could right there potentially turn into a deadly force encounter depending upon what the officers observed.

Other options that we would also expect an officer if they are able to, to gain some distance, to get to a better position of cover. And cover is going to be something that's going to shield those officers if that individual decided to start shooting that firearm.

Q Okay. Now, I had an opportunity to show you this before. The Grand Jury has already seen this.

This is what we believe to be the firearm that was potentially brandished or replica firearm

particularly -- certainly brandished by Mr. Perkins and
at the officers potentially.

Why don't you tell me your thoughts, having kind of had a chance to take a look at this item.

A Just initially when you handed it to me, it looks like a black semiautomatic handgun. The weight of it is consistent with the model that it appears to be.

There's no orange tip that you would occasionally see on what you might call an airsoft or a toy gun. This looks as realistic as the actual Walther. I think if you had them side by side, again without getting your hands on this weapon and manipulating it, you wouldn't be able to tell the difference.

I certainly was. I was surprised when you handed it to me at how realistic it looks to the actual model. It functions similar. The slide operates similar to how standard semiautomatic handles.

The Walthers have what's called a paddle release on the side down by the frame of the trigger guard, and this operates similar to that. It is missing some of the features, but at first glance, even hands—on, it's incredibly realistic in its form.

Q Okay. All right. I'll take that from you.

A GRAND JUROR: So you sound like you're

familiar with the actual, the real version of that gun? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. 3 A GRAND JUROR: So you have that -- we've 4 only seen the pictures. Do you actually have hands-on 5 experience with both guns? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 A GRAND JUROR: And you can, even with that 8 experience, until you actually had it in your hand, you 9 were surprised. 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. At a distance at just 11 looking at it, what's consistent is the weight. 12 There's a weight behind it. 13 So with some of the airsoft guns, they are a 14 lighter weight because they are primarily plastic. 15 There's a lot of metal components to that. So that's 16 where you start getting that weight balance as well. 17 It's about five and a half feet from me right now, and 18 looking at it, it looks like a real handgun. 19 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 20 You obviously have considerable training in Q 21 And even to you it appears to be a real gun? firearms. 22 Α Yes, it does. 23 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Any additional 24 questions at this point? 25 A GRAND JUROR: Yes. I do.

So around the training for mental health provision during, you know, potential suicide, what is the — I don't know — protocol or procedure that is usually approached with someone when you don't know that there's a firearm?

THE WITNESS: So, yeah. Unknown — basically unknown risk. Again, the officers are going to have some information. So the expectation is start to determining and building a plan based on the information that you have at the time.

So if the information can be based on what comes in from the call, you know, as far as male or female. It could be threats of suicide, attempted suicide in the past. An officer may have prior knowledge of the individual where they've had contact with them before.

There might be an officer that's familiar with the individual so they might be able to provide that information. So all that information that the officers are getting at the onset is starting to help them formulate a plan.

So with the fact scenario of this call as I know it, the expectation would be that we're thinking, hey, we want to get this person help. We want to get them to the hospital so they can meet and talk to a

physician that can help them work through whatever crisis issue there is.

If medical is needed, if they have taken some medication, we want to also get medical there right away. So that would be how officers form their plans.

If you change the fact scenario a little bit different where if the threat of a weapon, suicide by handgun at the onset, now that's going to change it. We probably wouldn't be training to make phone contact as opposed to face—to—face contact because of the, you know, potential danger of a firearm.

If medication is potentially the instrument of suicide, face-to-face communication can be very effective by helping to develop a rapport with that individual.

So again, it's — there isn't kind of a specific plan for every call, but it looks the same as far as gather information, decide upon a course of action. And as you get new information, you need to adopt and change the plan. The goal being to get this person that's threatening suicide help as quickly as possible.

A GRAND JUROR: So how much time do people do, you know — there's — I think you said there's 40 hours of training.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

A GRAND JUROR: So how much of that time is related to -- well, communication is key, right, in most of this? So how much time is dedicated to this kind of --

THE WITNESS: Specifically with the CIT training — and one of the things I want to talk about is every training that we do, whether it's a force—on—force scenario, has communication elements built into it because that's about 90 percent of what we do.

As far as communication hours, I'd have to consult with Dr. Liesbeth for the specific hours on just how much communication there is.

A GRAND JUROR: Just general percentages of, you know — there's so many different scenarios that you get to deal with that are in crisis—based.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I can speak specifically to the Patrol Tactics program because a lot of ours start out at crisis.

And unless it's an immediate daily force scenario, there's an element of communication in every one because that's how we start gleaning information is, hey, tell me what happened, or, you know, if it's a car prowl, there's always that initial communication piece

1 that happens. So it's ingrained in all of our training. 2 It is about 90 percent of what we do. A GRAND JUROR: So I'm thinking about the 3 suicide -- somebody's ideation plan implementation, so 4 5 what do you -- you know, how much time is dedicated to 6 that kind of --7 THE WITNESS: I don't have a specific 8 breakdown for the CIT program. 9 A GRAND JUROR: How about the ECIT? 10 The ECIT program, again that's THE WITNESS: 11 40 hours. I know some of the communication that they 12 do on the last day that we help run the scenarios, it's 13 all communication. That's a ten-hour training day. 14 The other days they have kind of what you 15 call mini scenarios where they are working through the 16 same types of communications. 17 So it's someone who is presenting signs of 18 either suicidal ideation or mental illness and they are 19 working through those in small groups. That's going to 20 be a much bigger portion. I'd say that's probably 21 closer to 50 percent. 22 A GRAND JUROR: Right. 23 THE WITNESS: Okay. 24 A GRAND JUROR: That's good. Thanks. 25 BY MR. DAVIDSON:

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Q So at this point if the officers were confronted with what appeared — that firearm or what appeared to be that firearm, as we know they did at that point did back off and seek cover as you indicated would be appropriate, what kind of collateral things are they doing as far as marshaling other resources potentially at this point as far as what their training would be?

A Certainly.

So this starts getting into what we call a critical incident. That's one of the areas that I teach is our critical incident response. So that is where you start now going through the list of resources that you would want to come help manage this scene.

So right off the bat would be extra officers obviously to help start cordoning off the area, to keep community members out of this immediate area with the presentation of firearms. Staging medical would be one. Again, now we have the threat of a firearm, so the potential that someone could get shot is likely.

Q And that could be the subject or could be an officer or could be a civilian?

A All three. That could be the subject. That could be the officer or a community member as well.

A sergeant would be requested if they were

not already on scene or responding. Other things that we would be thinking about potentially are less lethal shotgun. It fires a projectile. It's less lethal that gives us an option as well.

So that's just some of the initial steps that would happen as soon as those officers had gained that distance.

Q What about potentially involving SERT if you thought you had a barricaded-type situation?

A Yes. So if officers attempted communication with the person that's inside the vehicle and they were refusing to exit the vehicle, that would at some point turn into a SERT call-out because we now have a barricaded individual refusing to get out of the car.

That response does take some time. So the officers would still work that scene until SERT and also our Crisis Negotiation Team responded. So it's not — if you call out SERT, you also get our CNT crisis negotiators who work as one, one unit.

Q Is that CNT, is that the same as HNT?

A Yes. So it's HNT. But a number of years back, we recognized that there's a lot of crisis calls that we respond to, and so we wanted to kind of broaden our horizons a little bit. We actually don't respond to a whole lot of true kind of hostage.

A GRAND JUROR: What is the acronym?

THE WITNESS: So the first is CNT. And that stands for the Crisis Negotiation Team. And those are our negotiators. They are specifically trained in negotiations.

And then our SERT, that's our Special Emergency Reaction Team. And this group of officers, and it's a big group that would respond to a person that's armed inside a car refusing to come out for whatever reason.

(Reporter asks for clarification.)

So our CNT, our Crisis Negotiation Team, used to be HNT, which stood for Hostage Negotiation Team.

Over time we recognized that we needed to make a change in kind of the mindset and what we were seeing as far as in our community more crisis calls than hostage calls.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q So my question was for you, the individuals who are assigned to the Crisis Negotiation Team, are those people who are just ECIT trained or do they even have an additional level of training?

A Yeah. They have, they have an additional level of training. They train every other week, I think on Wednesdays as a maintenance, as does our SERT

1 | team.

Q Okay. So there's CIT, ECIT and then CNT is the very kind of top of that pyramid?

A Correct. Yes.

Q So you would expect in a scenario like this to potentially have SERT and CNT maybe getting ready to respond?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q Okay. And medical and less lethal.

So again, you I think are aware that at some point it seemed like the officers were giving commands to Mr. Perkins. He was not responsive. In fact, he was combative, defiant potentially. And this firearm was potentially thrown out of the van.

And some of the testimony we've had indicates that essentially Mr. Perkins was potentially seated on the floor of the van with the side doors opened, his feet out, maybe his feet resting on the curb, and the firearm sitting kind of in the grass strip, maybe a foot or two from where he was.

Can you explain to us what your kind of assessment is of the threats in that situation and what would be the appropriate kind of level of response at this point from the officers?

A Yes. So the fact that he threw it out

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initially, officers might be thinking, hey, we're making some forward progress. Obviously, because the person has now distanced themselves from the weapon, so that would again be something the officers would factor in, like, hey, we're making forward progress.

We would expect the officers, if they hadn't at this point, to provide some type of warning. Like, hey, we don't want you to reach for that gun. We want you to come out towards us with your hands up with the attempt to get Mr. Perkins into custody safely.

We obviously don't want the individual going anywhere near the weapon for the obvious concern that it could be used either against the officers, against himself or a community member.

Now, if there's a motion towards that weapon, now we're potentially looking at a deadly force encounter.

Our policy, and this is what we teach to as far as when is force — when is deadly force specifically authorized, says that an officer may use deadly force to protect him or herself from what they reasonably believe to be the immediate threat of death or serious physical injury.

Okay. So the policy now, I'll just repeat that. It says that an officer may use deadly force to

protect him or herself or others from what they reasonably believe to be the immediate threat of death or serious physical injury.

So when you have a weapon, be it a handgun, a baseball bat, a knife in close proximity, a person moves towards that weapon, we are at that threat level because of what that potential weapon could do.

So if this was a training scenario, similar facts, suicidal subject seated inside a van, tosses a handgun outside the vehicle, officers provide some warning. Don't reach for it. Stay where you are at. And that person then moves towards that weapon.

We now have some communication going on, right. We have this person specifically disregarding, disobeying the officer's instructions not to move towards that and making that affirmative movement to try and retrieve that gun, we would expect officers to use deadly force to protect themselves or others from that threat.

Q We talked a little bit about this action-reaction principle. I think some people might expect that an officer would be trained to wait until they were shot at to use potential deadly force for themselves.

Can you tell us a little bit about, I guess

the best sciences on this and how your officers are trained?

A Certainly.

So action-reaction is a concept. It talks about basically a contest of speed. What it means is that pure action will always beat any reaction. Okay. So pure action will always beat any reaction.

So kind of a daily example of this is a traffic signal, right. You are in your car driving along. The signal changes. So you have to first recognize that stimulus change in your environment. You have to then decide what you are going to do about it.

You've got a couple of options. You could maintain your speed. You could accelerate. You could decelerate, or you could come to a complete stop. You have to put one of those options into play.

So there's a built-in time gap. We call that the reactionary gap from recognizing the change in stimulus in your environment to deciding what to do about it.

For the traffic signal example, it's about a second, a second and a half for you to kind of process that through your brain. Same exact thing plays in on the law enforcement side.

The stimulus is the presentation of the

threat, right. So we talked about that a moment ago.

That could be the handgun. That could be the knife.

Specifically in this case it's obviously a handgun.

So an officer has to recognize the change in stimulus, presentation of a weapon, move towards the weapon. They have to decide upon a course of action in conjunction with what does the law say, what does our policy say, and decide about the best course of action.

If we're talking specifically again about deadly force, they then have to recognize the threat and then respond to it.

Again, there's a built-in time delay.

Studies mostly done by Force Science. We've done some in-house training as well is that a person can retrieve a weapon from a pocket, from a waistband, come up on target and fire in about a quarter of a second.

For an officer, again you still have to recognize that threat, whether they are at what we call our high ready. We still have to recognize that weapon. So we are always in this reactionary time gap.

And because of this gap, because of the inert disadvantage or inherent disadvantage of trying to respond, we would not expect or train our officers to wait until they were shot for a variety of reasons.

One, it's going to be impossible to make up

that time gap. And again, we're not talking about a significant amount of time necessarily. It could be a half second. It could be a full second. But what could happen in that half second to a full second is a round gets fired at the officer.

So now you potentially have either an officer that's deceased or severely injured and are unable to respond to that. If it's an urban environment like in our city, that round that's fired from an individual is going to continue to go until it hits something. So there's obviously a concern about a person that might be in the vicinity.

Bullets will travel through sheetrock. So even if there's a house, a round could go through a house. I've seen that many times working gangs.

So that is why we teach our officers about the reactionary gap and how to do things to mitigate.

Like verbal commands. Like using distance. Like observing the hands. Again, 90 percent of what we do is trying to get compliance through communication.

So it's just a concept or principle that we teach again so officers recognize, hey, there's this small gap, but that gap potentially could be dangerous. And that's why we don't again expect officers to wait until they are shot at.

1 MR. DAVIDSON: Could we also discuss -- does 2 anybody have any questions specifically about that? 3 A GRAND JUROR: No. But I do want to sav that you explained that very well. Thank you very 4 5 It was very clear, everything. 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 7 A GRAND JUROR: I have a question. 8 In your ECIT and CIT programs, is there a 9 training or education around shooter bias in regards to 10 crisis? 11 THE WITNESS: Not that I know specifically. 12 MR. DAVIDSON: Can you explain to me what --13 so maybe we can all understand what does shooter bias 14 mean. 15 As far as that term, what does that mean to 16 you? 17 A GRAND JUROR: Shooter bias is -- usually 18 it's used more in race than it is with mental illness, 19 but I can see it as well playing into that. 20 Shooter bias is, like, sort of the inherit 21 reaction that you have to shooting someone. 22 program -- I know there is a program that is with 23 Portland Police, with PSU with shooter bias. 24 But it's sort of like -- if I can explain 25 this correctly -- it's more common for police officers

to shoot at someone of color than it is for someone who is Caucasian, for example, and assess the situation wrong.

They are more likely to see a cell phone as a threat and mistake it for a gun for someone of color than they are for someone of white. So it is called shooter bias since we have those inherent sort of biases. We all do. And there's a bias and a stigma against people with those issues.

So that's why I was wondering if there's also a sort of program or education or training or education around that within the ECIT and CIT because I can see mistaking someone with mental health issues.

THE WITNESS: Not that I know of specifically.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Again, just to, kind of a holistic approach, the thought behind how we manage these types of incidents is again help.

And so unfortunately, we have to respond to behaviors. And so that's what we talk about a lot of times. We were looking at there could be a complete mental health reason to why someone commits a crime, but if officers present with the immediate threat of either, we've talked about firearm, knife, dangerous weapon at

that moment in time, as an officer, my main concern may not be what's causing this person necessarily to take this action. It might be I have to respond to this to keep either myself or somebody else safe.

So that's the approach. I hear what you're saying. But again, just to understand these things happen incredibly fast. And so that is what officers are responding to is the presentation of the threat, not necessarily someone's demographic, socioeconomic race, religious, creed, whatever else makeup responding to that initial threat.

A GRAND JUROR: Part of that is also -- so I understand your point about, you know, the action-reaction and the presentation of a perceived deadly weapon.

I think a part of that question is how much of — I think you phrased it as race, social class, but social determinants, how that's helping to inform how the reaction — the training, I suppose of, you know, the how you — how things are done.

THE WITNESS: When a deadly force threat is presented, the race of the individual is irrelevant at that point.

MR. DAVIDSON: Any more questions? Are we good?

1 BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q Okay. Can you talk a little bit also about -- I don't know -- we refer to it as levels of force. I know they refer to a variety of different ways over the years.

But, for example, you indicated that you would expect that a less lethal shotgun to be part of the deployment. It's my understanding I think that all PPB officers now carry Tasers.

Can you talk about that in relation to responding to this potential level of threat and what's appropriate and what's not appropriate?

A Certainly.

A number of years ago Portland Police Bureau policing nationally referred to as kind of levels of force.

So if an individual did A, the police would do B. If they did C, we would do D, and it kind of worked through that. What that really did not allow for was independent decision—making and taking in what we refer to as totality of the circumstances.

How many resources do you have available?

How many officers do you have available? We have a variety of tools, and a lot of them are less lethal options.

So an officer carries obviously their firearm. They carry pepper spray, which is an eye and nose irritant. They carry a Taser, which is another non-lethal option, and a baton, and then I mentioned earlier the less lethal shotgun. That's an additional 20-hour course becoming a less lethal operator and carry that tool on the street.

Q Are you talking about specifically the shotgun?

A Specifically the less lethal shotgun.

So what we would expect officers to do is arrive on the scene, take in what information you have and then make an independent decision based upon what you are being presented with and not going necessarily through, okay, they yelled. I'm going to yell back, or they punched me, I'm going to punch back. They have a knife, so I have a gun.

We want that holistic approach and making good decisions throughout that entire force encounter.

Q Okay. So, for example, in this scenario if an officer had a reasonable belief or fear that a suspect — subjects was about to utilize deadly physical force against the officers in the form of a gun, would it be appropriate to try and deploy a Taser at that point or a less lethal shotgun?

Can you talk a little bit about that?

A Certainly.

So as far as the Taser, a couple of things play as far as effectiveness. So if the individual is moving towards a firearm, specifically the Taser would not be an appropriate option because we already have a deadly force encounter. The Taser does have a fail rate. It does not work a hundred percent of the time. So there's the concern for that.

And I don't know if there was a less lethal shotgun on scene. That might be an option depending upon how much distance.

So, for example, you're seated about five feet from that garbage can. If the gun is within that five feet and you reach for it, it's not going to be reasonable for me to try and use the less lethal shotgun to prevent you from getting that.

If I had a greater distance, like 30 or 40 feet, there's a significant span. The less lethal shotgun might be an option.

Q Do you mean between me and the potential firearm?

A Correct. Again, our goal is to do everything that we have to do to not use less lethal force again to prevent that, that incident.

So the fact scenario as I understand them, I would not expect an officer to use a less lethal shotgun. I would not expect an officer to use a Taser. I would not expect an officer to use our pepper spray or baton when they are presenting with a firearm.

Q Could we also talk a little bit about how officers are trained to utilize deadly force when it appears appropriate?

For example, you know, sometimes there's this, you know, why didn't the officers just shoot the gun out of the bad guy's hand or, you know, that question — or, for example, I mean, are the officers trained to kill people? Is that what they are trained to do?

How are they trained to use deadly force when it's necessary?

A Certainly.

The way we train officers and the goal in a deadly force encounter is to end the threat as far as the deadly force threat. That's not to kill. That's to — our goal is incapacitation. So we're looking to stop the person from either their continued use of deadly force or their attempted use of deadly force.

So specifically with our firearms training,

I'm also a firearms instructor for the Portland Police

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We train three primary target areas. We focus on the upper chest cavity for the main reason that that is the largest target area on a person.

So when you think about a couple things as far as firing a handgun in a city environment, one of the things we teach our officers is that you're accountable for each and every round you fire. That is significantly important.

One of the other things we talk about with our officers is you have to be aware of what is what we call beyond your target or your backdrop. If you miss, where is that round going to go?

So again, by focusing on the upper chest cavity, it increases the likelihood that an officer is going to hit what they are aiming at and reduces any potential for missing rounds.

One of the other things that we do train for as well, because the chest cavity may not always be presented to us, is the pelvic girdle. Again, that's the next kind of largest area to focus on. We also do focus on the head region as well.

The reason we don't train officers to shoot hands or arms is for a couple of reasons. One, in a deadly force encounter, when the officer is moving, potentially the person we are planning on using deadly

force on is moving. It decreases the likelihood of being able to actually hit an arm or a hand.

The second reason is generally does not yield incapacitation. About three or four years ago now we had an officer that was in a deadly force encounter. He was shot in the hand by the individual. Fortunately, it did not incapacitate the officer and he was still able to use that hand.

So that's, you know, kind of a prime example of why we train our officers specifically to focus on the chest area, pelvic girdle, and then also the head region as well.

To kind of tail in that, one of the other programs I teach is our tactical medical program, which we've recently rolled out in the last three years.

Every officer is issued a tourniquet. Every officer currently has in their patrol car an individual first aid kit. And that kit has an additional tourniquet. There are chest seals for dealing with sucking chest wounds if someone has been shot in the chest. There is a hemostatic gauze agent to help mitigate bleeding of injured folks.

So what we are trying to do is again, recognize we have this deadly force encounter. If the situation now changes, the threat level is gone, we can

1 now potentially render aid.

What we recognize with major hemorrhaging of arms and legs, a lot of times medical is staged a couple of blocks back because it's not safe for them to come in. So while we are waiting for medical, we can move in. We can start treating those folks right away. And that's currently our training protocol as well.

Q Okay. This is a question that sometimes comes up also.

An officer approaches a situation like what appears in this scenario and are confronted with suicidal person who is armed with a deadly weapon potentially, why don't the officers just leave?

A Yeah, um, because we can't. I mean, the quick answer. Our responsibility as, you know, public safety officers is to make sure that the public is safe, not only the officer that's there, but also that individual.

So if we leave and they are still armed, the potential for them to either harm themself or someone else is huge. There is no other specific group or organization a hundred percent to focus on public safety all of the time.

So that is why officers cannot leave that situation entirely. We may try and gain distance. We

may try other techniques. We may try different communication strategies, whether that's phone or whether that's text or whether it's loud hailing. But we have to manage that situation and make sure it comes to a resolution.

Q So, you know, if, for example, police did just walk away, what is the potential negative result as a result of that choice?

A Yeah. I mean if you had a suicidal individual in a city street, like this was, in a neighborhood area, and somebody walks by, I mean, the potential that they could harm someone else, someone else has to then use force on this individual.

There's a whole host of issues that could happen. If they decide to start firing off their handgun before they decide to take their own life, again as I mentioned, those rounds are going to go somewhere.

Working gangs, I saw many rounds go into people's homes. As I mentioned earlier, those bullets will go, and they will continue to go until they hit something solid.

So a threat to community safety is such that we have to, you know, manage those incidents. And again with the overall goal of hopefully bringing that to a peaceful resolution, getting that person connected to a

physician that can better assess them.

Q Okay. So obviously, in this instance, the officers fired multiple rounds. Mr. Perkins was struck and injured.

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Another question that comes up is, why don't — once that has occurred, why don't officers just immediately run up and, you know, administer aid? Why is there some caution still at that point?

Can you talk about that a little bit?

A Yes. Certainly.

So that would start getting into our post-shooting procedure. So you have that initial deadly force encounter, and the officers need to

determine if it's safe for them to approach.

Again, I mentioned incapacitation. If the person is not incapacitated, the first things that officers are going to start to think about is they are going to call out, hey, move away from the weapon. We want to get you medical aid. You need to move away from the qun or roll away from the qun.

So we're looking for either compliance on their part or complete incapacitation so that threat level is basically gone before we start moving officers closer to potentially an armed individual.

Again, we don't want officers to get shot.

We don't want that person to start cranking off rounds in the community as well. So that's why in a lot of cases there's going to be an initial delay before officers make their approach to render aid or place the individual in handcuffs.

Q Okay.

A GRAND JUROR: I have a question.

So to clarify, just kind of what I'm reading it the way you just said, so like immediately after firing on a suspect, using deadly force, the command that immediately follows to move away from the weapon is also to gauge a level of incapacitation?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Exactly. So I mean, it's a couple of things.

One, we're looking for the compliance to gauge whether or not they are going to obey the commands. Things we're also going to be looking at are, you know, we did just have a deadly force encounter. We did just fire at this person.

There is a potential that they are deceased. So we're also trying to assess whether or not they are breathing. Determine what types of injuries and wounds they have. Depending upon where they are hit and the distance, it could be very obvious the level of incapacitation.

1 So we're just trying to take that second or 2 minute, however long it is, to truly assess so we don't 3 have officers move up and potentially get ambushed on 4 their approach. 5 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 6 Q Because I guess at that point the officers 7 have not yet gone hands-on with the individual. 8 don't know if they are potentially armed with a second 9 weapon? 10 Α Yes. 11 Q So in this instance, as you know, they 12 approached fairly quickly. Mr. Perkins is still 13 conscious. He's speaking. He's compliant apparently. 14 He's handcuffed, and he's rolled on to his side. 15 What is that procedure about? 16 So it's called the recovery position. 17 basically you want to take pressure off the diaphragm, 18 off the torso to facilitate breathing. Make it easier 19 for that person. And that's been something that's been 20 taught to us from the medical profession. 21 Okay. Is it sometimes referred to as the 22 rescue position? 23 Α Rescue or recovery position, two terms most 24 commonly referred to.

Okay. And you had touched on this earlier,

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but in this instance I guess it appears that Sergeant
Cioeta very quickly applied a tourniquet to one of
the -- I guess the arm of Mr. Perkins, which is I guess
what the training is.

A Yes. That would be expected. The tourniquet can be applied to the extremity to basically mitigate external hemorrhaging. The faster we can stop that bleeding, the better likelihood that person has of surviving whatever injuries they have.

Q Okay. All right. So in your understanding of the scenario, the actions of Mr. Perkins, the actions of the officers, you know, both before, during and after the use of deadly force by the officers, is there anything in your kind of understanding of what occurred and what action the officers took that was contrary in your opinion to their training and bureau policy?

A No, from start to finish, as I understand the facts.

Again, with regard to our policy, their approach to the call is consistent with how we train.

Their reaction to the initial presentation of the weapon is consistent with our training and policy. Gaining distance is consistent with our training and policy.

Trying to establish some type of

1	communication and rapport with Mr. Perkins is consistent
2	with the training that they've had. And then the
3	implementation and use of deadly force is consistent
4	with our training and policy.
5	Q And then the action subsequent?
6	A Correct. And the actions with the follow-up
7	medical attention that Mr. Perkins was provided by
8	officers on the scene.
9	Q Okay.
10	MR. DAVIDSON: All right. I think those are
11	all of my questions for Officer Foxworth.
12	Does anybody else have any additional
13	follow-up questions for Officer Foxworth about any of
14	the topics that he's covered in the last hour? No, it
15	appears not.
16	Anything additional that you would like to
17	add?
18	THE WITNESS: No.
19	Thank you for your time and your service.
20	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you. I can see why
21	they made you the trainer.
22	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Let's take a break.
23	(Recess.)
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1 BRAD CLIFTON, 2 a witness previously sworn on behalf of the State, was 3 reexamined and testified as follows: 4 5 **EXAMINATION** 6 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 7 Q Detective Clifton has rejoined us. 8 Obviously, Detective Clifton, you were placed under oath in this matter before this Grand Jury 9 10 yesterday. You are still under oath. 11 Α Yes, I am. 12 Okay. So there was a couple of follow-up 13 pieces I wanted you to address with the Grand Jury 14 after Mr. Kaleta's testimony from yesterday. 15 There was some disparities, I think, in his 16 testimony from some other evidence that we had about 17 what exactly Mr. Perkins was doing, what Mr. Kaleta had 18 seen and statements were made. 19 So I asked Detective Clifton to come back in 20 here and kind of just flesh out a little more about what 21 we know about what Mr. Kaleta said and was able to 22 observe. 23 First of all, Detective, if you wouldn't mind 24 just kind of running us through that night.

understanding is detectives were aware that Ms. Clemmer

and Mr. Kaleta were potentially witnesses that actually contacted them and had maybe a couple of interactions with them.

If you could just run us through the detective interaction or police interactions with Mr. Kaleta and Ms. Clemmer that occurred that evening.

A Yes.

So the night of the shooting, officers, detectives are canvassing the area for witnesses.

Officer Law partnered with an OSP trooper, was part of the officer-involved response, went out and canvassed the area and located Mr. Clemmer — Mrs. Clemmer and Mr. Kaleta.

Q Actually before you go on on that point, you remind me of something else.

You mentioned an OSP trooper. When an incident like this occurs involving a PPB officer, what is the practice as far as inviting out-of-jurisdiction investigators to participate in the investigation?

A The idea is so as part of our response there we'll have part of the East County Major Crimes Team, a couple of detectives from that unit will respond.

Again, it's just to have outside eyes, people from outside of our agency taking part in this process and again, just to maintain integrity in the

1	investigation.
2	Q So in this particular investigation, you had
3	I believe detectives from the Oregon State Police?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
6	also
7	A Yes, we did.
8	Q who participated in the investigation?
9	A Yes.
LO	Q Sorry to interrupt.
L1	Please continue with what you were saying.
L2	A Yes. So Officer Law and the trooper made
L3	contact during their canvass with Daniel Kaleta and
L4	Michelle Clemmer.
L5	When they initially made contact with them,
L6	Mr. Kaleta and Mrs. Clemmer said they didn't see
L7	anything. They said they were inside their trailer,
L8	heard the gunshots, but didn't see any of the events and
L9	only heard it.
20	As Officer Law and the trooper were outside
21	in that area, Mr. Kaleta ended up re-approaching him and
22	said, "Well, I actually do have some cell phone video of
23	the event and I did see some stuff."
24	So at that point Officer Law and the trooper

recontacted the two of them and did -- conducted a

recorded interview.

Mr. Kaleta explained on the recording that he didn't want to get involved initially and didn't want to be a part of it, but he thought since he had the recording, he had a change of heart and was going to give that information and provide that to the police.

In his recorded statement, he said that he was inside the trailer, and that Michelle Clemmer came inside and told him that the police were outside and that something was going on.

He said the two of them at that point exited the trailer. At that point he could see four to five officers huddled behind the police SUV. And at that point he says that's when he started recording the incident on his cell phone.

In the statement he says, from his vantage point, he hears — can't discern what the officers are saying — or officer. Said one officer is giving commands. He can hear that. He can't say what the specific commands were, but said it sounded authoritative in nature.

He says — at that point he later says that the police tell the man, the guy who he says is Mr.

Perkins, doesn't know him by name, but that he describes him as a homeless guy that has lived in that van for

1 quite some time, so he knows him from that.

He says that that guy is told to step away from the van. He says he observes him, you know, move out from the van. And he's standing between the tree and the van, and that he can see his upper half of his body from his viewpoint, and that he doesn't have anything in his hands.

He says at that point the officers are giving him commands; that he can't exactly understand what Mr. Perkins is saying, but that he's compliant and essentially pleading with the police.

Q Pleading in what way?

A As far as like to leave him alone or that he's not doing anything. He, he doesn't again say that he exactly hears it, but that's how he describes it is like a pleading with the police.

Again, describes him as being compliant at that point. He says at some point there's one gunshot. He says Mr. Perkins falls to the ground after the one gunshot, and that he can't see him anymore.

And that again, while he's on the ground, then the officers open fire on him. He says he believes four officers at least are shooting at him, and describes it, because he can see their guns, you know, like moving, you know, up and down, and then possibly

all of the officers were firing.

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Okay. Now, you obviously reviewed the video that Mr. Kaleta took. And there ended up being two videos, not just one.

So when he originally told the officers he didn't see anything and then he subsequently changed his story and said he did see something and recorded video on his phone, and then it turned out there actually was video on his phone and on a digital recording device, at one point did he reveal the additional existence of this second video during the course of his interaction with detectives that night?

That was -- so he had given a statement. At the tail end of their recorded statement he says, "And I also have this additional video that I took after the shooting."

So he takes the initial video where you see the shooting occur on his cell phone, and then he ends up grabbing this other recording device and records the post-shooting incident.

Now, we have, and you have reviewed the Q videos that Mr. Kaleta took of what he observed.

Is his statements that he gives about what he observed consistent with what you observed in his video?

Α No, it is not.

Q Do you want to run us through that or do you want to give us a verbal accounting of what you see to be the inconsistency?

A Well, the inconsistency that he gives is that from his perspective or his vantage point, he doesn't account for that initial movement in the first shot. What he talks about is Mr. Perkins is standing there, and then he says there's the one shot and then he drops to the ground and then the officers open fire.

I've watched this video, you know, probably 20 times or more. You see from his vantage point of watching it, and I've watched it frame by frame, you see Mr. Perkins exit the van, which there's the first shot there.

Then he moves to the fence, and that's when he makes a statement and he is standing there, "Well, you are going to have to kill me or shoot me, bitch," as he moves back towards the van. And that's where the additional gunfire takes place.

His statement, he says that the officers —
he's standing there. The officers are giving him
commands. There's one gunshot and then he drops to the
ground. And then when he's on the ground, the officers
open up.

From where he's at and just how quick that

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action, the initial action which caused the first shot, I don't think he sees any of that, I don't think, from his vantage point. And again, it happens so quick on the video, I just don't think he has an idea of what actually occurred there.

And from the officers' vantage point of where they were at and what they would see, he's not going to see that from his. He's on the west side of the van, and the officers can see the east side of the van. not going to be able to see that.

Q And then he also made reference to this incident where he asserts that he believes police were planting a firearm on Mr. Perkins maybe. And you I think reviewed the second video that was taken, I think, on the digital recorder to try and spot that instance.

Were you able to, I guess, figure out what it is you think he's referencing?

Yes. On the second video, and it got cut Α off yesterday, he makes reference -- there's some officers — this is after the shooting has occurred. The ambulance is there. Medical is there. heard Officer Fox's audio up there when they are dealing with Mr. Perkins, giving him medical aid.

Mr. Clemmer (sic) is still recording on the

second recording device that he has. He and Michelle Clemmer are there, and they are talking about, make a reference approximately nine minutes into the video or so about the police, "Oh, do you see that officer?"

And there's, there's actually two officers to the south essentially of Officer Clark's SUV where they were standing. Mr. Perkins isn't in camera frame, and I believe he's already gone in the ambulance.

He makes reference to, "Oh, do you see that officer grabbing at his leg? He's putting a piece," referring to a gun, "in his sock, and that they are — they are going to plant that gun on that guy. They are going to say that's the gun that he had."

Well, Mr. Perkins never had a gun on his person. No one has asserted that. But they go off on this tangent that the police are going to plant this gun on Mr. Perkins.

MR. DAVIDSON: So, guys, I'll leave it up to you. Do you think it will be helpful to kind of watch Mr. Kaleta's video again, either both or either one of them, the actual shot, footage of the shooting and/or this kind of stuff that happened afterwards where they are asserting that a gun was planted on Mr. Perkins?

We're happy to do it. It's whatever you guys desire. Does anybody want to see that again? Concerns

1 about that aspect of it? 2 I'm not hearing -- I've got a maybe smirk 3 over here. A no. Okay. So if you guys don't feel like 4 it's necessary, then I won't, you know, utilize your 5 time to do that. 6 A GRAND JUROR: Good call. 7 MR. DAVIDSON: All right. 8 A GRAND JUROR: Thank you. 9 MR. DAVIDSON: Fair enough. 10 All right. I think that was everything that 11 we were going to try and cover with Detective Clifton. 12 I had budgeted a little extra time for Detective Clifton 13 this morning just in case you guys did want to see that 14 video. 15 I do have a question. A GRAND JUROR: 16 So in reviewing the tape, I'm going back to 17 seeing the full body. Did you see a shirt on Mr. 18 Perkins? 19 Yes, like wearing clothing? THE WITNESS: 20 A GRAND JUROR: 21 THE WITNESS: Yes. 22 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Thank you. 23 A GRAND JUROR: I have a question. 24 Do police officers have an ankle holster? 25 THE WITNESS: Some.

It's not real common, but, yeah, I mean -- as far as the officers that were at that scene, I don't But I do know some that have them, but it's typically not -- it's not real easy to run with those It's fairly difficult. BY MR. DAVIDSON: Q Is that allowed by bureau policy? Α Yes. What is that referred to as sometimes? Q A backup, a backup weapon. Α Q And that's just -- I guess is it unheard of that your primary duty weapon will on occasion jam like some firearms do and leave you without a serviceable firearm? Α It has happened in the past. And that secondary weapon is, I guess, just Q to insure against that possibility; is that right? Α Yes. Q Okay. Do you carry one? A qun? Α A backup. Q Α When I worked the street, I did, yes. Q Okay. Not now so much. Α Now a pencil and a notepad. A GRAND JUROR: Those are your weapons.

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1	MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. So anybody else with
2	any additional questions for Detective Clifton?
3	A GRAND JUROR: Just to summarize, would you
4	consider was Mr. Kaleta's statement an outlier an
5	outlier from your investigation, like inconsistent with
6	the rest of it?
7	THE WITNESS: From the evidence that I have,
8	yes.
9	A GRAND JUROR: Okay.
10	THE WITNESS: Yes. And having reviewed all
11	these videos talking, you know, to the people there,
12	yes.
13	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you.
14	MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else? No.
15	Let's take a break again.
16	(Recess.)
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1 BRADLEY CLARK, 2 a witness called on behalf of the State, having been 3 first duly sworn, was examined and testified as 4 follows: 5 6 **EXAMINATION** 7 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 8 And if you could state and spell your full 9 name for us, please. 10 My name is Bradley, B-R-A-D-L-E-Y. 11 name is Clark, C-L-A-R-K. 12 And how are you employed? Q 13 I'm employed as a police officer with the 14 City of Portland. 15 Q And how long have you been so employed? 16 I've been employed there for 11 years. Α 17 Okay. And did you, prior to coming into law Q 18 enforcement, did you attend college? 19 Α Yes, sir. Two years at Portland Community 20 College and got an associate's degree in criminal 21 justice. 22 Okay. And your entire law enforcement Q 23 career, has that been spent at the Portland Police 24 Bureau? 25 I also acted in the law enforcement Α

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1	capacity in the United States Coast Guard for four
2	years.
3	Q All right. So you were what is the title
4	for someone that's in the Coast Guard?
5	A A Coasty. I was a boarding officer and a
6	boarding team member for a law enforcement team. So we
7	did a lot of drug trafficking in the Caribbean and
8	South Pacific.
9	Q Okay. And that's where you were deployed
10	and not here on the West Coast?
11	A No, not here on the West Coast at all.
12	Q Okay. And are you from Portland originally?
13	A I'm from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
14	originally.
15	Q You grew up there?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q Went to high school there?
18	A Yes, sir.
19	Q And how is it that you ended up in Portland?
20	A My wife, who we began dating in high school
21	and her mother-in-law her mother, my mother-in-law,
22	lives in San Francisco. She moved to Portland.
23	After I got out of the Coast Guard, my wife
24	was getting done with college and just said, hey, do you
25	want to go try, try out Portland, and I said sure, so

1	Q Okay. How long have you lived in the area
2	now?
3	A Since 2003, so 15 years.
4	Q Okay. And how long have you been married?
5	A I've been married for 11 years.
6	Q And do you have any kids?
7	A I have two, two little girls.
8	Q Okay. What are their ages?
9	A Five and seven.
10	Q Gotcha. Okay.
11	So what was part of your decision as far as
12	wanting to become a police officer?
13	A I think it's kind of like everybody else. I
14	just wanted to help people and kind of be the person
15	that the people call when they, when they there's no
16	one else to call, that they really need help. That's
17	really it. Just to help people.
18	Q Okay. And so you applied for and were
19	accepted into the Portland Police Bureau?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q And what was the, I guess, the first
22	training that you received in order to become a police
23	officer?
24	A The first training was the basic academy,
25	and it was in Monmouth at the time. So it was a

ten-week training down there. I stayed there during the week and went home on the weekends.

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Portland for two months roughly and then went to an advanced academy that's put on specifically by Portland. And that was at the time, I believe 16 or 18 weeks of additional training.

So we had ten weeks there. Came back to

And when you're first, I quess, in the field, are you allowed to operate by yourself, or how does that work?

Α No. You are with a coach, a training officer for -- you have phases. You have five phases of training. You are going to be with a coach throughout those five phases. They roughly take a year to get through. So for the first year, you have a coach, someone there to guide you through everything really.

Okay. So you do basic academy, then Q advanced academy, and then five -- I'm sorry, about a year of having, I think they call it FTO, Field Training Officer?

Field Training Officer. Α

And then after that year, you're on your own Q as an officer?

Α Yes, sir.

1 Q Okay. And up to the current day, kind of 2 what are some of the different assignments you've had? 3 What parts of town have you been assigned to 4 and what kind of different details have you been 5 involved in? 6 A I initially worked at Southeast Precinct, which is at 27th and Burnside, and it covers Southeast 7 8 Portland for the most part. That precinct closed down 9 in 2009, I'd say. I was sent down here to Central 10 where I worked for three years. And then I went to the 11 mounted patrol and rode horses for a couple of years. 12 What was the thought there? 13 Just seemed like -- it was a great 14 experience and something -- a break from the street. 15 A lot of the contacts we have on the street 16 are negative. And, you know, we've got this uniform and 17 people don't necessarily see us as people. They see us 18 as these robots. 19 And it was nice to go down to the mounted 20 patrol and have positive interactions with people all of 21 They are almost happy to see you. Just a the time. 22 very positive experience. 23 Q People like the horses? 24 They like you Α People love the horses.

because of it. It was nice.

ı	
1	Q Okay. Great. At some point you left that
2	assignment?
3	A Yes. I left after about two years with
4	that. Again, kind of to go back to what I was doing.
5	Even though it was a very positive
6	experience, I felt like I was doing more making more
7	of a positive impact working patrol so I could actually
8	affect things.
9	Q Okay. So after you left the horses and went
10	back to patrol, what were you doing? What were you
11	doing?
12	A I was back at Central Precinct. And that
13	was in 2014, I came back, and I've been at Central
14	Precinct ever since.
15	Q Okay. Any other special details or things
16	you were involved in?
17	A No. No. I'm not — no. No, sir.
18	Q Okay. So we're going to talk about an
19	incident obviously that occurred on February 9th of
20	this year.
21	At that time what was your duty assignment?
22	What was your district and shift that you were working?
23	A I was assigned to — the district was 716.
24	I'm a district officer for that district. It's
25	hasically right across the river from the river to

about 30th, from I-84 to about Hawthorne. 1 2 So that's my -- the box that I work in or 3 that I'm personally responsible for the calls that come 4 out in that district. On the day we had just come out 5 of roll call. 6 Q What shift were you working? 7 Α I was working afternoon shift that starts at 8 1800 -- sorry, 6:00 p.m. 9 And goes to when? Q 10 It goes until 4:00 a.m. 11 Is there like a letter that's assigned to Q 12 that shift? 13 It's D shift now. So we have an A, B, C, D 14 and E shift, and this is D shift now. 15 Now, before we get into the kind of Q 16 specifics of what occurred, let's talk a little bit 17 more about your training. 18 We had Officer Foxworth in here earlier from 19 the training division who talked at some length about a 20 variety of different trainings that are offered to 21 patrol officers. Some of them mandatory. Some of them 22 not.

Some of, I think, the mandatory ones are things involving use of force, use of deadly force, things of that nature.

23

24

You've been through all those trainings, I'm 1 2 assuming? 3 Yes, sir. I've been through all of them. Α 4 I've also been through the advanced active shooter 5 training, which is -- it's not a mandatory course. 6 I've been through the Enhanced Crisis Intervention 7 Training. 8 Before we get into that, I do want to 9 discuss that with you, but let's hold on just one 10 second. 11 Α Sure. 12 And on kind of a general ongoing basis, how 13 much additional training in terms of hours are you 14 receiving in a year, do you think, for police work? 15 Well, typically, we have a 40-hour Α 16 in-service, so a week long in-service every year on the 17 various training, defensive tactics, community 18 engagement. We go through scenario training, but 19 roughly 40 hours a year. 20 Okay. So you mentioned ECIT. Q 21 Α Yes. 22 What does that stand for? Q 23 Enhanced Crisis Intervention Training. Α 24 Okay. And what is the general subject Q 25 matter of that training?

1 It is dealing with people that are 2 experiencing a mental health crisis. This was also 40 extra hours of training. It's scenario-based. 3 4 talk with a lot of healthcare providers and 5 professionals about mental health. 6 And more than anything, it's about engaging 7 and communicating with the person that's in a mental 8 health crisis and trying to deescalate the situation 9 that they are in, if it's a dangerous situation, as 10 we're dealing with in this incident. 11 Q Okay. Now, is that a mandatory training? 12 It's not, no. It's something that you apply 13 for, and there are a few of us. 14 Okay. And so my understanding, as far as 0 15 the current status is that every Portland officer is 16 CIT trained. Yes, sir. 17 Α 18 But ECIT training is elective. Q 19 officer, such as yourself, would have to want to do it? 20 Yes, sir. Α 21 You apparently wanted to do it? Q 22 Yes, sir. Α 23 Can you tell us a little bit about why you Q 24 want to spend basically a week off of the streets in a

classroom and doing scenarios to pursue this

certification?

A Kind of the same reason that I became a police officer, because it's just more training on helping people that are having a really hard time. And I didn't realize how many calls before I was a police officer involved mental health crisis. There are so many.

So if you're out there on the street, for me I thought I need this training because I deal with this so often. I felt like it was necessary. And I wanted — and that's why I got in the job to do, so...

Q Okay. All right. So let's go ahead and talk about the incident.

When did you come on shift that day?

- A I came on at 6:00 p.m.
- Q Okay. I'm assuming you were dressed in a police uniform. Were you wearing a police badge at the time of this call?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q You were on duty, operating some kind of marked police vehicle?
- A Yes, sir. It was an SUV, Ford Explorer, fully marked as a police vehicle with lights displayed.
- Q And the uniform you were wearing was a typical Portland Police uniform?

1	A Typical Portland Police with a badge.
2	Q And so where were you when this call came
3	on?
4	A The call came out. I was roughly at SE 12th
5	and Milwaukie when the call came out. I wasn't
6	initially dispatched to the call.
7	Officer Walsh was dispatched with another
8	officer, Officer Yee. And the call was a male had
9	called in to dispatch and said he was had taken 30
LO	pills, and that he was going to take 30 more every 15
L1	minutes, I believe.
L2	I'm not exactly sure of the time frame, but
L3	it was something along those lines, and he hung up the
L 4	phone. And they had a name for him, but they didn't
L5	have a description. So we got a name of Don Perkins and
L6	a rough birth date.
L7	And they gave a GPS location. Because when
L8	you call in with a cell phone, they can get a GPS
L9	coordinate of where that cell phone a rough GPS
20	coordinate of where that cell phone was making a call
21	from. And that was at SE 21st and Lafayette.
22	Q Was the general area of the call?
23	A Was the general area of the call.
24	Q When the call came out, were you in the
25	middle of doing something?

1	A I basically just crossed the Hawthorne
2	Bridge to get into Southeast Precinct (sic) just
3	starting my shift, start patrolling around. And this
4	was the very first call that came out and kind of we
5	left.
6	Q So when you were dispatched, then did
7	dispatch assign Officer Walsh and Officer Yee, or did
8	they just self-dispatch to the call?
9	A No. They were assigned by dispatch to the
10	call.
11	Q Okay.
12	A And I think very quickly Officer Walsh,
13	given that it was someone experiencing a mental health
14	crisis, asked for an ECIT officer to be dispatched.
15	And that's when I got on the radio and said,
16	"I'm ECIT and I'll go. You can clear Officer Yee,"
17	because on these calls, they are a two-car response. We
18	usually send two people to a call like this. We're very
19	short-staffed, so, you know, we're trying not to tie
20	everybody up on every call.
21	Q So assign yourself to this call with Officer
22	Walsh, and Officer Yee is released from the call.
23	What was your next course of action?
24	A So I proceed directly to SE 21st and
25	Lafayette. I'm not far away. I probably get there

within a minute or two to that intersection. 1 2 When I get there, I basically -- I'm just 3 going to see if anybody is there, you know, with a cell 4 phone or just looking like they are having a problem. I 5 drive through the intersection. There's no one around at all. 6 7 Q Approximately what time is this? 8 Α I would say 6:30 p.m. 9 And what are the lighting conditions at this Q 10 point? 11 Α It's kind of an industrial area, so there 12 is -- there's light from a bunch of businesses in the 13 area, but it's not -- the streetlights aren't bright. 14 It's kind of dim and dark, but I can see the streets 15 and sidewalks clearly. 16 And at this point obviously the sun has set? 17 Yes. It is completely nighttime. 18 Okay. So you arrive at the intersection. Q 19 You don't really see anybody that seems like they are 20 involved in this call. 21 I don't see anyone at all. Α 22 Q Is Officer Walsh already there? 23 No, he's not there. He was further out. Α 24 There was also an address that was given for him, a 25

previous address that was about ten blocks away.

think Officer Walsh might have been headed that direction at the time. I'm not, I'm not a hundred percent sure on that, but I was a lot closer, so I got there first.

Q Okay.

A When I drove through the intersection, I didn't see anyone there. I thought about — in that area, about a block and a half away, I know there are transient camps in that area.

Well, I'm thinking maybe he's associated with some of these transient camps. And it's just north of Lafayette on 22nd Avenue. So I head that direction.

And I head north on 22nd from Lafayette, and I see that there's a tent, which I figured there would be because it's pretty common in that area.

So I kind of make a U-turn around and come up to the tent, just roll my window down, and I just called out to the tent, and I said, "Don, Don, are you in there?"

No response from the tent. I thought, okay,
I'll go back to 21st and try to call the cell phone. So
I head back to 21st, and I called twice the cell phone
that called — that made the initial call, and it goes
to voicemail both times.

So I think the phone is off and I relay that to dispatch. I said, "I called the phone twice, I think it's off, so I don't think that we'll be able to ping the phone."

What a ping is is basically we can request, under certain circumstances, that they triangulate a location on the phone from the cell towers. But if a phone is off, we can't do that.

So that's what I'm thinking. Okay. Well, now, the phone is off. There's no one around. He's taken these pills. We are not able to ping, so we're kind of in a bad spot.

And just as I'm going through that in my mind, dispatch gets on and says, "He called back and we now have a GPS." He says he taken more pills, and his GPS location is now 18th and Lafayette.

And there at Lafayette, there is — between 21st and 18th, the rail line goes through, so there's a pedestrian walkway that goes over top.

And I was thinking — even before that, I was thinking that was my next — what I was going to do was walk over that pedestrian bridge to see if he was over there, and that just gave me some confirmation.

Officer Walsh showed up at that time, and we together walked over the pedestrian bridge and around

We got up on top of the pedestrian bridge and looked all around. There's just no one around there either. So we go back to our cars, and we're talking about it. And we request a ping for the cell phone at that point. Q So just out ahead of this a little bit, you know, assuming this went differently and you were able to contact whoever was making the call, what was your plan once you made contact with whoever made this call, assuming they had suicidal ideations and had taken a

pill overdose?

A Absolutely. This is a pretty common call.

We go to this kind of call fairly often.

Typically, we would just engage with him, and say, "Hey, Don, you took some pills. We need to get you some help. Will you go willingly with us?" And typically, they often do. And we just call in an ambulance, and the ambulance comes and transports them.

And we'll typically go with them and place a police hold on them, so they are evaluated by doctors for the mental health, not just for taking the pills, because you don't want them to be released into the street to hurt themselves again when they need — what they really need is psychological evaluation help.

Q Okay. So this had gone kind of -- more

typically that was the plan?

A Yes. That's what would have happened. And if he would have disagreed, then we would have taken him against his will to the hospital, because at that point, his life is in danger. So we would have put a police officer hold on him and taken him to the hospital.

Q Okay. So at this point you and Officer
Walsh are, I guess, trying to locate. You asked for a second ping, I think you said.

A Yes. We asked for — this was the first ping we asked for.

Q Okay.

A Yeah. And we get, we get a ping back that's a really close ping. Sometimes these pings are great distances, within a mile, and it's just impossible. You are not going to find something that's within a mile of a location.

But we get within 25 yards of an address on Lafayette, on 22nd and Lafayette, right by where the tent is. So as soon as that comes back, I said to Officer Walsh, "Hey, there's a tent up there. Let's go and see if he's in the tent." So we head back in that direction.

And basically the tent is on the east side of

1	the street on the sidewalk. I pull up in front of the
2	tent. And Officer Walsh pulls up or is behind the
3	tent. So we kind of split the tent with our cars and we
4	get out and go over to the tent.
5	Q Are you parked on the east curbline?
6	A East curb, yes.
7	We approached the tent, kind of tap and say,
8	"Hey, this is the Portland Police, Don. Are you in
9	there? We're concerned about you, Don."
10	And I unzipped the tent to see if anyone is
11	in there. And there is someone in there, in a sleeping
12	bag that's not responding to us. So I shake him, and I
13	said, "Hey, Don, Don. This is the Portland Police."
14	And the guy pops up and says, "I'm not Don.
15	I'm Dan."
16	I'm thinking, okay, this has got to be Don,
17	but Officer Walsh said, "No, that's Dan." He knew him,
18	and it was not Don. It was Dan.
19	I asked Dan, "Do you know, do you know Don?
20	Does he live around here?"
21	He says, "I know Don, but I don't know if
22	he's around here or not."
23	And so we had been talking to Dan and start
24	walking northbound on Lafayette toward Powell because
25	we're still not within 25

1 Q On Lafayette or on 22nd? 2 On 22nd, sorry. Sorry. We start northbound Α 3 on 22nd toward Powell. And I know that often there are a lot of 4 5 campers and vans and cars in that area. So there are no 6 other tents, but sometimes people are sleeping in their 7 cars. 8 And as we're walking north on 22nd, I see 9 there's a van. And I see the windows are steamed up, 10 and so I'm pretty sure there's somebody in there. 11 I approach the passenger -- we both approach 12 the passenger side of the van. It has what are known as 13 suicide doors. They are swing-out doors on the center 14 of the van, and they are all covered up. 15 The windows -- I don't know -- they had boxes 16 or something taped so you couldn't look in. 17 front passenger side window is cracked just a little 18 bit. 19 And I looked in and I could see that there 20 was somebody back in there. I could see an arm and a 21 leg. And I opened the door and shined my flashlight in, 22 and I said, "Don, is that you?" 23 And he acknowledged that -- I think he said, 24 "Yeah." And he said in just a very -- this was my first 25 threat -- this was my first feeling of threat in the

incident when I looked back in, he said, "You don't want 1 2 to be doing that."

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And just the way he said it, he kind of said it almost in an aggressive way where it was directed at me, not, you know, like you don't want to be doing that or you might -- something might happen to you. That's kind of what it felt like.

Just so I'm clear. This is the right front passenger door. These are not the swing-out doors?

Not the swing-out doors. This is the door -- the front passenger door and the swing doors are right behind.

So I shined my flashlight in when he says this because I'm thinking -- right away, I'm worried about where his hands are. And as police officers, we're always worried about people's hands and what's in their hands because that's what is dangerous to us, right.

And he doesn't have anything in his hands. But I see that there's a pill bottle on the floor, and it's looks mostly empty, but there are a few pills on the carpet in front of him on the floor.

And as I shine my light, just looking in there, he says -- excuse my language -- he says, "Get that fucking light out of my eyes."

And so I turned the light out of his eyes immediately, but I can still — there's still enough illumination, so I can still see and feel safe about the situation. But I'm not real comfortable. There's this chair in the way. We can't communicate very well the way we are. So I step out and —

Q Do you know what Officer Walsh is doing at this point?

A I think he's just listening. He's behind me. He has no vantage point to see in the vehicle.

But as I step out, I open the door. Officer Walsh opens — I'm not sure who opens the swing doors on the side of the van, but one of us opens the door, and Officer Walsh looks in the car. I can't see. But Officer Walsh sees.

And as soon as he looks in, I hear a mechanical audible click in the van, which I immediately associate with a firearm. You know, I've been around a lot of firearms and have had firearm training. And it's pretty specific when you hear these sounds. I hear a click.

Q Can you maybe describe in greater detail, if you can — obviously the firearm is a mechanical device that may make any kind of sort of different numbers of mechanical sounds, metal sounds.

Can you associate it with any particular action on a firearm?

A Yes. It could have been a safety coming

off. It could have been a magazine being seated into place. It could be a hammer being cocked. Any of those. They are distinct to a firearm. And I was hearing — that's what I was hearing.

Q Okay.

A But I didn't see it. I couldn't see in, but I did see Officer Walsh's reaction. I'm a step back from him, and Officer Walsh is looking in.

And he immediately startles back away as I hear this click. He startles back away from the door, and his hand goes to his firearm. And I'm immediately — you know, I'm sure that he has a gun in there.

And I draw my firearm, as Officer Walsh is, I believe — I'm not sure if he drew his firearm or not, but I know I saw his hand go to his firearm. And we're moving at the same time.

So basically as soon as this click happens, he startles back. I'm drawing it. We're kind of communicating as we're moving back behind the van.

And I'm saying, "I heard a gun. Does he have a gun? Does he have a gun?"

Officer Walsh is saying, "I saw something black in his hand. I heard it, too. I think it's a gun." He couldn't tell me for sure that it was a gun, but we both heard the click, and he saw something black in his hand.

Q So before you go on, before that happened, before the incident that indicated to you that he had a firearm potentially, did you guys identify yourselves to him as Portland —

A Yes.

Q Where you work?

A When I opened the door, I said, "It's the Portland Police." I said, "Don, you called about taking pills. We're here to help you." And that's when the whole interaction — that's what I said when I opened the door and looked back in there initially.

Q Okay. And, you know, when it was -- let me ask you this question.

What was the decision to open the door in the first place? Why not just walk away from all this and just, you know, whatever happens happens?

A Well, because we believed that his life was in imminent danger. If he had taken 30 pills and 30 more pills, I mean, he could be, he could be gone at any minute. So there's an urgency here to save his

life.

Q Okay.

A And so I mean, we couldn't just walk away from that. What would we be if we did that.

Q Okay. So back to where you were in your account at this point. I think you said you and Officer Walsh are backing away.

A Yes.

So we're backing away and feeling, you know, at that moment, I'm thinking he's coming out with a gun, and we're going to be involved in a shooting right now.

And that's how I'm feeling as we're moving back.

Q Which direction are you moving back in?

A So we're on the passenger side of the van.

We're kind of swinging back to the very back of the, of
the van, directly behind the van. And we get there and
immediately are not comfortable there.

We don't have distance. I don't feel like I can communicate with him. I don't want to give up where my position is because I'm afraid he's going to come out if he hears my voice, and he's going to be, you know, shooting in that direction.

So we're just worried about getting distance at this point and getting to a place of cover that we just feel a little bit more comfortable communicating.

So we drop back one car behind — I believe one car behind. Some of it is — it's not all completely clear, but this is generally how I perceive it.

We drop back behind the car that was directly behind the van and pause for a moment. And Officer Walsh may have made a radio communication at that time, hey — what we would typically say is, "Hold the air" when there's an event like this going on.

And what that means is no one else — any other officers on this radio net, no one else talk. We need our transmissions to be the only ones heard.

Q So when an officer is communicating over the radio, that's a shared radio frequency that multiple officers are usually using simultaneously?

A Yes. Exactly. So there could be as many as 40 other officers talking on that radio frequency. And if we say, "Hold the air," that means no one — everyone stop talking, and only our transmissions are going out.

So I think maybe at that point Officer Walsh had said, "Hold the air. We believe this guy has a gun. We need more units." But I can't say for sure.

I know that either happened here or the next — at the next place that we moved, so I'm not

1 sure. But we get behind this car. And immediately 2 again the car is small. We don't have a lot of distance. Don't feel safe. Don't feel like we're in a 3 4 good spot. So again, we move back to my patrol vehicle. 5 And I have a rifle in my patrol vehicle. 6 Q Before you continue, a lot of these things 7 are sounding similar to what we heard earlier from 8 Officer Foxworth. 9 Are these your training pieces kicking in as 10 far as finding hard cover? 11 Α Sure. Absolutely. 12 And trying to establish some distance? Q 13 Α Yes. Absolutely. 14 A lot of that isn't even things that you are 15 doing consciously. You are just -- you are just 16 reacting to your training and to the experiences you've 17 had and you are just moving. 18 And you're feeling -- you know, you're

And you're feeling — you know, you're feeling this huge threat response. So what do I need to do to mitigate this and to resolve this situation as best we can?

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So really you are just reacting at that point. We are reacting with the training that, you know — that we were given, which is a positive thing in my mind.

1 Okay. I think you said you had fallen back Q 2 to your patrol vehicle. 3 Yeah. At that point we moved back to my Α 4 patrol vehicle, where I have an AR-15 rifle. 5 What this rifle does is gives us more 6 accuracy at distance. It's a better tool to have if you 7 are in a situation where you are going to be in a 8 shooting. 9 Pistols are very inaccurate at distance or 10 can be -- well, let's say, the shooters can be very 11 inaccurate at distance. It's just a lot -- a rifle is a 12 lot more stable platform, and it allows you to have a 13 little bit more range. 14 And can you tell us a little bit about your 0 15 training with the AR-15? What does that involve? 16 It involves an additional week of training, 17 much like the ECIT. You go through a rigorous training 18 course and qualification to the AR-15. 19 And is there an annual, kind of --Q 20 And there's an annual. Yes, there's usually 21 a two-day in-service every year for the AR-15 operator. 22 Okay. So it sounds like you retrieved --Q 23 I retrieved the rifle, and we took position 24 on the passenger rear side of my SUV. So it's the 25 best, best position of cover we could get.

And at this point I turn on the light on my rifle, and we're looking down the passenger side of our SUV and the passenger side of the van, and the doors of the van slam shut.

So now the van is closed up. He's in there, and we don't have lines of communication other than the call. And at this point I know Officer Walsh starts to make radio communications.

And we're talking back and forth. Hey, we need to get these resources here. I want another ECIT, another rifle, because I'm now in a dual role of rifle operator and ECIT, which isn't optimal.

I would like to be one or the other so I can concentrate on those roles. But we don't have those resources here yet, so we ask for them to come.

Q What other resources do you remember were called for?

A We started talking about containment to shut down Powell because there was vehicular traffic on Powell. There's no pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk that we were on, but we want to get it closed down. You know, we didn't want people in the area. We were trying to lock down the area.

Q So at this point, as far as your roles between you and Officer Walsh, you've got your rifle

and you're pointing it down range, I guess. 1 2 Α Yes. I don't know if Officer Walsh has --3 4 He has a pistol, and he's right on my -- on Α 5 my shoulder basically with his pistol out. 6 Q So is Officer Walsh basically taking over 7 kind of responsibility -- primary responsibility on the 8 radio? 9 On the radio, yes. 10 So at this point you -- Officer Walsh rather Q 11 is primarily dealing with the radio, and you may have 12 taken a different role in this incident. Maybe keeping 13 eyes down range and maybe more primarily dealing or 14 attempting to deal with Mr. Perkins. 15 Α Yes, sir. 16 Is that accurate? Q 17 Α Yes, sir. That's accurate. 18 And that's -- Officer Walsh is making the 19 radio communications, asking for our resources. We're 20 talking back and forth about, okay, we're just starting 21 to think, okay, he closed the van doors, how are we 22 going to deal with this? 23 He's in there. He has the pills, but he has 24 So we are in this weird spot where we can't go 25 and directly intervene with him because we're afraid of

the firearm.

And at that point the van doors fly open, almost like he throws them open. And the pill bottle goes flying across the sidewalk almost into Powell Park. And something else is dropped out of the van just outside the van, not thrown. Just dropped in the grassy median between the sidewalk and the street. And I believe it's the gun that he dropped out.

There's a tree that's set back on that grassy median that's blocking the view of where he dropped the object. So there's this little window that we're looking at between the van and this tree and the door. So there may be five or six feet there — the window we're looking into.

Q What's the illumination like for you at that point?

A It's very dark. The park is very dark. On the other side of the street there are some businesses and some residences, and they have lights on.

So but it's, it's pitch black other than my — the flashlight that I have on the front of my rifle, which is giving us pretty good illumination. But the object is obstructed by the tree trunk, so it's behind the tree trunk. So even if we had a clear view of it, the tree is in the way.

But at this point Mr. Perkins comes out, out of the van, and he's yelling and screaming, and he's saying things like, "It's too late. It's over." Um, he's saying "fuck you" to us.

I'm communicating back to him, "Don, we're just here to help you. We're not here to mess with you. I'm not trying to jam you up," because a lot of times people are saying you're trying to jam me up. And that's not — I was telling him, "No, that's not what we're here for. We're just here to help you."

And I said, "But we believe you have a gun. So I need you to keep your hands where we can see them and come back to us."

He at that point says, "The gun is right there," and he points to right where he dropped the object on the ground. So now — you know, I thought it was the gun before, now I'm sure it's the gun.

And he starts saying — I said, "Okay. Well, just keep your hands up. Come back to us."

He's saying, "Fuck you. Come up here. Come up here." And the way he's saying it, I'm just feeling like he's trying to get us to come out of cover so he can retrieve that gun and fire at us.

That's my feeling at the time, the way he's talking and just his gestures and mannerisms.

Everything to me is -- of course, I'm not going to come 1 2 out -- we're not going to come out of cover with the 3 firearm so accessible to him. And I told him that. 4 I said, "Don, we're not going to come up 5 there, man. That's just not going to happen. 6 need you to come back to us. We want to help you. 7 We're not here to mess with you or hurt you. I don't 8 want to get hurt. I don't want to hurt you." 9 Those are the communications that are 10 happening between him and I. And -- go ahead. 11 A GRAND JUROR: Um, I just have a question 12 because you mentioned his mannerisms and gestures and 13 his tone. 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 A GRAND JUROR: How were you at the time 16 classifying those? Just specify a little bit more. 17 I would say very THE WITNESS: Agitated. 18 agitated and animated. 19 He was standing in between, and his arms were 20 up, and he was saying, "Fuck you. Come up here. Come 21 up here, "you know, and kind of saying, "I'm not coming 22 back. Come up here, " (indicating.) 23 And just in a way that really is very 24 uncomfortable, right. You know, you feel like, okay, 25 why, why do you need me to come up. Why won't you just

1 come -- if there was no -- nothing else, everything 2 being equal, why would you not just come back to us. 3 You know, why would he want us to come and leave our place of cover and come to him. 4 5 If this was just a suicide attempt, why would 6 he be involving us at all? That's the other thing going 7 through my head, you know. He wouldn't even have called So I'm thinking — yeah, that's kind of what I'm 8 9 feeling at that point. 10 So in that interaction he goes back into the 11 van and the doors slam again. So he's back inside the 12 van. 13 And I think at this point resources start 14 showing up. Other officers start showing up. Maybe 15 Officer Duong. Maybe Sergeant Cioeta. I can't say for 16 I know that there were other people showing up. 17 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 18 Your primary attention is focused on the Q 19 van? 20 Absolutely. Absolutely. Α Yes. 21 Okay. So Mr. Perkins -- let me ask you just Q 22 kind of a question here. 23 Are you familiar with Mr. Perkins from 24 previous encounters as far as you know?

Not that I recall. I have thousands of

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contacts with people. And I can't say for sure that I've never contacted him, but I can't recall ever having any significant contact with him in the past.

Okay. So as you said at that point he reentered the van and slammed the side door shut.

So what happened next?

So officers start showing up. Officer Duong for sure showed up. And we moved up as a team together to the side of the van -- to the side of our SUV to turn on the spotlights and overhead lights, because it was so dark, to illuminate the area better so that we

So I basically covered Officer Duong on the driver's side as we went, and she turned on the lights, and Officer Walsh turned on the side -- the passenger side spotlights, and we moved back to the positions we

And again, the van doors fly open, and kind of have almost -- well, I think at this time when they opened, he has something in his hand when he -- I'm

He might -- this might have happened the first time he opened the door. But he had something in his hand initially come out, and I couldn't tell what it 1 was.

And Officer Walsh and I were both communicating. He's got something in his hand. And he goes back into the van, but then he comes back out without anything in his hand. He's sitting in the doorjamb like this (indicating).

Q With his feet on the ground?

A With his feet on the ground and just a couple feet away from where the gun is.

So I start the same communication. "Don," I think I said, "just talk us to, man. Tell us what's going on. I just want to help you. Just let us know why this is happening, you know."

I almost felt like he wanted to come down. You know, like there were these moments where I felt like when I'm talking to him, that he wanted to deescalate, but then he would almost shake it off, and "You know what, come up here, fuck you," that kind of thing. He would shake it off and get back into that agitated state.

And at some point he says, "I have another gun in the van." So now, we think there's a gun in the van and a gun on the ground outside the van. And I at some point in there, I give a verbal warning.

I said, "Don, I don't want to hurt you. I

don't want to get hurt, but if you go for the gun, you 1 2 will be shot." I gave him that warning. 3 And I told Officer Walsh, over my shoulder, I 4 said, "If he reaches for that qun, I'm going to shoot," 5 because at that point, it's -- he's an immediate threat 6 of death or serious physical injury to Officer Walsh. 7 And because -- I don't know if anyone has explained the 8 action-reaction principle to the Grand Jury. 9 Was that talked about at all? 10 Yes. Q 11 Α That's kind of where we're at. 12 If he reaches for that gun, then he has us. 13 You know, we don't have any time to react after that. 14 It's over for us. And we're well within the affected 15 range of that weapon system. 16 And I imagine, you know, this is not the 17 middle of the night. This is in the early evening. 18 Yes. Α 19 There are pedestrians around. Q There's a 20 park right next to you. 21 Α Yes. 22 I guess whatever rounds, if he were to fire Q 23 at you, would potentially strike you or Officer Walsh

or somebody else who just might be walking down the

24

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street.

A Sure. Absolutely. I mean, that's — absolutely that's absolutely a possibility.

Certainly my concern was specifically for -not that I'm not concerned for everyone else, but that
was very likely. Pedestrian traffic was very light.

I'm thinking this is him shooting at us, right. And I know — you know, in those moments, it's difficult because, you know, I have a family.

And Officer Walsh I know, he's one of my best friends in the world, and I know his son really well and his wife. And so it's, it's — you know, you fear for them as much as you do for yourself.

So that's where we were. And so he stands up, and we're having the same kind of interaction. I'm saying, "Don, just talk to us," and I gave him the admonishment.

At that point he reaches down, bends at the waist — basically I'm down here — he reaches down to the gun, and I fire my first round at the center of mass I'm trained to fire.

And I don't know if the round hit him, but he reacts pretty significant to the round. He jumps over to the other side of the tree and gets very animated again. And he's yelling, "Shoot me. Shoot me," but he's not reaching for the gun.

. .

That's my line, right. That's the line where I feel like I can't go any further. And so he's not doing that right away. He jumps over, and he's yelling, taunting.

I don't even know if I said anything at that point because it happened really quickly. But then again, he reaches over to grab the gun, kind of from the same, the same motion, from the opposite direction, and I fire again. And I believe — and, yes, Officer Walsh fires at that point as well.

And he disappears in front — behind the tree and in front of the van. I'm not sure if he fell or walked or stumbled. I couldn't see. It was obstructed.

Q Did you know at this point whether or not he's been struck?

A I don't know. I believe — I thought that he'd been struck, but I didn't know. But then we lose sight of him. We don't know if he has the gun.

And that's what the communication is between the officers at the scene at the time. I can't see him over here anymore. He's in front of the van. And I'm asking Officer Duong and Sergeant Cioeta, "Do you see him over there?"

"No, we can't see him." That's kind of the communications that are going out, and also radio

1 communications are going out for our SWAT team to come 2 out for our --3 HNT? Q 4 HNT, yes, HNT and SWAT to come out. Α 5 lot of -- a lot of communication happening right in 6 those split second moments after it happens. 7 But as soon as that calms down, I called out, 8 and I said, "Don, can you hear me?" 9 And he replied, "Yeah." It was a strained 10 So at that point I thought, okay, he's injured. 11 He said, "Yeah." 12 I said, "Don, I want to get you help, but 13 what I need you to do is crawl into the street away from 14 the sidewalk, away from where the gun is. Crawl into 15 the middle of the street, and we're going to get you 16 some help." 17 And he complies with that order. He crawls 18 into the middle of the street. And we form a custody 19 team, and he's laying in the street with his hands up. 20 We approach and take him into custody and start tending 21 to his wounds and getting the ambulance there. 22 Okay. And it's my understanding that Q 23 Sergeant Cioeta applied a tourniquet to his arm. 24 I know someone did. I couldn't say 25 for sure it was Sergeant Cioeta.

Q What was your role in the custody team? You were part of the custody team?

A I was the lethal cover for the custody team because I had the rifle. So if we were to approach and he were to produce the firearm at that point, that would be my role to — yeah.

As we get up there, they are tending to his wounds, and I walk to the other side of the van and look and see that there's a firearm, what I believed to be a semiautomatic handgun laying on the ground.

Q Okay. I guess the point — we've discussed this a little bit with Officer Foxworth.

But are there reasons why, you know, as an officer, you wouldn't run right up to Mr. Perkins after you thought he'd been shot, hit by gunfire? I mean, what are the concerns there?

A Obviously — I don't know that he didn't retrieve the gun. I don't know if he's lying in wait up there. It would just expose us to a deadly force threat, a very significant deadly force threat to just go up there.

But we got — he complied with, you know, the commands within a minute of the incident. I think the communication happened and he complied with the commands. We got to him very, very quickly.

2 been staged at that point, do you think? 3 Α 4 5 6 right there? 7 A 8 9 10 11 12 you, you can come into the scene. 13 14 15 16 17 18 quickly. 19 Q 20 21 22 observed the firearm. 23 24 25

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And did it seem like the ambulance, had it Q

I believe it had been staged at that point.

What does that mean, to have an ambulance staged, and why wouldn't the ambulance just be waiting

Yeah. We stage -- we call it staging an That's basically just bringing them into the area, not into the scene, because it's still a dangerous and volatile scene. We'll stage them a block or two away and say just wait there. And when we call

So as soon as -- I think as soon as we got to him, someone got on the radio. I might have even got on the radio and said, send medical right in. And that's what we'll say, send medical in. They know to leave staging and just come right in. They were there very

Okay. So you mentioned that after things had calmed down and Mr. Perkins was being dealt with, you walked around to the east side of the van and

I'm going to show you this, which we've previously seen and handled here in the Grand Jury room. Does this look like the weapon that you saw?

1	A Yes. It was very dark. So it looks
2	yeah. Yes, that's it.
3	Q Okay. And to you, you know, at the time,
4	both when it was thrown on to the turf and when you
5	later found it on the other side of the van, as you've
6	just testified, did it appear to be an actual, real
7	functioning firearm?
8	A Absolutely. When I saw it, just standing
9	above it afterwards, obviously, I didn't touch it
10	because it's evidence. I looked at it. And, yeah, to
11	me, I mean, that's a compact polymer frame
12	semiautomatic handgun.
13	Q It actually says Walther on the side.
14	A Yes. Walther.
15	Q And to your understanding, is that a
16	manufacturer of actual firearms?
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q Okay.
19	A It is.
20	Q Do you recall exactly how many rounds you
21	fired?
22	A I do not. Specifically I believe I the
23	first time I fired, I fired one round. I'm fairly
24	certain of that, but I could have fired two. But I
25	believe I only fired one round initially, and then I

1	believe I fired two a second time, yes.
2	Q Okay.
3	A That's to the best of my recollection.
4	Q All right. So Mr. Perkins is put in the
5	ambulance and he goes off to the hospital. Survives?
6	A Yes, sir.
7	Q I imagine you're grateful about that.
8	A Very relieved, yes, sir.
9	Q And then the whole process kicks into motion
10	as far as the investigation.
11	A Yes.
12	Q All right.
13	MR. DAVIDSON: I think at this point I'll
14	open it up to any additional questions that the Grand
15	Jurors have for Officer Clark.
16	A GRAND JUROR: I just want to clarify
17	regarding his gestures that you saw.
18	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
19	A GRAND JUROR: Inside, outside of the van,
20	prior to reaching for the weapon.
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
22	A GRAND JUROR: Did his gestures seem
23	deliberate as in, like, when he was when he moved
24	forward, he was trying to rather than a drunk stumbling
25	forward?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. I didn't see any sign of 2 intoxication, you know, which I guess, you know, I --3 considering he -- I don't know that he took the pills 4 or not. I still don't know. But he did not -- he was 5 moving in a very deliberate way. And he seemed to be 6 completely in charge of his faculties. 7 A GRAND JUROR: So then with that being 8 said, when you did see him move forward to reach for 9 the firearm, there was no doubt in your mind that that 10 was a deliberate motion toward a firearm? 11 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. No doubt. 12 A GRAND JUROR: You had prior told the 13 victim not to reach for the firearm? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. I told him clearly 15 what -- I told him, I said, "Don, do not reach for the 16 gun or you will be shot." That's what I said. And it 17 was a very deliberate action. 18 That's exactly what he was doing. And in my 19 mind there's no other reason that he was doing that than 20 to produce that firearm and turn it on us. Yeah. 21 A GRAND JUROR: So when you first -- so when 22 you get to see the van, that's all steamed up and 23 stuff, did you knock on the door to let him know?

24 THE WITNESS: I think I called in through 25 the crack in the door. I think that's when I said,

1 "This is the Portland Police, Don. Are you in there?" 2 I think, I think before I opened the door, that's what 3 I said. 4 A GRAND JUROR: Okay. 5 I can't -- it's a fog, but I THE WITNESS: 6 believe that's how it went. 7 A GRAND JUROR: I was just wondering if --8 THE WITNESS: No. I don't believe I knocked 9 on it. 10 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. 11 A GRAND JUROR: So given -- you said before 12 that you had perceived an immediate threat to Don by 13 himself because of the calls about the pills. 14 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 15 A GRAND JUROR: Was that the cause for 16 opening the van and searching? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Absolutely. And it 18 wasn't even a search. It was just to communicate. 19 I misspoke when I said A GRAND JUROR: 20 "search." 21 THE WITNESS: Oh, not at all. No. 22 just to be able to communicate with him. You know, you 23 don't communicate through -- to people through doors. 24 It was just, just to begin the process of helping him 25 because we believed he had taken these pills.

1	A GRAND JUROR: So under normal
2	circumstances, you probably wouldn't open the door?
3	THE WITNESS: Depending on the circumstance,
4	but probably not.
5	A GRAND JUROR: But with the fear of
6	imminent danger to
7	THE WITNESS: Exactly, yes, sir.
8	Absolutely. That's why we were there. That's the only
9	reason why we were there.
10	MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else with questions
11	for Officer Clark?
12	A GRAND JUROR: I have a few questions.
13	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
14	A GRAND JUROR: When the van initially
15	opened and the pill bottle and the gun fell out, did it
16	look like he threw those items out, or did it look like
17	they accidentally fell out?
18	THE WITNESS: No. No. He deliberately
19	they were thrown.
20	A GRAND JUROR: Oh, they were thrown
21	deliberately. Okay.
22	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
23	A GRAND JUROR: And then do you think that
24	when you initially woke him, that that might have kind
25	of like sparked his aggressiveness because he might

1	have just been startled maybe?
2	MR. DAVIDSON: Let me ask you
3	THE WITNESS: He was sitting up and he was
4	awake when we contacted him.
5	A GRAND JUROR: Okay.
6	BY MR. DAVIDSON:
7	Q So, to your mind, he was not woken from
8	sleep by
9	A No.
10	A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Perfect. Thank you.
11	MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else with questions
12	for Officer Clark?
13	No. All right.
14	Thank you, Officer Clark.
15	THE WITNESS: Thank you, folks.
16	A GRAND JUROR: Thank you.
17	(Luncheon recess. 11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.)
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1 ROGER WALSH, 2 a witness called on behalf of the State, having been 3 first duly sworn, was examined and testified as 4 follows: 5 6 **EXAMINATION** 7 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 8 If you could state and spell your entire Q 9 name for us, please. 10 Α Roger, R-O-G-E-R. Walsh, W-A-L-S-H. 11 Q All right. And how are you employed? 12 I am with the Portland Police Bureau. Α 13 And in what capacity? Q 14 As a police officer, Central Precinct. 15 And how many years of law enforcement Q 16 experience do you have? 17 Α A little over 11. 18 And is all of that with Portland? Q 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 And did you attend college before you became Q 21 a police officer? 22 A I did. I went to Portland State. Graduated 23 with a Bachelor of arts in administration of justice. 24 Okay. And are you originally from Portland? Q 25 No. I grew up in Ashland, Oregon, and Α

1	graduated from high school there, and then moved up
2	here in the summer of 1990 to go to school.
3	Q All right. So you attended high school in
4	Ashland?
5	A Yes, sir.
6	Q And you came to Portland to attend school;
7	is that what you said?
8	A Yes, sir.
9	Q And you live locally here now?
10	A Yeah. I live in Oregon City now.
11	Q And are you married?
12	A Yes. I'm married.
13	Q And how long have you been married?
14	A Twelve and a half years.
15	Q And do you have any children?
16	A Yes, sir. I have a son who is eight.
17	Q And so you graduated. Sounds like given
18	what you studied in college, maybe you intended to
19	become a police officer early on; is that right?
20	A Well, originally, I set out to go to law
21	school. That was the original plan. But when I became
22	a sophomore in college, I got tired of the reading, I
23	guess, essentially and the sitting.
24	Q You wanted more honest work?
25	A No, sir. I got tired of sitting at a desk.

1	Q Sure.
2	A Essentially.
3	Q Okay. So police work appealed to you as
4	another way to kind of pursue that without having to
5	sit at a desk?
6	A Yes, sir. I was a member of, like, the
7	we called them the Explorers in Ashland. I think they
8	call them Cadets here. Essentially you go volunteer
9	time and block traffic for parades and help out, go on
10	ride-alongs, and things like that.
11	Q So, I guess, if you're interested in a law
12	enforcement career as a younger person, it's kind of
13	like an opportunity to kind of see what policing looks
14	like?
15	A Yeah. It's like a reserve sort of program
16	for people under 21, I believe.
17	Q Okay. Great.
18	So you graduated from college. And then did
19	you immediately apply to the bureau?
20	A No. Portland was actually on a hiring
21	freeze. That was my original intention. But I think
22	'03 to '05, they were on a hiring freeze, so I tested,
23	and then I just got a job to pay my bills with an
24	Internet banking company.
25	Q So you did that for a couple of years?

A I did that, that for a couple of years, yeah. I was actually on a business trip in Florida, and I got a call from a gentleman at the Portland Police Bureau asking me if I wanted to talk to him.

And I kind of forgot that — okay. Are you still interested in taking or getting your background started to be a police officer? Yes, sir. It had just been so long, that I had tried to figure out something else maybe to do in the meantime.

Q Okay. So you took them up on their offer, it sounds like.

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And can you tell us a little bit about the initial training that you went through in order to become a police officer?

A Yup. I got hired in 2006. At that time the basic academy was in Monmouth. It was ten weeks long, and so we attended the training.

And you get a broad knowledge of police work, law classes, but these fit counties like Joseph, which have two or three deputies and then also trying to fit Portland as well.

So there's a broad range of topics and a broad -- you know, a high-risk stop with a single car there, which I've been to quite a few of them in

Portland, and I've never seen a high-risk stop with a 2 single car here. There's usually like 20. 3 So more of a generalized police instruction Q 4 for a variety of jurisdictions? 5 Yes, sir. Α 6 Q All right. So after you completed that, 7 what was your next stop training-wise? 8 So then I was put into what they call the 9 FTP. You're assigned to a coach, and you're basically 10 in this program, the Field Training Program for 18 11 months. So you can -- well, I guess the total from the 12 time you're hired until you're done with probation is 13 18 months. 14 So after you come back from the basic, they 15 send you out to the street with a coach to get some 16 practical experience about some of the skills that you 17 learn down at basic. 18 Did you attend the Portland Advanced Q 19 Academy? 20 I did, yeah. After few months of being on 21 the street, Portland does their own advanced academy, 22 which just really hones in the way that Portland does a 23 high-risk stop, the way that everyday business is done 24 in Portland. Just builds on kind of the themes that 25 you learn at the basic academy.

1

Q Okay. So after you passed, I guess, through your probationary period that you just described, what kind of assignments have you had in the bureau up to current day?

A I've worked patrol ever since I got off probation.

Q And always the same area of town or has that varied?

A Well, when you're on your rotation, you go to different precincts and you have different coaches.

But when I got off probation, I was permanently assigned to Southeast Precinct. That would have been in June, June or July of 2007. And then I worked at Southeast until it closed in 2009, and then I was moved to Central Precinct. They kind of divided the area of coverage.

And I've essentially worked the same area of town the whole time. Even when I was in Southeast and I came to Central, and I still worked the same general area.

Q What is that general area?

A The general area is inner southeast. So the geographical boundaries go from the river to 39th, I-84 to the City of Milwaukie essentially. We go down a little bit around Johnson Creek, but I predominately

1	work that area of town, like I said, since I got off
2	probation.
3	Q So you know that area pretty well then?
4	A I would like to think so, yes, sir.
5	Q Okay. And what is your current do you
6	have a district that you've been assigned to, or is
7	there a number associated with that, or do you work
8	various districts?
9	A Currently, I'm assigned to work 746.
10	Q And what is that area?
11	A That area, the district boundary is
12	essentially Powell Boulevard to the City of Milwaukie,
13	the river to 39th.
14	Q Okay. And what particular shift are you
15	assigned to?
16	A It's D shift. It's, it's a swing shift. It
17	starts at 1800 it starts at 6:00 p.m. and goes to
18	4:00 in the morning.
19	Q And so you've been working that kind of for
20	a while?
21	A Yeah. We went to this shift configuration
22	back in February, so probably about a year now.
23	Q Okay. All right. And we've been talking a
24	lot in this Grand Jury about different trainings. I'm
25	assuming that, like every Portland officer, you've got

training that was described by Officer Foxworth, the 1 2 training division that included use of deadly force, 3 among other things, and also Crisis Intervention 4 Training; is that right? CIT training; is that 5 Is that how it's described? correct? 6 Α Yes, sir. 7 Q And what is CIT training? Crisis Intervention Training. 8 Α 9 And did you receive that training? Q 10 Α Yes. 11 And that's distinct from the Enhanced Crisis Q 12 Intervention Training, which is another class, and you 13 have not taken that class, though; correct? 14 No, sir. A 15 Okay. All right. So let's go ahead and Q talk about the date of the incident, which was I 16 17 believe February 9th of this year. 18 I'm assuming you were on duty, in uniform, 19 displaying a badge, and operating a marked police 20 vehicle that day. 21 Yes, sir. Α 22 And this call comes out, which you end up Q 23 responding to. 24 What were you doing at the time that this 25 call came out?

A So when I logged on, there's actually an officer that works at 4:00 p.m. that shares that district with me. When I logged on, I saw he was on a call. We kind of try to split the district to share in equal sort of workload.

I saw that he was on a call in my half of the district and so I just started to go that way. I logged on to see if he needed me to come take the report or if there was something that I could do to help him.

Q So you were in your vehicle en route, and is that when you heard the call?

A Yeah.

Q Okay. Walk us through, what was the nature of the call, kind of what was your response to hearing it?

A So I was actually sitting at the intersection of SE 17th and McLoughlin, set to go south on 17th, and the call popped up. And I actually read the call before I got voice dispatched to it.

Q When you say "it popped up," what do you mean, sir?

A It came up on the MDT screen. Sometimes if the dispatcher is busy dispatching somebody else or taking other traffic, the call will come up in your car computer, and then you can, you can actually look at the call before it's dispatched.

And calls are prioritized. One through four get voiced dispatched and then everything else, you would read the call essentially like a, quote, car prowl or a, quote, burglary. And if it was in your district, you would be expected to get on that call and take it. So you can read any call on your in-car computer.

- Q So you saw it come across the computer first?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q What were the details of the call?

A It was coded as a suicidal call. And it was a gentleman who had claimed to take — that he had taken 30 pills. And he was distraught because he couldn't get in touch with his doctor. He said that he was going to take an additional 30 pills in 15-minute increments until he got in touch with his doctor.

And then he provided "Don Perkins" and a date of birth. I don't recall the exact date of birth that he provided, but it was information. He was calling about himself, and he provided all of the information.

- Q Okay. And was there an address to respond to in this call?
- A Yeah. So it was a little bit confusing.

 The call originally popped up, but the address was -- I

believe it was 3206 SE Francis.

But in the call, in the text of the call, it said that the call was made from a cell phone that was in the area of SE 21st and Lafayette. If you are familiar with that area, there's only a couple ways in. You can come southbound from south or north from Gladstone essentially because of the way that the tracks run.

So immediately when I was dispatched, me not being ECIT trained, I got on the radio and asked if an ECIT officer could come because I knew that my cover officer was not ECIT trained.

Q Before you go on, so were you assigned to this call or did you assign yourself to it?

A I was, I was dispatched to it while I was reading the call, voice dispatched by the dispatcher.

- Q So the dispatcher came over the radio and said was it 746? Is that your district?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Is that how you are referred to in the radio traffic?
 - A Yes.
 - Q They dispatched you to this call?
- A Yes, sir.
- 25 Q Okay. I interrupted. Please continue.

1	A So I got on the air knowing that my, my
2	first cover officer, the original guy that was going to
3	come cover me, I knew that he was not ECIT trained.
4	Q What was the name of that officer?
5	A Officer Yee, and he was 734.
6	And so I just asked over the air if there was
7	an available ECIT car that could come cover me on the
8	call. And Officer Clark, who was 716, said that he
9	would go.
10	Q And does he work he works a close by
11	district then?
12	A Yeah. So 716 is essentially I-84 to roughly
13	Hawthorne and 30th to the river. For the most part,
14	that's where it is, so, yeah.
15	Q Okay. And so did the two of you did you
16	put together kind of a game plan on what you were going
17	to do, or how did that work out?
18	A So I got on the air, and I think that I
19	originally said we would go check 21st and Lafayette
20	because that's where the phone had actually they
21	call it phase two.
22	I don't know the way that it works, but
23	there's a difference between pinging a cell phone, which
24	gives you a pretty precise location and then a phase
25	two, which gives you a general idea. I think they base

1 it on cell phone towers or something like that.

So the fact that the call was made at 21st and Lafayette, I just said on the air that we would go check 21st and Lafayette first before going to the actual address.

Q All right. And did you and Officer Clark make an agreement to meet at that intersection? Was that the plan?

A That was the plan. While I was en route, I was still on Holgate, and Officer Clark arrived on scene, and over the air said that there was nobody around 21st and Lafayette.

So I thought that I would run by the actual physical address to see if it was actually an address. Because sometimes the addresses that they give us as physical addresses aren't physical addresses, if that makes any sense.

Q They are not good addresses?

A It's not a good address for an actual residence.

Q The address they gave you for Francis, is that an address they just had as a historical address for Mr. Perkins, I would assume?

A I believe it came off of his driver's license hit. And some people don't update driver's

licenses when they move. And so some people use friend's driver's — friend's addresses on their driver's license instead of a PO box. So I just thought to myself, I'll run by the address to see if

that address actually exists.

So I just went up Holgate to 32nd. Ran up by the park and parked at 32nd and Francis, and I got out of my car. And it's actually a duplex that sits on the south side of the street there. And I saw that it was an actual address.

But while I'm getting out of my car, they updated that Mr. Perkins had called back, and now his phone was in the area of 18th and Lafayette.

And the reason why I ran by the physical address was just to see if we didn't locate him in the area of 21st and Lafayette, like maybe he was walking from the store, or he was on his way home from the Max or something, that we would have another address that we need to go check before we cleared the call essentially.

So as I was walking back to my car to try to clarify some information with dispatch on if they just got the address from his ODL or if he had provided this physical address, they updated that he had called back and now he was in the area of 18th and Lafayette.

So I got on the air and told Officer Clark to

1 hold on and I'll be there and we'll check the area on 2 foot. 3 Okay. And did you respond back to that Q 4 location? 5 We parked mid-block between 20th and Α 6 21st on Lafayette there. 7 Q Go ahead. 8 And geographically, it's kind of a strange 9 place because, like I said, the train tracks run there, 10 but Lafayette actually has a pedestrian bridge. 11 Q I have a map that captures some of this. 12 don't know if this will be helpful or not. Some of it 13 may be occurring off the -- that's it. 14 So essentially it's not going to be on the 15 But here is the train tracks. This is the map here. 16 dead end here on Lafayette. This is Lafayette. So we 17 parked here. There's a -- you can actually see --18 there's a pedestrian bridge right here that you can 19 walk across. 20 So with the proximity of the calls being 21 within just minutes, we just thought, oh, maybe he 22 walked across the pedestrian bridge before Officer Clark 23 arrived in the area. Because if you've ever called 911,

there's a triage sort of -- it takes a while for us to

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get a call.

So it's possible that he walked two or three blocks before the call was even dispatched and then we had to drive there. So I mean, time lapse could have been a few minutes before we even got in the area.

Q Okay. And what did you find in that area?

A We didn't hardly find — there was nobody around on the east side of the pedestrian bridge.

As we started to walk up the pedestrian bridge, I remember there was a gentleman carrying his bike down. And we asked him, "Hey, did you see anybody on the other side that looked like they needed help?" He told us that he didn't recall seeing anybody.

So we walked across the pedestrian bridge.

And when you get — once you get up on the pedestrian bridge, there's elevators, but you can see — I mean, you can see all of the way out to 17th across the Max tracks because it's like in between the Tri-Met barn, and PGE is over there.

But from that vantage point, you can see —
you have a pretty good birdseye view essentially of four
or five blocks there.

So we didn't see anybody. But we still went down the other side of the pedestrian bridge. And we checked under the stairs and like the elevator, and we kind of poked around a little bit. But it was clear to

us that there was nobody there. 1 2 So having established nobody was in Q Okay. 3 that vicinity, what did you do next? 4 So I think I got on the air and said A 5 something to the effect of, "Are you still on the line 6 with Mr. Perkins?" And they told me that they weren't. 7 I asked them then, "If he calls back, can you 8 just have him give us a landmark or give us a street 9 sign so that we can go find him and get him help?" 10 I was confident if he said, "I'm by this 11 building," that I would have a good idea of where he's 12 at. So I just wanted him to stop and be stationary so 13 we can go get him help. 14 Before we go on with this, you've got his Q 15 name at this point, Don Perkins. And I know you've 16 worked this area. 17 Was he somebody who you were familiar with 18 from contact or from working that area? 19 He wasn't anybody that I was familiar Α No. 20 with. 21 Okay. So what happened next? 22 So dispatch asked me if I wanted them to A 23 ping the phone, which like I mentioned earlier, it's a 24 little bit more precise on a location. Like it can 25 give you within meters.

Sometimes it's thousands of meters. So that's not necessarily precise. But sometimes it's within, you know, 15, 20, 30 meters, and then we can kind of search the new area that he was in. So they said they would.

So Officer Clark and I, we walked back to our cars. And we had a similar conversation when we were walking over the bridge.

He asked me if I had found him. And basically what he meant was I ran his name and date of birth, and Officer Clark did, too. I think that the birthday that he had originally provided or the one that was originally put in the call didn't end up being his birthday. And to get a DMV hit, it has got to be precise with the birthday.

And so he hints that he didn't find — excuse me, he didn't find Mr. Perkins. He wanted to know if I had found a picture of him, and I told him that I did.

Because when you pull up somebody's DMV history or their DMV record, there's a link in there that you can push on it. And a lot of times there's a photo.

So we can see a picture of their last DMV picture essentially. Sometimes those are 15, 20 years old. But it's fairly certain that you can figure out if

1 that's the person or not. 2 So were you able to locate an accurate photo 3 for Mr. Perkins? 4 So I told Officer Clark, I said, Yeah. 5 "Hey, I found one in my car. Let's go back to my car 6 and I'll show you the picture while we wait for 7 dispatch to clear the call." 8 So you were able to pull up the photograph 9 of Mr. Perkins? 10 So on the in-car computer, I sat in 11 my car and pulled up the screen that had Mr. Perkins' 12 photograph, and I asked Officer Clark if he recognized 13 him, and he didn't. And he asked me if I had 14 recognized him, and I told him that I didn't. 15 And then as we were having this conversation, 16 dispatch got back on the air and told us that they had 17 pinged the phone, and I believe it was within 25 meters 18 of I think it was 3363 SE 22nd. 19 And 22nd, if you are not familiar with the 20 area, is on the west side of the park, and it's a long 21 block. It's basically from Lafayette to Powell are the 22 only through streets of 22nd. 23 So we knew that it was going to be between 24 Lafayette and Powell. And then an odd numbered address

typically means that it's on the west side of the street

1	or the north side of the street. And 22nd runs north
2	and south, so 3363 would technically be on the west of
3	22nd.
4	Q Okay. So armed with that additional
5	information, what do you do?
6	A And so as we were, as we were getting in our
7	car, Officer Clark told me, "Hey, there's a tent that I
8	remember seeing on the sidewalk there just north of
9	Lafayette next to the park."
LO	And so we drove our cars over to 22nd and
L1	parked and got out. There's a tent there. We got out
L2	and checked the tent.
L3	Q So you guys are in separate vehicles;
L 4	correct?
L5	A Yes, sir.
L6	Q Can you tell us it sounds like you moved
L7	north on SE 22nd and parked your vehicles.
L8	Is that what you are saying?
L9	A Yes, sir.
20	Q Can you tell us maybe kind of where you
21	parked in relation to each other and in relation to the
22	tent?
23	A Sure.
24	Officer Clark pulled he was in front of me
25	when we turned around. He pulled up a little bit north

of the tent.

There was a civilian car that was, if I recall, was almost parallel with the tent. And so I parked — there was a civilian vehicle between our two patrol cars.

And actually there's a big Fred Meyer corporate office there. And the back of my car was sticking out just a tiny bit, so I left my parking lights on because it was just right at one of their entrances. I didn't want somebody leaving to clip my car.

Q Okay. What was the lighting like in that area at that time?

A It's dark, and I believe it had been raining. I know that it wasn't raining that exact moment because I didn't have a coat on.

But along, I guess you would say the east curbline of 22nd that borders the park, there's a bunch of giant trees, so the ambient light isn't all that great either.

And the Fred Meyers lot has some lights, but that's why I left my parking lights on because the SUV's are painted in a way that the back is dark. So, like I said, when somebody was leaving, I didn't want them to clip my car.

1 Okay. So you both parked. Sounds like you Q 2 got out with the intent of approaching the tent. 3 We went to the tent to make contact Α Yeah. 4 with the person in the tent. Then Officer Clark bent 5 down and was messing with the zipper, and I was shaking 6 the top of the tent. 7 8

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And I didn't think that there was anybody in there because I'm shaking the tent saying, "Hey, hey, are you Don?"

Officer Clark is talking into the tent, too. And I'm shaking the tent, like I'm thinking if there was somebody in here, they are going to be "quit shaking my tent" or something like that. No response. response.

Officer Clark goes, "There's a person in here." I'm thinking, are you sure it's a person and not like a bedroll? Like, they are not saying anything. Like, are you sure? He's, like, yeah.

So we get the zipper -- he hands me a I put it up on the tent. He's shaking this guy's leg, and we're both going, "Are you -- hey, Don."

Because at this point all I know is that there's a person in here, but I can't see his face or anything. He's inside of his tent. But I'm thinking if it's Don, and he's taken 30 pills and maybe more, he's

1 possibly incapacitated. So we're trying to roust him to 2 see, is it Don? What did you take? Should we get 3 medical attention? 4 This voice from inside the tent goes, "No, 5 it's Dan." And being familiar with the area, I know 6 quite a few people that stay in the area, transients and 7 residents and everybody. 8 And I'm like, "Danny Wilmoth?" 9 "Yeah." And he's the guy that camps out 10 around the park. He's always fine. But the fact that 11 we were looking for Don, and it's Danny, and so I'm 12 like, do you know -- try to get some information from 13 Danny. 14 Because a lot of the transients know each 15 other down there. With me not knowing Don, I don't know 16 if he has a name that he goes by that people refer to 17 him as or if he goes by Don. 18 And Danny has been down there for years. So 19 I told Danny, "It is Officer Walsh." 20 "Hev." 21 "Do you know Don?" 22 "Yeah, I know Don." 23 "Do you know where Don is at?" There's like

a long pause, like, well, the police are asking if we

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know who Don is.

1 "No. No. Don is not in trouble. Don called 2 and said he had taken some pills and he needed some 3 medical attention. Do you know where he's at?" I don't know where he's at." 4 5 "Do you know where he stays," because that's 6 kind of the lingo that's used. If you are a transient, 7 you have your area that you usually stay in. They are 8 familiar with other people who stay in the area. 9 So we asked -- I asked him, "Hey, do you know 10 where he stays?" 11 He said, "No." So we threw his blanket back 12 on, and headed northbound on 22nd on the east curbline. 13 You are still on foot at this point? Q 14 Yeah. So the next place to look is Powell 15 Park. Powell Park is right there. And I remember 16 looking out into Powell Park and thinking, like, I 17 don't see -- I don't recall seeing anybody in Powell 18 Park. 19 So what I thought was Don wasn't in this 20 Don wasn't in the park. There's a flag lot. 21 fact, there's a flag lot here. So essentially this is 22 about where the tent was. And this is the driveway that 23 I was referring to that I parked in front of.

There's this lot here that's a flag lot. You can see a semitrailer, a couple of them here, but it's

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not used very frequently. I think that they drop a trailer and pick another trailer up, but there's hardly ever anybody here.

So to me, when I was thinking 3363, I was thinking we need to go check this flag lot because we've contacted people here, which is in the back — still this same lot. It goes all of the way from 22nd to 21st. We contacted people back here that have been camping.

And it's out of the way, and nobody would even know they were there unless there was somebody at the lot that called about them. Because this is a mixture of industrial and residential down here. So in my mind that was the next logical place to go check.

Q All right. What do you do?

A So we started walking northbound on 22nd.

I'm thinking to myself that the only thing that —

well, the only thing I recall thinking is we're going
to go check this flag lot. And so I'm just walking
along.

And I don't know if Officer Clark had ever been with me to that specific place, but I don't even remember having a conversation. We're just walking northbound. And at some point, not too far from the tent, maybe 50 yards from the tent, Officer Clark kind

of alerts me that there's a person in the van.

And I said, "In a van?"

I remember thinking to myself, I didn't even see a van because I'm, I'm thinking about this flag lot.

I turn around and here is a van. It's sitting there.

And Officer Clark is standing kind of, I guess you would say, by the front passenger windshield side and shining his light in here.

I remember him calling to the person in the van. And I don't know if he said — I think he said something to the effect that I can see you inside. The whole time we're trying to locate Don, so I think he was saying, "Are you Don," or "did you call?"

So all we're trying to do is narrow down the fact that there's nobody in this area that is Don or there's somebody in this area that is Don. We either need to get medical started, because I believe in the original call, medical wasn't started because there wasn't an exact location because there were two different locations.

So Officer Clark is on the front passenger door, and he opens the door. And he's calling in — he's calling in, and he's asking — and I don't remember the specific quote, but it's, "Hey, are you Don? Did you call? Are you — do you need help? Do you need

medical? Are you Don?"

And from where I was standing, the way that the van is, it had a front passenger door and a front driver's side door. The front passenger window and the driver's side window was unobscured. The windshield was unobscured. The rest of the windows — I would call it a cargo van or a full size Econoline, I guess is what I would call it. Every other window is obscured.

And so he's calling in the van. I don't hear anything from the van. I'm thinking like who — is there somebody in this van? And I can't tell if they are having a conversation or if it's just Officer Clark talking to a person.

So I walk over to the — they are like the passenger side, I guess you would say the middle passenger side doors. And one opens with a handle from the outside and the other one, you have to, like, flip a latch to open it up. Then they would both open up like that.

So I asked Officer Clark, "Is this Don?" And he affirmed — he either nods or says, "Yeah."

So I opened up the passenger door so that I can hear what's going on, but I don't open it all of the way. I open it just enough to if there was a dog or if somebody is standing right there, and I can't see in the

window, that I'm not just going to open the door.

So I open it enough to where I feel comfortable there's not a dog. There's not a person coming barreling out at me.

I open the door, and I think I had my flashlight probably in my left hand because I don't remember there being a light on in the van. And so I remember shining my light down at the floorboard of the van.

And it's set up to where there's two seats in the front compartment. I think he calls it the driver's compartment, and then there's no seats in the middle, and then there's, like, a bench in the back of the van. But with that other door, I never opened that second passenger door. My view was kind of obscured.

So I remember looking at the floorboard and seeing a pill bottle and maybe a couple of pills on the floor. Then I poked my head in, but I didn't poke my head in all of the way because Officer Clark is still attempting to communicate. I'm still not hearing a response.

Eventually when I'm standing there, I think I hear something about, you know, "Can you get your light out of my eyes," or "get the light out of my face," or something like that.

So I just slowly start to poke my head in to see. And I get to — I can see that there's a person.

I now see his what would have been — he was facing me, his left leg, and essentially like the left side of his body, I can see.

And that was far enough for me. I could see his face. I could hear what he was saying. I could read his lips. Because I'm thinking that he's not responding back, so maybe he's taken these pills and he's incapacitated and he's slumped over there, or he's really lethargic and he's not able to answer the questions clearly or they are not making sense.

So I say, "Are you Don? Did you call us?"

Just -- I'm trying to have a conversation with him, too,
and find out if this is Don.

As I kind of poke my head in, like I said, I could see about half of his body. I start to see out of the corner of my eye, I start to see movement with his right arm.

And so me being curious of what's going on with his right arm, I poke my head in a little bit farther, and I see his right arm starting to raise up perpendicular to me, not out to the side. It's coming up perpendicular to me.

And I have to poke my head in just a little

1 bit farther to see his hand. And I see his hand, and 2 he's got something dark in it. And as he's raising his 3

arm, I hear this metallic click.

And it sounds to me like the safety being disengaged from a firearm or a hammer being pulled back on a revolver. It's just like this sound, that if you've ever heard it, you would know that that's the sound that you are hearing.

So as his arm is raising up toward me, I hear that metallic click.

> Can I tell then exactly what I thought? Yeah.

And I think to myself, oh, fuck, he's got a gun. I jump back, unholster my gun, and back up behind this tree. It's not a very big tree. But it's a tree basically sitting parallel to where the bench was and his van, in the easement between the sidewalk and the street.

And as I'm, as I'm backing up to this tree, because the tree is the safest thing to stop bullets from where we are right then, I look over to see if Officer Clark either heard it or saw me jump back and like deduced that something had happened. And he's already moving back to the tree.

So we get back to the tree and I have my gun

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1 out, and we have some sort of conversation. 2 know if I ask him, "Did you hear the click?" And he's asking me, "Does he have a gun?" 3 4 I said, "I don't know." And I said, "I saw 5 something dark in his hand and I heard that click." 6 But this is the tree that we both can't fit 7 behind and we're right next to his van. So we quickly 8 come up with a plan. We decide to move back to where we 9 know it's safe, which is his patrol car. And there's a 10 civilian vehicle parked between the van and his patrol 11 car. 12 So Officer Clark moves over behind the --13 between the van and the civilian vehicle. He moves over 14 to the driver's side and then we start backing up. 15 And we get over to the rear bumper of Officer 16 Clark's vehicle and both of the doors, the front 17 passenger door and then the mid -- I guess I'd call it 18 the side passenger door, they are both still open. So I 19 see that Officer Clark has got his rifle out. And I'm 20 fairly confident that he --21 Did he retrieve that from his patrol Q 22 vehicle? 23 He didn't have the rifle during this first 24 part of the encounter you just described; correct?

Right. It would have been in the rack in

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1 his patrol vehicle.

So as he moved back — sorry. The rack is a locking device that you can put a shotgun or a less lethal shotgun or a rifle in, and then you have to have a key or have the car on to release it.

A GRAND JUROR: Where is the rack in the patrol car?

THE WITNESS: It sits in between the front driver's seat and the passenger seat.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Kind of behind, I, I guess I'd call it the console, where the radio — like our dispatch radio and the computer sit, right in between the cage which separates the front and the back.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay.

THE WITNESS: So that's where he would have got it from, but I wasn't on the driver's side.

When he came around, I saw that he had his rifle, so, yes, that's where it was. That's where you would put your rifle or your shotgun.

So at this point we still haven't given radio dispatch any updates that — because we've been on foot trying to find Don. So I was confident that Officer Clark could keep an eye on the two passenger doors that were opened.

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So I actually — I don't know that I told him. But when you are handling a rifle, you are using both hands. So it's hard to talk on the radio, keep your rifle up. And the fact that he's ECIT, I just kind of — Officer Clark and I got hired together.

We've worked together for quite a while, so we work pretty good together. So without us talking, we kind of can figure out what the other one is doing just based on action.

So I see that he's covering the passenger side and the doors. I know that he's fine there. So I don't know if I told him or not, but I just stepped behind — I holstered my weapon and stepped behind the SUV, and so now I'm not facing the van at all. I'm facing southbound on 22nd.

And I get on the air to let dispatch know,
"Hey, we've located Don. He's in a van. We're about
mid-block on 22nd, between Lafayette and Powell." I ask
for additional police cars to come.

I asked for an additional rifle, an additional ECIT to start, because standard protocol is if your, if your job is to be the lethal cover is what we call it, so your job is to watch for a threat, and you have your gun up, if, if feasible, we would like somebody whose sole job is to communicate with this

person, so I asked for another ECIT and another rifle. 1

And I also let dispatch know that we heard this sound. We think that Don is armed with a gun and to send us, like I said, a couple more cars.

Then I let people know, hey, our guns are pointed northbound on 22nd. So coming down 22nd is not a good idea. So come down 21st or come north off of Gladstone. Basically we would call it a safe route in so they are not coming from down range of where we're pointing our firearms.

So I give the transmission, and then I get my gun back up. And as I'm getting up shoulder to shoulder with Officer Clark, both of the doors slam shut on the van. First the rear door, then the front door on the passenger side, and there's nothing.

And so Officer Clark is trying to have a dialoque with him. It's just a plain voice. "Hey, Don, come back to us. Hey, we're not here to hurt you. We're here to try to get you help. We need you to come out and talk to us."

And he's trying to have a conversation and just kind of build a rapport with him. And I don't recall hearing anything like -- I don't recall hearing a response from the van at all.

But I think to myself, I'm like, okay, we're

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fine. This is a static situation. We're back here behind the patrol car, which will stop bullets. Don is contained in his van. He's not running around the park. So we'll hang out here and we'll wait for more officers

to get here so we can set up a custody team.

We can get Powell blocked. Just get -- we needed to get some additional people there so we could effectively deal with taking Don safely into custody and getting him the help that he needed essentially.

So as we're there, the side passenger door flies open, and I see a couple of items get tossed out of the van. I can't see what the items are. It was dark.

Then with that door open and that tree that we originally took cover behind, the ambient light that we're actually seeing through, it's not a lot. I could just make out that there were — there was at least one, possibly more items tossed outside the van.

I know that we had this conversation, Officer Clark and I, "Did you see what that was? Could you tell what that was?" He thought that maybe one of the items was a pill bottle. I think he put that out on the air — or I mean, over the radio.

But I updated the radio that the door had opened and some items were tossed out of the van. They

weren't thrown out and they weren't thrown out like they
were thrown into the park 50 yards. They were just
tossed within close proximity to the van.

So then Don gets out — this is where I'm a little unclear as to how our first interaction with Don goes. But my best recollection is Don gets out of the van, and he's yelling at Officer Clark about — you know, he's just upset is his general tone. He's not responding to Officer Clark. He's just shouting back at Officer Clark.

BY MR. DAVIDSON:

Q What kind of things is he shouting?

A He's shouting things — and this is just — these are just statements that he made. I don't know in what order. But he's shouting things like, you know, "Fuck you, you guys." He's just upset in general.

And when he's first out of the van, he's kind of facing us. And he does — he, he takes a couple of steps in our general direction. I don't know if they were straight at us or if they were kind of up toward the sidewalk but enough that I could, I could see his hands. He didn't have anything in his hands at that time.

As he takes those couple of steps, I think to

myself, okay, what's — I draw my gun down to low ready so I can kind of survey more of the area in front of us. And I think to myself, what's a good threshold to where I feel confident that I can go up and go hands on with Don and get him into custody? What's that line going to be for me?

And so he takes a couple of steps. Like I said, he takes them in a manner where I'm like -- I'm immediately thinking that, okay, I'll go hands on.

Officer Clark will know that I'm going to go grab on to him. And "hands on" means I'm going to go grab him and take him down and put him into handcuffs so we can safely either get him help or find out what's going on.

And so just as I'm starting to do that, he, he walks back. And, like I said, it's just like a couple of steps, and he sits down in the doorway of the van. So he's facing eastbound into the park. So he's kind of perpendicular.

We can't -- I recall not being able to see his hands. I can essentially see his feet and his knees. He's kind of hunched over. I can see -- I can see his head.

At this time he's, he's telling Officer Clark and myself that he wants us to come up and talk to him.

Officer Clark is telling him, "No. We need you to come back here and talk to us. We just need you to walk back here. We'll get you help."

And he wants us to come up. We aren't going

to go up. "No. We aren't going to go up there, Don.

Come back to us."

Then Mr. Perkins points basically down at his feet. "I threw the gun right there." He points essentially down at his feet. And Officer Clark and I make sure that each one of us heard that.

"Okay. Don, we're not going to come up here and talk to you. We need you to come back here and we'll get you help."

I recall him saying, "You guys are just going to need to trust me. You need to come up here and talk to me." And he gets upset that we're not going to approach him and have this conversation within close proximity to him.

And he stands up. He turns around and he says, something to the effect of, "I got another gun in the van." He jumps in and slams the door shut.

Q Let me ask you, Officer Walsh, why wouldn't you walk up to him at that point if you think he had a gun right at his feet? It may seem like a silly question, but let me ask you that question.

A Because we're safe where we're at. He's going to actually have to take some significant steps from sitting in the van to standing up and picking up the gun.

And from where we're at, we're behind something that's stoppable. It's just standard practice, based on your training and experience going through scenarios, that by the time we walk up there, things can evolve and change, and we're at the safest place that we can be at.

We're also not going to approach and cause a confrontation. We're standing back. We're, you know, 20 to 25 yards probably, that was the guess, away from him.

So we're kind of letting his actions dictate the way this contact goes. So we're not going to walk up and force him to do something. And neither one of us wanted to take our chances that Mr. Perkins is actually able to pick up the gun and shoot at us before we're able to do anything.

Q Okay. So you testified Mr. Perkins went back in the van and slammed the doors.

- A Yes.
- Q What happened next?
- A So I get on the radio and I give radio

another update. "Hey, Mr. Perkins says he threw a gun outside. We heard this metallic clicking. We couldn't confirm what it was, but he said that he had thrown a gun out and that he had another one in his van."

And so at this point it's just still Officer Clark and I on scene or at the call. Nobody else has arrived yet. So after my transmission, I get up next to Officer Clark, and we have lights on our pistols, but they are not very bright.

So we also carry flashlights that are also pretty bright. So I told Officer Clark, "Hey, I'm going to see if I can see anything out on the sidewalk."

So I remember moving from cover, because the van is shut again. Mr. Perkins is inside. It's back to a static incident where we're just kind of waiting for more people to arrive so we can go deal with it.

I step out to the sidewalk. I shine my flashlight. I don't see anything. I come back to Officer Clark. "Hey, I can't see anything out there."

And then we have this brief conversation.

"You heard him say he threw a gun right there by his
feet?"

"Yes, I heard that." We just confirmed that we're both hearing and seeing the same thing.

And so while the doors are closed, I believe

Officer Duong arrives. I remember thinking when — I think when I stepped out on the sidewalk, I could hear sirens. I'm thinking, okay, people are getting close. There's going to be more people here. It's fine. We don't need to rush anything. Like I said, he's contained in the van.

So Officer Duong arrives. And we don't really have any light on his van at this point. Just —
I think we had — the AR rifle has a light on it. I don't know if Officer Clark had it on. I don't know if I even had my flashlight on my gun on.

So we make the decision that we're going to move up to turn on the spotlights on Officer Clark's car and actually spot light the van so we can try to see a little bit better.

So Officer Duong and Officer Clark move up on the driver's side, and I move up on the passenger side. You have to actually get in the car to turn the spotlights on. So we get the spotlights on the car and move back.

And I think that at this point once we move back, I think I recall telling Officer Duong, "Hey, if you can talk on the radio, we'll focus on the passenger side." Give her a quick synopsis, I guess.

It was, hey, there's a guy. We think he's

got a gun in the van. We think he threw a gun on the ground. He's coming out the passenger side every time. That's where we are on that.

So as people are starting to arrive, that middle passenger door opens again and Don steps out.

And he's standing, he's standing essentially right next to the van. He's facing into the park, so he's facing eastbound. And he's — I just remember him standing there.

And I know that Officer Clark again is trying to converse with him. "Hey, Don, we just need you to come back. Get you medical attention. We don't want to hurt you. We're not here to hurt you. Don't reach for that gun."

I remember at this point I vocalized, too,
"Don't reach for the gun." And so Don stands there, and
it seems like a long time from my recollection, but I
don't think that it was.

And so Don starts to bend over at the waist in the area where the gun was. And I start squeezing my trigger, and then boom. Officer Clark's rifle goes off, so I let go of my trigger.

And I'm not trying to point at you, sir. I'm just trying to tell the story --

A GRAND JUROR: No, no. That's fine.

1 A GRAND JUROR: You are not going to shake 2 me. Keep going. 3 THE WITNESS: -- with my finger. Sorry. 4 A GRAND JUROR: You do what you have to do 5 for your -- do what you got to do. 6 THE WITNESS: Okay. I just want --7 A GRAND JUROR: Thank you. 8 THE WITNESS: And I remember seeing the 9 glass in that window -- or something falls out, and it 10 looked to me like it was glass. So I let go of the 11 trigger so that I could see what Don, Mr. Perkins, is 12 doing at this point. 13 BY MR. DAVIDSON: 14 I'm going to stop you for just a moment, Q 15 Officer. 16 So it sounds like, from what you're saying, 17 both you and Officer Clark reached the same decision 18 kind of at the same time or probably at the same time. 19 You were in the process of squeezing your trigger. 20 it sounds like Officer Clark squeezed his trigger maybe 21 fractions of a second before you did. 22 But it does seem, I'm asking, that you guys 23 both reached the same conclusion kind of independently 24 at the same time?

Yeah. Actually I have this vivid memory of

25

Α

thinking while I'm squeezing my trigger and I hear the boom, like, wow, it didn't recoil at all. It was really loud, so I let go.

When I let go, if you've ever shot a Glock, it's got a trigger safety, I guess you call it. So when you shoot it, you only — you don't have to do a full trigger pull, you can let it out just partway. And you can hear and feel the trigger safety click. And that's how you know that you've fired a round.

So while I'm waiting for it to click, the safety, it never does. I'm, like, oh, that's why it didn't recoil, I never shot it. It never went off.

They always tell you in training like be surprised when the gun goes off. Man, I was surprised. I'm, like, I thought my gun went off and it didn't.

So we were — they are set at different pounds of pressure for the trigger. And to keep a stable shooting platform, you just want to press the trigger.

And you're taught all these times that you go out to the range, you just press the trigger. Don't jerk the trigger. Don't pull the trigger. Be surprised when the gun goes off.

So that's all I'm thinking, a side picture.

Squeeze the trigger. Press the trigger. Then the boom.

Like I said, it's not recoiling at all. I'm, like, wow, 1 2 I feel strong today. 3 So, yes, the long answer to your question is 4 Within a split second of my qun probably going 5 off, he fires a round. Within me, within me firing a 6 round, it's probably a split second sooner that Officer 7 Clark fires his round. 8 So did you -- I thought I understood your 9 testimony to be that you pulled your trigger and 10 Officer Clark pulled the trigger on his AR, but you did 11 not actually fire a round and he did? 12 Am I misunderstanding that? 13 That's exactly right. Α No. 14 All right. Q 15 I just remember -- you asked how, how close Α 16 I was to my firearm going off. And I was surprised 17 that my firearm didn't recoil because I had thought 18 that I pressed my trigger all of the way when the noise 19 went off. 20 Q Okay. 21 I didn't fire originally. Α 22 Q But you had intended to at the same time 23 Officer Clark reached the same decision; correct? 24 Α Yes, sir.

Okay. So that occurs.

25

Q

1	And is your recollection or remembrance that
2	Officer Clark fired one round at that point?
3	A I don't know how many he fired.
4	Q Okay. So what occurred next?
5	What did you observe next as soon as that
6	occurred?
7	A So I think to myself, I'm like when I saw
8	the glass in the window fall out from the door, I don't
9	know if Mr. Perkins is hit or not, but I'm thinking in
10	my head that hopefully that round hit him and
11	incapacitated him.
12	And he kind of stumbles forward to where I
13	lose sight of him because of the tree for just a split
14	second. And I couldn't tell if he had slipped and
15	stumbled and was just regaining his balance or if he'd
16	been shot and actually went down.
17	Then he pops out on the east side of the
18	tree, and I vividly remember him standing there facing
19	eastbound. And then he does what I would liken to like
20	an about-face.
21	Do you want me to show?
22	Q Sure.
23	A So he's facing eastbound. I don't know
24	which way he turns, but he turns back westbound. And
25	so the tree is here in front of him. And he starts to

bend over at the waist again down where the gun is at
(indicating).

And I remember thinking that — the only thing I can see with him being perpendicular to me, that is a good target, essentially the biggest portion of the body that I can see is just his hip. And so I start firing my rounds at his hip. And I fire rounds until I no longer see him and then I stop.

At that point I can't tell where he went. I don't know if — I was pretty confident he didn't get back in the van. I didn't know if I was blocked because of the tree or if he had gone in front of the van.

Because our line of sight between the open door and the tree, it's just a few feet because of the angle that we're at.

Q Do you recall if he was saying anything during the period of time when you and Officer Clark were firing shots or during the lull, I guess, there was when he was behind the tree?

A I remember him saying -- if I can back up.

I remember him saying, now that you ask, something to the effect of, "You are going to have to fucking kill me" when he's standing before Officer Clark fires his rifle.

And I remember him saying -- like I said, I

1	can't remember the exact wording, but it's something to
2	the effect of that.
3	Q Okay. When you fired your pistol, when he
4	emerged from behind the tree and reached apparently
5	towards this gun, do you remember how many shots you
6	fired?
7	A I fired six shots.
8	Q Okay. And do you recall whether you
9	remember hearing Officer Clark firing for a second time
LO	or not?
L1	A I, I could only hear my gun going off. I
L2	don't know if he did or not.
L3	Q Okay. So at this point I think it's your
L 4	testimony that Mr. Perkins is not visible to you and
L5	you are not sure where he is exactly.
L6	So what happened next?
L7	A So at this time I vividly remember looking
L8	over and seeing a couple more officers at the driver's
L9	side back bumper of Officer Clark's car.
20	And I just remember saying I looked, but
21	I'm still covering the passenger side. And I just
22	remember verbalizing to them, "I can't see him."
23	And somebody, I don't know who, somebody is
24	voicing to Mr. Perkins, "Hey, Don, are you hurt?" And
25	there's no response. And, "Hey, Don, are you hurt?"

1 And, like, I can kind of hear what the person 2 is saying, but my ears are ringing. People are trying 3 to make conversation, but I don't recall personally ever hearing a response. 4 5 But at some point I'm alerted that he's 6 crawled out into the street. So he's crawled out on to 7 SE 22nd, roughly even with the front of his van. And 8 there's a couple of officers that are going to be -we're going to form a custody team and go take him into 9 10 custody. 11 So Officer Clark and I are told that we'll be 12 lethal cover. And I remember looking and seeing a 13 couple of officers that had gloves on. 14 When you say "gloves," what do you mean? Q 15 Like blue protective rubber gloves. Α 16 What is the purpose of those for police Q 17 officers? 18 You would put them on to keep everybody A 19 else's fluids, or basically anybody else, anything that 20 they have on them from getting on you. 21 Including blood? Q 22 Α Yes. 23 Q Please continue. 24 I remember, before we started to approach, I Α 25 just remember telling the other officers that I still

1 couldn't see his hands. "I couldn't see Don's hands."

And the fact that I lost visual of Don for a little bit of time, that was concerning to me. So I just wanted to let everybody know that I couldn't see his hands.

The other officers that were on the driver's side assured me that he had come out with nothing in his hands. So we made our approach. And as the officers each grabbed an arm, I turned my focus to the van. We still don't know for sure that there's anybody else in the van at this point.

So as the other officers get Mr. Perkins into custody, I tell Officer Clark, "Hey, we should go check the van and see if there's anybody else in the van."

So we walk over to the van. It's not feasible to check the van with a rifle. So I check the van with my handgun and make sure there's nobody else in the van. There's not. It's empty.

And as I turn to tell Officer Clark that the van is empty, he shouts that, "There's a gun right here." And by this time, my ears had stopped ringing. So I'm thinking, like, to myself, I'm, like, why are you shouting at me? I'm standing within five, six feet, why are you shouting at me?

And then he actually -- like when my gun went

1	off, it partially blew out his eardrum or something like
2	that, so that's why he was shouting. He wasn't thinking
3	that I couldn't hear him, but he's telling me that there
4	was a gun here. I walked over. And right where Mr.
5	Perkins was reaching, there was a black handgun there.
6	Q Okay. I'm going to show you this, which
7	we've seen here several times.
8	Does this look to you like the gun that you
9	saw at the scene?
LO	A Yes, sir.
L1	Q Okay. At the time you observed it lying on
L2	the grass there outside of the van, did it appear to
L3	you to be a real firearm?
L 4	A Yes, sir.
L5	Q Okay. Did you learn later that only after
L6	the fact that it's, in fact, just a very realistic BB
L7	gun replica?
L8	A Yeah. I learned after my Internal Affairs,
L9	so, like, two days later.
20	Q But again, sitting there to you, an
21	experienced street cop, even standing right there, it
22	looked exactly like a real firearm?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	Q Okay. So after you observed the gun sitting
25	outside the van what did vou do next?

A I told Officer Clark that I would stand in close proximity to the gun until we can get somebody else's attention.

We got Officer Duong to come over and told her, "Hey, there's a gun laying here. Can you stand with this?" And she does.

And so I walk over to where Mr. Perkins was, and I remember thinking that I had staged medical earlier in the call. I think dispatch had prompted me, "Hey, do you want medical to stage?" Which just means that we want medical nearby, but we want them in a safe location so a block or two away where they are not down range from where we are.

So I remember thinking that medical was going to be coming. I remember looking down the road thinking that all these officers who have arrived, I wonder if there's room for the ambulance to even get up 22nd.

So I was going to go move police cars so that he could come in. But as I looked down the street, the ambulance was arriving and pulled up next to Mr.

Perkins.

Q And you just stand by at that point. You were no longer really involved in the custody situation.

My understanding is that Sergeant Cioeta

1 applied a tourniquet to Mr. Perkins' arm. But you were 2 disengaged from that process? I think that -- I think that that was 3 Α Yeah. 4 going on while Officer Clark and I cleared the van. 5 think that that's what had taken place. I didn't get 6 right up next to where -- I left plenty of room for AMR 7 to come and give him medical attention. 8 Did you hear him say anything, "he" being 9 Mr. Perkins post-shooting? 10 You know, I think that he said something to Α 11 the effect of that maybe he was sorry, and that he'd 12 been shot. That's really all I recall. I kind of 13 think that he had said that, yeah. 14 And you mentioned some hearing issues that Q 15 you had. 16 Have those resolved since? 17 I didn't -- they were just ringing Α 18 from the initial time. I didn't have to go to the 19 doctor or anything like that. 20 Q All right. 21 MR. DAVIDSON: I think those are most of the 22 questions that I wanted to ask Officer Walsh. 23 Does anyone have any additional questions 24 they would like to ask Officer Walsh? 25 A GRAND JUROR: I have a clarifying question

1 for you.

Was Don warned that if he reached for that gun, that he would be shot?

THE WITNESS: I don't know specifically what the command was. I think that that's what I said, because that's what I would have typically said. But I don't remember specifically what I said, if I verbalized it, but that's what I would have said.

A GRAND JUROR: That's pretty standard as the phrasing to say?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

A GRAND JUROR: You recall yourself being the one who maybe --

THE WITNESS: I can't tell you if I was the only one, no. It could have been Officer Clark and myself. It's basically just a warning to let the person know that, hey, don't do this action or else this could possibly happen.

So the action that was there was reaching for the gun or picking up the gun. So you say to reach for the gun, I don't know if I said don't pick up the gun or you could be shot or don't reach for the gun or you could be shot.

I can't remember exactly, but it was some sort of warning to not do this action or else this is

1 what could happen, and that action would have been that.

A GRAND JUROR: Okay. Perfect. Thank you.

A GRAND JUROR: So how would you describe Mr. Perkins' mannerisms and attitude toward you guys prior to the shooting in between when you had opened the van and when you reached for the gun?

Like was he agitated? Was he, like, grandma coming to greet you? Like, where would you put him on the behavioral scale?

THE WITNESS: He was extremely agitated. He never gave us the indication that he was going to be compliant with any of the requests that were made of him. And he was given plenty of opportunity to comply with the relatively easy come back and talk to us.

We'll figure out what's going on.

Besides him taking maybe a step or two toward us at the beginning, but I didn't, I didn't necessarily get the feeling that he was walking back to us.

I got the feeling that maybe he was trying to provoke some — just the manner in which he took those steps, I think he was essentially trying to provoke some sort of action. And that's why I immediately thought if he gets to that point, can I run up there safely and put hands on him and get into him custody.

A GRAND JUROR: And then one other question.

1 THE WITNESS: Sure. 2 A GRAND JUROR: As far as his motions, his 3 movements, did he seem intoxicated? Did he seem to be 4 in control of his motions? 5 THE WITNESS: Yeah. The only motion that I 6 would have said was a stumble after the first round was 7 fired off. And I don't know if that was because he was 8 shot or because it was slick in the median there -- or 9 the easement, I quess it is. But every other action 10 seemed to be he was fully in control. 11 I don't recall him having slurred speech or 12 anything like that. And he wasn't incapacitated enough 13 to get out of the van and stand up and yell at us in and 14 out of the van, so, no, I don't think that he was. 15 So you would interpret A GRAND JUROR: 16 his -- based on that and based on everything else, the 17 experience with the circumstance, you would say that 18 reaching for the gun was a deliberate motion? 19 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. 20 A GRAND JUROR: Thank you. 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 22 MR. DAVIDSON: Anybody else with additional 23 questions for Officer Walsh? No. 24 Okay. Officer Walsh, that's it. 25 (Proceedings concluded.)

1	State of Oregon)
2	County of Multnomah)
3	
4	I, KAREN M. EICHHORN, C.S.R., C.R.R., a
5	Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Oregon,
6	do hereby certify that I reported in stenotype the
7	proceedings had upon the hearing of this case,
8	previously captioned herein; that I thereafter had
9	reduced my stenotype notes by computer-aided
10	transcription; and that the foregoing transcript,
11	consisting of Pages 1 to 326, all inclusive,
12	constitutes a full, true, and accurate record of the
13	proceedings had upon the hearing of said cause to the
14	best of my knowledge and ability. A transcript without
15	an original signature, a conformed signature, or
16	digitally signed is not certified.
17	Witness my hand and CSR seal, this
18	13th day of April 2017, Portland, Oregon.
19	
20	
21	/s/
22	
23	Karen M. Eichhorn, C.S.R., C.R.R.
24	Certified Shorthand Reporter Certificate No. 05-0395
25	My Certificate expires: 6-30-18