

**PITTSFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT  
REPORT TO THE CHIEF  
FORCE INVESTIGATION TEAM**

**DATE:** May 6, 2022  
**TO:** Chief Michael Wynn  
**FROM:** Force Investigation Team  
**RE:** Formal Investigation Report  
Officer Involved [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Onota Street

**Overview**

On March 25, 2022 Pittsfield Police Officers Christopher Coffey and Nicholas Sondrini were involved in (2) calls for service at [REDACTED] Onota Street in Pittsfield involving a principal party, [REDACTED], regarding potential [REDACTED] issues. During the (2) calls for service, Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini interacted with [REDACTED], his [REDACTED] and a third female party. During the second call for service, the officers deployed their [REDACTED] in an attempt to [REDACTED], who was armed with a large kitchen knife. Officer Sondrini subsequently discharged his department issued [REDACTED] two times when [REDACTED] moved quickly towards him with the knife in a raised position. Officers attempted to utilize de-escalation techniques (verbal commands, distance, time and barriers), less [REDACTED] options ([REDACTED]), and requested additional resources including other less [REDACTED] options (less [REDACTED]). After Officer Sondrini discharged his department issued [REDACTED], which struck [REDACTED] twice, Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini rendered [REDACTED] aid to [REDACTED] until responding officers took over [REDACTED]. He was transported to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] where he was pronounced [REDACTED]. Chief Wynn implemented the procedures contained within the Post-[REDACTED] and Assault Incident Procedures Policy 1.02 issued December 4, 2007.

On March 26, 2022, Chief Michael Wynn activated a Force Investigation Team (FIT) for an analysis of the [REDACTED] deployments and [REDACTED] discharges involving Officer Nicholas Sondrini and Officer Christopher Coffey that occurred on March 25, 2022 at [REDACTED] Onota Street in Pittsfield. The FIT was ordered to review the [REDACTED] deployments by both Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini and use of a department issued [REDACTED] by Officer Sondrini. The purpose of the FIT is to determine if a use of force incident complied with Departmental Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers. The FIT consists of a supervisor, a detective, a use of force instructor, and a member of the involved officer's union as selected by the union president. The members of this FIT are Lieutenant John Mazzeo, Detective Timothy Koenig, Officer Nicole Gaynor and Investigator Thomas Bowler.

Members of the FIT met on March 29<sup>th</sup>, March 31<sup>st</sup>, and April 8<sup>th</sup> to review evidence and information regarding the (2) calls for service involving [REDACTED]. The FIT obtained 911 calls, radio transmissions, [REDACTED] transmissions, crime scene photos and video surveillance footage from a neighboring business pertaining to Pittsfield Police Department calls for service Call #22-10866 and Call #22-10872 from Pittsfield Police Department's Crime Scene Services and

Detective Bureau. They obtained IMC call logs for Pittsfield Police Department calls for service #22-10866 and #22-10872, Pittsfield Police Department offense narratives from 22-1026-OF, Use of Force Policy #300, Conducted Energy Device Policy #303, Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy #409 and Civil Commitments Policy #410 and Pos [REDACTED] and Assault Incident Procedures Policy #1.02 from records of the Pittsfield Police Department and were provided [REDACTED] data from the devices, utilized by Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey on March 25, 2022, from the Training Unit for the Pittsfield Police Department. The FIT additionally obtained [REDACTED] reports (Incident #415542 and #415545) from [REDACTED] for both interactions with [REDACTED] which included a photograph of [REDACTED] to his face. Members of FIT were able to interview a witness to the [REDACTED] and obtain a recorded statement from her.

On March 30, 2022, Lieutenant Mazzeo and Officer Gaynor monitored the interviews of Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini at MSPBDU. During the interviews, notes were taken regarding the interviews by both Lieutenant Mazzeo and Officer Gaynor and later reviewed with the other members of FIT.

During the investigation, requests were made to the Massachusetts State Police Berkshire Detective Unit (MSPBDU) for other information they received during their criminal investigation for members of the FIT to review and take into consideration when determining if Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey complied with Departmental Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers. MSPBDU later supplied FIT with copies of Officer Sondrini's and Officer Coffey's interviews but advised Lieutenant Mazzeo that the District Attorney's office was not providing FIT with any additional information (*witness statements, [REDACTED] reports, [REDACTED] reports, ballistics information, crime scene photographs, any additional video surveillance, cell phone video or photographs, etc.*)

On April 10, 2022, Chief Wynn was provided the preliminary investigation report from FIT that was completed on April 8, 2022. The report concluded that Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey acted within the Departmental Policies and Procedures and Training Guidelines of the Pittsfield Police Department.

On April 12, 2022, Chief Wynn complied with Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.07 – Use of Force Reporting where departments are required to report to the National Use of Force Data Collection Database when actions by a law enforcement officer resulted in the [REDACTED] or serious bodily [REDACTED] of an individual, or when a law enforcement officer, in absence of [REDACTED] or serious bodily [REDACTED] discharged a [REDACTED] at or in the direction of a person.

On April 14, 2022, Lieutenant Mazzeo received the initial preliminary investigation report back from Chief Wynn which contained the request for additional information including review of the 2021 Massachusetts Police Reform Use of Force CMR Laws and an analysis if the officers complied with the new law. This comparison was already conducted by Officer Gaynor during the first analysis of all the information, just not described in the report.

Attempts were made by members of the FIT to obtain interviews of witnesses that were either present during the [REDACTED] or were quoted in the Berkshire Eagle to have witnessed the [REDACTED]. Members contacted [REDACTED] who declined to speak with

members of the Pittsfield Police Department and [REDACTED], who members were unable to contact. Members also attempted to contact [REDACTED] and eventually were able to speak to him on the phone about meeting. [REDACTED] agreed to meet the following day but did not show for the interview, return additional phone messages nor answer phone calls.

On April 21, 2022, FIT resubmitted the preliminary investigation report to Chief Wynn which detailed the following determinations based on the information they were privy to:

- Officer Coffey's [REDACTED] deployment in response to a perceived imminent [REDACTED] threat is in compliance with the Pittsfield Police Departmental Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers.
- Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] deployment and subsequent use of his [REDACTED] in response to a perceived imminent deadly threat is in compliance with the Pittsfield Police Departmental Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers.

Note: All the times stated in this report are approximate times and some events occurred continuously with others (radio transmissions, actions by officers, ShotSpotter detection, surveillance video, etc.). There are different types of technology used to record the times of events and are not all calibrated together. The difference between actual time and the time noted on the surveillance video from the neighboring business is 36 minutes (video is shown 36 minutes ahead of actual time). This was noted by Detective Jeff Arena when he retrieved the video.

**March 25, 2022**

**Call #22-10866 – 2146hrs**  
**Assist Citizen – [REDACTED] Onota Street, Pittsfield**

**First 911 Call**

On March 25, 2022 at approximately 2135hrs Pittsfield Police Department Emergency Dispatch Center received a 911 call from an unknown female party.

Unknown Female: *Hello?*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *911 emergency.*

Unknown Female: *Hi um I'm calling because I need um an [REDACTED]*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Ok what's the address?*

Unknown Female: *Um [REDACTED] Onota.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Ok I can't send an [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] something Onota. Do you know the exact number or?*

Unknown Female: *Um actually, I'm sorry, she's alright, I'm sorry she says she's got a ride she's just alright so my friend just asked me to call you guys cause.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Oh you're not there, ok.*

Unknown Female: *Yeah no I'm not there but she has a ride already, she said its fine, I guess. She's been texting me but she, alright I'm sorry for bothering you.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Alright just let us know if you need us.*

Unknown Female: *Alright thank you. Sorry about that.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *No problem.*

#### Second 911 Call

On March 25, 2022 at approximately 2146hrs Pittsfield Police Department Emergency Dispatch Center received a 911 call from an unknown male party.

Dispatcher Sullivan: *911 emergency.*

Unknown Male: *Hi um I need someone to go over to [REDACTED] Onota Street.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Ok.*

Unknown Male: *My [REDACTED] is out there, um, I don't know what's going on but I just got a call and they say he is [REDACTED] himself and his face is [REDACTED] his neck is [REDACTED] and I don't want him and he just [REDACTED] himself deep man. Somebody needs to get over there.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *What's his name?*

Unknown Male: *His name is [REDACTED].*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *And is there an apartment number?*

Unknown Male: *Umm, he's outside the building, he's right outside the building. He has [REDACTED] issues.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Ok.*

Unknown Male: *Just to give you a heads up, you know what I mean and um, I don't know what is going on man but I'm too far away to get to him.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Alright, [REDACTED] Onota. We'll have ah, we'll have help on the way over.*

Unknown Male: *Thank you so much.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Yeah, you're welcome.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *What's your name please?*

Unknown Male: *My names [REDACTED]*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Alright we'll be on the way.*

Unknown Male: *Thank you.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Yep.*

21:47:54hrs Dispatcher Carr: *Headquarters to 303, 056.*

21:48:08hrs Officer Coffey: *3.*

21:48:12hrs Officer Sondrini: *056.*

21:48:17hrs Dispatcher Carr: *303, 056. [REDACTED] number [REDACTED] Onota Street, outside of the building, you're going to be looking for a [REDACTED]. Apparently he's having some [REDACTED] issues, according to the caller made be [REDACTED] himself. Unknown if he still has a weapon in his hands.*

21:48:43hrs Officer Coffey: *3 check 17.*

21:48:48hrs Officer Sondrini: *056 received. Do we have a description, clothes or anything?*

21:48:58hrs Dispatcher Carr: *Negative the caller is not with him on scene. Ah, he received a phone call from him.*

21:49:06hrs Officer Sondrini: *10-4.*

21:49:42hrs Dispatcher Carr: *Units responding to Onota Street, the ah registry has him in apartment [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Onota, if you don't locate him outside and he's a [REDACTED] year old, [REDACTED] male, [REDACTED], 6' tall.*

21:50:08hrs Officer Coffey: *3 check.*

21:50:14hrs Officer Sondrini: *056 received 23.*

21:50:17hrs Dispatcher Carr: *10-4.*

➤ *Information supplied regarding the events that occurred on March 25, 2022 were as reported by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini during their interviews.*

2150hrs Officer Sondrini arrived at [REDACTED] Onota Street where he checked the area around the building and didn't immediately observe any parties outside. When he stepped out of his cruiser to start walking when he observed an individual getting into a

vehicle, a black Acura, in the back parking lot. Officer Sondrini approached the vehicle on the rear passenger's side because he observed the individual enter the passenger's side of the vehicle. The individual, [REDACTED], exited the vehicle and Officer Sondrini asked if his name was "[REDACTED]". [REDACTED] stated that he was and Officer Sondrini asked if he could speak with him. [REDACTED] stepped completely out of the vehicle and they started to have a conversation. Shortly after starting the conversation with [REDACTED], a female party, wearing scrubs, stepped out of the driver's side of the vehicle, who identified herself as [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was "apprehensive" and was drinking an [REDACTED] beverage when speaking with Officer Sondrini. [REDACTED] told Officer Sondrini that he wasn't driving and wasn't doing anything wrong. Officer Sondrini stated "I'm just here to make sure you're ok and if you need help, I can get you help". After that statement, [REDACTED] seemed to calm down and make him more relaxed. [REDACTED] told Officer Sondrini that he really didn't want to talk to him and didn't like the police. When they were having this conversation, [REDACTED] was on the passenger's side of the vehicle, Officer Sondrini was standing at the passenger's side trunk area and the [REDACTED] was standing at the trunk on the driver's side. Officer Sondrini was a few feet away and wanted to have distance "a reactionary gap". At that time, [REDACTED] stated to Officer Sondrini that everything was fine, [REDACTED] was fine and was just being "dramatic".

21:51:42hrs Officer Coffey: 3 just about 23.

21:51:45hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.

2151hrs Officer Coffey then arrived at the scene and as he approached [REDACTED] and Officer Sondrini, [REDACTED] stated that when two officers show up then something bad is going to happen. Officer Coffey observed that [REDACTED] was being uncooperative and did not like the presence of police. He was defensive and didn't want to answer their questions. Officer Coffey then explained to him that they were there to make sure he was ok. They kept asking him if he was ok and he stated that he was, that he just got out of work. Officer Sondrini noted that he appeared to be really [REDACTED] and was using the vehicle to lean on because he was unsteady on his feet. [REDACTED] kept drinking while they were having the conversation. At some time, a female party, wearing a white shirt, came out and identified herself as [REDACTED] (unknown female party). [REDACTED] starting yelling to [REDACTED] that she called the cops and why did she call them. [REDACTED] stated that she didn't call and [REDACTED] then started yelling at the unknown female party about calling the cops. The unknown female party stated that she didn't call the cops either and they didn't know who did.

During the conversation with [REDACTED], Officer Sondrini noticed that he had a [REDACTED] on his right cheek. Officer Sondrini asked about the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated "it was at work". [REDACTED] then intervened and stated "it's ok, it's a work accident". Due to the lighting and Officer Sondrini's positioning, he could not see how serious the [REDACTED] was. [REDACTED] was questioning the officers' presence there and

stated that he hasn't committed a crime, he knows his rights and if there was no crime committed that he didn't have to continue to speak to the officers and he just wants to go back upstairs. Officer Coffey advised [REDACTED] that he called for an [REDACTED] to respond to the scene to evaluate his [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey explained to [REDACTED] that they needed to check him out and if [REDACTED] chooses to get [REDACTED] or not get [REDACTED] then they would discuss that. It was clear to Officer Coffey that [REDACTED] wanted nothing to do with the police, didn't want to speak to them and wanted to go back inside. Officer Coffey called for an [REDACTED] to respond to the scene to evaluate his [REDACTED].

21:53:36hrs Officer Coffey: 303 can you ah just send [REDACTED] for a possible [REDACTED] to the face.

21:53:44hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4. [REDACTED] where?

21:53:49hrs Officer Coffey: Face.

21:53:52hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.

2154hrs Officer Sondrini was trying to shine his flashlight on the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was stating that he got it at work. Officer Sondrini tried to ask him more questions about it and he wouldn't really answer any questions. The [REDACTED] intervened again and stated that he got it at work. Officer Sondrini could only see the [REDACTED] it didn't look serious to him and it was not actively [REDACTED] at the time. The [REDACTED] was at the top of the beard line, just above it and Officer Sondrini barely saw it. [REDACTED] stated that he didn't want any [REDACTED] for the [REDACTED] but Officer Coffey called the [REDACTED] anyways to check it out. Officer Coffey explained to [REDACTED] that they needed to check him out and he, [REDACTED], chooses to get [REDACTED] or not get [REDACTED] then they would discuss that. It was clear to Officer Coffey that [REDACTED] wanted nothing to do with the police, didn't want to speak to them and wanted to go back inside.

21:54:15hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: [REDACTED] respond to [REDACTED] Onota Street, assist PPD on scene. Male party with facial [REDACTED] [REDACTED] respond to [REDACTED] Onota Street, assist PPD on scene out with a male party with facial [REDACTED] Time out 21 54.

21:55:27hrs [REDACTED] Fire alarm 81's enroute [REDACTED] Onota.

21:55:31hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: 10-4, [REDACTED] Onota.

21:55:34hrs [REDACTED]: Received [REDACTED]

21:55:55hrs Officer Silver: 3 all set?

21:55:59hrs Officer Coffey: We're all set.

2155hrs As the officers were waiting for the [REDACTED] to show up, Officer Silver drove to the scene and stopped the cruiser on Woodbine Avenue. [REDACTED] observed

Officer Silver driving up Woodbine Avenue and became really agitated. [REDACTED] stated to the officers that "two is bad but three is really bad" (officers). Officer Sondrini observed that [REDACTED] became really agitated and they explained that he was not in trouble. They told [REDACTED] they just wanted to get him help if he needed it and get him a place to go. Officer Silver was waved off by the officers and left the area. This calmed [REDACTED] back down.

21:59:31hrs [REDACTED]: Fire alarm 81's on scene. 82 sorry.

21:59:36hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: 81 on scene.

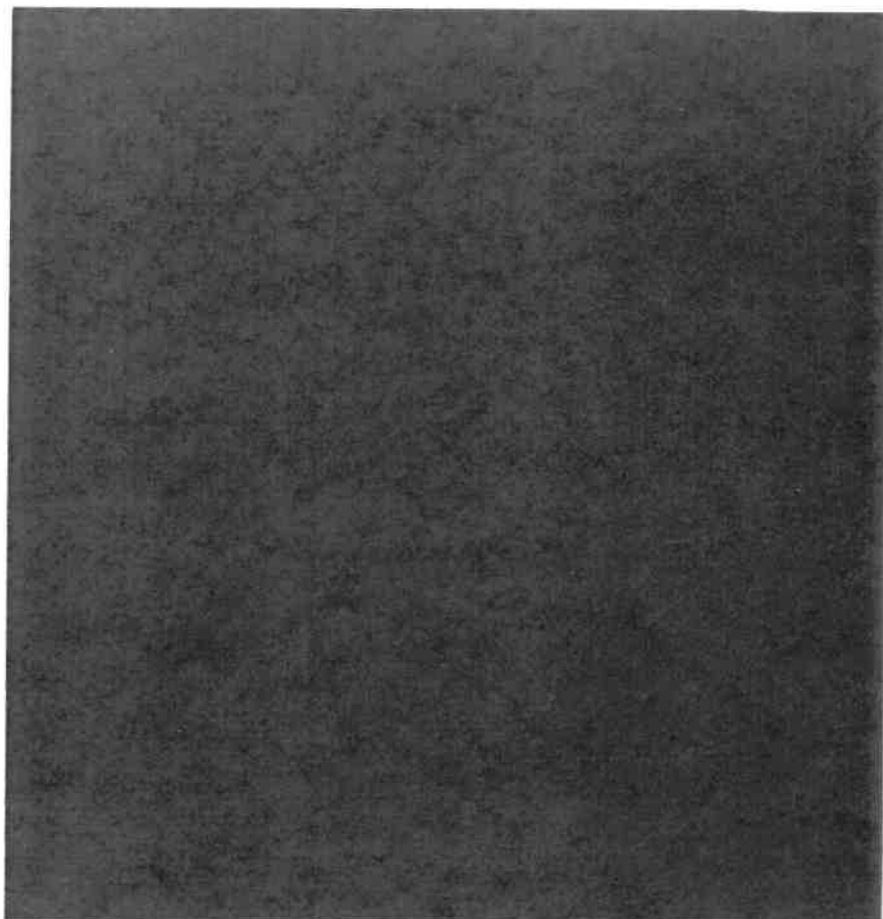
2159hrs [REDACTED] arrived at [REDACTED] Onota Street, [REDACTED] stated that he didn't want [REDACTED] attention. Officer Coffey explained to him that they were going to have the [REDACTED] check him out and to relax. [REDACTED] was telling the officers that all he wanted to do was go to bed. [REDACTED] was also telling the officers that if they just let him go to bed that everything would be fine, that he just needs to go to sleep and was just being dramatic because he's [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey explained to [REDACTED] that if he was ok then just have the [REDACTED] check out the [REDACTED] and if everything was good then the officers would leave him with his family and let him go to bed. [REDACTED] was ok with that arrangement and let the [REDACTED] evaluate him. Officers explained to them that [REDACTED] had a [REDACTED] on his cheek, if they could check him out, evaluate and talk to him then let them know where he stands (as far as [REDACTED]).

As the [REDACTED]s were evaluating [REDACTED] Officer Sondrini noticed the handle of a knife in his pocket. When Officer Sondrini notices the knife, [REDACTED] also noticed that Officer Sondrini saw it. Officer Sondrini reaches to take the knife from him and [REDACTED] was cooperative by lifting his arm to allow Officer Sondrini to grab the knife. Officer Sondrini observed the knife to be short, maybe 3"-4" in length, wasn't sure if it was a folding or paring knife (*small kitchen knife*). Officer Sondrini then handed the knife to Officer Coffey.

[REDACTED] personnel, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] evaluated the [REDACTED] and stated that it was a superficial, minor [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] refused [REDACTED] and didn't want to go to the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was provided a refusal form by [REDACTED] which he signed and [REDACTED] left.

- The incident report from [REDACTED] (Incident #415542) stated the following "Dispatched via 911 call for male party with a CC or facial [REDACTED]. Upon arrival, scene safety and [REDACTED] measures were taken. Male party found standing upright in the parking [REDACTED]. Party was [REDACTED] with a [REDACTED]. Party had minor facial [REDACTED] on their right cheek, when asked how he got the [REDACTED] pt stated "at work," [REDACTED] appeared to be controlled. Party admitted to [REDACTED] use. Party refused transport to the [REDACTED] W/O incident or delay. No signature obtained due to [REDACTED] on hands, party remains on scene with PPD." [REDACTED] personnel also took a picture of the [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] which shows a minor [REDACTED] on his right cheek.





While [REDACTED] evaluated [REDACTED], Officer Coffey spoke to [REDACTED] and the unknown female party and asked them what was going on with [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey spoke with [REDACTED] and the unknown female on the side of the [REDACTED] away from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that he was [REDACTED] having a hard time but he is fine. She explained that prior to the officers arriving [REDACTED] was fine and then when the officers got there his demeanor changed. Officer Coffey explained that he and Officer Sondrini were concerned about [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] on his face. [REDACTED] told Officer Coffey that they will take [REDACTED] of him and Officer Coffey asked if she lives with him. [REDACTED] stated she did and the unknown female party stated she lived there also. Officer Coffey explained they needed to make sure they were there with him, prevent him from [REDACTED] more, make sure he doesn't drive away and if anything happens to call them back. Officer Coffey explained they would come back and evaluate the situation. [REDACTED] continued to state they were ok, it will be fine and this will set [REDACTED] straight.

Officer Coffey noted that [REDACTED] appeared to be [REDACTED] but able to be aware of the situation, make decisions for himself, capable to take [REDACTED] of himself. He was able to formulate thoughts and make statements about knowing his rights, and that he didn't commit any crimes.

22:03:48hrs [REDACTED]: Fire alarm 82.

22:03:51hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: *Go ahead.*

22:03:55hrs ██████████ 82's, clear in service. ██████████ refusal.

22:03:59hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: *10-4.*

2204hrs After ██████████ left, ██████████ grabbed his bottle of ██████████ and walked inside the building. Officer Coffey then spoke to ██████████ and the unknown female, and told them if anything changes or something happens to call right back. Officer Coffey told the females that they could send an ██████████ because of how agitated that he was, that could make it as smooth as possible to get him help if that's what they think he needs. The females stated that ██████████ was fine, they were fine with that, they will stay with them and if anything changes that they would call them.

- *This situation provided ██████████ and the unknown female party an opportunity to let Officer Coffey know if ██████████ was ██████████ himself or needed to speak to a ██████████. Officer Coffey spoke to them away from ██████████ purposely to get their opinion on his ██████████ status since they knew him much better. ██████████ was controlling the conversation when he was nearby and this way they could express their concerns.*

After ██████████ and the unknown female party returned to the building, Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey discussed the call for service. Based on what was presented to them at the scene, ██████████ did not warrant a ██████████

- *During Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey's interview, they stated that ██████████ was provided the opportunity to be evaluated for ██████████ reasons. Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey discussed with ██████████ about being evaluated and ██████████ declined and stated he just wanted to go to bed. Officer Sondrini explains that the decision was made with Officer Coffey to not ██████████ based upon statements by the (2) females confirming those of ██████████ that the ██████████ occurred at work, there was no self-█████████ activity, and they didn't call the police. The females were fine with the plan to keep ██████████ there and to call if they needed the police. Additionally, that ██████████ stated that ██████████ happened at work, he had no other ██████████ and just wanted to go to bed.*

22:07:18hrs Officer Coffey: 303.

22:07:25hrs Dispatcher Carr: 303.

22:07:27hrs Officer Coffey: 303 for that first call, it's going to be a refusal for ██████████. The principal party's ██████████ is going to be on scene with him for the rest of the night. No statements were made, we'll be 10-8 from that. Put me on a 42, West Union at Indian, MA Tag -----.

22:07:48hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4, 506.

22:07:51hrs Officer Sondrini: 17.

**Determination**  
**Call for Service #22-10866**

Based on a review of the evidence and information available to the Department during the initial call for service to [redacted] Onota Street, [redacted] did not meet the criteria of a "person in crisis." According to information provided to the responding Officers and [redacted] by [redacted] and witnesses on scene, he was not engaged in any [redacted] behavior, and made no threats and/or statements of [redacted] at that time. *Only information regarding [redacted] came from the second caller who was not on scene and did not know what happened.* All parties reported that his visible existing [redacted] had occurred earlier in the day. [redacted] was seen by [redacted] but refused both [redacted] and transport to the [redacted] by [redacted]. On the basis of this information, [redacted] did not meet the criteria for a civil [redacted] under MGL Chapter 123, [redacted]. Officers adhered to both relevant department policies and the applicable laws and regulations.

After reviewing the information pertaining to Pittsfield Police Department's Call for Service #22-10866 and the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy #409 and Civil Commitments Policy #410, the FIT came to the conclusion that the actions by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were within the Departmental Policies and Procedures and Training Guidelines:

- Pittsfield Police Department's Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy #409.1.1 defines a Person in crisis as a person whose level of distress or mental health symptoms have exceeded the person's internal ability to manage his/her behavior or emotions. A crisis can be precipitated by any number of things, including..... or any other circumstance or event that causes the person to engage in erratic, disruptive, or dangerous behavior that may be accompanied by impaired judgement.

❖ **[redacted] did not exhibit behaviors which would qualify that he was a person in crisis during Call #22-10866.**

- Pittsfield Police Department's Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy #409.3 states signs of a person in crisis as:
  - a) A known history of mental illness
    - *Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey were not familiar with [redacted] or any of his [redacted] issues.*
  - b) Threats of or attempted suicide
    - *Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey observed a minor [redacted] to [redacted] right cheek that he stated occurred at work. This information was repeated by [redacted] and the unknown female party at the scene.*

- c) Loss of memory
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- d) Incoherence, disorientation, or slow response
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality, or grandiose ideas
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- f) Depression, pronounced feeling of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- g) Social withdrawal
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, lack of control
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- h) Lack of fear
  - *Not observed or exhibited by [REDACTED].*
- i) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility, or paranoia
  - *Although [REDACTED] appeared [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with the presence of the officers at the scene, it appeared that [REDACTED] was more worried about being in trouble and when the officers explained they were there to help, he was more relaxed and cooperative.*

❖ **[REDACTED] did not exhibit any signs of being a person in [REDACTED] during Call #22-10866.**

- Pittsfield Police Department's Civil Commitments Policy #410.1.1 defines Likelihood of serious harm – includes (G.L.c. 123 § 1) as:
  - a) A substantial risk of physical harm to the person as shown by his/her threats or attempts to commit suicide or to cause other serious bodily harm to him/herself.
    - *Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey observed a minor [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] right cheek that he stated occurred at work. This information*

was repeated by [REDACTED] and the unknown female party at the scene. [REDACTED] did not make any statements to officers that he had any thoughts of [REDACTED] himself, in addition [REDACTED] and the unknown female party stated that he was ok and did not tell them anything that would suggest [REDACTED] was planning to [REDACTED] himself.

- b) A substantial risk of physical harm to other persons as shown by homicidal or other violent behavior or evidence that others are in reasonable fear of violent behavior and serious physical harm.
  - [REDACTED] did not exhibit any behaviors while officers were on scene and no information was provided to officers regarding these behaviors. Additionally, Officer Sondrini was able to remove the knife that [REDACTED] has on his person without any resistance.
- c) When the person's judgment is so affected that there is a substantial risk the person cannot protect him/herself from physical impairment or injury and there is no reasonable provision for protection available in the community.
  - [REDACTED] did not exhibit any behaviors while officers were on scene and no information was provided to officers regarding these behaviors.

❖ The circumstances involving the interaction with [REDACTED] during Call #22-10866 did not qualify the above definition of Likelihood of [REDACTED] for a [REDACTED]

**Call #22-10872 – 2210hrs**  
**Assist Citizen – [REDACTED] Onota Street, Pittsfield**

On March 25, 2022 at approximately 2209hrs Pittsfield Police Department Emergency Dispatch Center received a 911 call from an unknown female party (781-266-8823).

Dispatcher Sullivan: 911 emergency.

Unknown Female: Hi, you guys were just at [REDACTED] Onota, um this is [REDACTED] you guys were just there with her. She wants you guys to go back, she just didn't want to, like [REDACTED] him in front of you guys and stuff but he's acting [REDACTED] again and she told me to definitely call you guys cause he needs to be taken to a [REDACTED]

Dispatcher Sullivan: Ok, do you know what [REDACTED] it is?

Unknown Female: Ummm, oh my gosh, no. I know it's the [REDACTED] floor, so it's the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED] hand side, [REDACTED] floor.

Dispatcher Sullivan: Alright. How long ago did you speak to her?

Unknown Female: I just got off the phone with her.

Dispatcher Sullivan: Just off?

Unknown Female: *Yeah cause she, cause she was, yeah just call them. She was trying to avoid him, he definitely needs to be seen by a [REDACTED]*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *We'll get them back over there.*

Unknown Female: *Alright, thank you.*

Dispatcher Sullivan: *Yep.*

*Call ended at approximately 2210hrs*

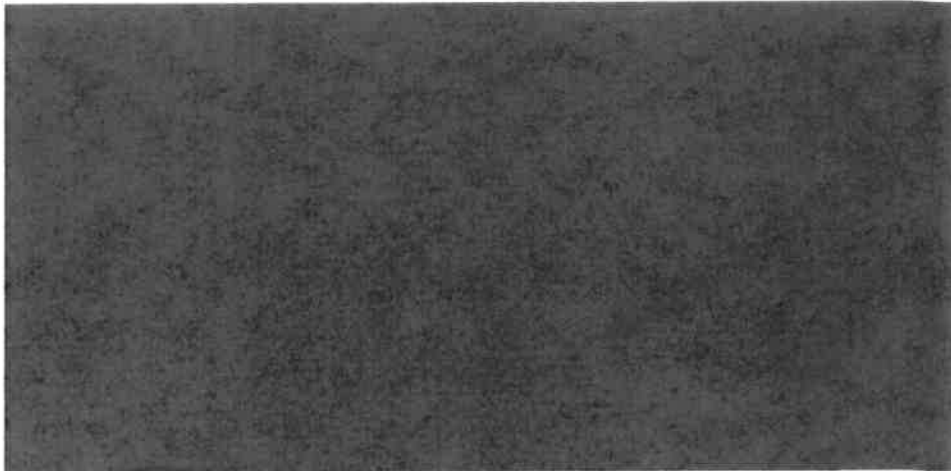
22:15:18hrs Dispatcher Carr: *10-4. 303, 056. If you can head back over to [REDACTED] apparently as soon as you left, he started to make statements and uh, in [REDACTED] apparently according to the caller.*

22:15:38hrs Officer Coffey: *Check we're 17.*

22:15:54hrs Officer Coffey: *3, I'm just about 23. What's the uh status on [REDACTED]? Are they, have any units available?*

- *Officer Coffey stated during his interview that he requested [REDACTED] prior to arriving at the call. Officer Coffey knew from [REDACTED] demeanor with officers in the previous call that the little bit of trust and rapport they had with him, if he was going to be brought to the [REDACTED] via a [REDACTED] it would avoid escalation to have him transported in an [REDACTED] rather than a cruiser.*

22:16:05hrs Dispatcher Carr: *Let me give them a call.*

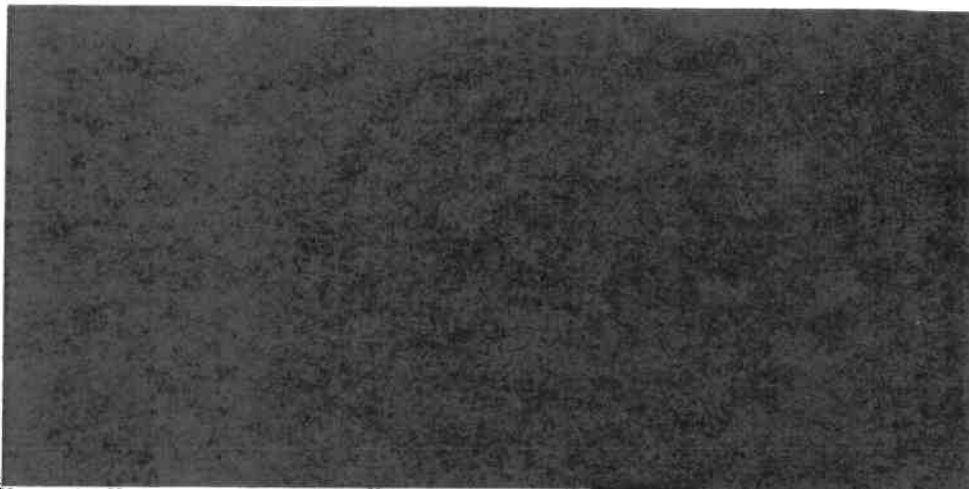


2216hrs - [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the middle of Woodbine Avenue 15 seconds prior to Officer Coffey's arrival

- [REDACTED] stated during her interview that she was walking [REDACTED] on Onota Street traveling by Woodbine Avenue when she saw

*people milling around and thought there was a party pouring out into the street.*

22:16:14hrs Officer Coffey: *Sondo, step it up!*

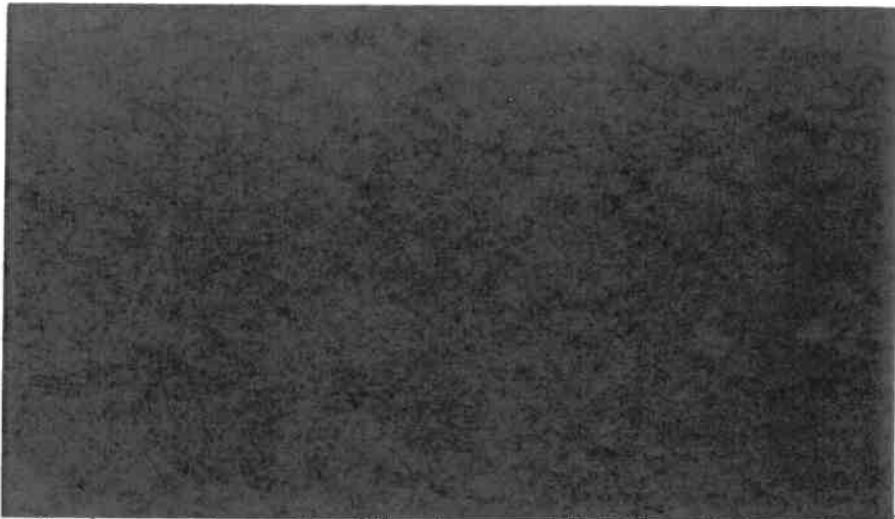


*Officer Coffey arriving on Woodbine Avenue with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the roadway of Woodbine Avenue moving towards the left side of the roadway*

2216hrs Officer Coffey turned onto Woodbine Avenue from Onota Street scanning the building due to the past call and parked along the right side of Woodbine Avenue. As Officer Coffey parked his cruiser he observed [REDACTED] on the left side of Woodbine Avenue near a driveway in a physical pushing match with a shorter [REDACTED] female party, [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey observed [REDACTED] in a bladed stance and immediately saw him holding a large silver knife with a brown handle, 8"-12" long, almost the length of his forearm, in his right hand along his forearm. [REDACTED] immediately made eye contact with Officer Coffey. Officer Coffey alerted Officer Sondrini on the radio to "step it up" (*meaning get there fast*). Officer Coffey recognized that they weren't dispatched as a code 2 call (*lights and intermittent siren*) and wanted Officer Sondrini to get there faster. Officer Coffey knew that Officer Sondrini was only 10-15 seconds behind him from clearing a previous call together. Officer Sondrini heard Officer Coffey's transmission "step it up" and responded Code 2 from the area of Linden Street and Onota Street.

22:16:37hrs Officer Coffey: *Sondo, he's got a knife!*

2216hrs Officer Coffey stepped out of his cruiser and immediately drew his [REDACTED] (*less [REDACTED] option*), turned it on and pointed it at [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey began to give [REDACTED] commands to "drop the knife" and tried to build the rapport back with [REDACTED] from the previous call. Officer Coffey asked [REDACTED] "what happened, let me help you, just drop the knife, stop, we'll talk this out". Officer Sondrini arrived at the scene and immediately observed Officer Coffey, in the middle of Woodbine Avenue in front of his cruiser, with his [REDACTED] pointed at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was holding a large kitchen knife, approximately 8" long, in his right hand in a downward position.



*Officer Sondrini arriving on Woodbine Avenue while Officer Coffey and [REDACTED] were standing in the middle of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser.*

- *[REDACTED] stated during her interview as she walked to View Street and then traveled back towards Woodbine Avenue she saw a police cruiser turn onto Woodbine Avenue. She heard a female yell "Stop" and thought it was for the cruiser to stop. She observed a second police cruiser pull onto the street and observed a tall man ([REDACTED]) holding what looked like a knife with a big blade when the light shined on it. [REDACTED] was holding the knife in his fist with the blade below his hand. [REDACTED] described the knife as a big kitchen knife. She heard a female state "Babe, I love you; put down the knife". She also heard a male voice, assuming it was an officer loudly state "Put down the knife, put down the fucking knife".*

At the same time [REDACTED] had been trying to communicate with [REDACTED] but it wasn't working. [REDACTED] was moving towards the right side of the street. [REDACTED] was in the middle of Officer Coffey and [REDACTED] trying to get him to stop. Officer Coffey observed that [REDACTED] had the "thousand yard stare" right through [REDACTED] and straight to Officer Coffey. Officer Coffey noted that [REDACTED] had a "very aggressive posture", "a boxing posture", and "he was doing a lot of hands up, handle of the blade in his hand, blade facing down. He had his hands up towards his face, he was bobbing and weaving, moving his head as he was closing the gap between me". Officer Sondrini also observed that [REDACTED] was standing in a "boxer's stance and he was holding a different knife than what he had the first call. Officer Sondrini observed the knife to be much bigger than the other knife. Officer Sondrini heard [REDACTED] telling [REDACTED] to "stop" and "put the knife down". Officer Sondrini observed [REDACTED] moving back and forth in the roadway of Woodbine Avenue and the [REDACTED], wearing a white shirt, in front of the building ([REDACTED] Onota Street). [REDACTED] was moving towards [REDACTED] and Officer Coffey and then back to the other side of the road, taking a couple steps towards and then back while he was yelling.



- *Officer Sondrini stated during his interview that [REDACTED] demeanor was different from the first call. In the first call, he was [REDACTED] and staggering but this time [REDACTED] was like a fighter with his footwork and stance.*

[REDACTED] was walking through [REDACTED] to get to Officer Coffey and they were side-by-side. [REDACTED] started to yell at Officer Coffey but he couldn't remember what she was saying. Officer Coffey continued to give him verbal commands and [REDACTED] was not making any statements but continued to advance on Officer Coffey. Officer Sondrini drew his [REDACTED] as he approached Officer Coffey and [REDACTED]. Officer Sondrini recognized that [REDACTED] had a knife which is a [REDACTED] weapon and Officer Coffey already had a less [REDACTED] option drawn, so he drew his [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] coverage, in case the less [REDACTED] option fails. Officer Sondrini positioned himself to the right of Officer Coffey approximately 5' next to him with [REDACTED] in front of them.

- *Officer Coffey in his interview described that he knew utilizing a [REDACTED] was not the initial tool he should have drawn (force option appropriate for a [REDACTED] force incident). Based on Officer Coffey's perception of his situation tactically, his capabilities and the rapport he built with [REDACTED] on the previous call, he felt he would give the [REDACTED] a chance knowing that Officer Sondrini was a few seconds behind. Officer Coffey noted that a knife in the Use of Force Diagram would be met with [REDACTED] Force, which means a [REDACTED] would be the most acceptable answer to this situation. Officer Coffey stated that a probe deployed from a [REDACTED] would be a lower Use of Force then where he should be ([REDACTED] force situation).*

[REDACTED] moved over towards Officer Coffey when [REDACTED] and Officer Coffey were approximately 12'-15' apart from each other. Officer Coffey, at this point, had [REDACTED] next to him or right in front of him and had to pull her behind him. At one point, [REDACTED] attempted to engage [REDACTED] one more time and Officer Coffey believed that [REDACTED] didn't recognize her as his [REDACTED] anymore and she realized that as well. At that time, [REDACTED] has raised his posture and had the knife a little higher than he did before. [There is a difference in the officer's recollection as to the timing of this part of the incident.] Officer Coffey pulled her back and he then deployed his [REDACTED]. When Officer Coffey deployed his [REDACTED] he estimated his distance to be 12'-15'.

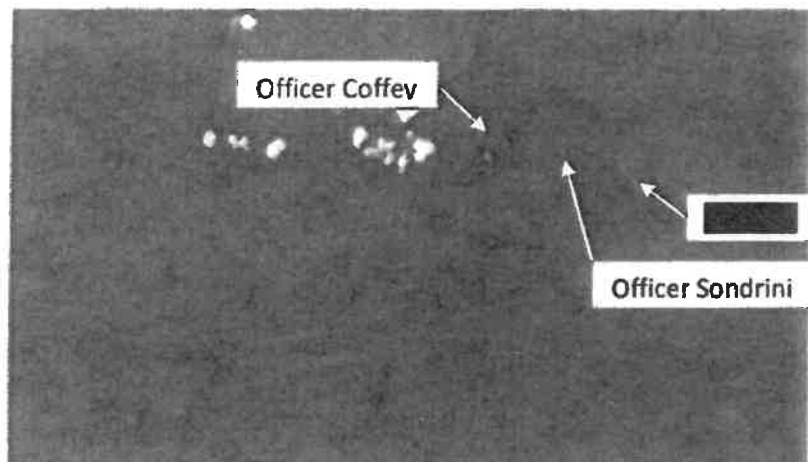
- *Officer Coffey stated in his interview that he didn't realize Officer Sondrini was on scene at the time but noticed him after he deployed his [REDACTED]. He observed Officer Sondrini in his peripheral vision.*
- *Officer Coffey stated in his interview that he deployed his [REDACTED] in hopes to get "full muscle lockup", get to [REDACTED], due to the small distance they had between themselves, and get control of the knife so they didn't have to go to the next level of force and buy time for more officers to get to the scene to help.*

The [redacted] deployed resulted in minor [redacted] compliance with [redacted] but not a full muscle lockup. ([redacted] hands were in a boxer stance and he brought his hands in closer to his body and tensing of the upper body and shaking of the arms. [redacted] was slightly bent over and tried to pull the probes out. Officer Sondrini observed [redacted] was distracted doing this, he holstered his [redacted] and drew his [redacted]. Officer Sondrini felt that since Officer Coffey didn't get [redacted] so he wanted to try to get [redacted]. Officer Sondrini then deployed his [redacted] but it had no effect. Officer Sondrini was unsure if he missed or the probes hit but observed no effects. Officer Sondrini then wanted to reload his [redacted] to attempt another deployment but he saw [redacted] run towards [redacted] stands upright at this point and resumes his stance. Officer Sondrini abandoned his attempt to reload the [redacted] and attempted to reholster it. Officer Sondrini then drew his [redacted] due to [redacted] approaching [redacted] and [redacted] made a step or two towards [redacted] with the knife still in his hand raising it towards her. Officer Sondrini continued to give [redacted] commands to drop the knife and "don't do it". Officer Sondrini thought he was going to "hit her with the knife". Officer Sondrini was ready to fire his department issued [redacted] at this point because he thought [redacted] was going to stab her. [redacted] was within 5'-6' from [redacted]. Officer Sondrini observed [redacted] back up away from [redacted] out of his view and Officer Coffey may have grabbed her to pull her back but Officer Sondrini was unsure. *[There is a difference in the officer's recollection as to the timing of this part of the incident.]*

➤ [redacted] stated during her interview that the parties were in front of the police cruisers. She heard the [redacted] stated she had previously observed a [redacted] demonstration when she was at [redacted] and knows the sound they make). [redacted] stated that she couldn't see much because it was dark and went off of what she was hearing.

- 22:16:54hrs Officer Coffey: *Inaudible.. Anybody else, (inaudible) anyone (female screaming in background).*
- 22:16:59hrs Dispatcher Carr: *053.*
- 22:17:07hrs Officer Silver: *403, 17.*
- 22:17:14hrs Dispatcher Carr: *302, 307.*
- 22:17:24hrs Officer Dayton: *7, 17.*
- 22:17:26hrs Officer Sena: *2, 17.*
- 22:17:31hrs Dispatcher Carr: *Headquarters to 300.*
- 22:17:34hrs Lieutenant Bradford: *17 (siren in the background).*
- 22:17:36hrs Dispatcher Carr: *302, 307.*

22:17:38hrs Sergeant Murphy: Clear the air.



*Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini utilized their [redacted] in an attempt to [redacted]*

Officer Coffey re-engaged his [redacted] by pressing the trigger again for another cycle to get another bit of [redacted] compliance. Officer Coffey observed no change in behavior in [redacted]. Officer Coffey then transitioned to his [redacted] and was unsure what happened to his [redacted]. After the [redacted] deployments were done, [redacted] continued to advance on officers yelling things and they continued to give verbal commands.



*[redacted] advancing on Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini after [redacted] deployments (Officers are out of sight behind the cruisers backing down the roadway)*

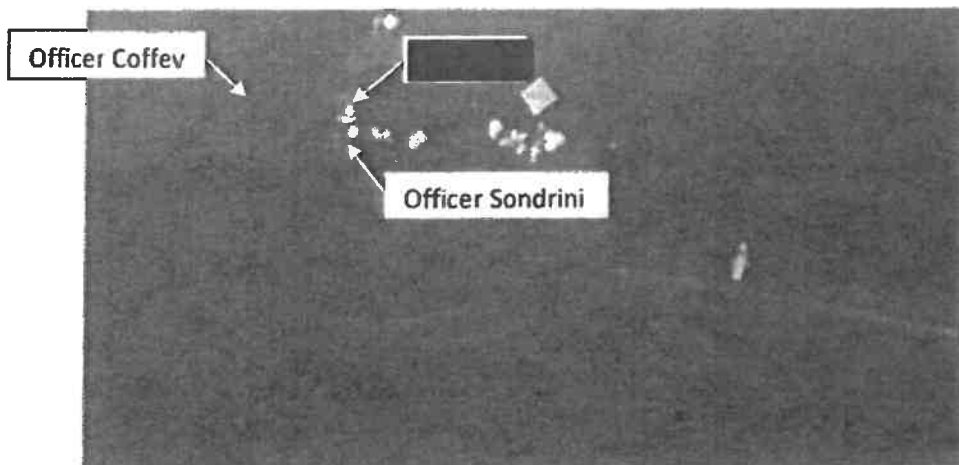
The officers continued to create space backing up towards Onota Street on Woodbine Avenue towards Onota Street. The officers continued to give [redacted] verbal commands "Stop, drop the weapon, drop the knife, I don't want to [redacted] you" [redacted] continued to advance on officers. During this [redacted] is screaming to the officers but Officer Coffey couldn't remember what she was saying but Officer Sondrini heard [redacted] beg the officers not to [redacted] him. [redacted] was engaging with Officer Coffey both verbally and physically where multiple times

he had to constantly pull her back with the officers while he had his [REDACTED] in his other hand and then bring it back up at [REDACTED]. At the same time, [REDACTED] continued to advance on officers at a distance of approximately 10' - 15' but wasn't charging them [REDACTED] was "zig-zagging" back and forth between Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini taking a couple steps towards Officer Coffey and then taking some steps towards Officer Sondrini.

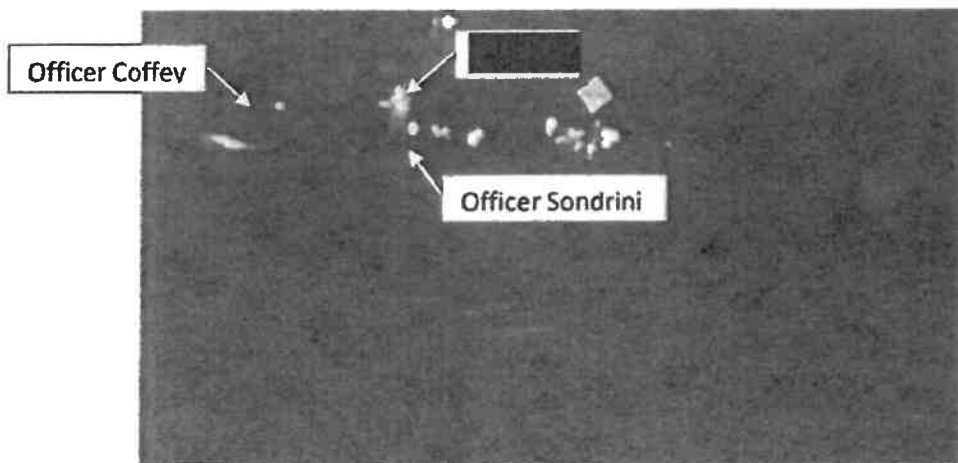
- *Officer Coffey stated during his interview that he transitioned to his [REDACTED] because "[REDACTED] force is met with [REDACTED] force". They had taken a chance with using less [REDACTED] option ([REDACTED] and "based off of what I had on me and what was readily available, we have given that one chance or a couple chances of the less [REDACTED] we didn't have any other options. So creating distance, re-assessing that he's still making grounds on us, he still has the fighting posture, he's still advancing in an aggressive way with a knife, gave me no other choice but to draw my [REDACTED]".*
- *Officer Sondrini stated during his interview that he observed martial arts demonstrations with knife fighting in the [REDACTED] while he was in the [REDACTED]. Officer Sondrini stated it appeared [REDACTED] was proficient with that due to his movements with the knife, the way he was holding it, putting in to his forearm that he knew what he was doing with the knife.*

22:17:55hrs Officer Coffey: *Anyone else with less [REDACTED] step it up!*

Officer Coffey radioed that they needed less [REDACTED] on scene, that he had a knife, begging people to get less [REDACTED] here and to step it up. Officer Coffey could at this point hear sirens and thought that he could create distance and buy time to wait for people (officers) to get there so they could have other options. They continued to communicate with him as they were backing up. [REDACTED] yelled and then attempted to [REDACTED] himself in the quad area of his leg but didn't do it. The officers continued to give [REDACTED] verbal commands (please drop the knife, please let us help you". They continued to back up and at this point, the officers were in a [REDACTED] and were 6'-8' from each other (the officers) in a direct line. As Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were trying to communicate with each other, [REDACTED] constant interference dictated how the officers were able to communicate. [REDACTED] involvement limited the officers' ability to create space. Officer Sondrini wanted to "sweep right" towards the cruisers to use them as barriers between the officers and [REDACTED] as he learned from previous trainings but was unsure if it even came out in words to Officer Coffey.



*██████████ bent over at waist attempting to ██████████ himself in the leg*



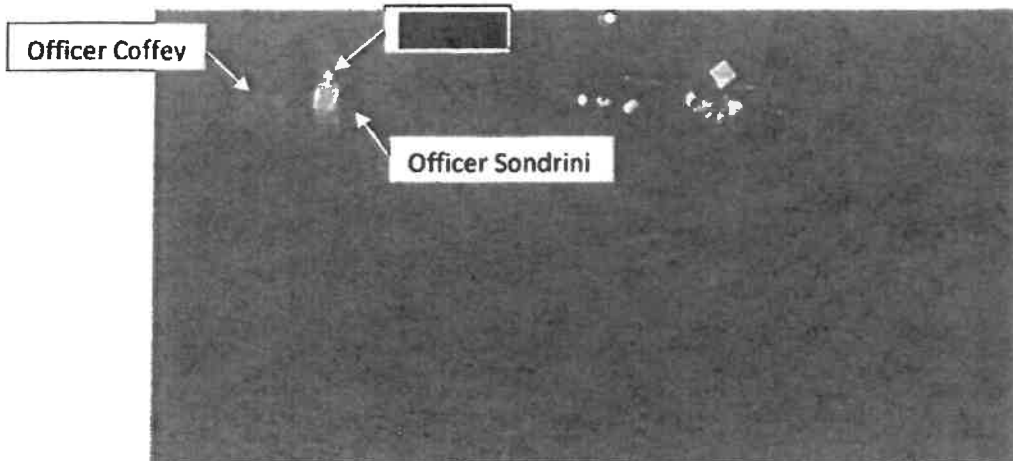
*██████████ in a boxing stance with his hands up towards his face, advancing towards officer near the end of Woodbine Avenue*

Officer Sondrini radioed that he wanted more response at the scene and hoped to get a less ██████████ or other options. Officer Sondrini was unsure if the transmission went through because he recalls someone may have been talking on the radio. Officer Sondrini just wanted more people and equipment on the scene to try. ██████████ was now at the end of Woodbine Avenue at the intersection of Onota Street and the officers were directly on the yellow line on Onota Street. During the incident, Officer Coffey perceived ██████████ demeanor increase; he was aggressive and volatile towards officers but not towards ██████████ initially but as the incident continued Officer Coffey felt ██████████ was in the way to what ██████████ was attempting to accomplish.

- *Officer Coffey stated during his interview that ██████████ maintained the same distance during most of the incident and was already too close, within the "21' rule", that he learned in training ██████████ distance that an subject armed with a knife could still cause serious ██████████ or ██████████ to an officer before the officer could unholster his ██████████ and ██████████ the subject).*

Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini continued to try to create distance but were only able to go backwards, safely, so far because of the roadway before █████ closed the distance. Officer Coffey kept telling █████ to stay behind him, that they were going to do everything they could but she needed to stay behind him. █████ continued to come in front of Officer Coffey and he begged her to please stay behind him so he could try to help █████ Officer Coffey had to pull her behind him and keep pulling her backwards. Officer Sondrini felt that this was the line and they needed to change direction because they couldn't go any further back. Officer Sondrini was concerned about uneven terrain and he could fall. Officer Sondrini was also concerned with █████ continuing to approach and try to get to █████ Officer Sondrini was concerned █████ was going to █████ her.

As █████ entered the roadway of Onota Street, █████ addressed the officers directly and mentioned to them about being a █████ that this is what they (officers) want. The officers begged him and █████ addressed Officer Coffey specifically. █████ stated that Officer Coffey was a █████ a man of █████ background and Officer Coffey plead with him. Officer Coffey told him that he understands where █████ was coming from and that their backgrounds are somewhat similar, and was trying to relate with him. Officer Coffey told █████ that he wanted to help him, begged for him to put the knife down and █████ was on the way. Officer Coffey told █████ that █████ would be there any minute and he would get the help he needed. Officer Coffey estimated the time that transpired between his arrival and the time they entered Onota Street was approximately 1 minute (*approximately 2 minutes occurred from his arrival to when they entered Onota Street*).



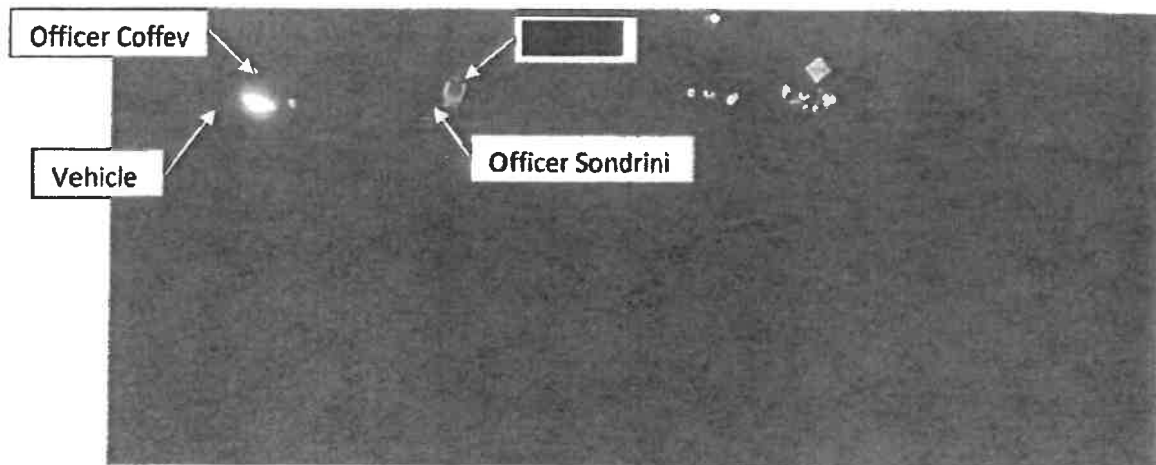
█████ addressing Officer Coffey speaking to him directly

Officer Sondrini recognized that █████ attention was distracted speaking to Officer Coffey so he attempted to retrieve his █████. Officer Sondrini wanted to use the █████ in another attempt to █████ █████ They were at a distance of 10', was hoping to reload the █████ and deploy it again. When Officer Sondrini used his right hand to sweep the holster of the █████ he realized the

██████ was not in the holster. At some point, he dropped the ██████ but was unsure where. Officer Sondrini re-engaged with his ██████

When ██████ was at the edge of Onota Street, Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were in the middle of Onota Street. As the officers were still trying to back up, a vehicle drove by the officers at a very high rate of speed (*traveling the direction from Linden Street towards Pecks Road*) almost hit Officer Coffey, probably almost hit ██████ and Officer Sondrini since they were on the same line. They were standing directly on the yellow line at the time. That drew the line for Officer Coffey since there was nowhere else to go due to not being able to safely back up into the street and traffic speeds on Onota Street.

22:18:17hrs Officer Sondrini: *Code 3, bring um.* (Code 3 is responding with lights and sirens, as safely and fast as possible)



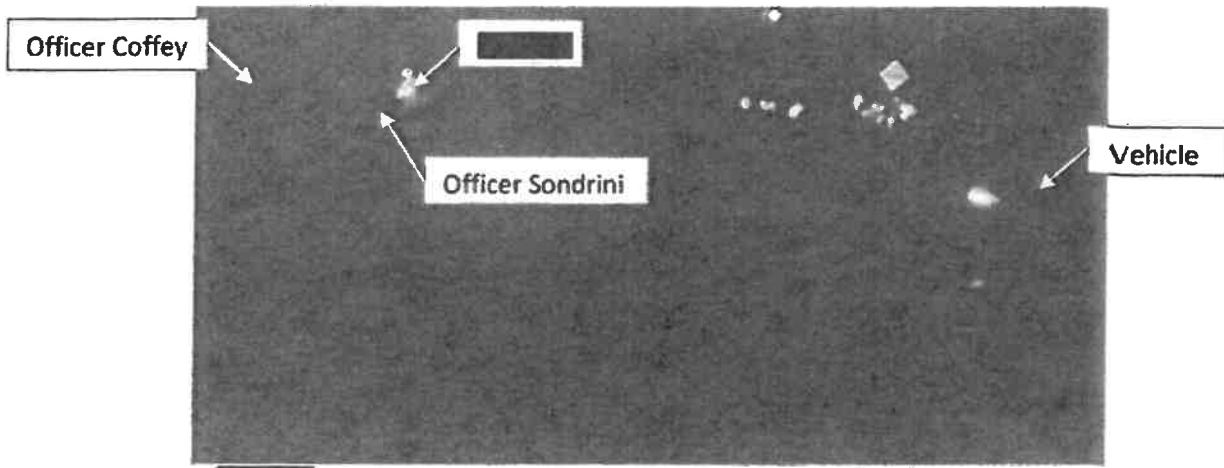
*Vehicle traveling by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini's location almost striking Officer Coffey*

██████ then yelling something out loud and raised the knife up to face height bringing his hands from a fighting stance to both holding the knife at forehead level. ██████ then attempted to ██████ himself in the stomach and stopped. ██████ was around the white line on Onota Street and the officers were on the yellow line. Officers were begging ██████ to drop the knife, please stop and let them help him. Officer Sondrini told ██████ to "please don't make us do this, I don't want to do this". The officers and ██████ were approximately 8'-10' from each other.

After attempting to ██████ himself in the stomach, ██████ quickly shot up, went right back into a fighting stance, turned his body directly at Officer Sondrini and took very quickly, faster than before, steps directly towards Officer Sondrini. (*Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini both compared ██████ advance towards Officer Sondrini as the start of a boxing match when the bell rings and boxers move quickly to the middle of the ring*) ██████ had the knife in an upwards position, downward grip, in the boxing stance when he advanced towards Officer Sondrini. Officer Sondrini felt that "this was it" and that ██████ was coming at him with a knife. Officer Sondrini then fired (2) ██████ from his department

issued [REDACTED] when [REDACTED] was approximately 6' from him. Officer Sondrini re-assessed as he was backing up. Officer Coffey estimated Officer Sondrini and [REDACTED] being approximately 3' from Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] body.

- Officer Coffey stated during his interview, he couldn't use his [REDACTED] at that time due to the [REDACTED] the proximity of [REDACTED] and Officer Sondrini that he could not safely [REDACTED] without possibly hitting Officer Sondrini.



[REDACTED] advancing at Officer Sondrini, raising his hands in a boxer's stance with the knife raised just prior to the [REDACTED] fired

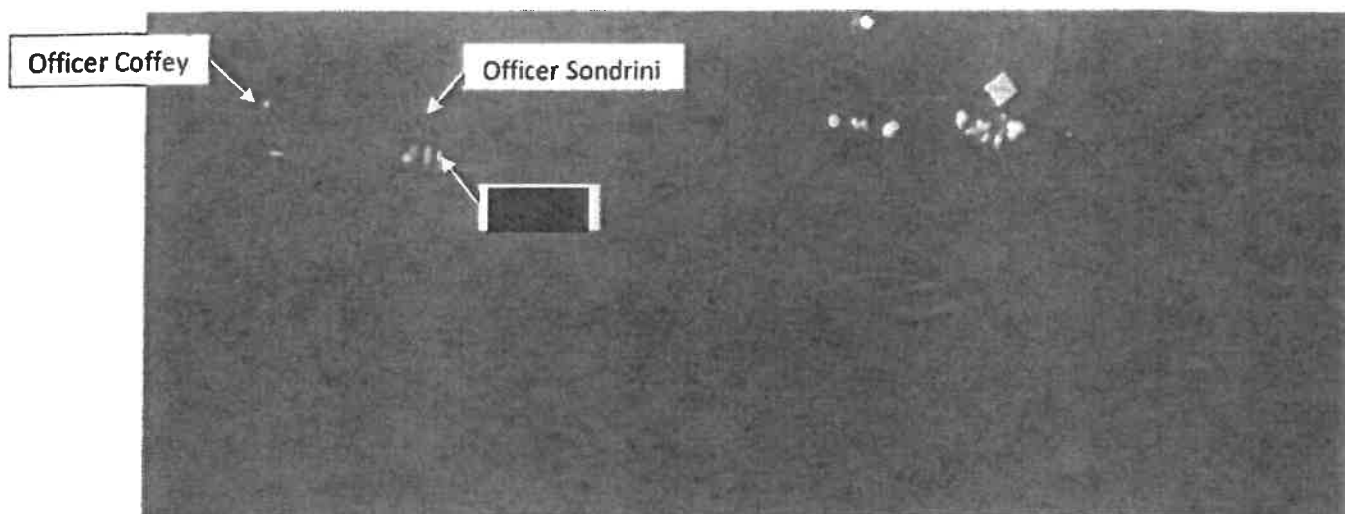
- Officer Sondrini stated during his interview that he thought [REDACTED] was much further but after he discharged his department issued [REDACTED] twice, [REDACTED] was at his feet, face down.
- [REDACTED] stated during her interview she assumed the [REDACTED] didn't work because she heard "Put down the fucking knife" and heard a different male voice, assuming it was [REDACTED] state "[REDACTED] me". [REDACTED] heard another voice state "I'm not going to [REDACTED] you" and [REDACTED] again state "[REDACTED] me". The other voice again stated "I'm not going to [REDACTED] you". Immediately after that, [REDACTED] heard the [REDACTED] fired. [REDACTED] believed the [REDACTED] fired occurred closer to Onota Street where the curb cut would be (intersection of Woodbine Avenue). During the incident, [REDACTED] stated she was across Onota Street, couldn't hear much and it was dark so couldn't see much either. She stated that she only saw the cruisers but never saw the police officers. She was able to see [REDACTED] in just a couple flashes. After the [REDACTED] saw four more police cars arrive immediately after the [REDACTED]

22:18:25hrs ShotSpotter detected a multiple [REDACTED] incident ([REDACTED]) in the area of [REDACTED] Onota Street.

22:18:31hrs Officer Coffey: [REDACTED] (screaming in background).



22:18:37hrs Dispatcher Carr: KCA876 22 18.



██████████ on the ground just after Officer Sondrini discharged his department issued ██████████ twice

Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini holstered their ██████████ and they started to render ██████████ to ██████████. Officer Sondrini flipped him over and utilized ██████████ gear from a ██████████ kit he had on his person. Officer Coffey observed the knife still next to ██████████ hand, picked it up and threw it behind him.

Officer Coffey threw the knife to ensure the scene was safe since ██████████ was not ██████████. As Officer Sondrini was rendering ██████████ by utilizing ██████████ in the ██████████ on his ██████████ ██████████ is ██████████ issued to officers to render self ██████████. Officer Sondrini utilized his personal ██████████ on ██████████. Officer Coffey ran to his cruiser, retrieved the ██████████ bag and assisted in rendering ██████████ to ██████████. Sergeant Parise relieved Officer Sondrini and assisted Officer Coffey in rendering ██████████ until ██████████ arrived and took over ██████████.

- ❖ **The time that transpired from when Officer Coffey arrived on scene at ██████████ Onota Street and observed ██████████ in the road with ██████████ and advised Officer Sondrini to “step it up” (22:16:14hrs) to Officer Sondrini discharging his department issued ██████████ twice when ██████████ moved quickly towards him armed with a large kitchen knife (22:18:31hrs) was approximately 2mins 15 seconds. Additional units were enroute to Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey’s location within 30 seconds of Officer Coffey transmitting that ██████████ had a knife but did not arrive at the scene prior to the ██████████ fired. Sergeant Parise arrived approximately 23 seconds after the ██████████ were fired by Officer Sondrini. Sergeant Parise did have a less ██████████ in his cruiser with him.**

22:18:48hrs Sergeant Parise: 053, roll us at ██████████

22:18:52hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4. They’re enroute.

22:18:53hrs Officer Coffey: We need ██████████ he’s detained.

22:18:55hrs ShotSpotter published the incident and sent it to the Pittsfield Police Department.

- *I was able to review the detailed forensic report for the ShotSpotter activation (413-111008). The audio contained from Sensor #18 (47m from incident) detected (2) [REDACTED] fired 22:18:25.755 & 22:18:26.027 (0.272 seconds between [REDACTED]). The audio has a female voice in the background (inaudible), (2) [REDACTED] fired, yelling by a male party, Officer Coffey yelling [REDACTED] fired and then a female screaming. The entire audio clip has police sirens in the background from responding officers. The report detailed the exact Latitude and Longitude for the two [REDACTED] fired and it provided 42.460518, -73.263511. This location is located on the double yellow line on Onota Street at the intersection of Woodbine Avenue.*



Aerial Photograph from ShotSpotter showing the exact location of the (2) [REDACTED] fired by Officer Sondrini on March 25, 2022

22:19:01hrs Lieutenant Bradford: 300 on-scene.

22:19:03hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.

22:19:09hrs [REDACTED] Fire Alarm 82.

22:19:12hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: Go ahead.

22:19:17hrs [REDACTED] 82 responding to Onota Street.

22:19:20hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: 10-4 82, you're responding, Onota Street.

22:19:34hrs Officer Sena: 302, I have Onota Street blocked off at View.

22:19:38hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.

22:19:43hrs Officer Sena: 302 to another unit coming up here, can you block off Onota Street at Linden.

22:19:50hrs Officer Silver: 403 received.

22:20:07hrs Officer Sena: 302 the [REDACTED] is clear to come up as soon as it can.

22:20:11hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.

22:20:28hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: [REDACTED] request you at the scene, as soon as possible. You can go right up.

22:20:32hrs Investigator Dorr: 701 to 302, just a heads up your [REDACTED] is inbound from Linden Street.

22:20:36hrs [REDACTED] mic click (siren in background).

22:21:11hrs Lieutenant Bradford: 300, what's the ETA on that [REDACTED] and uh fire, get um here?

22:21:17hrs Officer Silver: The [REDACTED] just left Costanzo's.

22:21:34hrs [REDACTED] Fire alarm 81 on scene.

22:21:37hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: 10-4.

22:21:56hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: Solo alarm Engine 5. Respond to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Onota Street, assist PPD on scene. Solo alarm Engine 5. Respond to [REDACTED] Onota Street [REDACTED], assist PD and [REDACTED] on scene. Self-inflicted [REDACTED]. Time out 22 22.

22:22:20hrs Lieutenant Bradford: 300 to 1000, JP get, get the notifications going to the chief and the command staff please.

22:22:28hrs Sergeant Murphy: Received

22:22:45hrs Officer Coffey: 303.

22:22:47hrs Dispatcher Carr: 303.

22:22:49hrs Officer Coffey: inaudible [REDACTED] let them know we're coming.

- 22:22:53hrs Dispatcher Carr: 10-4.
- 22:24:04hrs PFD Engine 5: Fire alarm, engine 5 responding. [REDACTED], assist police department.
- 22:24:11hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: 10-4.
- 22:26:47hrs PFD Engine 5: Fire alarm, engine 5's on scene.
- 22:26:54hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: Engine 5 on scene.
- 22:32:06hrs PFD Engine 5: Fire alarm, engine 5's in service.
- 22:32:10hrs Dispatcher Sullivan: Engine 5 in service 22 32.

➤ Remaining radio transmissions regarding this incident are investigative and administrative in nature. Nothing further that relates to the objectives for FIT.

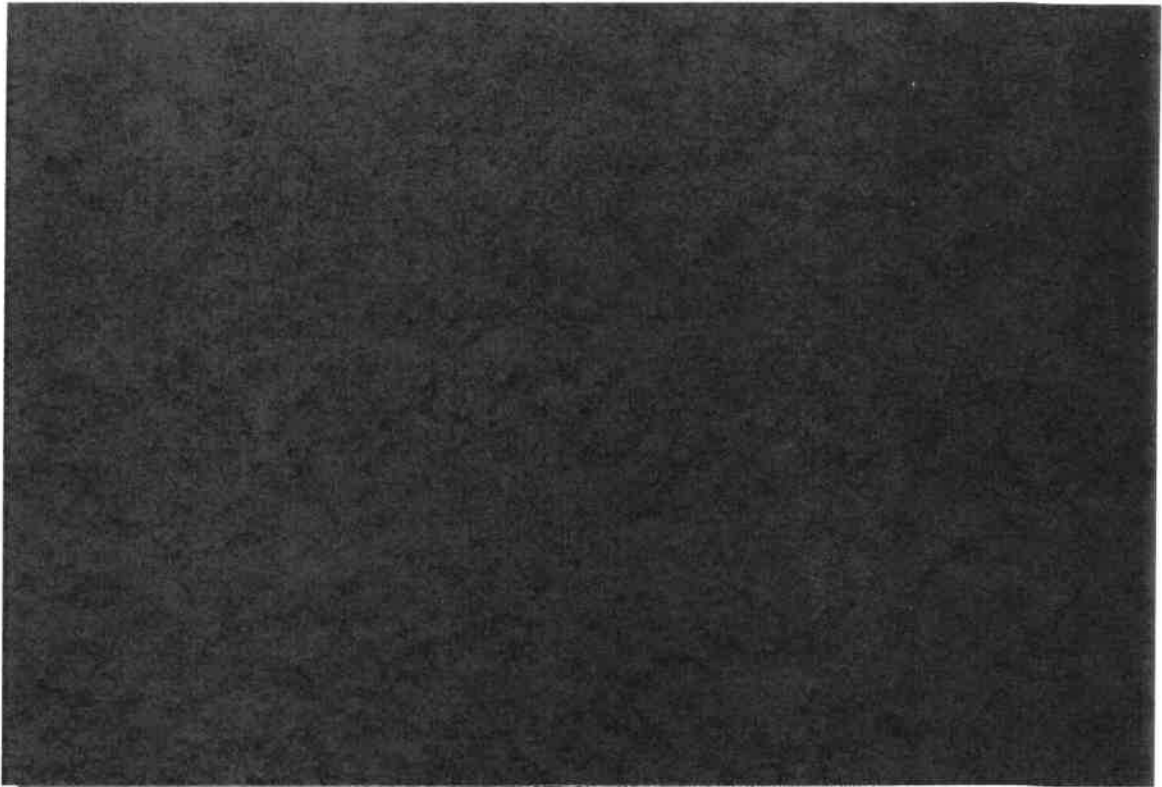
### Crime Scene Investigation

After [REDACTED] was transported to [REDACTED] the scene was secured and Detectives and Crime Scene Investigators from the Pittsfield Police Department and Massachusetts State Police analyzed the scene, recorded evidence at the scene and photographed the evidence.

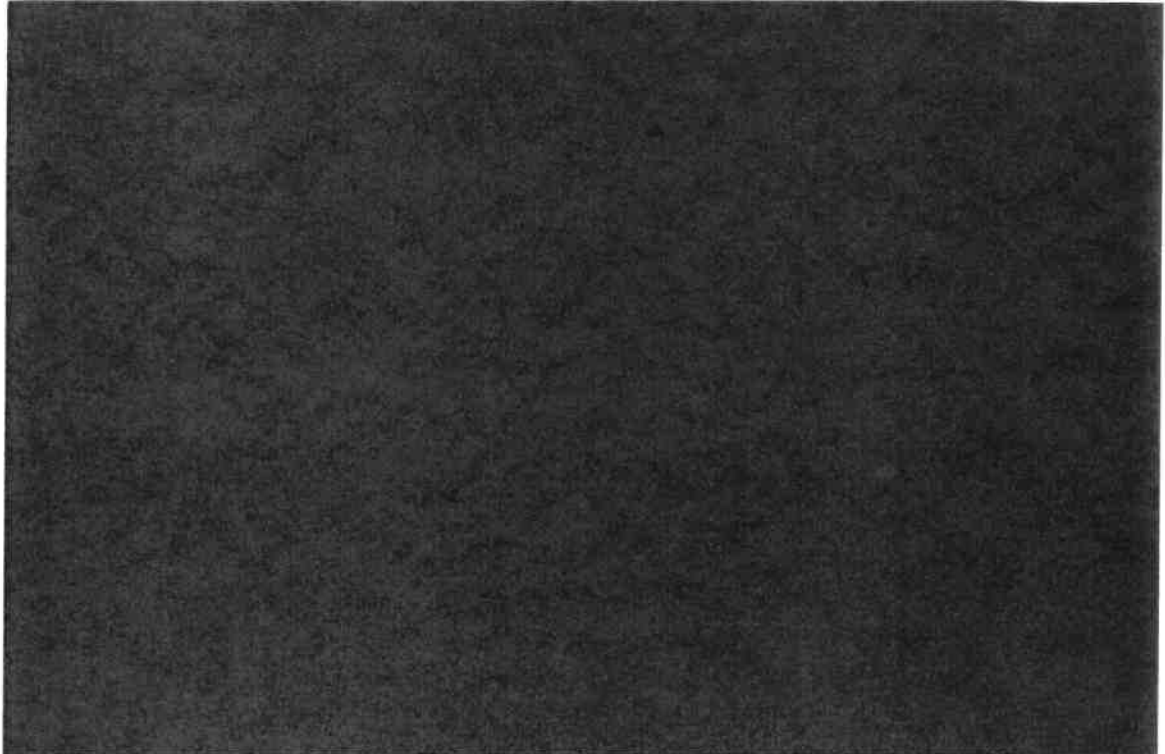
### Crime Scene Evidence List

#	Description	Location
1	Cell phone (collected by MSP)	In roadway of Woodbine Ave
2	[REDACTED] (Officer Coffey's [REDACTED])	On left side of roadway of Woodbine Avenue
3	[REDACTED] (Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED])	On right side of roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
4	Cut [REDACTED] wire, no probe attached, from Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED]	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
5	Small piece of green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
6	Green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
7	Green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
8	Three pink and one yellow AFIDs, small piece of green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
9	Clear plastic piece from [REDACTED] cartridge, small piece of green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser

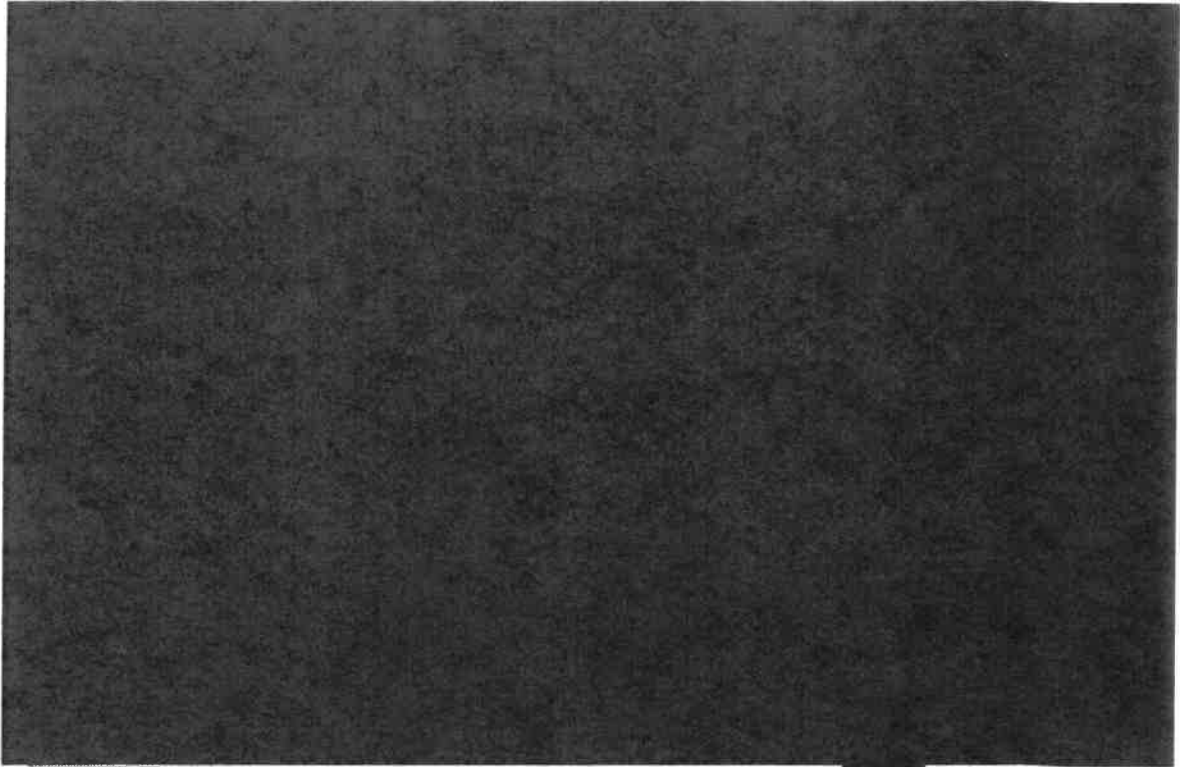
10	One yellow and one pink AFIDs	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
11	Two yellow AFIDs and one green [REDACTED] blast door	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
12	One yellow AFID	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
13	One green [REDACTED] blast door (piece missing from corner)	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
14	One pink AFID	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
15	One yellow AFID	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
16	[REDACTED] wire with probe attached from Officer Coffey's [REDACTED]	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
17	[REDACTED] wire with probe attached from Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED]	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser
18	Cut [REDACTED] wire, no probe attached from Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED]	In roadway of Woodbine Avenue on the left side of Officer Coffey's cruiser
19	Location of [REDACTED] collected by MSP	In roadway of Onota Street in Southbound lane
20	Location of [REDACTED] collected by MSP	In roadway of Onota Street in Southbound lane
21	Small [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] supply bag	In the breakdown lane of roadway of Onota Street at the intersection of Woodbine Avenue
22	Location of large kitchen knife collected by MSP	Along the East curb of Onota Street across from Woodbine Avenue
23	[REDACTED] probe with no wire attached	In crosswalk in Woodbine Avenue at Onota Street
24	Partial [REDACTED] jacket collected by MSP	Located in roadway of Onota Street under [REDACTED] body



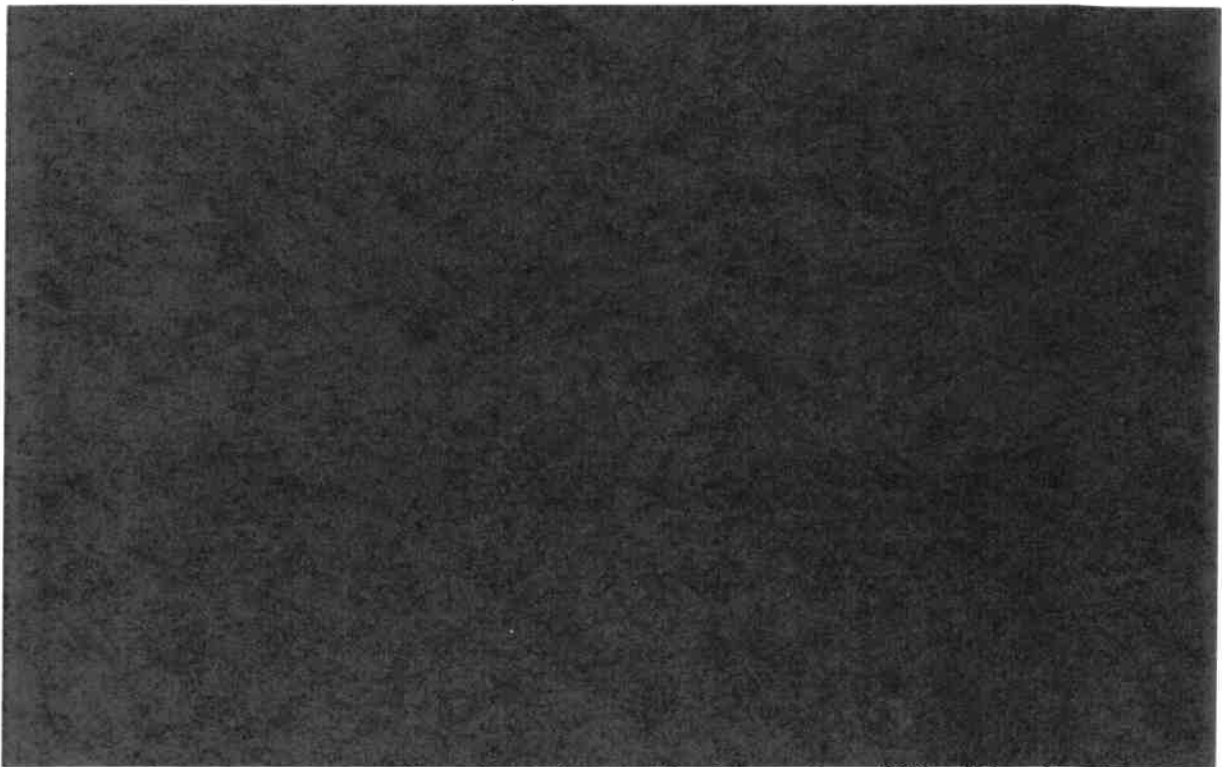
**Crime scene photograph on Woodbine Avenue looking towards Onota Street  
(Evidence #1 - #18)**



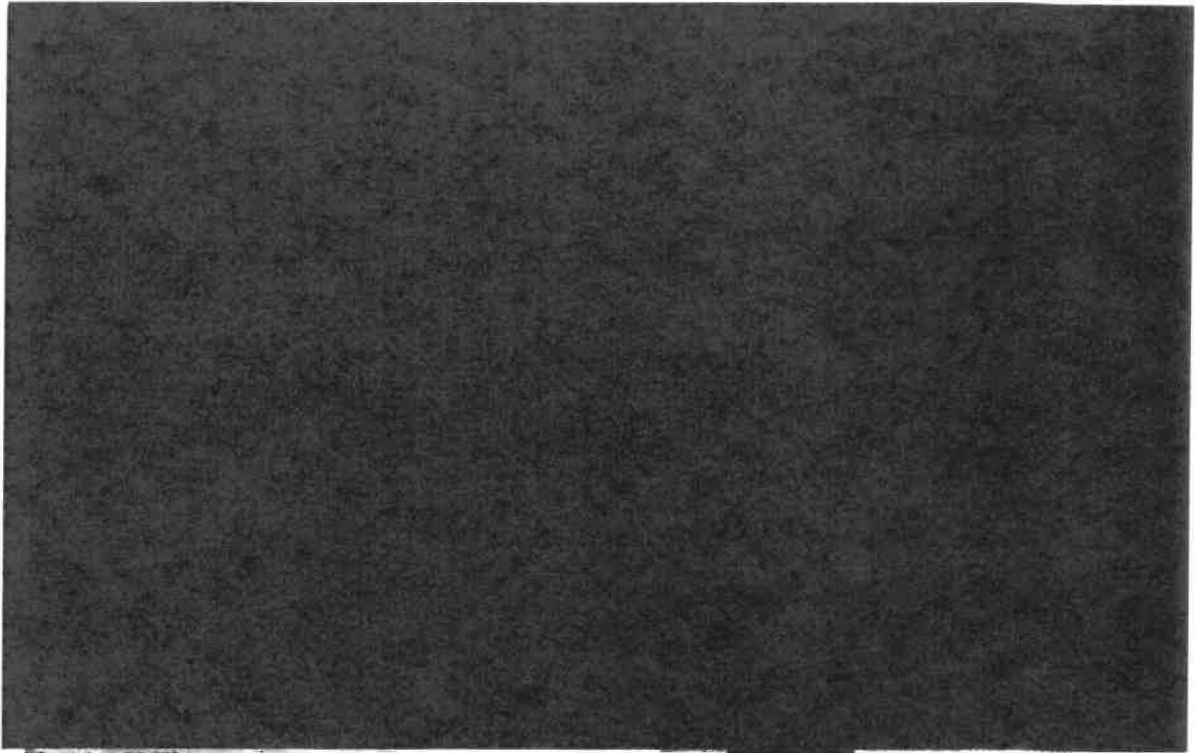
**Crime scene photograph on Woodbine Avenue looking away from Onota Street  
(Evidence #1 - #18)**



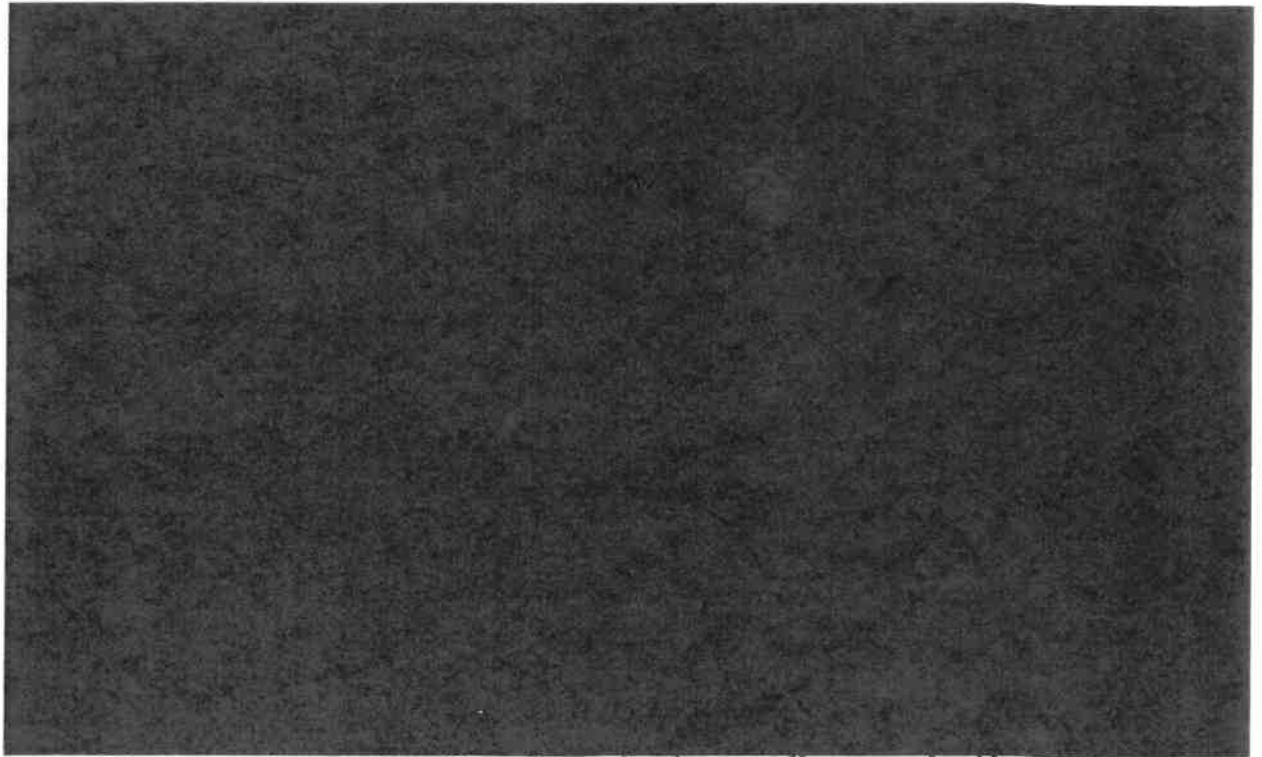
**Crime scene photograph on Woodbine Avenue showing [redacted] evidence  
(Evidence #2 - #18)**



**Crime scene photograph on Onota Street at the intersection of Woodbine Avenue  
(Evidence #19 - #24)**



Crime scene photograph on Onota Street - [redacted] location  
(Evidence #19 - #23)



Crime scene photograph on Onota Street showing overall scene and evidence  
(Evidence #1 - #24)



### Distance Measurements of Evidence

Evidence Tent #	to	Evidence Tent #	Approx. Distance Between Evidence Tents
3	-	18	24 feet
3	-	17	22 feet 2 inches
2	-	5	13 feet 6 inches
2	-	16	24 feet 8 inches
6	-	7	3 feet 1 inch
6	-	1	17 feet 6 inches
6	-	2	15 feet 7 inches
11	-	3	10 feet
11	-	10	2 feet
2	-	23	78 feet
1	-	24	121 feet
21	-	22	29 feet 10 inches
19	-	20	8 feet 2 inches
19	-	21	12 feet

The crime scene measurements of distances between evidence shows the distance from when Officer Coffey encountered [REDACTED] and where [REDACTED] deployments occurred in front of Officer Coffey's cruiser to where Officer Sondrini discharged his department issued [REDACTED] in the roadway of Onota Street. The approximate distance was 120 feet (evidence #1 (a short distance west on Woodbine Avenue from all [REDACTED] evidence) to evidence #24). This shows the distance created by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini in an attempt to de-escalate the situation and create time to get additional resources to the scene with more less [REDACTED] equipment.

### Analysis

On March 26, 2022 at approximately 0130hrs Officer Gaynor arrived at the scene of the officer involved [REDACTED] Officer Gaynor was informed by the Chief that there had been two [REDACTED] deployments during this incident and was advised to complete an analysis of the [REDACTED] deployments.

The department currently issues the [REDACTED] with the extended battery. The extended battery holds a second cartridge. The duty cartridges are the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The cartridge has green blast doors and contains [REDACTED]. As of January 2019, the [REDACTED] probe is the only probe in production for the [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] probes will be in circulation until stocks are depleted. [REDACTED] changed the duty cartridge in 2019. As Officers duty cartridges expire or are deployed they are being replaced with the [REDACTED] cartridges are all stainless. The probe wire is factory tied to the probe. The [REDACTED] probe has a yellow crimp cap on it. The wire is attached to the probe by crimping the cap onto the probe and wire.

### Crime Scene Examination

Once up at the scene, Officer Gaynor observed a [REDACTED] on the ground on the left side of the road – opposite of where the cruisers were parked (*this was later marked as Evidence Item #2*). This [REDACTED] had the primary cartridge still attached. It had been deployed. The wire were straight across the road. One wire had a missing probe. The section of wire was not completely

extended (*it still had folds in it*). This was more towards the center of the road. The other wire was completely stretched out with no slack in the wire. It was straight across the road in front of the cruisers. It still had a probe attached. The second cartridge was un-deployed and still contained in the secondary cartridge bay.

Officer Gaynor observed a second [REDACTED] on the ground in front of the cruisers (*this was later marked as Evidence Item #3*). This [REDACTED] had the primary cartridge still attached. It had been deployed. One wire was completely extended with no slack. It still had the probe attached. The wire with probe was in front of the cruisers on the right side of the road, but up the road towards the top of the street. The other wire was going across the road opposite of where the cruisers were and towards Onota Street. It had no probe attached, and it was completely extended with no slack.

Officer Gaynor continued to process the area and was looking for [REDACTED] blast doors and AFIDS. As she located AFIDS and blast doors, she marked the area with cough drops she had on her person. Officer Gaynor was only able to locate a few and due to the rain, the AFIDS could deteriorate or be washed away. They also could have been carried away on the bottoms of shoes during the incident and post. Every time a [REDACTED] cartridge is deployed, approximately 20–30 small confetti-like Anti-Felon Identification (AFID) tags are ejected. Cartridges can be assigned to individual users, as each is serialized. Each AFID tag is printed with the corresponding serial number of the cartridge deployed, allowing determination of which user deployed the particular cartridge. When a [REDACTED] cartridge is deployed the compressed [REDACTED] in the cartridge is released into the two chambers within the cartridge. This forces the [REDACTED] and AFIDS out of the cartridge in a forward direction. AFIDS will generally disperse in a four foot radius from where the cartridge was deployed (*discharged*).

Massachusetts State Police Crime Scene Technicians arrived and processed the scene. The technicians left all [REDACTED] evidence. Investigator King, Detective Arena and Officer Gaynor marked all [REDACTED] evidence, took photos and measurements of the scene. Investigator King then collected all evidence. It should be noted that all their measurements were based on where they placed the tents. These items may not be in their exact original spot due to the rain and MSP personnel and other personnel within the scene prior to it being sealed and during MSP processing.

While at the scene one of the MSP investigators advised he had a picture of [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED]. He showed Officer Gaynor this picture. It shows a [REDACTED] probe in the side of [REDACTED] neck. The probe was all stainless and had no color markings on it, this means it is a [REDACTED] duty cartridge.

While measuring the scene and taking photos, Officer Gaynor was walking from Onota Street towards Woodbine Avenue. In the crosswalk at the end of Woodbine, just above the area where the [REDACTED] and small [REDACTED] bag were, Officer Gaynor observed a [REDACTED] probe on the ground. It was towards the curb side of the road furthest from the cruisers within the crosswalk. It was a [REDACTED] probe- the probe end is yellow in color. On the probe, Officer Gaynor observed a red substance which looked like [REDACTED] to be on the needle end of the probe. This is the part of the probe that makes contact with the body. It was marked with evidence tent #23, photographed and collected as evidence.

Investigator King, Detective Arena and Officer Gaynor placed each [REDACTED] cartridges and wires in a plastic storage tote. The cartridges were left attached to the [REDACTED]. The wires were loosely gathered and left in their original condition and placed into the storage tub. The wires were not separated from the cartridge or remaining probe. One tote was marked Evidence Item #2 and the other was marked Evidence Item #3.

Once back at the station, Officer Gaynor was able to look at the [REDACTED] and obtain the serial numbers. The [REDACTED] in tote #2 (*Evidence Item #2*) has a serial number of [REDACTED]. This [REDACTED] is assigned to Officer Coffey. The [REDACTED] in tote #3 (*Evidence Item #3*) has a serial number of [REDACTED]. This [REDACTED] is assigned to Officer Sondrini.

Officer Gaynor completed a data download for each [REDACTED]. Each [REDACTED] completed a time sync. The time sync sets the time back or forward to the current local time at the time of the download. This is not uncommon. The CEW has a real-time clock powered by the battery pack and an internal battery as well. The CEW should keep accurate time even when the battery pack is removed. Over time the clock on a [REDACTED] can drift. Clock drift is a phenomenon where a specific clock runs faster or slower than a reference clock. All clocks, digital or analog, can drift for various amounts of time based on many factors including; natural component tolerances, environment temperature, power supply, age of components, etc. Periodic time synchronization is needed to keep the time accurate on the CEW. If a CEW is not connected to Evidence Sync for an extended period of time the time shown on logs can be off from what is expected due to the drift of the clock. The time drift on the [REDACTED] can be up to +/- 2 minutes per month. Based on this the time is accurate for each [REDACTED] but, the times on each [REDACTED] will not be in sync with each other. This will also cause it to be different than the documented times in the call.

#### Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] Deployment Data

Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] showed a 1 second deployment. Below are the times from his [REDACTED]

22:26:24hrs Officer Sondrini took his [REDACTED] off safe.

22:26:30hrs Officer Sondrini pressed the trigger (*Six seconds later*).

22:26:31hrs Officer Sondrini placed the [REDACTED] on safe (*One second later*).

This means he manually stopped the five second cycle by placing the [REDACTED] on safe. This is the only activity for his [REDACTED]

#### Officer Coffey's [REDACTED] Deployment Data

Officer Coffey's [REDACTED] showed a 5 second deployment and a 1 second deployment. Below are the times from his [REDACTED]

22:44:51hrs Officer Coffey took his [REDACTED] off safe.

22:45:03hrs Officer Coffey pressed the trigger (*Two seconds later*). The [REDACTED] cycled for a full five seconds.

22:45:10hrs Officer Coffey pressed the trigger a second time reenergizing the probes (*Two seconds later*).

22:45:11hrs Officer Coffey placed the [REDACTED] on safe (*One second later*).

This means he manually stopped the five second cycle by placing the [REDACTED] on safe. This is the only activity for his [REDACTED]

The times from the data download will not tell Officer Gaynor who deployed their [REDACTED] first. They show the duration a [REDACTED] was in armed mode, how many deployments, the duration of those deployments, and when the [REDACTED] was placed into safe mode.

[REDACTED] Deployment Data  
Open/Incomplete Circuit

[REDACTED] allows the [REDACTED] rate to drop to approximately [REDACTED] upon detection of an open circuit. Designed in an effort to improve the service life of the [REDACTED] Upon detecting a closed circuit, the [REDACTED] immediately returns to [REDACTED]. This [REDACTED] reduction will only take place during an open or incomplete circuit (e.g. single probe hit, clothing disconnect, etc.) This change in [REDACTED] will not affect daily functionality checks, drive-stuns, or effective probe deployments. Smart weapon tolerance range is between [REDACTED]

Based on the data download the charge for each [REDACTED] was within the specified tolerance range. Each [REDACTED] was functioning properly. Each [REDACTED] also dropped to the approximately [REDACTED] for each deployment. This shows one or both probes were not in a conductive surface (the body). This is also shown at the scene by the wires.

From Evidence Item #3 (*Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED]*) to Evidence Item #17 (*[REDACTED] wire with probe*) is [REDACTED]. The wire almost completely extended to the maximum length of [REDACTED]. It is attached to cartridge - [REDACTED] which attached to [REDACTED] (*Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED]*). This shows that this probe missed the subject and landed in the road. This is a non-conductive surface and the [REDACTED] would reduce charge to [REDACTED]. The download shows that it did.

From Evidence Item #2 (*Officer Coffey's [REDACTED]*) to Evidence Item #16 (*[REDACTED] wire with probe*) is [REDACTED]. The wire is almost completely extended to the maximum length [REDACTED]. It is attached to cartridge- [REDACTED] which is attached to [REDACTED] (*Officer Coffey's [REDACTED]*). This shows that this probe missed the subject and landed in the road. This is a non-conductive surface and the [REDACTED] would reduce [REDACTED]. The download shows that it did.

The data download shows for both [REDACTED] that the [REDACTED] was functioning properly at the time of deployment. Electricity was flowing at the time of the deployment, and the charge was

within tolerance range. The data also shows that there was not a conductive target due to a probe miss (*probe missed confirmed from evidence collection*).

The following analysis is from the scene, collected evidence, photos and measurements. It should be noted that this based on where items at the scene during documentation. Rain, MSP processing the area, personal and subjects within scene prior to it being marked off as a crime scene could have moved items from their original locations.

Evidence Item #3 [REDACTED] (Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] with deployed cartridge [REDACTED] still attached to Evidence Item #18 (*Cut [REDACTED] wire, no probe*) is [REDACTED]. This is the wire that does not have a probe attached. Based on the direction of the wire and where it stops- it goes from the [REDACTED] at Evidence Item #3 across and down the street to Evidence Marker #18. It is across the street from the cruisers and close to the side of the road. In order for this to occur the probe penetrated into [REDACTED] body and or clothing. The wire stayed attached to the probe until it ran out of [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] The wire broke at the probe and initially the probe was not located. While processing the scene the probe from that wire was located. In the crosswalk, at the end of Woodbine just above the area where the [REDACTED] and small [REDACTED] bag were, Officer Gaynor observed a [REDACTED] probe on the ground. It was towards the curb side of the road furthest from the cruisers within the crosswalk. It was a [REDACTED] probe (*probe end is yellow in color*). On the probe, Officer Gaynor observed a red substance which looked like [REDACTED] to be on the needle end of the probe. This is the part of the probe that makes contact with the body. The deployed cartridge- [REDACTED] from Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] s a [REDACTED] cartridge. This is the probe from the wire Evidence Item #18.

Between Evidence marker #4 and #5 there is a wire with no probe attached. The wire is not completely extended and there is slack with spooling in the wire. This wire is attached to deployed cartridge [REDACTED] which is attached to [REDACTED] (Officer Coffey's [REDACTED]). The cartridge is a [REDACTED] which the probe is all stainless. Based on the condition of the wire and observed photo of the [REDACTED] probe in the side of [REDACTED] neck. Officer Gaynor knows the probe in [REDACTED] neck came from Officer Coffey's [REDACTED]. It is most likely during the initial deployment [REDACTED] but keep the probe in his neck.

Officer Gaynor determined based on all the evidence, photos and measurements and video review, it appears most likely that the [REDACTED] deployments occurred in the area in front of the cruisers at an approximate distance of 10 ft. The distance cannot be accurately measured from which the deployments occurred. This is due to the fact that AFIDS deteriorated due to the rain, and possibly washed away. During the incident itself the officers, [REDACTED] and the others on scene moving back and forth within the area of deployment more than likely moved AFIDS and blast doors. MSP personnel within the scene processing stepping on AFIDS, blast doors and wires. AFIDS were located at tents 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15. Only the serial numbers from 8, 10, 12, and 14 were readable when magnified. The rest had deteriorated the point where there was no ink left or what was left was unreadable.

March 28, 2022  
Berkshire Eagle Article

On March 28, 2022, the Berkshire Eagle published a news article detailing the officer involved [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] which included statements from witnesses to the [REDACTED]. One individual, identified as [REDACTED], stated that he witnessed the incident involving [REDACTED] (*Members of FIT attempted several times to speak to [REDACTED] and take a statement from him but he did not return phone calls after initial conversations with him*). The following is information published in the article:

[REDACTED] building at [REDACTED]. A [REDACTED] he was getting ready to leave [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] when he heard screaming outside. He said there already was about five police vehicles on the scene.

He said he saw [REDACTED] wearing a white shirt, sweatpants and shoes, shouting profanities at several officers. [REDACTED] was standing on Woodbine Avenue about 10 to 15 feet away from the front door. His [REDACTED] and another women appeared to be trying to calm [REDACTED] down.

[REDACTED] held a large kitchen knife, according to [REDACTED] who said the area was illuminated by the cruiser lights. A police officer pointed a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] said he noticed a light at the end of the device illuminated the blade.

One officer [REDACTED] but "it did not phase him" said [REDACTED]

"He was crouched down in a squat position type of thing, and, like, took off the wires off his body" said [REDACTED]. He said a second police officer deployed a [REDACTED] as well, but that didn't stop [REDACTED]

"He [REDACTED] started walking towards them and started yelling at them. The cop was backing off as well", said [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] walked toward the officers, [REDACTED] said, and one of them pulled his [REDACTED] and pointed it at the man.

[REDACTED] said the officer called out, "Stop man, I don't want to do this. Please don't."

"I remember that clear as day," [REDACTED] said, adding that there were approximately five officers on the scene, two standing on either side of the officer who had his [REDACTED] drawn.

"I think he [the police officer] said, 'I'm trying to help you', something like that," said [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said he heard two [REDACTED] then saw [REDACTED] fall forward into the street, dropping to the pavement at a crosswalk. He said the police officer who [REDACTED] rushed forward, turned him onto his back, and began first [REDACTED]

"You [REDACTED] him," [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] shouted, according to [REDACTED]

**Determination**  
**Call for Service #22-10872**

After reviewing the evidence available to us and the Department's Use of Force Policy #300, Conducted Energy Device Policy #303, and Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers, the FIT came to the conclusion that the force used by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini was within the Departmental Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550CMR 6.00. Based on the following information:

- On March 25, 2022 at approximately 2210hrs (Call #22-10872) officers were dispatched to [REDACTED] Onota Street for [REDACTED] making additional statements to [REDACTED] himself and he is in [REDACTED]. Officers were presented with a [REDACTED] force situation immediately when they arrived on scene. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] with a large kitchen knife in the roadway of Woodbine Avenue acting aggressively, getting into a fighting stance and refusing to comply with the officer's commands to drop the knife (*The knife being described by officer and [REDACTED] would typically be used in a kitchen setting*).
  - Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.03 defines Deadly Force as physical force that can reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical injury.
  - Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.03 defines Serious Bodily Injury as bodily injury that results in: (a) permanent disfigurement; (b) protracted loss or impairment of a bodily function, limb, or organ; or (c) a substantial risk of death.
  - Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.1.1 defines deadly force as force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.
- ❖ [REDACTED] presented himself to officers carrying a large kitchen knife, in a fighting stance and acted aggressive towards officers failing to obey their commands. The manner in which [REDACTED] was acting while being armed with a large kitchen knife was a [REDACTED] force situation. The knife could have seriously injured or resulted in death of Officer Coffey, Officer Sondrini or [REDACTED]
- Officers utilized de-escalation techniques (*verbal commands, less [REDACTED] options ([REDACTED] requesting additional less [REDACTED] options, more officers and creating distance*) to resolve the situation without the use of [REDACTED] force.
  - Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.03 defines De-escalation Tactics as proactive actions and approaches used by an officer to stabilize a law enforcement situation so that more time, options, and resources are available to gain a person's voluntary compliance and to reduce or eliminate the need to use force including, but not limited to, verbal persuasion, warning, slowing down the pace of an incident, waiting out a person, and medical or licensed mental health professionals, as defined in M.G.L. c. 111, § 51½(a), to address a potential medical or mental health crisis. De-escalation shall include, but is not limited to, issuing a summons instead of executing an arrest where feasible.

- Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.3.5 defines **Alternative Tactics – De-Escalation** as when circumstances reasonably permit, officers should use non-violent strategies and techniques to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resource, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion, utilizing barriers where feasible).

- *Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini both utilized less [REDACTED] options ([REDACTED]), verbal commands, begging [REDACTED] to drop the knife and they wanted to help him, request additional officers, request additional less [REDACTED] options (Less [REDACTED] [REDACTED]), and create distance (approximately 120') in an attempt to diffuse the situation.*

- Pittsfield Police Department's Conducted Energy Device Policy #303.4.1 states the following regarding the Application of the [REDACTED] Device:

The [REDACTED] device may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:

- a) The subject is violent or is assaultive.

- *[REDACTED] was armed with a large kitchen knife, in a fighting stance, continuing to advance on officers and raised the knife towards [REDACTED] as she approached.*

- b) The subject has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to assault, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm others, him/herself or others.

- *[REDACTED] was armed with a large kitchen knife, in a fighting stance, continuing to advance on officers and raised the knife towards [REDACTED] as she approached.*

- c) The subject is actively resisting and is resisting in such a fashion that a drive stun application may overcome the unlawful resistance.

- Pittsfield Police Department's Conducted Energy Device Policy #303.4.4 states the following regarding the Multiple Applications of the [REDACTED] Device:

Officers should apply the [REDACTED] device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Officers should not intentionally apply more than one [REDACTED] device at a time against a single individual.

- *Officer Coffey applied one standard cycle from his [REDACTED] and observed minor [REDACTED] compliance. Officer Sondrini also observed Officer Coffey's [REDACTED] deployment had a minor effect on [REDACTED] so deployed his [REDACTED] which had*



*no effect. Officer Coffey attempted a second cycle after Officer Sondrini's deployment had no effects but observed no change in behavior.*

If the first application of the device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should evaluate the situation and consider certain factors before additional applications of the device including:

- a) Whether it is reasonable to believe that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.
  - o *Officers were presented with a force situation and the need for subsequent deployments far outweighed the risk posed by multiple applications.*
- b) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
  - o *Both officers believed that they deployments made proper contact with but were unsure.*
- c) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
  - o *had minor compliance from Officer Coffey's first deployment and continued to be aggressive, retain control of the large kitchen knife and refused to obey the officers' verbal commands.*
- d) Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.
  - o *was continuing to act aggressively towards officers and refused to obey verbal commands by officers and there were no other feasible less options available to officers.*

❖ Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini both utilized less options ( ), verbal commands, begging to drop the knife and they wanted to help him, request for additional officers, request additional less options (Less ), and create distance (approximately 120') in an attempt to diffuse the situation. They both utilized there and Officer Coffey attempted twice by reactivating his They attempted every de-escalation technique they had available or was feasible during the incident to attempt to end the situation without any

- Based on the totality of the circumstances, de-escalation techniques were not feasible and did not need to be utilized. Both Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini attempted de-escalation techniques and less options (Verbal commands, deployments, creating distance to provide more time for additional resources, and requests for a less ) and only after these attempts were not successful, Officer Sondrini utilized force. Officers were backed into traffic on Onota Street when advanced quickly at Officer Sondrini raising the knife in an upwards position placing

Officer Sondrini's life in imminent danger. Officer Sondrini discharged his [REDACTED] twice to stop the threat.

- Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.03 defines an Officer-involved Injury or Death as any event during which an officer:
  - a) discharges a weapon, or stun gun, as defined in M.G.L. c. 140, § 121, actually or proximately causing injury or death to another;
- Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.05 stated Use of Deadly Force:
  1. A law enforcement officer shall not use deadly force upon a person, unless de-escalation tactics have been attempted and failed are not feasible based on the totality of the circumstances and such force is necessary to prevent imminent harm to a person and the amount of force used is proportionate to the threat of imminent harm, and:
    - a) The imminent harm poses an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person;
      - [REDACTED] was armed with a large kitchen knife, in a fighting stance with the knife in a raised position. [REDACTED] directed his attention to Officer Sondrini and advanced quickly in his direction. In [REDACTED] immediate area during the incident was Officer Coffey, Officer Sondrini and [REDACTED]
    - b) The officer attempts as many de-escalation tactics that are feasible under the circumstances, including utilizing physical barriers where feasible; and
      - Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini both utilized less [REDACTED] options ([REDACTED]), verbal commands, begging [REDACTED] to drop the knife and they wanted to help him, request additional officers, request additional less [REDACTED] options (Less [REDACTED]), and create distance (approximately 120') in an attempt to diffuse the situation. Officer Sondrini wanted to sweep around to the area of their cruisers to utilize them as barriers but was unable to effectively communicate with Officer Coffey due to the situation. Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were immediately presented with a [REDACTED] force situation upon arrival and did not need to utilize de-escalation based on the situation but attempted techniques that were available to them.

c) The officer uses only the amount of force that is objectively reasonable.

- o *Officer Sondrini discharged his department issued [REDACTED] twice and then re-assessed the situation. Officer Sondrini did not discharge his [REDACTED] more than what was needed to stop the threat (Shotspotter report and data shows that Officer Sondrini discharged two [REDACTED] quickly to stop the threat)*

➤ Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.3.1 stated Factors used to Determine the Reasonableness of Force as the following:

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.

- o *Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were presented with a [REDACTED] force situation when they arrived on scene when [REDACTED] who was armed with a large kitchen knife, was acting aggressively, in a fighting stance and at one point, raised the knife in a threatening manner when [REDACTED] approached him.*

b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.

- o *Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini both recognized the incident with [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED] force situation. [REDACTED] was acting aggressively, advanced on officers multiple times in a fighting stance with armed with a large kitchen knife.*

c) Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).

- o *[REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] year old, tall, muscular male, armed with a large kitchen knife. Officer Sondrini observed martial arts demonstrations with knife fighting in the [REDACTED] while he was in the [REDACTED] and it appeared [REDACTED] was proficient with the knife due to his movements, the way he was holding it, putting in to his forearm that he knew what he was doing.*

d) The effects of suspected [REDACTED] use.

- o *At the previous call for service, [REDACTED] was observed by officers drinking [REDACTED] and appeared to be [REDACTED] but able to make informed decisions.*

- e) The individual's status or capacity.
- *██████████ was not responding to officers' commands to drop the knife and stop. ██████████ appeared to be having a ██████████ and at one point, didn't appear to recognize ██████████ as she approached him when he raised the knife. ██████████ overheard ██████████ yelling to officers to ██████████ him.*
- f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- *The officers were clear and loud when they gave ██████████ commands to drop the knife. ██████████ continued to advance on officers and attempted to have a conversation with Officer Coffey about being a ██████████ and relating to him, that they wanted to ██████████ him. This shows that ██████████ had the ability to understand the seriousness of the situation. Additionally, officers were able to communicate with ██████████ in the previous call which occurred within the previous 30 minutes.*
- g) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised weapons.
- *██████████ was armed with a large kitchen knife in his right hand holding it in a downward position. At times, ██████████ was within several feet of officers advancing on them backing them up into Onota Street.*
- i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- *Officers did not have any other less ██████████ options immediately available or feasible to use/retrieve other than ██████████ They requested additional officers and less ██████████ options several times during the incident.*
- l) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, and others.
- *The manner in which ██████████ was holding the large kitchen knife, advancing on officers, raising the knife several times towards officers and ██████████ and failure to obey officers' commands to drop the knife, created a ██████████ force situation for officers and ██████████*
- m) Whether the individual appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.
- *██████████ was holding a large kitchen knife, advancing on officers, raising the knife several times towards officers in a fighting stance creating a ██████████ force situation for officers. ██████████ then focused his attention on Officer Sondrini, turned in his direction and quickly advanced towards in placing his life/safety in imminent danger. Officer Sondrini then discharged his ██████████ twice.*

- Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.4.1 stated Deadly Force Applications as the following:

When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify him/herself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

- statements to Officer Coffey regarding him being a [REDACTED] and this is what they wanted showed that [REDACTED] knew they were police officers and there was a potential [REDACTED] force could be used. Both Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were operating fully marked cruisers and were wearing police uniforms and vests that displayed a badge along with the officers' names and "police" on the back. Both Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini interacted with [REDACTED] in the previous call where he clearly acknowledged they were police officers. Officers also stated to [REDACTED] to not make them do this ([REDACTED] him) and to drop the knife.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving imminent threat or imminent risk:

- a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or other from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

- The manner in which [REDACTED] was holding the large kitchen knife, advancing on officers, raising the knife several times towards officers and [REDACTED] and failure to obey officers' commands to drop the knife, created a deadly force situation for officers and [REDACTED] then focused his attention on Officer Sondrini, turned in his direction and quickly advanced towards in placing his life/safety in imminent danger.

- Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.1.1 defines Totality of the Circumstances as All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force.

- ❖ Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini were presented with a [REDACTED] force situation immediately upon arrival at the scene. They utilized multiple de-escalation techniques and less [REDACTED] options in an attempt to diffuse the situation involving [REDACTED]. Only after all these techniques failed and [REDACTED] quickly advanced in Officer Sondrini's direction placing him in imminent danger of [REDACTED] or serious bodily harm, did Officer Sondrini discharge his department issued [REDACTED] twice to stop the threat. At the time that Officer Sondrini discharged his [REDACTED] Officer Coffey and [REDACTED] were within a distance of [REDACTED], who was armed with a large kitchen knife, to also be placed in a [REDACTED] force situation.

- After Officer Sondrini discharged his department firearm, Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey immediately rendered [REDACTED] aid to [REDACTED]

- Massachusetts 550 CMR 6.05 stated Use of Deadly Force:

- 7. Officers shall always provide appropriate [REDACTED] response to an individual following a use of [REDACTED] force when safe and tactically feasible.

- Pittsfield Police Department's Use of Force Policy #300.6 states Medical Considerations as the following:

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail.....

❖ *Officer Coffey ensured the scene was safe after the [REDACTED] fired by taking and throwing the knife across the roadway of Onota Street. Officer Sondrini turned [REDACTED] over from his stomach to a supine position. Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey rendered [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] immediately after the [REDACTED] are fired. Officer Sondrini utilized [REDACTED] equipment from his person and Officer Coffey retrieved a [REDACTED] bag from his cruiser. Officer Sondrini rendered aid until relieved by Sergeant Parise, who is an [REDACTED]. Sergeant Parise and Officer Coffey requested for an [REDACTED] to respond to the scene and continued [REDACTED] aid until [REDACTED] arrived to take over [REDACTED]*

#### Available Resources

On the evening of March 25, 2022, the Pittsfield Police Department had (7) patrol officers, (2) Sergeants and (1) Lieutenant working patrol available on the street and (1) Sergeant and (1) patrol officer working at the station in addition to several detectives and investigators. There were various less [REDACTED] and alternative [REDACTED] options available and enroute to Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey's location. Unfortunately due to how quickly the incident unfolded (approximately 2 minutes 15 seconds from Officer Coffey's arrival to the [REDACTED] fired by Officer Sondrini), additional units and equipment were not able to arrive at the scene prior to the [REDACTED] fired. The following equipment, less [REDACTED] and alternative [REDACTED] options were available:

#### Less [REDACTED] Options

(6) [REDACTED] Devices

(6) [REDACTED] Launchers

(6) Less [REDACTED] with approximately [REDACTED] rounds

- (11) [REDACTED]
- (11) [REDACTED]
- (2) [REDACTED] Aerosol Cans

Barrier/Protection

- (6) [REDACTED] Shields

(11) [REDACTED] NOT [REDACTED]

Options

- (9) [REDACTED]
- (1) [REDACTED]
- (1) [REDACTED]

Equipment

- (8) [REDACTED] Kits

During Officer Sondrini's interview, he was asked about utilizing his K-9 partner during the incident. Officer Sondrini stated that utilizing his K-9 partner would have made the incident more dangerous and he would not put his dog in a situation with an individual armed with a knife due to the dog being potentially stabbed and felt there would have been the same outcome. Officer Sondrini stated that if he was alone he may have utilized his K-9 partner if it was something to save Officer Sondrini's [REDACTED] but he would not send the dog out on someone with a knife and it is not the best option.

Equipment on Officer Sondrini and Officer Coffey

Officer Sondrini's person – Duty Belt ([REDACTED] with light ([REDACTED] ounds), soft tourniquet, [REDACTED] straight stick baton, first [REDACTED] kit ([REDACTED], key ring). Outer carrier vest ((2) spare magazines ([REDACTED]) (2) handcuffs, notebook holder, [REDACTED], Leatherman tool, door pop, radio, badge and name).

Officer Coffey's person – Duty Belt ([REDACTED]), straight stick baton, [REDACTED]. Outer carrier vest (handcuffs, flashlight, radio [REDACTED], [REDACTED] badge and name).

Conclusion

Members of FIT met, discussed, analyzed and considered all the evidence, they had available to them, to examine the actions by Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini on March 25, 2022 during Pittsfield Police Department Calls for Service #22-10866 and #22-10872.

In Call #22-10866, Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini used the information available to them, at the scene, from [REDACTED] himself and the (2) female parties that [REDACTED] was safe, not [REDACTED] and had no indication that he was going to [REDACTED] himself. Officers acted appropriately by having [REDACTED] a examined by [REDACTED] where he refused [REDACTED] and offering him transport to the [REDACTED] to speak to [REDACTED] but he refused. [REDACTED] was noted to be [REDACTED] but the (2) females advised officers that they would [REDACTED] for him. Even though [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] he was making statements to officers that would indicate he

could make informed decisions. Officers did not have enough information that [REDACTED] needed to be involuntarily taken into [REDACTED] and brought to [REDACTED] for evaluation by a [REDACTED]

In Call #22-10872, after being dispatched back to [REDACTED] Onota Street, Officers were immediately presented upon arrival with a [REDACTED] force situation. [REDACTED] was standing within several feet of his [REDACTED] while he was armed with a large kitchen knife. [REDACTED] then focused his attention on the responding officers and refused to comply with their orders to drop the knife. [REDACTED] continued to attempt to insert herself into the situation, where at one point, [REDACTED] made a movement towards her with his knife raised from its previous position, placing her in danger of serious bodily [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini deployed their [REDACTED] in attempts to [REDACTED] E [REDACTED] and to make the scene safe. The [REDACTED] deployments by the Officers were unsuccessful in stopping the [REDACTED] force situation. Officers requested additional personnel and resources including a less [REDACTED]. Officers continued to create distance and give verbal commands to [REDACTED] but he continued to advance on officers forcing them into the southbound travel lane of Onota Street. During the incident, [REDACTED] presented himself in an aggressive manner with his hands in a fighting stance (*up towards his face, balled hands*), holding a large kitchen knife in his right hand in a downward position along his forearm (*this is a protected position to retain control of a knife if someone attempts to disarm an individual*). Officers continued to attempt to de-escalate the situation utilized verbal commands and verbal persuasion. [REDACTED] continued to present a danger to the officers and person(s) around him by his movements and failure to relinquish the large kitchen knife. While this was occurring, Officer Coffey was nearly struck by a passing motor vehicle traveling in the northbound lane of Onota Street at a high rate of speed, creating a very dangerous situation for officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] placing their [REDACTED] and safety in danger [REDACTED] then focused on Officer Sondrini and advanced on his position quicker than he was previously moving. Officer Sondrini was in imminent danger of serious bodily [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] and discharged his department issued [REDACTED] twice striking [REDACTED]. Officers immediately disarmed [REDACTED] and made the scene safe. They rendered [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] until a higher level of [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] arrived and took over [REDACTED])

The members of FIT examined all the evidence available to them and found that the information provided by Officer Coffey, Officer Sondrini, [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] witnesses to the incident, video surveillance recording, crime scene evidence, and [REDACTED] analysis were consistent. All the information and evidence shows that [REDACTED] was armed with a large kitchen knife and officers attempted de-escalation techniques (verbal commands, verbal persuasion, creating distance and requesting additional resources) and less [REDACTED] options attempting to diffuse the situation. FIT determined Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini complied with and their use of force ([REDACTED] deployments and [REDACTED] discharges) were within the Pittsfield Police Department Policies and Procedures, Training Guidelines and Massachusetts 550CMR 6.00 during Call #22-10866 and #22-10872 that occurred on March 25, 2022.

Respectfully Submitted,



Force Investigation Team



### Attachments

- #1 – Pittsfield Police Department Call for Service #22-10866
- #2 – 911 calls for #22-10866
- #3 – Radio Transmissions for #22-10866
- #4 – [REDACTED] Transmissions for #22-10866
- #5 – [REDACTED] Incident Report #415542
- #6 – Pittsfield Police Department Call for Service #22-10872
- #7 – 911 calls for #22-10872/#22-1026-OF
- #8 – Radio Transmissions for #22-10872/#22-1026-OF
- #9 – [REDACTED] Transmissions for #22-10872/#22-1026-OF
- #10 – [REDACTED] Incident Report #415545
- #11 – Pittsfield Police Department Offense Report #22-1026-OF
- #12 – Pittsfield Police Department Crime Scene Photographs
- #13 – Video Surveillance regarding #22-10872/#22-1026-OF
- #14 – Officer Coffey and Officer Sondrini Interviews
- #15 – [REDACTED] Interview
- #16 – Berkshire Eagle Article dated March 28, 2022
- #17 – ShotSpotter Investigative Lead Summary #413-111008
- #18 – ShotSpotter Detailed Forensic Report #413-111008 & Disc of Audio
- #19 – Pittsfield Police Department Attendance Roster March 25, 2022
- #20 – Pittsfield Police Department Policy #300 – Use of Force
- #21 – Pittsfield Police Department Policy #303 – Conducted Energy Device
- #22 – Pittsfield Police Department Policy #409 – Crisis Intervention Incidents
- #23 – Pittsfield Police Department Policy #410 – Civil Commitments
- #24 – Pittsfield Police Department Policy #1.02 – Post [REDACTED] and Assault Incident Procedures
- #25 – Massachusetts General Law 550 CMR 6.00 – Use of Force by Law Enforcement Officers