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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**FROM:** Reina Probert, Crawford County Attorney**RE:** Pittsburg Officer Involved Shooting June 3, 2026**DATE:** July 16, 2026**SYNOPSIS**

On June 3, 2026 at approximately 10:05 pm, an officer with the Pittsburg Police Department encountered an individual in the 200 block of W. 3rd Street in Pittsburg. The man was on the grassy area on the north side of the roadway on 3rd Street. The officer asked if he was alright. The man responded by saying "you need to take me to jail". The officer notified dispatch that he was out with an individual on 3rd street.

The individual, later identified as Jalen Green, started running beside the marked patrol car that the officer was driving. He began throwing items at the officer. The officer got out of his car to try and speak to Green. As he exited the vehicle, Green took off his pants and underwear. Green took a "fighting stance" and started to engage with the officer. He had his hands next to his head in a boxing position. He began to become physical with the officer. A struggle ensued and the officer deployed his taser.

Green and the officer ended up on the ground. Green was grabbing items on the officer's duty belt and vest. A second officer heard that Officer #1 was out with an individual, heard the commotion and ran to assist. When he arrived, Green was on top of the officer. He tried to pull Green off. Green pushed or punched the second officer. Green grabbed the first officer's metal flashlight and struck the officer in the head. The first officer was bleeding from the wound inflicted. He drew his weapon. Green was advancing on him a second time with the flashlight in his hand in an overhead position. The officer fired his weapon, striking Green.

The second officer began lifesaving measures. Green was taken to Mercy Hospital where he was

pronounced deceased.

The Pittsburg Police Officer who fired his weapon was removed from the scene and his firearm was secured. He was treated on scene by other officers for his injuries and was later transported to Mercy Hospital and was treated for a head wound. Law Enforcement Officers gave voluntary statements to investigators with the Pittsburg Police Department and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Crime Scene Investigators processed the scene. Evidence was collected and submitted to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for examination.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

Officer #1: On June 3, 2026, Officer #1 was on duty with the Pittsburg Police Department. He had worked the 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. shift. He was going off duty when he encountered Jalen Green. Officer #1 was in a marked PPD patrol unit heading east on 3rd street heading to the PPD parking lot when he observed Green. Green was sitting on the grass just south of the library, He was shirtless and wearing dark sunglasses. Officer # 1 asked Green "Hey man are you alright". Green responded "you need to take me to jail." Officer #1 thought that was a strange response and told Green to meet him in the library parking lot so they could talk. Officer #1 pulled forward and felt something hit his chest. He thought it was a lanyard with keys. He attempted to put his BWC on and was hit with another object. He thought it was a wallet. He then radioed dispatch and said he was out with an individual. He wanted someone to know where he was because he was getting items thrown at him. He did not know the individual. As Officer #1 stepped out of his vehicle, Green started stripping and was completely nude. Officer #1 got his Taser out. Green said "you're going to have to shoot me". Green took up a fighting stance. He had his hands up by his head and said "in the head" multiple times. Green was coming toward Officer #1. Officer #1 fired his Taser at Green. Green came at Officer #1 and began fighting him. They ended up on the ground. The Officer was trying to grab Green's arms to get him handcuffed. Officer #1 yelled "get off me"; "stop it". Green was on top of Officer #1 and began grabbing the officer's duty belt and vest. He told Officer #1 that he was going to get his gun. Officer # 1 was drive stunning Green (placing the taser directly on Green's person). He did this 5 times. It did not deter Green. Green was trying to get Officer #1's gun. Green had removed Officer #1's metal flashlight and stuck him in the head. As Officer #1 was getting up, he knew he had been hit. He was bleeding and felt something hot and wet on his face. Green got up, with the flashlight in his right hand. He was advancing on Officer #1 and was attempting to strike him again. Officer #1 fired his weapon 3 times, hitting Green. After the incident, Officer #1's flashlight and a Glock 17 magazine were missing from his vest/duty belt. He thought Green was trying to kill him.

Officer #2: On June 3, 2026, Officer 2 was on duty with the Pittsburg Police Department. He started his shift at 10 p.m. He was dispatched to a call. He gathered his equipment and went to his vehicle. He heard on the radio that Officer #1 was with a person at 3rd and Walnut. He watched the interaction between Officer #1 and the individual. He observed the man taking off his clothing. He put his belongings in his car and hit the button to release the gate. He saw the laser from Officer #1's Taser and ran towards Officer #1 and Green. When the Taser deployed, he heard Green say "right in the head" or "in the head". Green and Officer #1 were in a struggle and it looked like the man was attacking Officer #1. Green was naked and was on top of Officer #1. Officer #2 attempted to help. He tried to get Green off of Officer #1. He could see Green grabbing items from Officer #1's vest and duty belt. Officer #2 grabbed Green's legs. Green pushed or punched Officer #2 with a closed fist in the chest. He also kicked officer #2 in the chest. Officer #1 was drive stunning Green. Officer #2 could hear the "clacking" sound of the

Taser. He saw 2 Taser probes in Green's back. Officer #2 believes he was in the arc of the Taser which shocked him and he involuntarily let go of Green's leg. Green started to get up and Officer #2 grabbed him again but Green was able to get back up. He moved to the side intending to deploy his taser. Green advanced on Officer #1. He saw Green with the flashlight in his hand when he was shot. After Green was secured, Officer #2 began lifesaving measures until EMS arrived. Officer #2 did not know Green and had never seen him before. He heard Officer #1 say "stop" several times when the three were on the ground.

Officer #3 was on duty with the Pittsburg Police Department on June 3, 2026. He was in the report writing room when he heard over the radio shots fired. He ran out, got in his car and went to the scene. He saw Officer #1 and another officer with guns drawn. Once Green was secured, he escorted Officer #1 into the Pittsburg Police Station. He observed that Officer #1 had a head wound that was "bleeding continuously". He tended to Officer #1's injuries.

Jalen Green was treated on scene and transported to Mercy Hospital. He was pronounced deceased at the hospital. A KBI agent recovered a taser probe that was located in Green's back.

KBI agent #1 attended the autopsy of Green. The cause of death was gunshot wounds. The agent collected 3 projectiles that were recovered from Green's body.

Investigators reviewed various cameras situated throughout Pittsburg. They located the vehicle (black ford focus) that Green had been driving on the evening of June 3rd. He was seen driving erratically throughout downtown Pittsburg. At approximately 9:43, his vehicle is captured driving in both lanes with southbound in the 300 block on N. Pine Street. He is then observed to be traveling southbound in the 800 block of S. Broadway. At approximately 9:47 he was seen driving in the area of 14th and Broadway. He was driving with the door open and his foot dragging on the ground. He then abandoned his vehicle and ran east across Broadway. He was wearing a dark hoody style sweatshirt and dark pants. At approximately 9:57, Green is seen jogging/walking southbound in the 500 block of north Broadway. He is shirtless and shoeless. He continues moving south on Broadway and then turns west on 4th street. He continues west on 4th to Walnut Street and then turns south. After standing at the corner of 4th and Walnut for about one minute, he is seen looking south. At 10:02, Green is observed walking southbound on N. Walnut. He then turns east on 3rd just north of the PPD parking lot. He then lays down on his back on the sidewalk/grass just north of the PPD and south of the Pittsburg Public Library. After about 20 seconds, Officer #1's vehicle turns east off of N. Walnut and onto W. 3rd.

Cameras show Green on foot at the corner of N. Walnut and W. 3rd. He is wearing pants, no shirt, no shoes and is holding what appears to be a lanyard. Green is seen walking towards Officer #1's patrol vehicle. After a few seconds, Officer #1 pulls forward and Green can be seen running along the driver's side. After several feet, Officer #1 stopped the vehicle. Green is seen taking a fighting stance and then removes his pants and underwear. The cameras show the events as recounted by Officers #1 and #2.

Investigators interviewed several individuals. They discovered that Jalen Green was trained to fight. He participated in various types of fighting and had participated in matches in boxing, MMA and jujitsu.

EVIDENCE RECOVERED

The Kansas Bureau of Investigation Crime Scene Investigators processed the scene of the shooting. They collected the following:

- Firearm – Glock 17 Gen 5 9mm handgun fired by Officer 1
- Taser 7 with reddish brown substance used by Officer 1
- Glock 17 magazine recovered from Glock 17 handgun
- Glock 17 magazine with reddish brown substance recovered from vest of Officer 1
- Tan pants of officer 1 with reddish brown substance
- Duty vest worn by Officer 1 with reddish brown substance
- 3 luger Speer 9mm casings
- Taser component
- Black metal flashlight with reddish brown substance
- Glock 17 magazine with live rounds found under Officer 1's vehicle
- Taser probe near driver side of Officer 1's vehicle
- Blue flannel pants found on grass north of roadway
- Sunglasses and underwear found on grass north of roadway
- I-phone of Green driver side floor of Officer #1's vehicle
- Wallet of Green near side door of Officer 1's vehicle
- Taser probe recovered at Mercy Hospital
- 3 projectiles recovered at the autopsy of Green

FORENSIC EVIDENCE

An autopsy of Jalen Green was conducted on June 5, 2026 at Forensic Medical of Kansas City. The preliminary cause of death was gunshot wound to the chest. Green had 3 gunshot wounds: one to the left shoulder, one to the chest and one to the abdomen.

The Glock 17 Gen 5 9mm fired by Officer #1 was sent to the KBI Forensic Laboratory for analysis. The Glock was test fired and found to be fully functional.

ANALYSIS

Under Kansas law, all persons including law enforcement officers are entitled to defend themselves and others. K.S.A. 21-5222 Defense of a person states:

- (a) A person is justified in the use of force against another when and to the extent it appears to such person and such person reasonably believes that such use of force is necessary to defend such person or a third person against such other's imminent use of unlawful force.
- (b) A person is justified in the use of deadly force under circumstances described in subsection (a) if such person reasonably believes that such use of deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to such person or a third person.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall require a person to retreat if such person is using force to protect such person or a third person.

Definition of use of force: K.S.A. 21-5221

(1) “Use of force” means any or all of the following directed at or upon another person or thing: (A) Words or actions that reasonably convey the threat of force, including threats to cause death or great bodily harm to a person; (B) the presentation or display of the means of force; or (C) the application of physical force, including by a weapon or through the actions of another.

(2) “Use of deadly force” means the application of any physical force described in paragraph (1) which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to a person. Any threat to cause death or great bodily harm, including, but not limited to, by the display or production of a weapon, shall not constitute use of deadly force, so long as the actor's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that the actor will, if necessary, use deadly force in defense of such actor or another or to affect a lawful arrest.

Kansas Law requires two-step analysis in any deadly force self- defense claim. The first is subjective and the claimant must have an actual (subjective) belief that using deadly force was necessary to defend oneself or someone else. The second is an objective standard and requires a showing that a reasonable person in the claimant’s circumstances would have perceived the use of deadly force in self-defense was necessary. *State v. McCullough*, 293, Kan. 970, 270 P.3d 1142(2015).

With respect to a law enforcement officer’s use of force, The United States Supreme Court clarified that any assessment of objective reasonableness must be views in the contextual realities faced by the officer:

The “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.

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

Graham v. Connor, 109 S.Ct. 1865 (1989).

K.S.A. 21-5230 no duty to retreat

A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in a place where such person has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand such person's ground and use any force which such person would be justified in using under article 32 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 21-5202 through 21-5208, 21-5210 through 21-5212, and 21-5220 through 21-5231, and amendments thereto.

Credits

Kansas has enacted a “stand your ground law” which grants immunity from prosecution. K.S.A. 21-5231 states:

(a) A person who uses force which, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-5226, and amendments thereto, is justified pursuant to K.S.A. 21-5222, 21-5223 or 21-5225, and amendments thereto, is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such force, unless the person against whom force was used is a law enforcement officer who was acting in the performance of such officer's official duties and the officer identified the officer's self in accordance with any applicable law or the person using force knew or reasonably should have known that the person was a law enforcement officer. As used in this subsection, “criminal

prosecution” includes arrest, detention in custody and charging or prosecution of the defendant.
(b) A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of force as described in subsection (a), but the agency shall not arrest the person for using force unless it determines that there is probable cause for the arrest.
(c) A prosecutor may commence a criminal prosecution upon a determination of probable cause.

Kansas courts have held that the “stand your ground” law provides immunity to a person using lawful force in defense of a person or property. Immunity represents a far greater right encompassed by an affirmative defense since immunity prevents a case from going to trial. *State v. Collins*, 56 Kan. App. 2d 140 (2018).

K.S.A. 21-5227 states:

(a) A law enforcement officer, or any person whom such officer has summoned or directed to assist in making a lawful arrest, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. Such officer is justified in the use of any force which such officer reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and the use of any force which such officer reasonably believes to be necessary to defend the officer's self or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, such officer is justified in using deadly force only when such officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to such officer or another person, or when such officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and such officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving death or great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that such person will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
(b) A law enforcement officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which such officer would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless such officer knows that the warrant is invalid.

CONCLUSION

Officer #1 had an interaction with Green. Green became aggressive and combative. Officer #1 tried to Tase him to no avail. He tried to get Green in handcuffs. Green kept fighting him. Green was grabbing items off of Officer #1's vest and duty belt. Green grabbed the Officer's metal flashlight and struck him in the head causing him to bleed. A second officer tried to assist. Green fought with both of them. He grabbed the metal flashlight again; raised it in a striking motion. Officer #1 fired in self-defense.

Pursuant to K.S.A. 21-5222(b) a person may use deadly force when the person reasonably believes that deadly force is necessary to prevent an imminent risk of great bodily harm to himself or others. Green had struck Officer #1 with a flashlight causing a head injury. He was approaching the officer with the flashlight in hand ready to strike again. Under Kansas law, Officer #1 was justified in using deadly force which resulted in the death of Jalen Green.

Under the Kansas “stand your ground” law, one who acts in defense of himself or to protect a third party is immune from prosecution. (K.S.A.21-5231). Meaning, a person cannot be charged or prosecuted unless the State can establish that the person using deadly force was not acting reasonably. The US Supreme Court indicated that any assessment of reasonableness of use of

force with respect to law enforcement officers must be judged from the perspective of reasonable officer on the scene and the calculus for reasonableness must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions, in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. The “reasonableness” of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. *Graham v. Connor*, 109 S.Ct. 1865 (1989). Under the totality of the circumstances, Officer #1 acted reasonably under the circumstances and is immune from prosecution under Kansas law.

After review of the facts of the case and Kansas law, no criminal charges will be filed in this matter.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Reina Probert". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Reina" and last name "Probert" clearly distinguishable.

Reina Probert
Crawford County Attorney