



PUBLIC REPORT
ON THE
OFFICER-INVOLVED
FATAL INCIDENT
OF
TERRY RABB

CPRC No. 05-091
RPD Case No. P3-05-275-171



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INTRODUCTION

The Community Police Review Commission (“Commission”) is charged with promoting the “effective, efficient, trustworthy and just law enforcement in the City of Riverside, and to bring to the attention of the City its findings and recommendations in regard to law enforcement policies and practices.” Since its inception in April 2000, one of the ways the Commission has fulfilled this charge is by releasing its investigative findings in the form of a Public Report to the City. This report follows the same format as previous public reports on Officer-Involved Fatal Incidents. The main body of the report comes directly from the information gathered by the CPRC’s independent investigator. The report concludes with the opinion of the Commission on the actions of the involved officers on October 2, 2005.

BACKGROUND

In the past, the contents of the Commission’s reports to the public regarding officer-involved deaths were very limited in scope and detail. This occurred because the Commission’s investigation included the review of information generated by both the Riverside Police Department’s (“RPD”) criminal investigators (Officer-Involved Shooting Team or “OIS Team”) and administrative investigators (Internal Affairs or “IA”). Because of state personnel laws, the information disclosed to the Commission by the RPD’s Internal Affairs Unit was deemed confidential personnel information. Consequently, it was determined that information could not be disclosed to the public if the Commission had reviewed the Internal Affairs report prior to issuing its public report, even if that information was also contained in the criminal casebook.

In an effort to improve the Commission’s transparency and increase its ability to publicly disclose and discuss the information that it has learned, the Commission decided in the spring of 2003 to revise the sources of information it would use to generate its public report. At that time, the Commission decided that, from then on, it would base its public report on information generated by RPD’s Shooting Team, the Commission’s own investigator, the public, and other public sources of information.

This document represents the Commission's public report on the Terry L. Rabb Officer-Involved Fatal Incident. The report opens with a summary of the events that took place on October 2, 2005 at 2956 Fourth Street in Riverside, California. Following the summary is a tactical analysis of the incident followed by interviews of the witnesses associated with this case. The report concludes with the Commission's final comments regarding this case. As with previous reports, various drawings and photos have been included to assist the reader in gaining a better understanding of the circumstances surrounding this incident.

**DIABETIC MAN DIES AFTER MEDICAL EMERGENCY
SUMMARY OF REPORT / TACTICAL ANALYSIS**

**by
GURNEY H. WARNBERG
BAKER STREET GROUP**

July 3, 2006

Deceased: Terry Rabb aka: Big Champ
Officers: Camillo Bonome and John Garcia
Date/Time: October 2, 2005: 5:25 PM
Location: 2956 4th Street, Apartment 2, Riverside, CA

TERRY LUGENE RABB JR.:

Mr. Terry Rabb was 35 years of age (DOB: 06/27/1970, Las Vegas, NV), approximately 6' 01", 240 pounds. He graduated from Moreno Valley High School and served in the US Army. He had been divorced twice and was the father of three children. Terry Rabb was married to Patrice Bruner and Tanasha Mayfield. His children: Shateria Rabb (mother Shyra Green); Terre Rabb (mother Patrice Bruner) and Teayra (mother Tanasha Mayfield).

Mr. Rabb is survived by his father and four sisters (he lived with one of his sisters): Sonia Rabb, Terri Mitchell Rabb, Stephanie Rabb and Konanna Rabb Washington.

Mr. Rabb had a moderate criminal history which included arrests for vandalism, possession of a controlled substance, robbery, and battery. His California driver's license was suspended at the time of this death.

There is no evidence that the Officers involved were aware of Mr. Rabb's criminal record at the time of this incident.

REPORTED VERSION OF THE INCIDENT: MEDIA AND POLICE SOURCES:¹

On October 2, 2005, at 1723 hours, a 911 call was received from Cathy Jones who lives at 2956 Fourth Street, Apt. 2, in Riverside, CA. Jones was crying and said to the dispatcher, "A diabetic is going off and he's going crazy." She said that he was "tearing up shit." She told the dispatcher to hurry because he was being very violent. She told the dispatcher that she was worried about the kids who were near him.²

Jones told the dispatcher that the violent diabetic was Terry Rabb. She said she is a friend of Rabb's. Jones said to the dispatcher, "He almost killed my daughter on the freeway. Please hurry." She said that Rabb was going into one of his Diabetic Comas. She said that Rabb tried to kick out the windows of her daughter's car.

During the conversation with the 911 dispatcher, Jones was heard saying, "Champ, let go of my leg. What are you doing?" The phone then hung up. It was later learned that "Champ" was Terry Rabb's nickname.

The dispatcher called back and spoke to Jones' daughter, Beatrice. Beatrice explained to the dispatcher that Rabb was going into Diabetic shock and needed to go to a hospital. She told the dispatcher that she was driving her car with Rabb inside, and she said he was "going crazy." The conversation was ended after briefly speaking to Beatrice.

At 17:26 hours, a radio call was dispatched to officers. "Charles 242" (Bonome) and "Charles 248" (Garcia) were assigned the call. The call was put out as a "5150 with medical aid enroute." Dispatch advised that a subject was in Diabetic shock and tearing up the apartment.

At 17:29 hours, Officers Bonome and Garcia arrived in separate units.

¹ Police Sources as they relate to the CPRC evolve over time beginning with the initial RPD verbal briefing and concluding with RPD case book. This summary section relies primarily on the RPD investigative conclusion and summary report from the RPD case book, author unknown: Table of Contents tab #1

² Transcript of 911 call, RPD case book: Table of Contents tab #40

REPORTED VERSION OF THE INCIDENT: CPRC INVESTIGATION SUMMARY:³

On Saturday October 1, 2005, Terry Rabb arrived at the apartment of Cathy Jones, 2956 4th Street, #2, Riverside, CA. Rabb had been a close family friend to Cathy Jones for many years. Cathy Jones often referred to Rabb as "Big Champ" and her daughter Beatrice Jones often called him "Uncle Champ," even though there was not a blood relationship. After spending the day at the apartment, Rabb attended a college football game with his nephew that evening. Following the football game, Rabb returned to Cathy Jones' apartment, where he spent the night.

Rabb suffered from a diabetic condition diagnosed as Diabetes Mellitus with End Stage Renal Disease.⁴ He gave himself insulin injections and was known to be in need of a kidney transplant. He received dialysis treatments several times a week and had a medically installed tube in his arm to accommodate that treatment.

On Sunday October 2, 2005 sometime before 11:00 AM, Rabb left the apartment and returned with Mexican food that he shared with Beatrice Jones. Sometime after 4:00 PM, Rabb left the apartment with Beatrice Jones. They intended to travel to Corona, CA and retrieve medication that Rabb needed.

Around 5:00 PM, Cathy Jones received a telephone call from Beatrice Jones who was scared concerning Rabb's sudden strange behavior and erratic driving on the freeway. Cathy Jones recognized the symptoms as medically related with Rabb's diabetic condition.

Cathy Jones reacted very emotionally. She instantly became fearful for the welfare and safety of her daughter, Beatrice. Rabb was driving the car in a very dangerous fashion on the freeway and Beatrice was the passenger. Cathy Jones had to instruct Beatrice to hold the telephone to Rabb's ear while she began reassuring him and instructing him to pull the car to the side of the freeway and allow Beatrice to drive. Cathy Jones then told Beatrice to drive directly home as fast as possible and not to stop, even for the police. They were both clearly scared and emotional by this time.

Present in the apartment with Cathy Jones was Christopher Myers. Jones and Myers had been dating for several months.

At about 5:20 PM, Beatrice Jones arrived in the parking lot of the apartment building. Rabb exited the passenger side of the car. During the trip, he had torn the sun visor from the headliner of the car and had taken off some of his clothing, emerging from the car wearing his boxer shorts and a T-shirt. He began walking around the parking lot, moaning from the pain, raising his arms, and squeezing his hands to lessen the pain while saying the words "My sugar, my sugar." Rabb ran through the parking lot and into Cathy Jones apartment.

³ CPRC Investigative Summary is based upon an analysis of investigative information derived from both the investigative efforts of the CPRC and the completed RPD investigation reported in the RPD case book.

⁴ Autopsy Protocol was conducted by Dr. Mark A. Fajardo, MD., Forensic Pathologist: RPD case book Tab #38.

Cathy Jones and Beatrice followed Rabb into the apartment and Cathy Jones then dialed 911 at 5:23 PM. She described her emotional state at that point as "hysterical." Her conversation and demeanor with the police dispatcher instantly intensified the event.

Although Cathy Jones clearly identifies the primary reason for the emergency call as being medical in nature, in her very first words, "It's a guy. He's a diabetic," she then continues in a very emotional way saying, "And he's going off, and he's going crazy, and he's tearing up shit." In response to the dispatcher's questions, Cathy Jones then says, "He's being very violent. Please hurry." However, in the conversation, Cathy Jones also implores the dispatcher to "Hurry up. My friend is sick. You need to come and help him."⁵

While talking to the dispatcher, Cathy Jones is also engaged with and talking to Rabb. Toward the end of the call, after the dispatcher tells Jones, "We're on the way," Jones is heard saying, "Oh, Champ, go to the --- do you want me to take you to the bathroom? What are you doing?" Jones then is heard saying, "Let go of my leg, Champ. What are you doing?" The telephone call is then disconnected.

The dispatcher calls back and on this occasion talks with Beatrice Jones. In direct response to the dispatcher's question, Beatrice Jones clearly explains that Rabb is going into "diabetic shock, "but he is calming down" and "he needs to go to the hospital." However, Beatrice Jones also uses the words "goes crazy" and "going crazy" in her verbal descriptions of Rabb's behavior.

At 5:26 PM, a radio call was dispatched to officers. "Charles 242" (Bonome) and "Charles 248" (Garcia) were assigned the call. The call was put out as a "5150 with medical aid enroute."⁶

At 5:29 PM, Officers Bonome and Garcia arrive at the scene in separate units. At the same time, Riverside Firefighter / Paramedics Tyler Reynolds and Patrick Hopkins arrived together in one unit. The Officers and Firefighters were led to the apartment by Cathy Jones. Firefighters Reynolds and Hopkins took the lead as the team entered the apartment. Present in the apartment at that moment were Terry Rabb, Christopher Myers, Beatrice Jones, Cathy Jones, Firefighters Reynolds and Hopkins and Officers Bonome and Garcia.

The scene inside the apartment was noisy with conversation that included utterances from Terry Rabb, conversations directed at Rabb by Reynolds and Hopkins, and yelling by Cathy Jones directed at Officer Bonome. Although the rooms were in order and did not appear not torn up, they were illuminated with low light and crowded with furniture and people.

⁵ 911 call transcript: Tab #40 RPD case book

⁶ The term is derived from California Welfare and Institutional Code Section 5150. Dispatch will cite 5150 to describe someone who is exhibiting behavior associated with being disoriented, acting strangely, or of having mental delusions.

Rabb was standing in the kitchen area. He had a blank expression on his face and was initially non-responsive to the Firefighters' presence in the room. The Firefighters began asking questions and directing him into the living room. As he began walking toward the living room, he appeared spastic in his gait and walked stiff with unusual and jerky body motions. He was not responsive or cooperative with the Firefighters requests or instructions. The Firefighters recognized he was in an altered state of consciousness and attributed the symptoms to his medical condition. They also knew from experience and training that a subject in this condition could be violent. Although Rabb had moved from the kitchen into the living room and sat down on a couch at their request; he placed his arms behind his back in order to shield his hands from a blood test and would shuffle his feet in order to keep his toes from being tested. Rabb also stood up from the couch and raised his arms above his head and was clenching his fists while swinging his arms overhead.

At some point during the initial contact, Officer Bonome pontificated that it was his opinion that Rabb's behavior was due to the influence of "crack or PCP." This ignited a furious verbal response and denial by Cathy Jones. She began arguing and yelling and her statements increasingly included profanity. She began calling Officer Bonome "stupid" and directed her rant at Officer Garcia as well. Both Officers initially remained at the front door of the apartment with Cathy Jones. While Rabb was moving from the kitchen into the living room, the Officers slowly entered the apartment in order to watch and cover the Firefighters.

Rabb, in his animated and jerky movements, caused the Firefighters to step back from their attempts to obtain their blood test and initiate their treatment. Bonome and Garcia attempted to order Rabb to sit down, calm down, and cooperate. Rabb continued to refuse to cooperate and moved toward the Officers.

The Officers grabbed Rabb and pushed him face first, toward the couch, where he fell with his upper body, chest down, onto the cushions of the couch. His waist, legs, and feet were on the floor in front of the couch. Bonome attempted to restrain Rabb by applying a carotid restraint.⁷ Bonome was positioned on Rabb's back while attempting the restraint. The restraint hold was unsuccessful due to the positioning of Rabb's neck with his chin tucked in close to his upper chest. It is alleged at this time that Bonome hit Rabb in the side of the face with his fist. Garcia assisted Bonome and applied handcuffs to Rabb's wrists behind his back. Firefighter Hopkins assisted Garcia, controlling Rabb's arm while he was applying the handcuffs.

The fight took place quickly. However, during the struggle, Bonome began ordering family members to leave the apartment. Reynolds attempted to assist with getting people to leave the apartment. Cathy Jones left the apartment, but Beatrice Jones remained in the living room and Myers paused at the front door to watch the fight.

⁷ Carotid Restraint involves application of the forearm to one side of the neck, and the bicep area of the arm to the opposite side of the neck. The crux of the elbow is positioned at the front of the throat, with particular care so as not to apply pressure to the esophagus.

Rabb stopped struggling after he was handcuffed and he was placed in a sitting position on the floor with his back resting against the front of the couch. Bonome turned on his tape recorder and went outside the apartment. Within one to three minutes, the Firefighters asked Garcia to remove the handcuffs. Bonome overheard the request and reentered the apartment, assisting Garcia in removing the handcuffs.

Rabb had been handcuffed for about three (3) minutes following the fight. The Firefighters obtained some vital signs (110-pulse rate: 16-18 respirations: 100 heart beats). At 5:35 PM, Reynolds obtained a blood sugar reading and administered a dose / shot of Glycogen into Rabb's arm. At 5:36 PM, Reynolds made a note that Rabb's breathing was slowed and his heart rate dropped. Rabb went into cardiac arrest and did not have a pulse prior to getting into the ambulance.

The contact had lasted seven (7) minutes.

At 5:54 PM, Rabb arrived by emergency ambulance at Riverside Community Hospital. Within thirty minutes, Terry Rabb was declared dead at the hospital.

On October 4, 2005, an autopsy was conducted by Mark A. Fajardo, M.D., Forensic Pathologist. The cause of death is listed as Hypertensive and Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease. Dr. Fajardo stated there were no injuries to Rabb's face or neck area that would normally be present if a subject was punched or choked.

SUMMARY OF INVOLVED OFFICERS STATEMENTS:⁸

Officer Camillo Bonome: October 3, 2005 / 12:22 AM

Officer Bonome said he was assigned this date as "Charles 242." He said he was assigned to respond to a "5150 subject who had low blood sugar." He said he arrived at the apartment complex at the same time as Officer Garcia. He said paramedics had also arrived.

Officer Bonome said that he and Officer Garcia entered the apartment with two paramedics. He said the paramedics took the lead. He said they called to Rabb by his name. He said Rabb was non-responsive and had a blank stare. Rabb was initially standing in the kitchen area.

Officer Bonome said that Rabb then told them, "Fuck you guys," or something to that effect. He said that Rabb was clenching his fists and gritting his teeth. He said the paramedics appeared worried. Rabb walked from the kitchen into the living room area and sat down on the couch. Rabb would sit down on the couch and then stand back up. This went on for several minutes. He said Rabb threatened all of them when he stood up from the couch. He would stand up and swing his arms over his head in a spastic way, faking movements towards the Firefighters and Officers.

Officer Bonome said that Rabb came at the medics and Officer Garcia, pretending to swing at them. He said Rabb then sat on the couch. He said the medics tried to prick his finger to get a blood sample, but he pretended to swing at them. He said one of the medics tried to prick Rabb's toe, but he tried to kick him.

Officer Bonome said that Rabb then stood on the sofa and yelled, "Fuck you. I'll take all you Mother Fuckers on."

Officer Bonome stated that one of Rabb's friends moved the coffee table out of the way and said, "You guys need to do something. This guy's out of control."

Officer Bonome said that Rabb then came at him, swinging his arms over his head. He said that Rabb had his arm cocked back as if he was going to throw a baseball. He said Rabb abruptly swung in his direction. Bonome said he could not recall which arm Rabb swung in his direction. He said he could not back up. He said Rabb was about two feet away from him and within striking distance. He said he deflected Rabb's swing and spun him around. He said he could not remember how he deflected the arm swing, but used both hands to spin his torso towards the couch. He said Rabb was struggling with him.

Officer Bonome said he was trying to control Rabb for the sole purpose of allowing him to be treated by medical personnel. He was not trying to arrest Rabb.

⁸ Only a summary of significant information given by the involved officers is listed in this document. A complete interview report of each officer is in the "Report of Interview" and their recorded interview with transcription prepared by RPD.

Officer Bonome said that while he was trying to control him, Rabb was struggling with him. He said that Rabb had his left hand near his groin. Rabb tried to grab and pinch his groin.

Officer Bonome said he tried to control Rabb by placing him in a Carotid Restraint. He said he tried to slide his right arm under Rabb's chin to apply the Carotid Restraint. He said he could not apply the restraint due to the fact that Rabb intentionally kept his chin down.

Officer Bonome said that while he was struggling with Rabb, Officer Garcia handcuffed Rabb. He said he immediately released Rabb when he was handcuffed.

Officer Bonome said that Rabb sat down on the floor with his back against the couch. He said Rabb never went unconscious during the struggle. He said Rabb was breathing, conscious, and was grunting and gritting his teeth. His eyes were also open. Paramedics then started treating Rabb.

Officer Bonome said he did not punch Rabb at any point. He said he did not use any of his weapons on Rabb, including his baton and pepper spray.

Officer Bonome said he could not remember if he ordered or told people to leave the apartment during the fight.

Officer Bonome said he and Officer Garcia showed an enormous amount of restraint during Rabb's actions and threats. He knew Rabb needed medical attention. He said he believed that if Rabb continued in the same violent manner, he would strike someone and get someone injured.

Officer John Garcia: October 3, 2005 / 12:19 AM

Officer Garcia said he was working Watch C in full uniform and driving marked police unit #3241. He was dispatched to a call of a "5150" at 2956 4th Street in Riverside. He arrived at the apartment at the same time as Officer Bonome. Medical personnel were staging to the front of the complex.

Officer Garcia said that a black female named Cathy Jones led them to Apartment #2 and said that Terry Rabb was inside and he was a Diabetic and out of control. She said she was scared and wanted Rabb out of her apartment.

Officer Garcia said that Rabb was standing in the dining room area wearing a T-shirt and shorts. There were two fire/paramedic personnel in the apartment with him trying to calm Rabb down. He and Officer Bonome were standing behind medical personnel.

Officer Garcia said Rabb was yelling at medical personnel and telling them to "get the fuck out" and leave him alone. He said Rabb walked towards the medical personnel very aggressively. He said the medical personnel backed away and went

into the living room area. He stated that he saw Rabb on several occasions fake like he was going to hit the medical personnel by lunging forward towards them and raising his fists.

Officer Garcia said that Rabb was telling all of them that he was going to “fuck” all of them up and he wanted them to leave. Rabb then sat on the couch. Medical personnel tried to test his blood sugar level, but Rabb pulled his hand away and attempted to strike them. Medical personnel tried to take a blood sample from Rabb’s foot, but he attempted to kick them. Rabb then stood up and came at the medical personnel and faked like he was going to throw a punch.

Officer Garcia said that medical personnel backed away and got behind him and Officer Bonome. He said Rabb came towards them in a threatening manner. He said Rabb was faking punches again and got within about three feet of Officer Bonome. Rabb was acting aggressively and raising his arms at them. He and Officer Bonome spun Rabb around and pushed him forward, face first, into the couch. Rabb was positioned with his knees on the ground and his face in the couch. Rabb continued to try and struggle and kick them.

Officer Garcia said he could not see what Officer Bonome was doing because he was trying to handcuff Rabb. He said he was able to handcuff Rabb and immediately tapped Officer Bonome on the shoulder to let him know he was cuffed. Officer Bonome immediately released Rabb.

Officer Garcia said they sat Rabb on the floor with his back leaning against the couch. Rabb was still moving around and being resistant. He said Rabb was breathing heavily and groaning. He never saw Rabb lose consciousness.

Officer Garcia said he never struck Rabb with his fist or any impact weapons and did not see Officer Bonome strike Rabb.

Officer Garcia said that while medical personnel were treating Rabb, he removed the handcuffs.

Officer Garcia said that his intention when detaining Rabb was to help the medical personnel render medical aid to him and to keep Rabb from hurting or injuring other people in the area.

SUMMARY OF WITNESS INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY CPRC AND RPD INVESTIGATORS:⁹

Cathy Jones: October 12, 2005 / Warnberg

Cathy Jones is the mother of Beatrice and the tenant of record at 2956 4th Street, Apt. #2 (first floor), Riverside, CA. Cathy Jones placed an emergency telephone call to the Riverside 911 dispatcher on Sunday, October 2, 2005, requesting medical assistance.

Cathy Jones stated that Mr. Rabb was a friend of the family who spent the majority of the weekend with them at the apartment. Mr. Rabb had not experienced any type of diabetic or kidney failure while he was with her on Saturday, October 1, 2005. Cathy Jones knew him to be a diabetic and knew that he gave himself insulin injections three times per day. He was also in need of a kidney transplant and received dialysis treatment two – three times per week. His health had been deteriorating in recent months and he had a permanent shunt inserted in his arm for the injections.

On Sunday, October 2, 2005, Mr. Rabb traveled to his ex-wife's (Tanasha Rabb) apartment in Victorville and returned after 11:00 am. He had some Mexican food for lunch. Mr. Rabb normally carried a small black bag for his insulin injection and medication. Her daughter informed her later that, after lunch, he gave himself an insulin injection (she did not witness).

Late in the afternoon, Beatrice and Mr. Rabb decided to travel to the Galleria Mall to do some shopping. He realized that he was missing some glucose pills, which were left at his sister's apartment in Corona, CA. They departed for Corona to retrieve this medicine. Mr. Rabb was driving the vehicle. Cathy Jones received a telephone call from her daughter between 4:45 PM - 5:00 PM informing her of Mr. Rabb's bizarre behavior and erratic driving. Cathy Jones recognized this as his diabetes and probably low blood sugar. She talked to him on the telephone and convinced him to pull the car over and allow Beatrice drive. Beatrice then drove home, which took approximately 20-25 minutes.

Cathy Jones observed Mr. Rabb exit the passenger side of the vehicle wearing his boxer shorts and a shirt. He was walking around the parking lot moaning and complaining of low blood sugar. He went to a tree and began rubbing up against it before walking into the apartment. Cathy and Beatrice followed him into their apartment. Cathy Jones called 911 and informed them of the medical emergency. Cathy Jones described Mr. Rabb's behavior to the emergency operator and that her state of mind was hysterical.

Cathy Jones assisted in pouring Mr. Rabb a glass of orange juice and he appeared to calm down and sat on the couch. A brief time later, he resumed his erratic behavior and disconnected her telephone call with the 911 operator. Cathy Jones

⁹ Only a summary of significant information given by the witnesses is listed in this document. A complete interview report of each witness is in the "Report of Interview" and their recorded statement if a recording was made.

thought the response from the Riverside Fire Department and the Police Department took a long time. The paramedics arrived first and the police were right behind them.

The firefighter / paramedics entered the apartment while the police officers stood just inside the doorway. Cathy Jones observed Mr. Rabb standing and raising his arms when the medical team arrived in the apartment. He was moaning and complaining of pain and constantly moving his arms and legs. The paramedic was talking with him and attempting to obtain vital signs and a blood sample in order to test his sugar levels. He was very animated at this point.

One of the police officers pontificated that he thought Mr. Rabb was on some sort of illegal drugs (PCP or crack). He and Cathy Jones became involved in a verbal altercation. She described the officer as a "smart mouth." The police officers then entered the apartment and wrestled Mr. Rabb to the sofa. One officer was on Mr. Rabb's back with his left arm around his neck. The officers were trying to handcuff Mr. Rabb. Once he was wrestled to the sofa, he was on his stomach and had stopped moving. The officer, who was on top of Mr. Rabb with his arm around his neck, began ordering everyone out of the apartment. Cathy Jones said she was so angry that she turned and walked out of the apartment. She then heard her daughter screaming that the police were hitting him and that he was dead. Cathy Jones did not see any police officer hit Mr. Rabb. Cathy Jones described herself as hysterical at this time and was shouting at the police officer.

Once the police officers saw that the paramedics were attending to Mr. Rabb, they removed the handcuffs and had him sitting up in front of the couch. Another ambulance team arrived and the paramedics placed Mr. Rabb on the gurney. An airway was observed in his mouth, but he was not breathing. The apartment was littered with IV bags, needles, and other medical equipment, as the paramedics transported him to the hospital. Later that evening, Cathy Jones gave the homicide detectives all the medical devices left in the apartment.

Beatrice Louise Jones: October 12, 2005 / Warnberg

Beatrice is the daughter of Cathy Jones, who placed the 911 telephone call on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb and the Jones family have been close friends for many years. He was at their residence most of Sunday, October 2, 2005. He had some Mexican food at 10:00 AM and then gave himself an insulin shot. Mr. Rabb had some medical conditions, which included diabetes and kidney failure. He had a permanently inserted tube (catheter) in his arm and also in his chest for his dialysis treatments and insulin injections.

In the late afternoon (approximately 4:30 PM), Rabb and Beatrice Jones made plans to travel to a local shopping mall. They first had to obtain some medication for Mr. Rabb, which he had left at his sister's apartment (Stephanie Rabb) in Corona, CA. Mr. Rabb was driving and while on the freeway, he began to lose control of the vehicle and started to slow down (10 mph in the fast lane). Ms. Jones gained control of the vehicle and pulled off the highway to a safe location. She then called her mother and explained

the situation. Mr. Rabb was talking with both Beatrice and Cathy Jones. He allowed Beatrice to drive the vehicle and return to the apartment. While returning to the apartment, he became violent and pulled the visor from the headliner. She had previously observed Mr. Rabb exhibit symptoms related to low blood sugar, but never this violent. He did not recognize Beatrice Jones and was frightening her with his behavior.

Beatrice Jones arrived at the apartment (2965 4th Street, #2, Riverside, CA) within 20 minutes (approximately 5:15 PM). Mr. Rabb exited the vehicle and began to disrobe. He was moaning, raising his arms, and flexing his hands really tight. He stated "his sugar was low." He finally entered the apartment. Cathy Jones had called for assistance upon their return to the apartment.

The paramedics and Riverside police officers arrived within one minute of each other. Beatrice Jones was explaining Mr. Rabb's medical condition to the paramedic and she did not consider him violent. One of the police officers began to ask her if Mr. Rabb was violent or on drugs. One of the officers stated that he could be on drugs (PCP or Crack). She said it was this officer that was immediately "hostile." They entered the apartment with the paramedic.

The paramedics entered and were talking with Mr. Rabb. He was in the kitchen. The paramedics were trying to assist him and check his blood sugar. Mr. Rabb moved from the kitchen into the living room and sat on the couch. He would not allow the paramedics to obtain a sample of his blood either in his arms or his foot. He began to move around and kick his feet.

Beatrice stated that the paramedics backed away and the police officers moved in. The hostile officer grabbed Mr. Rabb and placed his arm around his neck and forced him to the ground. Mr. Rabb was kneeling down with his head on the couch and his arm behind his back. The officer, who had Mr. Rabb in the headlock with his left hand, then struck Mr. Rabb in the face with his right hand as handcuffs were being placed on Mr. Rabb. Once cuffed, Mr. Rabb was seated on the floor with his back to the couch. He was slumped over and had no posture.

Beatrice Jones began to yell for her mother, stating that the police were hitting Terry. The police stated, "You called us for assistance." He said that no one was being hit. The officer led Beatrice and her mother outside the front door. Beatrice thought that Mr. Rabb might have died.

The paramedics began to work on Mr. Rabb. They were telling him to "open his eyes," but they looked like they did not know what to do. The handcuffs were removed. An ambulance arrived at the scene. Two other paramedics arrived and placed the victim on a gurney and into the ambulance. The second team of paramedics did not work on him. Beatrice Jones could visually see a purple airway inserted into his mouth, but did not think that Mr. Rabb was breathing. She thought that this entire incident took 45 minutes. Mr. Rabb was transported to Riverside Community Hospital.

Approximately 20 minutes later, two detectives arrived and took statements from Beatrice Jones and her mother. Statements, photographs, and drawings were taken from the witnesses and of the apartment.

Christopher Myers: October 2, 2005 / 9:00 PM / Detective Greenstein

Myers said that he is dating Cathy Jones. He has known Rabb for a few months.

Myers said he was inside the apartment when Beatrice Jones came in yelling that Rabb needed help because he was having a seizure. He said that Cathy Jones called 911.

Myers said that two police officers and two paramedics arrived at the apartment. He said that Rabb refused to let the paramedics treat him. He said that while Rabb was sitting on the couch, he kept his hands wedged behind his back. Myers said that one of the officers tried to grab his hand.

Myers said that he saw the officer who was standing on Rabb's right side punch Rabb one time in his neck. He said that when the officer punched Rabb, the other officer ordered them out of the apartment. He said he did not see anything else because he was outside.

Tyler Reynolds, Firefighter / Paramedic: November 26, 2005 / delaMontaign

Tyler Reynolds has been a Riverside firefighter / paramedic for about three years. He was the primary care giver on this emergency call. He responded with Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Patrick Hopkins on Sunday, October 2, 2005 at approximately 5:25 PM and arrived at the apartment complex at 5:28 PM. Riverside police officers also arrived at the scene almost simultaneously (police were required because of the violent behavior mentioned in the 911 emergency call). Tyler Reynolds and his partner briefly spoke with a middle-aged black woman who identified herself as the caller and the tenant of the apartment. She provided minimum information about the patient and could not provide a complete medical history (she knew he was a diabetic). Mr. Rabb was inside the apartment and tearing up the place.

Tyler and Patrick entered the apartment with the police officers, who remained at the front door. Tyler and Patrick began to talk with Mr. Rabb, but he was non-responsive. Mr. Rabb was seen in the kitchen near the refrigerator wearing only shorts and a T-shirt. They attempted to communicate with him and asked if they could help him and take some vital signs. Conversation is the first step in the process of evaluating level of consciousness. Reynolds explained he was attempting to determine whether Rabb was capable of consenting or rejecting treatment. This process normally includes asking the patient questions to determine if they are aware of their surroundings. The questions may also include some directions that include simple instructions. This verbal engagement will normally precede the physical engagement

designed to obtain the patients vital signs, which deliver a more comprehensive analysis of the medical needs.

Mr. Rabb backed away and began to swing his arms above his head and across his chest. He did this at least six times, increasing his speed and making noises. He then moved from the kitchen to the living room. Tyler heard him state, "I am going to fuck you guys up." Reynolds said that Rabb was displaying symptoms consistent with a diabetic patient experiencing low blood sugar. He described those symptoms as disoriented, confused, non-compliant, and aggressive. Reynolds said he began to consider that Rabb was indeed in an altered state of consciousness. However, the full analysis would require a set of vital signs including a blood sample test.

Mr. Rabb, in his altered state, was non-compliant and obtaining the vital signs proved impossible without restraint. Tyler and his partner began to retreat out of his way and back up. The police officers moved from the doorway into the living room. As Mr. Rabb continued to approach in a menacing manner, the two officers took him down to the ground. Reynolds said that, as a paramedic, he is not allowed to engage a patient which may be dangerous to his or others safety. In other words, he can not fight with a patient or use any level of force to deliver treatment to a non-compliant person. Reynolds said it is the Police Department's responsibility to restrain a patient using whatever level of force required under the circumstances.

Reynolds said if the Police Department had not been present, he would have most likely left the apartment and called for their assistance via radio. Reynolds said he considered Rabb too dangerous in his behavior to attempt treatment without Police assistance. Reynolds said he also would not have considered Rabb capable of refusing treatment because of his altered state of consciousness.

Reynolds did not see either police officer use excessive force or hit Mr. Rabb. Mr. Rabb was placed on the ground while still resisting and the officers then attempted to handcuff him. Patrick Hopkins had to assist one officer in moving the hand into a position to be handcuffed. Mr. Rabb was described as a physical man (6' 2" – 225 lbs). Once handcuffed, the police officers immediately had Mr. Rabb sit up in front of the couch. Reynolds said he did not overhear any of the conversations between the Police Officers and others at the scene. He said he never heard anyone allege that Rabb was under the influence of crack or PCP.

Tyler and Patrick began to obtain a sample of his blood in order to test his blood sugar. Tyler said that the 911 emergency dispatcher and the woman both stated that the victim was diabetic, but the medics are trained to take the vital signs and make their treatment based upon scientific results. His blood sugar did not register on the glucometer. It was extremely low. Tyler attempted to place an IV into his arm, but he was still moving and kicking. Mr. Rabb was in poor physical condition and his veins and the shunt (in his arm) were not available. Tyler then gave him a dose / shot of glucomen, knowing that treatment needed to be started immediately. Tyler and Patrick were obtaining other vital signs (respiration, pulse, heart beat) and had some numbers with which to evaluate Mr. Rabb's condition.

Within a few minutes, Mr. Rabb began to go into cardiac arrest. His vital signs all dropped significantly and the paramedics went into an emergency arrest mode of treatment. They began to insert an airway into Mr. Rabb to assist his breathing. CPR was initiated along with other lifesaving procedures. Tyler Reynolds placed a call on his radio to Station 1 requesting additional assistance, as it is standard operating procedure to have another paramedic on scene. Engine 1 was dispatched to the apartment. Tyler heard the siren of the contract ambulance company, American Medical Response, (AMR) approaching the scene. Patrick Hopkins went outside to meet the paramedics and inform them of the current medical situation and tell them this was an immediate transport.

Patrick and two AMR personnel returned to the apartment with the gurney. While continuing CPR and other lifesaving actions, they placed Mr. Rabb on the gurney and then placed him in the ambulance. Engine 1 arrived and Firefighter / Paramedic Jeff Lewis, the paramedic assigned to Engine 1, jumped off the fire engine and entered the ambulance. Three paramedics were in the rear of the ambulance attempting to resuscitate Mr. Rabb. The ambulance departed the scene for Riverside Community Hospital. Tyler estimated that the firefighter / paramedics were at the apartment for less than 20 minutes and were at the hospital within five minutes after departing the scene. Mr. Rabb was immediately transferred to emergency room personnel. Tyler Reynolds briefed the emergency room staff on the victim's status regarding all relevant information pertaining to the treatment and current condition.

Tyler Reynolds had prepared a Patient Care Report (PCR #05-20226) dated October 2, 2005, and referred to this report for time, numbers, and specific information. He could not provide a copy of this report to the investigator as it contained patient information. He has filed a copy of the report with the Riverside Fire Department and he assumed that the Police Department obtained a copy for their investigation.

Tyler Reynolds stated that friends of the victim (two females and one male) were at the apartment. When Mr. Rabb was being handcuffed and treated, there was some verbal conversation between the women and the police officers, but it did not affect him or his treatment of the patient. When they arrived and departed the area outside the apartment, it was calm, although all parties were concerned for Mr. Rabb's well-being.

Tyler stated that, while in the apartment, he was concerned for his safety. When Mr. Rabb lunged at them, they had backed up and moved out of the way. Tyler felt the police officers acted appropriately. He thought it was a behavioral and possibly violent situation. Mr. Rabb was not communicating with anyone; he just turned and lunged at them. Mr. Rabb was taken down and subdued, but this was swift and he was handcuffed for only a short period of time until he calmed down and allowed the emergency team to treat him.

Patrick Hopkins, Firefighter / EMT: November 26, 2005 / delaMontaign

Patrick Hopkins has been a Riverside Firefighter / EMT for 2 ½ years. He just recently received his certification as a paramedic (increased level of medical treatment). He was assigned to Squad 1 on October 2, 2005 and was the driver / EMT. He and Tyler Reynolds responded to the medical emergency concerning Mr. Rabb.

This was a small apartment complex and the men were met by a woman who advised that Mr. Rabb was a diabetic who was suffering from low sugar. He was inside the apartment and tearing up the house. The women were attempting to reach the victim's sister to inform them of the emergency. Patrick and his partner then began to enter the apartment. They were accompanied by two Riverside police officers who responded because of the possible violent nature of the victim. The paramedics entered the apartment and attempted to communicate with Mr. Rabb. He was in the kitchen and could be seen by all emergency personnel. He was wearing his boxer shorts and a T-shirt. He was non-responsive to the medical team. Hopkins described Rabb's symptoms as being non-responsive, uncooperative and aggressive. All of those symptoms would be consistent with a diabetic experiencing low blood sugar.

Hopkins said Rabb was unresponsive to a series of direct questions that he and Reynolds asked in order to determine judgment and treatment. Hopkins said once Rabb was determined to be non-responsive he and Reynolds were obligated to provide treatment and Rabb could not be considered as patient who was able to consent too or refuse treatment. Hopkins said at that point he and Reynolds could not leave the scene or it would be considered abandonment. It is against the law as well as morally and ethically wrong to abandon a patient who you believe is non-responsive.

Rabb backed away from the refrigerator and began to swing his arms back and forth in a menacing manner. He did not cooperate with the medical team requests. He began to come toward the men. He stated, "I am going to fuck somebody up." Patrick Hopkins informed the investigator that Mr. Rabb was a big man (6' 2" – 250 lbs.) and that he did not want to become involved in an altercation. He and Tyler moved quickly out of harms way.

The two police officers (whose names he did not know), were observing Mr. Rabb moving toward them. The police officers took Mr. Rabb to the ground and placed him on his stomach while he continued to resist and then handcuffed him. Hopkins said although he is uncertain of the formal policies for joint scene responsibility, he knows the PD is responsible for the handling and detaining of aggressive and violent patients in need of restraint. Hopkins said EMT's and Paramedics are not allowed to engage in physical altercations with patients or use any type of hard restraints like handcuffs. Hopkins said if he and Reynolds had not had RPD Officers present during this incident, they would have remained at the scene and requested RPD assistance via radio. In Rabb's case, restraint was necessary to provide treatment and treatment was necessary because of his critical medical condition. This was all quickly evaluated based upon Rabb's symptoms and the determination that he was medically non-responsive.

He did not see the officers hit the man and assisted one officer in moving Mr. Rabb's hand to the middle of his back for handcuffing. Mr. Rabb was told to sit down on the floor and rested against the couch in the living room. Hopkins said he did not know if the Officers were arresting Rabb or detaining him and he would not know the difference anyway. He said he did not hear either Officer tell Rabb that he was under arrest. Hopkins said he thought both Reynolds and one of the Officers began telling some of the people to leave the apartment during the struggle. It was during this time that one of the female subjects became outraged and he overheard someone saying the subject was being hit.

Patrick and Tyler were now able to obtain a blood sample and Mr. Rabb's blood sugar level did not even register on the glucometer (normal range is 80-120). His reading was less than 20 (very low), while the numbers on the test ranged from 20-500. The paramedics attempted to place an IV solution into his arms / legs, but he was fidgeting and his veins would not accept the needle. Tyler Reynolds gave Mr. Rabb a shot of Glucomen via a needle in his arm. The men continued to obtain vital signs from the patient.

After a few minutes, Mr. Rabb went into cardiac arrest. The handcuffs were removed and additional medical procedures were instituted by the fire personnel. Patrick attempted to have Mr. Rabb breathe and inserted an Oral Pharyngeal Airway (OPA, purple tube) into his throat. He encountered no resistance, which indicated to him that Mr. Rabb may have lost consciousness and was slipping into cardiac arrest. Patrick then used a bag valve mask to pump pure oxygen into Mr. Rabb's lungs. Tyler, who was performing CPR on Mr. Rabb, also called Station 1 for additional assistance on his radio.

Patrick and Tyler worked on Mr. Rabb for a few minutes. The transporting ambulance company, AMR, arrived and Patrick briefed the medics and assisted them in bringing the gurney and medical equipment into the apartment. The paramedics placed Mr. Rabb on the gurney and transported him to the ambulance. Jeff Lewis, Engine 1, arrived on scene and entered the back of the ambulance with Tyler and continued to work on the patient. They were accompanied by the AMR paramedic. Patrick watched the AMR ambulance depart for the hospital.

Patrick said he believed he and Tyler were in charge of the scene when they entered the apartment. However, when Rabb became so aggressive they considered it too dangerous to treat him and stepped back, the Officers took charge of the scene. Once Rabb was restrained enough to continue treatment, they resumed charge of the scene. Hopkins said none of the transfer of authority was done formally through conversation, but was acted upon through the circumstances of the incident.

Patrick Hopkins cleaned up the medical equipment and replaced the gear in the Squad 1 Vehicle. He then drove the vehicle to Riverside Community Hospital, Magnolia Street, Riverside, and rendezvoused with fire personnel and the police officers. He knew that Captain Strack and Engineer Al Hernandez were also there from Engine 1. He and Tyler remained at the hospital for 30 – 45 minutes. During this time, he learned that Mr. Rabb had been declared dead in the emergency room. The men returned to

the Station 1 firehouse. He was interviewed by a police detective at approximately 11:00 PM that evening at the Riverside police substation.

Patrick Hopkins knew that patients suffering from low blood sugar can slip into a coma. He felt that is what happened to Mr. Rabb and that Tyler Reynolds recognized this immediately and the men began treatment and resuscitation on Mr. Rabb. He thought the patient had many physical ailments and died even though all the paramedics had put forth their best efforts to save his life.

Timothy Strack, RFD Captain: November 26, 2005 / delaMontaign

Captain Timothy Strack, Riverside Fire Department (11 years), is also the president of Local 1067 of the Firefighters Union. Capt. Strack was interviewed concerning the events of October 2, 2005, with Mr. Rabb being the patient. Captain Strack was assigned to Engine 1 and responded to the apartment at 2956 4th Street, Riverside, after a call for assistance was received from Tyler Reynolds, who was already at the scene. Tyler requested additional manpower after Mr. Rabb went into cardiac arrest. This was according to standard operating procedures and Captain Strack stated that everything done by his firefighters and paramedics was correct and something they perform hundreds of times per year. He knew that CPR was being administered and Engine 1 arrived at the scene within three or four minutes after the initial call. Jeff Lewis, who was the paramedic assigned to Engine 1, jumped into the AMR ambulance to assist the paramedics. The AMR ambulance immediately departed for Riverside Community Hospital. Captain Strack and his driver (Al Hernandez) never left the cab of the fire engine. The scene at the apartment complex was very calm. He did not hear any screaming or see any fighting.

Engine 1 followed the AMR ambulance to the hospital, where the patient was transferred to the emergency room personnel. Capt. Strack later learned from Tyler Reynolds and hospital personnel that Mr. Rabb had died. Capt. Strack obtained some information from people at the hospital to complete his supervisor's report. Engine 1 departed the hospital after approximately 30 minutes.

Captain Strack considers Tyler Reynolds to be a very good paramedic and strong report writer. He did not review the narrative or the report of Tyler Reynolds because he has full trust and faith in Tyler's abilities. Capt. Strack was interviewed by police detectives at Station 1 later that evening. He did not recall the names of the detectives or the officers at the scene.

Al Hernandez, Engineer: November 26, 2005 / delaMontaign

Al Hernandez, engineer and driver of Engine 1, has been employed as a Riverside firefighter for sixteen years. He was interviewed, but provided limited information. He stated that he assisted by driving the fire engine to the scene after Tyler Reynolds called for additional assistance. He knew that the patient had suffered cardiac arrest and the paramedics were requesting additional help with treating the victim.

Engine 1, which included Captain Strack and Jeff Lewis (paramedic), arrived at the apartment complex approximately five minutes within being dispatched. Engineer Hernandez never left the driver's seat of the engine. Jeff Lewis exited and entered the rear of the ambulance. Patrick Hopkins remained at the scene with Squad 1. Tyler Reynolds, one AMR paramedic, and Jeff Lewis were in the rear of the ambulance. Engine 1 followed the AMR ambulance to Riverside Community Hospital. The patient was transported to the emergency room. Engineer Hernandez remained with Engine 1 (45 minutes) and later learned that the patient had died. After Capt. Strack completed his duties, Engine 1 returned to the firehouse with all of its assigned personnel.

Engineer Hernandez was interviewed by Riverside police detectives later that evening. He did not see or hear anything that was unusual. He described the work, which he viewed as professional. The area in the parking lot outside the apartment complex on 4th Street was controlled and calm. He did not witness anyone fighting or hysteria.

Jeff Lewis, Firefighter / Paramedic: November 26, 2005 / delaMontaign

Jeff Lewis, a Riverside firefighter / paramedic with 7+ year's total experience in this capacity, was on duty and assigned to Engine 1. He responded with Capt. Strack and Al Hernandez to a "request for assistance" call. Squad 1, with Tyler Reynolds and Patrick Hopkins, was already on scene. He learned that the victim was in cardiac arrest and the men needed additional assistance.

When Engine 1 arrived at the apartment, the patient, already in the rear of the contract ambulance, was being treated by two to three medical personnel awaiting transport to the hospital. Jeff Lewis entered the back of the ambulance and took the position of Patrick Hopkins (EMT). Mr. Rabb was in full cardiac arrest during the entire time that Jeff Lewis was present. The ambulance then traveled to Riverside Community Hospital, where the patient was removed and transferred to the emergency room.

Jeff Lewis returned to the firehouse with Engine 1. He learned that the patient had died in the emergency room. He was interviewed in the firehouse later that evening by Riverside police detectives. He was never in the apartment and he did not recall any commotion at the apartment complex.

Greg Davis & Zack Jennings, AMR: December 05, 2005 / delaMontaign

Greg Davis and Zack Jennings are employees of American Medical Response (AMR), the contract ambulance service for Riverside County. Davis is employed as a paramedic and Jennings as an EMT. Both have been employed by AMR for two to three years. They have been working as partners and on October 2, 2005, they were on duty and assigned to AMR Unit #336. They were pre-deployed in downtown Riverside, CA and responded to the medical emergency of Mr. Rabb. The AMR unit was dispatched by their headquarters communication center, which is located at 879 Marlborough Road, Riverside, CA.

The men both explained that, on that date, they were at the substation (Van Buren Ave.) and received a call from dispatch regarding a diabetic emergency. En route to the scene, they were instructed by AMR Dispatch to "stage," which means to pull over prior to the initial response address and await further instructions. (The Riverside police / fire department did not have the scene secured). The AMR unit pulled over within a few blocks of the 4th Street apartment complex and awaited instructions while monitoring the radio. After a few minutes, they were given an "all-clear" and proceeded to the apartment complex where the patient was suffering the medical emergency.

Greg Davis and Zack Jennings work closely with the Riverside Fire Department. They exited their ambulance and obtained their medical bags and gurney. They were briefed on the situation and entered the ground floor apartment. The men noticed a black woman near the front door who was hysterical and screaming. The men both heard the RPD officers say to quiet down and allow the medics to work on the victim. Upon entering the apartment, they observed the patient sitting on the floor near the couch. He was not handcuffed nor were there any visible signs of a struggle. The firefighter / paramedics were attempting to obtain vital signs, a blood sugar sample, and treat the patient. They were interacting with the fireman / paramedics and began to assist. The patient was not responding and slipped into cardiac arrest.

The firefighter / paramedics immediately requested additional assistance from the Fire Department and began to use a breathing apparatus to assist Mr. Rabb in breathing and CPR techniques. The AMR staff had the gurney ready and Mr. Rabb was transferred to the gurney. The men thought they were in the apartment less than five minutes and during the entire time, the patient was receiving medical treatment.

The patient was transferred to the rear of the ambulance and the other paramedic arrived to assist. Three men rode in the rear of the ambulance and provided medical care (advanced life support) to the patient. He was unconscious and in "full cardiac arrest." While in transport, they attempted to insert a combi tube into the Mr. Rabb's airway, but this was unsuccessful. An OPA and bag valve mask was being used, but additional measures were being undertaken to help him breathe. Greg Davis thought there was a blockage in his airway, which did not allow the tube to be fully inserted. Zack Jennings was the driver and Greg Davis was assisting the two firefighter / paramedics in the rear of the ambulance. The trip from the apartment complex to Riverside Community Hospital was Code 3 (lights & siren) and took about five minutes.

The patient was transferred to emergency room personnel inside the hospital (Dr. James Kim). Neither man was aware that the patient was pronounced dead that evening at RHC. They learned of the death on their following shift. Prior to departing RCH, they completed their paperwork detailing their assignment and duties. This has been submitted to AMR Administrative Supervisor Tim VanAlt.

They did not observe any violence or see any marks, blood, or bruises on Mr. Rabb. They knew from the initial dispatch that this was a diabetic medical emergency, but upon their arrival, it became a life support situation and all the medical staff was professional and provided emergency care. The men did not observe the police in any confrontation and the scene was calm and nonviolent when they were present. Their estimated time with the patient, from the apartment to transfer at RCH, was 10 – 12 minutes.

Hilaria Perales: October 12, 2005 / Warnberg

Hilaria Perales advised that she speaks only Spanish and is blind in one eye. Her health did not appear to be very good. Her husband, Trinidad was not present at this interview. She stated that when she and her husband arrived home at approximately 5:30 PM on October 2, 2005, the paramedics and police officers were already on the scene. She did not recall any witnesses other than the emergency personnel and the Jones'. All the activity was in the apartment and she remained outside with her husband. She did not witness any fight, struggle, or verbal abuse.

She observed a black male being placed in the ambulance. She did not see any blood or marks on him. She thought everyone was very professional and calm at the scene.

CPRC investigators interviewed her husband, Trinidad, and also Adrian Gomez telephonically. They had no additional information. Trinidad and Adrian stated that they were outside, but did not see or remember anything about the medical emergency other than the police and fire department being on scene at the apartment complex.

Stephanie Rabb: November 17, 2005 / delaMontaign

Stephanie Rabb, (Corona, CA) was a sister of Mr. Rabb and was the sister with whom Mr. Rabb visited on Friday evening and Saturday morning. Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones were traveling to Stephanie's apartment when he began to have his medical emergency and they returned to Riverside. Stephanie stated that Mr. Rabb was at her apartment on Friday, September 30, 2005, and departed on Saturday at 2:00 PM. He was not experiencing any medical problems at that time.

She declined to be interviewed any further after discussing the investigator and his purpose with her sister. Her sister (Karen) informed the investigator that the family had retained the services of two attorneys who had advised them to not discuss the case with anyone. Stephanie Rabb was overheard stating: How did they know that

Terry was at this apartment; he must have been talking, then he was OK; he was alive and they killed my brother.

OTHER INVESTIGATION:

Every apartment at 2956 Fourth St. and many of the single family residences in the neighborhood was canvassed for witnesses at least once. If residents were not home, business cards were left requesting contact at a toll-free telephone number. Each resident that was interviewed was asked if they saw the incident, or if they knew of any other witnesses who may have.

Attempts were made to investigate and understand Mr. Rabb's existing medical condition by contacting family members that would have personal knowledge or be able to provide medical record waivers. Our requests were denied based upon legal advice provided to family members by attorney's representing the family.

Research was conducted regarding the emergency medical treatment of a diabetic patient to include the expectations and recognition of symptoms that are generally consistent with type 1 diabetes.

A complete review of RPD Policy and Procedure Manual relating to the Use of Force and Emergency Medical Services Response was conducted.

A complete review of the California Welfare and Institutions code section 5150 was conducted.

A thorough review of the Riverside Police Department investigation was performed of all material provided. Those materials included written reports, recorded interviews, recorded telephone contacts, photographs and diagrams.

ANALYSIS:

- The 911 emergency call placed by Cathy Jones initiated the joint dispatch with the Police and Fire Department. The recorded and transcribed evidence concludes that Cathy Jones' language and her verbal demeanor resulted in the proper dispatch of the call. The dispatch was clearly a priority medical emergency involving a violent patient giving the Police Department a jurisdictional investigative interest.¹⁰ In an analysis of the Police Officers' statements and direct interviews with the Firefighters, there was never a question of scene responsibility but rather one of scene cooperation. The on-scene transfer of authority between the Police Officers and Firefighters was, for the most part, fluid, non-verbal, and instinctive. In other words, it was clear the Firefighters were in control of the scene as it related to Mr. Rabb initially and the Police Officers were in charge of the scene as it related to the witnesses and bystanders. This incident required the careful blending of two separate missions being viewed by Police and Firefighters from two separate prospective.
- Mr. Rabb was in the home of a friend. Cathy Jones was providing a mixed bag of signals in a very emotional way to the Officers and Firefighters. She was clearly concerned for the physical safety of her daughter, Beatrice. She did not want her apartment or belongings damaged by the behavior of Mr. Rabb and she was clearly seeking medical assistance for Mr. Rabb.
- Officer Bonome was described by each of the civilian witnesses as hostile, aggressive, and a smart mouth. He was attributed with making the statement that he believed Rabb was under the influence of PCP or crack. The Officers were not asked about such statements during their interviews. However, the firefighters both stated they were focused on Mr. Rabb and did not hear conversations occurring between the Police Officers and civilian witnesses. All of the witnesses describe the scene inside the apartment as chaotic with Cathy Jones as the primary source of confusion and distraction. Cathy Jones said her anger was directed at Officer Bonome because of his attitude and statements concerning illegal drugs. If such statements were indeed made, they would have only served to inflame and disrupt an already chaotic scene and would have been a tactical error.
- The Firefighters recognized that Mr. Rabb was in an altered state of consciousness most likely the result of low blood sugar due to his diabetic condition. He was displaying symptoms consistent with a diabetic patient experiencing low blood sugar. Those symptoms included appearing disoriented, confused, non-compliant and aggressive. They needed to complete their assessment with vital sign and blood testing before finalizing that conclusion but Mr. Rabb's aggressive behavior stopped their attempts. The Firefighters were then put in the position of deferring treatment until Mr. Rabb could be restrained. The Firefighters were obligated to treat Mr. Rabb, but prohibited from attempting

¹⁰ Police Policy and Procedure Manuel Section 5.25: (Emergency Medical Services Response) in cases where the Riverside Police Department has a jurisdictional investigative interest, a Police Officer shall also be assigned and shall proceed directly to the location.

to restrain him. By policy and practice, the Firefighters deferred to the Police Officers to employ whatever means necessary to restrain Mr. Rabb.

- Both Officers state in their interviews that their efforts to restrain Mr. Rabb were done only in support of the Firefighters and not done for the purposes of arrest. However, there is no evidence that the Officers recognized Mr. Rabb's behavior as symptomatic with his medical condition. In fact, the opposite may be true. Nevertheless, the Firefighters / Paramedics did recognize the symptoms and signaled the Police Officers in a non-verbal way to intercede and restrain Mr. Rabb in order that they could continue their treatment.
- Evidence supports the conclusion that Mr. Rabb was experiencing severe hypoglycemia and a related complication known as 'hypoglycemic unawareness' which, typically, affects insulin-dependent individuals undergoing intensive therapy. Blood glucose occasionally can fall fast enough and low enough to produce unconsciousness before it can be recognized and reversed. The symptoms before unconsciousness include twitching and convulsions referred to as non-epileptic seizures. Adrenergic Manifestations of symptoms include shakiness, anxiety, nervousness, tremor, palpitations, tachycardia, sweating, pallor and dilated pupils. Neuroglycopenic Manifestations include impaired judgment, anxiety, fear of dying, irritability, belligerence, combativeness, rage, staring, glassy look, slurred speech, ataxia (mistaken for drunkenness).
- Research concludes that, nearly always, hypoglycemia severe enough to cause seizures or unconsciousness can be reversed without obvious harm to the brain. Cases of death or permanent neurological damage occurring with a single episode have usually involved prolonged, untreated unconsciousness, interference with breathing, severe concurrent disease, or some other type of vulnerability. Nevertheless, brain damage or death has occasionally resulted from severe hypoglycemia.
- Evidence supports the conclusion that the Police Officers observations of Mr. Rabb's behavior were consistent with his medical condition and his movements were more consistent with the manifestation of diabetic seizure.
- Evidence supports the conclusion that the Police Officers once they perceived a threat used a level of force that would be considered consistent with their training and experience. They essentially wrestled Mr. Rabb into a position which would allow them to apply handcuffs, their only means of restraint. Although in poor physical condition and in an altered state of consciousness, Mr. Rabb was a big man. It took both Police Officers and an assist from one Firefighter to restrain him in a short struggle that lasted between thirty (30) and sixty (60) seconds.
- Officer Bonome stated during his interview that he had attempted to apply a carotid restraint, but failed because of the position that Mr. Rabb assumed during the struggle. This statement is corroborated from evidence collected at the autopsy and reported upon by Dr. Fajardo.

- There is no evidence that the Firefighters / Paramedics suggested to the Police Officers how they should employ their restraint tactics or if they should avoid restricting the patient's breathing.
- It was alleged by the civilian witnesses that Officer Bonome struck Mr. Rabb in the face with his fist during the struggle. Two of the witnesses said they saw the Officer strike Mr. Rabb and one of the witnesses said they heard the punch from outside the apartment. Both Police Officers and both Firefighters deny that Mr. Rabb was punched. The autopsy report concludes there were no injuries (bruising, abrasions, or petichia) on Mr. Rabb that would normally be present if a subject was punched or choked.
- Evidence supports the conclusion that Mr. Rabb died as the result of cardiac arrest following his restraint by the Police Officer.

COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION

The conclusion reached by this Public Report is preliminary and is based on the information presented to this Commission by the CPRC investigator, as well as details contained in the RPD criminal investigation. This Commission will render its final finding upon review of the Internal Affairs Administrative Investigation. Therefore, based on the information gathered thus far, this Commission believes that the officers' behavior was within policy RPD Policy 4.30 (Use of Force Policy) due to their perception that the situation called for escalating the use of force in their attempt to restrain Mr. Rabb.

However, the Commission believes that the officers' actions during this incident raise two issues regarding their tactical decisions. These are:

1. It appears that, upon arriving at the scene, Officers Bonome and Garcia already knew that the cause of Terry Rabb's behavior was due to "his low blood sugar." The call was dispatched as an "assist medical" for a "5150" due to "low blood sugar." In light of this information, it remains unclear why Officer Bonome allegedly attributed Mr. Rabb's behavior to the use of illicit drugs in front of the family friend. It appears that Officer Bonome's decision to verbally express his belief that the patient was under the influence of illicit drugs resulted in a heated argument between himself and Mr. Rabb's friend, adding more distraction to an already chaotic scene.
2. There is insufficient evidence to determine whether or not airflow to the patient was impeded by the officer's decision to place the patient face first into the cushions of the couch while carrying the weight of Officer Bonome on top of the patient's upper body.

The Commission believes that these issues underscore the need for the RPD to provide training to its officers on how to engage individuals that are originally reported to be "5150." Currently, the RPD Use of Force Policy does not address the escalation / de-escalation of force when dealing with individuals that may be unable to mentally process the instructions of the officers. The Riverside Police Department has informed this Commission that they are currently in the process of implementing a special educational training component to aid in officers' tactical decisions when engaging individuals with mental, physical, and emotional disabilities. The Commission is supportive of this effort.

The information contained in this report represents an effort on the part of the Commission to publicly disclose the information that it has learned. It is hoped that this report will aid the public in separating facts from rumors or hearsay associated with this case. This report is to be considered public information and is intended to be made available to any interested party. This report is available at the CPRC Office at 3900 Main Street, 6th Floor City Hall and may also be found on line at www.riversideca.gov/cprc.

APPENDIX

Section A: Interview Reports by Butch Warnberg, Baker Street Group

Section B: Miscellaneous Documents

Section C: RPD Diagram

Section D: Photos by Butch Warnberg, Baker Street Group



TERRY RABB OID
CPRC No. 05-091
RPD Case No. P3-05-275-171

APPENDIX
SECTION A

Interview Reports
by
Butch Warnberg
Baker Street Group

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Hilaria Perales
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: October 12, 2005
Place of Interview: Inside her residence
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Hilaria Perales was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigators and the purpose of the interview. Present and assisting in this Spanish interview was Investigator Greg Miller. Hilaria Perales told us essentially the following information.

Hilaria Perales lives in apartment number 4 with her husband Trinidad Madrigal. She is unemployed. She was unable to describe or identify the company that her husband works for in Riverside. She said that she is blind in her left eye and has very poor vision in her right eye. She is elderly and appears not to be in very good health. Other family members live in the apartment building in apartment number 1 and she knows Cathy Jones who lives in apartment number 2.

On the evening of October 2, 2005 Hilaria and Trinidad returned home between 5:00 and 5:30 pm. It was still light outside and as they arrived they saw police, fire and paramedic vehicles and personnel in the parking lot and around the premises of the apartment building. They sat down by a planter box in front of the building by the parking lot and watched as the incident was unfolding. She believed it lasted about 20 minutes.

Hilaria said most of the activity was occurring in apartment number 2. Her and Trinidad remained outside by the planter box and did not see what was actually happening in the apartment. Hilaria said she did not see any fight or struggle between the victim and any of the emergency personnel. The only time she saw the victim was while he was being put into an ambulance in the parking lot. Hilaria said she did not see any blood or marks on the victim as he was being taken away.

Hilaria said the victim was dark skin, perhaps negro and she had seen him at the apartment visiting apartment number 2 on other occasions. To the best of her knowledge the victim had never caused or created any problems at the apartment building. She was unaware if the victim had any medical problems.

Hilaria said she did not recall any other witnesses present during the incident.

Hilaria said that although conversations were going on between various individuals involved in the incident she would not have understood what was being said because she speaks only Spanish. She did not recall any words or phrases that may have been spoken during the incident.

Hilaria said she was not frightened by the incident or by the actions of any of the emergency personnel. Hilaria said they were not interviewed by the police after the incident.

Hilaria was cautious but cooperative during her statement. She provided her home telephone number and invited us to contact her husband during the evening hours after work.

Gurney H. Warnberg

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Alicia Benitez
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: October 12, 2005
Place of Interview: Outside her residence
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Alicia Benitez was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. Present during this contact was Investigator Greg Miller. Benitez told me essentially the following information.

Benitez lives in the above noted apartment with her husband Adrian Gonzalez. Also residing in the apartment is Adrian's brother, Manual Gonzalez, and his wife, Gracia Gonzalez. Benitez was preparing to leave for work as we talked. She works at the Highlander Cleaners. She was unable to provide an address or telephone number for the business, but told me it was only a short distance from the apartment.

Benitez speaks and understands English, but is the only one in the family who does. Her husband's parents live in Apartment 4 and speak only Spanish.

Benitez told me that she and her husband were not home on the evening of October 2, 2005 and did not witness any of the events that happened with the police and fire department. She said she believed that Manual and Gracia Gonzalez may have been home during the incident, but was not certain. Benitez suggested that we call back after 5:00 when Manual would be home from work.

Gurney H. Warnberg

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Beatrice Louise Jones
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: October 12, 2005
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005

Beatrice Jones was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. The interview was conducted in the facilities of the Salvation Army Day Care Center, 3695 1st Street Riverside, CA 92507. Beatrice Jones is an employee at the Center. The interview was tape recorded with Beatrice Jones permission. This represents a summary report of that interview. The tape recording has been preserved and will be maintained by Baker Street Group prior to submission to the Commission as evidence in this investigation.

Beatrice Jones is the daughter of Cathy Jones and lives in the apartment located at 2956 4th Street, Riverside, CA, with her mother. Beatrice Jones was in the vehicle on the freeway traveling to Corona, CA, with Terry Rabb on the afternoon of October 2, 2005. It was during this time that Mr. Rabb began experiencing a medical emergency related to his ongoing medical condition associated with diabetes. Beatrice Jones returned with Mr. Rabb to 2956 4th Street, at which time Cathy Jones placed a 911 telephone call to Riverside emergency services and requested medical assistance.

Terry Rabb had been a close family friend for many years and Beatrice Jones always referred to him as "Uncle Champ." This was a family nickname and did not refer to a blood relationship. Although Mr. Rabb maintained his own residence, he had been spending a great deal of time at the Jones apartment over the last several weeks.

Mr. Rabb suffered from some severe medical conditions that included diabetes and kidney failure. Mr. Rabb was required to give himself periodic insulin injections for his diabetic condition. He also had a permanently implanted tube in his arm, as well as a catheter tube in his chest that was used for weekly dialysis treatments. Beatrice Jones was aware of Mr. Rabb's frail medical health and was accustomed to seeing him and being exposed to various aspects of his self treatment.

Beatrice Jones woke up on the morning of October 2, 2005 around 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock. Mr. Rabb had just returned to the residence and had purchased some Mexican food that he shared with Beatrice Jones. After eating their meal, Beatrice Jones watched as Mr. Rabb gave himself an insulin injection.

Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones began to make plans to go shopping at a nearby mall. Mr. Rabb, however, realized it was going to be necessary to travel to Corona and retrieve "pills" that he had forgotten. They decided to go to Corona and then stop on the way back to do their shopping.

Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones left the apartment, with Mr. Rabb driving Beatrice Jones car, and headed for Corona. All seemed well as they left the area and Mr. Rabb was feeling normal. Once on the freeway and approximately 25 or 30 minutes after leaving the apartment, Mr. Rabb was traveling toward Corona in the fast lane. He gradually began slowing down and was soon only driving about 10 miles per hour. He began to show signs of going to sleep and moving strangely in the seat. Mr. Rabb seemed not to recognize Beatrice Jones, who was talking to him and trying to coax him into pulling off the freeway. Beatrice Jones called her mother on a cellular telephone and held the phone to Mr. Rabb's ear while she gently steered the car to the side of the road. It took several minutes to exchange seats with Mr. Rabb and then Beatrice Jones headed back to her residence. During the return trip, Mr. Rabb became increasingly desperate and was rocking violently in the passenger seat and raising his arms over his head. He was moaning and using a lot of profanity. At one point, Mr. Rabb grabbed the sun visor above his seat and ripped it from the headliner.

Beatrice Jones had, on other occasions, observed Mr. Rabb exhibit some of these symptoms as they were related to his blood sugar levels. For example, she had watched him sit in a chair and rock back and forth raising his arms and complaining of his low blood sugar. However, she had never observed or experienced anything quite this severe. She had also never experienced Mr. Rabb not recognizing who she was and this really frightened her.

It took approximately 15 or 20 minutes for Beatrice Jones to return home. It was approximately 5:15 pm when she pulled into the parking lot of the apartment. Other people were in the parking lot sitting with their families around a planter box toward the sidewalk that leads to the apartment building. Beatrice Jones recalls seeing her neighbors from Apartments 3 and 4 with children ages 12 to 14.

Mr. Rabb got out of the vehicle and walked to an area and removed his shoes, pants, and shirt. He was walking around in the parking lot in his boxer shorts and a T-shirt. Mr. Rabb stayed in the parking lot next to his truck for several minutes. He was still moaning and raising his arms, but he would occasionally rest his head in his arms against his truck. Mr. Rabb kept saying that his "sugar was low." Mr. Rabb would pace around the parking lot raising his arms and hands over his head and flexing his hands real tight. Mr. Rabb eventually went around the corner and into the apartment.

The first paramedics arrived in a short red truck. There were two paramedics and both were white males of about the same age. One had really short brown hair and the other had short blondish hair. They were both slender and about the same height. One of the paramedics asked if Mr. Rabb was violent and Beatrice Jones told him that he was not. She was explaining his medical condition as the police officers were arriving.

There were two police officers who arrived together. One officer was tall – about 5'9", with short blond hair, and in his late 20's. The other officer was shorter – about 5'6" with short dark hair and perhaps a little older. It was the shorter officer that was immediately very hostile. As everyone began walking toward the apartment, the shorter officer began saying that he believed the subject was probably on drugs, perhaps "PCP or Crack." Beatrice Jones said she began to argue with the officer, but he continued to say, "Anyone acting like that is on either PCP or Crack."

As they arrived at the door of the apartment, Mr. Rabb was in the kitchen trying to pour some juice. The paramedics entered the apartment and began talking with Mr. Rabb and asking him if they could check his sugar. Mr. Rabb moved from the kitchen to the living room couch. When Mr. Rabb saw the police officers, he sat down on the couch and put his arms behind his back and leaned to his right side, blocking the paramedics from getting access to his hands. The paramedics then attempted to use his feet to check his sugar, but Mr. Rabb began to quickly move his feet around, shuffling them back and forth. Mr. Rabb then stood up and raised his arms above his head. At that point, the paramedics stepped back and the two police officers moved in closer. The taller blond officer grabbed Mr. Rabb, placing his left arm around Mr. Rabb's neck. The shorter officer was helping as they wrestled Mr. Rabb to the floor. That placed Mr. Rabb in a position facing the couch with his knees on the floor and his chest and head on the couch in a position like he was "praying." The taller officer was choking Mr. Rabb with his left arm while laying on Mr. Rabb's back. Mr. Rabb's face was turned to the right toward the door and Beatrice Jones saw the officer strike Mr. Rabb in the face with his right hand. The shorter officer placed handcuffs on Mr. Rabb. The officers then turned Mr. Rabb around so that he was in a sitting position on the floor with his back against the couch. His head was slumped to one side and he had no "posture."

Beatrice Jones began to yell for her mother saying that the officers were hitting Mr. Rabb. The shorter officer with dark hair immediately said, "No one is getting hit," and grabbed Beatrice Jones by the arm. He attempted to lead her to the door, ordering her to leave the apartment. Beatrice Jones pulled away from the officer and remained in the room.

Beatrice Jones began to cry during the interview and explained that, at this point, she could see that Mr. Rabb was not breathing and she began to believe he was dead. One of the paramedics knelt down next to Mr. Rabb and lifted his eye lids and began to say, "Open your eyes." When there was no response, both firemen stood up and moved to one side and were just looking at one another. Beatrice Jones thought their expression was one of disbelief.

Almost instantly, a second paramedic unit arrived with two more paramedics. As they were approaching the apartment, the shorter police officer said, "Get those handcuffs off him." The shorter officer then removed the handcuffs just as the other paramedics arrived.

There was no conversation between the paramedics and the second team did not attempt to resuscitate Mr. Rabb. They rolled in a gurney and placed Mr. Rabb on top. As they left the apartment with Mr. Rabb, Beatrice Jones could see a purple airway extending from his mouth, but he was clearly not breathing. Mr. Rabb was transported to Riverside Community Hospital at 14th and Magnolia. The entire incident took approximately 45 minutes.

Approximately 20 minutes later, detectives arrived and took statements. Beatrice Jones was transported to the police station with her mother and recorded statements were obtained. Detectives remained and took photographs and completed drawings of the residence. Narcotic officers were dispatched and spent time at the scene.

Gurney H. Warnberg

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Beatrice Louise Jones
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: November 16, 2005
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005

Beatrice Jones was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. The interview was conducted in the facilities of the Salvation Army Day Care Center, 3695 1st Street, Riverside, CA, 92507. Beatrice Jones is an employee at the Center.

Ms. Jones was asked if she had the telephone numbers and addresses of Terry Rabb's ex-wives, Tanisha Mayfield, Victorville, or Patrice Brunner, as this was mentioned in a previous interview.

Ms Jones stated that she did not have this information. She did not have the current address of Terry Rabb's sister, Stephanie Rabb, in Corona, CA. Since Terry Rabb was incoherent on that afternoon, she had to return to her mother's apartment because Terry Rabb could not provide direction to his sister's apartment where the medication was. She did not know the address or telephone number of his sister's. Ms. Jones stated that the only member of this family with whom they were friendly was Terry Raab, aka: Uncle Champ.

I thanked her for the time and departed. This lasted less than one minute.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Cathy Jones
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: October 12, 2005
Place of Interview: Inside her apartment
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Cathy Jones was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigators and the purpose of the interview. Present during the interview was Investigator Greg Miller. The interview was conducted in the apartment of Cathy Jones and was tape recorded with her permission. This represents a summary report of that interview. The tape recording has been preserved and will be maintained by Baker Street Group prior to submission to the Commission as evidence in this investigation.

Cathy Jones lives in and is responsible for the apartment located at 2956 4th Street, #2, Riverside, CA. She resides in the apartment with her daughter, Beatrice Jones. It was from this apartment and telephone number 951-782-0247 that the 911 call for emergency medical assistance was placed by Cathy Jones on October 2, 2005 in the early evening hours requesting medical assistance for Terry Rabb.

Mr. Rabb came to the apartment of Cathy Jones on Saturday October 1, 2005 and spent the better part of the day visiting. Sometime during the afternoon, Mr. Rabb and Cathy Jones traveled by car to Moreno Valley in order for Mr. Rabb could meet his nephew and then attend a college football game they had planned to see. Mr. Rabb's nephew's name is Tyrone; however Cathy Jones could not recall his last name. Mr. Rabb and Tyrone had planned to meet at Mrs. Bessie Brunner's home. Bessie Brunner is Mr. Rabb's ex-wife's mother. Mr. Rabb and Tyrone left for the football game and Cathy Jones returned that evening to her apartment driving Mr. Rabb's vehicle. Mr. Rabb was feeling well as he left for the football game and had not experienced any diabetic or kidney symptoms on Saturday.

Mr. Rabb was a diabetic and gave himself insulin injections three times a day. He was also in need of a kidney transplant and received dialysis two or three times a week. Mr. Rabb had a "tube" or "pipe" permanently installed in his arm for purposes of dialysis. His health had been deteriorating over time although, considering his poor medical condition, he had been feeling well according to Cathy Jones.

Mr. Rabb and Tyrone returned to Cathy Jones' apartment following the football game and spent the night at the apartment.

On Sunday morning, October 2, 2005 sometime before 11:00 am, Mr. Rabb and Tyrone left the apartment. Mr. Rabb traveled to his wife's home in Victorville, CA. Tanisha Rabb is Mr. Rabb's second wife and they were separated pending a divorce.

When Mr. Rabb returned to Cathy Jones' apartment, he brought some Mexican food that he shared with Beatrice Jones. Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones finished lunch and then Mr. Rabb gave himself an insulin injection at the kitchen table. Cathy Jones did not observe Mr. Rabb give himself the injection, but was told by Beatrice Jones that he had done so. Cathy Jones had seen Mr. Rabb give himself the injections on numerous other occasions. Mr. Rabb carried a small black bag that contained his medications, including insulin and syringes.

During the afternoon hours, Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones decided to leave the apartment and go shopping at the Galleria Shopping Mall. However, Mr. Rabb realized he had forgotten to include glucose pills with his medications and began to make plans to travel to his sister's home in Corona, CA, and retrieve the medication he had left there. Mr. Rabb and Beatrice Jones decided on the trip to Corona first and then backtrack and travel to the shopping mall to do their shopping. Cathy Jones believes they left the apartment around 4:00 pm or shortly thereafter. They left the apartment with Mr. Rabb driving Beatrice Jones vehicle with Beatrice as a passenger.

Approximately 45 minutes later, between 4:45 pm and 5:00 pm, Cathy Jones received a telephone call from Beatrice Jones who was scared and describing conditions about Mr. Rabb driving erratically on the freeway because he was going to sleep and mental lapses about him not recognizing who she was, as well as his general physical behavior that was scary and dangerous. Cathy Jones said she quickly recognized the symptoms as being related to his diabetes and most likely associated with his blood sugar levels. While Beatrice Jones held the telephone to Mr. Rabb's ear, Cathy Jones coaxed him into pulling the car off the road and then told Beatrice to remain on the telephone and drive the car directly home as quickly as possible.

Cathy Jones moved from inside the apartment to the parking lot outside and advised neighbors of the situation and told them to take care of children in the area. She recalled speaking directly to her neighbor in Apartment #4, Trinidad, who was sitting outside in the parking lot holding a baby that he was watching for one of the younger couples in the building. She attempted to call the 911 operator on her cellular telephone, but was not successful. Cathy Jones recalled from her conversation with Beatrice Jones that Beatrice was calling her from the area of Red River Road. Cathy Jones thought it took 20 or 25 minutes for Beatrice to return to the apartment with Mr. Rabb.

As Beatrice Jones and Mr. Rabb arrived in the parking lot of the apartment, Mr. Rabb exited from the passenger side of the vehicle. He had taken off some of his clothing in the vehicle and emerged wearing his boxer shorts and a T-shirt. Mr. Rabb began walking around in the parking lot, moaning from the pain, raising his arms, and

squeezing his hands to lessen the pain while saying the words “my sugar, my sugar.” Mr. Rabb ran to a corner of the parking lot toward the street where a tree with branches extended from a neighbor’s yard over a wall and partially into the parking lot. Mr. Rabb was grabbing the tree limbs and rubbing his arm against the bark of the tree. It was not noticed if any injuries occurred during this activity, but it was certainly possible. Within just a few moments, Mr. Rabb ran through the parking lot and into Cathy Jones apartment.

Cathy Jones and Beatrice Jones followed Mr. Rabb into the apartment and Cathy Jones then dialed 911 from her house telephone. Cathy Jones requested medical assistance and described Mr. Rabb’s medical condition and his symptoms to the operator. The operator inquired if Mr. Rabb was violent and Cathy Jones responded by describing his current behavior. Cathy Jones described her state of mind at that time as “hysterical.”

Mr. Rabb, in the meantime, had gone into the kitchen and was attempting to pour himself some juice from the refrigerator. Cathy Jones attempted to assist Mr. Rabb in the kitchen while at the same time talking on the telephone with the 911 operator. Mr. Rabb drank the juice, walked into the living room, and sat down on the sofa. He reached over and gently took the telephone from Cathy Jones and while, holding her leg, he disconnected the call. Mr. Rabb appeared at that point to be recovering, but soon began showing the same symptoms as before.

After what Cathy Jones considered a “long time” following the 911 call, emergency personnel from the fire department, police department, and paramedics arrived at the apartment. The firemen arrived first and entered the apartment. There were two firemen and they carried emergency medical equipment. There were two police officers that arrived at the same time and one of the officers entered the apartment and the second officer remained at the door just on the inside.

The two police officers appeared very similar to Cathy Jones in appearance. One of the officers was a bit taller and perhaps a little heavier than the second officer, but they both seemed to have short brown hair and were clean shaven. The smaller officer may have worn glasses. Cathy Jones could not recall their names, ranks, or badge numbers. The taller of the two police officers did most of the talking and seemed to perhaps be in charge.

As the firemen entered the apartment, Mr. Rabb stood up from the couch and was raising his arm and squeezing his hand. He was also moaning and complaining of pain. Mr. Rabb was moving about in a somewhat animated fashion. The firemen were talking to Mr. Rabb and attempting to obtain a blood sample to test his sugar level, but Mr. Rabb kept moving his legs and arms and would not hold still. Mr. Rabb appeared to be “moving and wiggling,” but he was not resisting.

The larger of two police officers began telling Cathy Jones that he thought Mr. Rabb was “on some illegal drug like crack.” Cathy Jones argued with the officer, but he continued to be a “smart mouth,” saying he thought illegal drugs were involved. Cathy Jones told the officer she thought he was “stupid” and the verbal escalation continued.

Eventually, the larger officer moved inside the apartment with his partner and the firemen. Once he was inside, both officers wrestled Mr. Rabb down to the sofa where the smaller officer was on Mr. Rabb's back with his left arm around his neck. The officer was choking Mr. Rabb from behind and, at times, had his knee positioned in his back. Both officers were attempting to handcuff Mr. Rabb, but were being impeded by the smaller officer's legs. Once Mr. Rabb was wrestled to the sofa and was on his stomach, he stopped moving. The larger officer began ordering everyone to leave the apartment and, although there was a great deal of yelling and confusion, Cathy Jones turned her back and was moving toward the front door. Cathy Jones said she heard Beatrice Jones screaming that the police were hitting Mr. Rabb and that he was dead. Cathy Jones said she did not see the officer strike Mr. Rabb, but she heard the "pop" and attempted to demonstrate and duplicate the sound by clapping her hands together. Cathy Jones said she became hysterical and ran out of the apartment, but quickly turned and ran back inside and began swearing at the officers.

When the police officers realized that the paramedics had arrived on the scene, the larger officer told the smaller officer to remove their handcuffs. After taking off the handcuffs, both officers moved Mr. Rabb from a prone position on the sofa and placed him sitting on the floor with his back against the sofa. The firemen remained in the background and did not participate. When the paramedics entered the apartment, Mr. Rabb was sitting on the floor with his back against the sofa.

The paramedics put Mr. Rabb on a gurney and placed a purple airway in his mouth, but did not administer any first aid. As the paramedics rolled Mr. Rabb from the apartment on the gurney, Cathy Jones said she could see that the airway was hanging limp in his mouth and he was not breathing.

All the medical and emergency personnel left, leaving the apartment living room area strewn with unused IV bags, needles, and other medical supplies. Cathy Jones gathered those objects when everyone left and placed them in a bag that she later gave to the homicide detectives when they arrived later that evening.

Gurney H. Warnberg

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Stephanie Rabb
Address: Riverside, CA 92507
Date of Interview: November 17, 2005
Place of Interview: Residence
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Stephanie Rabb was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. Ms. Rabb identified herself as a sister of Terry Rabb and was in the apartment with her two children, David Rogers and Tamara Rabb. Ms. Rabb began to provide the following information:

Ms. Rabb stated that Terry Rabb was with her on Friday and Saturday. Terry lives with their other sister, Karen, but was visiting his nieces and nephew as there was a neighborhood birthday party. He was close to all of his family. Terry Rabb remained in the apartment until approximately 2:00 pm on Saturday, October 1, 2005. He was fine. Ms. Stephanie Rabb did not see her brother again after he departed the apartment on Saturday, October 1, 2005.

While talking with the investigator, she was dialing her cell phone. She began talking with another sister. She was informing her that an investigator was present. Stephanie Rabb handed the telephone to the investigator. The person on the other end of the conversation identified herself as Karen Rabb, the next of kin. She stated that she was the person handling all of the arrangements and the family has retained an attorney. She stated that she wanted me to contact her attorney if additional questions were to be answered. She said that she had two attorneys: Steve Silverstein and Curt deFlack (Los Angeles). She did not have their telephone numbers or addresses. I believe the telephone number for Karen Rabb was 951-264-8676 (caller ID on the phone).

I informed Karen and Stephanie Rabb that I would terminate the interview. I had fully explained to both women that I was conducting the investigation for the City of Riverside Community Police Review Commission and that open and public hearings are held where the results of the investigation are discussed. I left a business card with Ms. Stephanie Rabb with my name and telephone number. I asked them for the telephone

numbers of the ex-wives (Patrice and Tanasha), but they refused to provide the information.

While walking out of the apartment, Stephanie Rabb, while looking at my business card said, "How did you know that he was here (at the apartment)?" I informed her that I was interviewing many witnesses at the medical emergency. She then continued, "Then he could have talked – he was alive. See, they killed him, they killed my brother. He was OK, if he could talk; they killed my brother."

I did not provide a response and walked out the door of the apartment. I was in the apartment for approximately seven minutes.

Vincent delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Zachary Jennings
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: December 5, 2005
Place of Interview: American Medical Response (AMR), Riverside, CA
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Zachary (Zack) Jennings is employed by American Medical Response (AMR) as an emergency medical technician (EMT). (AMR is the contract ambulance provider for Riverside County.) Mr. Jennings was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. He has been an EMT and employed as an EMT for three years. Terry Rabb was the patient on this call. Mr. Jennings stated that he was with his partner, Greg Davis (paramedic), during this entire transport and was interviewed with him in the break room of AMR. The only time they were separated was when Greg Davis was in the back of the ambulance and Zack was driving the ambulance to the hospital. This lasted about five minutes. Zack Jennings provided the following:

Zack Jennings and Greg Davis were assigned to AMR Unit #336 and were pre-deployed in downtown Riverside on this date. Zack is an Emergency Medical Technician and was the driver of the ambulance. Zack and Greg both filled out incident reports after each run and this would be filed with the administrative supervisor of AMR. He identified the supervisor as Tim Van Alt (951-782-5264). Zack was certain that they were pre-deployed at the Van Buren & Arlington (AMR) substation on this date.

He explained that AMR would receive an emergency dispatch call from the Riverside Fire Department Dispatch Center. Normally, the call would go to police and fire and then fire would dispatch the AMR unit. This would be directed into AMR central communications, which is located in this headquarters building. The communications center would dispatch the appropriate unit. On this date, Unit # 336 was dispatched to 2956 4th Street, Apt. #2, Riverside, CA.

In route to the scene, Unit #336 received a message from the communications center to "stage." This means for the ambulance to stop and wait further instructions. The AMR units are instructed to pull over and stay a safe distance from the scene of the emergency. Zack stated the ambulance "staged" about three blocks from the

apartment, but it was a within one minute of the apartment complex. He explained that the police department considered the scene unsafe, but did not inform the AMR unit of the problem. They waited at the staging area for about three minutes and then proceeded to the medical emergency after receiving an "all clear" from the AMR Dispatch via Fire. While waiting further instructions, they monitor the radio. This is very normal and they do not question the Police or Fire Department about the problem or the cause for the delay. He did not learn the problem, even after the arrival and treatment of the patient. The AMR unit was instructed that it was clear to enter and proceed to the original destination.

Upon arrival, everything was very calm. He recalled seeing some residents of the area sitting on couches outside of the complex. Zack and Greg conducted normal procedures and entered the first floor apartment with their medical bags and the gurney. He recalled meeting and discussing the situation with the EMT (name unknown). Zack saw two Riverside Police officers, who he did not know, escorting family members from the apartment. One was a middle-aged black woman and one male (very quiet). He did not recall any words, but she was very emotional. He heard the RPD officers tell her to quiet down and allow the medics to do their job. She seemed to calm down and did not hear or recall any further disturbance. He did not observe any physical confrontation and the people moved out. The officers remained near the front entrance as Greg and Zack entered. He saw two firefighters, one of whom was Tyler Reynolds.

The patient, Terry Rabb, was sitting on the floor, in front of the couch. He was not handcuffed. Tyler was working on him and the EMT had briefed the AMR medics on the situation. They had learned from the initial dispatch that this was a diabetic emergency and possible low blood sugar. It appeared that the patient was semiconscious and his breathing was not normal. Tyler and his partner immediately moved into advanced life support (ALS) techniques. AMR is trained to work together with the firefighters and get the patient to the hospital as quickly as possible. Zack referred to this as "scoop and move." Zack and his partner began moving the gurney and preparing the patient for transport. He described the patient as a black male, 35 years of age, 6'0 tall and 250 lbs. He was a big man.

The firefighters attempted to obtain a blood sugar level, which he believed was obtained by the firefighter / EMT. Tyler could not start the IV into the patient, but eventually gave him a shot of glucomen into his arm. The patient appeared to lapse into unconsciousness and the EMT requested another paramedic unit from the Fire Department for assistance. The EMT also began obtaining a bag valve mask to assist the patient with his breathing. Terry Rabb was placed on the gurney and CPR was being administered.

Once the patient was outside the apartment, Zack saw the fire truck arrive with the additional paramedic. Terry Rabb was placed in the rear of the ambulance. The other medic joined Greg Davis and Tyler and they continued to provide ALS. I.e.: CPR, bag valve mask, and other treatment. Once the paramedics were situated with the patient, Zack jumped into the driver's seat and drove, Code #3 (lights & siren), to Riverside Community Hospital (RCH). He estimated this took about 5 – 6 minutes.

Once at the hospital, Tyler briefed the doctor (Dr. James Kim) and the emergency room personnel. They wheeled the gurney into the ER and transferred the patient to the bed within Riverside Community Hospital. At this point, the AMR personnel begin to gather their equipment and find a room / desk to write the incident report. Zack and Greg remained at RCH for about 30 minutes. Zack stated that he did not learn of the death until the next shift. Zack Jennings stated that he was with the patient in the apartment and, while wheeling the patient out to the ambulance and again at the hospital, did not observe any blood, marks, abrasions, scars, or bruises on Terry Rabb. The man was unconscious and he was being treated like a person who suffered full cardiac arrest. He did not witness any violence and did not know what transpired in the apartment while the AMR ambulance was staging. He did not hear any loud or abusive language or anyone being struck by police officers. Everything was done very professional and swiftly. Zack Jennings spent less than 10 minutes with this patient (apartment – transport – RCH) as he was the driver.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Jeff Lewis
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Telephone: 951-826-5801
Date of Interview: November 26, 2005
Place of Interview: Station # 6 - City of Riverside Fire department
Recorded: No
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Jeff Lewis is employed as firefighter / paramedic by the City of Riverside Fire Department. He was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb was the patient. Mr. Lewis advised that he has been employed as a firefighter for four years with City of Riverside. Prior to this, he was employed in a similar capacity for Valley Center Fire Department (three years) and six months with American Medical Response (AMR). Mr. Lewis provided the following information:

Mr. Lewis stated that he was on duty on October 2, 2005. He was assigned as the paramedic on Engine 1. This was an overtime assignment for this particular shift. He recalled that Dispatch contacted Station 1 with a call for medical response that evening. Squad 1, with Tyler Reynolds and Patrick Hopkins, was dispatched to the location. He recalled that a man had suffered a diabetic attack and was tearing up the apartment. He remained at Station 1 with his assigned engine and crew.

Approximately ten minutes later, Engine 1 received a request for assistance from Tyler Reynolds. He advised that the patient had gone into cardiac arrest and that CPR was being administered. He said this is the standard operating procedure to request assistance from another unit. The paramedics needed additional manpower while attempting to revive the patient. Engine 1 was immediately dispatched and arrived at the scene within four minutes. Captain Timothy Strack and Engineer Al Hernandez were also assigned to Engine 1.

Upon arrival at the apartment complex, Jeff Lewis observed the patient being placed in the ambulance (AMR). Tyler Reynolds and the paramedic from AMR were working on the patient. Patrick Hopkins, EMT, was also assisting in the paramedics. The firefighters had already started and were administering CPR, an IV was

established, and the patient was being ventilated with a Bag Valve mask. Jeff Lewis took the position from Patrick Hopkins and the ambulance began its transport to the Riverside Community Hospital. They arrived at the hospital within five minutes and transferred the patient to the emergency room doctor and hospital personnel.

During the transport to the hospital, Terry Rabb was in full cardiac arrest. He had no pulse and was not breathing on his own. The paramedics continued to work on the patient during the entire trip. While in transport, the hospital was informed of the condition of the patient and the procedures being undertaken on the patient. When the paramedics arrived at the emergency room, Tyler Reynolds briefed the medical staff on the condition of the patient from the apartment to the hospital (initial observations, treatment, transport, and current condition). Tyler Reynolds completed a patient condition report (PCR) later that evening, noting all the information, which is submitted to the battalion chief, Riverside Fire department.

Jeff Lewis remained at the hospital for approximately 30 minutes while Capt. Strack talked with medical personnel, police officers, and completed his supervisory responsibility. Mr. Lewis learned at the hospital that the patient, Terry Rabb, was pronounced dead in the emergency room. He heard from the other members of the Fire Department that he had very low blood sugar. He did not see any family members or friends at the hospital.

Upon returning to Station 1, he was informed by Capt. Strack that the Riverside Police Department would be conducting an investigation. At approximately 11:00 pm, detectives arrived at Station 1 and interviewed the personnel from Engine 1 (Lewis, Capt. Strack & Engineer Al Hernandez), while the firefighters assigned to Squad 1 were interviewed at the police station.

Jeff Lewis stated that he was never inside the apartment where the patient was initially treated. He had no contact with any family, friends, or neighbors. He did not recall any commotion at the scene. He knew that Riverside Police were at the apartment, but the area outside the apartment was very calm and orderly.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Patrick Hopkins

Address: Riverside, CA 92057

Date of Interview: November 26, 2005

Place of Interview: Station #6 - City of Riverside Fire department

Recorded: Yes

Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Patrick Hopkins is employed as a firefighter / paramedic by the City of Riverside Fire Department. He was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb was the patient. Mr. Hopkins advised that he has been employed as a firefighter / Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) since August 2003. Prior to this, he worked for the San Bernardino Fire Department in a similar capacity for approximately six months. He has recently become certified as a paramedic. Mr. Hopkins provided the following information:

Patrick Hopkins stated that he was on duty on October 2, 2005 and recalled the response to assist Terry Rabb. He was working overtime on that date and assigned to Squad 1. He was working with Tyler Reynolds, who was the firefighter / paramedic on Squad 1. Mr. Hopkins is normally assigned to Squad 6, but was assigned to this duty for this particular overtime shift.

Squad 1 was already in service when Dispatch called and requested assistance to an apartment on 4th Street, Riverside, CA. Patrick Hopkins was the driver of Squad 1. Dispatch informed the them that a male was tearing the house apart, possibly a diabetic, and Riverside Police Department were also being dispatched. Patrick Hopkins recalled that the time of the call was late afternoon, just prior to dinner.

Upon arriving at the scene, Mr. Hopkins noted that this was a small apartment complex and that Riverside Police Department (RPD) arrived at the scene within seconds. The men were met in the driveway by a middle-aged black woman who informed them that a male was in the apartment tearing the place apart. He was taking his clothes off and was combative. The male was a diabetic and not responding to her commands. The friends or family members, who met the firefighters, did not have specific information relating to his medical condition. They said they were attempting to contact his sister, who had the medical information, but did not know her telephone number or address. They did not know the victims date of birth, address, or exact medical condition.

The RPD and the firefighters entered the first floor apartment at the same time. Patrick Hopkins entered through the front door into the living room. He could also see the kitchen area, where the victim was standing. Mr. Hopkins stated that the apartment was only 25-30 feet in length and the victim remained in plain view the entire time in the apartment. Mr. Hopkins stated that he learned that the victim's name was Terry Rabb.

Mr. Rabb was wearing boxer shorts and staring into the refrigerator. He was a big man (possibly 6'03" and 250 lbs). Patrick Hopkins stated that he attempted to talk with Terry Rabb and informed him that they were firefighters / paramedics and were there to help him. He asked if they could check his blood sugar and help him. Mr. Rabb was unresponsive during this period of time in the apartment. Patrick Hopkins stated he continued to talk with him for 20-30 seconds, but received no response. He and Tyler Reynolds were inside the apartment and trying to make contact with Mr. Rabb. He thought the RPD remained the front door.

Mr. Rabb then turned away from the refrigerator and began swinging his arms around his body. There was still no conversation, just the continual swinging of his arms. He did not have anything in hands. He began to move towards the living room and he looked dangerous. While moving forward, he stated, "I'm going to fuck somebody up." He then lunged at us, as Tyler and I backed out of the way. The RPD officers began shouting commands at Terry Rabb and grabbed him by both arms and placed him on the floor. He was on his stomach with his arms extended. This was in front of the couch and Mr. Rabb was handcuffed within a short period of time and placed in a sitting position with his hands behind his back. Mr. Hopkins assisted the officer in positioning his one hand to be handcuffed, as Mr. Rabb was resisting the officers. He did not see any police officer hit Terry Rabb. They immediately placed him on the floor and had protected the firemen and themselves from the lunging and swinging man.

While on the floor, Patrick Hopkins attempted to obtain a blood sugar sample from Terry Rabb with his lance set. He attempted to obtain a sample from both his arm and his foot (he was barefoot), but Mr. Rabb moved and would not allow his skin to be pricked with this small needle. The initial call was a diabetic, but to this point, the paramedic and EMT had not obtained any vital signs from the patient. The family or friends at the door had little medical information concerning Mr. Rabb.

Patrick Hopkins stated that he recalled three individuals at the front door, who were now screaming and concerned for the safety of Mr. Rabb. Mr. Rabb was beginning to calm down, but was still not cooperative. Tyler Reynolds was busy gaining the vital signs of Mr. Rabb, while the RPD were now dealing with the friends at the front door.

Patrick Hopkins finally obtained a blood sample from the glucometer while Terry Rabb was sitting on the couch and the indication was that the reading was LOW. The glucometer readings range from 20-500. Normal blood sugar levels would be in the 80-120 range. Mr. Rabb's readings were negligible. He needed dextrose immediately and the men attempted to place an IV into his extremities. Mr. Rabb was uncooperative and

they could not insert a needle into his vein. Tyler Reynolds then gave him shot / dose of glucagon into his arm. He probably needed two amps of IV, but Mr. Rabb would not allow the paramedics to start the IV in his veins.

Patrick Hopkins did not have the times in front of him, but stated that the system is computerized and could document the time of the dispatch, arrival on the scene, and the transport to the hospital. He stated that this was very quick and the contract ambulance (American Medical Response – AMR) arrived. Mr. Rabb was immediately transferred to the ambulance for transport to the hospital. While Patrick Hopkins assisted the AMR personnel with the gurney, Tyler Remolds advised that Mr. Rabb's condition was declining. He called for additional personnel from Station 1, as the victim was going into Cardiac Arrest (ACS). The firefighters began immediate emergency procedures (EKG monitors, bag valve mask-breathing) as they observed Mr. Rabb going into cardiac arrest. Patrick Hopkins inserted an Oral Pharyngeal Airway (OPA tube) into his throat and began to pump oxygen into his airway via the bag mask. The victim did not resist, which indicated a lack of consciousness. This is standard operating procedures for the firefighters to call for assistance and perform these emergency procedures. Mr. Rabb was not handcuffed at this time.

Engine 1 arrived at the scene as the patient was being placed into the AMR ambulance. The other paramedic, Jeffrey Lewis, jumped into the ambulance to assist Tyler Reynolds and the AMR paramedic on the transport to the hospital. The other two fire personnel, Capt. Strack and Engineer Al Hernandez, remained in the engine. Patrick Hopkins cleaned up the equipment while the ambulance began its transport to Riverside Community Hospital. He followed in Squad 1 and met them at the emergency room within ten minutes.

Patrick Hopkins learned later that afternoon / evening from the hospital staff that Mr. Rabb was pronounced dead at Riverside Community Hospital. He had no role in the transport or the transfer of the patient at the hospital.

Patrick Hopkins stated that he considered Tyler Reynolds to be an excellent paramedic, who recognized the patient was in trouble and immediately treated the victim appropriately. He also knew from his training and experience that people suffering from low blood sugar are combative and can lapse into a coma.

Patrick Hopkins and Tyler Reynolds traveled to a police sub-station (vicinity of Spruce & Chicago Streets) at approximately 11:00 pm that evening. They were interviewed by police detectives from the RPD. The interviews were conducted separately at this location and he later learned that detectives also interviewed the personnel from Engine 1.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Timothy Strack
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: November 26, 2005
Place of Interview: Station 6 – City of Riverside Fire department
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Captain Timothy Strack is employed as firefighter / paramedic by the City of Riverside Fire Department. He was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb was the patient. Mr. Strack advised that he has been employed as a firefighter for eleven years with the City of Riverside. Captain Strack also stated that he is the President of the Firefighters Union, Local 1067, and wanted assurances from the investigator that no adverse action would be taken against any of his union brothers for submitting to these interviews. I could not provide that assurance and informed him that the information and reports would be submitted to the Community Police Review Commission, (CPRC) which is directed by Dr. Pedro Payne. He said that he was very familiar with Dr. Payne and the CPRC. He agreed to be interviewed and allowed the interview to be tape recorded. He asked for a copy of the interview. Capt. Strack provided the following information:

Capt. Strack stated that he was on duty on October 2, 2005. He was assigned as the Captain on Engine 1. This was a normal shift for him. He recalled that Riverside Emergency Dispatch contacted Station 1 with a call for a medical response that evening. Squad 1, with Tyler Reynolds and Patrick Hopkins, was dispatched to the location. He recalled that a man had suffered a diabetic attack and was tearing up an apartment. He remained at Station 1 with his assigned engine and crew.

Approximately ten minutes later, Engine 1 received a request for assistance from Tyler Reynolds. He advised that the patient had gone into cardiac arrest and CPR was being administered. This is standard operating procedure to request assistance from another unit. The paramedics needed additional manpower while attempting to revive the patient. Engine 1 was immediately dispatched and arrived at the scene within four minutes. Engineer Al Hernandez was the driver of the fire engine. Jeff Lewis was the assigned paramedic and Captain Strack was the assigned captain.

Upon arrival at the apartment complex, Captain Strack observed the patient being placed in the ambulance (AMR). Jeff Lewis exited the engine and entered the ambulance. Tyler Reynolds and the paramedic from AMR were working on the patient. Patrick Hopkins, EMT, was also assisting the paramedics. Captain Strack could see the firefighters / paramedics working on the patient. The ambulance began its transport to the Riverside Community Hospital. Engine 1 followed the AMR ambulance to the Riverside Community Hospital. Patrick Hopkins remained at the apartment and gathered his equipment and then drove Squad 1 to the hospital. He arrived 10 – 15 minutes later.

Captain Strack and Engineer Al Hernandez never exited the engine at the apartment. Once at the hospital, Capt. Strack met with the police officers, talked with his paramedics, and was briefed on the emergency. He acted in his capacity as the supervisor for the Fire Department. He instructed his firefighters at the scene not to talk with the police, family, or others until it was cleared by the battalion chief. He completed some information for his incident report and informed his lead paramedic that he would have to complete his patient care report upon return to Station 1.

Upon returning to Station 1, he notified his battalion chief of the incident. Captain Strack stated that everything the men did was standard operating procedure, which they perform hundreds of times annually. Deputy Fire Chief Steve Early, Riverside Fire Department, contacted him again that evening. He informed him that the Riverside Police Department would be conducting an inquiry later that evening and the men should cooperate with the detectives.

Captain Strack stated that he was never inside the apartment where the patient was initially treated. He had no contact with any family, friends, or neighbors. He was at the scene of the initial response (4th Street) for approximately one minute and neither he nor Engineer Hernandez ever exited the engine. He did not treat the patient and never had contact with Mr. Terry Rabb.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Tyler Reynolds
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: November 26, 2005
Place of Interview: Station 1 – City of Riverside Fire Department
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Tyler Reynolds is employed as a firefighter / paramedic by the City of Riverside Fire Department. He was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb was the patient. Mr. Reynolds advised that he has been employed as a firefighter / paramedic since 2002. Mr. Reynolds provided the following information:

Tyler Reynolds explained that the firefighters are trained either as an emergency medical technician (EMT) or as a paramedic. The paramedic has additional training and certification. In Riverside, there is one EMT and one paramedic assigned to a squad (paramedic unit).

Patrick Hopkins was the EMT on October 2, 2005 and Mr. Reynolds was assigned as the paramedic. They were assigned to the unit designated Squad 1. On October 2, 2005, there was an emergency dispatch received regarding a medical emergency at 2956 4th Street, Apt. #2, Riverside, CA. The caller was a female, who indicated that a man in her apartment was suffering a diabetic attack. He was combative and tearing up the house. Tyler had a copy of a patient care report (PCR), which he reviewed for specific information. Tyler stated that he received the call from the dispatcher at 17:25:59. The unit arrived at the location within three minutes and was met by a middle-aged black woman. She stated that a man named Terry Rabb, who was a friend of the family, was in the apartment and was tearing up the place. She stated that she placed the 911 telephone call.

Patrick Hopkins was the driver of Squad 1. Dispatch informed the firefighters that a male was tearing the house apart, was possibly diabetic, and that Riverside Police Department was also dispatched. While Tyler Reynolds was attempting to gain some information from the woman, he observed the Riverside Police Department arriving at the scene. The police officers and two medics went into the apartment

simultaneously. The police officers allowed the paramedics to handle the situation. They remained in the doorway and controlled the scene from the friends and family.

Tyler Reynolds stated that he was in charge and could see the entire living room and kitchen area of the apartment. This was a small apartment and Terry Rabb was standing in the kitchen area. He thought that Mr. Rabb was wearing a shirt and possibly shorts. He attempted to talk with Mr. Rabb and asked if they could help him. He was non-communicative at the time. He looked at him and stood and began to swing his arms across his chest. Both hands were swinging back and forth. Tyler thought he made this swinging motion six times. The paramedics were asking if they could evaluate his blood sugar and obtain some other vital signs to help him. He then began to lunge and walk at them. He stated, "I am going to fuck you guys up." While he lunged at them, the firefighters backed up. The two Riverside police officers intervened and brought him to the ground. Mr. Rabb was spread eagle on the floor and the officers placed handcuffs on him. He was handcuffed with his hands behind his back. He was then placed in a sitting position on the couch.

Tyler Reynolds knew from experience that a person with low blood sugar can become violent and combative. The firefighters attempted to obtain a blood sample with a pin prick of his finger or his foot. He resisted and they were unable to obtain this information at the time. He was still struggling and the men had difficulty obtaining his vital signs (heart rate / blood pressure / pupils). The elapsed time from when they first entered the apartment and attempted to talk and reason with Mr. Rabb, until he was handcuffed and sitting on the couch was less than five minutes.

The family or friends, who were outside, heard the noise and yelling inside the apartment and came to the door and attempted to gain entry. Tyler and Patrick continued to work on the patient while the police officers dealt with the bystanders. The firefighters finally obtained a blood sugar reading and the results were negligible (very, very low). Tyler Reynolds immediately understood this was some of the problem and attempted to insert an IV into Mr. Rabb (dextrose solution). He considered this to be a serious condition, especially if Mr. Rabb was a diabetic. They were unable to place the IV into Mr. Rabb's arm, so they gave him a dose / shot of Glucomen into his arm. This is similar to the IV, but does not have the instantaneous effect on the patient. Tyler Reynolds stated that this occurred at 17:35 hours (shortly after they arrived on scene). Mr. Rabb was still was uncooperative and fighting.

While handcuffed, the firefighters were able to examine Mr. Rabb and obtain some vital signs (110-pulse rate: 16-18 respirations: 100 heart beats), but they could not secure him enough to obtain a blood pressure (he would not allow them to place the cuff or pump the pressure).

Within three minutes, everything began to drop. Mr. Rabb had his handcuffs removed and Tyler Reynolds called for assistance from Engine 1. He knew that Mr. Rabb was going into cardiac arrest and began CPR and other lifesaving techniques. The firefighters and paramedics go into another response when a patient shows signs of cardiac arrest. Both he and Patrick Hopkins immediately began to clear his airway and use CPR and bag valve mask techniques. Tyler could hear the transport company

ambulance, American Medical Response (AMR), arriving on the scene. While the police controlled the scene, Patrick Hopkins went outside to meet the AMR paramedics and inform them of the situation and the need for immediate transport. Engine 1 was also in route from the Mission Inn station (Station 1).

Tyler Reynolds was reading from his PCR that the patient's pulse dropped from 100 to 60 to 0 within minutes. At 17:41, Mr. Rabb had no visible response. Both Tyler and Patrick worked on the patient while he was being placed on the gurney and taken to the ambulance. Engine 1 arrived on-scene just as Mr. Rabb and the paramedics were in the ambulance. Jeff Lewis, another paramedic from the Riverside Fire Department, jumped into the ambulance with Tyler and the AMR paramedic. They began transport to Riverside Community Hospital, 4445 Magnolia Street, Riverside, CA. Tyler thought they arrived at the hospital at 17:54 hours.

Tyler met with the emergency room personnel and gave them information about the patient. There was one emergency room physician and other personnel. They took control of the patient.

Tyler stated that he remained at the hospital for about thirty minutes, where he learned that Mr. Terry Rabb was declared dead at the hospital. He restocked Squad 1 with different medical supplies and then returned to Station 1. Tyler Reynolds completed all the narrative paperwork for his report that evening. He stated that the incident report for this call is labeled # 05-20226. It is also referred to as a run form.

Engine 1, which assisted on the emergency, had Captain Strack, Engineer Al Hernandez as the engineer, and Jeff Lewis as the paramedic. It was Jeff Lewis who rode with Tyler to the hospital in the AMR ambulance.

Tyler Reynolds described Terry Rabb as a large black male, approximately 35 years of age, 6 ft and 220 + pounds. When conscious, Mr. Rabb was very combative and violent. He charged at the officers and the paramedics and had to be taken down by the Riverside police officers. They were quick and efficient in handling the situation. They were in complete control of themselves and the situation. It allowed the firefighters to begin treatment of the patient. He thought the Riverside police officers acted appropriately and swiftly. Mr. Rabb was not bleeding or bruised from this takedown.

Mr. Reynolds advised that two females and one male were present at the apartment. The police officers kept them away from inside the apartment and allowed the Fire personnel to conduct their assigned duties. There was some shouting back and forth, but this subsided. When Mr. Rabb was transported out of the apartment, everyone was calm but concerned for his well being.

Tyler Reynolds stated that he could not share the PCR report with the investigator at this time as it contained patient information, which is protected under privacy rules and regulations.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Alfonso Hernandez
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: November 26, 2005
Place of Interview: Station 6 – City of Riverside Fire Department
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Alfonzo (Al) Hernandez is employed as a firefighter / engineer by the City of Riverside Fire Department. He was interviewed concerning his duties and observations during the medical response for assistance on October 2, 2005. Terry Rabb was the patient. Mr. Hernandez advised that he has been employed as a firefighter for sixteen years with the City of Riverside. He agreed to be interviewed and allowed the interview to be tape recorded. Al Hernandez provided the following information:

Mr. Hernandez stated that he was on duty on October 2, 2005. He was assigned as the driver / engineer on Engine 1. This was a normal shift for him. He recalled that Riverside Emergency Dispatch contacted Station 1 with a call for medical response that evening. Squad 1 with Tyler Reynolds and Patrick Hopkins was dispatched to the location. He recalled that a man had suffered a diabetic attack and was tearing up an apartment. He remained at Station 1 with his assigned engine and crew.

Approximately ten minutes later, Engine 1 received a request for assistance from Tyler Reynolds. He advised that the patient had gone into cardiac arrest and that CPR was being administered. This is standard operating procedure to request assistance from another unit. The paramedics needed additional manpower while attempting to revive the patient. Engine 1 was immediately dispatched and arrived at the scene within a couple of minutes. Engineer Al Hernandez was the driver of the fire engine. The other assigned crew members were Jeff Lewis, the assigned paramedic, and Captain Strack. The call was to a small apartment complex on 4th Street, Riverside, CA.

Upon arrival at the apartment complex, Al Hernandez observed the patient being placed in the ambulance (AMR). Jeff Lewis exited the engine and entered the ambulance. Tyler Reynolds and the AMR paramedic were working on the patient. EMT Patrick Hopkins was also assisting the paramedics. The Riverside Police Department had one or two units at the scene. It was all very calm and orderly. The ambulance

began its transport to Riverside Community Hospital, which is located on 14th Street, west of Market. Engine 1 followed the AMR ambulance to the Riverside Community Hospital.

Captain Strack and Engineer Al Hernandez never exited the engine while at the apartment. Once at the hospital, Mr. Hernandez described the scene as very calm. The patient was already inside the emergency room. Al Hernandez is not certain if he exited the fire engine at the hospital. Squad 1 would be responsible for preparing and submitting all the patient care reports. Captain Strack would also submit an incident report. Al Hernandez did not review or read any of the narratives. He estimated that the trip from the 4th Street to the hospital took less than eight minutes. The engine remained at the hospital for 45 minutes and he thought Engine 1 responded to another call prior to returning to Station 1.

Engineer Hernandez thought this was a typical emergency call and that everything the men did was standard operating procedure, which they perform hundreds of times annually. It was unfortunate that Mr. Rabb died at the emergency room. He stated that Fire Department and AMR personnel work together in these emergency situations. He did not know if Tyler Reynolds transferred care to the AMR paramedic, but he thought that Tyler would remain in charge during the transport as he had the most information about the emergency.

He was informed that the Riverside Police Department would be conducting an inquiry later that evening and that the men should cooperate with the detectives. At approximately 11:00 pm, two detectives arrived at the station to conduct interviews of the personnel assigned to Engine 1. He did not recall the names of the RPD detectives.

Alfonzo Hernandez was never inside the apartment where the patient was initially treated. He had no contact with any family, friends, or neighbors. He was at the scene of the initial response (4th Street) for approximately one minute and neither he nor Captain Strack ever exited the engine. He did not treat the patient and never had contact with Mr. Terry Rabb.

Vince delaMontaigne

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Patrick Hopkins
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: July 10, 2006
Place of Interview: Telephone
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Riverside Firefighter / EMT Patrick Hopkins was interviewed via telephone on July 10, 2006. Hopkins was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. The interview was a follow up contact and was digitally recorded with Hopkins permission.

Hopkins stated that upon entering the apartment he was focused on Terry Rabb. He said he was fully engaged with Rabb and attempting to communicate with him. He did not overhear any statements by RPD Officers concerning their belief that Rabb may have been using crack or PCP. He said he became aware one of the female persons at the scene was very upset and angry but believed her anger began after the Officers engaged in the take down of Rabb. He said he remembered somebody yelling about "hitting" but believed the women most likely misunderstood what the Officers were doing. He said he did not see either of the Officers hit or strike Rabb.

Hopkins said it was pretty clear to him that Rabb was suffering a medical crisis. He said he recognized Rabb's symptoms and believed the issue was low blood sugar; however, without obtaining the necessary field tests he could not have been certain.

Hopkins described Rabb's symptoms as being non-responsive, uncooperative and aggressive. All of those symptoms would be consistent with a diabetic experiencing low blood sugar.

Hopkins said Rabb was unresponsive to a series of direct questions that he and Reynolds asked in order to determine judgment and treatment. Hopkins said once Rabb was determined to be non-responsive, he and Reynolds were obligated to provide treatment and Rabb could not be considered as patient refusing treatment. Hopkins said that, at that point, he and Reynolds also could not leave the scene or it would be considered abandonment.

Hopkins said although he is uncertain of the formal policies for joint scene responsibility, he knows the Police Department is responsible for the handling and detaining of aggressive and violent patients in need of restraint. Hopkins said EMT's and Paramedics are not allowed to engage in physical altercations with patients or use any type of hard restraints like handcuffs. Hopkins said that, if he and Reynolds had not had RPD Officers present during this incident, they would have remained at the scene and requested RPD assistance via radio. In Rabb's case, restraint was necessary to provide treatment and treatment was necessary because of his critical medical condition. This was all quickly evaluated based upon Rabb's symptoms and the determination that he was medically non-responsive.

Hopkins said he believed he and Reynolds were in charge of the scene when they entered the apartment; however, when Rabb became so aggressive that they considered it too dangerous to treat him and stepped back, the Officers took charge of the scene. Once Rabb was restrained enough to continue treatment, they resumed charge of the scene. Hopkins said none of the transfer of authority was formally done through conversation, but was acted upon through the circumstances of the incident.

Hopkins said he did not know if the Officers were arresting Rabb or detaining him and he would not know the difference anyway. He said he did not hear either Officer tell Rabb that he was under arrest.

Hopkins said he briefly assisted the Officers by holding one of Rabb's arms during the attempts at handcuffing. He said that the Officers were in such an awkward position and the struggle had lasted for at least a minute, he thought it best to assist.

Hopkins said he thought both Reynolds and one of the Officers began telling some of the people to leave the apartment during the struggle. It was during this time that one of the female subjects became outraged and he overheard someone saying the subject was being hit.

Hopkins said that once Rabb was restrained and sitting on the floor, they were able to obtain some vital signs and begin treatment. Rabb then went into respiratory arrest and began to show signs of cardiac failure. When Rabb was transported, he was in full respiratory arrest but still showed signs of a pulse.

Report of Interview

Person Interviewed: Tyler Reynolds
Address: Riverside, CA 92057
Date of Interview: July 12, 2006
Place of Interview: Telephone
Recorded: Yes
Interview Topic: The death of Terry Rabb following an emergency call for medical assistance on October 2, 2005.

Riverside Firefighter / Paramedic Tyler Reynolds was interviewed via telephone on July 12, 2006. Reynolds was advised of the identity of the interviewing investigator and the purpose of the interview. The interview was a follow up contact and was digitally recorded with Reynolds permission.

Reynolds told me by virtue of being the senior firefighter/paramedic on the scene he was the person responsible for the medical care of the patient. Reynolds said overall responsibility for the scene was shared with the Riverside Police Department.

Reynolds said he and his partner, Firefighter/EMT Patrick Hopkins, received the initial dispatch as a medical emergency diabetic patient that was tearing up the apartment. They arrived at the scene at the same time as the Police Department.

Reynolds said when he entered the apartment he initially observed Rabb standing in the kitchen area by the refrigerator. Reynolds and his partner attempted to engage Rabb in conversation. Conversation is the first step in the process of evaluating level of consciousness. Reynolds explained he was attempting to determine whether Rabb was capable of consenting or rejecting treatment. This process normally includes asking the patient questions to determine if they are aware of their surroundings. The questions may also include some directions that include simple instructions. This verbal engagement will normally precede the physical engagement designed to obtain the patients vital signs which deliver a more comprehensive analysis of the medical needs.

Reynolds said that Rabb was displaying symptoms consistent with a diabetic patient experiencing low blood sugar. He described those symptoms as disoriented, confused, non-compliant, and aggressive. Reynolds said he began to consider that Rabb was indeed in an altered state of consciousness. However, the full analysis would

require a set of vital signs including a blood sample test. Rabb, in his altered state, was non-compliant and obtaining the vital signs proved impossible without restraint.

Reynolds said that, as a paramedic, he is not allowed to engage a patient which may be dangerous to his or others safety. In other words, he can not fight with a patient or use any level of force to deliver treatment to a non-compliant person. Reynolds said it is the Police Department's responsibility to restrain a patient using whatever level of force required under the circumstances.

Reynolds said if the Police Department had not been present he would have most likely left the apartment and called for their assistance via radio. Reynolds said he considered Rabb's behavior too dangerous to attempt treatment without Police assistance. Reynolds said he also would not have considered Rabb capable of refusing treatment because of his altered state of consciousness.

Reynolds said he did not overhear any of the conversations between the Police Officers and others at the scene. He said he never heard anyone allege that Rabb was under the influence of crack or PCP.

Gurney H. Warnberg



TERRY RABB OID
CPRC No. 05-091
RPD Case No. P3-05-275-171

APPENDIX
SECTION B

Miscellaneous Documents

Effective Date: 10/84
Revision 1 Date: 6/85
Revision 3 Date: 2/1/2001
Approval:

Russ Leach
Chief of Police

5.25 **EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSE:**

A. **PURPOSE:**

To establish a uniform procedure for the dispatching of emergency medical services.

B. **GENERAL PROVISIONS:**

1. The Fire Department is responsible for providing first level emergency medical care in the City and shall be notified immediately of all requests for medical emergency services.
2. When the Police Department has a jurisdictional investigative interest, fire personnel are to remain at the scene until relieved by the officer assigned.
3. If police personnel are first on the scene, they will remain until relieved by fire or ambulance personnel, even when no police jurisdictional investigative interest exists.

C. **STATION INITIATED RESPONSES:**

1. The Public Safety Dispatch Center shall immediately be notified of all requests for emergency medical care. This should include, but is not limited to, illnesses or injuries including possible injuries, reported to this Department.
2. **Upon notification, the Riverside Fire Department shall assume** responsibility for providing first level emergency medical care. Medical aid responses may be initiated by either the Fire or Police Department.
3. **In cases where the Riverside Police Department has a jurisdictional investigative interest, a Police Officer shall also be assigned and shall proceed directly to the location without emergency lights or siren.**
 - a. A police response shall be initiated to all report of any injury to children age 12 and under to determine whether a jurisdictional investigative interest exists.

D. **POLICE FIELD INITIATED RESPONSES:**

If the request for medical services originates from police personnel in the field, appropriate medical aid response shall be immediately initiated by the Public Safety Dispatch Center.

As a reminder, whenever a situation arises where an officer is in control of a person exhibiting a serious or obvious medical condition requiring immediate medical care, or information has been received that would indicate the potential for a serious medical condition (i.e., internal injuries, ingestion of hazardous substance, etc.), the officer shall request medical assistance as a precautionary measure. Even where the person refuses medical assistance, the officer shall summon medical assistance, despite such refusal.

Riverside Fire Department (RFD) is in possession of Medical Aid/Refusal forms should the person refuse medical aid after RFD has responded.

5150. When any person, as a result of mental disorder, is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, a peace officer, member of the attending staff, as defined by regulation, of an evaluation facility designated by the county, designated members of a mobile crisis team provided by Section 5651.7, or other professional person designated by the county may, upon probable cause, take, or cause to be taken, the person into custody and place him or her in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Mental Health as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation.

Such facility shall require an application in writing stating the circumstances under which the person's condition was called to the attention of the officer, member of the attending staff, or professional person, and stating that the officer, member of the attending staff, or professional person has probable cause to believe that the person is, as a result of mental disorder, a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled. If the probable cause is based on the statement of a person other than the officer, member of the attending staff, or professional person, such person shall be liable in a civil action for intentionally giving a statement which he or she knows to be false.

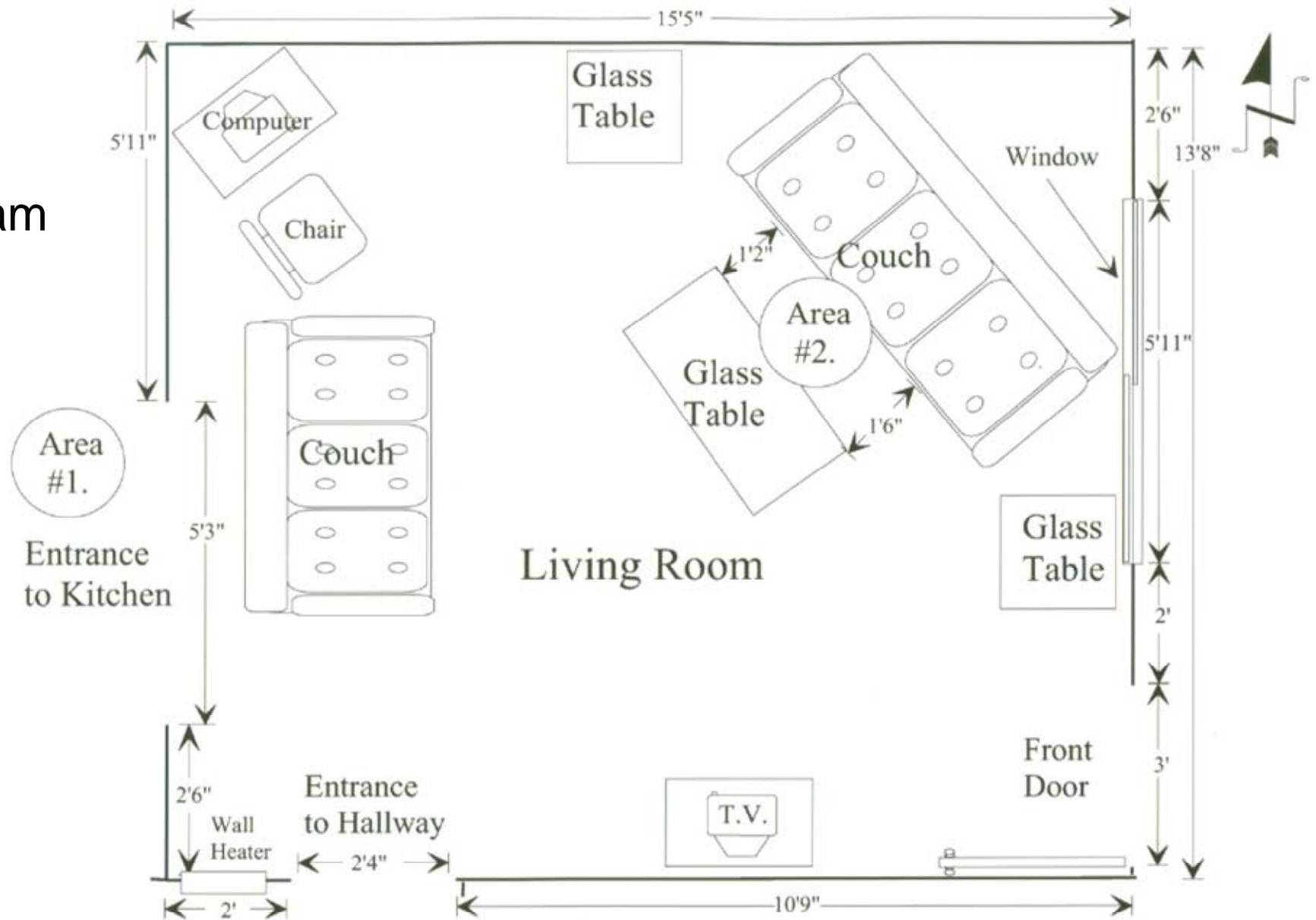


TERRY RABB OID
CPRC No. 05-091
RPD Case No. P3-05-275-171

APPENDIX
SECTION C

RPD Diagram

RPD Diagram



Legend:

Area No# 1. Initially seen here.

Area No# 2. Detained here and received Medical Aid.



TERRY RABB OID
CPRC No. 05-091
RPD Case No. P3-05-275-171

APPENDIX
SECTION D

Photos by
Butch Warnberg
Baker Street Group



#1

2956 4th Street
Riverside, CA



#2

Walkway leading to
2956 4th Street, Apt. 4



#3

In back / side yard
looking toward the
apartment.



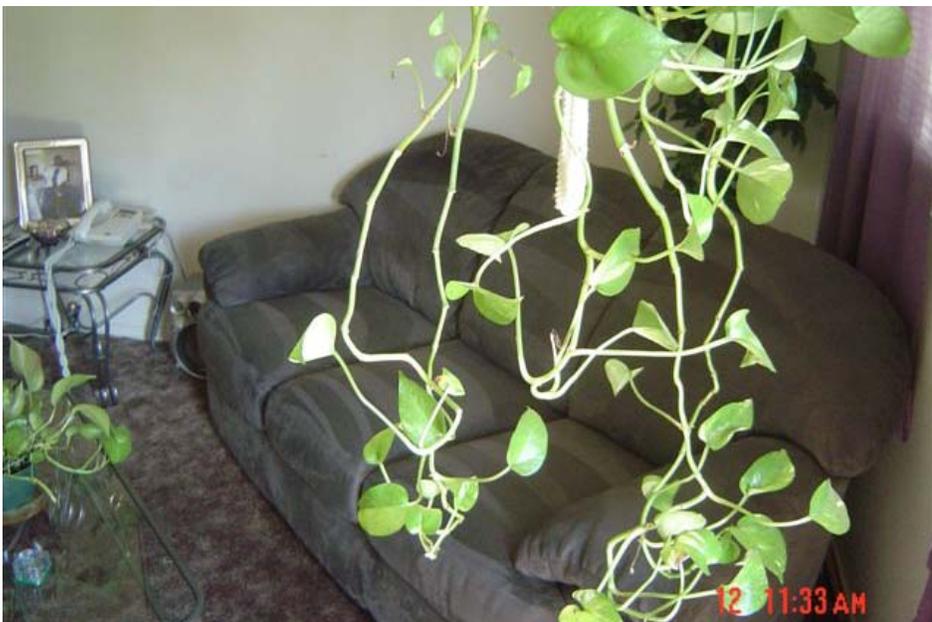
#4

2956 4th Street, Apt. 4



#5

2956 4th Street, Apt. 4
with door open.



#6

Inside Apt.4:
couch to right of
front door



#7

Inside Apt. 4:
looking toward kitchen
from front door



#8

Inside Apt. 4:
Looking from kitchen
area to front door