



**OFFICE OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

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POLICE INVOLVED DEATH DECISION MEMORANDUM
DECEDENT: TIMOTHY GLAZE

I. OVERVIEW

On January 3, 2025, Timothy Glaze was fatally shot by Chicago Police Officers Salah Saleh and Alejandro Urbano-Mateo. Investigators from agencies including the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) and the Chicago Police Department's Investigative Response Team (IRT) subsequently interviewed law enforcement witnesses, civilian witnesses, fire department personnel, reviewed 911 calls and radio transmissions, photographs of the scene, police reports, medical records, the Cook County Medical Examiner Post-Mortem Report, Toxicology Report, Illinois State Police Crime Lab Reports, Body-Worn Camera (BWC) footage and video surveillance footage.

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO) as the agency responsible for making criminal charging decisions under Illinois law for incidents that occur in Cook County, reviewed the evidence collected during the investigation to determine whether there was a good faith basis for filing criminal charges. After a thorough review, the CCSAO has concluded that the evidence is insufficient to support criminal charges against these officers.

Pursuant to policies and enacted legislation, the CCSAO referred the case to the Office of the Illinois State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (ILSAAP) for an additional independent review. ILSAAP reviewed the case and concurred that the evidence did not support criminal charges against any officer.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

In making any charging decision, the CCSAO is bound by the Illinois Criminal Code in effect at the time of the incident. The analysis and charging decision regarding this matter are governed by 720 ILCS 5/7-5(a) which states in part that:

[A peace officer] is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when: (i) he reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or such other person...

In pertinent part, Section 7/5 further mandates:

(f) The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time of the decision, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.

Additionally, in assessing the reasonableness of a police officer's use of deadly force, the United States Supreme Court has held that "the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with 20/20 vision of hindsight." *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396 (1989). Accordingly, in assessing the evidence in this incident, the CCSAO's analysis regarding whether the actions of Officers Saleh and Urbano-Mateo were reasonable requires consideration of the totality of the circumstances available to the officers on the scene as the incident was unfolding.

III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On January 3, 2025 at approximately 2:15am, several Chicago Police Officers including Officers Salah Saleh and Alejandro Urbano-Mateo responded to 911 calls for a domestic incident involving a man with a knife at the Albany Terrace Apartments, located at 3030 W. 21St. Pl. Apt. 616 in Chicago, Illinois. When the officers arrived, Officer Saleh knocked on the apartment door, which was ajar, and announced "Chicago Police". Timothy Glaze responded to Officer Saleh's announcement and walked toward the open door with a knife in his right hand. Glaze repositioned his grip on the knife and raised it as he continued to advance toward the officers.



Glaze repositioning knife before raising it while advancing toward officers.

As the officers retreated backward down the hallway, Glaze exited the apartment, entered the hallway and raised the knife. The officers drew their weapons and Officers Saleh and Urbano-Mateo discharged their weapons toward Glaze.



Glaze raising the weapon while advancing toward officers prior to the officers discharging their firearms.

Glaze was struck by multiple gunshots, dropped the knife and fell to the floor. The knife was recovered and found to have a black handle with a blade that measured 5 ½ inches long.



Glaze was treated at the scene and then transported to Mt. Sinai Hospital where he was pronounced dead. Twenty fired shell casings were recovered from the hallway.

On January 4, 2025, the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office performed a postmortem examination on Timothy Glaze and determined the cause of death was multiple gunshot wounds, and the manner of death was homicide (death caused by another). A toxicology screen was performed on a blood sample drawn from Glaze during the postmortem examination which reflected a positive finding of Ethanol with a BAC (blood alcohol content) of .116 and a positive finding of cocaine. Of the 16 gunshot wounds sustained by Glaze, six had corresponding exit wounds. Two projectiles and multiple projectile fragments were recovered from Glaze's body during the examination. The two projectiles and two of the projectile fragments were found suitable for identification by the Illinois State Police Crime Laboratory and were identified as having been discharged from Officer Saleh's handgun. Additionally, three fired bullets were recovered from the Mount Sinai Hospital Morgue which were found suitable for identification by the Illinois State Police Crime Laboratory. Two of the fired bullets were identified as having

been discharged from Officer Saleh's handgun and one was identified as having been discharged from Officer Urbano-Mateo's handgun.

Additional forensic testing performed at the Illinois State Police lab revealed that eleven of the fired cartridge cases were identified as having been discharged from Officer Saleh's handgun while nine of the fired cartridge cases were identified as having been discharged from Officer Urbano-Mateo's handgun.

Portions of this incident were recorded on body worn cameras as well as third party video surveillance cameras. The video footage sets forth a timeline indicating that within approximately eight seconds of the officers knocking on the apartment door and announcing Chicago Police, Glaze came out with a knife in his right hand which he then repositioned and raised up as the officers backed away and down the hallway. Within one second, the officers discharged their firearms at Glaze. The shooting lasted approximately four seconds. The entire encounter lasted less than thirteen seconds.

Investigators also obtained 911 calls from a female resident of the apartment requesting Chicago Police respond to her apartment reporting that Glaze had her trapped in the corner of her bedroom and was armed with a knife. She further made reference to Glaze having been drinking alcohol and using cocaine.

Investigators also conducted interviews of civilian witnesses who corroborated that Glaze had been armed with a knife.

IV. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

A criminal prosecution for either first- or second-degree murder would require proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the involved officers were **not** legally justified in using deadly force against Timothy Glaze. In other words, a judge or a jury would need to conclude that the officers **did not** reasonably believe that they or others were in imminent danger of great bodily harm or death. In this case, however, the evidence established that several officers including Officers Saleh and Urbano-Mateo, were responding to a 911 domestic violence call. After knocking on the open door to the specific apartment and announcing "Police", Glaze entered the apartment's hallway armed with a large knife. The officers retreated out of the apartment as

Glaze quickly moved toward them. As the officers continued to retreat down the building's hallway, Glaze continued to approach the officers with the knife in his upraised hand. Officers Saleh and Urbano-Mateo then drew their duty weapons and discharged toward Glaze until the threat ceased when Glaze fell to the floor. Glaze's actions and the officers' justified responses were captured on the officers' body worn cameras and reflected how quickly the incident occurred in which the officers had to make a split-second decision on using deadly force when being confronted with Glaze's threat of deadly force.

Accordingly, based on the evidence reviewed in this matter and the applicable legal standard, the evidence is insufficient to support a finding beyond a reasonable doubt that Chicago Police Officers Salah Saleh and Alejandro Urbano-Mateo were not legally justified in using deadly force against Glaze.

Furthermore, in evaluating the decision to use force likely to cause death, the decision shall be viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officers at the time of the decision.

An examination of the totality of these circumstances reveals that it was reasonable for the officers to believe they were in imminent danger of great bodily harm or death after Glaze advanced toward the officers with the large knife in his raised hand as the officers retreated down the hallway.

Based on the evidence reviewed in this matter and the applicable legal standards, the evidence is insufficient to support the filing of criminal charges for the use of deadly force by Chicago Police Officers Salah Saleh and Alejandro Urbano-Mateo. Therefore, the CCSAO will not pursue criminal charges in this case.

Pursuant to policies and enacted legislation, the CCSAO referred the review of the case to the Office of the Illinois State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (ILSAAP) for an additional independent review. ILSAAP reviewed the case and on September 9, 2025, concurred that no criminal charges are appropriate.

This conclusion is based entirely on the relevant criminal laws and standards of proof in Illinois and does not limit administrative action by the Chicago Police Department or civil

actions where less stringent laws, rules, and legal standards of proof apply. The CCSAO expresses no opinion regarding the propriety or likelihood of success of any such actions.