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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

From: Eric M. Hoffman, Prosecuting Attorney  
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Date: January 29, 2025

**NO CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HENRY COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF  
FOR APRIL 18, 2024 VEHICLE PURSUIT ENDING IN DEATH**

*Muncie Indiana* – Prosecuting Attorney Eric M. Hoffman formally announces that the investigation into the April 18, 2024 Henry County Sheriff’s Department vehicle pursuit in Delaware County is now closed and no further criminal charges will be filed. ABA Criminal Justice Standard 3-1.10(c) provides in part “the prosecutor may make a public statement explaining why criminal charges have been declined or dismissed...” Thus, the Prosecuting Attorney of Delaware County may issue a public statement describing the reasons for closing a criminal investigation and declination of prosecution. In determining whether to make such a public statement, the Prosecuting Attorney will consider whether the investigation has previously been publicly confirmed by the prosecutor’s office, whether the matter has received substantial publicity, and any potential value to the public in receiving information regarding the reason for non-prosecution. When criminal charges are not filed following a criminal investigation into official action by law enforcement that results in death or serious bodily injury, it is in the public interest to make a public statement describing the reasons why criminal charges have been declined. Such decisions are made on a case-by-case basis and the analysis and conclusions discussed in the statement are not binding on the Prosecuting Attorney in future matters.

**FACTS<sup>1</sup>**

On April 17 through April 18, 2024 Henry County Sheriff’s Deputy 1<sup>2</sup> worked a twelve (12) hour shift. Deputy 1 worked from 5:00 PM on April 17 to 5:00 AM on April 18, 2024. After Deputy 1 concluded his shift, at approximately 6:00 AM he/she observed a vehicle, later identified as a Dodge Dart, make several traffic infractions. Additionally, based on Deputy 1’s observations of the Dodge, Deputy

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<sup>1</sup> The State is well aware that there is one pending criminal case arising from this set of facts as well as contemplated civil litigation. Therefore, only minimal facts that the State believes are already in the public domain will be given so as not to prejudice or have any effect on other litigation.

<sup>2</sup> When criminal charges are not filed, it is the general policy of the Prosecuting Attorney to not publicly name the target(s) of the investigation.

1 had a concern that the driver of the Dodge may be intoxicated. While traveling North on State Road 3, Deputy 1 attempted to initiate a traffic stop. Deputy 1 was wearing full Sheriff's Department uniform and driving a fully marked patrol vehicle. The Dodge Dart refused to stop despite the use of red and blue lights, an air horn, and sirens. Deputy 1 informed dispatch over the radio that he was going to initiate a pursuit. This pursuit entered Delaware County and spanned approximately 15 miles. During the pursuit, the Dodge and Deputy 1 passed multiple schools and through densely populated residential areas. At various times, the speeds of the Dodge and Deputy 1 were in excess of 70 mph. The pursuit was never terminated by Deputy 1 or any of his/her Henry County Sheriff's Department superiors or assisting Henry County Deputies. The pursuit ended when the Dodge Dart struck a Jeep at the intersection of McGalliard and Tillotson. The crash resulted in one person sustaining serious bodily injury and one person dying.

The pursuit was completely unsupervised by superior officers from the Henry County Sheriff's Department. However, the evidence indicates that other Henry County Deputies (hereafter referred to as assisting deputies) were monitoring the radio traffic. At no time did a superior officer radio Deputy 1 and order him to terminate the pursuit nor did any assisting Henry County Deputy radio Deputy 1 and suggest that he/she terminate the pursuit.

Deputy 1 fully cooperated with the investigation conducted by the Indiana State Police.

The remainder of the pertinent facts are contained within the Affidavits of Probable Cause for Arrest Without Warrant that was filed in the State of Indiana v. Zacrey Antrim, Cause Number 18C01-2404-F3-19. A copy of said Affidavits are attached hereto. In that cause of action, Antrim is charged with the following criminal offenses:

- Count 1: Resisting Law Enforcement, a Level 3 Felony,
- Count 2: Resisting Law Enforcement, a Level 5 Felony,
- Count 3: Criminal Recklessness, a Level 3 Felony,
- Count 4: Unlawful Carrying of a Handgun, a Class A Misdemeanor,
- Count 5: Resisting Law Enforcement, a Level 6 Felony,
- Count 6: Criminal Recklessness, a Level 6 Felony,
- Count 7: Reckless Driving, a Class A Misdemeanor, and
- Count 8: Reckless Driving, a Class A Misdemeanor.

It is important to remember that any accusation that someone has committed a crime, an arrest, and/or the filing of a criminal charge is simply an allegation and is not evidence of guilt. All suspects and persons charged with criminal offenses are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt at trial.

## ISSUE

The Indiana State Police and the Muncie Police Department conducted an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding the April 18, 2024 police pursuit that ended in serious bodily injury and death. That investigation has been submitted to the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office for review and a legal determination of whether Henry County Sheriff's Deputy 1 or his/her superior officers committed a crime in Delaware County on April 18, 2024.

## LEGAL ANALYSIS

Police officers have a duty to stop and investigate when they perceive a situation which poses a hazard to motor vehicle traffic. *Castle v. State*, 476 N.E.2d 522 (Ind. Ct. App. 1985). When a police officer observes a traffic offense or ordinance violation, however minor, he has probable cause to stop the driver of the vehicle. *Quirk v. State*, 842 N.E.2d 334 (Ind. 2006); *Reinhart v. State*, 930 N.E.2d 42 (Ind. Ct. App. 2010); *Shavaugn v. State*, 754 N.E.2d 950 (Ind. Ct. App. 2001). It is unquestionable that Deputy 1 had the requisite reasonable suspicion to initiate a traffic stop of the Dodge Dart for a slew of traffic violations.

Indiana Code 34-28-5-3 provides:

Whenever a law enforcement officer believes in good faith that a person has committed an infraction or ordinance violation, the law enforcement officer may detain that person for a time sufficient to:

- (1) inform the person of the allegation;
- (2) obtain the person's:
  - (A) name, address, and date of birth; or
  - (B) driver's license, if in the person's possession; and
- (3) allow the person to execute a notice to appear.

When in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, a law enforcement officer may exceed the maximum speed limits so long as the officer does not endanger life or property. See I.C. § 9-21-1-8. The legislative purpose in enacting this provision, was to prohibit endangering life and property by the very privileges being granted for their protection. *Rosenbalm v. Winski*, 332 N.E.2d 249 (Ind. Ct. App. 1975). In fact, the law does not relieve the officer from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons nor does it protect the officer from the consequences of the officer's reckless disregard for the safety of others. See I.C. § 9-21-1-8(d). In order to initiate a traffic stop to issue a traffic information or summons to a person for a violation of an Indiana law regulating the use and operation of a motor vehicle the officer must wear a distinctive uniform and badge or be driving a clearly marked police vehicle. I.C. § 9-30-2-2. At all times in question, Deputy 1 was wearing a distinctive uniform and badge and was driving a clearly marked police vehicle.

The Indiana Criminal Code provides as follows, “[a] person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally performs an act that creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person commits criminal recklessness,” a class B Misdemeanor. I.C. § 35-42-2-2(a). “A person engages in conduct ‘recklessly’ if he engages in the conduct in plain, conscious, and unjustifiable disregard of harm that might result and the disregard involves a substantial deviation from acceptable standards of conduct.” I.C. § 35-41-2-2(c).

In order to file a criminal charge in Indiana, the Prosecuting Attorney must know that the charge is supported by probable cause. See Rule 3.8(a) Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct. “Probable cause exists when the facts and circumstances with an officer’s knowledge, which are based upon reasonably trustworthy information, are sufficient to warrant a reasonable man’s belief that a crime has been committed.” *Strosnider v. State*, 422 N.E.2d 1325, 1328 (Ind. Ct. App. 1981). Once filed, the prosecution is required to prove all material elements of the criminal charge beyond a reasonable doubt at trial. I.C. § 35-41-4-1(a). “A reasonable doubt is a fair, actual and logical doubt based upon reason and common sense. A reasonable doubt may arise either from the evidence or from a lack of evidence. Reasonable doubt exists when you are not firmly convinced of the Defendant’s guilt, after you have weighed and considered all the evidence.” Indiana Pattern Criminal Instruction 1.1500; *Winegeart v. State*, 665 N.E.2d 893 (Ind. 1996).

The initial basis for the traffic stop was to cite the driver for traffic infractions and investigate a possible intoxicated driver. The pursuit took place between 6:01 AM to 6:15 AM on a Thursday morning in April and spanned approximately 15 miles. The pursuit passed through many residential areas of Muncie that are densely populated. Moreover, the pursuit went directly past three separate elementary schools, a middle school, and Ball State University. The Dodge Dart disregarded multiple stop signs and red lights. The Dodge as well as the police officer were traveling anywhere between 80 to 100 mph in residential, densely populated urban areas. A thorough review of the facts indicates no fewer than 10 instances where the pursuit should have been terminated so as not to endanger innocent human life. However, at no time did the pursuing officer terminate the pursuit. Perhaps what is more troubling is the fact that at no time did any superior officer from the Henry County Sheriff’s Department order the pursuing officer to terminate the pursuit nor did any assisting Henry County Deputy suggest the pursuit be terminated. Henry County Sheriff John Sproles confirmed in an email to Fox 59 that “[d]ay shift Sgt. Blake Thrasher was on duty but not actively involved in the pursuit. Therefore, there was no reason for him to intervene on the radio.” See Fox 59, *Deadly police chase involving rookie Henry County Sheriff’s deputy was unsupervised*, May 15, 2004. The decision not to terminate the pursuit under these conditions was reckless. However, the question is whether the decision to continue the pursuit amounts to a plain, conscious, and unjustifiable disregard of harm that might result and the disregard involves a substantial deviation from acceptable standards of conduct as required by I.C. § 35-41-2-2(c). In making this

determination, it is reasonable to look to the totality of the circumstances, the Henry County Sheriff's Department Policy on vehicle pursuits, and the law.

As discussed above, the pursuit unquestionably risked innocent human life in the early morning hours of a Thursday in April. The Henry County Sheriff's Department policy states "consideration for the risk to public safety is the primary concern when personnel initiate or assist in any vehicle pursuit. See Policy, Section IV(A)(2). In evaluating the reasonableness of the actions of a police officer, the United States Supreme Court has held that "the calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving..." *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396 (1989). For this very reason, law enforcement officers have superior officers with experience in the field who are to monitor, supervise, and intervene when necessary. For example, the Henry County Sheriff's Department policy also provides that "[i]nvolved officers **and commanders** shall continually evaluate the situation and should terminate the pursuit when the totality of the risks to the public's safety clearly outweighs the need for immediate apprehension." See Policy, Section IV(A)(2). Perhaps, what is most troubling is the fact that not a single superior officer of the Henry County Sheriff's Department was monitoring the pursuit as required by policy and no Henry County Sheriff's Department superior officer ordered the pursuit be terminated. Additionally, not a single assisting Henry County Deputy who heard the pursuit on the radio suggested to Deputy 1 that the pursuit should be terminated.

It is crucial that when deciding to begin or terminate a pursuit, an officer **and** his/her supervisor must evaluate the risks to the public's safety and ensure those risks do not outweigh the need for immediate apprehension. How can such an evaluation take place when superior officers in the Henry County Sheriff's Department were not monitoring the situation? In fact, Henry County Sheriff Sproles has conceded that the pursuit was unsupervised. See Fox 59, *Deadly police chase involving rookie Henry County Sheriff's deputy was unsupervised*, May 15, 2004.

Sheriff Sproles has made a statement to Fox 59, after the fact, that he "has been fully supportive of Deputy 1's decision making during the pursuit...a review of the chase found no violations of department policy..." See Fox 59, *Prosecutor expected to make charging decision in Delaware County fatal crash case soon*, December 28, 2004. How can such a public statement be made *prior* to the conclusion of the official investigation conducted by the Indiana State Police and the Delaware County Prosecutor's Office? Given the facts and circumstances of the case, one has to seriously question the credibility and legitimacy of such statements made by Sheriff Sproles. The Henry County Sheriff's Office's own policy clearly states "[t]he pursuit shall be terminated when the totality of the risk to the public's safety clearly outweighs the need for immediate apprehension." See Policy, Section VII(A)(2). Given all the facts and circumstances of this case, the risk to the public's safety was clearly outweighed by the need for immediate

apprehension. Any assertion by Sheriff Sproles that the pursuit complied with the Department's policy on vehicle pursuits is simply not supported by the evidence. It is painfully obvious that the Henry County Sheriff, Deputy 1's superior officers, and Deputy 1's fellow Deputies failed Deputy 1. The safety net that is supposed to be there to assist officers who have to make split second decisions was not in place. No superior officers were supervising the pursuit and no one ordered Deputy 1 to terminate the pursuit. Moreover, the assisting Deputies who were actually listening to the pursuit on the radio never suggested to Deputy 1 that the pursuit should be terminated. This is quite troubling.

"There is a fine line between reckless and negligent conduct." *Jones v. State*, 97 N.E.3d 314 (Ind. Ct. App. 2018) (Barnes, J dissenting). "Caselaw is replete with examples of reckless homicide convictions based on traffic accidents being reversed because the evidence only supported a finding of negligence, not recklessness." *Id.* "Understanding the difference between reckless and negligent conduct is not an easy task, and "even those trained in the legal profession have grappled with abstract notions regarding degrees of culpability." *New v. State*, 135 N.E.3d 619, 624 (Ind. Ct. App. 2019).

In order to prove criminal recklessness, the State must prove the person engaged "in the conduct in plain, conscious, and unjustifiable disregard of harm that might result and the disregard involves a substantial deviation from acceptable standards of conduct." I.C. § 35-41-2-2(c). Conversely, civil negligence is defined as a failure to exercise that degree of care that a person of ordinary prudence would exercise under like circumstances or as conduct that creates an undue risk of harm to others. *Southern Ry. Co. v. Harpe*, 58 N.E.2d 346 (Ind. 1944); *Cushman Motor Delivery Co. v. McCabe*, 36 N.E.2d 769 (Ind. 1941); *City of Decatur v. Eady*, 115 N.E. 577 (Ind. 1917); *LaNoux v. Hagar*, 308 N.E.2d 873 (Ind. Ct. App. 1974).

The question of whether the Henry County Sheriff's Department acted in a civilly negligent fashion will no doubt be decided by a jury and/or a court in the future. The question at hand is whether the actions were criminally reckless. In order to prove recklessness, "the State must prove that a defendant acted recklessly and not merely negligently." *Springer v. State*, 798 N.E.2d 431, 437 (Ind. 2003) (*Dickson, J. dissenting*) citing *Beeman v. State*, 115 N.E.2d 919, 921 (Ind. 1953); *Warner v. State*, 577 N.E.2d 267, 269 (Ind. Ct. App. 1991); *Young v. State*, 316 N.E.2d 435, 443 (Ind. Ct. App. 1974).

## **CONCLUSION**

Criminals have been running from law enforcement officers since the formation of the first organized police forces. Police pursuits can and do cause catastrophic injuries and the deaths of innocent drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. There is a legitimate interest of the government and the public to apprehend criminal offenders, which includes those who flee from law enforcement officers. The crux of the issue in police vehicular pursuits is determining which

criminals should be pursued and which criminals should not be pursued by police vehicles. There has to be a balance struck between the need for public safety and the need to apprehend criminals who flee.

The decision to file criminal charges against a police officer for continuing a police pursuit under these facts is a very close call. Given the totality of the circumstances, assuming there is probable cause to believe that Deputy 1 committed criminal recklessness on April 18, 2024, I do not believe that such a charge would be able to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt at trial. Stated another way, I do not believe it can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Deputy 1's decision to continue the pursuit amounts to a plain, conscious, and unjustifiable disregard of harm that might result and the disregard involves a substantial deviation from acceptable standards of conduct as required by Indiana law. Consequently, Deputy 1 will not face criminal charges.

With regard to Deputy 1's superior officers, the evidence indicates that at all relevant times, they were physically located in Henry County. Generally speaking, the Delaware County Prosecuting Attorney does not have the authority to consider criminal charges for acts that take place or fail to take place in another county. Therefore, the Delaware County Prosecuting Attorney will not make any conclusions whatsoever regarding any potential criminal liability of Deputy 1's superior officers. That decision would rest solely with the Henry County Prosecuting Attorney.

I want to thank the Indiana State Police and the Muncie Police Department Crash Reconstruction Team for their thorough investigation of this matter.

Given the fact that there are related charges pending as mentioned above as well as potential civil litigation ahead, there will be no further comment on this matter.

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STATE OF INDIANA )  
DELAWARE COUNTY )

IN THE DELAWARE COUNTY COURT SYSTEM  
2024 TERM

AFFIDAVIT OF PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

**ISP** COMES NOW: M/Trp. Detective Ron Halbert Jr./ Indiana State Police, a police officer of the Delaware County, Indiana, and being first duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says that the following described person was arrested, without Warrant upon the charge(s) and circumstances herein after stated, and makes this affidavit for the purpose of establishing probable cause for said arrest.

NAME OF ARRESTEE: Zacrey K. Antrim D.O.B. 04/29/1995

ADDRESS OF ARRESTEE: 1711 N. Glenwood Ave., Muncie, IN. 47304

DATE OF ARREST: 4-21-2024 TIME OF ARREST: 11:40 AM  PM

CHARGES: <u>Resisting Law Enforcement causing death</u>	a class	<u>3</u>	Felony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Resisting Law Enforcement causing SBI</u>	a class	<u>5</u>	Felony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Criminal Recklessness resulting in SBI</u>	a class	<u>6</u>	Felony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	a class	_____	Felony	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	a class	_____	Felony	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	a class	_____	Felony	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>

The basis and reasons why this officer believes that said arrestee committed the aforesaid offense(s) in Delaware County, State of Indiana, are as follows:

On 4-18-2024 at approximately 0600 hours, this suspect was driving in Henry County, Indiana, when he committed traffic violations on SR3 (NB), in view of an off-duty Henry County Deputy, who had just completed his shift. This Deputy was still in uniform and driving his marked Henry County Sheriff's vehicle. This Deputy told me he believed this suspect may be impaired while driving so he initiated a traffic stop near the Henry/Delaware County line, still traveling northbound. This suspect then fled from this Deputy into Muncie on SR3, at a high rate of speed. This vehicle pursuit continued through Muncie on city streets at speeds of 70-100 miles per hour, from the south-side of Muncie, through downtown, to the west side of the city, before

I affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best of my information and belief.

DATE: 4-21-2024 Officer: M/Trp./Detective Ron Halbert Jr. *Ron Halbert Jr.*

JUDICIAL DETERMINATION

The undersigned, being a judicial officer of Delaware County, and having reviewed the foregoing affidavit, now determines that probable cause existed for the arrest of said arrestee, and now fixes bail in the penal sum of \$ 60,000 - cash only (2X Arrer)

Dated: 4/22/24 Signed: Judge Call Title: CO1 Judge

PRE-INITIAL HEARING INFORMATION

Pre-initial Hearing Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Charges to be filed by Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_



STATE OF INDIANA )  
DELAWARE COUNTY )

IN THE DELAWARE COUNTY COURT SYSTEM  
2024 TERM

AFFIDAVIT OF PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

COMES NOW: M/Trp. Detective Ron Halbert Jr./ Indiana State Police , a police officer of the Delaware County Sheriff's Office, and being first duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says that the following described person was arrested, without Warrant upon the charge(s) and circumstances herein after stated, and makes this affidavit for the purpose of establishing probable cause for said arrest.

NAME OF ARRESTEE: Zacrey K.Antrim D.O.B. 04/29/1995

ADDRESS OF ARRESTEE: 1711 N. Glenwood Ave., Muncie, IN. 47304

DATE OF ARREST: 4-21-2024 TIME OF ARREST: 11:40 AM  PM

NARRATIVE CONTINUED:

traveling up to the northwest side, and eventually turning east on McGalliard Road. This vehicle pursuit ended at McGalliard Road and Tillotson Avenue when this suspect crashed his vehicle into a northbound vehicle, which had the right of way to cross the intersection. This crash caused the death of a passenger in this suspect's vehicle and serious bodily injury to the driver of the second vehicle. This pursuit traveled approximately 15 miles on state, Muncie City, and Delaware County roadways. This suspect sustained serious bodily injuries from his crash and was treated at the local hospital, while the victim in the other vehicle also sustained serious bodily injuries, and was transported to an out of county hospital for treatment.

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STATE OF INDIANA )  
 ) IN THE DELAWARE COUNTY COURTS  
 )  
DELAWARE COUNTY )  
 )  
 ) 2024 TERM

AFFIDAVIT OF PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

COMES NOW, Rastakhiz Maverick, a police officer of the Muncie Police Department, and being first duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says that the following described person was arrested, without Warrant, upon the charge(s) facts and circumstances herein after stated, and makes this affidavit for the purpose of establishing probable cause for said arrest.

NAME OF ARRESTEE: ANTRIM ZACREY KANE CASE REPORT #: 2024-00014077

ADDRESS OF ARRESTEE: 1711 N GLENWOOD AVE MUNCIE IN 47304

ARRESTEE DATE OF BIRTH: 04/29/1995

DATE OF ARREST: 04/21/2024 TIME OF ARREST: 11:38

CHARGE 1: Criminal Reck- person committed aggressive driving resulting in complete or catastrophic injury	Completed a class 5	Felony
CHARGE 2: Disregarding Traffic Control Device	Completed a class 5	Felony
CHARGE 3: Disregarding Traffic Control Device	Completed a class 6	Felony
CHARGE 4: MOTOR VEHICLE- RECKLESS DRIVING	Completed a class A	Misdem

The basis and reasons why this officer believes that said arrestee committed the aforesaid offense (a) in Delaware (On 04/18/2024 at approximately 0615 hours, The driver of a silver Dodge Dart (Ohio Plate KAV6660), later identified as Zacrey Antrim, was involved in a crash while being pursued by Deputy [redacted] of the Henry County Sheriff's Department.

Evidence at the scene and an initial statement from Deputy [redacted] indicated the

I affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best of my information and belief.

DATED: 4/21/24 OFFICER: Rastakhiz Maverick  1606

JUDICIAL DETERMINATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING A JUDICIAL OFFICER OF DELAWARE COUNTY, AND HAVING REVIEWED THE FOREGOING AFFIDAVIT, NOW DETERMINES THAT PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTED FOR THE ARREST OF SAID ARRESTEE AND NOW FIXES BOND IN THE PENAL SUM OF \$30,000 - Cash only (2x prior)

DATED: 4/22/24 SIGNED:  TITLE: COJ Judge

NAME OF ARRESTEE: ANTRIM ZACREY KANE CASE REPORT #: 2024-00014077

CHARGES TO BE FILED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF INDIANA )  
 )  
DELAWARE COUNTY )

IN THE DELAWARE COUNTY COURTS

2024 TERM

The basis and reasons why this officer believes that said arrestee committed the aforesaid offense (s) are as follows: crash was caused by Antrim. It was determined as Antrim was traveling eastbound on McGalliard, approaching Tillotson, Antrim swerved into the left turn lane to go around vehicles stopped at the light. Antrim disregarded the automatic signal, and crashed into a white Jeep Wrangler (ZZW204).

The crash resulted in serious bodily injury to the driver of the Jeep, and death of the passenger in the vehicle being driven by Antrim.

Probable cause exists that the offenses committed by Antrim were unsafe lane movement (Infraction), two counts of disregarding a traffic control device for the death and the serious bodily injury, criminal recklessness resulting in death, and reckless driving.

This probable cause is in addition to the PC written by the Indiana State Police that lists two counts of resisting law enforcement, and one count of criminal recklessness.

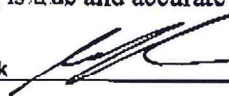
I affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best of my information and belief.

/s/ Maverick Rastakhiz 1606

I affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best of my information and belief.

DATED: 04/21/2024

OFFICER: Rastakhiz Maverick

 1606

NAME OF ARRESTEE: ANTRIM ZACREY KANE

CASE REPORT #: 2024-00014077