

State of Connecticut
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL



Report Regarding the Use of Deadly Force
by the Windsor Police Department on January 30, 2025

Robert J. Devlin, Jr.
Inspector General

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Acknowledgements

The Office of Inspector General acknowledges the assistance to this investigation provided by

Windsor Police Department

Hartford Judicial District State's Attorney's Office

Bridgeport Police Department Forensic Unit

INTRODUCTION

On January 30, 2025, at approximately 8:27 p.m., Windsor Police Officer Brandon Thomas¹ fired one round from his department-issued firearm at Geovanni Nunez². The shot missed Nunez. As required by statute³, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) investigated this incident. The results of that investigation are summarized in this report.

The investigation establishes that on January 30, 2025, at approximately 8:22 p.m., Officer Thomas located a 2008 Jeep Liberty Sport parked at the gas pumps of a Sunoco gas station at 160 Windsor Avenue, Windsor, CT. Upon checking, Officer Thomas learned that the marker plate on the Jeep came back to a different vehicle. When two people exited the convenience store and walked toward the Jeep, Officer Thomas approached them and asked about the misuse of marker plate. At that time, one of the two, later identified as Geovanni Nunez, ran away.

Officer Thomas chased Nunez across Windsor Avenue and into Keney Park. While running, Officer Thomas warned Nunez that if he did not stop, he would be tased. When Nunez continued to flee, Officer Thomas unholstered his actual firearm and fired one round at Nunez. Nunez was not hit and subsequently was taken into custody.

I have determined that this use of deadly force was not justified. Nunez posed no threat of harm to Officer Thomas. He was being pursued for misuse of a marker plate (an infraction) and interfering with an officer (a misdemeanor). There was no reasonable basis to use deadly force. Based on this, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) has sought and obtained an arrest warrant charging Officer Thomas with Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm (§53-203) and Reckless Endangerment in the Second Degree (§53a-64). A copy of that warrant is printed in the Appendix.

¹ On January 30, 2025, Officer Brandon Thomas was an African-American male, age 33. He had been a Windsor police officer for 2 years and 8 months. He had no disciplinary history.

² On January 30, 2025, Geovanni Nunez was a Hispanic male, age 21.

³ As relevant here, General Statutes §51-277a(a)(1) provides: "Whenever a peace officer, in the performance of such officer's duties, uses physical force upon another person and such person dies as a result thereof or uses deadly force, as defined in section 53a-3, upon another person, the Division of Criminal Justice shall cause an investigation to be made and the Inspector General shall have the responsibility of determining whether the use of force by the peace officer was justifiable under section 53a-22."

INVESTIGATION

Statements

Officer Brandon Thomas

Officer Brandon Thomas submitted a signed police report regarding the shooting incident. That report may be summarized as follows:

On the evening of January 30, 2025, Officer Thomas was on routine patrol when he did a property check at 160 Windsor Avenue, Sunoco Gas Station. At the gas station, he observed a Jeep SUV parked at the gas pumps bearing Connecticut registration plate BH92826. A COLLECT system inquiry for BH92826 indicated that the marker plate was registered to a Chevrolet Camaro.

Officer Thomas exited his patrol vehicle and approached the Jeep, which was unoccupied. Inside the Jeep, Officer Thomas observed a large clear plastic bag that appeared to contain marijuana. A few seconds later, Officer Thomas saw a male and female exit the gas station store and walk toward the Jeep. He advised the male that the license plate did not match the vehicle. The male, later identified as Geovanni Nunez, ran away on foot.

The report continues:

"As the male suspect began to run on foot west bound toward Keney Park, I notified dispatch via radio that the suspect was running and provided the direction. As the suspect fled into Keney Park on foot, I attempted to unholster my taser. I then verbally instructed the suspect to stop running or I would tase him. As the suspect refused to listen to my verbal commands, he continued running on foot away from me. As I continued running after the suspect, I discharged what I thought at the time was my taser. Upon discharge, I immediately recognized that I had my firearm in my hand and not my taser. My immediate verbal reaction was, "oh shit, I did not mean to do that." I then holstered my firearm and unholstered my taser. I then activated my taser and pointed the taser's laser at the suspect.

"The subject continued to actively resist by running into the woods. I then discharged my taser at the suspect, but it was ineffective. I then continued to pursue the suspect into the woods, down an icy embankment and into an icy ravine with a brook. The suspect then slipped on the ice and fell. As the suspect fell, I also slipped on the ice and fell directly next to the suspect. I then immediately attempted to subdue the suspect by securing his arms and holding him to the

ground, face down, preventing him from continuing to run. The suspect continued to resist as he tried to push me off of him and was reaching down toward my duty belt. Eventually I was able to secure the suspect to the ground and he stopped resisting.”

A short while later, Officer Stagias arrived, and Nunez was secured in handcuffs. In an exchange of words with Officer Stagias, Nunez accused Officer Thomas of shooting at him. On scene, Officer Thomas denied shooting at Nunez. In his report, Officer Thomas states that his denial was not deceitful but to avoid further escalation.

The officers checked Nunez for injuries and found only a small cut on his hand. Nunez was transported to the hospital for evaluation. On scene, Officer Thomas notified Sergeant Petkis of the “accidental” discharge of his firearm.

Geovanni Nunez

During the early morning hours of January 31, 2025, OIG inspectors interviewed Geovanni Nunez at the Windsor Police Department. Nunez stated that on the evening of January 30, 2025, he and his girlfriend went to a gas station in Windsor to get coolant for his car and snacks. When he came out of the gas station, he saw an officer standing by the car. The officer told Nunez that the plate on the Jeep Liberty he was driving did not match the car. Nunez stated that he suffers from PTSD and anxiety and thought that the officer was reaching for something, so he started to run away from the officer.

Nunez stated that he ran down a dark road past a gate. As he was running, he heard a loud “pop” and saw a big flash. Nunez thought “Is this guy shooting at me?” What did I do wrong for him to shoot at me? I don’t have nothing in my possession for him to do something like that. What is the reason for him to be doing this? What is the probable cause for this?” Nunez stated that after the officer fired his gun, he heard him use the taser. Nunez further stated that he did hear the officer say, “I’m going to tase you. I’m going to tase you” prior to firing. Nunez said, “It’s like if he shot his gun on accident.” After, when Nunez confronted the officer about it, the officer said something about I thought you had a gun, or something like that. When asked if he thought it was an accident, Nunez said, “I don’t know if it was an accident; all I know is that he shot at me.”

According to Nunez, once he heard the gunshot, he didn’t know what to do, so he “launched” himself into the woods. At that point, the officer grabbed Nunez to gain control of him. Nunez said that he knew the difference between a gun and a taser. When he questioned

the officer about his body camera, the officer said, "it's dead" and he was acting all nervous and jittery.

At the conclusion of the interview Nunez stated that he did not feel the officer should lose his job, but he should face some consequences for his actions because they were uncalled for. He said, "I'm just glad I'm still alive."

Friend

Nunez's Friend gave the following statement to the Windsor Police Department:

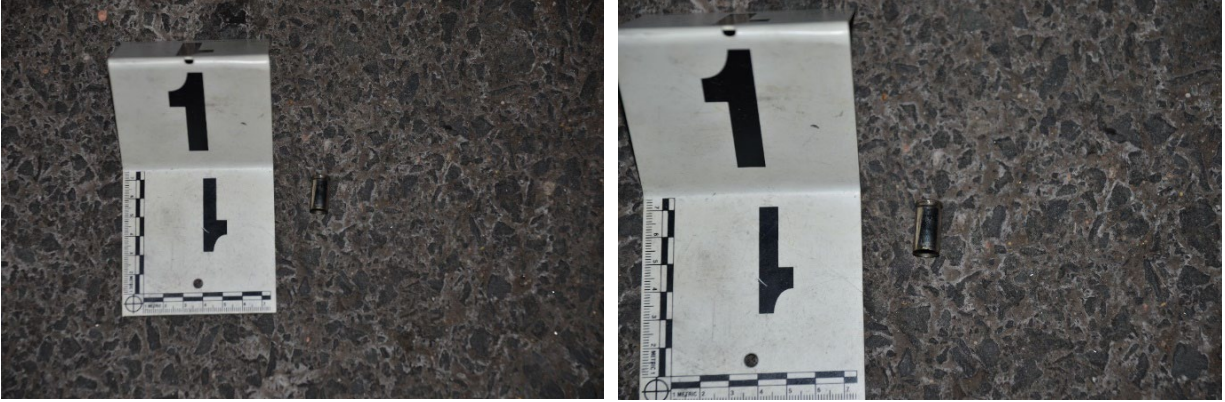
"On January 30, 2025 at around 8:30 PM my boyfriend, Giovanni Nunez, and I stopped at Teddy's Stores at 160 Windsor Avenue to get gas. We went into the gas station and when we went out there was an officer walking towards the store. The officer asked us if our car at the gas pumps was ours. The officer closer and closer to my boyfriend. My boyfriend started walking away from him, at which time the officer tried to grab my boyfriend. My boyfriend then ran away and started running across the street. I heard a loud bang, which I believed to be a gun shot a couple of seconds later after I lost sight of my boyfriend and the officer. A little while later after I walked across the street to check on my boyfriend. When I did I saw two officers and my boyfriend walking out of the woods with my boyfriend in handcuffs. I said "why did you shoot," and then the officer yelled "that was a taser." While the officer was yelling he seemed to be nervous and over stimulated.

"I was not injured."

Scene

Following the incident, Windsor detectives examined the roadway into Keney Park for evidence seizing the following:

At the north side entrance / exit to Keney Park driveway, detectives seized a 9mm fired cartridge casing.



[Cartridge casing]

In the southern most travel lane of the entrance / exit to Keney Park driveway detectives seized one fired Taser cartridge.



[Taser wire]

A black baseball cap that Nunez was wearing.



Detectives also examined the Jeep at the gas station.





At the Windsor Police Department, detectives photographed Officer Thomas' duty belt containing his firearm and Taser.



Firearms Analysis

The OIG enlisted the assistance of the Bridgeport Police Department's Forensic Unit to examine Officer Thomas' Glock model 17 Gen4 9mm firearm (Serial number BCVL716) and the 9mm spent cartridge casing recovered at the scene.

The Glock model 17 was test fired and functioned properly. One of the test fired cartridge casings was compared to the expended cartridge casing recovered at the scene. The breech face markings on the test fired cartridge casing was consistent with the markings on the cartridge casing recovered at the scene. The Bridgeport Firearms Unit determined that both cartridge casings were fired from Officer Thomas' Glock model 17 Gen4 9mm firearm (Serial number BCVL716).

Taser Training

As part of this investigation, the OIG obtained the Taser training records for Officer Thomas. On December 21, 2022, he received eight hours of training on the topic "Less Lethal (EDW)." This training was given by a POSTC certified instructor. On September 6, 2023, Officer Thomas received two hours of training on the topic "Use of less than Lethal Force (Taser)." This was also given by POSTC certified instructors.

The shooting that is the subject of this report occurred on January 30, 2025. Following that date, Officer Thomas received remedial Taser training. On February 13, 2025, Officer Thomas attended an approved PowerPoint presentation regarding Taser use. He was then given two scenarios to evaluate his decision making and performance under pressure.

In one scenario, Officer Thomas was given instructions to run about 50 yards and then stand in front of an Axon Taser Target and deploy his Taser. Officer Thomas ran the 50 yards and once he was in front of his target *instead of drawing his Taser, he attempted to draw his firearm*. Officer Thomas immediately noticed his mistake.

When the scenario was conducted again, Officer Thomas was able to successfully deploy his Taser and hit the target twice.

Digital Evidence

The Sunoco gas station had a camera that recorded the pump area. The recording shows the initial interaction between Officer Thomas and Nunez. To review this portion of the video recording, click [here](#).

Officer Thomas was wearing a body-worn camera (BWC) that was activated during the incident. To view the relevant portion of his BWC recording, click [here](#) and [here](#).

FINDINGS

The investigation supports the following findings of material fact:

1. On January 30, 2025, at approximately 8:20 p.m., Geovanni Nunez drove a 2008 Jeep Liberty Sport into a gas station at 160 Windsor Avenue, Windsor CT. The Jeep bore CT registration marker plate BH92826.
2. At approximately 8:25 p.m., Windsor Police Officer Brandon Thomas drove into the same gas station for a property check. He did a COLLECT check on CT registration plate BH92826 and learned that the plate was for a Chevrolet Camaro.
3. While Officer Thomas was outside of his police vehicle in the gas station parking lot, Geovanni Nunez and his friend walked out of the gas station and approached the Jeep. Officer Thomas made a comment to them that the license plate did not match the Jeep. At this point, Geovanni Nunez ran. He crossed Windsor Avenue and onto the entrance road for Keney Park. Officer Thomas pursued on foot.
4. During the foot chase, Officer Thomas warned Nunez that he would be tased. When Nunez continued to run, Officer Thomas fired one round in the direction of Nunez from his department-issued firearm. The round did not hit Nunez.
5. Officer Thomas then attempted to stop Nunez using his Taser but was unsuccessful. The pursuit ended when both Nunez and Officer Thomas fell into a frozen brook. Nunez was then taken into custody.

6. Immediately following the shooting, Nunez accused Officer Thomas of shooting at him. Officer Thomas denied this and said that he only used his Taser. Later, Officer Thomas told a supervisor that he had accidentally fired his gun.

7. Firearms analysis determined that the expended cartridge casing recovered at the scene was fired from Officer Thomas' firearm.

8. Following the shooting, Officer Thomas received remedial training on Taser use. During an exercise to evaluate his performance and decision making under pressure, he again mistakenly attempted to draw his firearm instead of his Taser.

LAW

The use of force by a police officer is governed by General Statutes §53a-22. The version of that statute in effect on January 30, 2025, in relevant part, provides:

(b) [A] peace officer ... is justified in using physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to: (1) Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an offense, unless he or she knows that the arrest or custody is unauthorized; or (2) defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

(c) (1) ... a peace officer ... is justified in using *deadly physical force* upon another person for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when his or her actions are objectively reasonable under the circumstances, and:

(A) He or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or

(B) He or she (i) has reasonably determined that there are no available reasonable alternatives to the use of deadly physical force, (ii) reasonably believes that the force employed creates no unreasonable risk of injury to a third party, and (iii) reasonably believes such force is necessary to (I) effect an arrest of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony that involved the infliction of serious physical injury, and if, where

feasible, he or she has given warning of his or her intent to use deadly force ..." (Emphasis added).

The statute further provides:

"For the purpose of evaluating whether the actions of a peace officer ... are reasonable under subdivision (1) of this subsection, factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, whether (A) the person upon whom deadly force was used possessed or appeared to possess a deadly weapon, (B) the peace officer ... engaged in reasonable de-escalation measures prior to using deadly physical force, and (C) any unreasonable conduct of the peace officer ... led to an increased risk of an occurrence of the situation that precipitated the use of force." §53a-22(c)(2).

Accordingly, a police officer is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person when the officer reasonably believes such force to be necessary to defend the officer or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force. "Deadly physical force" means "physical force that can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury." General Statutes § 53a-3(5). "Serious physical injury" means "physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ." General Statutes §53a-3(4).

A police officer is also justified in deadly force to when he or she reasonably believes such force is necessary to arrest a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed a felony that involved the infliction of serious physical injury, provided there are no reasonable alternatives to the use of deadly force, the force employed creates no unreasonable risk of injury to a third party, and, where feasible, the officer has given warning of the intent to use deadly force.

The reasonableness of a police officer's belief under § 53a-22 is evaluated pursuant to a subjective-objective formulation. *State v. Smith*, 73 Conn. App. 173, 185, 807 A.2d 500, cert. denied 262 Conn. 923, 812 A.2d 865 (2002). Under this test, the first question is whether, on the basis of all of the evidence, the police officer in fact honestly believed that deadly force was necessary to defend himself/herself or a third person. *Id.* If it is determined that the police officer honestly believed that deadly force was necessary, the second part of the test asks whether the police officer's honest belief was reasonable from the perspective of a reasonable police officer in the officer's circumstances. *Id.* at 198.

The United States Supreme Court has explained this test as follows: “The reasonableness’ of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. ... [T]he calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance of the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.” *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396-97, 109 S. Ct. 1865, 104 L. Ed. 2d 443 (1989).

ANALYSIS

In his police report, Officer Thomas describes the discharge of his firearm as “accidental.” I do not think that it is accurate to describe the shooting in those terms. According to a dictionary definition “accidental” means occurring unexpectedly and unintentionally. Webster II, New College Dictionary. At the OIG, we have investigated two instances of accidental discharge of a firearm. In one, an officer was attempting to take a suspect into custody and his gun fired while still in its holster. The officer never touched the gun. In the second, the officer was placing his police gear (including his firearm) into the trunk of his car when it fired. Again, the officer did not touch the gun. There are also documented instances where an officer dropped a gun, and it fired. All of these instances were properly classified as accidental because the discharge of the firearm was unexpected and unintentional.

Officer Thomas’ discharge of his firearm at Nunez is more properly considered an error or mistake. He mistook his firearm for his Taser and fired it. He had the gun in his hand and pulled the trigger. He fully expected and intended for the item in his hand to deploy. The fact that he pulled out his firearm instead of his Taser does not make the discharge an accident. The discharge was not accidental; it was an error. Officer Thomas bears responsibility for that error.

Applying the legal standard discussed above to this situation, the shooting was not justified. Officer Thomas did not face the threat of use or imminent use of deadly force from Nunez. Moreover, there was no basis to use deadly force to arrest Nunez. His offense of misuse of a marker plate was not a felony involving the infliction of serious physical injury. No reasonably trained police officer would have tried to shoot Nunez in this situation.⁴ I am also

⁴ The caselaw in this area is sparse. A well-reasoned *en banc* opinion from the Fourth Circuit, however, is helpful. The court ruled that a police officer who mistakenly fired his Glock instead of his Taser at a fleeing misdemeanor was grossly negligent, and that the use of deadly force in such circumstances was objectively unreasonable. *Henry v. Purnell*, 652 F.3d 524, 536 (4th Cir. 2011).

troubled that during remedial training following the shooting, Officer Thomas again mistakenly tried to draw his firearm instead of his Taser.

There are some who would argue that the fact that no one was hit by Officer Thomas's gunshot should disqualify this case as appropriate for prosecution. They would further argue that this case falls into the category of "no harm, no foul." The Police Accountability Act, however, frames the law differently. It is the officer's *use* of deadly force that triggers an investigation not the result of that use. It is not about marksmanship. A police officer's use of deadly force does not become more justifiable because the officer misses the target, nor is it less justifiable if the target is hit. With respect to the question of justification, my focus as Inspector General is the situation at the moment the trigger is pulled. That said, it is extremely fortunate, and I am glad that the shot fired at Nunez missed. Under the circumstances, however, Officer Thomas acted unlawfully and recklessly. The OIG has sought and obtained an arrest warrant charging Brandon Thomas with Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm (§53-203) and Reckless Endangerment Second Degree (§53a-64).

CONCLUSION

The investigation established that Officer Brandon Thomas' use of deadly force was not justified. The matter will now be handled through the court process.

Dated this 30th day of June 2025

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Robert J. Devlin, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

ROBERT J. DEVLIN, JR.
INSPECTOR GENERAL

APPENDIX

Arrest Warrant

Style / Holstering of Taser

The photo of Officer Thomas' duty belt shows the Taser to be essentially the same color as his firearm. The photo also shows the firearm positioned on the officer's right side and the Taser positioned on the officer's left side – but each at the same level.



Many police departments select Tasers that are bright yellow to distinguish them from firearms. They also position the Taser on the non-dominant side of the officer but at a level (either higher or lower) than the firearm holster. These choices of color and positioning are intended to reduce the chances of an officer mistakenly pulling out his firearm when he/she intends to use a Taser. These mistakes are called “capture errors.”

Modern research has suggested that such capture errors are not due to color confusion or the location of the Taser holster, but rather due to a temporary failure of working memory. In a capture error situation, an infrequent action (like drawing a Taser) is non-consciously substituted by a similar, more familiar and more practiced action (like drawing a firearm). People are susceptible to this type of error when they are occupied by other mental processes such as (1) time compressed threat assessments, (2) need for immediate action, and (3)

simultaneous efforts to communicate. See Unintended: A Theory of Taser / Weapon Confusion, *Force Science / Force Science News*, April 2021.

Force Science suggests that an effective way to minimize capture errors is to position the Taser on the officer's nondominant side with the Taser holster oriented such that the Taser must be drawn with the officer's nondominant hand. In other words, the opposite of the cross-draw position on Officer Thomas' duty belt.

INFORMATION

JD-CR-71 Rev. 3-11

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT

Disposition date

Police Case number

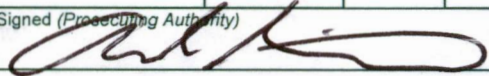
Agency name

Office of Inspector General

Agency number

IG2025-009

Title, Allegation and Counts

State of Connecticut vs. (Name of accused) Thomas, Brandon		Residence (Town) of accused Windsor	Docket number	
Address		Date of birth 3/3/1991	The undersigned Prosecuting Authority of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut charges that:	
To be held at (Town) Hartford		Geographical area number 14		
Count One — Did commit the offense of: Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm			Continued to	Purpose
At (Town) Windsor	On or about (Date) January 30, 2025	In violation of General Statute number 53-203		
Count Two — Did commit the offense of: Reckless Endangerment Second Degree				
At (Town) Windsor	On or about (Date) January 30, 2025	In violation of General Statute number 53a-64		
Count Three — Did commit the offense of:				
At (Town)	On or about (Date)	In violation of General Statute number		
<input type="checkbox"/> See other sheet for additional counts			Date JUN 23 2025	Signed (Prosecuting Authority) 

Court Action

Defendant advised of rights before plea			Bond	Surety	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 %	Election (Date)
(Judge)	(Date)				<input type="checkbox"/> Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> CT <input type="checkbox"/> JY
<input type="checkbox"/> Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/> Public defender	Guardian	Bond change		Seized property inventory number	

Count	Plea date	Plea	Plea withdrawn		Verdict finding	Fine	Remit	Additional disposition
			Date	New plea				
1						\$	\$	
2						\$	\$	
3						\$	\$	

Date	Other Court Action	Judge

Receipt number	Cost <input type="checkbox"/> IMP <input type="checkbox"/> NCI	Bond information <input type="checkbox"/> Bond forfeited <input type="checkbox"/> Forfeiture vacated <input type="checkbox"/> Forfeiture vacated and bond reinstated
Application fee - receipt number if paid	Circle one W I Q	Program fee - receipt number if paid
Prosecutor on original disposition	Reporter/monitor on original disposition	Signed (Clerk)
		Signed (Judge)

JD-CR-71 Rev. 3-11

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT

Disposition date

Police Case number

Agency name

Office of Inspector General

Agency number

IG2025-009

Geographical
area
number

14

State of Connecticut vs. Thomas, Brandon

To: Any Proper Officer of the State of Connecticut

By Authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded to arrest the body of the within-named accused. ("X" all that apply)

- ☐ A. Accused is ordered to be brought before a clerk or assistant clerk of the Superior Court.
- ☐ B. Accused is not entitled to bail.

If A, B or both are checked above, you shall without undue delay bring the arrested person before the clerk or assistant clerk of the Superior Court for the geographical area where the offense is alleged to have been committed, or if the clerk's office is not open, to a community correctional center within said geographical area, or the nearest community correctional center if no such center exists in the geographical area, or to the Correctional Institution, as the case may be.

- ☐ C. Bail set at _____.
- ☐ D. Non-financial conditions of release:

Extradition boundaries established by prosecutor

- ☒ E. Conditions of release not determined by court.

By the Court

Signed (Judge of the Superior Court)

Date _____

Name of Judge (Print or type)

6/26/25

T. Dayton

Return On Arrest Warrant

Geographical
area
number

Town of

Date

State of Connecticut

Then and there, by virtue of the within and foregoing complaint and warrant, I arrested the body of the within-named accused and read the same in the hearing of said accused; and have said accused here in court for examination.

Attest (Officer's signature and Department)

[illegible]

ARREST WARRANT APPLICATION

JD-CR-64b Rev. 3-11
C.G.S. § 54-2a
Pr. Bk. Sec. 36-1, 36-2, 36-3

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT**
www.jud.ct.gov

For Court Use Only

Supporting Affidavits sealed

☐ Yes ☐ No

Police Case number	Agency name Office of Inspector General	Agency number IG2025-009
Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) Thomas, Brandon	Residence (Town) of accused Windsor	Court to be held at (Town) Hartford
		Geographical Area number 14

Application For Arrest Warrant

To: A Judge of the Superior Court

The undersigned hereby applies for a warrant for the arrest of the above-named accused on the basis of the facts set forth in the: ☒ Affidavit Below. ☐ Affidavit(s) Attached.

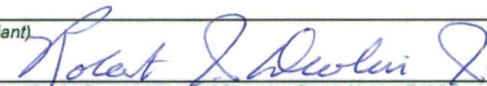
Date JUN 23 2025	Signed (Prosecuting authority) 	Type/print name of prosecuting authority ANDREW J. SLITT
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Affidavit

The undersigned affiant, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

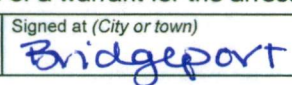
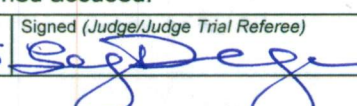
1. The your affiant, Robert J. Devlin, Jr., does depose and state that he is the Inspector General for the State of Connecticut and has held that position since October 8, 2021. Prior to his appointment as Inspector General, your affiant was a State of Connecticut judge for twenty-seven years. The information in this affidavit is based on your affiant's personal knowledge and/or reports from reliable persons.
2. That on January 30, 2025, at approximately 8:22 p.m., Windsor Police Officer Brandon Thomas was conducting a property check at a Sunoco gas station at 160 Windsor Avenue, Windsor, CT. At that time, Officer Thomas observed a dark colored 2008 Jeep Liberty Sport bearing Connecticut registration plate BH92826 parked at a gas pump. A COLLECT check of license plate BH92826 indicated that the plate was registered to a Chevrolet Camaro and did not belong on the Jeep.
3. That Officer Thomas exited his patrol vehicle and approached the unoccupied Jeep. A few seconds later, he saw a male and female exit the gas station and approach the Jeep. Officer Thomas advised the male, later identified as Geovanni Nunez (DOB 10/2/03), that the license plate did not match the vehicle. Nunez then ran away.
4. That Officer Thomas chased Nunez into the entrance to Keney Park. During the foot pursuit, Officer Thomas yelled, "Stop running or I'm going to tase you." Nunez continued to run. Officer Thomas then pulled out his firearm, a Glock 17 9mm pistol, and fired one round at Nunez. Officer Thomas then said, "Oh shit, I didn't mean to do that." Nunez was not hit.
5. That Nunez continued to run, and Officer Thomas then discharged his TASER which was ineffective. The chase proceeded into an icy ravine where Nunez slipped on ice and fell. Officer Thomas also fell next to Nunez. After a brief struggle, Nunez was secured in handcuffs.
6. That upon being taken into custody, Nunez yelled several times that Officer Thomas had shot at him. At the

(This is page 1 of a 2 page Affidavit.)

Date 6/18/25	Signed (Affiant) 
Jurat 6/18/2025	Signed (Judge/Clerk, Commissioner of Superior Court, Notary Public) DENA M. BAHGAT NOTARY PUBLIC State of Connecticut My Commission Expires April 30, 2027

Finding

The foregoing Application for an arrest warrant, and affidavit(s) attached to said Application, submitted to and considered by the undersigned, the undersigned finds from said affidavit(s) that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the accused committed it and, therefore, that probable cause exists for the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the above-named accused.

Date and Signature 	Signed at (City or town) Bridgeport	On (Date) 6/26/25	Signed (Judge/Judge Trial Referee) 	Name of Judge/Judge Trial Referee T. Dayton
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ARREST WARRANT APPLICATION

JD-CR-64a Rev. 3-11
C.G.S. § 54-2a
Pr. Bk. Sec. 36-1, 36-2, 36-3

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT**

www.jud.ct.gov

Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)	Residence (Town) of accused	Court to be held at (Town)	Geographical Area number
Thomas, Brandon	Windsor	Hartford	14

Affidavit - Continued

scene, Officer Thomas denied shooting his gun at Nunez and said that he only used his TASER. In a subsequent written police report, however, Officer Thomas admitted firing his gun by accident.

7. That Officer Thomas' discharge of his firearm at Nunez was not justified. Nunez did not pose a threat of serious injury to Officer Thomas and the offense for which he was being pursued (misuse of a license plate) was an infraction.

8. That based on the above facts and circumstances, this affiant believes there to be sufficient probable cause that the accused, Brandon Thomas (DOB 3/3/91), did commit Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm in violation of §53-203 and Reckless Endangerment in the Second Degree in violation of General Statutes §53a-64.

(This is page 2 of a 2 page Affidavit.)

Date	6/18/25	Signed (Affiant)	<i>Robert J. Devlin</i>
Jurat	Subscribed and sworn to before me on (Date) 6/18/2025	Signed (Judge/Clerk, Commissioner of Superior Court, Notary Public)	<i>Dena M. Bahgat</i>
Reviewed (Prosecutorial Official)	Date JUN 23 2025	Reviewed (Judge/Judge Trial Referee)	<i>Segey</i>

DENA M. BAHGAT
NOTARY PUBLIC
State of Connecticut
My Commission Expires
April 30, 2027 6/26/25