



OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
TODD SPITZER

October 27, 2023

Chief Rick Armendariz
Anaheim Department
425 South Harbor Boulevard
Anaheim, California 92805

Re: Officer-Involved Shooting on March 15, 2019
Non-Fatal Incident involving Rickey Howard Felix Rodrigues
District Attorney Investigations Case # SA 19-006
Anaheim Police Department Case # 19-036473
Orange County Crime Laboratory Case # 19-43483

Dear Chief Armendariz,

Please accept this letter detailing the Orange County District Attorney's Office's (OCDA) investigation and legal conclusion in connection with the above-listed incident involving on-duty Anaheim Police Department (APD) Officers Steven Hernandez and Alan Valdiserri. Rickey Howard Felix Rodrigues, age 23, survived his injuries. The incident occurred in the City of Anaheim on March 15, 2019.

OVERVIEW

This letter contains a description of the scope and the legal conclusions resulting from the OCDA's investigation of the March 15, 2019, non-fatal, officer-involved shooting of Rodrigues. The letter includes an overview of the OCDA's investigative methodology and procedures employed, as well as a description of the relevant evidence examined, witnesses interviewed, factual findings, and legal principles applied in analyzing the incident and determining whether there was criminal culpability on the part of the Anaheim Police Department officers involved in the shooting. The format of this document was developed by the OCDA, at the request of many Orange County police agencies, to foster greater accountability and transparency in law enforcement.

On March 15, 2019, Investigators from the OCDA Special Assignments Unit (OCDASAU) responded to this incident. During the course of this investigation, 13 interviews were conducted, all of which were audio recorded, and 26 additional witnesses were contacted during supplemental canvass interviews. OCDASAU Investigators also obtained and reviewed the following: Anaheim Police Department reports, Officers' Body Worn Camera videos (BWC), including BWC video from both officers who fired their duty weapons and the BWC video of the assisting officers at the scene at the time of the incident, in total over 55 BWC videos were obtained and reviewed; security video; audio dispatch and radio traffic recordings; Orange County Crime Laboratory (OCCL)

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reports, officer processing and firearms examination reports; crime scene photographs; medical records and photographs related to the injuries sustained by Rodrigues; criminal history records related to Rodrigues; and other relevant reports and materials.

The OCDA conducted an independent and thorough investigation of the facts and circumstances of this incident and has reviewed all evidence and legal standards impartially. The scope and findings of this review are expressly limited to determining whether any criminal conduct occurred on the part of APD officers or personnel, specifically Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri. The OCDA will not be addressing any possible issues relating to policy, training, tactics, or civil liability.

In a case where there is an officer-involved shooting incident and the OCDA files criminal charges against the individual shot by the police, it is the OCDA's policy not to release the final report regarding the officer involved shooting incident until after the issue of guilt is decided in the underlying filed criminal case. This policy is in place to ensure that OCDA is not releasing any information that may be viewed as prejudicing the right of a defendant to receive a fair trial while his/her case is still pending.

INVESTIGATIVE METHODOLOGY

Among other duties, the OCDASAU is responsible for investigating officer-involved shootings within Orange County when someone has been injured as a result of police gunfire. An OCDASAU Investigator is assigned as a case agent and is supported by other OCDASAU Investigators, as well as investigators from other OCDA units. Six investigators are assigned to the OCDASAU on a full-time basis. There are additional OCDA Investigators assigned to other units in the office trained to assist when needed. On average, eight investigators respond to an incident within an hour of being called. The investigators assigned to respond to an incident perform a variety of functions that include witness interviews, neighborhood canvass, crime scene processing and evidence collection, vehicle processing, and hospital investigative responsibilities as needed. The OCDASAU audio records all interviews, and the OCCL processes all physical evidence related to the investigation.

When the OCDASAU Investigator has concluded the investigation, the file is turned over to an experienced deputy district attorney for legal review. Deputy district attorneys from the Homicide, TARGET/Gangs, and Special Prosecutions Units review fatal and non-fatal officer-involved shootings and custodial death cases, and determine whether criminal charges are appropriate. Throughout the review process, the assigned prosecutor consults with the Assistant District Attorney supervising the Special Prosecutions Unit of the OCDA, who will eventually review any legal conclusions and resulting memos. The case may often be reviewed by several experienced prosecutors and their supervisors. If necessary, the reviewing prosecutor will send the case back for further investigation. The District Attorney personally reviews and approves all officer involved shootings and custodial death letters.

An important part of the investigation of an incident such as this is attempting to obtain statements from the involved officers. Both Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri provided voluntary statements to OCDA Investigators on March 20, 2019. The officers' statements were given separate and apart from each other, and were audio recorded.

OCDASAU Investigators contacted Rodrigues on March 19, 2020, and again on March 29, 2019. On both occasions Rodrigues refused to make a statement about the incident.

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING VIDEO & AUDIO EVIDENCE

The OCDA recognizes that releasing video and audio evidence of officer-involved shooting and custodial death incidents can assist the public in understanding how and why these incidents occur, increase accountability, and build public trust in law enforcement. Consistent with the OCDA's written policy in connection with the release of video and audio evidence relating to officer-involved shooting and custodial death incidents where it is legally appropriate to do so, the OCDA is releasing to the public video/audio evidence in connection with this case. The relevant video/audio evidence is available on the OCDA webpage <http://orangecountyda.org/reports/videoandaudio/default.asp>.

FACTUAL SUMMARY

On Friday, March 15, 2019, at approximately 10:36 a.m., Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSA) Deputies Frank Rzasa and Victoria Dithrih were assigned to the Civil Process Bureau serving eviction notices in the city of Anaheim. The OCSA deputies were in a marked black and white patrol unit and in OCSA uniform. While in the area of 801 North Harbor Blvd., Anaheim, behind the Good Samaritan Medical Clinic, the deputies were flagged down by a female who reported she had seen two males attempting to enter parked vehicles in the clinic parking lot. The female pointed out two males inside a white Mitsubishi SUV (white SUV) parked facing south in a nearby alley just north of the clinic. Security video from the clinic recorded a male attempting to gain entry into three parked vehicles in the parking lot.

The deputies drove north in the alley and ultimately stopped and attempted to contact the two occupants of the white Mitsubishi SUV in the alley west, and to the rear, of the residence at 817 North Harbor Blvd. The white SUV had stopped in the alley in front of the garage at 817 North Harbor Blvd. The vehicle was facing southeast, with the driver's side of the vehicle only a few feet from the garage door at 817 North Harbor Blvd. Rodriguez exited from the driver's seat of the vehicle and walked to the rear of the vehicle and next to the nearby garage. An unidentified male passenger stepped out of the front passenger seat of the vehicle and told the deputies to leave and that he was a "federal agent." Two additional uniformed OCSA Civil Affairs deputies arrived to assist.

At approximately 10:37 a.m., APD was notified by OCSA to respond to possible burglary suspects being detained. APD Officer Hernandez and APD Officer Fleet were dispatched to the location. Officer Hernandez arrived first at 10:42 a.m. and met with the OCSA deputies. Officer Hernandez saw the deputies did not actually have the subjects detained. As Officer Hernandez spoke with the deputies, in an attempt to establish whether a crime had occurred, he saw the unidentified male on the passenger side of the white SUV walk north through the alley. The unidentified male was not stopped and his location remained unknown during the incident. Rodriguez stayed between the garage and the white SUV and remained partially concealed. Officer Hernandez decided to wait for APD Officer Fleet to arrive prior to making contact with Rodriguez. OCSA deputies left the location and Officer Fleet arrived.

At approximately 10:48 a.m. Officers Hernandez and Fleet made verbal contact with Rodriguez. Rodriguez remained standing between the white SUV and the garage, while the officers stood next to Officer Hernandez's patrol vehicle some 20-30 feet south of the white SUV. Rodriguez was told that he was being detained as part of an investigation and to show his hands to the officers and walk to their location. Rodriguez was repeatedly told to come out from behind the SUV and to show the officers his hands. Rodriguez engaged the officers in conversation, but repeatedly refused their commands to show his hands or come out from behind the SUV. Rodriguez appeared "spaced out," confused, and paranoid. Officer Hernandez suspected

Rodrigues was under the influence of drugs. Both officers drew their handguns and told Rodrigues that he was being detained and was not free to leave. As Officer Fleet began to approach Rodrigues, Officer Hernandez saw Rodrigues place his right hand behind his back and believed Rodrigues had or was reaching for a weapon. Officer Hernandez is heard on the BWC video telling Officer Fleet "He's reaching." The officers stopped their approach and called for additional officers to assist.

At approximately 10:54 a.m., APD Officer Reams arrived on scene. At approximately 10:55 a.m. APD officers Valdiserri and Nguyen arrived on scene. Officer Valdiserri armed himself with his department issued LWRC AR15 rifle. Officers Hernandez, Fleet and Valdiserri all continued to urge Rodrigues to show them his hands. On BWC video, officers are heard telling Rodrigues, "we need to see your hands," and "you're scaring me." Rodrigues continued to refuse to show his hands or move from his location between the garage and the SUV.

At approximately 10:58 a.m., a female resident in the area who was unaware of the stand-off taking place in the alley, began to exit her property through a rear gate leading out into the alley. Rodrigues then quickly turned, pointed a handgun at the female, and rushed into the backyard of the property. Fearing for the safety of the female, Officers Valdiserri and Hernandez immediately ran towards the female and the now open gate into the backyard of the property. As Officers Valdiserri and Hernandez closed the gap between themselves and Rodrigues, they were able to see Rodrigues approximately 20 feet away inside the backyard. Rodrigues stood facing out toward the open gate and into the alley. Rodrigues stood in a shooting position, with his arm raised and holding a handgun pointed directly at Officers Valdiserri and Hernandez.

Officer Valdiserri is heard yelling out, "Oh shit," on his BWC right as he first sees Rodrigues standing in the backyard pointing a handgun directly at him. Fearing for his safety, the female and fellow officers, Officer Valdiserri fired at Rodrigues with his AR15 rifle, and then ran to obtain cover behind a block wall. Officer Valdiserri fired eight rounds at Rodrigues in under two seconds, and struck Rodrigues with one round in his right hip buttocks area. Officer Hernandez, who was only a few steps behind officer Valdiserri, also saw Rodrigues in the backyard with a handgun raised at chest level and pointing directly at the officers. Fearing for his life and the life of others, Officer Hernandez fired a single shot at Rodrigues from his Glock 17 9mm handgun and then ran for cover.

From behind a nearby block wall Officer Valdiserri was able to peer into the backyard and see that Rodrigues was bleeding, but still holding onto the handgun. Officer Valdiserri yelled out to fellow officers that Rodrigues was still armed and for them to pull back from the backyard. Assisting Officers Nguyen, Lopez, and Horn all saw Rodrigues with the handgun down by his right side while still in the backyard. Officers repeatedly gave commands to Rodrigues to drop the weapon. Knowing that Rodrigues had been wounded, officers requested paramedics respond to the area.

At approximately 11:02 a.m., Rodrigues dropped the handgun and collapsed onto the cement in the backyard. As Rodrigues was still within a few feet of the handgun, officers approached with a ballistic shield and took Rodrigues into custody. Officer Hernandez immediately began providing medical aid to Rodrigues. At 11:07 a.m., medical aid of Rodrigues was taken over by paramedics. At 11:10 a.m., Rodrigues was transported to UCI Medical Center by ambulance. Rodrigues sustained a single gunshot wound to his right buttock area. Rodrigues had extensive bleeding in his abdomen due to damage to his iliac artery and multiple perforations to his intestines. Rodrigues survived his injuries and was subsequently released from the hospital.

The handgun Rodrigues had pointed at the female, Officer Valdiserri, and Officer Hernandez was recovered within feet of Rodrigues in the backyard of 817 North Harbor Blvd. The handgun was determined to be a Crossman PFM16 CO2 BB pistol. The weapon has an appearance indistinguishable from a semi-automatic handgun as shown in the photo listed below.

The white Mitsubishi SUV was determined to have been stolen on March 13, 2019, in the city of Anaheim. Inside the SUV was an open eighteen pack of Budweiser canned beer, and an open twelve pack of Modelo canned beer.

EVIDENCE COLLECTED

The following items of evidence were collected and examined by the Orange County Crime Laboratory's Forensic Sciences Unit:

- Ten cartridge cases
- Crossman PFM16 CO2 BB Pistol (Rodrigues' gun depicted below)



- Latent fingerprints and DNA swabs from various locations from the Mitsubishi SUV

EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

Firearms Examination

Officer Valdiserri's AR15 rifle was test fired at the Orange County Crime Lab and malfunctioned once during test firing. During subsequent test firing the rifle fired/operated without malfunction. The eight cartridge cases from the scene were determined to have been fired from the Officer Valdiserri's rifle.

Officer Hernandez' Glock semi-automatic pistol was test fired at the Orange County Crime Lab and fired/operated without malfunction. The remaining cartridge case from the scene was determined to have been fired from Officer Hernandez's Glock pistol.

Toxicological Examination

No pre-admission blood was collected from Rodrigues and thus a toxicological sample was not obtained.

RODRIGUES' PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

Rodrigues' criminal history was reviewed and considered. Rodrigues had a California Criminal History that dates back to 2010. He has previously been arrested for Assault on a Peace Officer/Emergency Personnel, Trespassing, Vandalism, and Burglary.

RICKEY RODRIGUES POST-INCIDENT CHARGES

On June 8, 2020, OCDA filed criminal charges against Rodrigues in Orange County Superior Court case 20NF1514, consisting of felony Resisting and Deterring an Executive Officer, a violation of Penal Code section 69; felony Unlawful taking of a Vehicle, a violation of Vehicle Code section 10851; felony Receiving Stolen Property, a violation of Penal Code Section 496d(a); misdemeanor Brandishing an Imitation Firearm, a violation of Penal Code Section 417.4; and misdemeanor Resist and Obstructing an Officer, a violation of Penal Code Section 148(a)(1). On November 20, 2020, an amended complaint was filed, dismissing the allegations pursuant to Penal Code sections 417.4 and 148(a)(1).

On September 15, 2023, and as part of a negotiated disposition, Rodrigues pled guilty to violating Penal Code section 69, and was sentenced to 16 months in state prison. The remaining two criminal charges were dismissed.

STANDARD LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING CASES

Possible criminal charges against an officer involved in a non-fatal shooting include attempted murder [Penal Code Section 664/187]; assault with a deadly weapon [Penal Code Section 245]; and assault by a police officer [Penal Code Section 149]. In order to convict an officer of any of these charges, however, it would be necessary to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that no legal justifications existed for the officer's actions. (*People v. Adrian* (1982) 135 Cal. App. 3rd 335, 340-342.) Several such justifications may apply in any given case and they are set forth in Penal Code Sections 196, 197 and 835a.

Penal Code Section 196 provides that use of deadly force by a public officer is justifiable when done in compliance with Penal Code section 835a. Penal Code Section 197 provides that the use of deadly force by any person is justifiable when used in self-defense or in defense of others. Penal Code Section 835a allows a police officer to use reasonable force when necessary in the defense of human life. The decision 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 the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight. The totality of the circumstances shall be taken into account when officers are forced to make quick judgments about using force. Penal Code Section 835a further states that a peace officer is justified in using deadly force when the officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. Deadly force may also be used to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believed that person will cause death or serious bodily injury if not immediately apprehended.

Consistent with existing law, Penal Code section 835a maintains the principle that a police officer, acting in compliance under this section, who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested, nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance. Penal Code Section 835a also requires that, prior to the use of deadly force, the officers make reasonable efforts to identify themselves and warn that deadly force may be used, when feasible, unless the officer reasonably believes the person is already aware of those facts. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate the circumstances of each situation independently, and use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to do so.

In addition, Penal Code section 834a requires that if a person has knowledge, or by the exercise of reasonable care, should have knowledge, that he/she is being arrested by a peace officer, that person must refrain from using force or any weapon to resist such arrest.

Similarly, the relevant Criminal Jury Instruction as written by the Judicial Council of California and set forth in CALCRIM 3470 permits a person being assaulted to defend himself/herself from attack if, as a reasonable person, he/she had grounds for believing and did believe that bodily injury was about to be inflicted upon him/her or upon another person. In doing so, such person may immediately use all force and means which he/she believes to be reasonably necessary and which would appear to a reasonable person, in the same or similar circumstances, to be necessary to defend against that danger and to prevent the injury which appears to be imminent.

The law as detailed in CALCRIM 3470 and in well-settled case law therefore permits a person, if confronted by the appearance of danger which arouses in his/her mind, as a reasonable person, an honest fear and conviction that he/she or another person is about to suffer bodily injury, to act in self-defense or defense of others upon such appearances, and from such fear and honest convictions. The person's right of self-defense is the same whether the danger is real or merely apparent. (*People v. Jackson* (1965) 233 Cal.App.2d 639, 641-642.)

Nevertheless, the above justifications must be interpreted in light of United States Supreme Court precedent that limits the right of a police officer to use deadly force. (*People v. Martin* (1985) 168 Cal. App. 3rd 1111, 1124.) Thus, in *Tennessee v. Garner* (1985) 471 U.S. 1, 3, the United States Supreme Court ruled that a police officer is entitled to use deadly force only when "the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others."

This limitation was, however, clarified subsequently by the United States Supreme Court in the seminal case of *Graham v. Connor* (1989) 490 U.S. 386, wherein the United States Supreme Court explained that an officer's right to use force [*i.e.*, his/her weapon] is to be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment's "objective reasonableness" standard. The United States Supreme Court further stated that the determination of the reasonableness of an officer's use of force "must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation" (*Id.* at 396-397.)

The United States Supreme Court's analysis and teachings in *Graham* are applicable to the circumstances surrounding the interactions of APD Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri with Rickey Rodrigues.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

The facts in this case are determined and informed by considering both Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri's statements to the OCDA investigators, the statement and account from witnesses, review of the officers' BWC video, radio traffic, scene photographs and by other relevant material and witnesses present at the incident.

The issue is whether the conduct of Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri on March 15, 2019, was criminally culpable and without justification. Based on the totality of all the circumstances, it is our conclusion that Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri acted lawfully and were justified in the actions they took in response to Rodrigues' actions. As stated above, in order to charge Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri with a criminal violation, it is required that the prosecution be able

to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that no legal justification and necessity existed for the police officers' conduct. Therefore, in order to lawfully charge Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri with a crime, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that they did not act in lawful self-defense or defense of another. If the actions that day of Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri were justifiable as lawful self-defense or defense of others, then criminal charges will not be warranted.

As the Court of Appeal held in 1998, it is well settled that

"unlike private citizens, police officers act under color of law to protect the public interest. They are charged with acting affirmatively and using force as part of their duties, because 'the right to make an arrest or investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat thereof to effect it.' [Police officers] are, in short, not similarly situated to the ordinary battery defendant and need not be treated the same. In these cases, then, 'the [] police officer is in the exercise of the privilege of protecting the public peace and order and he is entitled to the even greater use of force than might be in the same circumstances required for self-defense.'"

(*Edson v. City of Anaheim* (1998) 63 Cal.App.4th 1269, 1273 (quoting *Graham v. Connor, supra*, 490 U.S. at 396 and *Wirsing v. Krzeminski* (1973) 61 Wis.2d 513, 522.)

Where potential dangerous, emergency conditions or other exigent circumstances exist, the California Court of Appeal has noted that the United States Supreme Court's definition of reasonableness is comparatively generous to the police. (*Brown v. Ransweiler* (2009) 171 Cal.App.4th 516, 528.) Quoting various United States Supreme Court and California appellate court precedent, the court in *Brown* noted that effectively,

"the Supreme Court intends to surround the police who make these on-the-spot choices in dangerous situations with a fairly wide zone of protection in close cases. A police officer's use of deadly force is reasonable if the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others. Thus, an officer may reasonably use deadly force when he or she confronts an armed suspect in close proximity whose actions indicate an intent to attack."

(*Brown v. Ransweiler, supra*, 171 Cal.App.4th at 528 (internal citations and quotations omitted).)

Officer Hernandez and Officer Valdiserri were both justified in believing that Rodrigues posed a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to themselves and others. This conclusion is based on the totality of the circumstances, but mainly based on the conduct of Rodrigues in the moments leading up to the shooting. Following a prolonged stand-off in which Rodrigues repeatedly refused to show the officers his hands or comply with their demand that he move away from the vehicle and come to their location, Rodrigues rushed toward an uninvolved civilian, brandished a weapon at that person, fled into the backyard of a residence, and then inexplicably stopped, turned, and raised a weapon, that had the appearance of a semi-automatic firearm, and took aim at two police officers.

Officer Valdiserri was clear in stating that at the time he fired he feared for his life and believed he was about to be shot and killed: "At that instant, I was able to ID that he was pointing a firearm at me, and immediately I feared for the safety of myself, thinking that he was gonna try and kill me." Further, Officer Valdiserri also stated: "I was also in fear for the safety of the female that ran kinda

behind me and south [female resident of 817 N. Harbor Blvd.].” The totality of all the available evidence, including the BWC footage, support the credibility of the above listed statements by the involved officers.

Officer Hernandez stated that he feared Rodrigues was going to cause harm to the female and possibly take her hostage. As Officer Hernandez pursued Rodrigues and crossed the threshold of the gate, while still in the alley, he stated: “I saw the same male suspect by the garage in the backyard of the residence, in a shooting stance with a gray colored handgun in his hand. It was clearly a hand gun, and the gun was pointed directly at me.” Describing the event further, he stated: “the gun was about chest high, and the barrel was pointed directly at me. ... I thought that I was about to get shot. ... I had the mindset that I was about to die. ... I fired one round and immediately took cover.”

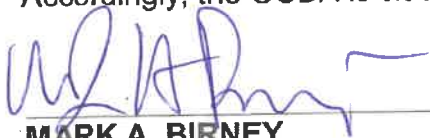
When interviewed, the female resident of 817 North Harbor Blvd. stated that she was exiting her back gate on to the alley and: “then as soon as I opened the door the guy was right there and then he pointed the gun at me.”

It should also be noted that, in order for Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri to be justly and lawfully charged and convicted with a crime in this incident, it is the OCDA’s burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri did not act in reasonable and justifiable self-defense or defense of another when they shot at Rodrigues. As should be apparent from the above-described analysis, the prosecution would be unable to carry this burden in this case. A jury analyzing these facts would justly conclude that it was reasonable for Officer Hernandez and Officer Valdiserri to believe that their lives and the lives of others in the area were in danger. Therefore, Officers Hernandez and Valdiserri were legally justified when they shot at Rodrigues.

CONCLUSION

Based upon a review of all of the evidence provided to and obtained by the OCDA, and based on the entirety of the facts contained in all the available reports and interviews reviewed, and pursuant to the applicable legal principles, it is our legal opinion that there is a lack of evidence showing criminal culpability on the part of Officer Hernandez or Officer Valdiserri, and there is substantial evidence that their actions were reasonable, justified, and necessary under the circumstances when they shot at Rodrigues on March 15, 2019.

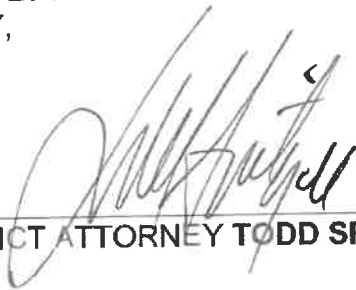
Accordingly, the OCDA is closing its inquiry into this incident.



MARK A. BIRNEY
SENIOR DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIT



READ AND REVIEWED BY **BRETT BRIAN**
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
SPECIAL PROSECUTIONS UNIT



READ AND APPROVED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY **TODD SPITZER**