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DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LISA BOHAN - JOHNSTON
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

SUSAN KANG SCHROEDER
CHIEF OF STAFF

March 11, 2014

Chief Robert H. Gustafson
Orange Police Department
1107 N. Batavia St.
Orange, CA 92867

Re: Officer-Involved Shooting on June 23, 2012
Non-Fatal Incident involving Olivia Ann Reil
District Attorney Case # S.A. 12-014
Orange Police Department case # 12-06-0916
Orange County Crime Laboratory Case # 12-49567

Dear Chief Gustafson,

Please accept this letter detailing the Orange County District Attorney's (OCDA) Office's investigation and legal conclusion in connection with the above-listed incident involving on-duty Orange Police Department (OPD) Officers Brian Chambers and Trent Hardeman. Olivia Ann Reil, Orange, age 26 at the time, survived her injuries. The incident occurred in the City of Orange on June 23, 2012.

OVERVIEW

This letter contains a description of the scope of and the legal conclusions resulting from the OCDA's investigation of the June 23, 2012, non-fatal, officer-involved shooting of Reil. 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 is criminal culpability on the part of the OPD 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 June 23, 2012, Investigators from the OCDA Special Assignment Unit (OCDASAU) responded to this incident. OCDASAU Investigators conducted 75 interviews and obtained and reviewed the following: OPD reports, audio, dispatch, and radio traffic recordings; Orange Fire Department (OFD) incident reports; Orange County Crime Laboratory (OCCL) reports, including toxicology, forensic alcohol examination, officer processing, and firearms examination reports; crime scene investigation photographs; medical records and photographs related to the injuries sustained by Reil; criminal history records related to Reil's prior criminal history; and other relevant reports and materials including audio recordings of the conducted neighborhood canvass interviews.

The OCDA conducted an independent and thorough investigation of the facts and circumstances of this incident and has impartially reviewed all evidence and applicable legal standards. The scope and findings of this review are expressly limited to determining whether any criminal conduct occurred on the part of OPD officers or personnel,

specifically Officers Chambers and Hardeman. The OCDA will not be addressing issues of policy, training, tactics, or civil liability.

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 investigative 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 a veteran Deputy District Attorney for legal review. Deputy District Attorneys from the Homicide or Gang Units review fatal, officer-involved shootings and custodial death cases and determine whether criminal charges are appropriate. Prosecutors assigned to the Special Prosecutions Unit review the non-fatal officer-involved shooting cases for possible criminal filings. Throughout the review process, the assigned prosecutor consults with his supervisor, and this Assistant District Attorney eventually reviews and approves any legal conclusions and resulting memos. The case is often reviewed by multiple veteran prosecutors, their supervisors, and the District Attorney. If necessary, the reviewing prosecutor sends the case back for further investigation.

An important part of the investigation of an incident such as this is attempting to obtain a statement from the involved officers. Officer Hardeman provided a voluntary statement to the OCDA on June 26, 2012.

Officer Chambers declined to provide a statement.

Witness Officer Charles Lange provided a voluntary statement to the OCDA on June 23, 2012.

FACTS

On June 22, 2012, at approximately 9:00 p.m., Reil and her boyfriend went to Danny K's Billiards & Sports Bar, where they met with their friends to celebrate a birthday. Approximately four and a half hours later, Reil and her boyfriend, Robert C., left Danny K's in Robert C.'s burgundy truck and drove to a friend's residence, located on the 200 block of West Sycamore Avenue in the City of Orange. While inside of the truck, Reil and her boyfriend had an argument. According to Robert C., Reil was sad because he had not told her he loved her during their year-long relationship. Robert C. exited the truck and went into the friend's residence. Reil stayed in Robert C.'s truck. Shortly thereafter, Robert C. received a telephone call from Reil, whom he described as still sad. Robert C. asked Reil to come inside and ended the telephone call. Reil did not enter the home, so Robert C. went outside and discovered Reil and his truck were gone.

At approximately 2:24 a.m., Reil made a 911 call to OPD on her cellular telephone. She reported that something was going on "on the streets of Sycamore and Spruce in the City of Orange, and the girl has a gun." When asked about the gun, Reil said, "I saw it." Reil told the dispatcher the woman was on Sycamore in a burgundy Toyota pick-up truck and was going to get out of her vehicle. Although the 911 operator probed for additional details, Reil refused to provide any and said, "I suggest you just send somebody out here."

At approximately 2:27 a.m., OPD Officer Hardeman was dispatched to West Sycamore Avenue and West Spruce Avenue on a report of a female with a gun inside of a burgundy Toyota pick-up. He was told the calling party disconnected without providing further details. Officers Chambers and Lange were near the area and decided to respond to the scene. Approximately five minutes later, Officers Chambers, Lange, and Hardeman arrived on scene, in

that order, driving west on West Sycamore Avenue from Main Street. Officers observed the burgundy Toyota pick-up truck parked facing west on West Sycamore Avenue, blocking the intersection.

Officer Chambers stopped his police cruiser toward the center of the roadway. Officer Lange stopped his vehicle north of Officer Chambers and behind the Toyota, and Officer Hardeman stopped his vehicle behind Officer Chambers' and Officer Lange's. With a combination of police vehicle headlights and at least one vehicle's spotlight, they illuminated the Toyota. Officer Chambers exited his vehicle and deployed in the area of his driver's side front wheel. Officer Lange exited his vehicle and positioned himself in the area of his front passenger side door. Officer Hardeman exited his vehicle and stood by the driver's door of Officer Lange's vehicle.

Officers discussed ordering the truck's occupant out, but before they issued any commands, the driver's door of the Toyota quickly opened and Reil started to exit the truck. An officer told her to stay in the car and put her hands up. Reil came out of the truck and immediately turned toward the officers. According to Officer Hardeman, Reil was holding a dark object with two hands, "the way you would hold a gun." Officer Hardeman saw that the object was pointed directly at him, and said he was "thinking she's gonna shoot me." Officer Hardeman believed it was a gun based upon the information from the radio call, the size of the object, and the way Reil held the object.

Afraid Reil was going to shoot him, Officer Hardeman moved to the rear of Officer Lange's vehicle to take cover. From the rear of Officer Lange's vehicle, he observed Reil walking in a southeast direction toward Officer Chambers, continuing to hold the object in her hands. He observed Reil's right arm extend outward in front of her, with the object in her right hand, as she continued walking toward Officer Chambers. Officer Hardeman issued orders to Reil to the effect of, "Drop the gun, drop the weapon," and heard the other officers ordering her to stop, face away, and not to take another step. Reil ignored the officers' orders. Afraid for his and Officer Chambers' life, Officer Hardeman fired four rounds from his duty pistol at Reil. Officer Chambers also fired four rounds from his duty pistol at Reil at the same time as Officer Hardeman.

Officer Lange's observations are consistent with Officer Hardeman's. He described Reil as holding the object in a "pistol position." He ordered Reil to drop the object and heard Officer Chambers issue similar orders. Reil ignored the officers' orders and continued advancing on them while holding the object with her arms outstretched. Officer Lange heard Reil say something to the effect of, "I can't take this anymore." Based upon the initial radio call as well as his observations, Officer Lange believed that Reil had a gun and thought she may have been attempting "suicide by cop," meaning he believed Reil may shoot at the officers to provoke them to return fire. He decided to shoot first, before Reil was able to acquire a target. Officer Lange began to pull back on his trigger when he observed a reflection from the object which Reil was holding. At that point, he believed the object was possibly a cell phone. As Officer Lange stopped squeezing his trigger and said, "It's a cell phone," he heard the gunshots of the other officers.

Officers Chambers and Hardeman fired four shots each from their duty weapons. Reil was struck by multiple rounds of gunfire and subsequently went down to the ground. Officers ordered Reil to put her hands out to her sides. Officers eventually approached Reil and observed a cellular telephone on the ground near her feet. They did not find any weapons on her or in the truck. Due to her injuries, Reil was not handcuffed. Instead, officers stayed with Reil until OFD Paramedics arrived. Reil was transported to the University of California, Irvine Medical Center (UCIMC) where she was treated for gunshot wounds to her left thigh, abdomen, and left arm.

Voluntary, Consensual Statement of Officer Hardeman

Officer Hardeman gave a voluntary, consensual statement to the OCDA on June 26, 2012.

At the time of the incident, Officer Hardeman had been a police officer for three years, all with the City of Orange. The incident occurred during his regular work hours. He slept for approximately eight hours the night before the incident. He was wearing his standard navy blue police uniform with sleeve patches, a badge, and a name plate. He was equipped with a pistol, straight stick, flashlight, handcuffs, pepper spray, Taser, and radio.

Officer Hardeman described receiving a radio call at approximately 2:30 a.m. on June 23, 2012, concerning a woman with a gun in a red truck at the intersection of Sycamore and Spruce in the City of Orange and being dispatched to the scene. As he approached the truck, which he said was partially obstructing traffic in the intersection, he turned his headlights off. He observed Officers Lange and Chambers position their police cruisers near the truck. Once Officer Chambers illuminated the truck with his spotlight, Officer Hardeman turned his headlights back on. The three officers exited their vehicles – Officers Hardeman and Lange stood on either side of Officer Lange's vehicle, while Officer Chambers stood in front of his car.

Officer Hardeman stated that Reil spontaneously stepped out of her truck. He heard the other officers tell her to stay in the car and put her hands up. She ignored their commands and proceeded toward the officers, facing Officer Hardeman, while holding an object in both of her hands. Officer Hardeman said that Reil had both hands wrapped around a black object that stuck out approximately three to five inches. Because the dispatch call identified a woman with a gun in a truck, Officer Hardeman believed Reil was holding a gun and jumped to the back of Officer Lange's car. As Reil continued to move toward the officers, Officer Hardeman yelled at her multiple times to stop and put the gun down. He heard Officers Chambers and Lange yelling similar directives. Reil then began extending her right arm toward the officers and said something, but Officer Hardeman could not understand what she was saying. Officer Hardeman believed that she was going to shoot Officer Chambers, so he fired at her. He heard other gunshots and then observed Reil fall.

According to Officer Hardeman, the whole incident from the time Reil exited the truck to the time she ended up on the ground took a matter of seconds. He said that Reil never once stopped, put her hands up, put the object (later revealed to be her cell phone) down, or looked like she was going to obey the officers' commands. Instead, she advanced toward them and extended her arm as though she were going to shoot at them. Officer Hardeman believes he shot at Reil at least two times and stopped firing as she started to fall. He did not fire at her after that.

The officers radioed news that they had been involved in a shooting and directed other officers to respond. Other OPD officers began to arrive on the scene. Officer Hardeman checked Reil's truck for weapons or other people. The officers ordered Reil to lie on her stomach and stretch her arms out, but she did not comply. Officer Hardeman felt concerned that the object (which he still believed to be a gun) was in close proximity to Reil, who would not stretch out as the officers wanted her to do. He identified the object as a cell phone or wallet. Officer Lange searched her for weapons and, finding none, stepped back. They did not handcuff Reil. At that point, Officer Hardeman was removed from the scene for a brief interview with his superiors regarding his safety and details of the shooting.

Voluntary, Consensual Statement of Officer Lange

Officer Lange gave a voluntary, consensual statement to the OCDA on June 23, 2012.

At the time of the incident, Officer Lange had been a police officer in the City of Orange for approximately 10 years. He was working his regularly scheduled shift on the day of the incident. Officer Lange was with Officer Chambers when he heard Officer Hardeman dispatched to the area of Reil's truck. Officer Chambers broadcast that he would also respond to the scene, and Officer Lange decided to go as well. Officer Lange followed Officer Chambers to the scene.

Officer Lange stopped his vehicle approximately one and a half car lengths behind Reil's truck and to the north of Officer Chambers' vehicle. He turned on his driver's side spotlight to illuminate the truck, exited his car, and positioned himself at the rear passenger side of his vehicle. Based upon the initial radio call, which suggested that the caller may have been drinking, and the manner in which the truck was parked, Officer Lange thought that Reil may have been the person who placed the call. Officer Lange drew his pistol and ordered Reil to show her hands. Reil failed to comply and held a small, black object in what Officer Lange called "a pistol position." Officer Lange heard Reil say something to the effect of, "I can't take this." Reil walked toward the officers as she held the object, despite their orders to drop it and stop.

Based on the initial radio call, the manner in which Reil held the object, and her demeanor and actions, Officer Lange

believed this could be a case of Reil attempting "suicide by cop," a method of suicide in which a suicidal individual deliberately acts in a way to provoke police to shoot at the individual. Officer Lange believed that Reil was going to shoot at the officers in order to draw their fire at her. Officer Lange began to squeeze his trigger, but released when he observed a reflection coming off the object that caused him to believe it was a cell phone. As he said, "It's a cell phone," he heard approximately four gunshots from the other officers. He stated that had he not observed the reflection, he likely would have been the first to shoot at Reil.

After she fell to the ground, Officer Lange searched Reil for weapons and did not find any. He identified the previously unknown object as a cell phone. He smelled the odor of alcohol emanating from Reil. Reil had apparent gunshot wounds to her abdomen, one of her thighs, and her left arm. Officer Lange did not handcuff her because of her arm injury and because she was no longer resisting his orders. He remained with Reil until paramedics arrived, and then left.

Statement of Officer Chambers

Officer Chambers declined to provide a statement to the OCDA.

Post-Shooting, Voluntary Interviews with Civilian Witnesses in the Neighborhood

Investigators conducted 62 neighborhood canvass interviews during the early morning hours of June 23, 2012. There were no percipient witnesses to the officer-involved shooting besides the officers and Reil. Some residents reported hearing loud voices and gunshots, but there were no witnesses to the interaction between the officers and Reil prior to, or at the time of, the shooting.

Reil's Voluntary Statement of Events

On June 24, 2012, an OCDA Investigator interviewed Reil in her hospital room at UCIMC. Reil stated that she drank two 16 oz. beers while at Danny K's. She said that she did not remember whether she or her boyfriend drove the truck from Danny K's to the friend's house. According to Reil, she was seated in the truck when she observed police vehicle spotlights behind her. She said that she did not go into the friend's house because it was "her time of the month," and was gathering her purse and feminine products when the police arrived on the scene.

Reil said she heard voices but could not decipher what was being said. Reil exited the truck and heard something to the effect of, "Orange Police Department, drop your weapon." She said that she walked toward the officers' voices with her arm extended in front of her, holding a small purse. Reil said that she was trying to tell the officers she did not have a weapon when she was shot. Reil confirmed her cellular telephone number with the Investigator and confirmed that the phone was with her at the time of the incident.

The Investigator explained to Reil that OPD received a 911 call from her cellular number on the night of the incident. Reil did not recall making a 911 call. She also said that she did not place calls that night other than one to her mother, and did not send any text messages. The following day, June 25, 2012, the Investigator returned to UCIMC and had Reil listen to the one minute, 43 second 911 call that she placed on the night of the incident. Reil said that it sounded like her, but maintained that she did not recall making a 911 call.

Reil's mother was present for both interviews, and her father was present for the second interview.

EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

Reil's Cellular Telephone

A detective from OPD used a "Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Device" to collect the contents from the HTC cellular phone collected from the shooting scene, Reil's phone. The telephone's call logs showed Reil's 911 call and three calls to her boyfriend in the minutes before and after the 911 call.

Firearms Examination

A forensic scientist employed by OCCL examined the firearms and projectiles used in this incident. The pistols of Officers Hardeman and Chambers were test fired and operated without malfunction.

Cartridge Case Examinations

The cartridge cases from the scene were compared to the test fires from the two Glock pistols and matched the firearms belonging to Officers Chambers and Hardeman.

Reil's Blood Alcohol Content

A sample of Reil's pre-transfusion/admitting blood, collected at UCIMC, was later analyzed by the OCCL and showed a blood alcohol level of .20 percent.

REIL'S PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

Reil's prior criminal history was reviewed and considered. She was convicted of two counts of battery on a peace officer/emergency personnel in 2007, second degree robbery in 2010, and possession of controlled substance paraphernalia in 2011. Reil was on felony probation at the time of shooting.

STANDARD LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING CASES

Possible criminal charges against an officer involved in a shooting include murder (Pen. Code Section 187), attempted murder (Pen. Code Sections 664 and 187), assault with a deadly weapon (Pen. Code Section 245), and assault by a police officer (Pen. Code Section 149). However, in order to convict any officer of any of these charges, it would be necessary to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that no legal justifications applied to the officers' actions. *People v. Banks* (1977) 67 Cal.App.3d 379, 383-84. Several justifications may apply in any given case, and they are set forth in Penal Code Sections 196, 197 and 835a.

California Penal Code Section 196 provides that use of deadly force by a public officer is justifiable when necessarily used in arresting persons who are "charged with a felony" and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest. Section 196 applies both where the suspect in question is "charged with a felony" and where the officer has "reasonable cause" to believe that the person has committed a felony. *People v. Kilvington* (1894) 104 Cal. 86, 89. The felony must involve violence or the threat of violence. *Kortum v. Alkire* (1977) 69 Cal. App. 3d 325, 333.

California Penal Code Section 197 provides that use of deadly force by any person is justifiable when used in self-defense or in defense of others.

California Penal Code Section 835a allows any police officer who has reasonable cause to believe that a person to be arrested has committed a felony to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. The section further provides that a police officer "who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his 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 right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance." As with Penal Code Section 196, Section 835a only allows use of deadly force by the police officer when the suspect's felony involves violence or the threat of violence. (*Kortum v. Alkire* (1977) 69 Cal.App.3d 325, 333.) The *Kortum* court further held that deadly force against a fleeing felony suspect is justifiable only when the felony "is of the violent variety, i.e., a forcible and atrocious one which threatens death or serious bodily harm, or there are other circumstances which reasonably create a fear of death or serious bodily harm to the officer or to another." *Kortum v. Alkire, supra*, 69 Cal.App.3d at 333.

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 is being arrested by a peace officer, that person must refrain from using force or any weapon to resist such arrest.

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 from attack if, as a reasonable person, he had grounds for believing and did believe that bodily injury was about to be inflicted upon him or upon another person. In doing so, such person may immediately use all force and means which he 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 mind an honest fear and conviction that he 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 U.S. Supreme Court precedent that limits the right of a police officer to use deadly force. *People v. Martin* (1985) 168 Cal.App.3d 1111, 1124. The U.S. 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 bodily injury to the officer or others." *Tennessee v. Garner* (1985) 471 U.S. 1, 3.

This limitation was, however, subsequently clarified by the United States Supreme Court in the seminal case of *Graham v. Conner* (1989) 490 U.S. 386, wherein the Supreme Court explained that an officer's right to use force [i.e., his weapon] is to be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment's "objective reasonableness" standard. The 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 evolving." *Id.* at 397. Thus, the Court cautioned that "[t]he reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight." *Id.* at 396.

The United States Supreme Court's analysis and teachings in *Graham, supra*, apply to the circumstances surrounding the interactions between Reil and Officers Chambers, Hardeman, and Lange.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Officers Chambers, Hardeman, and Lange responded to a 911 call of a woman with a gun in a burgundy Toyota truck on Sycamore Avenue at 2:30 a.m. At the scene, the officers observed circumstances which were consistent with the 911 caller's description. They saw a burgundy Toyota truck parked in the intersection of Sycamore and Spruce. Shortly after their arrival, a woman, later identified as Reil, exited the truck with both hands wrapped around a small, dark object. Reil held the object in her hands like one would hold a firearm. Reil approached the officers and ignored their repeated commands to stop and drop the item.

Because the dispatch call identified a woman with a gun in a truck, the officers believed Reil was holding a gun. Despite their commands to stop and drop the weapon, Reil continued to walk toward Officer Chambers and extended her right arm. Officer Hardeman believed she was going to shoot Officer Chambers, so he fired at her until she began to fall.

Officer Lange's observations are consistent with Officer Hardeman's. Officer Lange described Reil holding the object in her hand, "In pistol position." Reil ignored the officers' repeated commands to drop the object and continued advancing toward them with arms outstretched. Officer Lange heard Reil say, "I can't take this anymore," and believed she may have been trying to provoke the officers into shooting at her. Officer Lange was afraid Reil was going to shoot at the officers. Afraid for their safety, Officer Lange started to pull the trigger on his weapon, but released when he saw a reflection from the object in Reil's hands. As Officer Lange said, "It's a cell phone," he heard shots coming from the other officers. Officer Lange stated that if he had not seen the reflection, he would have been the first to fire.

Based upon the information given during the 911 call and the corroboration of those details at the scene, it was reasonable for the officers to believe that Reil held a firearm in her hands when she exited the truck. Reil also refused to obey repeated commands to stop and drop the object. Officer Lange also heard her make a statement like; "I can't take this anymore," which led him to believe she might be attempting to draw police fire. She continued to approach the

officers and extended her arms toward Officer Chambers. At that time, it was reasonable for the officers to believe that Reil was going to shoot one of the officers, and Officers Hardeman and Chambers' decision to employ deadly force to stop the threat was reasonable under the circumstances.

In order for Officers Chambers and Hardeman to be justly and lawfully charged and convicted with a crime in this incident, it would be the prosecution's burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that they did not act in reasonable and justifiable self-defense or defense of others when they shot at Reil. As should be apparent from the facts of the case and our legal analysis, the prosecution would be unable to carry that burden in this case. A jury analyzing these facts would almost certainly conclude that it was reasonable for Officers Chambers and Hardeman to use the force they did in this circumstance. There is significant evidence that both officers acted reasonably under the circumstances.

CONCLUSION

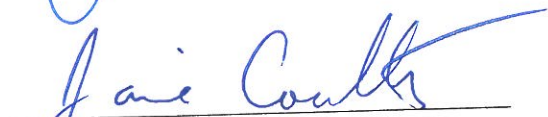
Based upon a review of all of the evidence provided to and obtained by the OCDA, and pursuant to the applicable legal principles, it is our legal opinion that the evidence does not support a finding of criminal culpability on the part of Officers Chambers or Hardeman. On the contrary, there is significant evidence that Officers Chambers and Hardeman's actions were reasonable and justified under the circumstances when Reil was shot on June 23, 2012.

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

Respectfully submitted,



Erin Rowe
Deputy District Attorney
Special Prosecutions Unit



Read and Approved by **Jaime Coulter**
Assistant District Attorney,
Head of Special Prosecutions Unit