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July 7, 2017

Acting Chief David Valentin
Santa Ana Police Department
60 W. Civic Center Dr.
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Re: Officer-Involved Shooting on January 29, 2017
Fatal Incident involving Steve Salgado
District Attorney Investigations Case # S.A. 17-004
Santa Ana Police Department Case # 17-02744
Orange County Crime Laboratory Case # 17-41607

Dear Acting Chief Valentin,

Please accept this letter detailing the Orange County District Attorney Office's (OCD A) investigation and legal conclusion in connection with the above-listed incident involving on-duty Santa Ana Police Department (SAPD) Detective David Prewett. Steve Salgado, 18, died as a result of his injuries. The incident occurred in the City of Santa Ana on Jan. 29, 2017.

OVERVIEW

This letter contains a description of the scope and the legal conclusions resulting from the OCD A's investigation of the fatal, officer-involved shooting of Steve Salgado. The letter includes an overview of the OCD A'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 SAPD detective involved in the shooting. The format of this document was developed by the OCD A, at the request of many Orange County police agencies, to foster greater accountability and transparency in law enforcement.

On Jan. 29, 2017, Investigators from the OCD A Special Assignment Unit (OCDASAU) responded to this incident. During the course of this investigation, five interviews were conducted, and 29 additional witnesses were contacted during the supplemental canvass interviews. OCDASAU Investigators also obtained and reviewed the following: SAPD reports, audio dispatch and radio traffic recordings; Orange County Crime Laboratory (OCCL) reports, including toxicology, officer processing and firearms examination reports; crime scene investigation photographs; medical records and photographs related to the injuries sustained by Salgado; criminal history records related to Salgado including prior incident reports; the personnel records of Detective Prewett; and other relevant reports and materials including video surveillance of the scene, interviews of witnesses, and audio recordings of the conducted neighborhood canvass.

The OCD A 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 SAPD officers or personnel, specifically Detective Prewett. The OCD A will not be addressing any possible issues relating to policy, training, tactics, or civil liability.

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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, TARGET/Gangs, and Special Prosecutions Units review fatal, as well as non-fatal, officer-involved shootings and custodial death cases and determine whether criminal charges are appropriate. Throughout the review process, the assigned prosecutor will be in consultation with the Assistant District Attorney supervising the Special Prosecutions Unit, who will eventually review and approve any legal conclusions and resulting memos. The case may often be reviewed by multiple veteran prosecutors, their supervisors, the Chief of Staff, and the District Attorney. If necessary, the reviewing prosecutor may send 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. Detective Prewett declined to give a voluntary statement to OCDA Investigators.

FACTUAL SUMMARY

On Jan. 29, 2017, the following members of the SAPD Gang Suppression Unit responded to a South Birch Street alleyway to conduct gang enforcement activity: Detective Corporal Roland Andrade, Detective Sal Lopez, Detective Matthew Clear, Detective David Prewett, Detective Tyler Salo and Officer Scott Collard. The SAPD Gang Suppression Unit was familiar with this specific area as being controlled by "Walnut Street", a traditional street gang. The SAPD considers "Walnut Street" as one of the most active Santa Ana gangs, in terms of gang-related shootings and violent crimes. In addition, two homicides had previously occurred in the area. SAPD Officers had also made recent arrests involving illegal firearms possession in the immediate neighborhood. SAPD officers noted that at the time of the shooting of Salgado, there were reports of "shots fired" in this area on a weekly basis. At approximately 4:40 p.m., Detectives Clear and Prewett turned in the South Birch Street alleyway. At this time, Detective Clear observed an occupied silver Nissan parked in the middle of the alley, blocking traffic. As the detectives drove toward the Nissan, a male (later identified as Steve Salgado) exited the front passenger seat and began walking away from the officers. When Detective Prewett exited his vehicle, Salgado began to run. Detective Prewett ran after Salgado while Detective Clear detained the driver of the Nissan.

Detective Salo and Officer Collard turned into the alley and witnessed the foot pursuit between Salgado and Detective Prewett. Salgado ran north, for a short distance, then turned and began running westbound toward the courtyard of nearby apartments. Detective Salo and Officer Collard drove their vehicle out of the alley and began pursuing Salgado. As Salgado was running, he maintained a firm grip on an item inside the right front pocket of his shorts. When Detective Salo saw this, based on his training and experience, Detective Salo believed that Salgado was possibly holding a firearm. As a result, Detective Salo radioed the other officers that he believed that Salgado was "417," meaning that Salgado was possibly armed with a handgun.

Detective Salo drove past Salgado in an attempt to cut him off and stop him. When this occurred, Salgado immediately stopped, turned, and ran back behind a parked motorhome. Detective Prewett ran directly towards Salgado. Salgado quickly turned east and ran between the motorhome and another car parked along the curb. Detective Prewett continued chasing after Salgado. Detective Salo and Officer Collard exited their vehicle and assisted in the foot pursuit. While Salgado ran, he continued to keep a firm grip on an object inside the right front pocket of his shorts. Shortly thereafter, Detective Prewett yelled, "Drop the gun." Additionally, Detective Salo yelled, "Stop. Police." At this time, Detective Prewett, Detective Salo, and Officer Collard each had their handguns drawn. Salgado refused to comply with the officers'

commands and continued to flee. As he was running, Salgado looked back over his left shoulder, toward Detective Prewett, and Detective Prewett shot him three times. Detective Salo and Officer Collard placed handcuffs on Salgado. Detectives Salo and Lopez administered first aid to Salgado until paramedics arrived. Salgado was searched for weapons, but no weapons were found. In the immediate vicinity of Salgado, officers located a broken Samsung cell phone, a broken ZTE cell phone and case, a bindle containing a white crystalline powder, and a glass pipe with a bulbous end.

A short time later, the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) arrived to administer aid. At 4:42 PM, Salgado was pronounced deceased.

Security footage from a nearby residence captured part of the incident. The video showed Salgado running across the street holding onto something in his right front pocket. The video shows that as Salgado was running, he looked back over his left shoulder, toward Detective Prewett. It appears that Salgado may have pulled and thrown something out of his right front pocket. Due to the poor quality of the video, it does not clearly show the exact moment that Detective Prewett fired his weapon. However, it does show Salgado falling forward to the ground and the officers contacting Salgado immediately afterward.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF OFFICER COLLARD

Officer Scott Collard gave a voluntary statement to OCDA investigators. Below is a summary of Officer Collard's statement.

On Jan. 29, 2017 Officer Collard was training with the SAPD Gang Suppression Unit and rode in a police vehicle with Detective Salo. The two officers entered the alley on South Birch Street. At this point, a male suspect (later identified as Salgado) was running northbound and Detective Prewett was following him. Suddenly, Salgado turned left into an apartment complex. While Salgado was running, he was solidly gripping his right front pocket as if "he was maintaining control of . . . an object." Officer Collard, based on his training and experience, believed that Salgado was "holding onto a[n] . . . unknown weapon, whether it be a gun . . . or knife." Additionally, Officer Collard heard Detective Salo state that Salgado was possibly armed with a handgun.

Eventually, Salgado ran behind a parked motorhome. At this point, Detective Salo and Officer Collard exited their police vehicle. Officer Collard removed his handgun and armed himself stating that he "didn't have any doubt in [his] mind that . . . [Salgado] had either a gun or some other weapon that . . . if he had the opportunity to use, that he would've used." Next, Officer Collard stated that he exited the vehicle and yelled, "Get on the ground." Salgado immediately turned the opposite direction and continued running. Officer Collard ran in front of the parked motorhome and began running towards Salgado, who was at the back of the motorhome. Officer Collard could no longer see Salgado.

After Officer Collard lost sight of Salgado, he heard a male voice yelling commands. Shortly thereafter, Officer Collard heard three gunshots. After he heard the gunshots, Officer Collard saw Salgado stumble and fall "towards the ground . . . onto his chest." Detective Salo handcuffed Salgado and first aid was administered.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF DETECTIVE SALO

Detective Tyler Salo gave a voluntary statement to OCDA Investigators. Below is a summary of Detective Salo's statement.

On Jan. 29, 2017, Detective Salo and Officer Collard were conducting a patrol check on South Birch Street because it was well known to be a "Walnut Street" gang territory. In that immediate area, there were "a couple gang homicides" within the past year, "several firearm arrests" and "shootings . . . on a weekly basis." The two officers were driving southbound in the South Birch Street alleyway and could clearly see Detectives Prewett and Clear in the north near a double-parked Nissan. As Detectives Prewett and Clear parked their patrol vehicle, the front passenger door of the Nissan opened and a male suspect (later identified as Salgado) exited. Salgado immediately started to walk away. As Detective Prewett exited the patrol car, Salgado began running northbound in the alley. Salgado then travelled westbound towards the courtyard of nearby apartments. At this point, Detective Salo and Officer Collard drove southbound on South Birch

Street. Detective Salo observed Salgado running with his right hand on his right front pocket holding what "appeared to be a handgun." At which point, Detective Salo broadcasted over the radio that Salgado was possibly armed.

Shortly thereafter, Salgado ran across the street. Detective Salo and Officer Collard attempted to "bypass" Salgado and "cut him off" with their patrol vehicle. As they were doing that, Salgado ran behind a parked motorhome causing Detective Salo to lose sight of him. Detective Salo and Officer Collard parked their patrol vehicle and exited. As they exited, Salgado began running northbound on the side of motorhome, still gripping his right pocket. Detective Salo drew his weapon and yelled "Stop. Police." Detective Prewett also yelled, "Drop the gun." Salgado did not comply and continued to flee eastbound across the street. As he was approaching the sidewalk, Salgado removed a black object that "appeared to be handgun" from his right pocket. At the same time, Salgado turned back and looked directly at Detective Prewett. Detective Salo then heard three gunshots and observed Detective Prewett pointing his gun at Salgado. Salgado dropped an object on the ground, stumbled forward and fell down on the sidewalk.

Next, Detective Salo and Officer Collard ran up to Salgado and handcuffed him. Additionally, Detective Salo performed a weapons search and removed a methamphetamine pipe from his left pocket. No weapons were found. Detective Salo provided Salgado with medical attention until the paramedics arrived.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF DETECTIVE CLEAR

Detective Matthew Clear gave a voluntary statement to OCDA investigators. Below is a summary of Detective Clear's statement.

On Jan. 29, 2017, Detective Clear was working with the SAPD Gang Suppression Unit and rode in a vehicle with Detective Prewett. At approximately 4:00 p.m., the two detectives conducted a patrol check of a South Birch Street neighborhood known to be a gang territory. This specific area is known to be an illegal firearms "hotspot." There have been two homicides in that neighborhood within the last two years and shootings occur on a "regular basis."

Upon arrival into the South Birch Street Alley, the detectives observed a Grey Nissan with red paper plates facing northbound in the alley. The Nissan was "double parked" in the alley, blocking the southbound lane. The passenger exited the vehicle from the front passenger door and ran northbound. Detective Prewett began chasing the suspect on foot and Detective Salo began to drive his vehicle westbound. As he was running, the man (later identified as Salgado) looked back at the officers. Detective Clear focused his attention on the driver of the Nissan, who also began exiting the vehicle. Detective Clear detained the driver and asked him to have a seat in the police vehicle. The driver complied. Within a few seconds, Detective Clear heard gunshots and was advised that Detective Prewett was involved in a shooting.

Detective Clear believed that Salgado was armed because, based on his training and experience, he was "running in that area . . . dressed like a typical Hispanic gang member." Detective Clear further indicated that it is known that "Walnut Street" gang possesses firearms for "defensive and offensive purposes."

EVIDENCE COLLECTED

The following items of evidence were collected and examined:

- Three Cartridge Cases headstamped WIN 40 S&W
- Bindle & white crystalline powder
- Bag & glass pipe
- Broken cell phone ZTE & Samsung case
- Broken Samsung cell phone
- Black Vans & black socks
- Black shorts & blue boxers
- Tourniquet & grey T-shirt
- Detective Prewett's Glock, Model 22, .40 Caliber, semi-automatic handgun with three magazine and cartridges
- Three (3) .40 projectiles from autopsy

- Bloodstain standard
- Heart blood standard

AUTOPSY

On Feb. 3, 2017, Forensic Pathologist Dr. Aruna Singhania of the Orange County Coroner's Office conducted an autopsy on the body Salgado. The autopsy revealed that Salgado sustained five wounds on the left side of the chest and left arm area. The wounds were caused by three separate bullets. The first bullet perforated Salgado's left armpit, spleen and bowel and eventually lodged in Salgado's right abdominal wall. The second bullet inflicted three wounds: the exterior left bicep, the interior left bicep and the chest cavity. This bullet perforated the lung and lodged in the heart. The last bullet entered Salgado's left side, just above the hip, and lodged in the left kidney. Dr. Singhania concluded that all of the perforations were potentially fatal, and that Salgado's cause of death was multiple gunshot wounds.

EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

Firearms and Projectile Examination

Detective Prewitt's Smith & Wesson Glock Model 22, pistol was test fired at the OCCL and fired without malfunction. The three bullets recovered from Salgado's body (abdominal wall, heart and left kidney) were determined to have been fired from Detective Prewitt's Glock's pistol.

Toxicological Examination

A sample of Salgado's blood was collected at the OCCL. An Orange County Sheriff's Department forensic scientist examined the blood sample for alcohol, prescription drugs, and common drugs of abuse. The following results were obtained:

DRUG	MATRIX	RESULTS & INTERPRETATIONS
Amphetamine	Postmortem Blood	0.0244 ± 0.0016 mg/L
Methamphetamine	Postmortem Blood	0.0280 ± 0.0019 mg/L

SALGADO'S PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

Salgado's criminal history was reviewed and considered. Salgado was a documented member of a known criminal street gang and had a California Criminal History that dates back to 2012.

STANDARD LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING CASES

Possible criminal charges against an officer involved in a fatal shooting include murder [Penal Code Section 187]; manslaughter [Penal Code Section 192]; 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.3d 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.

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. (*Kortum v. Alkire* (1977) 69 Cal.App.3d 325, 332.) The felony must involve violence or the threat of violence. (*Id.* at 333.)

California 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. 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 [public offense] to use reasonable force to affect 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.” The Court of Appeal in *Kortum* 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 p. 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/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 that 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.3d 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 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 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 very much applicable to the circumstances surrounding the interactions of SAPD Detective Prewett with Salgado.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

The facts in this case are determined by considering all SAPD officers’ statements to the OCDA Investigators, which were supplemented by other relevant material, the video, and witnesses present at the incident.

The issue in this case is whether the conduct of Detective Prewett on Jan. 29, 2017, was criminally culpable and without justification. As stated above, in order to charge Detective Prewett with a criminal violation, it is required that the prosecution be able to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that no legal justification existed for the police officer’s conduct. Therefore, in order to lawfully charge Detective Prewett with a crime, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he did not act in lawful self-defense. If the actions that day of Detective Prewett were justifiable as lawful self-defense or defense of others, then criminal charges will not be warranted.

As the Court of Appeal held in a recent case, 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 effectuate 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.” (*Brown v. Ransweiler* (2009) 171 Cal.App.4th 516, 527.)

Where potential dangerous, emergency conditions or other exigent circumstances exist, the California Courts of Appeal have noted that the United States Supreme Court's definition of reasonableness is comparatively generous to the police. The court in *Brown* noted that in effect, “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/she confronts an armed suspect in close proximity whose actions indicate an intent to attack.” (*Brown v. Ransweiler, supra*, 171 Cal.App.4th at p. 528.)

The evidence appears to show that Detective Prewett was justified in believing that Salgado posed a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to himself and others. This conclusion is based on the totality of the circumstances, but mainly based on the conduct of Salgado in the moments leading up to the shooting. On Jan. 29, 2017, at approximately 4:40 p.m., Salgado avoided officers and ran hastily and suspiciously through a known gang territory. Three SAPD officers pursued him on foot and in a patrol vehicle. While he was running, Salgado maintained a strong grip on an unknown object inside his right front pocket. Based on their training and experience, two SAPD detectives believed that the object Salgado was gripping was a weapon. Prior to shooting, Detective Prewett received information that Salgado was possibly armed with a firearm and gave Salgado an opportunity to cooperate by telling him to “drop the gun”. Additionally, immediately prior to the shooting, Salgado turned suddenly toward officer Prewett. This is shown by the statements of the witnessing officers, as well as corroborated by the location of Salgado's wounds.

When Salgado continued to run while holding an object in his right front pocket, refused to comply with the officers' orders, and turned toward Detective Prewett, it is reasonable to conclude that Detective Prewett feared for his safety, the safety of his fellow officers, and the safety of the families in the nearby residences. Detective Prewett declined to give a statement to OCDA investigators, so we do not have direct evidence about his frame of mind. However, two officers that did give statements both drew their weapons and were prepared to use deadly force against Salgado. The shooting occurred near an apartment complex where families and children were present. Additionally, Salgado appeared to officers to be a gang member and was found fleeing from officers in the territory of one of the most active gangs in Santa Ana. At the time of the incident, in that immediate area, shootings occurred on a weekly basis. This was a fact known to all the involved officers, so it is reasonable to conclude that Detective Prewett was aware of it as well. Additionally, in the same area, two homicides had previously occurred and Santa Ana Police had made multiple arrests for illegal gun possession. This information, coupled with Detective Salo's radio broadcast indicating that Salgado was armed, would lead a reasonable officer to believe that Salgado was actually armed and posed an immediate threat to Detective Prewett, his fellow officers, and others in the area.

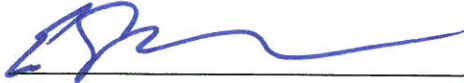
It should also be noted that for Detective Prewett to be justly and lawfully charged and convicted with a crime in this incident, it is the OCDA's burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Detective Prewett did not act in reasonable and justifiable self-defense or in the defense of another when he shot at Salgado. 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 Detective Prewett to believe that his life and the lives of others in the area were in danger. Therefore, the OCDA will not be able to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Detective Prewett was not legally justified when he shot and killed Salgado. Certainly, it would have been preferable if the OCDA were able to obtain a voluntary statement from Detective Prewett regarding his state of mind at the time of the shooting. However, Detective

Prewitt's decision to decline to give the OCDA a voluntary statement may not legally and ethically be used to draw negative evidentiary inferences regarding the conduct and the state of mind of Detective Prewitt.

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 sufficient evidence of criminal culpability on the part of Detective Prewett when he shot and killed Steve Salgado on Jan. 29, 2017.

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



Eric Scarbrough
Senior Deputy District Attorney
Homicide Unit



Read and Approved by **Ebrahim Baytieh**
Assistant District Attorney
Supervising Head of Court – Special Prosecutions Unit