

**Non-Fatal Officer Involved Shooting of
Carlos Martin Casillas
Los Angeles Police Department**

**Officer Joshua Moses #41535
Officer Emanuel Duran #45728**

J.S.I.D. File #24-0361



NATHAN J. HOCHMAN

District Attorney

Justice System Integrity Division

June 17, 2026

MEMORANDUM

TO: CAPTAIN OMAR BAZULTO
Force Investigation Division
100 West First Street, Suite 431
Los Angeles, California 90012

FROM: JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: Non-Fatal Officer Involved Shooting of Carlos Martin Casillas
J.S.I.D. File #24-0361
L.A.P.D. FID# F052-24

DATE: June 17, 2026

The Justice System Integrity Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has completed its review of the November 22, 2024, non-fatal shooting of Carlos Martin Casillas by Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Officers Joshua Moses and Emanuel Duran. We conclude Officers Moses and Duran acted in lawful self-defense and the defense of others at the time they fired their service weapons, reasonably believing based on the totality of the circumstances that deadly force was necessary to defend against an imminent deadly threat.

The District Attorney's Command Center was notified of the shooting at 3:44 p.m. on November 22, 2024. The District Attorney Response Team was provided with a briefing and walk-through of the scene by LAPD Force Investigation Division (FID) Lieutenant Anthony Ljubetic.

The following analysis is based on body worn camera video (BWV), security video footage, crime scene photographs and documentation, investigative reports, and audio recordings and transcripts of statements made by independent witnesses and uninvolved officers, submitted to this office by LAPD Force Investigation Division (FID) Detective Christian Carrasco on February 11, 2026. No compelled statements were considered as part of this analysis

INTRODUCTION

On November 22, 2024, a family member called the LAPD Communications Division (CD) to report Carlos Martin Casillas was suicidal and armed with a handgun. Officers responded to the location and observed Casillas standing on the porch armed with a handgun.

Casillas fired his handgun at the officers resulting in Officers Moses and Duran returning fire.¹ Casillas was shot once in the shoulder and transported to a hospital where he was treated for non-life-threatening injuries.

¹ Casillas was charged in case 24CJCF07284 with one count of attempted murder of a police officer, six counts of assault with a deadly weapon on a peace officer, and one count of possession of an unregistered handgun.

SUMMARY

On November 22, 2024, at 10:52 a.m. a family member called the LAPD CD and reported that Casillas was suicidal and armed with a handgun. The family member provided officers with Casillas's phone number and a description of his car. Using GPS, the LAPD CD and the Glendale Police Department (GPD) tracked Casillas's phone to the City of Los Angeles.²

At 1:32 p.m., [REDACTED], a Los Angeles City Maintenance worker was with his crew paving La Roda Avenue, in Glendale when Casillas approached them. [REDACTED] told investigators after he moved his work truck to allow Casillas to pass, Casillas flipped him off with his middle finger and drove into a residential driveway.

[REDACTED] said he was moving equipment when "[I heard what] sounded like a gunshot and that's why we kinda cleared out." He said he saw the first officer arrive approximately 15 minutes after he heard the gunshot.³

At 1:36 p.m., a family member called LAPD and updated officers as to Casillas's location in Glendale. LAPD CD broadcast a radio call to officers, "Possible attempt suicide ... Subject is a male Hispanic, 50's...having suicidal ideations, armed with a gun."⁴

At 1:53 p.m., Duran and his partner, Officer Christian Guerrero, were on La Roda Avenue when they were flagged down by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] told them Casillas arrived in a gray Honda with a female who [REDACTED] believed was possibly his daughter or granddaughter.⁵ [REDACTED] said Casillas was "chucking bottles" at them and told him, "I'm from the Avenues. They call me Big Papa. You'd better recognize who I am."⁶

When [REDACTED] ignored Casillas, Casillas told him, "Don't walk away from me like that! I will put you in the fucking ground right now! With a snap of a finger! I will put you in the ground!"

Duran and Guerrero arrived at the location and parked their patrol car near where Casillas was seen entering a residence. Guerrero is heard on BWV asking Duran if he can see Casillas. Duran responds, "I can kinda see him."⁷

Duran called out on the public address system (PA), "Hey Carlos, Carlos, this is LAPD, Carlos." Duran is heard saying he sees Casillas going into the residence. A few minutes later, additional

² The incident occurred in the City of Los Angeles. The initial 9-1-1 call was received by the LAPD and routed to the Glendale Police Department (GPD) because Casillas's phone was "pinging" near the border between Glendale and Los Angeles. GPD was attempting to locate him in the City of Glendale, however, Casillas's mother called GPD and reported that he was at [REDACTED] La Roda Ave (in the City of Los Angeles), which prompted a radio call for LAPD Officers.

³ A gunshot is heard on a neighbor's surveillance recording, collected by investigators after the OIS incident.

⁴ Incident Detail Report notes sent to the responding officers' Mobile Digital Computers, stated, "[Caller] advised she received a phone call from [Casillas] who told her he was going to kill himself. [He] is suicidal."

⁵ At 12:35 p.m., a security camera captured Casillas exiting his car on La Roda Avenue. The security camera showed Casillas to be the sole occupant of the vehicle.

⁶ The Avenues is a criminal street gang in Los Angeles County.

⁷ The officers were all equipped with BWV, however, the OIS involving Casillas was not captured on BWV due to the officers' tactical positions, the positions of the patrol car door frames, and the foliage in front of the residence.

officers, including Officers Curtis Neal, Joshua Moses, Barbara Zaragoza, and Augustin Castenada, arrived to assist.

Using the patrol car's PA system Duran said, "Hey Carlos, this is LAPD, sir. You're not in trouble. We are just here to talk to you and here to check on you and make sure you got everything you need. Maybe some help or we can help you out today, okay? Just step out slowly with your hands where we can see them. No one is going to hurt you, okay?"

Officers observed Casillas walk onto a residential porch. Duran is heard on BWV telling the other officers he is observing Casillas reaching for something toward the door. At 1:58:44 p.m. Duran yells out, "He's got a gun in his hand! He's got a got a gun!"

Immediately after Duran yelled, "He's got a gun!" Moses's BWV depicts him moving behind the driver's side door to the back of his police vehicle. Moses was retrieving his patrol rifle from the rear of his car when Casillas fired a shot at the officers. Moses quickly moved to the front of his car when Duran fired his service weapon two times. Casillas responded by firing an additional two rounds.⁸ Moses arrived at the front of his car and fired his rifle twice at Casillas.



DICV from Moses's Patrol Car Depicting Casillas's Position and the Plume of Gun Smoke from Casillas's Gun after Firing Twice.

Guerrero used the radio and called for "backup" while Castenada broadcast, "Shots fired!" At 2:13 p.m., Sgt Joseph Bain broadcast, "Be advised this was a male mental call that turned into an ADW . . . So, this might be a potential 'suicide by cop' type of situation. Use sound tactics."⁹

⁸ Digital in Car Video (DICV) from Moses's patrol depicted two plumes of smoke coming from behind the bush where Casillas's was located.

⁹ Assault with a deadly weapon.

On BWV Duran says he heard Casillas scream [during the shooting], but lost sight of him behind the trees.

On BWV, Neal tells Bain he had medical training and Bain assigns Neal to treat Casillas when he is arrested. Bain told the officers, “We will have discipline, okay? No contagious gunfire.”

Officer Alvaro Governale responded to the location with his dog K9 Unas, to assist. Sergeant Adam Garcia told the officers there might be a young girl and a woman inside the residence and Casillas had fired a gunshot prior to their arrival.¹⁰

Sergeant Aron Algren told investigators, “We’re trying to balance between minimizing use of force against [Casillas], not causing some sort of adverse reaction that would result in an OIS that maybe we could have prevented and also needing to rescue an injured adult or child in the residence who potentially had been shot who was bleeding to death.” Algren was concerned Casillas would create a hostage situation with the female victims inside the residence resulting in “their serious bodily injury or death.”



DIVC Depicting Casillas After Being Shot and Prior to Being Taken into Custody.

After firing his handgun at the officers, Casillas was observed talking on a cell phone. Officer Mike Peters used the PA system to ask Casillas to walk into the front yard. Peters told Casillas the officers knew he was injured and wanted to offer him medical assistance. Officer Daniel Cota said he observed Casillas “make the sign of the cross.” Cota was concerned for his safety and said when Casillas made the sign of the cross, “[I believed Casillas was] preparing to maybe shoot it out with us . . . trying to agitate us and trying to bait us in.”

¹⁰ At 1:46 p.m., a residential surveillance camera captured video of a woman and her young daughter walking on La Roda Avenue. The woman and her daughter were later interviewed and told investigators they were not involved.

Casillas refused to follow the officers' order and walked towards his car. The officers were afraid Casillas would access a firearm in the car or that he would leave the scene.¹¹

Governale said he was concerned that a woman or a little girl was inside the home, shot and bleeding. Governale could see Casillas talking on his cellphone. Governale said he was concerned Casillas was attempting to rearm himself with a weapon in his car or leave the scene. Governale yelled, "Don't let him get to the car!" before releasing K9 Unas. K9 Unas grabbed and held Casillas until Casillas was taken into custody.¹²



Image Taken from Guerrero's BWV After the Incident. Depicting the Residence and the Proximate Location of the Patrol Vehicles. The Image was Altered to Remove all LAPD Personnel.

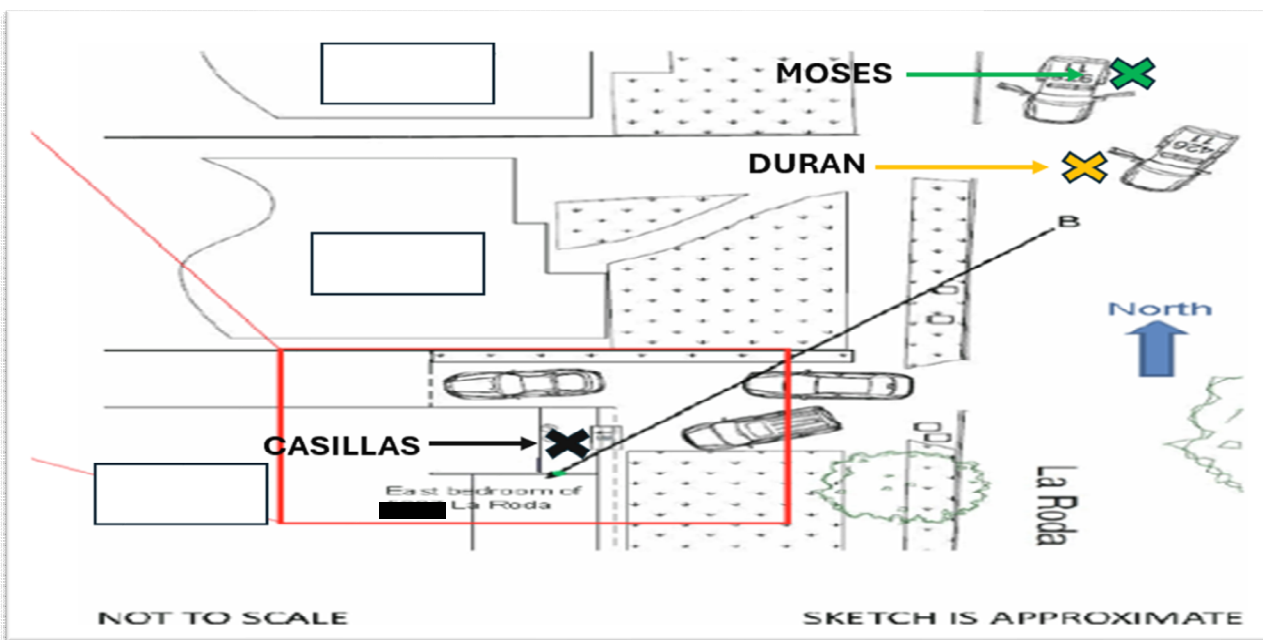
■■■■ later told investigators Casillas appeared drunk and was slurring his words when he threatened ■■■■ ■■■■ heard gunshots but did not see the shooting.

The family member who called to report Casillas was suicidal later told investigators she received three calls from Casillas. In the third call she said he was crying while he told her he had a gun and wanted to take his own life.

The family member who was the resident of the home on La Roda Avenue, said she received a call from Casillas. He told her he was sitting on her porch and asked if he could go inside the home. The family member said Casillas became emotional and told her he did not deserve to live. The family member told officers Casillas was still grieving the loss of his daughter who had died in a car accident four to five years ago.

¹¹ Officers later found an SD .68 caliber kinetic projectile, non-lethal, self-defense weapon in Casillas's car.

¹² Governale conferred with Algren on a plan to take Casillas into custody, without using lethal force, before releasing K9 Unas. Use of a police canine is considered intermediate force and a de-escalation tactic.



Sketch by LAPD Analysts Depicting the Approximate Locations of Officers and Casillas, with the Pathway and Impact of the Rounds Fired from the Officers' Service Weapons. The Impacts Involved the South Wall of the Porch.

Ballistics

Duran was armed with a department authorized 9mm, Smith and Wesson, M&P Model 2.0, semi-automatic firearm.

Moses was armed with a department authorized, Smith and Wesson M&P, Model 15T, 5.56 caliber, semi-automatic rifle.

Sound from the gunshots is heard on BWV. Analysis of Duran's and Moses's BWV depicts Casillas firing a round at the officers, Duran fired two rounds. Casillas fired two more times. Moses fired two rounds at Casillas.

Investigation by LAPD analysts determined Duran fired two rounds from approximately 84 feet, both of which missed Casillas, striking the ground in front of him. Moses fired two rounds from an approximate distance of 90 feet, striking Casillas in the upper arm and grazing his chest.

Sound graph analysis completed by LAPD analysts, determined seven gunshots were fired within 8.021 seconds. Casillas fired the first round. Duran fired the second and third rounds at 1.510 and 0.276 seconds, respectively. Casillas fired the fourth and fifth rounds 0.735 and 1.657 seconds later and Moses fired the sixth and seventh shots at 3.634 and 0.209 seconds later.

Casillas was armed with a Polymer 80, Model PFC940C, 9mm semi-automatic pistol. The weapon, an unregistered "ghost gun" without a serial number, was found in a planter next to the front porch where Casillas had been standing.¹³

¹³ A ghost gun is a firearm that is unserialized and untraceable. The firearms are put together using components either purchased as a kit or as separate pieces.



Casillas's Handgun Found in a Planter Outside the Residence, was Booked into Evidence.

Firearms analysis confirmed Casillas's pistol was functional and equipped with a high-capacity magazine. Four 9mm Luger caliber discharged cartridge cases found at the location were analyzed and determined to have been fired from Casillas's handgun.¹⁴

Medical Reports

Casillas was transported to Huntington Hospital where he was treated for his injuries. Physicians noted a small metallic fragment in his right hand, injuries to his upper arm, and a laceration on his chest.¹⁵ Casillas was also treated for dog bites received when he was being taken into custody.

Treating physicians at Huntington, described Casillas as "uncooperative" and noted Casillas appeared intoxicated. Lab results showed Casillas's blood alcohol content (BAC) to be 0.404 gm/dL.¹⁶

LEGAL ANALYSIS

A peace officer is justified in using deadly force when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons: (1) to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person; or (2) to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious

¹⁴ Casillas fired three rounds at the officers, and surveillance video camera depicts the sound of a gun being fired prior to officers arriving at the location.

¹⁵ Medical notes indicate that the origin of the upper arm injury is unclear, it could have been caused by a gunshot wound or dog bite during arrest.

¹⁶ The legal limit in California is 0.00 - 0.08 gm/dL BAC.

bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Penal Code section 835a(c)(1)(A) &(B).

Deadly force shall be used “only when necessary, in defense of human life,” and officers “shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.” Penal Code section 835a(a)(2).

“A threat of death or serious bodily injury is ‘imminent’ when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.” Penal Code section 835a(e)(2).

When considering the totality of the circumstances, all facts known to or perceived by the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force, are taken into consideration. Penal Code section 835a(a)(4) and (e)(3). The peace officer’s decision to use force is not evaluated with the benefit of hindsight and shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force. Penal Code section 835a(a)(4).

On the day of the incident, Casillas armed himself with a gun and told family members he was suicidal. That information was relayed to the officers who responded to the location where they believed Casillas had entered a residence with a woman and a small child, based on witness’s statements. The same witness told officers he heard a round fired inside the residence. Based on the information provided to them, the officers believed Casillas was armed and had possibly shot and/or killed multiple victims.

Upon their arrival, the officers attempted to de-escalate the situation by calling out to Casillas telling him they were there to help him. Casillas, however, responded by firing his gun multiple times at the officers. Both Duran and Moses fired their service weapons in response to Casillas firing at them. Duran and Moses fired in their own self-defense and defense of the other officers who were present at the scene.

Although LAPD analysts determined only the rounds from Moses struck Casillas, both Duran and Moses’s uses of deadly force were reasonable in self-defense and defense of others. Under these circumstances, the evidence supports a reasonable belief by Duran and Moses that the use of deadly force was necessary to defend against the imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to themselves, other officers, and potential victims inside the residence posed by Casillas.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we find Officers Duran’s and Moses’s use of deadly force was reasonable under the circumstances and in lawful self-defense.