

**Non-Fatal Officer Involved Shooting of Jose Ramon Robles
Los Angeles Police Department**

Officer Jose Magallanes-Gomez, #44001

J.S.I.D. File #24-0069



**NATHAN J. HOCHMAN
District Attorney**

**Justice System Integrity Division
December 18, 2025**

MEMORANDUM

TO: CAPTAIN OMAR BAZULTO
Los Angeles Police Department
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 Jose Ramon Robles
J.S.I.D. File #J24-0069
L.A.P.D. File #F010-24

DATE: December 18, 2025

The Justice System Integrity Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has completed its review of the March 7, 2024, non-fatal shooting of Jose Ramon Robles by Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Officer Jose Magallanes-Gomez (Magallanes.) We conclude Magallanes acted reasonably, believing deadly force was necessary to defend himself and others against what appeared to be an imminent deadly threat based on the totality of the circumstances.

The District Attorney's Command Center was notified of the shooting at 2:05 p.m. on March 7, 2024. The District Attorney Response Team responded and was given a walk-through of the scene by LAPD Force Investigation Division Lieutenant Jess Falk.

The following analysis is based on 9-1-1 audio recordings, radio calls, body worn camera video (BWV), surveillance video, investigative reports, audio recordings of witness and suspect interviews, medical records, laboratory reports, scientific reports, and photographs submitted to this office on February 25, 2025 by LAPD Force Investigation Division Detective Sammy Hancock.

The involved officer did not provide any voluntary statements, and his compelled statements were not considered in this analysis.

FACTUAL ANALYSIS

On Thursday, March 7, 2024, at 12:48 p.m., [REDACTED] called 9-1-1 and reported he had observed a male Hispanic, later identified as Jose Robles, pointing a handgun at passing vehicles at the intersection of 54th Street and Manhattan Place in the City of Los Angeles. [REDACTED] informed the 911 operator:

I just want to report a man—he was on 54th Street and Manhattan Place—he was brandishing a pistol, to the public. Seems like a homeless man, short, maybe about 5'3"/5'4". Looked homeless hoodie. He had a Denver Broncos beanie, but yeah, he pulled it out from his hoodie. Kind of pointed it at in the direction of the vehicles and put it back into his hoodie.¹

At 12:51 p.m., LAPD Communications Division made the following broadcast:

Any 77th, 415 Man with a Gun, 54th and Manhattan Place. suspect male, Hispanic, 5'3"/5'4," wearing a Denver Broncos beanie, unknown color hoodie, black or dark gray pants. He brandished a handgun from his hoodie. Code Two.²

At the time this broadcast went out, LAPD Officers Jose Magallanes and Keven Trujillo were driving westbound on W. 54th Street, a few blocks away from W. 54th Street and Manhattan Place.³ Trujillo drove to Chesterfield Square Park at the intersection of W. 54th Street and Gramercy Place with Magallanes as his passenger.⁴ Trujillo stopped his patrol car at the intersection because he saw a person in the park matching the description of the suspect given in the radio broadcast.

At 12:52:01 p.m., Trujillo's BWV footage begins. There is no audio because Trujillo had not yet activated his BWV camera.⁵ Trujillo parks his patrol vehicle in a southeasterly direction at the southeast corner of 54th Street and Gramercy Place. Both officers then exit their vehicle and take cover behind the patrol vehicle's doors.

As Trujillo exits the driver's side of the patrol vehicle, he activates his body worn camera and can be heard telling Robles, "Hey Bro, get your hands out of your pockets! Stop right there, turn around!" Magallanes can be seen holding his service weapon and speaking into his hand-held radio. Trujillo continues giving Robles commands to, "Turn around!" Magallanes completes his radio broadcast and takes cover as he gives Robles commands to turn around and get down onto his knees.

¹ 9-1-1 call at 0:17.

² 9-1-1 call at 3:48. "Code 2" refers to a high priority call which should be responded to without lights or sirens.

³ Neither Magallanes nor Trujillo had activated their BWV cameras at this time. Per Trujillo, neither Magallanes nor Trujillo activated their patrol vehicle's Dash in-Car Video System until after the incident had taken place. (Trujillo interview transcript at p. 6)

⁴ Chesterfield Square Park is approximately 700 feet away from where █ reported Robles was brandishing a firearm at vehicles at the intersection of W. 54th St. and Manhattan Place. Robles appears to have been the only person in the park when officers arrived on scene.

⁵ The body worn camera used by the officers has a pre-event buffer feature that automatically saves the 30 seconds of footage prior to the officer activating the camera. This buffer feature is designed to capture the moments leading up to an incident which could provide insight as to why an officer began recording.



Fig. 1: Still from Trujillo's BWV showing Trujillo (left) and Magallanes (right) when first contacting Robles. Driver's Side Door Post is Blocking View of Robles.

At 12:54:02 p.m., Robles, who is wearing bulky clothing, is shown on Magallanes' BWV approximately 50 feet southeast of the passenger side of the officers' patrol vehicle. Ignoring the officers' commands, Robles walks northwest on a paved walkway in the direction of the officers.



Fig. 2: Still From Magallanes' BWV Showing Robles Walking Towards Officers.

Magallanes unholsters his service weapon and positions it above the open window of the passenger door of the police vehicle pointing towards Robles.⁶ Both officers can be heard on Trujillo's BWV giving Robles orders to, "Stop right there!," "Turn around!," and "Get on your knees!" Magallanes also gives commands for Robles to get down on his knees in Spanish.

⁶ Magallanes activated his BWV at 12:54:39 p.m.

Robles does not go down to his knees as ordered. He partially complies by turning around and raising his hands outward at shoulder height. Robles then begins erratically raising his arms from side to side and turning his upper torso to the right and left, while looking in the direction of the officers. After yelling unintelligible words at the officers, Robles abruptly turns towards the officers and removes a weapon, later determined to be an Airsoft BB pistol, from his front waistband area or pocket of his jacket.⁷ Facing the officers, Robles raises the pistol with his right hand and points it in the direction of the officers.⁸

Trujillo tells Robles, “Hey! Stay right there, drop the gun!” while Magallanes yells, “Drop the gun! Drop it! Drop it!” Robles does not drop the gun.

The Shooting

First Round Fired by Magallanes

At 12:54:59 p.m., Magallanes fires a single round at Robles from a distance of approximately 38 feet. At the time Magallanes fires this round, Robles is facing in the direction of the officers and pointing a pistol in their direction.⁹



Fig. 3: Still from Magallanes' BWV at 12:54:59 p.m.

⁷ Magallanes BWV at 12:54:54.

⁸ Magallanes BWV at 12:54:59.

⁹ See Fig. 3.

Immediately after this first round is fired, Robles turns away from the officers and begins slowly walking away from them while holding the pistol in his right hand with the barrel pointing downward towards the ground.

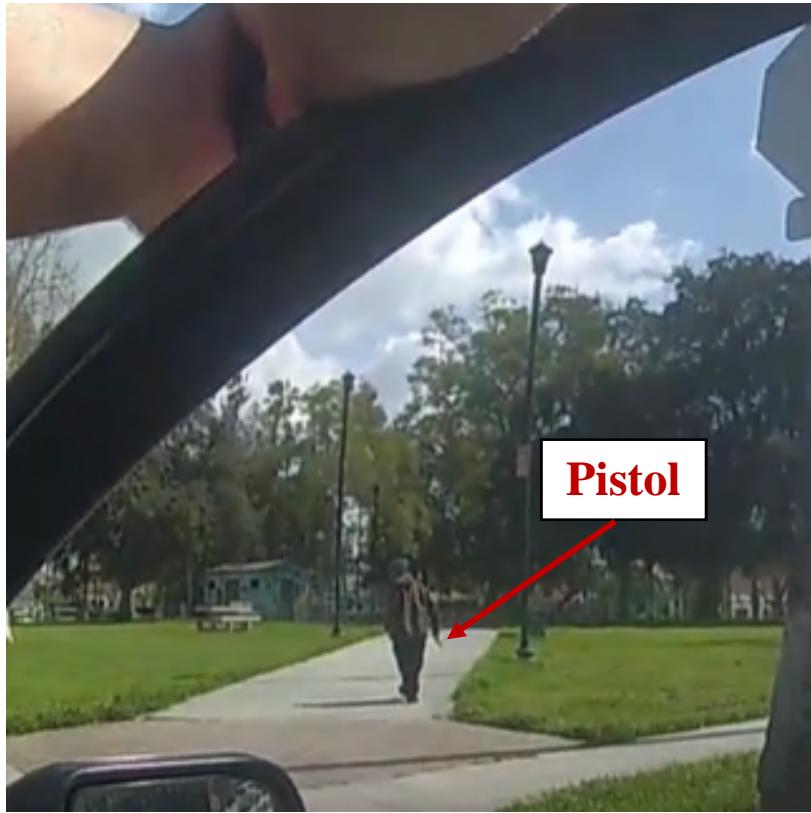


Fig. 4: BWV at 12:55:00 p.m. Showing Robles Walking Away and Turning Head to Left Immediately Prior to Magallanes Firing Second Round.

Second Round Fired by Magallanes

While walking away from the officers, Robles turns his head to the left and rearward towards the officers. Robles is holding the pistol in his right hand with the barrel pointing downward towards the ground. Magallanes fires a second round at Robles from an approximate distance of 41 feet.¹⁰ Robles' does not point the pistol toward the officers prior to Magallanes firing the second round, but the weapon's position changes as he turns, swinging outwards to his right. Simultaneous to this second round being fired, Robles' pistol travels outward from his right and falls into the grass several feet away from Robles.¹¹

¹⁰ Magallanes BWV at 12:55:00 p.m. An LAPD sound graph analysis of the audio from Magallanes' BWV determined Magallanes fired the second round 1.83 seconds after he fired the first round.

¹¹ The trajectory and rapid movement of Robles' gun as it traveled from his hand suggests it may have been shot from his hand. LAPD's Forensic Science Division's Firearms Analysis Unit examined Robles' pistol and determined it did not show any ballistic-related defects consistent with having been shot, however.



Fig. 5: BWV at 12:55:01 p.m. Showing Robles' Gun Falling onto Grass.

Trujillo's BWV shows Trujillo is also pointing his service weapon at Robles as Magallanes fires the second round. Trujillo told investigators he saw Robles had "tossed his gun," so he lowered his service weapon after Magallanes fired the second round. Trujillo did not fire his service weapon during the entirety of the incident.

Third Round Fired by Magallanes

After Magallanes fires the second round, Robles continues walking away from the officers. At 12:55:02 p.m., Robles appears to slightly turn his upper torso and head to the right, at which time Magallanes fires a third round from a distance of approximately 44 feet.¹²

¹² Magallanes BWV at 12:55:02 p.m. An LAPD sound graph analysis of the audio from Magallanes' BWV determined Magallanes fired the third round 1.42 seconds after he fired the second round.



Figure 6: BWV at 12:55:02 showing Robles Turning Head to the Right After Magallanes Fired Second Round.



Fig. 7: Detail of Figure 6 showing Robles Turning to the Right After Magallanes' Fired Second Round.

After Magallanes fires the third round, Robles falls face down into the grass area to his right, within approximately five feet from the weapon. While Trujillo broadcasts calls for help, Magallanes tells Robles, “Hey man just keep your arms where we can see them bro. Hey, don’t reach for nothing alright. I’m going to get you some help man.” Magallanes and Trujillo remain behind the cover of their vehicle doors until backup officers arrive and take Robles into custody. As officers search Robles incident to arrest, they discover a gunshot wound to Robles’ left hip and render aid until the arrival of rescue personnel. Officers do not find any weapons on Robles’ person during this search. Robles is provided first aid on scene and is subsequently transported to a hospital, where he underwent surgery.

Robles’ Injuries:

Robles suffered gunshot wounds to the right thigh, left flank and left back.¹³

A diagram of the scene of the shooting and the approximate locations of where Robles was located when struck by the three rounds fired by Magallanes is shown below:

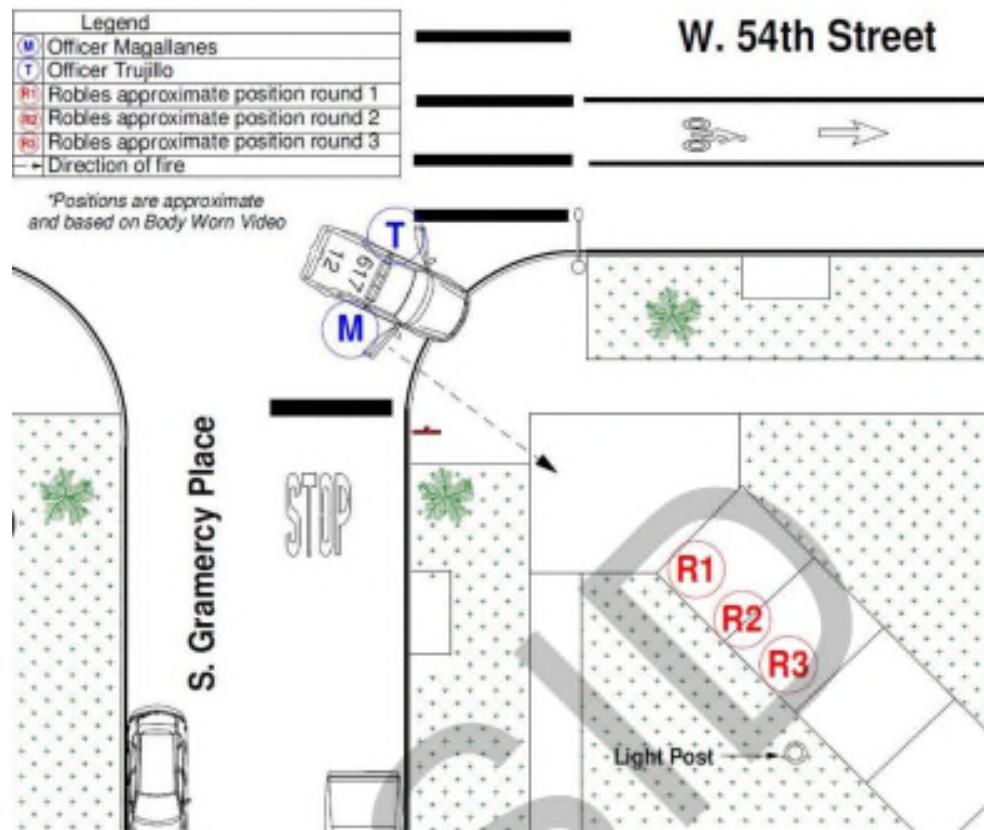


Fig. 8: Diagram of Intersection of S. Gramercy Place and W. 54th Street

¹³ Emergency Department Physician Notes dated March 7, 2024 at p. 1. Some of Robles’ gunshot injuries can be seen in the BWV footage from the scene of the shooting. Investigators were unable to document Robles’ injuries with photographs because Robles was taken into surgery immediately after his arrival at the hospital.

Investigators recovered an unloaded black airsoft pistol from the area of the park where Robles had fallen. Officers did not recover any other weapons in the area. Investigators did not find any evidence suggesting Robles had fired his weapon at officers.

Toxicology results determined Robles' blood contained cannabinoids and methamphetamine at the time of the shooting.

Robles was subsequently charged in case 24CJCF01617 with two felony counts of violating of Penal Code section 245(C), one felony count of violating of Penal Code section 245(a)(1), and several related misdemeanor violations. On June 3, 2024, in an agreed upon disposition, he pled no contest to violations of Penal Code sections 417(a) and 148(a). Robles was placed on summary probation for 12 months and ordered to spend 177 days in the county jail.

CIVILIAN WITNESS STATEMENTS

██████████

██████████ resided near Chesterfield Park. She told investigators she heard four pops which she believed were fireworks. She looked out of her upstairs window and observed one officer with one arm extended in the direction of a male who appeared to be homeless who was sitting on the walkway near a light pole in the park. She heard officers giving unknown commands to the man, but the man was not responding to the officers' commands.

██████████

██████████ is the person who called 9-1-1 to report a man wearing a Denver Broncos beanie who was pointing a gun at passing vehicles. █████ told investigators he had seen a man near the intersection of W. 54th Street and Manhattan Place wearing a Denver Broncos beanie. According to █████,

And that's when I saw a gentleman who just looked off, you know? He was—he didn't look okay. And he was in a hoodie, Denver Broncos beanie. He—he looked like he was going through a rough time. And so, I just kept an eye on him. And at the moment, he had pulled out, you know, a weapon which looks like a pistol. And this [SIC] was another—another man walking by him. And as the man walked by him, he pointed the weapon at him.¹⁴ You know, kind of like swirled it around, and he put it back away. And I guess he didn't think, you know, anybody saw that but me. You know, as a father, it's just an instinct, you know? Hey, like, you know—I'm a—I'm going to have to report this.

¹⁴ The male who █████ observed Robles point the pistol at was not identified.

WITNESS OFFICER

Officer Keven Trujillo

Trujillo told investigators on March 7, 2024, he was working patrol in 77th Division with his partner Magallanes. Trujillo was driving the patrol vehicle, and Magallanes was the passenger. A radio broadcast went out regarding a man brandishing a firearm near 54th Street and Manhattan Place, which was a few blocks away from where the officers were. The radio call described the brandishing suspect as wearing a blue beanie with a Denver Broncos logo. Trujillo drove to the location to search for the brandishing suspect. Upon arrival at the location, Trujillo saw Robles walking westbound in the park, just south of 54th Street. Robles was wearing a blue beanie with a Denver Broncos logo, consistent with the description of the hat worn by the brandishing suspect in the radio call. Because Robles was wearing this distinctive beanie, the officers believed he could be the brandishing suspect described in the radio call.

Trujillo and Magallanes exited their patrol car and gave Robles numerous commands in English and Spanish to, “Stop!,” “Turn around!,” “Get on your knees!,” and “Take your hands out of your pockets!” Robles did not comply with these commands. Robles appeared upset and would “look at us, turn around, look at us, turn around, shake his head while having his hand in his pocket.” Trujillo told officers Robles’ behavior and demeanor suggested he might be under the influence of narcotics or suffering from mental illness.

Robles produced a pistol from his front waistband area or jacket pocket. Robles raised the pistol and pointed it with his right hand in the officers’ direction.¹⁵

Magallanes fired three to four rounds at Robles.¹⁶ Trujillo observed Robles toss the pistol he was holding, and then saw Robles fall to the ground approximately two feet from the pistol. Robles complied with officers’ orders to crawl away from the pistol. Robles was subsequently arrested.

Firearms Evidence

Magallanes was armed with his Department-authorized Smith & Wesson, M&P 9mm semi-automatic pistol. On March 7, 2024, investigators conducted a post-incident examination of Magallanes’ firearm. They determined Magallanes’ firearm was loaded with one round in the chamber and 14 rounds in the magazine. Investigators also inspected two additional magazines belonging to Magallanes. These two magazines each contained 17 rounds. All rounds in Magallanes’ firearm and magazines were Speer 9mm caliber.

Investigators also recovered three spent Speer 9mm cartridge cases from the street on S. Gramercy Place. The magazine count, three spent casings found at the scene of the shooting, BWV, and Robles’ injuries are all consistent with Magallanes having fired three rounds.

¹⁵ When investigators asked Trujillo if he saw Robles fire the gun he was holding, Trujillo responded “[i]t was unknown at the time.” Trujillo transcript at p. 26, ll. 21-24.

¹⁶ Trujillo told investigators he could not remember whether there were any other people in the park at the time, but he was certain no one was behind Robles when Magallanes fired rounds at him. Trujillo transcript at p. 29, ll. 4-5.

Robles' Pistol



Fig. 9: *Robles' Pistol.*

Robles was armed with a black gas-powered Airsoft pistol, Model STI Duty One, 6mm BB caliber. The magazine and pistol were not loaded, and the CO₂ gas cartridge was empty. Investigators and criminalists recovered the pistol and the cartridge from the area of the park where the shooting occurred.¹⁷

Statement by Robles

On March 28, 2024, investigators interviewed Robles in Spanish at the hospital where he was being treated for his injuries.¹⁸ Robles waived his *Miranda* rights and stated he was in the hospital because he had been shot “two times” by police.¹⁹ Robles stated he believed the police shot him because he “took out a weapon” and he was “trying to practice in the park.”²⁰ Robles said his gun was “fake,” but later stated “I believe the gun was real, it just didn’t have bullets.” Robles denied pointing the gun at the police, but later stated he did point the gun at police because he was scared.²¹

¹⁷ Criminalists conducted DNA testing on the pistol recovered in the park depicted in Fig. 9. Comparing DNA obtained from the pistol to a DNA sample obtained from Robles, they determined the pistol contained DNA from three contributors, 97 percent of which belonged to Robles.

¹⁸ Robles told investigators that he did not speak English. Robles interview transcript at p. 12.

¹⁹ *Id.* at p. 4.

²⁰ *Id.* at p. 5, l. 1. Robles did not specify what activity he was trying to practice in the park, but based on the context of the discussion, he was presumably referring to practicing shooting his pistol.

²¹ *Id.* at p. 5, l. 13 and p. 11, ll. 7-13.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

The Law

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 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).

Analysis

When Trujillo and Magallanes first made contact with Robles, they believed Robles may have been the person described in the radio broadcast who was brandishing a firearm. When Robles behaved erratically and refused to get on his knees as ordered, the officers could have reasonably believed Robles was not only armed and dangerous, but also possibly under the influence of narcotics or mentally ill.

Robles pointed what appeared to be a handgun directly at the officers immediately before Magallanes fired the first round. When firing this first round, Magallanes could reasonably believe that deadly force was necessary to defend himself and Trujillo against what appeared to be an imminent deadly threat.

Robles did not immediately drop his pistol after Magallanes fired the first round. Instead, he turned his back to the officers and began slowly walking away, while continuing to hold the

weapon in his right hand. Magallanes fired the second round when Robles turned his head to the left and rearward towards the officers while simultaneously swinging the gun outwards with his right hand. Under these circumstances, Magallanes could have reasonably believed Robles was turning towards the officers to shoot them, and deadly force was necessary to defend himself and Trujillo against what appeared to be an imminent deadly threat.

Magallanes fired the third round less than two seconds after he fired the second round. Magallanes fired the third round immediately after Robles began turning his head and torso to the right in the direction of the pistol on the grass. It is unclear whether Magallanes knew Robles had tossed his pistol onto the grass at this time. If Magallanes did not know Robles had tossed his pistol into the grass, Magallanes could reasonably believe Robles, in turning towards the right, was positioning himself to shoot the officers. If, alternatively, Magallanes did know the pistol was in the grass, Magallanes could reasonably believe Robles was turning towards the pistol to retrieve it. Given these rapidly unfolding events, and the fact Robles had pointed what appeared to be a deadly weapon at the officers seconds earlier, it was reasonable Magallanes, when firing this third round, perceived an ongoing deadly threat.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we find that Magallanes acted reasonably believing, under the totality of the circumstances, that deadly force was necessary to defend himself and others against what appeared to be a deadly threat.