



PUBLIC INFORMATION RELEASE MEMORANDUM

Date: February 4, 2026

Subject: Fatal Officer-Involved Incident

Involved Officer: Deputy Esmeralda Demara
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Involved Subject: Mauro Carrillo (Deceased)
Date of Birth 12/24/1976

Incident Date: December 10, 2019

Incident Location: Hesperia, CA

Investigating Agency: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Agency Report #: DR# 191908400
H# 2019-131

DA STAR #: 2020-40866

PREAMBLE

This was a fatal officer involved shooting by a deputy from the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. The shooting was investigated by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. This factual summary is based on a thorough review of all the investigative reports, photographs, and audio recordings submitted by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department under DR# 191908400 and H# 2019-131.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On December 10, 2019, at around 5:20 p.m., Witness One called 911 to report that an unknown male, later identified as Mauro Carrillo, had crashed his car into the

residence's front yard, broken into her home by throwing himself through a large window, threatened to kill Witness One, and was actively attacking her family members inside her home. Deputy Esmeralda Demara, from the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, responded to the call for service.

Carrillo crashed his car into the front yard of incident location's residence. He hit two parked cars on the property before coming to a stop near the mailbox on the south side of the property. Witness One heard the collision from inside her home. She called 911 then walked outside. She approached Carrillo, who was still seated in the driver's seat of his vehicle and asked if he was okay. Carrillo looked at Witness One and said he was going to kill her. Carrillo exited his car and chased Witness One around the front yard and told her that he was going to kill her, repeatedly.

Carrillo then threw his body through a large window near the front door of the residence and forced his way into the home. Once inside, Carrillo attacked Witness Two, who was in her bedroom. Carrillo struck Witness Two in the face multiple times with his fists. Witness Three, Witness One's son, was home and retrieved a baseball bat and attempted to assist his grandmother, Witness Two, by striking Carrillo multiple times with the bat. These strikes had little to no effect on Carrillo. In fact, Carrillo took the bat away from Witness Three and then tried to break down a bedroom door. Witness One fled to a back bedroom, barricaded herself inside and used her body against the door to try and protect herself further from Carrillo.

Several neighbors arrived to help after seeing and hearing the collision and Witness One's screams. Witness Four was the first to arrive and enter the home. Witness Four confronted Carrillo inside the residence and armed himself with a different baseball bat that Witness Three handed him. Carrillo and Witness Four met at the end of the hallway where Carrillo hit Witness Four in the head and body multiple times with the baseball bat.

Deputy Demara arrived at the incident location and entered the home. Demara saw Carrillo hitting Witness Four with the baseball bat in the kitchen. Carrillo used two hands to hold the bat and repeatedly hit Witness Four who was unarmed and was succumbing to Carrillo's assault. Demara ordered Carrillo to stop and drop his weapon while holding Carrillo at gunpoint. Carrillo continued his assault on Witness Four with the baseball bat. Despite numerous commands, Carrillo did not stop. Demara shot Carrillo with her duty weapon 5-8 times. Carrillo was pronounced dead at the scene.

STATEMENTS BY POLICE OFFICERS¹

On December 17, 2019, Deputy Esmeralda Demara was interviewed by Detective Simon DeMuri of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

¹ Herein is a summary only. All reports submitted were reviewed, but not all are referenced here.

On December 10, 2019, Deputy Demara was employed by the San Bernadino County Sheriff's Department as a deputy sheriff. On that date, Deputy Demara was on duty, assigned to patrol out of the Hesperia Sheriff's Station. Deputy Demara drove a marked Sheriff's Department patrol vehicle, and her call sign was 19-P-25. Deputy Demara wore a readily identifiable Sheriff's Department approved Class A uniform. Deputy Demara's duty weapon was a Glock 17 9mm semi-automatic handgun. Attached to the handgun was a Streamlight TLR-2 HL tactical light. Deputy Demara did not utilize the tac light during this incident. The capacity of the ammunition magazine was 17 cartridges plus one in the chamber for a total of 18 rounds.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 5:20 p.m. Deputy Demara heard dispatch air a call for an unknown problem in the 15000 block of Mojave Street in the City of Hesperia. The reporting party, through dispatch, said there was a male inside the house, and he was chasing the 911 caller. Deputy Dennis White responded on the radio that he was en route to the call. Deputy Demara heard dispatch air that multiple other people were calling 911 about this incident, and because Deputy Demara was closer than Deputy White, Deputy Demara activated her lights and sirens to respond.

Minutes later, Deputy Demara was the first to arrive at the incident location. Deputy Demara parked her patrol vehicle in front of the house on the street and advised dispatch that she arrived. As soon as Deputy Demara exited her patrol vehicle several people approached her. A young male approached with a large kitchen knife in his hand. Deputy Demara told him to drop his knife, and the young man put the knife on the ground and told Deputy Demara, "he's inside, he's inside." Several other people in the front of the house pointed to the incident location, and Deputy Demara moved towards the front door.

Another young man approached Deputy Demara and said, "he's hitting him with a bat." Deputy Demara asked the young man who was hitting who with a bat, and the young man replied that he did not know. As Deputy Demara approached the front door, she saw the window to the left was broken and the blinds were askew. From the outside of the house Deputy Demara could see someone's bottom half inside the house and could see blood on the kitchen floor. Deputy Demara could hear screaming and yelling but was unable to make out what any individual person was saying. Deputy Demara announced her presence as the Sheriff's Department before entering the home through the front door. The inside of the home was well lit and bright with artificial lights.

To the left of the front door, inside the kitchen, Deputy Demara saw two men standing, both covered in blood. A middle-aged Hispanic man, later identified as Mauro Carrillo, had blood all over his clothes and face and was hitting another man, later identified as Witness Four, with a silver covered metal baseball bat. Deputy Demara saw Carrillo hit Witness Four five to six times with the bat. Witness Four was covered in blood and was "staggering," and appeared to Deputy Demara to be injured and close to losing consciousness. Carrillo continued to hit Witness Four with the bat.

Deputy Demara held Carrillo at gunpoint and ordered him to “drop it,” multiple times. Carrillo turned his head, looked at Deputy Demara, turned back toward Witness Four, and continued to hit Witness Four with the bat on Witness Four’s head, back, and upper torso. Deputy Demara used the sights on her gun with a two-hand grip and fired two shots at Carrillo in order to “stop the threat.”

Carrillo stopped for a few seconds and Deputy Demara again told him to drop the bat. Carrillo turned back towards Witness Four and began to hit him again with the bat. Deputy Demara fired two more rounds at Carrillo. Again, Deputy Demara told Carrillo to “drop it,” and again Carrillo did not comply. Deputy Demara fired one additional shot at Carrillo. Deputy Demara could not tell whether her shots were striking Carrillo as he continued to refuse to comply with her commands to drop the bat.

During the volley of shots, Carrillo yelled to Deputy Demara, “I want it in my head.” Deputy Demara understood that to mean that Carrillo wanted Deputy Demara to shoot him. After the last shot Carrillo fell onto his back with his head and upper body just outside of the sliding back door. Witness Four was also lying on the ground on his left side, in the kitchen. Witness Four was conscious but did not speak, he merely looked at Demara. Demara continued to tell Carrillo to drop the bat. Carrillo still held the bat with his right hand and continued to try and hit Witness Four with the bat but could not reach Witness Four from where their bodies were positioned. Demara heard Carrillo saying “just one more, just one more,” and believed that Carrillo was referencing hitting Witness Four with the bat.

Deputy Demara approached Carrillo at gunpoint with Carrillo on the ground. Deputy Demara kicked the bat away from Carrillo. Deputy Demara ordered all the other people to stay outside, and Deputy Demara waited for her Sergeant and backup to arrive.

Sergeant David Johnson arrived at the scene and attempted to take control of Carrillo who was still on the ground. Demara left the immediate area and went to a back room where she discovered a bloodied, older female on the ground suffering from trauma, later identified as Witness Two.

Deputy Dennis White also arrived to assist Deputy Demara. Deputy White attempted to handcuff Carrillo. Carrillo refused to comply with Deputy White and placed his hands behind his back. Despite being warned by Sergeant Johnson that he would be tased if he did not comply, Carrillo did not comply. Sergeant Johnson delivered a five-second-long, direct taser application to Carrillo’s upper back. The taser was effective and Deputy White was able to secure handcuffs on Carrillo’s wrists.

Medical aid was immediately summoned and arrived at the scene at approximately 1735 hours, to render aid to Witness Four, Witness Two, and Carrillo. Carrillo was pronounced dead at the scene by paramedics at 1737 hours.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 11:37pm, **Sergeant David Johnson** was interviewed by Detective Arturo Alvarado at the Hesperia Sheriff's Station.

On that date, Sergeant Johnson was assigned as the PM1 Watch Commander. He began his shift at 5:00 pm and worked until 5:00 am. His call sign was 19-Sam-6. On that date, he was wearing his green jacket with a cloth badge sewn on the left breast, the American Flag and name tape on the breast, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department patches and emblems on each shoulder with sergeant chevrons below them. Under the jacket, he was wearing a Class A uniform shirt with patches and badge, green uniform pants and black boots, along with a Sam Brown uniform belt and equipment.

Sergeant Johnson was at the station when he heard a call for service in the 15000 block of Mojave Street. It came in as an unknown problem, a male in a residence armed with a bat. There were then additional calls for service regarding a vehicle that had collided with a fence and possibly hit a car in the front yard. Sergeant Johnson heard Deputy White respond to the call, but he was extended because he was coming from another beat. Sergeant Johnson heard Deputy Demara advise that she was a few minutes out. Sergeant Johnson exited the station, got in his car and began driving to the location.

When he got to the area of Willow, between 9th and 11th Street, he heard Deputy Demara broadcast. Initially, Sergeant Johnson was unable to understand but heard that Dispatch understood that Deputy Demara was requesting Medical Aid. There were also other Deputies who were asking what the traffic was and then they all heard her put out that shots were fired. At this time, Sergeant Johnson responded Code Three to her location and assigned himself to the call at 5:28 pm.

As Sergeant Johnson got about a block away from the scene, he activated his belt recorder and was the first backing officer on scene. He was driving westbound on Mojave towards the incident location. Upon arrival, he could see a patrol car parked to the front of the residence with its red and blue lights on.

Sergeant Johnson observed a fence that was knocked down on the southeast corner of the residence, at the corner of Mojave and Locust. He parked his unit across Mojave facing north, to block traffic. When he exited his patrol vehicle, he saw a silver Toyota on the west side of the driveway facing south. The vehicle had crashed through the fence, was still running unoccupied, and there was smoke coming from the engine area.

There were several people in the front yard and Sergeant Johnson yelled at them asking where the deputy was. The individuals directed Sergeant Johnson into the residence. As he approached the front door to the residence, Sergeant Johnson observed the front door was open and the garage door was closed. As he entered, he began calling for Deputy Demara. He located her standing in the area between the kitchen and the living room holding her duty weapon. As he looked west of the kitchen, Sergeant Johnson could see blood completely covering the kitchen floor. There was a male on his back, laying halfway into the residence so his head was pointed west, his

feet were pointed east. There was glass on the ground because of the broken sliding glass door. The male was wearing a plaid shirt.

There was a window blind covering on the door that was down which provided only two feet of visibility between the floor and the bottom of the blind. Sergeant Johnson was unable to see completely out of the door. He was able to see up to the male's waist. As he looked to his left, next to the sliding glass door, Sergeant Johnson was able to see a pedestrian door that goes into the garage, and a man, later identified as Witness Four, lying on his back. There was a baseball bat to his left side. Witness Four was moving and there was blood coming out of the left side of his head.

As Sergeant Johnson approached Demara, she began to tell him what happened and provide him with an officer safety statement. Sergeant Johnson told Demara to cover Carrillo because things were still in flow. At this point in time, Sergeant Johnson was concerned with getting the victims and Carrillo medical aid and ensuring that Carrillo did not have any weapons on his person.

Deputy White was almost immediately behind Sergeant Johnson. As Deputy White entered the residence, Sergeant Johnson told him to put gloves on. Sergeant Johnson then had Deputy Demara cover Carrillo with her firearm as Sergeant Johnson removed his Taser because he still had not had searched Carrillo for weapons. Sergeant Johnson directed Deputy White to step over Carrillo and pull him into the backyard so that they could begin rendering medical aid to Witness Four and Carrillo and take Carrillo into custody.

Deputy White dragged Carrillo out into the patio area, approximately six to seven feet away from the door, rolled him onto his stomach, and tried to handcuff him. As Deputy White was trying to handcuff Carrillo, Sergeant Johnson was at Carrillo's head. Deputy White was on Carrillo's right side and attempted to handcuff Carrillo's right arm behind his back. Carrillo kept moving his left arm: he would pull it out from under him, he would put it back up, then behind him.

It appeared at times to Sergeant Johnson that Carrillo was attempting to get up. Deputy White continued to give Carrillo commands to stop resisting, or stop moving, or to stay on the ground, and not to get up. While Deputy White struggled to handcuff Carrillo Sergeant Johnson stood ready with his Taser. Due to Carrillo's noncompliance, Sergeant Johnson applied one drive-stun to Carrillo's upper right back by activating the side toggle switch and pressing it against Carrillo's back for three to four seconds. After the use of the Taser, Deputy White was able to get both of Carrillo's hands behind his back and in handcuffs.

///

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 10:22 p.m., **Deputy Dennis White** was interviewed by Detective Arturo Alvarado at the Hesperia Police Station.

At approximately 5:31 in the evening, Deputy White arrived at the incident location and observed Sergeant David Johnson arrive westbound on Mojave Street. Sergeant Johnson stopped in front of the incident location. Deputy White parked at the intersection of Locust Avenue and Mojave Street, south of the location.

Deputy White ordered people out of the residence and followed Sergeant Johnson through the front door. Deputy White saw Deputy Demara standing by a kitchen opening which led to the front door hallway. Sergeant Johnson was next to Deputy Demara and they both had their department issued firearms in their hands. Deputy Demara faced west towards two subjects who were on the floor.

The subject later identified as Carrillo laid on his back, with the center of his body at the threshold of a broken sliding glass door. Carrillo's feet were in the kitchen and his head and upper body were in the backyard. Carrillo was bloody with shattered glass around him. His upper body was partially obstructed by hanging blinds. Witness Four's feet were in the kitchen and his upper body was in the garage. Carrillo's feet were near Witness Four's feet. Deputy White thought Carrillo had fallen back through the glass door. Deputy Demara or Sergeant Johnson told Deputy White that Carrillo was the subject and Witness Four was the victim.

Deputy Demara and Sergeant Johnson ordered Carrillo to show his hands. Carrillo did not follow commands, nor did he talk. Sergeant Johnson provided cover while Deputy White contacted Carrillo. Deputy White walked on Carrillo's left side, lifted the blinds, and stepped outside to the backyard. Deputy White and Sergeant Johnson decided to move Carrillo to the backyard away from Witness Four so that medical personnel could provide medical aid to Witness Four.

Deputy White grasped Carrillo's arms and pulled him towards the backyard. Carrillo's arms were slippery from the blood, which made them difficult to hold. Deputy White grabbed Carrillo's belt and pulled him into the backyard. Deputy White had not searched Carrillo and did not know if Carrillo was still armed with a weapon. After placing him in the backyard, Deputy White turned Carrillo onto his stomach to handcuff him. Deputy White attempted to place Carrillo's right arm behind his back and Carrillo tensed his body and pulled his arms away. Deputy White gained control of the right arm and attempted to place Carrillo's left arm behind his back. Carrillo continued to pull his arms away and tucked his feet in. Deputy White ordered Carrillo to place his arms behind his back multiple times. Carrillo continued to pull his arms towards his body. Deputy White believed Carrillo was attempting to stand up.

Sergeant Johnson told Carrillo to place his arms behind his back and stop resisting. Carrillo did not comply as ordered. Sergeant Johnson used his taser and applied a direct contact application to Carrillo's upper back area. The taser was effective and Deputy White was able to handcuff Carrillo's right hand, followed by his left hand.

STATEMENTS BY CIVILIAN WITNESSES²

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 11:19 p.m., **Witness One** was interviewed by Detective Simon DeMuri and Deputy Gerad Laing at the Hesperia Police Station.

On December 10, 2019, Witness One was home at her residence with her mother-in-law, Witness Two, and her son, Witness Three. At approximately 5:15 p.m., Witness One was on the couch in the front living room of the residence, located in the southeast corner of the residence, watching television by herself. Witness One heard a very loud collision outside of her residence. She grabbed her cell phone and exited her front door. Witness One observed a small car on the west side of the driveway, later determined to be a Toyota Camry. The Camry crashed into her white plastic perimeter fence on the southeast corner of her property and into two vehicles that were parked in her driveway. The Camry came to rest on the west side of her property on the apron of her driveway, facing south toward the street.

Witness One dialed 911 to report the collision and had an open line with an emergency dispatcher. She observed a male, later determined to be Mauro Carrillo, inside the Camry. Carrillo was the only occupant of the Camry. Carrillo acted erratically inside the Camry. He moved around the interior of the vehicle and mumbled as he moved inside the vehicle. Witness One heard Carrillo say, "They're going to kill me and I'm going to kill you!" Witness One continued to hear Carrillo say the word "kill." Carrillo exited the Camry through the passenger side window of the Camry.

Carrillo walked fast towards Witness One, and she heard him say "I'm going to kill you!" Witness One ran, and Carrillo chased her. Witness One still had her cell phone in her hand with an open line to the 911 dispatchers. Witness One screamed for help and yelled "He's going to kill me!" Carrillo continued to yell he was going to kill Witness One. Witness One ran around her two vehicles that were parked in her driveway. Carrillo chased Witness One around the vehicles approximately four to five times. Witness One was not sure whether Carrillo had a weapon. Witness One did not want to run away from her residence and leave her son and mother-in-law.

For an unknown reason, Carrillo stopped chasing Witness One and focused his attention on the front door of her residence. The kitchen light was on inside the residence and her living room window blinds were open. Witness One did not see Witness Three or Witness Two inside the front area of the residence and believed they were still in their rooms. Carrillo ran toward the front door. Witness One believed he was going to open the front door. Carrillo then stepped to the left of the door and jumped through the closed glass kitchen window. Carrillo shattered the window and fell to the kitchen floor.

Witness Three opened the front door as Carrillo jumped through the window. Witness One looked through the open front door and down the hallway. She saw Carrillo run to

² All reports of civilian statements made were reviewed, though not all are summarized or mentioned here.

the end of the hallway towards Witness Two's bedroom in the northwest corner of the residence. Witness Two stood in her doorway as Carrillo ran down the hallway. Witness One saw Witness Two run into her room to the west as Carrillo followed her.

Witness One entered her residence and ran to Witness Two's room. Carrillo stood over Witness Two as she laid on the bedroom floor at the foot of her bed. Witness One still had an open line with 911 and tried to communicate with the dispatcher. Carrillo heard Witness One on the phone, and turned his attention back to her. Witness One did not see any weapons in his hands at that time.

Witness One ran to her bedroom, which was next to Witness Two's bedroom, slammed her door shut and screamed on the phone with 911 for help. Witness One heard Carrillo banging on her door. Witness One's door was shaking and beginning to break at the frame.

Witness One heard other unknown voices in her home. She did not know who entered her residence until after the incident was over. She stayed on the phone with 9-1-1 dispatchers. Witness One heard a knock on her door and a young man, later identified as Witness Seven, told her to come out of her room to see Witness Two. Witness Seven told Witness One to go to Witness Two's room to check on her.

Witness One exited her room and looked down the hallway. Witness One was still on the phone with 911 dispatchers. Witness One saw Deputy Demara at the front of her residence. Deputy Demara stood in the walkway between the couch and the kitchen. Deputy Demara pointed her handgun with two hands towards the kitchen. From where Witness One stood, she could not see inside the kitchen. Witness One heard Deputy Demara give several commands to Carrillo. Deputy Demara yelled "Drop the weapon" and "Put your hands up." Witness One estimated that Deputy Demara repeated this command and other commands approximately ten times.

With Deputy Demara inside the house, Witness One went inside Witness Two's room to check on her. Witness One heard a 911 dispatcher say that the deputy was at the house and she hung up. Witness One entered the room and saw Witness Two on her bedroom floor near the foot of the bed. Witness Two had blood on the side of her head and on the carpet. Witness Two attempted to speak but could not say a word.

As Witness One checked on Witness Two, she heard six or seven gunshots from the front of the residence. Witness One heard one shot, a pause, and then three to four more shots. Witness One heard Deputy Demara give more commands. After several commands, Witness One heard two or three more shots.

After the shooting occurred, Deputy Demara yelled for Witness One and Witness Seven to exit the bedroom. Witness One exited the residence and saw more deputies arrive.

On June 4, 2020, approximately 2:30p.m., **Witness Two** was interviewed by Detective James Tebbetts.

Witness Two lived in a single-family residence located in the 15000 block of Mojave street. She lived with her son, daughter-in-law, Witness One, and grandson, Witness Three.

On December 10, 2019, Witness Two was home with Witness One and Witness Three. At about 5:20 p.m., she was seated at her desk in her bedroom, located at the northwest corner of her residence. She heard what she believed was a traffic collision towards the front of the residence. Shortly after the sound of the collision, Witness Two heard Witness One yell for about one minute. Witness Two was not able to understand what Witness One yelled so she stood up from her desk. Witness Two then walked to her bedroom door and then into the hallway.

As Witness Two looked down the hall, toward the front door, she saw a Hispanic male adult, later identified as Mauro Carrillo. Carrillo was standing in the hallway, about 20 feet from Witness Two. He advanced toward Witness Two and told her "I'm going to take you with me." Witness Two did not know Carrillo and did not know why he was at the residence. She went back into her bedroom and attempted to get to the telephone which was located on the north side of her bed. As she approached the foot of her bed, Carrillo entered her bedroom. Witness Two picked up a wooden yard stick and struck Carrillo once in his right upper chest.

Witness Two did not recall being struck by Carrillo and only recalled waking up in a hospital room several days after she was assaulted by Carrillo. As a result of the assault, Witness Two suffered a broken right wrist, a broken small metacarpal at her right middle finger, an approximate 3-inch-long laceration on her right forearm, a broken right radius, an approximate 5-inch-long laceration to the right side of her head above her right ear, a brain bleed, and a broken right orbital.

Witness Two was released from the hospital on January 4, 2020.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 6:13 p.m., **Witness Three**³ was interviewed by Deputy Jordan Bray outside of the incident location.

Witness Three told Deputy Bray that he lived inside the incident location with his mother, father, and grandmother. During the incident his father, Jeremy, was not present. His mother, Witness One, and grandmother, Witness Two, were both present.

Witness Three told Deputy Bray that he was asleep on the couch in the living room of the residence and was woken up when he heard the kitchen window breaking. The window was near the front door. He stood up and saw a thick build, Hispanic male adult,

³ Witness Three was re-interviewed again on December 11, 2019, and provided a substantially similar interview that was reviewed, but not summarized herein.

approximately six feet tall, 250-300 lbs., wearing a light blue flannel, blue jeans, and a dark colored hat climb through the window into the kitchen. The unknown male was later identified as Carrillo.

Witness Three immediately ran to his father's bedroom which was on the north side of the residence. Witness Three grabbed a baseball bat from his father's room. By this time, Carrillo had made his way to Witness Two's bedroom, which was located directly to the west of Witness Three's father's bedroom. Witness Three entered Witness Two's bedroom and saw Carrillo standing over Witness Two at the foot of her bed. Carrillo was actively punching Witness Two as she was lying on the ground. Witness Three remembered hearing Carrillo yelling at Witness Two but could not make out what Carrillo was saying. Witness Three approached Carrillo and demanded that he stop attacking his grandmother multiple times. However, Carrillo did not stop and continued to punch Witness Two.

Witness Three hit Carrillo in the back with the bat. He struck Carrillo with the baseball bat approximately four to five times in his back and shoulder area. Witness Three struck Carrillo one time in the back of his head. Carrillo stood up, turned around, and grabbed the bat from Witness Three. Witness Three was in fear and ran back to the kitchen area of the residence. Witness Three recalled seeing Witness Four enter the residence at some time but was unable to recall exactly when. Witness Three handed Witness Four another baseball bat and saw Witness Four head towards the north side of the residence, where Carrillo was actively assaulting Witness Two.

Witness Three remained in the living room and did not see Witness Four confront Carrillo. Shortly after Witness Four entered the residence, Witness Three saw Deputy Demara enter the residence through the front door. Deputy Demara instructed Witness Three to exit the residence and stand in the front yard. Witness Three followed Deputy Demara's instructions with the other individuals who were inside the residence.

Witness Three could hear Deputy Demara demanding for Carrillo to "stop" and "drop the bat." Shortly after hearing those commands, Witness Three heard approximately five to seven gunshots coming from inside the residence. Witness Three remained outside until additional deputies arrived on scene.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 9:57p.m., **Witness Five** was interviewed by Detective Simon DeMuri in the dining area of his home, located at 15078 Mojave Street.

Witness Five lived in a residence near the incident location on Mojave Street with his girlfriend. Witness Five heard the initial traffic collision and heard a woman screaming. Witness Five and his girlfriend walked out to their front yard to investigate what they heard. Both Witness Five and his girlfriend entered the residence to help.

Witness Five saw two men, later identified as Carrillo and Witness Four fighting, one was armed with a baseball bat. Witness Five and his girlfriend left the inside of the residence and were in front of the home when Deputy Demara arrived. About thirty to

sixty seconds after Deputy Demara entered the residence, Witness Five heard approximately seven gunshots. Witness Five described these shots as slow with approximately two or more minutes between each shot.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 9:40 in the evening, **Witness Six** was interviewed by Detective Simon DeMuri.

Witness Six is the girlfriend of Witness Five. She too was in the front yard when Deputy Demara arrived and told Deputy Demara there was an unknown male inside the home. Deputy Demara immediately went to the front door of the residence and entered. As Deputy Demara entered the residence, several other people exited the residence. Witness Six did not know who the other people were.

After about a minute or two, Witness Six heard gunshots coming from inside the home. Witness Six described hearing approximately five to seven gunshots fired. The shots were not rapid but were spread out over several seconds. Witness Six estimated there were approximately one or two seconds between each shot. Witness Six did not see Deputy Demara fire her weapon.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 11:19 at night, **Witness Seven** was interviewed by Detective Nicholas Clark at the Hesperia Police Station.

Witness Seven entered the home to attempt to render aid. Witness Seven saw two men fighting, both with baseball bats. Witness Seven did not know either man but saw the two men (later identified as Witness Four and Carrillo) hold their bats in a two-handed grip, over their right shoulders, directed at each other. When Witness Four yelled at Carrillo to drop the bat and leave the house, Carrillo swung his bat toward Witness Four and struck him on the right side of the upper torso. Witness Four swung his bat back towards Carrillo and struck him in the upper torso. Witness Four and Carrillo continued to swing at each other multiple times. Witness Seven estimated Carrillo and Witness Four struck each other approximately five to ten times each.

Witness Four took a couple steps forward, reached out with his left hand and grabbed Carrillo's bat. Witness Four held onto his own bat with his right hand. Carrillo was able to overpower Witness Four. Carrillo swung his bat at a downward angle, striking Witness Four. Carrillo then reached out with his left hand and grabbed Witness Four's bat. Carrillo held on to his own bat with his right hand. Carrillo was able to hold onto Witness Four's bat and prevented Witness Four from striking him again.

Carrillo then swung the bat and struck Witness Four on the right side of the head, which caused Witness Four to fall to the ground. Witness Seven believed that Witness Four became unconscious because of this strike to the head. While Witness Four was on the ground, Carrillo returned to a two-handed grasp on the bat and continued to strike Witness Four. Witness Seven believed Carrillo struck Witness Four five to ten times while on the ground.

Witness Seven felt like he needed to intervene and stop Carrillo from striking Witness Four more. Witness Seven got an approximately 3-foot tall step stool from the kitchen and approached Carrillo down the hallway. Witness Seven held the step stool out, with the legs pointed toward Carrillo to protect himself from being struck with the baseball bat. From a distance of approximately three feet, Witness Seven and another civilian pushed the step stool at Carrillo. Carrillo swung the bat at them, but did not strike them. Carrillo repeatedly yelled out "I want the cops to come and I want them to shoot me." Witness Seven yelled "get back, you need to get back" at Carrillo. Witness Seven pushed Carrillo backwards towards a bedroom door until he lost his grasp on the step stool and it fell out of his hands. Simultaneously, the other man that had entered the home with Witness Seven, let go of the step stool, grabbed Witness Four, and dragged him out of the hallway and away from Carrillo. Because Witness Seven no longer had any protection from Carrillo, he ran into the bedroom that was located on the northwest corner of the residence. He stood against a wall out of Carrillo's sight. Witness Seven heard others yell at Carrillo in an attempt to get him to come towards them, outside of the residence.

From the bedroom, Witness Seven heard a female moan in agony. He looked towards the north side of the bedroom and saw an elderly female, identified later as Witness Two. She was on the bedroom floor, at the foot of the bed, moaning in pain. Witness Seven noticed she had a significant amount of blood which covered both her head and her hands. He got some hand towels from a bathroom counter, wrapped Witness Two's hands and applied pressure to the top of her head.

As Witness Seven helped Witness Two, he heard yelling from the kitchen. He looked through the bedroom door towards the living room and saw Deputy Demara pointing a handgun towards the kitchen. Although he could not see into the kitchen, he believed it was where Carrillo was standing. Deputy Demara yelled at Carrillo approximately five to six times to "drop the weapon." After firing, Deputy Demara looked around the room and saw Witness Seven. She told Witness Seven to go back into the room and he did so. Witness Seven says Witness Two, who was still on the floor of the bedroom was experiencing a panic attack.

Witness Seven walked towards Witness Two and attempted to calm her down and slow down her breathing. A short time later, a male Deputy Sheriff entered the room and escorted Witness Seven out of the room, down the hallway, and outside the residence.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 10:45 at night, **Witness Eight** was interviewed by Detective Nicholas Clark at the Hesperia Police Station.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 4:30 p.m., Witness Eight was at a nearby residence as a guest. Witness Eight and others heard the collision and responded to the incident location when they heard a woman scream.

Witness Eight approached the front door and saw a shattered window to the left of the open front door. Witness Eight and others entered the home to render aid. Upon

entering the home, Witness Eight saw a Hispanic male adult, later identified as Carrillo. Witness Eight noticed that Carrillo had a laceration to his forehead that appeared to be bleeding. Carrillo was holding a metal bat over his shoulder and yelled out "Call the police. I want them to kill me!"

On the ground in front of Carrillo, was an elderly Hispanic male adult, later identified as Witness Four. Witness Four was curled into a fetal position and had a significant amount of blood on his head. Witness Eight believed Witness Four was unconscious. Witness Eight and Witness Seven and another companion walked north down the hallway towards Carrillo with a folding step stool to use as a weapon against Carrillo. The men pushed the legs of the step stool towards Carrillo. After, Witness Eight walked outside the residence to the front yard, where he confirmed that another man was on the phone with police. Witness Eight returned to the front door where he looked down the hallway and saw a man helping drag Witness Four away from harm.

Deputy Demara approached the front door of the residence from Mojave Street. She entered the residence and turned towards the kitchen. Witness Eight backed away from the residence and was unable to see either Carrillo or Deputy Demara. Witness Eight heard Deputy Demara repeatedly yell "put your weapon down." He heard Carrillo yell "no" followed by additional gunshots. Witness Eight believed that he heard Deputy Demara fire a total of six gunshots. Witness Eight felt Carrillo was uncooperative with Deputy Demara and that she had no choice but to shoot him

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 10:47 at night, **Witness Nine** was interviewed by Detective Simon DeMuri at the Hesperia Police Station.

Witness Nine was nearby and responded to the home to render aid after hearing the traffic collision and a woman scream. Upon arrival, Witness Nine heard screaming coming from inside the residence and saw the front window adjacent to the front door was shattered and there was glass on the ground.

When Witness Nine went inside, he saw a Hispanic male, later identified as Mauro Carrillo, attack an older man, later identified as Witness Four. Carrillo attacked Witness Four with a baseball bat at the end of the hallway near the bedrooms. Witness Four was bleeding from his head and Carrillo continued to hit him with the bat. Witness Ten dragged Witness Four out of the hallway to the kitchen area and handed Witness Four to Witness Nine. Witness Nine helped Witness Four to his feet and leaned Witness Four against the kitchen counter. Witness Three then gave Witness Four a towel to help control the bleeding from his head.

Witness Nine saw Carrillo walk towards the kitchen with the bat. Witness Nine walked out the front door and called 911 for police assistance. While Witness Nine was in the front yard on the phone, he heard sirens approaching. Approximately one-minute later, Deputy Demara arrived. Deputy Demara told Witness Nine and everyone else to exit the house as she entered the front door.

Witness Nine stayed in the front yard, between the two crashed cars in the driveway and Mojave Street. Witness Nine heard Deputy Demara give several verbal commands to Carrillo. He heard Deputy Demara say "drop the bat" five or six times but Witness Nine did not believe Carrillo had complied with those commands because Deputy Demara continued to repeat those commands. Witness Nine looked into the house through the front door and saw Deputy Demara with her handgun drawn, pointed towards the kitchen. Deputy Demara was in the area between the kitchen and the living room. Witness Nine could not see Carrillo or anyone else inside the kitchen. Approximately one minute after Demara entered the residence, Witness Nine heard gunshots from inside. Witness Nine described the shots as slow, with several seconds between shots. Between the shots, Deputy Demara moved further into the kitchen and out of Witness Nine's view.

Witness Nine heard more than three shots but was unable to remember the exact number of gunshots he heard. Witness Nine saw and heard Deputy Demara continue to give Carrillo multiple verbal commands to "drop the bat" between her shots.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 10:48 p.m., **Witness Ten** was interviewed by Detective Gerad Laing at the Hesperia Police Station.

Witness Ten was nearby and responded to the home to render aid after hearing the traffic collision and a woman scream.

Witness Ten approached the residence and saw the kitchen window, west of the front door, was shattered. Witness Ten entered the residence and observed a teenager in the kitchen, later determined to be Witness Three. Witness Ten looked north into the hallway and saw an older male, later determined to be Witness Four, in the hallway. Witness Four was holding a metal bat, and Carrillo was north of Witness Four, also in the hallway. Carrillo was holding a wooden bat with two hands, and he struck Witness Four several times with the bat in the head and rib area. Witness Ten estimated Carrillo hit Witness Four more than five times in rapid succession. Witness Ten approached Carrillo and Witness Three handed Witness Ten a red and black bat. Witness Ten approached to try and deescalate the situation. Carrillo continued to hit Witness Four in the head, and he fell to the floor of the hallway. Witness Ten saw blood coming from Witness Four's head.

Witness Ten picked up the bat that Witness Four had, stood next to Witness Four, and swung the bat to deter Carrillo. Witness Ten saw other approach with a step stool towards Carrillo, and Witness Ten joined them to attempt to fend off Carrillo. Witness Eleven held the step stool with both hands and tried to strike Carrillo. He was able to keep Carrillo at bay.

Carrillo backed away from Witness Four and walked backwards towards the end of the hallway. Witness Ten knelt down next to Witness Four. Witness Four did not speak and appeared to be unconscious. Witness Ten reached down, grabbed Witness Four, and dragged him to the kitchen where Witness Three was standing. Witness Ten told

Witness Three to watch over Witness Four. Witness Ten went back to the hallway where Witness Eleven was pushing Carrillo back with the step stool. Witness Ten and Witness Eleven stood near the bathroom in the hallway. Carrillo was towards the end of the hallway, near the bedrooms. Carrillo held the bat in one hand and picked up a baby gate with his other hands. Carrillo then swung the bat and baby gate in the hallway and hit the walls.

Carrillo yelled at Witness Ten and Witness Eleven to get away from him. Carrillo yelled he wanted to die and that he was going to kill someone. Carrillo kept asking who was in the bedroom. Witness Ten heard Carrillo repeatedly say the cops were going to kill him. Witness Ten and Witness Eleven tried to keep Carrillo away from the bedroom where Witness Seven and Witness Two were. Witness Ten told Carrillo that there was no one inside the bedroom. Witness Ten threw a small book at Carrillo to keep his attention away from the bedroom. Witness Ten and Witness Eleven poked at Carrillo with the bat and step stool. Witness Ten was unable to hit Carrillo because Carrillo was swinging both his bat and the baby gate. Witness Ten estimated he was in the hallway fending Carrillo off for approximately four to five minutes.

Witness Ten heard unknown people yelling from outside for Witness Ten to exit the residence. Witness Ten and Witness Eleven backed up and exited the residence. As Witness Ten backed up, he heard the police car arrive. Carrillo walked down the hallway and into the kitchen. Witness Ten did not see Witness Three in the kitchen and he did not see where Witness Four was. Witness Ten saw Deputy Demara approach the house. Deputy Demara instructed everyone to stay back from the residence.

Witness Ten stood at the front door and saw Deputy Demara enter the residence and point her weapon at Carrillo. At that time, Carrillo was standing in the kitchen. Carrillo held the bat with one hand in the air. Deputy Demara gave him commands to drop the bat and drop the weapon. Carrillo did not comply with Deputy Demara's commands, and Deputy Demara fired her weapon. Witness Ten heard approximately five gunshots. Deputy Demara fired her handgun near the entrance to the kitchen. Witness Ten estimated Deputy Demara was approximately three feet from Carrillo. Deputy Demara gave several more commands to Carrillo to drop the weapon, however Carrillo did not comply. Witness Ten heard Deputy Demara fire her weapon again, approximately three to four times.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 9:38 p.m., **Witness Eleven** was interviewed by Detective Gerad Laing outside of his residence at 15078 Mojave Street in Hesperia.

Witness Eleven was in a residence nearby and ran to the incident location after hearing a crash. Upon arrival at the incident location, Witness Eleven yelled "are you okay?" to an unknown Hispanic male with facial hair, later identified as Mauro Carrillo, who was seated inside of a crashed Toyota Camry. Carrillo was in the driver seat of the Camry and did not respond to Witness Eleven. Witness Eleven also saw a female, later identified as Witness One, outside the residence near the front door. Witness One was

on the phone and screaming but Witness Eleven was unable to hear what she was saying.

Witness Eleven saw Carrillo crawl over the center console and exit the passenger side of the Camry. Carrillo ran from the Camry and kicked over a plastic fence near the rear of his vehicle. Carrillo yelled "I'm going to kill you and your grandma" to Witness One. Witness Eleven believed that Carrillo sounded and appeared intoxicated. Carrillo ran towards Witness One and chased her around the two cars in the driveway. Carrillo then ran towards the front door of the residence, and Witness Eleven heard him jump through the front kitchen window.

After hearing Carrillo yell that he was going to kill someone, Witness Eleven ran towards Witness One to check on her as she was standing in the front yard of her residence. As he approached, he heard a male, later identified as Witness Three, yell "he's hitting my grandma!"

Witness Eleven entered the home and saw Carrillo swing a bat in an up and down motion with two hands, hitting someone on the floor. That person was later identified as Witness Two. Witness Eleven described the bat as wooden and was able to see that part of it was black. From where he stood, Witness Eleven was able to see Carrillo's upper body. The bed in the room concealed Witness Two's body.

Witness Three handed Witness Eleven a bat as Carrillo exited the bedroom. Witness Eleven gave the bat to an older Hispanic male, later identified as Witness Four. Witness Eleven grabbed a green step stool from the hallway. There was another male in the hallway with Witness Eleven and Witness Four, later identified as Witness Ten. Carrillo swung the bat in the hallway at Witness Four, as Witness Four swung his bat to stop Carrillo. Carrillo hit Witness Four several times. Witness Eleven saw Witness Four fall to the ground with blood on his head. Carrillo hit Witness Four in the head with the bat several times as Witness Four laid on the floor. Witness Eleven hit Carrillo in the face with the step stool, in an attempt to get Carrillo to stop hitting Witness Four. Witness Eleven then saw that he had blood on his arm from Witness Four. Witness Eleven continued to use the step stool to push Carrillo. Carrillo stumbled back, and Witness Ten was able to pull Witness Four to the kitchen. Witness Ten picked up Witness Four's bat while Witness Eleven kept the step stool in his hands to keep Carrillo in the hallway. Witness Eleven told the other people in the hallway to try and prevent Carrillo from leaving. Witness Eleven knew someone had called 9-1-1 and that the police were on their way.

Witness Eleven estimated that they were in the hallway with Carrillo for approximately four to five minutes. While they were in the hallway, Carrillo yelled "I want the cops to kill me. Bring them to the back when they get here." Carrillo repeatedly yelled that he wanted to die and to have the cops kill him. Witness Eleven estimated that Carrillo said he was going to kill someone over forty to fifty times.

Witness Eleven heard the sirens of the police units outside the residence. He slowly backed up to the front door of the residence. He saw Deputy Demara arrive outside the residence and approach the front door. As he exited the front door, Carrillo followed. Carrillo then stopped and walked inside the kitchen.

Witness Eleven was outside the front door when he saw Deputy Demara enter the residence. He heard Deputy Demara give several verbal commands to Carrillo. Deputy Demara told Carrillo to relax, keep calm, and to put down his weapon. Witness Eleven estimated that Deputy Demara gave five to six commands to Carrillo. Witness Eleven looked through the broken front kitchen window and saw the lower half of Carrillo's body move forward towards Deputy Demara. As Carrillo moved forward, Witness Eleven heard what he estimated to be three gunshots. Carrillo staggered backwards after those three gunshots. Deputy Demara continued to tell Carrillo to drop the weapon. Carrillo did not comply with the commands and moved forwards towards Deputy Demara. A few seconds later, Witness Eleven heard what he estimated to be four gunshots.

Deputy Demara yelled out to Witness Eleven and the others outside to back away from the residence. Witness Eleven walked out towards the street and saw other deputies approaching the residence. He then saw them enter the residence. Witness Eleven did not know Carrillo and had never seen him before.

On December 11, 2019, at approximately 11:15 a.m., **Witness Twelve**, was interviewed by Detective Gerad Laing via telephone. Witness Twelve was Mauro Carrillo's next of kin and wife of 22 years.

In 2016, Witness Twelve filed for a domestic violence restraining order against Carrillo and it was granted in the Orange County Superior Court. Since the restraining order was granted, Carrillo moved out of Witness Twelve's residence and had not lived with her since. Witness Twelve told Detective Laing that Carrillo had never hit her but that he was verbally and mentally abusive. She explained that Carrillo suffered from depression and that he was addicted to drugs. She said that Carrillo was always paranoid and heard voices and that his drug of choice was Methamphetamine.

On December 10, 2019, at approximately 12:00 in the afternoon, Witness Twelve spoke to Carrillo on the phone. He made statements to her that people were following him and trying to kill him. He continued to call her and their adult son. Witness Twelve stopped answering his phone call, and their son also told Carrillo to stop calling them.

Later the same day, at approximately 4:26 in the afternoon, Witness Twelve called the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Dispatch Center for the Victorville Sheriff's Station to conduct a welfare check on Carrillo. She told them that he stayed at a relative's house locally and that Carrillo called her and was acting paranoid. Carrillo told Witness Twelve that people were following him, and that they were breaking into the house. She further explained to dispatch that he had a history of drug abuse and alcohol abuse.

Call detail records confirm that Witness Twelve called dispatch at 6:42 p.m. and that a deputy had arrived at the location where Carrillo was believed to be staying, but were unable to make contact with him. Deputy Tarron Broadway had arrived at the residence but was unable to make contact with anyone at the residence.

INCIDENT AUDIO/VIDEO AND WEAPON

Deputy Demara's Belt Recording⁴

Deputy Demara was equipped with a belt recorder. The belt recorder was activated and recording during part of the incident under review. The recording is approximately seven minutes and 38 seconds in length.

For approximately the first minute and five seconds of the belt recording audio, the belt recording captures audio within Deputy Demara's patrol vehicle. The patrol vehicle's sirens are activated and the patrol vehicle's acceleration is heard.

At approximately one minute and six seconds, Deputy Demara can be heard updating her status to dispatch; "1925 I'm about one [minute] out."

Again, at one minute and 18 seconds, Deputy Demara updated her status to dispatch, "1925, I'm about one [minute] out". At approximately one minute and 27 seconds, Deputy Demara deactivates her patrol vehicle's sirens. At approximately one minute 31 seconds, Dispatch can be heard over the radio; "Adam-6 (unintelligible phrase) male".

At one minute 38 seconds, Deputy Demara radios in to dispatch that she is 97 at the scene and that there are multiple people outside of the scene; "97, I have multiple people outside." At one minute and 45 seconds a female voice can be heard frantically saying "They're in the back, they're in the back." This is additionally followed up by a male's voice stating; "He's all the way in the back". In a further distance, a second male subject can be heard sternly saying; "(unintelligible) into the hallway"

At one minute and 49 seconds, Deputy Demara acknowledges this information and then asks, "Who is it?" to which the second male subject quickly responds, "I don't know." She then tells the second male subject; "Alright, drop that, drop it." This male subject obliges without incident. At approximately one minute 53 seconds, another male subject can be overheard yelling; "Yea, yea come out here, come out here dumbass. Fuckin' dumbass."

At one minute 55 seconds, the male's voice becomes clearer as Deputy Demara gets closer to him. At this time, Deputy Demara asks the male subject who was just yelling, "What's going on?" - The male subject states what another male subject has been

⁴ The belt recording was reviewed in its entirety. The summary will cover the events from the beginning of the incident through the point immediately after the incident under review.

doing; "He's hitting some guy in the head with a baseball bat." This male subject/witness states that he is from next door and he does not know who the male subject with the baseball bat is. This witness sounds very distressed and emotional.

At two minutes and five seconds, Deputy Demara exclaims; "Sheriff's Department!" Deputy Demara asks surrounding individuals about the suspect's location. They advise her that the suspect is in the kitchen with the baseball bat.

At two minutes and 19 seconds, Deputy Demara exclaims twice, "Drop it! Drop it!" before she discharges her firearm and fires two shots, one second apart from the other. The male subject is heard groaning in pain and a woman in the background is heard crying and wailing. At this time, Deputy Demara radios into dispatch; "1925 shots fired"

Immediately after, at two minutes and 25 seconds, Deputy Demara exclaims at the subject to "Drop it!" She proceeds to exclaim this an additional time, as she fires two more shots at the suspect. The suspect can be heard groaning and yelling about his head, in both English and Spanish. Deputy Demara continues to exclaim "Drop it!" two more times before firing one more round at the suspect. Upon firing the additional round, Deputy Demara continues yelling at the suspect to "Drop it!" and "Drop the bat!" three times.

At two minutes and 41 seconds, Deputy Demara radios in to dispatch and calls in "shots fired, 1925 shots fired." She then proceeds to ask the suspect to "Drop the bat!", two more times. The suspect can be heard yelling, cursing, and groaning unintelligibly, continuously mentioning something about his head.

At two minutes and 51 seconds, Deputy Demara responds to radio traffic (which cannot be heard through the audio recording) with "Affirm." One second later, Deputy Demara fires two more rounds, one second apart from each other. Deputy Demara exclaims, "Drop the bat! Drop it!" four more times. She tells surrounding individuals to "back up." As the suspect continues to groan, Deputy Demara continues to tell the suspect to "Drop the bat!" "Drop it!" and "Let it go!" several times.

At three minutes and 26 seconds, Deputy Demara fires one more round. Deputy Demara proceeds with orders to "Drop the bat! Let it go! Put it over there." The suspect can be heard saying "Kill me, please."

At three minutes and 50 seconds, it seems the scene has calmed down and that the suspect is no longer in possession of the baseball bat. Deputy Demara radios into dispatch; "1925, have fire stage please." Sirens and chatter are heard in the background.

At four minutes and three seconds, a male in the background can be heard explaining the situation, stating that a woman said the suspect was hitting someone's grandma. Additional conversations revolving the situation continue but are unintelligible due to sirens and the suspect's groans. A male asks if they could go into the crime scene area,

but Deputy Demara tells them to stay back and away. Another male alerts Deputy Demara that he has a knife and if he could put it away, Deputy Demara tells him to drop it and tell her partners where it is. The bystanders ask where her partners are, and she states that they're coming.

At five minutes and two seconds, a woman alerts Deputy Demara and states that she is feeling disoriented, to which Deputy Demara assures her that ambulance and fire department are coming. Deputy Demara also asks another woman if she was okay and reassured them that fire and EMS were enroute.

At five minutes and 14 seconds, a male Deputy can be heard arriving to the scene and locates Deputy Demara. Deputy Demara briefs the male Deputy of the situation (male hitting other male in head with bat and wouldn't stop). Another male deputy is heard in the background. The three deputies assess and secure the scene together, and the two male deputies handcuff the suspect. Deputy Demara points out to the other deputies where the baseball bat is, where victims are located, who needs to be checked on, and says she fired about six to seven shots "that way." Deputy Demara radios in that fire (EMS) are clear and okay to move into the scene. Deputy Demara makes it clear for the other deputies to check up on victims and suspect, especially those injured and facing immense distress. The male deputies move the suspect and contain him.

At six minutes and 30 seconds, a woman frantically speaks to Deputy Demara about her two missing dogs from the scene, Oreo and Belle. An unidentified male (possibly a deputy) can be heard in the background speaking to one of the victims, asking her where she feels pain and where it hurts, she states her head. Deputy Demara assures the male and the female victim that fire (EMS) is coming. Male deputies can be heard in the background, yelling "hands behind your back now, stay down, stop moving, stop, don't move, stop moving, let us help you!" Deputy Demara verbally closes off the scene and tells them sit and wait until fire (EMS) comes and helps the victims and injured suspect.

At seven minutes and 25 seconds, Deputy Demara announces to the bystanding individuals to wait and sit outside and to not leave. The uninvolved male from earlier informs Deputy Demara that he has put his unrelated personal knife to the side. Deputy Demara is met by another male Deputy a few seconds later and he asks if she's alright and if she's okay, he tells her "Don't cry." Recording ends/stops, no further audio.

SUSPECT WEAPON

There were multiple baseball bats from the scene and Carrillo used force throughout the incident. Carrillo used his body to enter the home through a large window. Carrillo then assaulted Witness One with his hands. When Carrillo was approached and hit with a baseball bat held by Witness Three, in an attempt to stop Carrillo's assault on Witness One, Carrillo disarmed Witness Three and used that same bat to physically attack Witness Two.

Good Samaritans, neighbors, and victim Witness Four entered the home to help and were given another baseball bat by Witness Three. Witness Four confronted Carrillo and was disarmed by Carrillo, who then turned the baseball bat against Witness Four and viciously assaulted him with it. Carrillo was in the process of assaulting Witness Four when Deputy Demara entered and used deadly force.

SUSPECT INFORMATION

An autopsy was performed on December 12, 2019, by Riverside County Coroner's Office Dr. M. Scott McCormick, accompanied by San Bernardino County Sheriff's Detective Simon DeMuri. Dr. McCormick noted the following injuries to Carrillo:

1. Gunshot wound to the left shoulder;
2. Gunshot wound to the left flank;
3. Gunshot wound to the left flank;
4. Gunshot wound to the back;
5. Gunshot wound to the right flank;
6. Gunshot wound to the left arm;
7. Graze wound to the lower left back;
8. Acute methamphetamine intoxication;
9. Blunt impact injuries to the head: laceration to the forehead, abrasion to the forehead, subgalea hemorrhage, and right-sided subdural hemorrhage;
10. Hypertensive cardiovascular disease; and
11. Superficial incised wounds of the arms.

The cause of death was listed as multiple gunshot wounds. Three different blood samples were taken from Carrillo, and all three were tested and showed no alcohol, but recent methamphetamine use.

Mauro Carrillo was 42 years old at the time of this incident. Carrillo had an active restraining order against him with a total of four listed protected persons. Carrillo suffered the following convictions:

November 13, 1998, a violation of Penal Code section 273.5(a), Infliction of Corporal Injury on a Spouse or Co-Habitant, Misdemeanor, Orange County, WE98WM11633.

January 10, 2002, a violation of Vehicle Code section 14601.1 (and other vehicle infractions), Driving on a Suspended License, Misdemeanor, Orange County, 01WM10608.

October 10, 2010, a violation of Penal Code section 664/459 and 466, Attempted Commercial Burglary and Possession of Burglary Tools, Misdemeanors, Orange County, 17WM12219.

January 29, 2018, a violation of Penal Code section 273.6, Violation of a Domestic Violence Restraining Order, Misdemeanor, Orange County, 17CM11541.

October 12, 2018, a violation of Penal Code section 273.6 and 166(a), Violation of a Domestic Violence Restraining Order and Violation of a Court Order, both Misdemeanors, Orange County, 18CM09654.

December 26, 2018, a violation of Penal Code section 273.6 and 166(a), Violation of a Domestic Violence Restraining Order and Violation of a Court Order, both Misdemeanors, Orange County, 18CM11572.

March 18, 2019, a violation of Vehicle Code section 23152(f), Driving under the Influence of a Drug, and violation of Penal Code section 11550, Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance, both Misdemeanors, Orange County, 19CM01459.

DE-ESCALATION ATTEMPTS

From the time that Deputy Demara arrived as the first deputy to the incident location, to the time of the lethal force encounter, was less than eight minutes total. Immediately upon her arrival she witnessed Carrillo violently assaulting Witness Four on the head and body with a baseball bat.

Immediately upon contact with Carrillo, Deputy Demara gave commands to Carrillo to drop the weapon that he was using against Witness Four. Deputy Demara was not afforded excess time to de-escalate the situation but nonetheless gave numerous verbal commands of "drop it," of which Carrillo ignored. The verbal tactics to de-escalate were not effective. Carrillo did not respond to the de-escalation attempts and continued to strike Witness Four.

Deputy Demara fired five shots in total. During the contact with Carrillo, Deputy Demara gave Carrillo commands, Carrillo told Deputy Demara to shoot him in the head in both Spanish and English. In addition, during the commands that Deputy Demara was making, Carrillo would look towards her, disregard her commands, and continue striking Witness Four with the baseball bat. Carrillo remained upright for most of the shots fired. At some point, after several shots had been fired, he fell to the ground. While on the ground, Carrillo continued to try to hit the man on the ground with the bat, further disregarding Deputy Demara's orders to stop.

APPLICABLE LEGAL PRINCIPLES

Assault With a Deadly Weapon

PENAL CODE SECTION 245 (a)(1). Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument other than a firearm shall be

punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(c) Any person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument, other than a firearm, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years. (Penal Code 245, summarized in pertinent part.)

Reasonable Force

A peace officer may use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest if he believes that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense. (Calif. Penal Code §835a(b).)⁵ Should an arresting officer encounter resistance, actual or threatened, he need not retreat from his effort and maintains his right to self-defense. (Penal Code §835a(d).) An officer may use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest, prevent escape or overcome resistance. (Penal Code §835a(d).)

An arrestee has a duty to refrain from using force or any weapon to resist arrest, if he knows or should know that he is being arrested. (Penal Code §834a.) This duty remains even if the arrest is determined to have been unlawful. (*People v. Coffey* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 204, 221.) In the interest of orderly resolution of disputes between citizens and the government, a *detainee* also has a duty to refrain from using force to resist detention or search. (*Evans v. City of Bakersfield* (1994) 22 Cal.App.4th 321, 332-333.) An arrestee or detainee may be kept in an officer's presence by physical restraint, threat of force, or assertion of the officer's authority. (*In re Gregory S.* (1980) 112 Cal. App. 3d 764, 778, *citing, In re Tony C.* (1978) 21 Cal.3d 888, 895.) The force used by the officer to effectuate the arrest or detention can be justified if it satisfies the Constitutional test in *Graham v. Connor* (1989) 490 U.S. 386, 395. (*People v. Perry* (2019) 36 Cal. App. 5th 444, 469-470.)

An officer-involved shooting may be justified as a matter of self-defense, which is codified in Penal Code sections 196 and 197. Both code sections are pertinent to the analysis of the conduct involved in this review and are discussed below.

PENAL CODE SECTION 196. Police officers may use deadly force in the course of their duties, under circumstances not available to members of the general public. Penal Code Section 196 states that homicide by a public officer is justifiable when it results from a use of force that "is in compliance with Section 835a." Section 835a specifies a police officer is justified in using deadly force when he reasonably believes based upon the totality of the circumstances, that it is necessary:

⁵ All references to code sections here pertain to the California Penal Code.

- (1) to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another; or
- (2) to apprehend a fleeing felon who threatened or caused death or serious bodily injury, if the officer also reasonably believes that the fleeing felon would cause further death or serious bodily injury unless immediately apprehended.

(Penal Code §835a(c)(1).) Discharge of a firearm is “deadly force.” (Penal Code §835a(e)(1).) The “[t]otality of the circumstances’ means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.” (Penal Code §835a(e)(3).)

While the appearance of these principals was added to section 835a in 2020,⁶ the courts have been defining the constitutional parameters of use of deadly force for many years. In 1985, the United States Supreme Court held that when a police officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect he is attempting to apprehend “has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm” to the officer or others, using deadly force to prevent escape is not constitutionally unreasonable. (*Tennessee v. Garner* (1985) 471 U.S. 1, 11-12.) California courts have held that when a police officer’s actions are reasonable under the Fourth Amendment of our national Constitution, that the requirements of Penal Code § 196 are also satisfied. (*Martinez v. County of Los Angeles* (1996) 47 Cal.App.4th 334, 349; *Brown v. Grinder* (E.D. Cal., Jan. 22, 2019) 2019 WL 280296, at *25.) There is also a vast body of caselaw that has demonstrated *how* to undertake the analysis of what is a reasonable use of force under the totality of the circumstances. (See *Reasonableness* discussion, *infra*.) As such, our pre-2020 state caselaw, developed upon the former iteration of section 196, is still instructive.

There are two new factors in section 835a that did not appear in the section previously, nor did they develop in caselaw pertaining to use of deadly force. First, a peace officer must make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and warn that deadly force may be used, prior to using deadly force to affect arrest. (Penal Code §835a(c)(1).) This requirement will not apply if an officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested is aware of those facts. (Penal Code §835a(c)(1).) Second, deadly force cannot be used against a person who only poses a danger to themselves. (Penal Code §835a(c)(2).)

While the codified standards for use of deadly force in the course of arrest are set forth at subsections (b) through (d) of Section 835a, the legislature also included findings and declarations at subsection (a). These findings and declarations lend guidance to our analysis but are distinct from the binding standards that succeed them within the section. In sum, the findings are as follows:

⁶ Assem. Bill No. 392 (2019-2020 Reg. Sess.) approved by the Governor, August 19, 2019. [Hereinafter “AB-392”]

- (1) that the use of force should be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity; that every person has a right to be free from excessive uses of force;
- (2) that use of force should be used only when necessary to defend human life and peace officers shall use de-escalation techniques if it is reasonable, safe and feasible to do so;
- (3) that use of force incidents should be evaluated thoroughly with consideration of gravity and consequence;⁷
- (4) that the evaluation of use of force is based upon a totality of the circumstances, from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation; and
- (5) that those with disabilities may be affected in their ability to understand and comply with peace officer commands and suffer a greater instance of fatal encounters with law enforcement, therefore.

(Penal Code §835a(a).)

PENAL CODE SECTION 197. California law permits *all persons* to use deadly force to protect themselves from the imminent threat of death or great bodily injury. 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.

The pertinent criminal jury instruction to this section is CALCRIM 505 (“Justifiable Homicide: Self-Defense or Defense of Another”). The instruction, rooted in caselaw, states that a person acts in lawful self-defense or defense of another if:

- (1) he reasonably believed that he or someone else was in imminent danger of being killed or suffering great bodily injury;

⁷ Penal Code §835a (a)(3) conflates a demand for thorough evaluation of a use of force incident with a dictate that it be done “in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.” On its face, the section is clumsily worded. Nothing included in AB-392 plainly requires that a use of force also be in compliance with agency policies. A provision in the companion bill to AB-392—Senate Bill No. 230 [(2019-2020 Reg. Sess.) approved by the Governor, September 12, 2019] (Hereinafter “SB-230”), does explicitly state that “[a law enforcement agency’s use of force policies and training] may be considered as a factor in the totality of circumstances in determining whether the officer acted reasonably, but shall not be considered as imposing a legal duty on the officer to act in accordance with such policies and training.” (Sen. Bill No. 230 (2019-2020 Reg. Sess.) §1.) It is noteworthy, however, that this portion of SB-230 is uncodified, unlike the aforementioned portion of Penal Code §835a (a)(3).

- (2) he reasonably believed that the immediate use of deadly force was necessary to defend against that danger; and
- (3) he used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against that danger.

(CALCRIM 505.) The showing required under section 197 is principally equivalent to the showing required under section 835a(c)(1), as stated *supra*.

IMMINENCE. “Imminence is a critical component” of self-defense. (*People v. Humphrey* (1996) 13 Cal.4th 1073, 1094.) A person may resort to the use of deadly force in self-defense, or in defense of another, where there is a reasonable need to protect oneself or someone else from an apparent, *imminent* threat of death or great bodily injury. “An imminent peril is one that, from appearances, must be instantly dealt with.” (*In re Christian S.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 768, 783.) The primary inquiry is whether action was instantly required to avoid death or great bodily injury. (*Humphrey, supra*, 13 Cal.4th at 1088.) What a person knows, and his actual awareness of the risks posed against him are relevant to determine if a reasonable person would believe in the need to defend. (*Id.* at 1083.) In this regard, there is no duty to wait until an injury has been inflicted to be sure that deadly force is indeed appropriate. (*Scott v. Henrich, supra*, 39 F. 3d at 915.)

Imminence newly defined in the context of use of force to effect an arrest, is similar:

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 §835a(e)(2).)

REASONABLENESS. Self-defense requires both subjective honesty and objective reasonableness. (*People v. Aris* (1989) 215 Cal.App.3d 1178, 1186.) The United States Supreme Court has held that an officer’s right to use force in the course of an arrest, stop or seizure, deadly or otherwise, must be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment’s “reasonableness” standard. (*Graham v. Connor, supra*, 490 U.S. at 395.)

The ‘reasonableness’ of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight...The calculus of reasonableness 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, citations omitted.)

The “reasonableness” test requires an analysis of “whether the officers’ actions are ‘objectively reasonable’ in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.” (*Id.* at 397, citations omitted.) What constitutes “reasonable” self-defense or defense of others is controlled by the circumstances. A 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.) If the person’s beliefs were reasonable, the danger does not need to have actually existed. (CALCRIM 505.) Yet, a person may use no more force than is reasonably necessary to defend against the danger they face. (CALCRIM 505.)

When deciding whether a person’s beliefs were reasonable, a jury is instructed to consider the circumstances as they were known to and appeared to the person and considers what a reasonable person in a similar situation with similar knowledge would have believed. (CALCRIM 505.) It was previously held that in the context of an officer-involved incident, this standard does not morph into a “reasonable police officer” standard. (*People v. Mehserle* (2012) 206 Cal.App.4th 1125, 1147.)⁸ To be clear, the officer’s conduct should be evaluated as “the conduct of a reasonable person functioning as a police officer in a stressful situation.” (*Id.*)

The *Graham* court plainly stated that digestion of the “totality of the circumstances” is fact-driven and considered on a case-by-case basis. (*Graham v. Connor, supra*, 490 U.S. at 396.) As such, “reasonableness” cannot be precisely defined nor can the test be mechanically applied. (*Id.*) Still, *Graham* does grant the following factors to be considered in the “reasonableness” calculus: the severity of the crime committed, whether the threat posed is immediate, whether the person seized is actively resisting arrest or attempting to flee to evade arrest. (*Id.*)

Whether the suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others has been touted as the “most important” *Graham* factor. (*Mattos v. Agarano* (9th Cir. 2011) 661 F.3d 433, 441-442.) The threatened use of a gun or knife, for example, is the sort of immediate threat contemplated by the United States Supreme Court, that justifies an officer’s use of deadly force. (*Reynolds v. County of San Diego* (9th Cir. 1994) 858 F.Supp. 1064, 1071-72 “an officer may reasonably use deadly force when he or she confronts an armed suspect in close proximity whose actions indicate an intent to attack.”) Again, the specified factors of *Graham* were not meant to be exclusive; other

⁸ The legislative findings included in Penal Code section 835a(a)(4) suggest to the contrary that “the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation”. As such, if the officer using force was acting in an effort to *effect arrest*, as is governed by section 835a, then it appears the more generous standard included there would apply.

factors are taken into consideration when “necessary to account for the totality of the circumstances in a given case.” (*Mattos v. Agarano*, *supra*, 661 F.3d at 441-442.)

The use of force policies and training of an involved officer’s agency *may* also be considered as a factor to determine whether the officer acted reasonably. (Sen. Bill No. 230 (2019-2020 Reg. Sess) §1. See fn. 3, *infra*.)

When undertaking this analysis, courts do not engage in *Monday Morning Quarterbacking*, and nor shall we. Our state appellate court explains,

under *Graham* we must avoid substituting our personal notions of proper police procedure for the instantaneous decision of the officer at the scene. We must never allow the theoretical, sanitized world of our imagination to replace the dangerous and complex world that policemen face every day. What constitutes ‘reasonable’ action may seem quite different to someone facing a possible assailant than to someone analyzing the question at leisure.

(*Martinez v. County of Los Angeles*, *supra*, 47 Cal.App.4th at 343, citing *Smith v. Freland* (6th Cir. 1992) 954 F.2d 343, 347.) Specifically, when a police officer reasonably believes a suspect may be armed or arming himself, it does not change the analysis even if subsequent investigation reveals the suspect was unarmed. (*Baldrige v. City of Santa Rosa* (9th Cir. 1999) 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1414 *1, 27-28.)

The Supreme Court’s definition of reasonableness is, therefore, “comparatively generous to the police in cases where potential danger, emergency conditions or other exigent circumstances are present.” (*Martinez v. County of Los Angeles*, *supra*, 47 Cal.App.4th at 343-344, citing *Roy v. Inhabitants of City of Lewiston* (1st Cir. 1994) 42 F.3d 691, 695.) In close-cases therefore, the Supreme Court will surround the police with a fairly wide “zone of protection” when the aggrieved conduct pertains to on-the-spot choices made in dangerous situations. (*Id.* at 343-344.) One court explained that the deference given to police officers (versus a private citizen) as follows:

unlike private citizens, police officers act under color of law to protect the public interest. They are charged with acting affirmatively and using force as part of their duties, because ‘the right to make an arrest or investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat thereof to effect it.’

(*Munoz v. City of Union City* (2004) 120 Cal.App.4th 1077, 1109, citing *Graham v. Connor*, [*supra*] 490 U.S. 386, 396.)

NON-LETHAL FORCE. This does not suggest that anything *less than* deadly force requires no justification. “[A]ll force—lethal and non-lethal—must be justified by the need for the specific level of force employed.” (*Bryan v. MacPherson* (9th Cir. 2010) 630 F.3d 805, 825, citing *Graham [v. Connor]* (1989) 490 U.S. [386], 395.) The *Graham*

balancing test, as described *supra*, is used to evaluate the reasonableness of lethal and non-lethal force, alike. (*Deorle v. Rutherford* (9th Cir. 2001) 272 F.3d 1272, 1282-83.)

Use of a Taser or a shotgun-fired bean bag has been categorized as intermediate non-lethal force. (*Bryan v. MacPherson, supra*, 630 F.3d at 825 [Taser]; *Deorle v. Rutherford, supra*, 272 F.3d at 1279-80 [bean bag].) This designation exists despite the fact that such force is *capable* of being used in a manner causing death. (*Id.*) To be deemed “lethal force” the instrumentality must be force that “creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury.” (*Smith v. City of Hemet* (9th Cir. 2005) 394 F.3d 689, 693.); use of a Taser or shotgun-fired bean bag both fall short of this definition. (*Bryan v. MacPherson, supra*, 630 F.3d at 825; *Deorle v. Rutherford, supra*, 272 F.3d at 1279-80.) Similarly, the use of a trained police dog does not qualify as “deadly force” as it too has fallen short of the lethal force definition set forth in *Smith*. (*Thompson v. County of Los Angeles* (2006) 142 Cal.App.4th 154, 165-169.)

Beyond the traditional *Graham* factors, and particularly in the use of non-lethal force, the failure of officers to give a warning and the subject’s mental infirmity can also be considered when assessing the totality of the circumstances. (*Bryan v. MacPherson, supra*, 630 F.3d at 831; *Deorle v. Rutherford, supra*, 270 F.3d at 1283-84.) Failure to pass-muster under *Graham* can deem the use of non-lethal force as “excessive” and therefore violate the Fourth Amendment. (*Id.*) On the other hand, active resistance could justify multiple applications of non-lethal force to gain compliance and would not be deemed “excessive” nor violate the Fourth Amendment. (*Sanders v. City of Fresno* (9th Cir. 2008) 551 F.Supp.2d 1149, 1182 [not excessive to use physical force and tase an unarmed but actively resisting subject with 14 Taser cycles where such was needed to gain physical control of him].)

ANALYSIS

To determine whether the deadly force used against Carrillo was justified, we must look at the facts and circumstances that led up to the use of force. On December 10, 2019, Deputy Demara was dispatched to the incident location and arrived to find Carrillo in the act of violently assaulting Witness Four with a baseball bat.

Deputy Demara was left with little time to attempt to de-escalate the situation and only fired her duty weapon when Carrillo did not follow her multiple commands to drop his bat and did not cease striking Witness Four with a baseball bat.

Deputy Demara used deadly force to attempt to stop Carrillo who was armed with a baseball bat from further inflicting harm and injury. Deputy Demara reasonably believed that Carrillo would continue his assault on Witness Four and could turn on others, or herself. The force exhibited by Deputy Demara was in response to Carrillo hitting a civilian with a bat and came after verbal commands in an attempt to de-escalate.

It was reasonable for Deputy Demara to believe that Carrillo would continue to use force against Witness Four, other people inside the home, and against Deputy Demara

herself. Deputy Demara discharged her weapon to stop the threat that Carrillo posed. Under all those circumstances, and based upon a review of the evidence herein, it was objectively reasonable to believe that Carrillo posed an immediate and serious threat to civilians and Deputy Demara's physical safety, and thus her decision to use deadly force was justified.

Likewise, although Sergeant David Johnson arrived after Demara's use of force, Sergeant Johnson attempted to contain Carrillo by having Deputy White handcuff him to further neutralize the threat that Carrillo still presented. Like with Demara, Carrillo refused to comply with Deputy White's commands to stop moving. It was reasonable to believe that Carrillo continued to pose a threat to the safety of Sergeant Johnson and Deputy White that attempted to handcuff him. It was objectively reasonable to believe that Carrillo posed an immediate and serious threat to Sergeant Johnson's and other deputies' physical safety, and thus his decision to use less-lethal force was justified.

CONCLUSION

Based on the facts presented in the report and applicable law, Deputy Esmeralda Demara's use of lethal force was a proper exercise of Deputy Demara's right of self-defense and defense of others, and therefore her actions were legally justified.

Based on the facts presented in the report and applicable law, Sergeant David Johnson's use of less-lethal force was a proper exercise of Sergeant Johnson's right of self-defense and defense of others, and therefore his actions were legally justified.

Submitted By:
San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office
303 West Third Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415

