

ABRIDGED SUMMARY OF CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENT AND FINDINGS BY THE LOS ANGELES BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING – 075-14

Division	Date	Duty-On (X) Off ()	Uniform-Yes (X) No ()
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Central	12/2/14		
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Officer(s) Involved in Use of Force	Length of Service
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Officer A	5 years, 7 months
Officer D	1 years, 9 months

Reason for Police Contact

Officers A, B, C, and D responded to a report of a victim screaming for help. The victim was in a locked and secure apartment and was unable to open the door. The door was breached and officers encountered a man stabbing the victim, resulting in an Officer Involved Shooting (OIS).

Subject(s)	Deceased (X)	Wounded ()	Non-Hit ()
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Subject: Male, 68 years of age.

Board of Police Commissioners' Review

This is a brief summary designed only to enumerate salient points regarding this Categorical Use of Force incident and does not reflect the entirety of the extensive investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) or the deliberations by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC). In evaluating this matter, the BOPC considered the following: the complete Force Investigation Division investigation (including all of the transcribed statements of witnesses, pertinent subject criminal history, and addenda items); the relevant Training Evaluation and Management System materials of the involved officers; the Use of Force Review Board recommendations; the report and recommendations of the Chief of Police; and the report and recommendations of the Inspector General. The Department Command staff presented the matter to the BOPC and made itself available for any inquiries by the BOPC.

Because state law prohibits divulging the identity of police officers in public reports, for ease of reference, the masculine pronouns (he, his, and him) will be used in this report to refer to male or female employees.

The following incident was adjudicated by the BOPC on November 3, 2015.

Incident Summary

On the date of this incident, a male, later identified as the Subject, was inside his residence with the Victim.

Note: The residence was a single living occupancy unit which contained a small room and bathroom.

According to the Victim, she and the Subject had been involved in an off and on dating relationship for 14 years, during which time they periodically lived together.

The Victim and the Subject had been drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana and “crack” (street vernacular for rock cocaine) inside the residence since the previous Sunday.

Suddenly, the Subject retrieved a pair of yellow/ black scissors with four-inch metal blades from a small box containing hygienic items. As the Subject held the scissors in his right hand, with the blades exposed, he demanded to the Victim, “Give it to me, give it here, give it here.” The Victim, who had possession of the rock cocaine, believed that the Subject became upset because she had not provided the cocaine to him in a timely manner.

As the Subject held the scissors, he advanced toward the Victim, who stood from a chair and threw her cellular phone at the Subject. The Victim then walked toward the front door and the Subject ran toward her with the scissors. The Subject pushed the Victim, causing her to fall backward onto a sink countertop located near the front door entryway. The Victim lay facing the Subject with her buttocks inside the sink, both of her legs dangled over the left side of the countertop and the back of her head leaned against a wall to the right of the sink.

As the Subject faced the Victim, his upper torso hovering over the upper half of her legs, he repeatedly moved the scissors in an up and down motion, puncturing the left side of the Victim’s face and neck with the scissors.

The Victim yelled out, “Somebody help me! Just help me, please! He’s trying to kill me! He’s trying to kill me! He’s trying to stab me!” The Subject momentarily stopped, at which time the Victim used her left hand and snatched the scissors away from the Subject.

Note: According to the Victim, during the course of two to three minutes, the Subject proceeded to stab her more than 10 times with the scissors.

The Subject then retrieved a kitchen knife, with a five-inch blade and black handle from the cabinet underneath the sink. The Subject held the knife handle in his right hand with the blade facing downward. As the Victim held the scissors in her left hand, she raised her right hand and grabbed onto the blade of the knife. The Subject pushed the knife down toward the Victim. In an effort to protect herself, the Victim pushed the blade

away from her body, causing the blade to bend approximately 45 degrees near the handle. The Subject overpowered the Victim and pushed the knife downward toward her causing the blade to cut into the Victim's right palm and fingers, and the blade tip to cut her upper left chest and arm.

The Subject then released his grip on the knife, and with his right hand snatched the scissors away from the Victim. The Victim dropped the knife onto the floor near the base of the sink cabinet then, grabbed onto the Subject's right hand to prevent him from injuring her with the scissors. However, the Subject overpowered her and moved the scissors in an up and down motion stabbing the left side of the Victim's face, neck, and upper left chest area.

Note: According to the Victim, the blades of the scissors penetrated her cheek into her tongue.

In her plea for help, the Victim yelled, "...Somebody, he's killing me! He's killing me, he's killing me! Somebody help me, he's killing me!"

Witness A, who lived two units south of the Subject's apartment unit, was watching television in her room when she heard someone yelling for help. The yelling continued and seemed to be within close proximity; therefore, Witness A opened her front door to locate and identify the source. Upon opening the door, Witness A heard the same voice coming from the Subject's unit, yelling for someone to kick the front door down.

Witness A then used her cellular phone and called Witness B, who resided on the same floor, to come and listen. Witness B responded to Witness A's unit and heard the Victim yell and scream as if someone were killing her. Witness A dialed 911 and requested assistance due to the Victim's yelling that she was being physically assaulted.

Note: Witness B stated she dialed the security personnel at the front lobby; however, security personnel did not acknowledge having a conversation with Witness B.

Witness C, who also lived on the same floor, was inside his room when he heard a bunch of rumbling and a voice that sounded to be in pain and suffering say, "Call 911, kick the door in!" Witness C went to the lobby to notify Security Guard A, the security guard assigned to the front lobby, for assistance.

Note: According to Security Guard A, Witness C called him by telephone, requesting Security Guard A to respond for assistance.

Security Guard A stated that he heard a female, screaming unintelligible words in the background, as he spoke to Witness C.

After speaking with Witness C, Security Guard A texted Security Guard B, a security guard assigned as roving security, to respond to the second or third floor of the building, due to a report of residents arguing or fighting.

Upon receiving Security Guard A's text message on his cellular phone, Security Guard B responded and walked the first and second floors without discovering any disturbance. Security Guard B then walked up the stairs and entered the third floor hallway, at which time he heard the Victim repeatedly screaming for help from inside the unit. Security Guard B approached the front door and asked the Victim if she required police response. The Victim replied that she was being stabbed and directed Security Guard B to kick the door down. In an effort to open the door, Security Guard B turned the door knob and discovered it to be locked. Security Guard B then went down the stairway toward the plaza lobby to alert the police.

Note: Security Guard B stated he was at the front door for approximately one to two minutes.

Upon observing that Security Guard B was unable to enter the unit to assist the Victim, Witness C dialed 911. Witness C informed the 911 operators that the Victim was screaming for someone to dial 911 and that he believed the Victim was being assaulted inside the unit.

Police Officers A and B responded to a radio call of a screaming woman at the location.

Police Officers C and D informed Communication Division Metro Communications Dispatch Center (MCDC) that they would provide backup support to the call.

Officer A and B arrived and entered the plaza. Upon being directed by Security Guard A, Officer A broadcast to MCDC that they were conducting a follow-up to the location. Officers A and B entered the stairwell and came across Security Guard B near the third floor stairway who informed them that the Victim had been screaming for help. Officers A and B continued to the third floor hallway and approached the front door to the unit as Security Guard B followed them.

Note: The front door to the unit opened inward, from left to right. The door was off-centered in the hallway with the right edge door frame butted against the east hallway wall. There was approximately one foot and five inches of wall space to the left of the door. The hallway was approximately four feet and six inches wide.

Officer B informed Officer A that he would pound on the door and struck the door multiple times with the bottom of his fist as he stated, "Open the door, open the door!" He heard the Victim scream from inside the unit, "Help me, help me! He's stabbing me! There's blood all over the place, I can't get to the door."

As he stood behind and to the right of Officer B, Officer A heard the Victim screaming, "Get him off me, get him off me! He's killing me, he's killing me!" Officer A also heard objects falling onto the floor, banging on the walls, and the Subject intermittently grunting, moaning, and groaning from inside.

Note: Officer A described the Victim's tone as if fearing for her life.

Officer B stated he also heard another voice inside the unit but was uncertain if it was a male voice.

Witness B, who stood in the partially-opened doorway of Witness A's unit, stated she heard the Subject reply, "Go to hell!" Witness B heard the Victim state, "He's got scissors, he won't let me go."

In an effort to force the door open, Officer B kicked the door, near the handle and hinges, approximately 10 to 15 times, as Officer A stood approximately 12 to 18 inches behind and to Officer B's right.

Note: The door was fire-resistant and was constructed with an exterior steel coating material.

Officers C and D arrived at the scene, and Officer C broadcast accordingly (Code Six) via the Mobile Digital Computer. The officers entered the front lobby of the plaza, and Security Guard A directed them to respond to the third floor of the building. As they entered the stairwell and stepped onto the first set of stairs, Officer D stated he heard someone state something to the effect of, "...We're... unlock the door. We need to get in. LAPD, we got to get in there."

Note: According to Officer C, he heard screaming and thumping coming from the floor above.

Officer D arrived at the third floor hallway, followed by Officer C. The officers observed Officer B kicking the door and heard the Victim screaming. Officers C and D approached and stood behind Officers A and B.

Note: Witness A stated that she and Witness B had entered her unit with her front door partially propped open and remained inside as the officers arrived.

Unable to force the door open, Officers A and B asked Security Guard B, who stood behind them near the end of the hallway, if he could obtain a key to the unit and Security Guard B replied that management did not provide keys.

Note: According to Officer D, Security Guard B replied that management went home and the keys were secured.

Officer A also asked if there was another way of entry into the unit and Security Guard B replied "no".

Officer A directed the Victim to open the door and according to him she repeatedly yelled, "I can't, I can't! He has me pinned down and he's stabbing me!"

The officers decided that Officer A would utilize lethal force, if necessary and Officer D would utilize the TASER, if necessary. Also, the officers decided that upon forcing open the door, they would assess the situation from their position, prior to entering. As Officer B continued kicking the door, Officer D removed his TASER from its holster and held it in both hands.

Officer C, who designated himself as a trailer if necessary, unholstered his service pistol and held it in his right hand with the muzzle pointed downward toward the floor because he believed the Victim was being attacked, which would cause her great bodily injury or worse.

As Officer B tired from kicking the door, Officer C holstered his service pistol, and switched positions with Officer B. Officer C then kicked the front door at least 10 times. Officers B and C again switched positions, and Officer B kicked the door an additional unknown number of times. Officer B then stated, "We need something to breach the door. We need tools to breach the door." Officer D broadcast a request for a unit to respond with breaching tools. As the officers waited for the breaching tools to arrive, Officer D also kicked the front door.

Sergeants A and B were riding together in a marked police vehicle. Sergeant B had driven toward the call when they heard the original broadcast regarding the screaming woman.

As the sergeants neared the location, they heard Officer D's broadcast for breaching tools. Sergeant B parked his police vehicle across the street from the location and broadcast that he had arrived at the location with breaching tools.

Officer A asked the Victim if anyone else was inside and she replied, "Yes, yes, and he's stabbing me. He's stabbing me. He has a knife, he has a knife and he's stabbing me." Officer A unholstered his service pistol and held it in a two-hand low-ready grip with his finger along the frame because he stated that he did not know whether the Subject would charge at the officers or continue stabbing the Victim when the door opened.

Officer D then heard the Subject state something to the effect of, "I'm not going to unlock the door," which was directed at the Victim and the officers. In addition, Officer D described the Victim's voice as tiring, as if she had been battling for a while. Therefore, Officer D broadcast an emergency request for breaching tools and a supervisor (Code Three).

As Sergeants A and B exited their police vehicle, Sergeant B heard the second broadcast for the breaching tools. Sergeant A removed the entry ram tool, and Sergeant B removed the halligan pry tool from the vehicle trunk.

As Sergeants A and B entered the building lobby, Security Guard A directed them to the Building B stairwell. Sergeants A and B went into the stairwell ran up to the third floor stairway and exited into the hallway. Sergeant B observed the officers standing in the hallway in front of the Subject's apartment door and was informed by officers that the Victim was being stabbed inside the unit.

Sergeant B placed the halligan pry tool onto the hallway floor as Sergeant A handed the entry ram tool to Officer C. As Officer C stood with his back facing the hallway wall, he held onto the entry ram with both hands and struck an area near the door handle.

As Officer C struck the door, Sergeant B designated Officer D to use the TASER and Officer A to use lethal force, if necessary.

Officer C struck the door approximately eight to 10 times, causing the door knob to break off from the door, creating a small hole in the door. As Officer C tired, Sergeant B directed Officer B to replace him. Officer B switched positions with Officer C and took possession of the entry ram. Officer A stood to Officer B's right and Officer D stood to the right of Officer A. Officer C repositioned himself a few feet behind Officer D and again unholstered his service pistol and held it in his right hand with his finger along the frame with the muzzle pointed toward the floor. Sergeant B stood a few feet to the rear and left of Officer C, and Sergeant A stood approximately 15 feet behind Sergeant B.

Prior to striking the door, Officer B informed the other officers that he would step aside when the front door opened to avoid any cross-fire issues. Officer B then struck the door three to four times with the entry ram, causing the door to break apart near the hole, and then eventually open. As the door opened, Officer B took a few steps south, behind Officers A and D, and dropped the entry ram onto the hallway floor, along the west wall.

As the door opened approximately 45 degrees, from left to right, Officer A observed the Subject covered in blood and holding a knife in his right hand.

In an effort to have the door open wider, Officer D kicked the door while holding his TASER at a low-ready position. A Styrofoam cooler behind the door prevented the door from fully opening.

Officer A observed the Subject facing east and hovering over the Victim, who lay on the countertop on her back, covered in blood, with her head propped against the east wall and her legs dangling over the edge of the countertop. The Victim had her hands to her side, appearing to brace herself and stated, "Help me, help me, help me!"

Officer A observed the Subject appear to stab the Victim as his right hand moved in an up and down motion two to three times as the scissors struck the Victim's neck area. Officer A directed the Subject to stop, which caused the Subject to momentarily look at Officer A before redirecting his attention back to the Victim.

Officer A stated,

“As the door opened I saw a male holding a knife over a female that was laid out on top of a sink right at the doorway. I said, “Stop, Stop.” He momentarily looked and, and then faced, turned to face the woman, and that's when I shot. I fired a round, sir. After I fired a round I assessed. The threat was stopped. He fell back, face up.”

Prior to the shooting, the Victim said she heard the officers yelling at the Subject to stop. She stated, “But when the officer opened up the door, they told him to halt and then he was still coming at me, wanting to stab me with the scissors. And they told him “move back.” And he didn't respond so they just shot him. They talked to him twice and they just shot him.”

The Subject appeared to stab the Victim an additional time with the scissors at which time Officer A pointed his service pistol at the Subject's center body mass and fired a single round in a northwest direction from an approximate distance of six feet and five inches. The Subject fell backward onto the floor near the foot of his inflatable bed. After firing the single round, Officer A lowered his service pistol and assessed.

Note: Although Officer A identified the Subject stabbing the Victim with what appeared to be a knife just prior to him firing his pistol, the investigation revealed that the Subject was actually holding a pair of scissors in his right hand. This was based on the Victim's statements and the location where the scissors were recovered in relation to the Subject's final position.

Officer D observed the Subject covered in blood, standing approximately two feet away from the Victim's legs. Officer D observed the Subject step toward the Victim and move his right hand downward toward her legs. Simultaneous to Officer A firing his service pistol, Officer D raised his TASER and discharged it at the Subject for the full five second cycle.

Note: As Officer D fired the TASER, he didn't realize that another officer had fired a round at The Subject. Officer D stated, “I thought, I mean I thought it was my TASER that was activating him to drop him to the ground.”

According to Officer B, he observed Officers A and D enter the unit prior to the Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS).

Due to his repositioning after forcing the door open, Officer B observed the Subject standing over the Victim and could not observe if the Subject possessed any weapon.

Officer C stood behind Officers A and D and observed the Subject standing approximately three and half to four feet away from the door, facing south. Officer C observed the Subject holding an object, appearing to be a knife, in his right hand at shoulder height, with the knife blade pointed downward. Officer C then heard a single gunshot and the ticking from the TASER.

Sergeant B observed the Victim's bloody legs dangling over the bloody sink countertop. He believed that Officer A stated, "Stop," then heard a single gunshot. He observed Officer A move forward toward the door, followed by Officer D, then both stop at the door entryway. Sergeant B directed them to move forward and into the room.

Sergeant A, who had stood near the south end of the hallway, approximately 15 feet behind the officers near Witness A's unit, was momentarily distracted due to someone yelling behind him. As Sergeant A redirected his attention to the officers, he heard a gunshot.

After firing his single round, Officer A observed the Subject fall backward onto the floor near the foot of his air mattress, which lay in an east/west direction. Officer A lowered his service pistol and assessed as Officer D put the TASER in safe mode. Officer A entered the unit, with his service pistol pointed at the Subject, followed by Officers B, C and D. After determining that the Subject, who was lying on his right side, facing south, was not moving and no longer a threat, Officer A holstered his service pistol.

Note: Officer D stated that the Subject had grasped his chest and was breathing as blood was exiting from his chest.

Officer B went to attend to the Victim who lay on the sink countertop. Officer C holstered his service pistol, retrieved a towel and provided it to Officer B for the Victim's wounds.

Note: Officer C stated he had provided the towel directly to the Victim for her wounds.

Sergeant B entered and directed Officer C to remove the Styrofoam cooler located behind the door. Officer C removed the cooler and placed it into the hallway. Sergeant B directed Officers B and D to switch roles due to his knowledge of Officer D's previous experience as an emergency medical technician. Sergeant B then directed Sergeant A to request Rescue Ambulances (RA) for both the Subject and the Victim. Sergeant A requested two RAs.

Officer D relinquished possession of the TASER to Officer B, and then tended to the Victim. Officer D applied direct pressure to the Victim's wounds with towels and held her in a supine position until the arrival of medical personnel.

Meanwhile, Officer A placed his latex gloves on, grabbed the Subject's right arm and turned him over onto his stomach. Officer B straddled over the Subject, grabbed and handcuffed the Subject's left wrist, then removed the Subject's right hand from underneath his upper torso and handcuffed the Subject's right wrist.

Sergeant C responded and was informed by Sergeant B that an OIS had occurred. Sergeant B identified Officer A as the involved officer, at which time Sergeant C escorted Officer A out of the unit and into the hallway. Sergeant C obtained a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from Officer A at the end of the hallway, away from nearby officers. Officer A stated to Sergeant C that he fired one round diagonally, striking the Subject and there were no additional suspects outstanding. Officer A added that the knife that the Subject used at the time of the OIS was inside the unit. Upon obtaining the PSS, Sergeant C directed Officer A not to discuss the incident with anyone, and then transported him to the nearest police station.

A Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) RA responded. The Firefighters/Paramedics treated the Victim and transported her to the hospital. Other Firefighters/Paramedics transported the Subject to the hospital.

Force Investigation Division, reviewed all documents and circumstances surrounding the separation, monitoring and the admonition not to discuss the incident prior to the officers being interviewed by FID investigators. All protocols were followed and appropriately documented.

Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners' Findings

The BOPC reviews each Categorical Use of Force incident based upon the totality of the circumstances, namely all of the facts, evidence, statements and all other pertinent material relating to the particular incident. In every case, the BOPC makes specific findings in three areas: Tactics of the involved officer(s); Drawing/Exhibiting of a firearm by any involved officer(s); and the Use of Force by any involved officer(s). All incidents are evaluated to identify areas where involved officers can benefit from a tactical debriefing to improve their response to future tactical situations. This is an effort to ensure that all officers' benefit from the critical analysis that is applied to each incident as it is reviewed by various levels within the Department and by the BOPC. Based on the BOPC's review of the instant case, the BOPC, made the following findings:

A. Tactics

The BOPC found Sergeants A and B's, as well as Officers A, B, C, and D's tactics to warrant a Tactical Debrief.

B. Drawing/Exhibiting

The BOPC found Officers A and C's drawing and exhibiting of a firearm to be in policy.

C. Less-Lethal Use of Force

The BOPC found Officer D's less-lethal use of force to be in policy.

C. Lethal Use of Force

The BOPC found Officer A's lethal use of force to be in policy.

Basis for Findings

A. Tactics

- In its analysis of this incident, the BOPC identified the following tactical consideration:

1. Tactical Communication

Officer A did not communicate his observations of the Subject being armed with a knife to the other officers on the entry team.

The BOPC understood Officer A's intention was to stop the Subject from continuing to inflict serious bodily injury to the Victim. The BOPC also recognized that it was a split second decision that Officer A had to make. Nonetheless, the BOPC would have preferred once Officer A stopped the Subject's actions, he would have communicated his observations that the Subject had been armed with a knife. The BOPC also felt the other officers would have benefited from the information and knowledge that the Subject was armed.

The BOPC concluded that Officer A should have communicated with the other officers that the Subject was in possession of a knife. In this case, Officer A's actions were reasonable because of his belief that the Subject would have caused serious bodily injury or death to the Victim if he did not take action. Based on the totality of the circumstances, the BOPC found that Officer A did not substantially deviate from Department approved tactics.

- The evaluation of tactics requires that consideration be given to the fact that officers are forced to make split-second decisions under very stressful and dynamic circumstances. Tactics are conceptual and intended to be flexible and incident specific, which requires that each incident be looked at objectively and the tactics be evaluated based on the totality of the circumstances.

Each tactical incident merits a comprehensive debriefing. In this case, the BOPC determined the identified areas for improvement neither individually nor collectively substantially deviated from approved Department tactical training. Therefore, a Tactical Debrief is the appropriate forum for the involved personnel to review and discuss the individual actions that took place during this incident, with the objective of improving overall organizational and individual performance.

Therefore, the BOPC found that Sergeants A and B, as well as Officers A, B, C, and D's tactics warranted a Tactical Debrief and that the specific identified topics be covered.

B. Drawing/Exhibiting

- The officers arrived to the apartment and could hear a struggle and a woman screaming for help inside. The officers formulated a plan. Officer A was the designated lethal force officer, and Officer C was designated as the trailing officer. Both officers drew their service pistols.

Officer A recalled, "She made a comment, he's killing me, he has a knife and he's killing me.....When officers were hitting it with the boomerang and I knew the door was going to open...I needed to be ready to take action if I needed to so I unholstered at low ready with the finger on my frame."

Officer C recalled, "I could hear the victim inside the place..... she was screaming.....she was screaming for help... Officer B was kicking the door...it just seemed it was getting...lot of distress going on...We formulated a plan...it sounded like she was getting attacked or something was happening to her....Officer A held.....then when I established D was going to be less lethal with TASER..... I drew my weapon out...I was going to be trailer if need be."

Based on the totality of the circumstances, the BOPC determined an officer with similar training and experience as Officers A and C, while faced with similar circumstances would reasonably believe there was a substantial risk that the situation may escalate to the point where deadly force may be justified.

Therefore, the BOPC found Officers A and C's drawing and exhibiting of a firearm to be in policy.

C. Less-Lethal Use of Force

- **Officer D** – (TASER, one activation in probe mode)

The officers forced entry into the apartment. As the door to the apartment opened, Officer D observed the Subject covered in blood, ignoring Officer A's commands to stop, and saw the Victim's legs, hanging from the sink. Upon seeing the Subject

step forward with his arm going towards the legs of the Victim, Officer D discharged the TASER.

Officer D recalled, "Once we kicked open the door and we finally get it to move, again, I got my TASER out. I see a male..... covered in blood..... I see legs where the sink is located.....the legs are hanging....were making commands to get back...He is at that point... arms are up....I never saw the knife...I did see an arm kind of an upper position and going at the legs of whatever that was. Obviously, I knew it was a female..... the second he does a step towards the female, I engage it."

Department policy states that the decision to use force must be judged through the perspective of a reasonable officer with similar training and experience and in a similar circumstance. The BOPC determined, that an officer with similar training and experience would reasonably believe that the application of less-lethal use of force to stop the Subject's actions during this incident was reasonable and would have acted in a similar manner.

In conclusion, the BOPC found Officer D's less-lethal use of force to be objectively reasonable and in policy.

D. Lethal Use of Force

- **Officer A** – (pistol, one round.)

According to Officer A, when the door opened he observed the Subject covered in blood holding a knife in his right hand and hovering over the Victim, who was lying on her back, on top of the bathroom vanity with her buttocks in the sink, facing the Subject, covered in blood. Fearing that the Subject was about to stab the Victim again with the knife, Officer A fired one round from his service pistol at the Subject to stop his actions.

Officer A recalled, "As the door opened and I observed the suspect with the knife in his hand and attempted to strike the vic one more time, is when I fired my round.....I just said stop, stop, I don't know if he heard or he didn't understand but he did not listen to my commands."

Based on the totality of the circumstances, the BOPC determined that an officer with similar training and experience as Officer A would reasonably believe that the Subject's actions of attempting to stab the Victim presented an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, and the lethal use of force would be objectively reasonable.

Therefore, the BOPC found Officer A's lethal use of force to be objectively reasonable, and in policy.