

LAPD's Fatal Shooting of Victor Valencia - Data Report

By Vani Sanganeria

Victor Valencia Fatal Shooting Timeline

Date	Entity	Event
Jan. 11, 2020		Victor Valencia is fatally shot by LAPD Sergeant Colin Langsdale in Culver City near the Palms community in the city of Los Angeles.
Unknown	LAPD Force Investigation Division	The LAPD Force Investigation Division issues its report that details what the LAPD officers said what happened.
Oct. 15, 2020	LAPD Use of Force Review Board	The LAPD Use of Force Review Board issues its report to LAPD Chief of Police Michel Moore that recommends that for the policy on "tactics," Colin Langsdale receive a "tactical debrief." For "lethal use of force," the UOFRB recommends that Langsdale was in policy.
Nov. 9, 2020	LAPD Chief of Police	Moore issues his report to the Board of Police Commissioners, agreeing with the recommendations of the UOFRB.
Nov. 18, 2020	LAPD Board of Police Commissioners Office of the Inspector General	The BOPC Office of the Inspector General Mark P. Smith agrees with Moore.
Nov. 24, 2020	LAPD Board of Police Commissioners	The Board of Police Commissioners votes 4-0 to adopt the recommendations of Moore.
March 1, 2021	Victor Valencia's family	Valencia's mother Clara Quesada, father Victor R. Valencia and son V.V. file a federal civil suit against the city of Los Angeles, Colin Langsdale, five LAPD officers and four managers, supervisors, policymakers. Valencia's family is represented by Dale K. Galipo, a prominent civil rights attorney in L.A. County.
Oct. 28, 2021	LA County District Attorney	Los Angeles County District Attorney George Gascón decides Langsdale acted in self-defense and doesn't charge him with a crime.
July 12, 2022		The federal civil suit trial starts.
July 19, 2022		The civil suit jury reaches a verdict that awards about \$2.2 million in damages to Valencia's son V.V, totaling about \$2.5 million including attorney's fees.
March 22, 2023		Valencia's family reaches a settlement with the city of Los Angeles. The civil suit case is dismissed with prejudice, meaning

that the case cannot be filed again. Both parties are responsible for their own attorney's fees.

Research brief 1 – What happened?

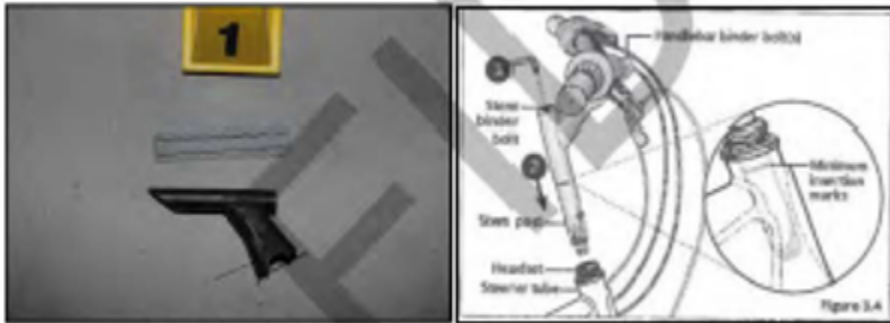
On Monday, Jan. 11, 2020 at 12:51 pm (4), Victor Valencia was walking to his sister's house (12) on the south side of Venice Boulevard and Tuller Avenue next to a Shell gas station in Culver City, located next to Palms, a community in the city of Los Angeles, and nearby a homeless encampment under the 405 freeway. Valencia was holding and waving around a stray bicycle part in his hand, which appeared to be a small black gun to several pedestrians who called 911 and reported a man erratically pointing and waving a gun at them (4).

LAPD officer Sergeant Colin Langsdale responded to the 911 calls and saw Valencia "flailing his arms, walking with jerky motions," and holding a black item that looked like a gun to Langsdale. After Langsdale stopped his car in front of Valencia, got out and hid behind his car, he told Valencia to drop the gun. Langsdale thought Valencia was pointing a gun at him and the homeless encampment. Langsdale fired three shots that missed Valencia. Langsdale then fired three more times, killing Valencia, who fell on the sidewalk (4). Valencia was then taken by paramedics to Ronald Reagan Medical Center, where he was pronounced dead (3).



Still photo from the Shell Gas Station Video Surveillance System. Valencia holding perceived handgun in his left hand prior to officers' arrival. Valencia walking west of Tuller Avenue.

(4)



Item Valencia was arrested with and pointed at Sergeant Langsdale

(16)

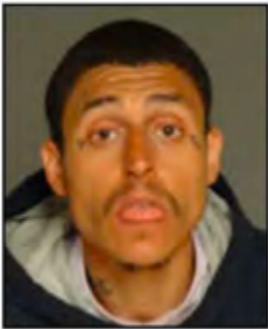
Research brief 2 – Who was Victor Valencia?

Victor Valencia was a 31-year-old Hispanic male, 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighed 137 pounds and had brown hair and brown eyes (4). He was born on Sept. 2, 1988 (23) to his mother Clara Queseda, father Victor R. Valencia (12) and sisters Cathy, Jennifer, Yolanda, Irene and Judy (23). Valencia leaves behind his son Victor Valencia Jr., (23) who was 9 years old in 2022 (22).

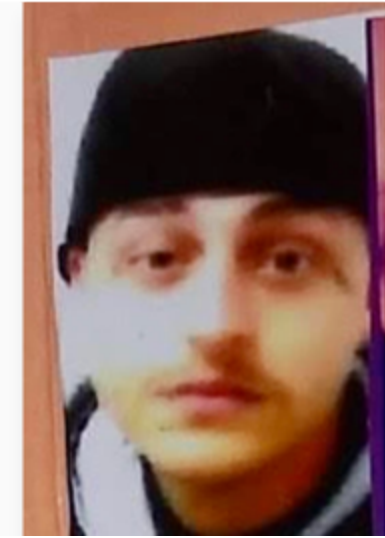
Valencia was not a documented member of a criminal street gang, but he had some tattoos associated with the 29th Street Gang and was known by the monikers “Stubborn” and “Necio” (4). Valencia lived in Palms (12), a border community between Culver City and Los Angeles, and he was not homeless (2).

Valencia suffered from mental health issues. Prior to the LAPD shooting on Jan. 11, Culver City Police Department officers took Valencia to Southern California Hospital On December 30, 2019 following several calls to CCPD that Valencia was waving a knife at pedestrians. After Valencia simulated a handgun and created a verbal “bang” sound during the police investigation into the incident, CCPD officers determined he was mentally ill. On January 2, 2020, after Valencia showed a knife and threatened customers at a Shell gas station, CCPD responded and sent him to Southern California Hospital again (4).

On Jan. 13, 2020, Valencia’s sister Cathy Valencia started a GoFundMe campaign for his burial expenses, which raised \$895 (24).



(4)



(23)



(24)

Research brief 3 – Did the officers follow LAPD use-of-force policies?

For the use-of-force policy on "tactics," the Use of Force Review Board recommended that Colin Langsdale receive a "tactical debrief." For "drawing and exhibiting the firearm" and "lethal use of force," the UOFRB recommended that Langsdale was in policy. For "non-lethal use of force," "less-lethal use of force," "unintentional discharge" and other issues, the UOFRB recommended that these policies didn't apply to Langsdale (5).

LAPD Chief of Police Michel Moore agreed with the recommendations of the UOFRB (6). Board of Police Commissioners Office of the Inspector General Mark P. Smith agreed with Moore (7). The BOPC voted 4-0 to adopt the recommendations of Moore (8).

Research brief 4 – Was the officer charged with a crime?

District Attorney George Gascón decided Langsdale acted in self-defense and didn't charge him with a crime. In his decision, he cited California Penal Code section 835, which says that if necessary, a police officer can kill someone in self-defense or to defend others they believe to be in immediate danger, or if they are chasing someone who is fleeing and who they think will kill someone else. Gascón also cited *People v. Mehserle*, which established that deciding if it was reasonable to believe there was an immediate danger is based on what an officer would believe, not the average person. He cited *Graham v. Connor*, which established that the belief of danger has to be based on what an officer on the scene would do, not based on what should have been done in hindsight. Gascón also cited *People v. Humphrey*, which says that a police officer can kill someone in

self-defense if they believe there is a danger present, whether or not that danger actually existed during the incident. In his *People v. Humphrey* assessment, Gascón said that Langsdale was not the aggressor at the shooting because Valencia pointed his gun at Langsdale, and Langsdale did not attack Valencia. He also decided that Langsdale believed self-defense was necessary and that Langsdale's use of force was proportional to the threat posed from Valencia, because Langsdale thought Valencia had a gun and was going to shoot him. Gascón also said that Valencia's threat to Langsdale was unlawful and that Langsdale reasonably believed he was in danger of imminent death or great bodily harm since Valencia appeared to be threatening Langsdale and the people around him with a gun (10).

Research brief 5 – What happened when Valencia's family sued?

On March 1, 2021, Valencia's family filed the civil lawsuit *V.V. et al v. City of Los Angeles et al* with case number 2:21-cv-01889-MCS-PD in the U.S. District Court Central District of California (Western Division - Los Angeles) (11). Represented by lead plaintiff attorney Dale K. Galipo, a prominent civil rights attorney in L.A. County (20), and Rahnee Lee of the Law Offices of Dale Galipo, the plaintiffs included Valencia's mother Clara Quesada, father Victor R. Valencia and V.V., a minor and Valencia's son (11). The defendants in the lawsuit were the city of Los Angeles, Colin Langsdale (11), five other LAPD officers and four people who are managers, supervisors, policymakers (12), represented by lead attorney Colleen R. Smith from the Office of the City Attorney (11).

Valencia's son and parents sued Langsdale, the city of Los Angeles and LAPD officers, managers and policymakers on 11 allegations. Valencia's son sued Colin Langsdale for two allegations: Unreasonable Search and Seizure – Unlawful Detention and Arrest (42 U.S.C. 1983) and Unreasonable Search and Seizure – Excessive Force (42 U.S.C. 1983). Valencia's son sued Colin Langsdale and five other LAPD officers for Unreasonable Search and Seizure - Denial of Medical Care (42 U.S.C.1983). All plaintiffs sued Colin Langsdale for Fourteenth Amendment - Substantive Due Process (42 U.S.C 1983). All plaintiffs sued City of Los Angeles and LAPD managers, supervisors and policymakers for three allegations: Municipal Liability - Unconstitutional Custom or Policy (42 U.S.C 1983), Municipal Liability - Ratification (42 U.S.C 1983) and Municipal Liability - Failure to Train (42 U.S.C 1983). All plaintiffs sued Langsdale and the city of Los Angeles for two allegations: False Arrest / False Imprisonment (Survival and Wrongful Death) and Battery (wrongful death and survival claim). All plaintiffs sued all defendants for two allegations: Negligence (wrongful death and survival claim) and Violation of Cal. Civil Code 52. The plaintiffs requested compensatory damages, funeral and burial expenses, punitive damages, interest and attorney's fees (12).

The trial began on July 12, 2022. The jury began deliberations on the fifth day of the trial on July 15, 2022 and reached a verdict and decided on damages awarded on July 19, 2022. The jury decided on 10 questions. On the questions "Fourth Amendment - Excessive Force: Did Langsdale use excessive or unreasonable force against Valencia under federal law?," "Fourth Amendment - Excessive Force: Did Langsdale's use excessive or unreasonable force cause the death of Valencia under federal law?," "Battery by Peace Officer: Did Langsdale use deadly force that was not necessary in defense of a human life under state law?," "Battery by Peace Officer: Was Langsdale's use deadly force a substantial factor in causing Valencia's death?," "Negligent use of force: Was Langsdale's use of deadly force negligent under state law?," "Was Victor Valencia negligent under the circumstances?," and "Was Victor Valencia's negligence a substantial factor in causing his death?," the jury decided "yes." For the questions "Fourteenth Amendment - Substantive Due Process: Did Langsdale's shooting of Victor Valencia shock the conscience?" and "Bane Act: Did Langsdale intend to deprive Valencia of his right to be free from excessive force?," the jury decided "no." The jury assigned 51% negligence to Langsdale and 49% negligence to Valencia in causing Valencia's death (15).

The jury awarded the plaintiffs around a total of \$2.2 million in damages. Under federal law, the jury awarded

\$145,000 for loss of life to Valencia and did not award any pre-death pain and suffering damages. Under state law, the jury awarded Valencia's son V.V. \$20,000 in past wrongful death damages and \$2 million in future wrongful death damages. The jury awarded about \$1.2 million in attorney's fees and about \$1.3 million in annuity premium to Valencia's son, bringing the total paid by the city to \$2.5 million. The jury decided that Valencia's son, age 9 during trial, would receive a total of \$2.5 million in annuity payments, starting at age 18 with \$45,000, age 22 with \$50,000, age 24 with \$100,000, age 26 with \$175,000, age 28 with \$405,000, age 30 with \$750,000 and age 35 with \$1 million (19).

On March 22, 2023, the plaintiffs and defendants reached a settlement with each side paying their own attorney's fees. The case was dismissed with prejudice, meaning that the case cannot be filed again (21).

California Public Records Act request for the coroner's report

Vani Sangneria
325 W Adams Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90007

Phone: 480-599-9067

April 5, 2023

Public Information Officer
Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner
1104 N. Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90033
Phone: 323-343-0512, 323-343-0714

info@coroner.lacounty.gov

To whom it may concern,

Under the California Public Records Act § 6250 et seq., I am requesting the coroner report for Victor Valencia, case number 2020-00335, birthdate September 2, 1988, date of death January 11, 2020, age 31, male, Hispanic/Latin American, place of death in hospital, and cause of death being gunshot wound of chest.

I am requesting the coroner report that includes the autopsy report, the investigation report, toxicology, criminalist, gunshot residue, and consultant reports.

I would also like to request a waiver of all fees in that the disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest and will contribute significantly to the public's understanding of fatal shootings by LAPD officers. I am a journalist with Annenberg Media and seeking this information for news gathering purposes. This information is not being sought for commercial purposes.

The California Public Records Act requires a response within ten business days. If access to the records I am requesting will take longer, please contact me with information about when I might expect copies or the ability to inspect the requested records.

If you deny any or all of this request, please cite each specific exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law.

Thank you for considering my request.

Sincerely,

Vani Sangneria

DocID	Download date	Document date	Original file name	Publication or organization	Document title or headline	Source URL	Primary or secondary source	Document description	Notes
1	3/1/23	1/11/20		LA Times	Police fatally shoot man while responding to report of armed person in Palms	https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-11/police-open-fire-while-responding-to-report-of-armed-man-in-palms	Secondary	Initial news story	
2	3/1/23	1/17/20		LA Times	Activists call for justice for man killed in police shooting	https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-17/activists-police-shooting-lapd-culver-city	Secondary	LAPD Chief of Police Michel Moore video. Activist statements about Valencia being homeless. Coroner: Not homeless.	Sister mentioned at end of video.
3	3/1/23	1/18/20		LA Times	LAPD releases photo of bicycle part it says prompted fatal police shooting	https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-18/lapd-releases-photo-of-bicycle-part-that-prompted-fatal-police-shooting	Secondary	Photo of bicycle part. Officer named.	
4	3/1/23	Unknown	F003-20 OIS January 11, 2020 Victor Valencia - Executive Summary	LAPD	Force Investigation Division F003-20 Officer-Involved Shooting	https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents?folder_filter=F003-20	Primary	Initial LAPD investigation.	
5	3/1/23	10/15/20	F003-20 OIS January 11, 2020 Victor Valencia - Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) Report	LAPD	Use of Force Review Board Report	https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents?folder_filter=F003-20	Primary	recommendation that Langsdale was in policy for lethal use of force. Also, for tactics - tactical debrief.	
6	3/1/23	11/9/20	F003-20 OIS January 11, 2020 Victor Valencia - 15.2 Chief of Police (COP) Recommendation	LAPD	Chief of Police memo to Board of Police Commissioners	https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents?folder_filter=F003-20	Primary	agreed with UOFRB	
7	3/1/23	11/18/20	F003-20 OIS January 11, 2020 Victor Valencia - OIG Report	LAPD	Board of Police Commissioners Office of the Inspector General memo to BOPC	https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents?folder_filter=F003-20	Primary	agreed with Moore - COP	
8	3/1/23	11/24/20	F003-20 OIS January 11, 2020 Victor Valencia - BOPC After Action Report	LAPD	Board of Police Commissioners vote	https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents?folder_filter=F003-20	Primary	voted 4-0 agreeing with COP Moore.	
9	3/1/23	1/27/20		LAPD	Pacific Area OIS 1-11-20 (NRF003-20)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FP_gcGdNp-U	Primary	LAPD-edited video of surveillance video and body cam videos	
10	3/29/23		JSID-OIS-10-28-21-Valencia				primary	District Attorney George Gascón decided Langsdale acted in self-defense and didn't charge him with a crime.	
		10/28/21		LA County District Attorney	Fatal Officer Involved Shooting of Victor Valencia JSD File #20-0007	https://da.lacounty.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/JSID-OIS-10-28-21-Valencia.pdf			
11	4/5/23		1a_docket	U.S. District Court	1a_docket	PACER	Primary	listing of plaintiffs, defendants, attorneys and each step of the case	
12	4/5/23	3/1/21		U.S. District Court	1b_complaint	PACER	Primary	allegations, damages asked for, names of Valencia's parents.	
13	4/5/23		83_jury_note	U.S. District Court	83_jury_note	PACER	Primary		
14	4/5/23		90_jury_verdict_damages	U.S. District Court	90_jury_verdict_damages	PACER	Primary	jury verdict award of over \$2 million	
15	4/5/23	7/19/22	92_jury_verdict_form	U.S. District Court	92_jury_verdict_form	PACER	Primary	questions the jury answered	
16	4/5/23		99_damages_judgment	U.S. District Court	99_damages_judgment	PACER	Primary		
17	4/5/23		100_damages_judgment_objection	U.S. District Court	100_damages_judgment_objection	PACER	Primary		
18	4/5/23		102_amended_judgment	U.S. District Court	102_amended_judgment	PACER	Primary		
19	4/5/23			U.S. District Court		PACER	Primary	Attorney fees and annuity payments agreed upon after the jury verdict	
			143_amounts		143_amounts				
20	4/12/23				Law Offices of Dale K. Galipo	https://www.galipolaw.com/	secondary	• \$ 2,165,000 jury verdict in V.V. v. City of Los Angeles (excessive force/ police shooting) (July 2022).	
21	4/19/23	3/22/23	146_dismissal	U.S. District Court	146_dismissal	PACER	Primary	dismissed with prejudice -- each side will pay attorney's fees	

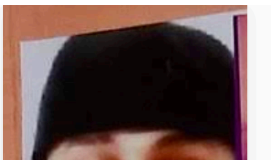
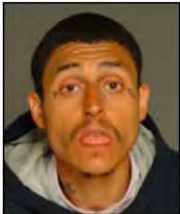
What happened?				
Item	Fact	Source	DocID	Page No.
Name of person shot	Victor Valencia	LAPD	2	
Day, date and time of shooting	Monday, Jan. 11, 2020, about 12:45 p.m./12:40 p.m.	LAPD	2, 3	
	Monday, Jan. 11, 2020, 12:51 p.m.	LAPD	4	1
Street location of shooting	border of city of Los Angeles (Palms) and Culver City - shooting was in Culver City	LAPD	1, 2	
	near South Sepulveda and South Venice boulevards. South side of Venice Boulevard at Tuller Avenue	LAPD	3	
	Venice Boulevard at Tuller Avenue, Culver City	LAPD	4	1
Location description	near homeless encampment under 405 Freeway overpass	LAPD	2	
Why were police called?	radio call reporting a man with a gun	LAPD	2	
What time was each 911 call, and what did each call say?	12:38:22: Man with a small black firearm	LAPD	1	
	12:47:30: Man with a gun, waving	LAPD	3	
	12:51:15: Man with a gun waving it, acting erratic, pointing it at people and making bizarre gestures	LAPD	4	7
			2	
Who shot him?	Sgt. Colin Langsdale	LAPD	3	
	Sergeant I Colin Langsdale / serial No. 38006	LAPD	4	1
Was he attacking or threatening?	Reporting pointing a gun at officer	LAPD	2	
Was he armed?	Bicycle part that looked like a gun	LAPD	2	
	Valencia was walking to his sister's house.	family	12	6

List the key actions that led up the fatal shooting.	Langsdale saw Valencia acting erratic, flailing his arms and walking with jerky motions. Langsdale stopped his car in front of Valencia, got out of the car, and hid behind his car. Langsdale thought Valencia had a gun.	LAPD	4	4
	Langsdale saw Valencia holding a black item that looked like a gun to him. He told Valencia to drop the gun on the floor. Langsdale thought Valencia was pointing a gun at him and at a homeless encampment behind Langsdale under the 405 freeway. Langsdale fired three shots at Valencia, which missed Valencia.	LAPD	4	5
	Langsdale fired three more shots at Valencia after he knew his first ones missed. Valencia fell on the sidewalk on his back.	LAPD	4	5
	at least five pedestrians and people in their cars on Venice Boulevard saw Valencia with what they thought was a gun.	DA	10	2
	outside Shell station	DA	10	2
	four bullets hit the walls; two bullets were captured on the ground	DA	10	8
	Valencia was hit once in the chest. Had marijuana and meth in his system.	DA	10	9
Where was he pronounced dead?	Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center	LAPD	3	

Photos (primary sources)		LAPD	4	
	<p>Still photo from the Shell Gas Station Video Surveillance System of Valencia holding a perceived handgun in his left hand prior to officers' arrival. Valencia walked westbound on Tallar Avenue.</p>			
		LAPD	16	
	<p>Item Valencia was arrested with and pointed at Sergeant Langdale</p>			

Who was Victor Valencia?					
Item	Fact	Notes	Source	DocID	Page no.
Name	Victor Valencia		LAPD	4	1
Gender	Male		LAPD	4	1
Residence	Not homeless		Los Angeles County Coroner's Office	2	
	People at nearby homeless encampment asked him to leave due to mental health struggles		Activists	2	
	lived in La Puente		family	23	
	lived in Palms, a community in the city of Los Angeles		family	12	3
Birthdate	9/2/88		family	23	
Age	31		LAPD	4	1
Birthplace					
Hair/eye color	brown hair, brown eyes		LAPD	4	13
Height, weight	5 feet, 8 inches tall, 137 pounds		LAPD	4	13
Race	Latino		LA Times	1	
	Hispanic		LAPD	4	1
Criminal history	not a documented member of a criminal street gang, had tattoos associated with 29th street gang		LAPD	4	13
	Monikers: "Stubborn," "Necio" according to CCHRS transcript.		LAPD	4	13
Mental illness	Had mental health issues		Adam Smith, White People 4 Black Lives	2	

	<p>On December 30, 2019, Culver City Police Department took Valencia to Southern California Hospital because they thought he was mentally ill. According to CCPD, Valencia waved a knife at pedestrians and simulated a handgun and verbal "bang" sound during the CCPD investigation. On January 2, 2020, after Valencia showed a knife and threatened customers at Shell gas station, CCPD responded and sent him to Southern California Hospital again.</p>		LAPD	4	4
Family	sister		LAPD	2	
	V.V., a minor, son			11, 12	3
	Victor Valencia, Jr.		family	23	
	Victor R. Valencia, father			11, 12	3
	sisters: Cathy, Jennifer, Yolanda, Irene and		family	23	
	Clara Que			11,12	3
	son was 9		LA Times	22	
Photos					
				4	13



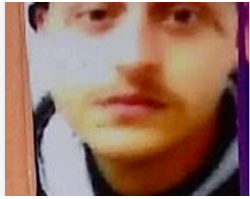


Photo by sister Yolanda Mena on obituary guestbook

23

GoFundMe



beneficiary: Robert Cortez

24

24

Was the officer's use of deadly force in compliance with California laws?				
District Attorney George Gascón decided Langsdale acted in self-defense and didn't charge him with a crime.				
Law	Summary description			
California Penal Code section 835	If necessary, a police officer can kill someone in self-defense or to defend others, or if they are chasing someone who is fleeing and who they think will kill someone else.			
	The officer has to believe that there's an immediate danger.			
People v. Mehserle	Whether it was reasonable to believe there was an immediate danger is based on what an officer would believe, not a person.			
Graham v. Connor	The belief has to be based on what an officer on the scene would do, not based on what should have been done in hindsight.			
People v. Humphrey	A police officer can kill someone in self-defense if you believe there's a danger, whether or not that danger actually existed.			
People v. Humphrey element	Facts cited by District Attorney George Gascón			
1. Defendant (Langsdale) wasn't the aggressor	Valencia pointed his gun at Langsdale, so Langsdale wasn't the aggressor. Langsdale did not attack Valencia.			
2. Defendant believed self-defense was necessary	Langsdale thought Valencia had a gun and was going to shoot him.			
3. Force used was proportional to the threat posed	Langsdale shot Valencia because he thought Valencia had a gun and was going to shoot him.			

4. Threat was unlawful	Valencia appeared to be waving a gun and threatening people.			
5. Defendant reasonably believed he was in danger of imminent death or great bodily harm	Langsdale thought Valencia was pointing a gun at him.			

Was the city of Los Angeles and/or the officer liable for the death of Victor Valencia?							
Fact type	Fact	DocID	Page or Page ID				
Court name, including district and division	U.S. District Court Central District of California (Western Division - Los Angeles)		11				
Case number	2:21-cv-01889-MCS-PD		11				
Case title	V.V. et al v. City of Los Angeles et al		11				
Date filed	3/1/21		11				
Date terminated	8/10/22		11				
Plaintiffs	V.V., a minor, son	11, 12		3			
	Victor R. Valencia, father	11, 12		3			
	Clara Queseda, mother	11, 12		3			
Plaintiffs' lead attorney name and law office	Dale Galipo and Ranhee Lee of Law Offices of Dale K. Galipo		11				
	Dale K. Galipo is a prominent civil rights attorney in L.A. County		20				
Defendants	City of Los Angeles		11				
	Colin Langsdale		11				
	DOES 1-10		11				
	DOES 1-6 LAPD officers		12	4			
	DOES 7-10 LAPD managers, supervisors, policymakers		12	4			
Defendants' lead attorney name and law office	Collen Smith, Los Angeles City Attorney's Office		11				
who sued whom, and for what?							
Allegation no.	Allegation	Source	Page or Page ID	Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	Notes (optional)	
1	Unreasonable Search and Seizure - Unlawful Detention and Arrest (42 U.S.C.1983)		12	7 son	Langsdale		
2	Unreasonable Search and Seizure - Excessive Force (42 U.S.C.1983)		12	8 son	Langsdale		
3	Unreasonable Search and Seizure - Denial of Medical Care (42 U.S.C.1983)		12	10 son	Langsdale and five other LAPD officers		
4	Fourteenth Amendment - Substantive Due Process (42 U.S.C 1983)		12	11 all	Langsdale		
5	Municipal Liability - Unconstitutional Custom or Policy (42 U.S.C 1983)		12	12 all	City of Los Angeles and LAPD managers, supervisors and policymakers		
6	Municipal Liability - Ratification (42 U.S.C 1983)		12	17 all	City of Los Angeles and LAPD managers, supervisors and policymakers		
7	Municipal Liability - Failure to Train (42 U.S.C 1983)		12	18 all	City of Los Angeles and LAPD managers, supervisors and policymakers		
8	False Arrest / False Imprisonment (Survival and Wrongful Death)		12	20 all	Langsdale and the city of Los Angeles		

					Langsdale and the city of Los Angeles		
9	Battery (wrongful death and survival claim)	12	22	all			
10	Negligence (wrongful death and survival claim)	12	23	all			
11	Violation of Cal. Civil Code 52.1	12	25	all			
	Valencia's son and parents sued Langsdale, the city of Los Angeles and LAPD officers, managers and policymakers on 11 allegations.						
	The son sued Colin Langsdale for two allegations: Unreasonable Search and Seizure – Unlawful Detention and Arrest (42 U.S.C. 1983) and Unreasonable Search and Seizure – Excessive Force (42 U.S.C. 1983).						
	The son sued Colin Langsdale and five other LAPD officers for Unreasonable Search and Seizure - Denial of Medical Care (42 U.S.C.1983).						
	All plaintiffs sued Colin Langsdale for Fourteenth Amendment - Substantive Due Process (42 U.S.C 1983).						
	All plaintiffs sued city of Los Angeles and LAPD managers, supervisors and policymakers for three allegations: Municipal Liability - Unconstitutional Custom or Policy (42 U.S.C 1983), Municipal Liability - Rat						
	All plaintiffs sued Langsdale and the city of Los Angeles for two allegations: False Arrest / False Imprisonment (Survival and Wrongful Death) and Battery (wrongful death and survival claim).						
	All plaintiffs sued all defendants for two allegations: Negligence (wrongful death and survival claim) and Violation of Cal. Civil Code 52.						
	Damages	12	27				
	compensatory damages	12	27				
	funeral and burial expenses	12	27				
	punitive damages	12	27				
	interest	12	27				
	attorney's fees	12	27				
	trial start date	7/12/22	11	74			
	Jury starts deliberations on the fifth day and reaches a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.	7/15/2022, 5th day of the trial	11	77			
	number of days of the trial	6 days	11	79			
	Jury reaches verdict on the sixth day.	7/19/22	11	79			
	reached damages judgment	7/19/22	16				
	What the jury decided						
Question number	Defendant	Issue	Verdict	Source ID	Page no.		
	1 Langsdale	Fourth Amendment - Excessive Force: Did Langsdale use excessive or unreasonable force against Valencia under federal law?	Yes	15	2		
	2 Langsdale	Fourth Amendment - Excessive Force: Did Langsdale's use excessive or unreasonable force cause the death of Valencia under federal law?	Yes	15	2		
	3 Langsdale	Fourteenth Amendment - Substantive Due Process: Did Langsdale's shooting of Victor Valencia shock the conscience?	No	15	3		

				15			
	4 Langsdale	Bane Act: Did Langsdale intend to deprive Valencia of his right to be free from excessive force?	No			3	
	5 Langsdale	Battery by Peace Officer: Did Langsdale use deadly force that was not necessary in defense of a human life under state law?	Yes	15		4	
	6 Langsdale	Battery by Peace Officer: Was Langsdale's use deadly force a substantial factor in causing Valencia's death?	Yes	15		4	
	7 Langsdale	Negligent use of force: Was Langsdale's use of deadly force negligent under state law?	Yes	15		5	
	8	Was Victor Valencia negligent under the circumstances?	Yes	15		5	
	9	Was Victor Valencia's negligence a substantial factor in causing his death?	Yes	15		6	
	10	What percentage of negligence that caused Victor Valencia's death do you assign to Sergeant Colin Langsdale, and what percentage of negligence that caused Victor Valencia's death do you assign to Victor Valencia, if any?					
		percent of negligence assigned to Langsdale	51%	15		6	
		percent of negligence assigned to Valencia	49%	15		6	
Damages awarded by the jury	Damages - Federal law	Pre-death pain and suffering	\$ -	14		2	
		Loss of life	\$ 145,000.00	14		2	
	Damages - State Law	Valencia's son - past wrongful death damages	\$ 20,000.00	14		2	
		Valencia's son - future wrongful death damages	\$2,000,000.00	14		2	
	Total damages awarded by the jury		\$ 2,165,000				
Damages agreed upon	attorney's fees - Dale Galipo		\$ 1,217,757.40	19		2	
	annuity for Valencia's son		\$ 1,282,242.60	19		2	
	total damages agreed upon including attorney's fees		\$2,500,000.00	19		2	

annuity payments	age 18		\$ 45,000.00	19	3		
	age 22		\$ 50,000.00	19	3		
	age 24		\$ 100,000.00	19	3		
	age 26		\$ 175,000.00	19	3		
	age 28		\$ 405,000.00	19	3		
	age 30		\$ 750,000.00	19	3		
	age 35		\$ 1,000,000.00	19	3		
	total annuity payments		\$2,525,000.00				
3/22/23	Settlement - dismissal with prejudice, case can't be filed again - each side to pay own attorney's fees			21	2		