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January 12, 2022

Paul Pazen
Chief of Police
Denver Police Department
1331 Cherokee Street
Denver, CO 80204

Dean Williams
Executive Director
Colorado Department of Corrections
1250 Academy Park Loop
Colorado Springs, CO 80910

RE: Investigation into the shooting death of Aaron Lang, DOB 12/17/82, in which Department of Corrections Officers fired shots on October 20, 2021, at 1090 S. Parker Rd. in Denver

Dear Chief Pazen and Director Williams,

The investigation and legal analysis of the shooting death of Aaron Lang, in which shots were fired by Department of Corrections Officers¹ is complete. I conclude that under applicable Colorado law, no criminal charges are warranted against these officers. My decision, based on standards of criminal law, does not limit administrative action by the Department of Corrections, where tactical issues may be reviewed, or civil actions where less stringent laws, rules and legal levels of proof apply.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In the days leading up to October 20, 2021, officers with the Department of Corrections were tasked with locating and apprehending a fugitive named Aaron Lang. Mr. Lang was wanted for a parole violation, and officers had learned that Mr. Lang was engaged in new criminal activity. Their intelligence developed information that he was possibly selling drugs from 1090 S. Parker

¹ The officers are members of an elite unit within the Department of Corrections, and I have determined that disclosing their identities will place them in danger. In this letter, I will refer to them as DOC1, DOC2, etc.

Rd. and that he was in possession of a large number of firearms, including both handguns and assault rifles. They also knew that Mr. Lang was a member of the 211 Crew, a violent white supremacist gang.² Finally, some of them were also aware that Mr. Lang had made a statement that he was facing forty-eight years in prison, and that he refused to “go back alive.” Because of these significant threats to their safety, the officers sought help from their law enforcement partners across Colorado, gathering together a team of approximately eight officers.

On October 20, 2021, the group of law enforcement officers gathered down the street from 1090 S. Parker Rd. to finalize the details of their operation. They then approached the apartments at 1090 S. Parker Rd. and encircled the building, both on foot and in their patrol cars, which were equipped with red and blue police lights. During their surveillance, officers saw Mr. Lang emerge from the south door of the apartment building. As the officers moved in to apprehend him, Mr. Lang was able to evade them and run back into the building from which he had emerged. He ran to an apartment door on the lower level and begged to be let in, with no success. He then turned and faced one of the peace officers and raised his weapon and pointed it toward the officer who told him to put it down. The Corrections Officer, DOC 1, initially thought Mr. Lang had a Taser but subsequently realized it was a firearm.



Figure 1 - The corridor of the lower level of the apartment building, facing northbound.

Mr. Lang then ran toward the north door of the building, followed by DOC 1. Mr. Lang was on the landing adjacent to the north door, with DOC 1 on the lower level of the building.

² This gang is known by law enforcement officers to engage in a wide variety of crimes from murder to the possession of weapons to the distribution of controlled substances.

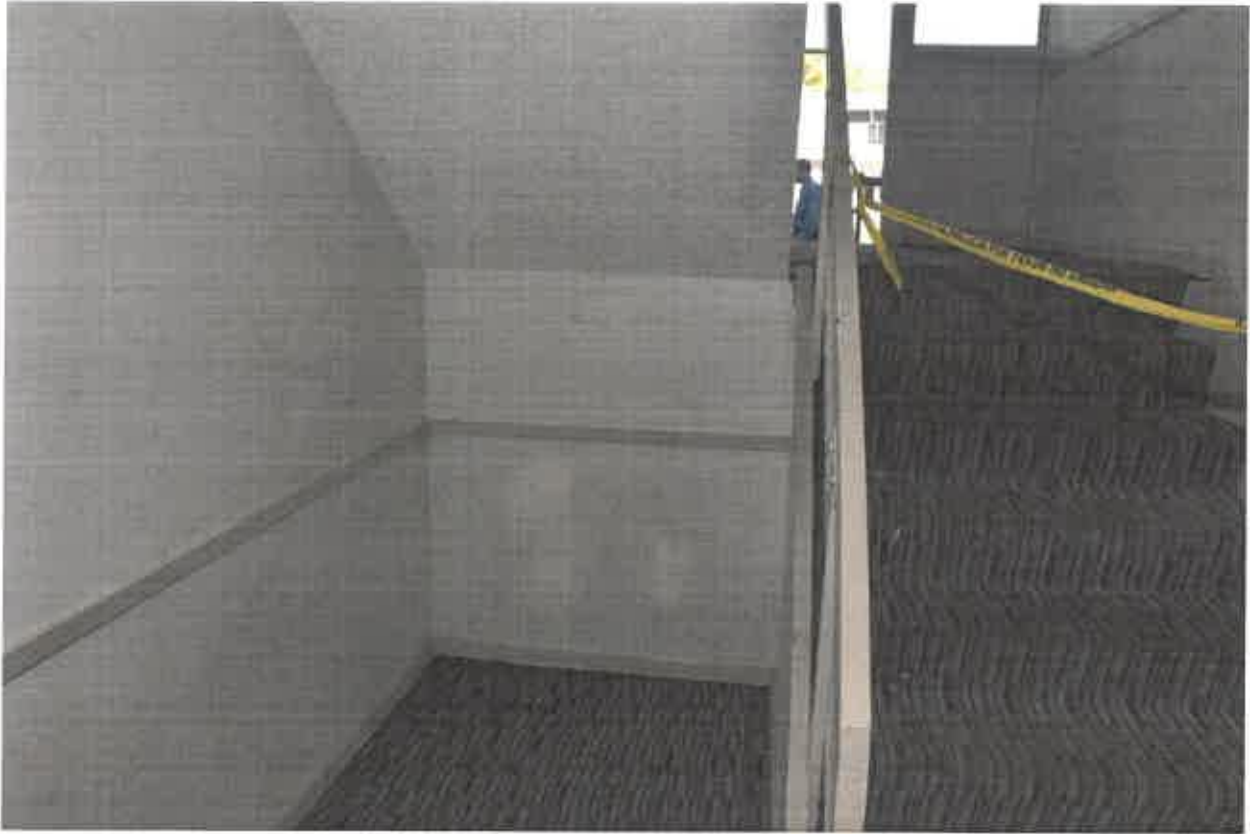


Fig. 2 - The lower level facing the landing to the north door. This was DOC 2's view when he discharged his weapon.

DOC 1 ordered Mr. Lang to drop his weapon, an order that Mr. Lang ignored. DOC 1 was soon joined by DOC 2, who stood to the left of DOC 1. DOC 2 learned from DOC 1 that Mr. Lang had a handgun in his hand. Mr. Lang moved to his left as he stood on the landing, acquiring a better angle from which he could possibly shoot the officers. At that time, DOC 2 discharged his weapon.

Mr. Lang reacted by making his way up the stairs from the landing to the second level. DOC 2 turned and ran southbound down the downstairs hallway intending to go up to the second level and cut off Mr. Lang. Now alone with Mr. Lang, DOC 1 went up the stairs to the landing at the north entrance of the building. From there, he saw Mr. Lang crawling up the stairs to the second level with the gun still in his hand. After DOC 1 issued further commands to drop the weapon, Mr. Lang pulled his weapon up as if to point it at DOC 1. DOC 1 responded by discharging his weapon.



Fig. 3 - The landing from which DOC 1 discharged his weapon.

DOC 1 was then able to take several steps back to open the north door, allowing his fellow officers to enter the locked building. They assisted DOC 1 in administering first aid until an ambulance arrived. Prior to transporting him, medics removed from Mr. Lang's pants pockets two fist-sized plastic wrapped packages, which appeared to contain narcotics. A forensic scientist later tested these items and determined that they contained a very large amount of methamphetamine as well as a large amount of fentanyl. Unfortunately, Mr. Lang was pronounced deceased at the Denver Health Medical Center.

A multijurisdictional team comprised of the Colorado State Patrol, Denver Police Department, and Denver District Attorney's Office responded to conduct the investigation. They interviewed civilian and law enforcement witnesses, gathered physical evidence from the scene, and collected the DOC officers' firearms.

Detectives observed a black Smith and Wesson .40 caliber weapon on the upper level on the north side of the building. It was equipped with a green laser and was loaded with six rounds in the magazine and a round in the chamber.



Fig. 4 - The handgun that Mr. Lang pointed at the DOC officers.

Investigators located three spent shell casings on the landing just inside the north door to the building. These casings were identified as having been fired by DOC 1's weapon. Additionally, investigators located two spent shell casings on the lower level of the building, toward the north side. These two casings were determined to have been fired by DOC 2's weapon. Outside the building, detectives recovered projectiles consistent with less lethal bean bag rounds.

Forensic pathology fellow Dr. Debra Berry performed the autopsy of Mr. Lang, supervised by Chief Medical Examiner Dr. James Caruso. Specifically, Mr. Lang sustained a gunshot wound to the upper left back, a gunshot wound of the left chest and another of the left abdomen. He also sustained two perforating gunshot wounds: one through the left wrist and one through the left thigh. In their opinion, it is likely that a single round caused the injury to the wrist and either the entrance wound of the chest or of the abdomen. The pathologists also noted a ballistic injury to Mr. Lang's thigh which was consistent with a less-lethal round. They concluded that gunshot wounds of the torso caused Mr. Lang's death.

STATEMENT OF CIVILIAN WITNESS

Civilian witness J.M.³ was interviewed the afternoon of the incident. She stated that she and Mr. Lang had been dating for several weeks before this event. She knew him to use methamphetamine and to possess a firearm, although she asked him not to bring it into her home. Mr. Lang was in her home the morning of October 20, 2021, but as she emerged from the

³ I use initials to protect this civilian witness's identity.

bathroom, she noticed that he had left. She then heard what sounded like two gunshots coming from outside her apartment building. She looked outside her garden level window and saw a number of law enforcement vehicles outside. She then heard the building door slam, and Mr. Lang banging on her apartment door, asking to be let in. She was afraid, and did not let him in. She then heard what she believed to be between three and four gunshots coming from the interior hallway. After the shooting, she made contact with the officers outside; she then agreed to be interviewed at police headquarters.

WITNESS OFFICERS' STATEMENTS

DOC 3

DOC 3 was a witness to this incident. He did not discharge any weapon. He agreed to be interviewed the evening of the incident. He stated that he was assigned to locate and arrest Mr. Lang. To that end, DOC 3 began his investigation and learned that Mr. Lang was in possession of a large number of firearms and that he was a member of the 211 Crew. Mr. Lang had recently stated that he was "never stepping foot back in prison and when they try it's gonna be all bad."

On the morning of the shooting, officers with the Department of Corrections saw Mr. Lang leave an apartment located at 1090 S. Parker Rd. DOC 4 was able to make contact with Mr. Lang. Another DOC officer drew his firearm and told Mr. Lang to surrender. Instead, Mr. Lang ran from officers and made his way back into the locked building from which he had emerged. DOC 3 ran behind a tree for cover then several minutes later, he heard radio traffic stating that Mr. Lang had a gun. He then heard a pop, then heard two more gunshots. He saw DOC 1 open the locked door of the building, so DOC 3 entered the building from the north side. He was at a landing, with a set of stairs going up to the right and down to the left. He saw Mr. Lang lying at the top of the stairs on the second-floor landing. DOC 1 and DOC 3 then began performing CPR. DOC 3 saw a gun lying next to Mr. Lang and he kicked it away so that Mr. Lang could not access the weapon.

DOC 4

DOC 4 agreed to be interviewed the evening of this incident, during which he did not discharge his weapon. DOC 4 is an officer with the Department of Corrections who was assisting with the apprehension of Mr. Lang. He was outside the building when he saw Mr. Lang walk out on the south side. DOC 4 saw other officers engaging with Mr. Lang, giving him verbal commands to stop. DOC 4 then saw them deploying a Taser, which was ineffective. Mr. Lang ran out of DOC 4's view, but the latter heard over his radio that Mr. Lang had re-entered the locked building. He then heard over the radio that Mr. Lang had a gun in his hand. DOC 4 then heard a "crack," which may have been a gunshot. He then heard two sounds that he definitively identified as gunshots then heard over the radio "shots fired." He then heard over the radio that Mr. Lang was "down"; he also heard a call for an ambulance. DOC 4 was able to enter the building, where he saw other officers rendering medical aid to Mr. Lang. DOC 4 assisted with this task. He then came down to headquarters to be interviewed. DOC 4 said that, from the time he first saw Mr. Lang emerge from the building to the time of the shots fired, approximately five minutes passed.

DOC 5

DOC 5 is an officer with the Department of Corrections. He did not fire a handgun during this incident but did deploy a less lethal weapon. He agreed to be interviewed at headquarters the day of this incident. DOC 5 stated that he saw Mr. Lang emerge from the south door of the building and walk south toward Parker Rd. He saw other officers approach Mr. Lang from the south, issuing “loud verbal commands”. As the other officers attempted to take Mr. Lang into custody, Mr. Lang ran westbound, directly toward DOC 5. At this time, DOC 5 was armed with a less lethal shotgun loaded with beanbags. As Mr. Lang was running toward him, DOC 5 saw him holding something in his waistband, so DOC 5 yelled at him “Police! Show me your hands!” and “Stop or I’ll shoot!” In response, Mr. Lang turned and began to run northbound back to the building from which he had come.

DOC 5 shot one less lethal round and saw that he had missed hitting Mr. Lang. DOC 5 fired another less lethal round, and this time DOC 5 heard Mr. Lang yelp. Mr. Lang was able to continue running, and DOC 5, knowing that there were other officers nearby, returned to his car to advise the Denver Police Department of what was occurring. While he was communicating with dispatch, DOC 5 heard over his radio “he has a gun”. He then heard shots fired, which he again communicated to Denver police. He then heard another volley of shots, which DOC 5 again relayed to the police. DOC 5 advised his team to contain the building until Denver police officers could take over the investigation. He approached one of the officers on the north side of the building and learned that Mr. Lang had been hit. He saw officers administering medical aid. DOC 5 continued to communicate with DPD dispatch until Denver police officers arrived. He then agreed to be transported to DPD headquarters to be interviewed.

INVOLVED OFFICERS’ STATEMENTS

DOC 1

DOC 1 agreed to be interviewed on October 22, 2021. At the time of his interview, he had not seen any relevant video footage or spoken with any witnesses. DOC 1 stated that he was working on the day of the shooting. He was wearing clothing that clearly identified him as a peace officer. He was armed with his duty firearm as well as other less lethal items. He was assisting DOC 3 with the apprehension of Mr. Lang. From his conversations with DOC 3, DOC 1 knew that Mr. Lang was considered dangerous and that he had access to weapons. DOC 1 was also aware that Mr. Lang had made comments suggesting that he was facing forty-eight years in prison and that he “wasn’t going back”. This suggested to DOC 1 that Mr. Lang was going to “shoot it out” with the police. DOC 1 clarified, though, that the “plan was to apprehend him and – and take him into custody and get him back on track with parole.” Indeed, DOC 1 acknowledged that with the current guidelines, “he probably would have been released within a couple days. And we knew – we know that. The majority of guys that we arrest, we – that’s our plan: to get them – we get them taken to jail. We get them transferred back to their parole officer for regular supervision, and then they are usually released back to the street. And that was our plan. Our plan was to apprehend him and – and take him into custody and get him back on track with parole.” DOC 1 also stated that many parolees they locate and arrest make statements to the effect of never going back but they don’t act on the statement.

The morning of the shooting, DOC 1 was staged outside the building where Mr. Lang was staying. DOC 1 saw Mr. Lang emerge from the south side of the building. Another DOC officer engaged with Mr. Lang, and although DOC 1 could not hear what was being said, he saw Mr. Lang put his hands up. DOC 1 then saw Mr. Lang turn and run directly at the vehicle that DOC 1 was in. Mr. Lang was able to run past that vehicle, with DOC 1 pursuing him on foot. He tried to cut off Mr. Lang's avenue of escape, and as he was doing so, DOC 1 heard the sound of what he believed to be a Taser.⁴ DOC 1 then heard over the radio that Mr. Lang had re-entered the building from the north side. DOC 1 therefore entered the building from the south side. As he went down the short stairs from the landing, DOC 1 could see Mr. Lang at the far end of the hallway. He was pounding on J.M.'s door "begging her" to be let back into the apartment. DOC 1 approached Mr. Lang, who had a weapon in his hand. DOC 1 believed it to be a Taser and drew his own Taser. As he approached Mr. Lang, DOC 1 issued commands such as "show me your hands". In response, Mr. Lang pulled up what DOC 1 believed to be a Taser and pointed it at DOC 1. The weapon had a laser on it, and DOC 1 described the laser going across his body as he stood there talking with Mr. Lang. Because DOC 1 believed the weapon to be a Taser, he continued to approach Mr. Lang down this long hallway. At this time, Mr. Lang stated several times "don't make me do this". Mr. Lang brought up the weapon again, and this time, DOC 1 realized that Mr. Lang's weapon was not a Taser but rather a firearm.

DOC 1 stated:

I was already about halfway down the hallway. There was no way for me to double-back and get out of there. I was pretty exposed, so what I did at that point is I trans – transferred my Taser back into its holster, pulled my weapon out, pulled my radio out. I said "he's got a handgun. It's got a laser on it." ... I continued to advance on him with my radio and my gun. He got up to the top of the stairs there with his back to the exterior door and I could see a portion [of his body.]

DOC 1 was able to get some semblance of cover, but it was minimal and DOC 1 felt exposed. Mr. Lang was on the landing on the same level as the outside door. He was moving back and forth with the gun still in his hand. He would occasionally raise it slightly then lower it again. DOC 1 then heard DOC 2 run up and stand next to him. As Mr. Lang again raised his gun as if to level it at the two officers, DOC 1 heard DOC 2 discharge his weapon one time. DOC 1 believed that Mr. Lang was struck with the bullet because he screamed and ran up the stairs to the upper level of the building.

Concerned for the safety of any citizens who may be in the building, DOC 1 followed Mr. Lang up the stairs while DOC 2 ran south through the downstairs hallway so he could intercept Mr. Lang on the second floor. DOC 1 saw Mr. Lang pulling himself up the stairs with the gun still in his hand. He kept pulling the gun up then dropping it, while DOC 1 continued his commands to drop the gun. Without warning, Mr. Lang pulled the gun completely up and moved it across his

⁴ He later learned that the sounds he heard were actually from a less-lethal shotgun being deployed by another DOC officer.

body such that it was leveled at DOC 1. In response, DOC 1 discharged his weapon twice. When asked why he made the decision to shoot, DOC 1 stated:

Because I felt that my – that my life was in immediate danger. I felt – I feared for my life at that point, that he was going to shoot. If he had got the chance to get [his gun] all the way, that he – because that was the furthest he had taken it. Before that, he had just up and down, up and down. This time, he had brought it all the way. And I feared for my life, that he was bringing it around to shoot me.

After being shot, Mr. Lang dropped down but still clung to his handgun. DOC 1 moved backwards to open the locked north door of the building, allowing his fellow officers to join him. DOC 1 reached down and threw Mr. Lang's gun out of the way then he another officer began to render medical aid. At that time, DOC 1 was removed from the scene and sequestered from other witnesses.

DOC 2

DOC 2 agreed to be interviewed on October 22, 2021. At the time of his interview, he had not seen any relevant video footage or spoken with any witnesses. DOC 2 stated that he was assisting other officers with the apprehension of a fugitive, Aaron Lang. DOC 2 was aware that Mr. Lang was involved with the 211 Crew and that he had made statements about not going back to prison. Additionally, DOC 2 was aware that Mr. Lang was potentially in possession of a number of firearms.

DOC 2 was in his car when he saw Mr. Lang emerge from one of the buildings at 1090 S. Parker Rd. DOC 2 got out of his vehicle as he saw another officer engage Mr. Lang at gunpoint. That officer was giving Mr. Lang orders to surrender. DOC 2 also approached Mr. Lang to assist in taking him into custody, but Mr. Lang looked at both officers, turned, and ran. DOC 2 then heard radio traffic stating that Mr. Lang was able to make his way back into the building from which he had emerged. DOC 2 entered the building through its south doors. He ran down the lower-level hallway and saw a fellow officer wearing a police vest. That officer, DOC 1, told him "he's got a gun".

DOC 2 could hear DOC 1 issuing verbal commands to Mr. Lang. As he arrived at the end of the hall, he could see that DOC 1 "kind of committed to that stairway and he and Mr. Lang was somehow in some kind of a stare down. As I went around, I-I- at that time, I hadn't seen the gun yet. So as I went, I could see him, so and – [DOC 1] had no cover or concealment from where he was facing this way so I backed off a little bit from what I was probably going to be – I felt like was some kind of a concealment which would be the – the stairs, the bottom of the stairs – to get kind of like out of his line of sight. And I'm kind of keeping eyes on him and I'm, you know, they're giving commands as well, 'drop the gun. Put the weapon down. Police. Drop the gun'".

DOC 2 saw that DOC 1 was in a position where he had little to no cover:

what I'm also seeing is that [DOC 1] is in a really bad – bad spot. Both of us are, but – we [indiscernible] the bad spots, so I – I kind of, well, actually, Mr. Lang, while he's talking, he says something like, 'I can't see you guys' – or

something – which I felt was kind of weird. And as he's saying that, he's doing almost like a slow – I want to call it like a slice of a pie. Like he's – he's start to drift to his left, which is our right. So that's when I came out with the commands. I pretty much encroach in [DOC 1's] area, and as he's – and pretty much open – [DOC 1] – and I saw – saw him doing a slice, saw the gun, and I opened fire. I think I discharged two rounds.” When asked why he discharged his weapon, DOC 2 stated “I felt like we were in jeopardy and that we were – if I didn't shoot, I -- not this particular time – probably – one of us was probably not going to – or both going to make it home.

DOC 2 specified that this incident was “very quick, fast and fluid”.

DOC 2, believing that Mr. Lang would run upstairs and down the hall to make his escape from the south doors, ran south on the bottom level of the building. As he ran to cut off Mr. Lang, he heard “more explosions of gunfire”. DOC 2 then made his way upstairs and saw DOC 1 was still standing and that Mr. Lang was on the ground. DOC 2 saw that other officers had been able to make entry and were administering life-saving actions. DOC 2 was then sequestered and taken downtown to turn in his weapon.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Criminal liability is established only if it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of an offense defined by a statute have been committed and it is proved that the offense was committed without legal justification as set forth in Colorado statutes. The justification of using physical force in self-defense or defense of others is described in C.R.S. § 18-1-704. As pertinent to this case, C.R.S. § 18-1-704 (1) states:

... a person is justified in using physical force upon another person in order to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by that other person, and he may use a degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for that purpose.

Deadly physical force “may be used only if a person reasonably believes a lesser degree of force is inadequate and the actor has reasonable ground to believe, and does believe, that he or another person is in imminent danger of being killed or of receiving great bodily injury.” C.R.S. § 18-1-704(2)(a).

The justification for a peace officer’s use of physical force while attempting to make an arrest is described in C.R.S. § 18-1-707. As pertinent to this case, C.R.S. § 18-1-707 states:

(1) Peace officers, in carrying out their duties, shall apply nonviolent means, when possible, before resorting to the use of physical force. A peace officer may use physical force only if nonviolent means would be ineffective in effecting an arrest, preventing an escape, or preventing an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the peace officer or another person.

- (2) When physical force is used, a peace officer shall:
- (a) Not use deadly physical force to apprehend a person who is suspected of only a minor or nonviolent offense;
 - (b) Use only a degree of force consistent with the minimization of injury to others;
 - (c) Ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons as soon as practicable; and
 - (d) Ensure that any identified relatives or next of kin of persons who have sustained serious bodily injury or death are notified as soon as practicable.
- (3) A peace officer is justified in using deadly physical force to make an arrest only when all other means of apprehension are unreasonable given the circumstances and:
- (a) The arrest is for a felony involving conduct including the use or threatened use of deadly physical force;
 - (b) The suspect poses an immediate threat to the peace officer or another person;
 - (c) The force employed does not create a substantial risk of injury to other persons.
- (4) A peace officer shall identify himself or herself as a peace officer and give a clear verbal warning of his or her intent to use firearms or other deadly physical force, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place peace officers at risk of injury or would create a risk of death or injury to other persons.

(4.5) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, a peace officer is justified in using deadly force if the peace officer has an objectively reasonable belief that a lesser degree of force is inadequate and the peace officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that he or another person is in imminent danger of being killed or of receiving serious bodily injury.

These justifications are “affirmative defenses.” This means that a person accused of a crime for using force does not need to prove that he or she was justified in using the force. Instead, the prosecution must prove, beyond a reasonable doubt to a unanimous jury, that the force was *not* justified. Accordingly, the question I must consider is: **Is there enough evidence of criminal conduct that a jury would find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that DOC 1 or DOC 2 acted without lawful justification?**

After a thorough review of the evidence, I conclude that a jury would find that these officers had lawful justification to fire at Mr. Lang in defense of their fellow officers and in self-defense, pursuant to C.R.S. § 18-1-704 and C.R.S. § 18-1-707(4.5). Furthermore, it is my belief that the People cannot disprove beyond a reasonable doubt the circumstances outlined in C.R.S. § 18-1-704 and C.R.S. § 18-1-707(4.5).

At the moment they discharged their firearms, DOC 1 and DOC 2 reasonably believed that they were both in danger of being killed or receiving serious bodily injury. As they approached Mr. Lang, they both knew he held a handgun in his hand. They made contact with him and both DOC 1 and DOC 2 identified themselves as peace officers and ordered that Mr. Lang drop his weapon. In response, Mr. Lang pulled up his weapon on two separate occasions. The first time he pulled his weapon up, DOC 2 believed that Mr. Lang was about to shoot him or DOC 1. The second time Mr. Lang leveled his weapon at DOC 1, DOC 1 believed that Mr. Lang was about to shoot

him. It was reasonable for these officers to believe that they were facing an imminent and deadly threat. They credibly told investigators that they did indeed feel they were facing deadly force.

I believe that a jury would conclude that the actions taken by DOC 1 and DOC 2 were reasonable and necessary in light of the totality of the circumstances and that we cannot disprove the circumstances in C.R.S. § 18-1-704 and C.R.S. § 18-1-707(4.5) beyond a reasonable doubt.

Furthermore, I find that the officers complied with C.R.S. § 18-1-707. DOC 1 clearly and loudly yelled at Mr. Lang that he was a peace officer. DOC 1 was wearing clothing that identified him as an officer. DOC 2 likewise was clothed in such a manner that anyone would have realized that he was a peace officer. Mr. Lang must have known that they were peace officers, because he initially raised his hands in surrender before turning to flee into the building. The officers were unable to announce their intention to deploy deadly force because events unfolded too quickly for them to do so. After the shots were fired, aid was rendered nearly immediately. Finally, I have determined that the officers acted in a way that minimized the likelihood of injury to others; there were no civilians in their line of fire.

The Supreme Court of the United States has instructed regarding assessing the reasonableness of an officer's beliefs when using physical force:

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.

Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989) at pp. 396-397.

Under these dangerous circumstances, DOC 1 and DOC 2 were forced to make a split-second judgment, and their decision to shoot Mr. Lang in self-defense and in defense of others was justified under Colorado law. Furthermore, their decision to shoot Mr. Lang was justified pursuant to C.R.S. § 18-1-704 and C.R.S. § 18-1-707. Finally, their actions complied with the legal requirements set forth in C.R.S. § 18-1-707.

Sincerely,



Beth McCann
Denver District Attorney

Cc: Deputy Chief Barb Archer; Division Chief Joe Montoya; Commander Matt Clark; Lieutenant Joe Bell; Detective Daniel Tregembo; Detective Daniel Andrews; Denver City Attorney Kristin Bronson; and Interim Director of the Office of Independent Monitor Gregg Crittenden.