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January 10, 2023

Ron Thomas
Chief of Police
Denver Police Department
1331 Cherokee Street
Denver, CO 80204

RE: Investigation of the shooting death of Michael Silletto which occurred on July 13, 2022, in the 4900 block of Washington Street in Denver, Colorado; Denver Police Department Case 2022-356763

Dear Chief Thomas,

Our office has reviewed the investigation of the officer-involved shooting that occurred in the 4900 block of Washington Street, Denver, Colorado, on July 13, 2022. The shooting began when a 26-year-old male assailant fired five gunshots directed at Denver Police Department Officers Clyde Carmody (14064) and Zachary Moldenhauer (17013) who were together in a fully marked police car. Both officers fired their weapons in response resulting in the death of Michael Silletto. No officers were injured.

I am writing to inform you that I find the force used by the officers was legally justified and that our office will not file criminal charges against either officer.

The person who fired the gunshots at the police officers was Michael Silletto. We have filed charges against other individuals who accompanied him that night for crimes apart from the shooting, but I will not address those charges in this letter.

As is my practice, I will hold a community meeting during which members of the public may ask questions about this incident. This letter will be posted to our website.

Summary of Facts

On July 13, 2022, at 10:31 p.m., information was dispatched to DPD officers that a 911 caller saw two males with handguns get out of an Audi car. The caller thought they might be going to rob the operator of a food cart at 8th Avenue and Federal Boulevard. Before the officers arrived, the Audi left that location, but officers spotted it on Federal Blvd.

When the Audi turned left from Federal Blvd. onto 9th Avenue, officers in two police cars activated their red and blue emergency lights and sirens. The Audi pulled over momentarily but then drove away at a high speed to elude the police officers. The officers did not chase but rather followed at a significant distance out of sight from the Audi. The Denver Police Air Support Unit was watching the developments by helicopter and tracked the Audi. After driving for several minutes, the Audi turned left (west) into a parking lot and stopped. The parking lot is located on the west side of Washington Street adjacent to a business at 4915 Washington Street in Denver. This is where the shooting occurred moments later. Cameras were recording the parking lot and helped to determine some of the acts that occurred, and their sequence, during this shooting.¹



Figure 1. Photo from Google Maps. Not taken in July 2022.



Figure 2. Parking lot, looking west. Photo taken after shooting.

In the parking lot, a lone male was waiting for the Audi. He got into the rear seat of the Audi behind the driver. At that point the Audi had five occupants: two in front, three in the rear. The Audi began moving again and turned around so that it was facing east toward Washington Street, near the entrance/exit to the lot. At that moment a fully marked Denver Police Department SUV with white “take down lights” illuminated drove through the entrance into the lot. The vehicles were two or three car lengths apart. The police SUV was facing northwest, angled toward the passenger side front corner of the Audi. The front passenger in the Audi, Michael Silletto, had an unobstructed direct line of fire to the two officers in the police SUV. The video from the parking lot shows Silletto raise his right arm toward the officers.



Figure 3. Silletto with his right arm raised toward the officers as their SUV is entering the parking lot from Washington Street.

¹ The cameras are affixed to the north side of a building, about 10 to 12-feet above the ground, and view the parking lot area north of them. Note that the cameras do not have the same view or the same lighting that the officers had. The time displayed on the video recordings are inaccurate. The time shown is behind by 2 hours, 14 minutes, 50 seconds.

Sillette rapidly fired five gunshots at the officers from his open window. Three muzzle flashes can be distinguished on the video from the camera in the parking lot. We know, however, that Sillette fired five gunshots because five spent shell casings from his gun were recovered on the ground next to the Audi by crime scene investigators.² Muzzle flashes from the right passenger side of the Audi can also be seen on the images from Air One.

In the police SUV were Officer Clyde Carmody, the driver, and Officer Zachary Moldenhauer, the front passenger. Both officers saw several quickly fired muzzle flashes from Sillette's gun. One was recorded on Officer Carmody's body worn camera.



Figure 4. The 3rd muzzle flash recorded. Sillette is in the front passenger seat of the Audi. Note the time displayed on the video is incorrect. The correct time is 10:52:08 pm.

Police SUV.

² The cameras do not record all activity because they record a series of individual photographs.



Figure 5. Image from Officer Carmody's body worn camera at 10:52:08 pm. Muzzle flash from Silletto's gun.

Officer Zachary Moldenhauer quickly drew his service weapon and fired three shots through the windshield of the police SUV at Silletto. Muzzle flashes can be seen inside the police SUV on the parking lot camera recording. Shattered glass hit Officer Clyde Carmody in the face and he tried to move his head to the left behind the A-pillar of the SUV for protection. He began to get out on the driver side. At this same time, Silletto began moving to his left in the Audi, going over the center console and across the driver's seat to get out through the driver's door.^{3 4}

Silletto emerged from the Audi approximately five seconds after he fired his gun. He immediately began running northwest to a dumpster at the northwest corner of the parking lot. Once he was outside the Audi, it took four seconds for Silletto to run to the dumpster and turn to his left to go behind it. This area was very dimly lit. We are unable to see Silletto's handgun on the video recording as he runs. However, we know he was carrying it because the gun was found with him after the shooting. It still had five live bullets in it. In their interviews later, both Officer Moldenhauer and Officer Carmody said they saw Silletto carrying the handgun as he ran.

³ Before Silletto got out of the Audi, two occupants of the rear seat very quickly got out through the rear doors on opposite sides of the car. Each ran to the rear of the car, crossed paths, and continued to run in different directions. The rear occupant from the driver side ran south toward 49th Ave. The rear occupant from the passenger side ran northwest toward the northwest corner of the parking lot. This person can be seen on the parking lot video running ahead of Silletto toward the northwest corner where a dumpster was located. That person ultimately went over the fence gate behind the dumpster and escaped from the parking lot. Both men who ran from the rear seat of the Audi were captured later, hiding in separate places.

⁴ The driver of the Audi and the occupant of the middle rear seat also immediately got out of the car on the driver's side before Silletto did. However, they stayed near the car. Those individuals got on the ground and later complied with police commands.



Figure 6. Three holes in windshield of police SUV.



Figure 7. The dumpster Silletto ran to.



Figure 8. The fence gate behind the dumpster.



Figure 9. The path Silletto ran. The police SUV is beyond the Audi.

When Officer Carmody was able to get out of the police SUV and come around the open driver's door, he fired several shots while moving forward and to his left at Silletto. As these shots were being fired, Silletto got out of the Audi and then ran the four seconds to the dumpster. Officer Moldenhauer got out of the police SUV on the passenger side and stood behind the open door for cover. He fired several shots from that position. Three muzzle flashes can be seen from Officer Moldenhauer when Silletto is almost to the dumpster and as he turns to his left at the dumpster.



Figure 10. Image of the right rear seat passenger who got out and ran before Silletto did. (See footnote 3)

Silletto, not seen here, is getting out of the Audi on the driver side.

Officer Carmody's first visible muzzle flash.



Figure 11. Silletto running to dumpster. Officer Carmody. Moldenhauer's gun. He is standing behind open door.



Figure 12. Image of Silletto almost reaching the dumpster. Muzzle flash from Officer Moldenhauer firearm.

After Silletto got behind the dumpster, Officer Carmody changed his magazine and then moved further west to move away from the SUV. This placed him mostly out of the view of the parking lot camera. A few seconds later, the video shows movement occurring a few feet behind the dumpster at a fence gate.⁵ At that point, Officer Carmody fired additional rounds. Six muzzle

⁵ The movement occurs where a fence gate meets a white wall below the blue flag. First there is upward motion followed by downward motion. It is difficult to discern precisely what is occurring. However, the movements appear consistent with a person jumping up at the gate, bending forward at the waist over the top of the gate, then rolling over it to the other side. It appears to be the rear seat passenger who ran in front of Silletto, based on the white clothing that is visible on that person's lower back as he is

flashes from his gun can be seen on the video. These were the final shots fired. Approximately 24 seconds had elapsed from the time Silletto first fired at the officers.



Figure 13. Daytime photo taken a few feet to the right of where Officer Moldenhauer stood behind the SUV passenger door.

Later, when it appeared that Silletto was not moving, several officers tactically approached the dumpster as a team to render aid to him if necessary. They approached with the aid of a protective shield in case Silletto was feigning injury. They found Silletto lying prone on the ground close to the dumpster, apparently lifeless, with his right hand resting on a 9mm semi-automatic handgun. They requested an ambulance and carried him to the street where the ambulance could gain access to him. Officer Carmody administered chest compressions to Silletto. Paramedics then approached, continued chest compressions, and transported Silletto by ambulance to a hospital.



Figure 14. The tan handgun Silletto used.

During this shooting, other officers were near the scene, having driven up on Washington Street and other streets nearby when Officers Carmody and Moldenhauer entered the parking lot. After the shooting, more officers responded to the area. Some officers and search dogs arrived to do an

running. A similar white pattern is visible during the motion at the fence gate. Also, investigators found a Houston Astros baseball cap on the other side of the fence gate. It matched the baseball cap worn by the right rear passenger.

extended search of the neighborhood for the Audi passengers who fled. The protocol for sequestering the two officers involved in the shooting, and the most relevant witness officers, was followed. These officers were taken to DPD headquarters where they were interviewed. The many officers who were not interviewed wrote statements and provided reports of their actions and observations. The passengers of the Audi chose not to give statements to the police.

A multi-agency team, consisting of the Denver Police Department Homicide Bureau, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, and the Colorado State Patrol investigated this shooting. The officer statements, reports, interviews, body worn cameras, surveillance video, scene evidence, autopsy report, and lab reports were meticulously reviewed by the investigators. Similarly, this information has been thoroughly reviewed by my office.

Below, selected portions of the interviews of the two officers who fired their weapons are detailed. For the issues that I must consider, their interviews were the most important of the many statements provided.

Involved Officers' Statements

Officer Moldenhauer

Officer Moldenhauer was interviewed by investigators at DPD Headquarters on July 14, 2022. He stated that when the police SUV pulled into the parking lot, he noticed the Audi front passenger's window was down. He estimated the distance between the SUV and the Audi was 10 yards. He then saw three muzzle flashes coming from that window and heard gunshots. He believed that he and Officer Carmody were in imminent danger of being killed. He immediately ducked down to try to get cover from the dashboard and the engine block and drew his weapon.

"I fired two rounds through our windshield into the passenger side of that vehicle where I observed the muzzle flashes coming from." [We subsequently determined that Officer Moldenhauer fired 3 shots through the windshield; it is not unusual for officers to not be sure of the number of shots they fire in these highly stressful and rapidly developing situations.]

He said Officer Carmody had gotten out of the SUV, and he heard more shots, so he ducked down further, momentarily losing sight of the Audi. He then opened his passenger door, got out, and took cover behind the open door. He saw people running from the Audi and heard more gunshots.

"And then I saw a Hispanic male in a white tank top running towards the northwest corner of the parking lot, followed by a Hispanic male wearing no shirt [Silletto was not wearing a shirt], and I saw him carrying a gun and—in what I believe was his right hand. And he was running, following the male in the white tank top. The male in the white tank top hit the far northwest corner of that parking lot and was jumping the fence. The male who was shirtless that was carrying the firearm took position behind a dumpster, which was in that northwest corner, and did not attempt to hop the fence. And at that point, I knew that we had cover officers coming just north of us, which would

have given him a clear line of fire to them, and I did not—I knew Officer Carmody was kind of in a position where he was exposed at that time and I knew this male still had a firearm, and it appeared that he was taking a position of cover to possibly fire more rounds and attempt to kill more officers – or kill officers or injure officers—so he could make his escape. So, at that point, I fired, from what I recall, approximately three, four more shots in that direction—or at that individual behind the dumpster.”

When asked what specific concern led him to discharge his weapon when he was behind the door of the SUV, Moldenhauer explained:

“Well, while, as I said, as he was running towards that dumpster, I could see that he was carrying the firearm. And at that point, I had no reason to believe that he wasn’t the one that was shooting at us, so I knew that we had already been fired upon. My other concern was Officer Carmody and his positioning. I knew he was out in the open a little bit. And as soon as I saw that he did not attempt to jump that fence, my concern was he was taking cover behind there to continue firing upon us.

My other concern was, I knew we had additional resources, police resources, coming just north of us to the northeast end of that parking lot, which would have put them in a direct line of fire from his position, and I was afraid that he was going to fire upon them, and that they didn’t know that – the other officers did not know where he was located at the time.”

Officer Carmody

Officer Carmody was interviewed at DPD Headquarters on July 16, 2022. He described seeing the muzzle flashes from the front passenger in the Audi, feeling glass hitting his face, and diving his head to the left to get behind the A-Pillar for protection. He felt he was about to be killed. He then quickly got out of the SUV to return fire.

“So, I instantly, as soon as I get out of the car, I return fire into that front passenger window where he is shooting at us. And I shoot multiple rounds into that car, that front window that was open, in the passenger area. I stopped and I re-assessed, and I see him run away with a gun in his hand. And I was like, where did he come from? He didn’t come out of the passenger door.

He said he saw Silletto go behind the dumpster with the gun. He then realized he had advanced forward while firing to a position with no cover that made him vulnerable if Silletto were to fire back at him. So, he moved back toward the police SUV. During this time, he also reloaded by ejecting his first magazine and inserting a second.⁶

Officer Carmody noted the significance to him, based on his experience, of seeing that Silletto kept his gun with him as he ran behind the dumpster, and did not throw it down:

⁶ Based on there being two rounds left in his first magazine, Carmody had fired 15 shots up to this point.

"I'm thinking now I have to get ready if he, if he decides to pop around and start shooting—pop around the dumpster and start shooting again. Because, in my experience on this job—I've been in tons of foot chases with guys with guns, traffic stops when they run from the traffic stop. First thing they do, is they always toss the gun. They try to throw it over a fence, throw it on the roof. They try to get rid of it. They don't want it on him. Most of the time they leave it in the car, they just run. The fact that he refused to drop his gun, and he moved it from one position to another position with him, made me think that he was still going to possibly come around and start shooting again. Which is why he kept his gun, is what I was—in my experience, is what I understood."

He decided it was best to change his position away from the SUV, so he moved west to his left. A few seconds later, he saw Silletto "pop up" behind the dumpster, so he fired multiple shots at the dumpster at torso level.⁷ He explained:

"I moved to my left. About that time that I move, ... I'm still holding my gun on the dumpster in case he pops over, and he jumps up and, clear as day, he still has the gun in his hand. And I see his hand, I see the gun. And when he jumps up, I see his head and like his torso. And he jumps up, and I see the gun, and I see his head, and I'm like, he's going to start shooting at me again. He just tried to kill me. He's just tried to kill my partner—He's going to do it again Why else would you jump up with your gun?—He's going to start shooting me any second. So, I reengage him, I shoot through the dumpster where his torso is. I shoot another group of rounds and I stop, and I reassess again, and I see that he's on the ground."

Autopsy Report

An autopsy of Silletto's body was performed on July 14, 2022, by Assistant Medical Examiner, Ian Puffenberger, M.D., a forensic pathologist. The Autopsy Report indicates that Silletto suffered four gunshot wounds: one to his torso; two to his left thigh; and one to fingers on his left hand. The gunshot wound to his torso caused his death.

Torso wound / Cause of death / Bullet recovered:

The autopsy report states the cause of death was "a result of a gunshot wound of the torso with associated injuries to the ribs, respiratory diaphragm, spleen, stomach, left lobe of the liver, the left ventricle of the heart, and the aortic root." The entrance wound was described: "There is a 1/2 by 5/16-inch entrance gunshot wound on the left lateral back at 23 inches below the top of the head and 5 ½ inches to the left of the posterior midline." The trajectory of the bullet inside the body was from "left to right, back to front, and upward". There was not an exit wound. The bullet that caused this wound was recovered during the autopsy in the midline of the anterior chest cavity.

⁷ Some bullets penetrated the metal dumpster but did not pass through both sides of the dumpster. Officer Carmody fired 9 rounds from the second magazine.

Left thigh / Bullet recovered:

Two gunshots struck Silletto in his left thigh. One entrance wound was located 44 inches below the top of his head in his “left proximal thigh”. The bullet trajectory in the body was “left to right, and downward with no significant front to back component”. There was not an exit wound. The bullet was recovered during the autopsy in the medial aspect of the distal left thigh.

The other entrance wound to the left thigh was located 49 inches below the top of his head in his “left lateral thigh”, 2 ¼ inches to the left of the posterior midline. The bullet trajectory in the body was also “left to right, and downward with no significant front to back component”. This bullet caused an exit wound when it exited the body 2 inches to the right of the posterior midline, also at 49 inches below the top of the head. This bullet was not recovered.

Two fingers of the left hand:

A bullet also struck Silletto in the third and fourth fingers of his left hand, which caused “near amputation of the left middle finger at the distal interphalangeal joint ... and sheering abrasions of the left fourth finger”. “The entrance, exit, and trajectory patterns were unable to be determined”.

Firearms, Bullets, Casings

Both bullets recovered from Silletto’s body at the autopsy were examined by Denver Crime Laboratory Firearms Unit personnel. These bullets were microscopically compared to bullets that were test-fired by the two officers’ firearms. Although an identification could not be made establishing that either weapon fired either of the bullets recovered from the body, the examination did show that:

- Officer Carmody’s firearm did not fire the bullet that caused the wound to Silletto’s torso (and that was recovered from his anterior chest); and,
- Officer Moldenhauer’s firearm did not fire the bullet that caused the wound to Silletto’s left proximal thigh (and that was recovered from his distal left thigh).

Silletto’s gun was a tan colored Sig Sauer 9-millimeter semi-automatic handgun. It was recovered behind the dumpster on the ground. Five live bullets were still in it. It was a stolen gun.

One of Silletto’s gunshots hit a DPD police SUV that was northbound on Washington Street passing just behind the SUV driven by Carmody. The bullet went through the rear door on the driver side and struck the rear seat-back on the driver side. This bullet struck very close to a person who was riding as a civilian rider, sitting in the rear on the passenger side.

Bullets fired by the officers struck several objects in the parking lot. Three bullets struck the Audi. Bullets also struck the east facing white wall behind the dumpster, a fence post in the corner behind the dumpster, and a car parked in the car port beyond the fence gate. Several bullets struck the

south facing side of the dumpster and some boxes it contained. None of the bullets traveled through both sides of the dumpster.

Thirty-six spent cartridge casings were found and recovered at the scene. Five were positively identified by the Denver Crime Laboratory Firearms Unit investigators as having been fired in and ejected from Silletto's handgun.⁸

The investigation shows that Officer Moldenhauer fired eight or nine gunshots. Three were fired when he was inside the police SUV, and the remainder from outside on the passenger side. Officer Carmody fired 24 gunshots.

Legal Analysis

Criminal liability is established in Colorado 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 states:

- (1) ... 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.
- (2) Deadly physical force may be used only if a person reasonably believes a lesser degree of force is inadequate and:
 - (a) 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.

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 injury 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;

⁸ The other 31 spent cartridge casings have not been examined by the Firearms Unit to identify which firearm fired which casing. However, since no evidence suggests any officer other than Officers Carmody and Moldenhauer fired a weapon, identification of these casings to a particular firearm is not significant for my decision in this case.

- 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 of death or serious bodily injury 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.

Some of 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 Officers Carmody and Moldenhauer acted without lawful justification?**

Conclusion

The moment Silletto raised his handgun to fire at the officers he placed them in imminent danger of being killed. When he fired, he confirmed his intent to kill or injure them. Since Silletto kept his gun the entire time, made no effort to stop or relent even after the officers returned fire, and ran to a spot where he was concealed, he continued to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to any officers trying to arrest him. It is reasonable to believe that he maintained his intent to fire at a police officer if he had the chance.

Officers Carmody and Moldenhauer were defending themselves and others on scene, as justified per C.R.S. §18-1-704 and 18-1-707 (4.5); and the use of deadly force to arrest Silletto for the violent felony of attempted murder or assault he just committed was justified per C.R.S. § 18-1-707 (3).

Had Officer Moldenhauer not immediately fired through the windshield of the police car, Silletto could have continued firing. Those shots possibly saved the lives of both officers by causing Silletto to scramble from the car. Note that Silletto could have simply gone to the ground when he got out of the Audi, communicating surrender. The driver and a rear passenger did surrender safely on the ground on that same side of the car. But Silletto chose to keep the gun as he ran to a new position at the dumpster. He made no effort to show or communicate that he wanted to cease to be a threat.

My judgment is that in these circumstances it was reasonable for the officers to think the danger was continuing and immediate and, in fact, did think they were in danger of death or serious bodily injury. They were also reasonable in thinking that other police officers who were approaching the parking lot or driving by were in danger of death or serious bodily injury. In fact, one of Mr. Silletto's bullets did enter an occupied police vehicle on Washington Street east of the parking lot.

When Silletto got to the dumpster, he did not go to the fence gate that was just a few feet behind it to escape over it. Instead, from the officers' perspective, he chose the cover and concealment that the dumpster provided him. For the officers, that was a dangerous position. It was significant to the officers that from behind the dumpster Silletto gave no indication of a desire to surrender by yelling out or by tossing his gun out for the police to see. In these circumstances it was reasonable for the officers to perceive him as still presenting an immediate deadly threat. Thankfully, no officers were struck or injured during this very dangerous situation.

Since only Officers Carmody and Moldenhauer fired shots at Silletto, the report from the Firearms Unit (see page 11, above) allows us to conclude that the bullet that struck Silletto in the torso, and caused his death, was fired by Officer Moldenhauer. We also conclude that Officer Carmody fired the bullet that was recovered from Silletto's left thigh.

The evidence does not allow us to conclude with certainty which bullets caused Silletto's other thigh wound or the wounds to his left hand. Similarly, the evidence does not allow us to conclude with certainty at what point Silletto was struck by the officers' gunshots, other than to say that he was not sitting in the passenger seat of the Audi facing them when he was struck. This uncertainty does not affect the decision I must make since I find that the gunshots fired by Officer Carmody and Officer Moldenhauer were legally justified, and a jury would come to the same conclusion pursuant to Colorado law.

Sincerely,



Beth McCann
Denver District Attorney

cc: Armando Saldate, Director of Public Safety; Deputy Chief Barb Archer; Division Chief Joe Montoya; Commander Matt Clark; Commander Mike O'Donnell; Lieutenant Joel Bell; Sergeant Scott Murphy; Sergeant Scott Hagan; Sergeant Tony Lopez, Jr.; Detective Jacob Huffine; Detective Denise Gomez; Officer Clyde Carmody; Officer Zachary Moldenhauer; John Davis, Esq., Attorney for Officer Moldenhauer; Stephen Holmes, Esq., Attorney for Officer Carmody; Denver City Attorney Kerry Tipper; and Interim Director of the Office of Independent Monitor Gregg Crittenden.