



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JOHN KELLNER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SERVING ARAPAHOE, DOUGLAS, ELBERT AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

April 11th, 2022

Arapahoe County Sheriff Tyler Brown

13101 E Broncos Pkwy

Centennial, CO 80112

**Re: Report of findings with regard to the officer-involved shooting on July 31, 2021
ACSO Case # AC21-13673, 18th JD CIRT # 21-08**

Dear Sheriff Brown,

On July 31, 2021, the 18th Judicial District's Critical Incident Response Team responded to investigate an officer-involved shooting at 5273 South Jericho Street in Centennial, Colorado.

The incident began at 9:42 pm when a 9-1-1 call was made to the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office (ACSO). The caller reported that neighbors were physically fighting. The caller stated that a man named Keith Homrighausen was involved.

Numerous ACSO deputies arrived within minutes of the call. A man later identified as Mr. Homrighausen retreated into a garage when deputies arrived. He refused to come out. The deputies soon became aware that Mr. Homrighausen had armed himself with a handgun. For roughly 20 minutes, the deputies repeatedly attempted to engage in a dialogue with Mr. Homrighausen, asking him to come out and asking what they could do to help him.

Mr. Homrighausen fired a single round with a handgun at the deputies at 10:17 pm. One deputy returned fire, shooting two rounds. After more attempted dialogue and calls for Mr. Homrighausen to surrender, Mr. Homrighausen fired again at the deputies. They briefly returned fire before resuming requests for Mr. Homrighausen to surrender. A total of five deputies discharged their weapons at Mr. Homrighausen throughout the incident.

This pattern repeated itself for roughly another 20 minutes until 10:42 pm, when a deputy was able to see Mr. Homrighausen appear to fall off the hood of a vehicle in the garage where he had been hiding while shooting at the officers. At 11:23 pm, a SWAT armored vehicle was able to approach the garage. The Aurora police officers inside the vehicle observed that Mr. Homrighausen appeared to be deceased. He was pronounced dead at 11:36 pm. No one else was struck during the exchange of gunfire.

I reviewed all of the evidence provided by the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) in order to determine whether there was any illegal use of force by the five ACSO deputies who fired their weapons.

SUMMARY

Applying the law to the facts of this incident, as described below, I conclude that the ACSO deputies who fired their weapons were legally justified in using lethal force against Mr. Homrighausen. The deputies' use of force was reasonable, necessary, and appropriate in order to defend themselves and others from the threat posed by Mr. Homrighausen.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

C.R.S. § 16-2.5-301 governs investigations into police officer-involved shootings. This statute provides, in relevant part: "Each police department, sheriff's office, and district attorney within the state shall develop protocols for participating in a multi-agency team, which shall include at least one other police department or sheriff's office, or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, in conducting any investigation, evaluation, and review of an incident involving the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer that resulted in injury or death. The law enforcement agencies participating need not be from the same judicial district." C.R.S. § 16-2.5-301(1).

The investigation into this shooting incident was conducted by the 18th Judicial District Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT). The lead officer was Detective Ronnie Dorrell with the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. Other investigators participated from the District Attorney's Office as well as numerous police departments and sheriff's offices throughout the jurisdiction.

C.R.S. § 20-1-114 provides, in relevant part: "The district attorney shall, if no criminal charges are filed following the completion of an investigation pursuant to section 16-2.5-301, C.R.S., release a report and publicly disclose the report explaining the district attorney's findings, including the basis for the decision not to charge the officer with any criminal conduct. The district attorney shall post the written report on its website or, if it does not have a website, make it publicly available upon request." C.R.S. § 20-1-114(1).

This document constitutes a report of the findings of the District Attorney for the 18th Judicial District, and includes the basis of the decision not to charge the involved deputies with any criminal conduct.

MATERIALS REVIEWED AND INFORMATION CONSIDERED

I reviewed all materials provided by the lead investigators and members of the CIRT, including body-worn camera video, car camera video, dispatch notes, radio traffic, reports of investigating officers and crime scene technicians, coroner reports and findings, interviews of the involved officers, all reports and recorded interviews with witnesses, and photographs and video of the scene.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

On July 31, 2021, at 9:42 pm, a neighbor phoned 9-1-1 to report that people were physically fighting outside 5273 S. Jericho Street in Centennial, Colorado. ACSO's dispatch center answered the 9-1-1 call and requested deputies respond to the scene. The responding deputies were told via police radio that two males were fighting in a driveway, that one of the males was intoxicated, and that people were trying to stop the intoxicated male from driving. The deputies were also told that the intoxicated individual was believed to be armed with a gun, possibly holstered on his right hip. Within minutes, ACSO deputies began to arrive at the scene. More deputies continued to arrive throughout the encounter as the situation escalated. All responding deputies were in full uniform and driving marked patrol vehicles. All the deputies were wearing body-worn cameras.

Deputy Jordan Greeson and Deputy Mark Anderson were the first to arrive. They were directed by neighbors to the front of 5273 S. Jericho where they found Mr. Homrighausen in the driveway with an open garage behind him. The deputies asked Mr. Homrighausen what had happened. Mr. Homrighausen was largely unresponsive. The deputies asked him if he was hurt or if he had a gun. Mr. Homrighausen's answers were unintelligible. He appeared to be intoxicated as he was slurring his speech and moving unsteadily. The deputies told him not to enter the garage but Mr. Homrighausen did anyway. He tried to open the interior door into the attached house but it was locked. Mr. Homrighausen then closed the overhead garage door, sealing himself off from the view of the deputies. Patrol cars belonging to the deputies were parked in the street with their headlights and spotlights directed on the garage.



(Photograph of 5273 S. Jericho during the incident)

Other witnesses, including Peter Neal, the homeowner of 5273 S. Jericho who Mr. Homrighausen had assaulted, were being interviewed down the street by other responding deputies. The deputies in front of the house learned that Mr. Homrighausen's wife and some other people – including children – were still inside the house. They formulated a plan to evacuate them out of the house through the backyard.

Mr. Homrighausen began opening and closing the garage door as the deputies tried to get him to come out and speak with them. Deputy Deborah Sallee called out to the other deputies that she could see that Mr. Homrighausen had a gun on his hip. The deputies told him not to reach for it, and repeatedly asked him to come out and talk. Deputy Anderson called to him, "You have something on your hip. Do not reach for that, Keith. I don't want you to get hurt, or us to get hurt." While other deputies continued to try and talk to Mr. Homrighausen, Deputy Greeson retrieved a less-lethal shotgun from his patrol car and positioned himself in the front yard, close to the garage.

The deputies evacuated the people from inside the house while the stand-off with Mr. Homrighausen continued. Mr. Homrighausen sometimes responded to the deputies but most of his statements were incoherent. At one point, as he opened and closed the garage door, he indicated that he was upset that the deputies' flashlights were being shined on him. He also shouted insults at the deputies, calling them "idiots" and "dumb." It was clear he was aware of the deputies' presence and their requests and commands for him to surrender. The deputies continued to try to talk him out of the garage, repeatedly telling him they did not want to hurt him. Again and again they identified themselves as peace officers and deputy sheriffs.

At 10:02 pm, Deputy Anderson and Deputy Greeson began to form a plan to use the less-lethal shotgun to try and incapacitate Keith long enough to take him into custody. At about this time, Mr. Homrighausen shouted at them, "I don't want to hurt you, I could hurt you!" Mr. Homrighausen continued shouting, telling the deputies to "Shoot me, I don't care." The deputies again ordered him to come out of the garage with his hands raised. Mr. Homrighausen told them to "Come in here" and "I'm not coming out." Deputy Anderson called to Mr. Homrighausen, "I'm here for you. I want to help you. How can I help you?"

At 10:11 pm, Mr. Homrighausen completely opened the garage door and could be seen standing on the stairs to the house beyond the truck and the car that were parked in the garage. He shouted to the deputies, "Just shoot me, I don't care." He put his hands on his head for a moment and then told the deputies, "I'm not coming out." Deputy Anderson continued to plead with Mr. Homrighausen to come out. Mr. Homrighausen shouted for Deputy Anderson to turn off his flashlight and repeated, "Shoot me, I don't care." Deputy Anderson told Mr. Homrighausen, "I don't want to do that."

At 10:17 pm, Mr. Homrighausen shouted, "You're forcing me to do this!" and stepped down from the garage stairs and between the truck and the car. He fired a single gunshot at the deputies. Deputy Anderson returned fire, shooting twice into the garage with his handgun from behind the white Subaru parked in the driveway. Sergeant Kristina Schubert radioed, "Shots fired!" and called for Deputies Anderson and Greeson to retreat to the street where they could take cover behind the engine block of a truck parked there. Mr. Homrighausen appeared to hide in front of the truck parked in the garage.

In the pause after the initial exchange of gunfire, the deputies continued to call for Mr. Homrighausen to come out with his hands up. Mr. Homrighausen did not respond other than to fire another shot at the deputies, apparently aiming at Deputy Greeson, who was nearest and calling for Mr. Homrighausen to show him his hands. Deputy Greeson called to Mr. Homrighausen, "If you shoot that one more time, I will shoot you." Multiple deputies continued to shout for Mr. Homrighausen to drop the gun. Mr. Homrighausen fired again at the deputies with another single shot. Deputy Greeson fired back with two rounds and then shouted for Mr. Homrighausen to "Show me your hands!"

Deputy Anderson announced that Mr. Homrighausen had moved from the front of the truck to the front of the car in the garage. Anderson shouted, "Come out with your hands up!" Deputy Greeson radioed for deputies to check the houses behind the deputies, worried that a bystander could have been struck by Mr. Homrighausen's rounds. Greeson then called out, "Keith, just talk to me. Tell us what's happening." Mr. Homrighausen did not respond to these repeated pleas and commands and remained hiding in front of the car. The deputies discussed among themselves how many rounds Mr. Homrighausen had fired at them, and called for a drone to come to the scene so that they can better observe Mr. Homrighausen position.

Deputy Greeson again attempted to talk to Mr. Homrighausen, asking him to "Tell me what's going on?" Mr. Homrighausen responded, "This is dumb." Greeson called to him, "I'm not worried about me right now, Keith. What's going on? How can I help you out of this?" Mr. Homrighausen said something in response that was unintelligible. Greeson repeated, "Nobody wants this, Keith. Talk to me." The deputies could see movement in the garage but could not tell what Mr. Homrighausen was doing.

At 10:29 pm, Mr. Homrighausen fired another round at Deputies Greeson, Anderson and Timothy Swank, who were now behind the truck on the street. The deputies checked with one another to see if anyone was struck, then Swank fired back a single round with his rifle. Mr. Homrighausen fired again, and Deputy Anderson called out that the round hit somewhere near him. Deputy Tyler Fechner took a position of cover behind another car on the street and fired 16 rounds from his rifle towards Mr. Homrighausen in the garage. At roughly the same time, Deputy Anderson fired five rounds from behind the truck on the street.

After this exchange of gunfire, Deputy Greeson continued to shout to Mr. Homrighausen, saying, "No one wants this, Keith. Talk to me." The deputies moved from behind the truck in the street directly in front of the garage to behind a car further away. Mr. Homrighausen moved in the garage and Deputy Swank fired three shots at Mr. Homrighausen. Deputy Anderson also fired two additional times at Mr. Homrighausen.

Deputy Anderson reported that he could see Mr. Homrighausen head "bobbing" near the front of the car in the garage. As deputies continued to call for Mr. Homrighausen to surrender and come out with his hands up. Deputy Anderson saw Mr. Homrighausen climb onto the hood of the car and lay on it. Deputy Fechner called again for Mr. Homrighausen to surrender. Mr. Homrighausen responded by firing another round at the deputies. Deputy Swank, who had moved closer, was able to see Mr. Homrighausen moving on the hood of the car. Deputy Swank fired a round at him.

Deputy Anderson continued calling for Mr. Homrighausen to come out. Mr. Homrighausen could still be seen moving on the hood of the car in the garage. It appeared that Mr. Homrighausen then rolled off the hood of the car. The deputies described hearing a sound as if he had slumped onto the ground. Deputy Anderson radioed this information to the other deputies but was unsure if Mr. Homrighausen was wounded or not. He called, "Keith, are you hurt?" but there was no response.

While Deputy Anderson continued to call to Mr. Homrighausen, the Aurora Police Department's (APD) SWAT team arrived and relieved the deputies from behind the cars in the street. At 11:23 pm, the SWAT team's armored vehicle was able to maneuver into the driveway. The SWAT officers inside could see Mr. Homrighausen laying on the ground in the garage with a wound to his head. They were unsure whether he was alive or not. At 11:32, the officers entered the garage and confirmed that Mr. Homrighausen was dead, lying between the two vehicles in the garage.

Mr. Homrighausen had a holster on his hip, attached to the basketball-type shorts that he was wearing. He was armed with a Glock 23 .40 caliber handgun. There was a large amount of smeared blood on the hood of the car where he had been lying prone as he fired at the deputies. He had been struck in the head, back and foot. His gun lay on the hood of the car at the base of the windshield. The gun and magazine still contained six live rounds. Seven spent shell casings from that gun were found in the garage. There was damage from the shots he fired to cars in the street and homes across the street. A toxicological exam conducted by the Coroner's Office revealed that Mr. Homrighausen was heavily intoxicated at the time of his death.

Based on recovered shell casings, round counts, and recordings from the deputies' body worn cameras, it was determined that the deputies had fired a total of 34 times. Deputy Anderson fired nine times with his handgun – twice in the initial exchange of gunfire and seven times during later exchanges. Deputy Greeson fired twice with his handgun. Deputy Fechner fired 16 times with his rifle. Sergeant Schubert fired her handgun twice. Deputy Swank fired five times with his rifle.

APPLICABLE LAW

The ethical obligation of prosecutors and the policy of the District Attorney's Office is to only prosecute a case when 1) there is a good faith basis to believe the individual to be prosecuted has committed the crime, and 2) there is a reasonable likelihood of conviction at trial. This is a higher standard than the probable cause standard used by police officers making arrest decisions. Criminal liability for charging is established when there is a good faith basis to believe the individual committed the crime, and there is sufficient evidence to prove all of the elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt, to include the criminal conduct and the criminal mental state. Additionally, the prosecution must disprove any statutorily recognized justification or defense beyond a reasonable doubt.

The District Attorney's review of an officer-involved shooting event is guided by the statutes pertaining to the affirmative defenses applicable to use of force by peace officers, specifically C.R.S. § 18-1-707:

(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 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.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The question presented to the District Attorney's Office for the 18th Judicial District is whether the five ACSO deputies who fired their weapons at Mr. Homrighausen reasonably believed their use of deadly physical force was necessary to defend themselves or others from what they believed to be the imminent use of deadly physical force by Mr. Homrighausen.

All five deputies – as well as other peace officers and civilian witnesses who were present – were interviewed by lead Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) Investigator Ronnie Dorrell and other members of the CIRT team. Their recollections of the incident were consistent with the audio and video recorded by body-worn cameras and the video from the patrol cars that faced the garage.

Mr. Homrighausen, along with his wife, Ann Homrighausen, had come over to the home of Peter Neal, at roughly 5:00 pm that night for a semi-regular family party and barbeque. Mr. Homrighausen was the brother-in-law of Mr. Neal. Mr. Homrighausen became intoxicated. The other family members present described him as visibly drunk and complaining about “vaccines” and “the government.” When Mrs. Homrighausen began to pack their car to leave the party, Mr. Homrighausen came out and sat in the driver’s seat. This car was the white Subaru that was parked in the driveway. Various people tried to persuade him not to drive, as he was too intoxicated. Mr. Homrighausen became uncharacteristically angry as people asked him to get out of the car. He began to “cuss” at the family and neighbors. Mrs. Homrighausen and some children went into the house through the open garage with the keys to the Subaru. They were asked by Mr. Neal to lock the garage door behind them.

Mr. Homrighausen got out of the car and tried to go after Mrs. Homrighausen, presumably to take the car keys. He attempted to force his way into the garage between the two vehicles parked there. Mr. Neal and three other men blocked his path. Mr. Homrighausen struck Mr. Neal before falling down. The men attempted to hold Mr. Homrighausen down and calm him. Mr. Homrighausen was able to get up. He angrily pursued Mr. Neal, who moved away from him and backed into the street, leading Mr. Homrighausen away from the house. Mr. Homrighausen went back into the garage as the deputies arrived.

The deputies were all aware that Mr. Homrighausen was armed. They had been notified of this via dispatch’s warning that Mr. Homrighausen had a concealed carry permit and that the reporting parties believed he had a gun on his hip. Furthermore, prior to Mr. Homrighausen firing on the deputies, Deputy Sallee had called out that she could see that he had a gun on his hip. Deputy Anderson saw him reaching for it and warned him not to. The recordings and the statements of the deputies indicated that no deputy fired a weapon until they were fired upon by Mr. Homrighausen. The deputies made considerable efforts to deescalate the situation and calm Mr. Homrighausen prior to him firing his handgun at them.

When Sergeant Schubert was later interviewed by CIRT investigators, she stated that when Mr. Homrighausen first fired from the garage, she was concerned for her safety, that of her deputies, and neighbors across the street who she saw on their porch a few minutes earlier. She remembered hearing rounds striking vehicles near where she and the other deputies had taken cover. She fired her handgun twice at Mr. Homrighausen. She did so because she believed that he would shoot the deputies or someone else if he was not stopped.

Deputy Fechner – a SWAT officer – was also interviewed by CIRT investigators. He stated that he only arrived after it was already radioed that shots had been fired. He heard more shots being fired as he put on a ballistic vest and helmet and armed himself with a rifle. As he ran down the street and toward the scene, he heard more shots and believed he was being fired upon. Then Mr. Homrighausen seemed to direct his fire toward where other deputies were taking cover behind another car. Deputy Fechner fired his rifle multiple times when he saw a visible muzzle flash from inside the garage. He said he considered deploying his police K9, Atlas, but felt it would be a suicide mission for the dog. Fechner said his goal was not for anyone to die, but to stop Mr. Homrighausen from shooting at him and the other deputies.

Deputy Greeson explained to CIRT investigators that he was one of the first deputies to arrive. A neighbor told him that Mr. Homrighausen had a gun on his hip. When Greeson approached Mr. Homrighausen in the driveway, he asked Mr. Homrighausen if he had a gun. Mr. Homrighausen would not answer in a coherent way. Greeson shined his flashlight on Mr. Homrighausen and told him not to go into the garage. Mr. Homrighausen, who Greeson believed was clearly intoxicated, entered the garage anyway and attempted to open the locked interior door. At this point, while Deputy Greeson continued to try and talk with him from the driveway, Mr. Homrighausen began opening and closing the garage door. Greeson learned that there were people inside the house and he was worried for their safety. While other deputies talked to Mr. Homrighausen, Greeson went to his patrol car and retrieved his less-lethal shotgun. He returned with it and positioned himself closest to Mr. Homrighausen so that he could shoot him with a beanbag round if he attacked the deputies.

When Mr. Homrighausen first fired at the deputies, Deputy Greeson – the nearest to him – saw the muzzle flash and heard the shot. Fearing for his own life, Greeson dropped the less-lethal shotgun and drew his handgun. He was able to retreat to the street and join other deputies taking cover behind the engine block of a car. Greeson called out, “Keith, you fire that gun again, I am going to shoot you.” A short time later he saw another muzzle flash from the garage and a round struck the car he was hiding behind. He fired back, and then moved behind another car, as the exchange of gunfire between Mr. Homrighausen and other deputies continued. He believed that Mr. Homrighausen was shooting directly at them with the intent to kill them.

During his interview with CIRT investigators, Deputy Swank described how Mr. Neal told him that Mr. Homrighausen was armed with a “40 compact-style gun.” He relayed this information to other deputies. He assisted with the evacuation of the family members from the back of the house. He heard shots being fired and heard deputies Greeson and Anderson call out that they were being fired upon. He could hear rounds striking near them. Swank took a position near the front of a car in the street to return fire when Mr. Homrighausen fired in his direction. Swank told the investigators he thought he was going to die. He believed that someone was going to get killed and he was worried for the other deputies and the people in nearby homes. He fired at Mr. Homrighausen with his rifle when he could see him looking up then ducking behind the cars in the garage. He changed to a better position with a better view into the garage. When Mr. Homrighausen fired at the deputies again, Swank fired more rounds with his rifle.

Deputy Anderson told CIRT investigators that he – along with Deputy Greeson – approached Mr. Homrighausen and did not initially feel that he was a threat to the deputies. When Mr. Homrighausen entered the garage despite their orders for him not to, Mr. Homrighausen seemed to be growing increasingly agitated. He complained about Anderson pointing the flashlight at him. Anderson would turn off his flashlight when Mr. Homrighausen turned on the garage lights, but would have to turn the flashlight back on when Mr. Homrighausen turned out the garage lights. Deputy Anderson continued talking to Mr. Homrighausen, repeatedly identifying himself as a deputy sheriff and asking Mr. Homrighausen to come out so they could talk. Deputy Sallee called out that she could see Mr. Homrighausen lifting his shirt and reaching for a gun in his waistband. Only at this point did Anderson draw his own gun.

Anderson recalled that when Mr. Homrighausen fired the first round, that he thought Mr. Homrighausen might have shot himself. But then he heard the impact of the round on a car behind him and realized that Mr. Homrighausen was shooting at him. He fired two rounds at Mr. Homrighausen and ducked behind the Subaru. He believed that Mr. Homrighausen fired at him again. Anderson said he was terrified for his life. The deputies called for him to retreat farther, back behind a vehicle in the street. He did, and later Mr. Homrighausen fired at this vehicle, too. Anderson recalled firing several more times at Mr. Homrighausen at this point.

The actions of Sergeant Schubert and Deputies Anderson, Greeson, Swank and Fechner in firing their weapons at Mr. Holrighausen were reasonably justified. Mr. Holrighausen fired upon them first, and continued to do so repeatedly, knowing that they were police officers, and ignoring the deputies' pleas and entreaties for him to surrender. Due to the situation instigated by Mr. Homrighausen, there was no opportunity for the deputies to use a lesser amount of force. Mr. Homrighausen, by his actions, was willing to seriously injure or kill the deputies or others in the vicinity. Mr. Homrighausen's actions were the proximate cause for the immediate and attempted use of deadly force by the deputies. The deputies only fired at Mr. Homrighausen to defend themselves and others.

I find that Sergeant Schubert and Deputies Anderson, Greeson, Swank and Fechner reasonably believed that Mr. Homrighausen posed an imminent threat of deadly physical force to the deputies and others in the area. The deputies did not have the time or the ability to use lesser force. They warned Mr. Homrighausen many times of their plan to respond with deadly force if necessary. Sergeant Schubert and Deputies Anderson, Greeson, Swank and Fechner were justified in attempting to use deadly physical force against Mr. Homrighausen to defend themselves from the unlawful, imminent and attempted use of deadly physical force against them. Sergeant Schubert and Deputies Anderson, Greeson, Swank and Fechner did not commit any crime and criminal charges will not be filed against them.

Clinton McKinzie
Chief Deputy District Attorney
18th Judicial District