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May 8, 2023

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Chief George Dingfelder
Monte Vista Police Department
95 1st Avenue
Monte Vista, Colorado 81144

**Re: Investigation into the shooting of Xavier Sanchez on March 21, 2023, involving
Sergeant Michael Martinez and Corporal David Pino**

Dear Chief Dingfelder:

The investigation and legal analysis of the fatal shooting of Xavier Sanchez involving Sergeant Michael Martinez and Corporal David Pino has been completed.

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation (“CBI”) investigated this case. Your agency immediately requested the investigation be handled by CBI, an agency that investigates incidents involving the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer that results in injury or death for the San Luis Valley.

I want to acknowledge the Monte Vista Police Department (“MVPD”) for immediately notifying CBI following the incident. By doing so, MVPD enabled CBI to quickly respond and conduct a thorough investigation. MVPD was not directly involved in the investigation of Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino’s use of force.

The CBI investigation was conducted for the purpose of determining whether criminal charges are warranted against Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino for the fatal shooting of Xavier Sanchez (DOB: 06/09/2004) on March 21, 2023, within Rio Grande County, Colorado. Investigation and review of this incident does not evaluate nor review the appropriateness of police tactics, or whether policies and procedures were followed.

My decision, based on criminal law standards, does not limit administrative action by MVPD or any civil action where less-stringent laws, rules, and levels of proof would apply. The authority and role of the District Attorney is to determine whether Sgt. Martinez and/or Cpl. Pino committed a criminal offense that can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

BACKGROUND

CBI completed a thorough investigation into this incident and generated detailed reports and documentation. The file includes police reports from various responding agencies to include

the Monte Vista Police Department, the Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office, Colorado State Patrol, and the Alamosa Police Department.

In addition to reports from responding agencies, the file includes recorded interviews with both Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez conducted by CBI Agent Courtney McCormack and Colorado State Patrol Investigator Jessie Baca. The file includes video captured from the body worn cameras of Cpl. Pino, Sgt. Martinez and Detective Zeke Sisneros. The file includes recordings from radio traffic for the time of the incident and recordings of 911 calls made related to the incident. Finally, the file includes numerous photographs documenting the interior and exterior of the incident address.

I have completed a review of the investigation file provided by CBI. CBI has fully briefed me regarding this incident. I conclude that, under the applicable Colorado law, no criminal charges can or should be filed against either Cpl. Pino or Sgt. Martinez.

My findings, analysis, and conclusions of law with respect to Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino's use of force in this incident are included below.

SUMMARY OF DECISION

Under Section 20-1-114(1), C.R.S., "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."

As District Attorney, I am required to comply with this statutory obligation. There is no exception for cases in which there is also an active prosecution pending. In addition, this report is necessary to inform the public of the nature and reasons for my decision.

Applying the applicable statutes to the facts presented through this investigation, neither Cpl. Pino nor Sgt. Martinez are subject to criminal prosecution for their actions. In all cases, including those involving law enforcement officers, the District Attorney's Office's criminal filing standard requires that there be a reasonable likelihood of conviction in order to bring criminal charges against an individual. As in other cases prosecuted by this office, this legal and ethical requirement guides our analysis.

Based upon the information available to this District Attorney, Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez responded to a call from a male party indicating that he thought he had just killed someone and there was "blood everywhere." The male party warned police to "bring lots of guns." While responding to that call, dispatch received two additional calls. In one of those calls, the caller indicated that a male was armed with two knives. When Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez arrived on scene and were speaking with Santiago Sanchez at the front door of 1007 S. Broadway, a male wearing a cloth over his head with two circles cut out as eye holes, jumped out of a front window armed with a knife in his left hand and a machete in his right hand. The male, later identified as Xavier Sanchez, was running towards the two officers swinging both knives at the officers. Sanchez quickly closed the gap between himself and the officers resulting in the knives coming within inches of the officers. Cpl. Pino deployed his Taser device, but it had no effect on Sanchez. Sgt. Martinez fired several shots at Sanchez who then fell to the ground. During the incident, Cpl. Pino tripped, and also fell to the ground. While on the ground, Cpl. Pino observed the male begin to rise to his feet and move towards Sgt. Martinez still holding the two knives. Cpl. Pino

unholstered his firearm while on the ground and fired several shots at the male until the male was incapacitated. Sanchez was pronounced dead on scene. A medical examiner preliminarily determined that Sanchez had been shot with eleven bullets.

As discussed in more detail below, Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez's use of force against an individual running towards them swinging two knives less than one foot away from the officers is not criminal. The District Attorney will not be pursuing charges against Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez for this incident.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Dispatch Calls on March 21, 2023.

On March 21, 2023 at approximately 12:36 p.m., Monte Vista Police dispatch received a 911 call from a male party. The 911 caller stated that he thinks he may have killed someone. He stated that he is "losing control" and that there was "blood everywhere." The male party indicated that police should "bring lots of guns" when they respond. The male did not identify himself, but dispatch was able to determine the call came from a landline inside the residence of Lillian Gonzales at 1007 S. Broadway in Monte Vista. While dispatch had an open line with the male party, dispatch received another 911 call from a mental health professional requesting a welfare check on a male identified as Xavier Sanchez at the 1007 S. Broadway address. The mental health professional indicated that Sanchez was "threatening to drink bleach" and that he is "delusional".

On the open line, dispatch was able to hear the male yelling "get out" but did not hear any other parties on the line. While dispatch kept the line with the male party open, dispatch received another call from a female party inside the 1007 S. Broadway residence. The female 911 caller stated that the male caller was armed with knives and drinking bleach. Dispatch advised responding officers that the female caller indicated the male was "approaching the front door and he has two knives on him." Cpl. Pino indicated to dispatch that two officers were "on scene right now." Almost immediately after that communication, dispatch heard "Shots fired! Shots fired!" and the sound of gunshots.

B. Review of Body Camera Footage – Sgt. Martinez.

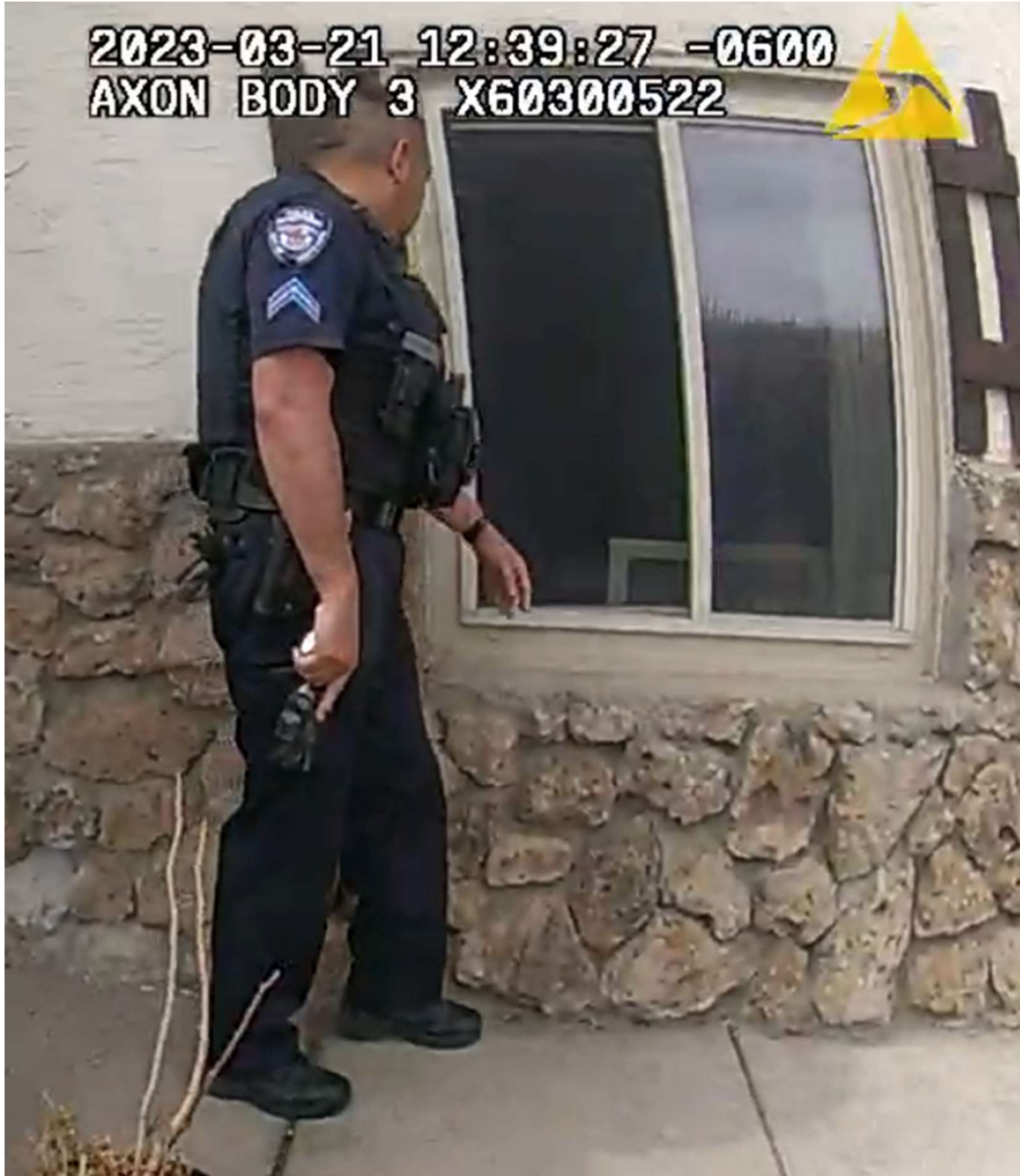
I reviewed the body camera footage from Sgt. Martinez's body camera capturing the incident. At approximately 12:38 p.m., Sgt. Martinez was approaching the residence of 1007 S. Broadway. He called out "what's up man" to a male that can be seen through a front window open with a screen in the window. As he was approaching, the viewer is able to hear radio traffic advising that a male is armed with two knives and approaching the door. Sgt. Martinez asked the male at the window where his brother was. The male later identified as Xavier Sanchez's brother, Santiago Sanchez, responded by saying "he's inside, dude." Sgt. Martinez asked Santiago if he would open the door for them. The front door opened slightly and then closed again as Sgt. Martinez approached. Below are images from Sgt. Martinez's body worn camera as he is approaching the front window and front door of 1007 S. Broadway.

2023-03-21 12:39:05 -0600
AXON BODY 3 X60300522



After the door closed, the video captures the sound of a female yelling inside. At this point,

Cpl. Pino is on scene at the window with the screen looking inside the room. Cpl. Pino had his Taser device drawn and at his side away from view of the window. Cpl. Pino yelled through the window “hey!” and both officers noted that they were hearing a female yelling inside. Below is an image from Sgt. Martinez’s body worn camera depicted Cpl. Pino at the front window with a Taser device in his right hand.



Sgt. Martinez approached the front door as Santiago Sanchez opened the door. Although Sgt. Martinez’s body camera does not capture it, Sgt. Martinez had his firearm in his right hand out of view of the door to his side when Santiago Sanchez opened the door. Sgt. Martinez opened the front storm door when Santiago opened the interior door. Santiago backed away from the door looking towards the room with the screen window. He yelled “Yo! Yo!” to someone inside.

As Santiago was yelling “Yo!”, the viewer can hear commotion coming from Sgt. Martinez’s left. Sgt. Martinez turned to his left and his body camera captured a male jumping out of the screen window. The male was later identified as Xavier Sanchez. Below is an image from Sgt. Martinez’s body worn camera capturing the moment when the viewer can hear commotion

and see Xavier Sanchez's leg as he is jumping out the window.



After jumping through the screen out the window, Sanchez closed the distance between himself and Sgt. Martinez in less than one second. Sanchez is observed with a cloth over his head with two cut out eye holes. The viewer can observe a knife in his left hand and a machete in his right hand. Sanchez was violently swinging both the knife and the machete as he ran towards the officers. The first image below from Sgt. Martinez's body worn camera captures the moment when the first gunshot can be heard. As the image indicates, Cpl. Pino's Taser device had already been deployed as Taser connection wires are seen on Sanchez's right side/arm area. Sanchez did not stop running towards officers after the Taser deployment and the first gun shot. The knife in Sanchez's hand, as observed in the second image below, was within inches of Sgt. Martinez in less than a second. While Sanchez continued to advance towards the officers, Sgt. Martinez fired six shots at Sanchez.



Within one second, Sanchez turned towards Cpl. Pino. In Sgt. Martinez's body camera, the viewer is able to observe Cpl. Pino falling backwards as Sanchez turns towards him. This is depicted in the first image below from Sgt. Martinez's body worn camera. Sanchez fell immediately after Cpl. Pino fell while still holding both knives in his hands. This can be seen in the second and third images below from Sgt. Martinez's body worn camera. While both Sanchez and Cpl. Pino were on the ground, Sgt. Martinez's arm covered his body worn camera. Several shots can be heard during this fraction of a second. At this point, Detective Zeke Sisneros came on scene and held Sanchez at gunpoint. After several moments, officers removed both knives from Sanchez's hands. He was still strongly gripping the knives. Sgt. Martinez attempted to render aid to Sanchez while placing him in handcuffs. Sgt. Martinez reported that he could not identify any vital signs on Sanchez and informed dispatch that he may not be able to render aid as he could not identify vital signs.

2023-03-21 12:39:41 -0600
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2023-03-21 12:39:41 -0600
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C. Review of Body Camera Footage – Cpl. Pino

I reviewed Cpl. Pino’s body camera capturing the incident. Cpl. Pino arrived on scene after Sgt. Martinez. Cpl. Pino followed Sgt. Martinez as he approached the residence. Cpl. Pino approached the screened window. While Cpl. Pino approached the window, the viewer can hear slow, base-heavy chant-type music coming from the house. Cpl. Pino yelled “hey” through the window. Cpl. Pino was behind Sgt. Martinez to his left when Sgt. Martinez opened the front door. From Cpl. Pino’s camera, the viewer is able to observe Sgt. Martinez with his handgun drawn down by his right side away from the view of the door as depicted in the image below.



Within less than a second, Cpl. Pino turned towards his left and his camera captured Sanchez breaking through the screen window as seen in the first three images from Cpl. Pino's body worn camera below. Cpl. Pino is observed raising his Taser device and pointing it towards Sanchez. The body worn camera footage from Cpl. Pino clear shows a knife and machete in Sanchez's hands. The video depicts Cpl. Pino immediately deployed his Taser device, but Sanchez continued to run towards them. The Taser device connection wires after deployment are depicted in the fourth and fifth image below from Cpl. Pino's body worn camera.







Immediately after the moment captured in the image above, Cpl. Pino fell to the ground and released his Taser device. When his camera turned back towards Sanchez, it appears that

Sanchez, who had also fallen moments before as seen on Sgt. Martinez's camera, rose to his feet and began to advance towards Sgt. Martinez. Sanchez can be seen on his feet in the image below captured from Cpl. Pino's body worn camera while Cpl. Pino is on the ground. At this point, Cpl. Pino fired shots from his position on the ground towards Sanchez.



D. CBI Interviews of Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez

Cpl. Pino was interviewed on March 23, 2023 by CBI Agent Courtney McCormack and Colorado State Patrol Investigator Jessie Baca. The interview was recorded and lasted approximately one hour. I included in this report the relevant information from those interviews that provide additional information not apparent from the body worn camera recordings. Cpl. Pino indicated that he recognized the address he was responding to on March 21, 2023 and the person that lived there as Xavier Sanchez. He has previously responded to that address before when Sanchez was experiencing mental health challenges and threatening to commit suicide.

Cpl. Pino's statements about what happened on March 21, 2023 are largely consistent with what I observed on his body worn camera. When Cpl. Pino arrived at 1007 S. Broadway, he observed Sanchez's brother, Santiago, "messing with" or "tampering with" or "moving" the front window with the screen before he asked Santiago where his brother was. When Cpl. Pino saw Sanchez with the knives he stated that "it honestly scared me because I couldn't see his face" and "I thought it was something out of a scary movie or something but I couldn't see his face." Cpl. Pino described deploying his Taser device. He knows that the Taser connected because he could "hear the clicks" from the prongs indicating the Taser connected. He indicated that he did not believe the Taser had any effect. Cpl. Pino stated that "I literally thought this was it. I thought this was going to be my last call for service and I was going to die." He further stated that he believed if he "did not get killed, Sgt. Martinez already had."

Cpl. Pino stated that when he was on the ground after tripping while moving backwards, he saw Sanchez on the ground. He thought at that moment that "it's over, I'm safe now." That

moment, as Cpl. Pino described, “went away immediately when I saw him get up.” He stated that he “saw the knives raising” and thought that “he’s still trying to kill me.” When Cpl. Pino began to fire his weapon, he continued to fire because “he saw those knives.” He does not remember how many times he fired his weapon. When he approached Sanchez and removed the knives from his hands, Cpl. Pino stated that “it was clear he was deceased.”

Sgt. Martinez was interviewed by CBI Agent Courtney McCormack and CSP Investigator Jessie Baca on March 24, 2023. As with Cpl. Pino’s interview, I will include in this report relevant information provided by Sgt. Martinez that is not apparent from his body camera footage. Sgt. Martinez reported during his interview that he was eating lunch when he received a request to meet a female in the lobby of the police department. When he contacted this female, she told him that she was Xavier Sanchez’s aunt. Sgt. Martinez reported that he knew Sanchez from previous calls to his home. He knew Sanchez to suffer from delusions and paranoia. At this point in the interview, Agent McCormack asked Sgt. Martinez about prior contacts and prior attempts to assist Sanchez. Sgt. Martinez indicated that Monte Vista Police responded to Sanchez’s home on several occasions for mental health standbys. He indicated that the Monte Vista Police Department contacted mental health providers for Sanchez on numerous occasions. The Monte Vista Police Department connected Sanchez with co-responders working with the Alamosa Police Department and a mental health counselor.

Sanchez’s Aunt told Sgt. Martinez that she did not believe that Sanchez was currently a risk to any other members of the household. She was primarily concerned that Sanchez’s grandmother, who owns and resides at the house, had returned home from long term physical therapy care to find the house in disarray. Sanchez’s Aunt was asking for assistance with this issue. Sanchez’s Aunt left the Police Department after speaking with Sgt. Martinez and thanked him for the information he provided her about the other times they had been in contact with Sanchez and the services they had provided him.

Sgt. Martinez returned to his office. Shortly after his return, he received a dispatch call from Lillian Gonzalez’s home stating that someone had “killed someone.” When dispatch aired the address, he immediately recognized that Sanchez lived at that house. He responded to the call with Cpl. Pino. He remembers Santiago Sanchez at the front window. He thought that Santiago had “just opened the window” as he was arriving based upon a recognizable sound. Sgt. Martinez heard on the radio that a man was coming to the door with two knives. Sgt. Martinez then drew his weapon and held it by his side to avoid escalating the situation. He explained that Cpl. Pino drew his Taser device and Sgt. Martinez drew his firearm because of the information they had regarding what was potentially happening in the home.

After Sgt. Martinez opened the screen door, he believed he heard a female screaming “get out” from the inside. At that point, Sgt. Martinez’s attention was drawn to a “figure” jumping out of the window with a very long machete held over his head running towards him. Sgt. Martinez saw the wires of Cpl. Pino’s Taser device and knew it was not effective because Sanchez was “way to close to us” preventing the darts from the Taser to “spread”. He also noted that the Taser was not stopping Sanchez’s advance. Sgt. Martinez reported that he “knew if he didn’t fire, he would have stabbed us.” Sgt. Martinez stated that Sanchez’s movements were “fast, violent and aggressive.” Sgt. Martinez stated that Sanchez fell to the ground and “somehow got back up.” When Sgt. Martinez saw Sanchez get up to his feet, Sgt. Martinez “fired until he was sure that he was no longer a threat to us.”

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Criminal liability is established in Colorado only if it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt

that someone has committed all of the elements of an offense defined by Colorado statute, and further proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the offense was committed without any statutorily-recognized justification or excuse. While knowingly or intentionally shooting another human being and causing that person's death is may constitute murder pursuant to Colorado statute, the Criminal Code specifies certain circumstances in which the use of physical force by a peace officer is justified.

C.R.S. § 18-1-707 defines the circumstances under which a peace officer can justifiably use physical force in Colorado. In pertinent part, the statute reads as follows:

(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;

(b) Use only a degree of force consistent with the minimization of injuries 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 force¹ 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.

...

(4.5) 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.

C.R.S. § 18-1-707.

¹ C.R.S. 18-1-901(1)(d) defines deadly physical force as “force, the intended, natural, and probable consequence of which is to produce death, and which does, in fact, produce death”. Mr. Enfield did survive the incident. Thus, the force used in this case does not meet the definition for deadly force.

Independent of the analysis under C.R.S. 18-1-707, an officer can also be justified in using force pursuant to C.R.S. § 18-1-704, which provides in relevant part:

[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.

C.R.S. 18-1-704(1).

The analysis under C.R.S. 18-1-704(1) is the same for law enforcement officers as for any other individual. Officers are entitled to rely on the doctrine of “apparent necessity” so long as the conditions and circumstances are such that a person would reasonably believe, erroneously or not, that action was necessary. See People v. La Voie, 155 Colo. 551, 395 P.2d 1001 (1964); People v. Silva, 987 P.2d 909 (Colo. App. 1999). It is immaterial whether the suspect was actually trying to injure the officers or another, so long as a reasonable person, under like conditions and circumstances, would believe the appearances were sufficient to require the action taken. Silva, 987 P.2d at 909; see also Sanchez v. People, 820 P.2d 1103 (Colo. 1991) (person asserting self-defense may act on appearances rather than reality; question is whether the person's conduct was reasonable under the circumstances as he or she perceived them to be). It has long been held by the Colorado Supreme Court that:

It is fundamental that the law of self-defense, which is emphatically a law of necessity, involves the question of one’s right to act upon appearances, even though such appearances may prove to have been deceptive; also, the question of whether the danger is actual or only apparent, and as well the fact that danger is not necessary, in order to justify one in acting in self-defense. Apparent necessity, if well-grounded and of such a character as to appeal to a reasonable person, under like conditions and circumstances, as being sufficient to require action, justifies the application of the doctrine of self-defense to the same extent as actual or real necessity.

Young v. People, 107 P. 274 (Colo. 1910).

LEGAL ANALYSIS

In this case, it is clear that the actions of Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez are legally justified under Colorado law. The investigation establishes that Sanchez was running towards Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez violently swinging both a knife and a machete. Sanchez immediately closed the distance between himself and the two officers coming within inches of contacting the officers with his weapons. Cpl. Pino deployed his Taser device in an attempt to stop Sanchez and that device did not have any effect. Sanchez continued to advance on both officers even after Sgt. Martinez began firing his handgun. After Sanchez fell to the ground, the evidence shows that Sanchez rose to his feet and moved in the direction of Sgt. Martinez. Sanchez only stopped advancing his attack when Cpl. Pino fired his handgun at Sanchez from Cpl. Pino’s position on the ground.

The question of legal justification is whether a reasonable officer, confronted with the same facts and circumstances, could have concluded that it was necessary to use physical force to defend himself or another and stop the threat that Sanchez presented, and if so, whether that use of force was reasonable and appropriate in response to the threat. In this case, the answer to those questions is yes. The investigation revealed that, when Cpl. Pino deployed his Taser device, Sanchez was within approximately three feet of Cpl. Pino swinging knives in Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez’s

direction. When Sgt. Martinez fired his handgun, Sanchez was within inches both Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez. When Cpl. Pino fired his weapon from his position on the ground, Sanchez still had the knife and machete in his hand and was rising to his feet in the direction of Sgt. Martinez. Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino's actions were objectively reasonable to prevent the imminent threat of injury to themselves and their respective law enforcement partner. Thus, both Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez were legally justified in using physical force under both C.R.S. § 18-1-707 and C.R.S. § 18-1-704(1).

Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez used force only after deadly force was used on them by Sanchez. A reasonable person and a reasonable peace officer would undoubtedly believe that Sanchez presented a threat to Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez's lives. Both Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez took reasonable steps to ensure that Sanchez received medical care by calling for medical assistance and assessed whether rendering aid would be effective after removing the weapons from Sanchez's hands.

Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez's actions in attempting to stop the threat Sanchez posed to their lives and safety and the safety of the community was reasonable under the circumstances and justified under C.R.S. § 18-1-707(4.5).

Similarly, C.R.S. § 18-1-704(1) provides that an officer may use physical force where he reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself or another from imminent death or serious bodily injury. Under Colorado case law, the facts must be viewed as they appeared to the officer at the time; future developments are irrelevant to the legal analysis. Specifically, whether it was later revealed that a suspect possessed a firearm or some other object, the legal analysis is required to focus on what was known to the officers at the time of the incident. Given that both Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino observed Sanchez coming after them swinging two deadly weapons at them and the speed with which Sanchez was closing the distance between himself and the officers, Sanchez was an imminent danger to Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez, both officers were justified in using deadly force against Sanchez.

After viewing the totality of the evidence in the case, Sgt. Martinez and Cpl. Pino's actions were legally justified under the applicable statutory provisions and not subject to criminal prosecution.

CONCLUSION

We find in our review of this incident that no conduct by either Cpl. Pino or Sgt. Martinez rises to the level of a criminal offense. It is the conclusion of my office that, based on the applicable law and the facts and circumstances of this case, law enforcement's actions during this incident were legally justified as set forth in C.R.S. § 18-1-707 and C.R.S. § 18-1-704. Cpl. Pino and Sgt. Martinez were legally justified in their use of reasonable and appropriate physical force in response to an imminent risk of death or great bodily injury themselves and others. As a result, my office will not be filing criminal charges against Cpl. Pino, Sgt. Martinez or any other member of law enforcement involved in this incident.

This case represents a tragedy for the Sanchez family, the law enforcement officers involved and the community as a whole. The District Attorney's Office shares in the grief experienced by the community at the loss of life and the trauma suffered by the family, the community and members of law enforcement.

I appreciate the cooperation of Monte Vista Police Department and the extremely thorough investigation conducted by CBI.

As required, I will be releasing this letter to the public. These materials will also be posted on the District Attorney's website. Any future records inquiries will be directed to CBI. Please contact me if you require further information.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Kelly
District Attorney