

**ATTORNEY GENERAL’S REPORT REGARDING THE  
MARCH 18, 2024 OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING  
IN HAMPSTEAD, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

New Hampshire Attorney General John M. Formella announces the completion of the investigation into a police officer use of deadly force incident that occurred during an encounter around 42 Oldham Road in Hampstead, New Hampshire, on March 18, 2024. During the incident, Hampstead Police Deputy Chief Adam Dyer and Detective A. Scott Randell each shot at Robert Boulter (age 51). Mr. Boulter survived his wounds. The purpose of this report is to summarize the Attorney General’s factual findings and legal conclusions regarding that use of deadly force against Mr. Boulter.<sup>1</sup> The findings and conclusions in this report are based upon information gathered during the investigation, including recorded witness interviews, video recordings of pertinent events, and official reports generated during the investigation.

As provided in RSA 7:6, RSA 21-M:3-b, and RSA 21-M:8, II(a), the Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer in the state of New Hampshire. The Attorney General has the responsibility to ensure that whenever a law enforcement officer uses deadly force, it is done in conformity with the law. When the Attorney General reviews the use of deadly force by a law enforcement officer, he does not investigate or opine on the particular procedures or tactics used by the officer. Instead, the Attorney General’s review consists of a criminal investigation, which is limited to determining whether the involved officer complied with the applicable law.

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<sup>1</sup> Although Mr. Boulter did not die from the shooting, under the law Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randall used deadly force against him and inflicted a serious bodily injury. The legal definition of “deadly force” includes acts that “create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.” RSA 627:9, II. “Purposely firing a firearm capable of causing serious bodily injury or death in the direction of another person . . . constitutes deadly force.” *Id.*

After completing an investigation of the incident, and after the conclusion of the criminal charges brought against Mr. Boulter stemming from the incident, Attorney General Formella finds that Deputy Chief Adam Dyer and Detective A. Scott Randell were legally justified in using deadly force against Robert Boulter on March 18, 2024, as Mr. Boulter stood on his porch aiming a rifle at another officer, refusing officers' repeated commands to drop the gun.

## **II. SUMMARY OF THE FACTS**

On Monday, March 18, 2024, at approximately 3:47 P.M., officers from the Hampstead Police Department were dispatched to 42 Oldham Road in Hampstead for the report of a suicidal resident. The Hampstead Police Department was aware that this was the home residence of Robert Boulter, age 51. Officers were informed that a caller had reported Mr. Boulter saying that he was suicidal with a gun to his head, and that he would shoot any police officers who showed up at his house. At one point, the caller reported that she was on the phone with Mr. Boulter as he threatened to also send his dog out to attack the officers if they came to the home.

The caller explained that Mr. Boulter had past experiences with alcoholism and his mental health, and had been previously involuntarily admitted for treatment. She told dispatchers that she first spoke with him that morning around 9:30 A.M., when he was speaking with slurred speech and was distressed. She reported that he called again beginning at 3:30 P.M., and was distraught, saying that he had a “.380” firearm and a second firearm, and that he “couldn’t do this anymore.” During the calls, she heard him fire a gun over the phone and then tell her that he didn’t kill himself but that he wanted to “end it all” and would “kill law enforcement” if any arrived. She reported hearing yelling at one point, which she believed to be someone yelling at Mr. Boulter, followed by the sound of additional gunshots.

Hampstead Police Department officers Dyer, Randell, Winter, and Phair were among the first officers to respond to the address, which is located off a cul-de-sac at the dead end of the road. Adjoining the address is a thinly wooded area that immediately abuts the end of another road in Hampstead, Peaslee Court. At that time in March there was scant foliage between the two roads, and the end of Peaslee Court could be seen from the end of 42 Oldham Road, including from the front porch of the address. Given the landscape, officers were forced to park a distance away from the entrance to the home before the property line. Officers heard a gunshot coming from the home. Deputy Chief Dyer and one group of officers stayed near cruisers at the edge of 42 Oldham Road, while Detective Randell and another officer attempted to move around the back of a nearby home to observe the front of the home from a right angle.

Another responding officer, Danville Police Department Officer Alec Grenier, was directed down Peaslee Court to the end of the abutting cul-de-sac. As Officer Grenier pulled to the end of Peaslee Court, Robert Boulter came onto the porch holding an AR-style long rifle. He aimed the rifle at Officer Grenier as he emerged from his patrol car. From their respective positions, the Hampstead officers saw Mr. Boulter on the front porch of his residence aiming the gun across the end of the road at the responding Danville officer as he exited his cruiser. Hampstead officers yelled at Mr. Boulter to “drop the gun” and “Bob, drop the gun now!” Boulter continued to aim the barrel of his rifle at the Danville officer with one hand, and said “no.” Deputy Chief Dyer fired four shots and Detective Randell fired 2 shots, some of which struck Mr. Boulter. After the incident, Mr. Boulter was immediately transported to a hospital for medical attention. Mr. Boulter survived and was later charged with criminal offenses for his actions.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The Rockingham County Attorney’s Office prosecuted those charges, and not the Office of the Attorney General.

### **III. INVESTIGATION**

#### **A. Interview with Deputy Chief Adam Dyer**

Investigators conducted a recorded voluntary interview with Deputy Chief Adam Dyer. Deputy Chief Dyer is a full-time officer with the Hampstead Police Department, and had been with the department for approximately eight years at the time of this event. He had 23 years of law enforcement experience in New Hampshire, and an additional 5 years prior law enforcement experience as a military police officer. During his interview, Deputy Chief Dyer provided the following information.

On March 18, 2024, Deputy Chief Dyer was on duty at the police department headquarters. He was wearing his duty wear for the day displaying his Hampstead Police badge, and his department-issued vehicle was a fully marked Ford Explorer. While Deputy Chief Dyer was at the police station, the information came in about from 42 Oldham Road. Deputy Chief Dyer joined Detective Randell and they learned the report that Robert Boulter had a gun to his head, was threatening to shoot himself, and was threatening to shoot any officer that showed up. Deputy Chief Dyer was familiar with Mr. Boulter from a previous event nearly seven years prior, but had not responded to 42 Oldham Road for any prior calls for service. Deputy Chief Dyer put on his external plate carrier and body worn camera, and responded to the address in his vehicle.

Deputy Chief Dyer pulled over on the left of Oldham Road before a slight bend just before the edge of 42 Oldham Road. Behind him arriving in their vehicles were Detective Randell, Officer Winter, and Officer Phair. He ushered a pedestrian on the road to move away from the end of the cul-de-sac. After stopping his car, he went to his trunk with the other responding officers, and was handling a less than lethal shotgun when he heard a gunshot. He put down the less than lethal shotgun, and switched to his department-issued rifle. A plan was

quickly made to send Detective Randell and Officer Phair through a wooded area and behind the home across the cul-de-sac from the front of the 42 Oldham property, while Deputy Chief Dyer and Officer Winter anchored their position viewing the front and right side of the home and directing additional officers as they arrived. He estimated he was approximately 50 yards away from the front porch of the home.

Deputy Chief Dyer then received more information from the Department administrative assistant. This included that Mr. Boulter had fired, that he was threatening to shoot the responding officers, that he would let his dog out of the house to go after the officers, and that his wife and child were not at home but away on a vacation. Deputy Chief Dyer saw a German Shepard come off the front porch of 42 Oldham, but it did not come at the officers. He then saw Mr. Boulter emerge in the center of the porch holding what he believed to be a large rifle at the high ready position<sup>3</sup> walking slowly towards a front post of the porch closer to the thin woodline separating Oldham Road and Peaslee Court. From his position, Deputy Chief Dyer could see the Danville Police Officer Alec Grenier arriving at the end of Peaslee Court, and that Mr. Boulter was aiming the gun at Officer Grenier.

Believing that Mr. Boulter was about to ambush Officer Grenier, Deputy Chief Dyer aimed his rifle at Mr. Boulter and pulled the trigger. He heard his rifle click, and recognized that he had not yet chambered a live round into the barrel of the gun. He quickly did so, and then again aimed his own rifle towards Mr. Boulter. He saw Mr. Boulter now appearing to steady himself against the post as he continued to aim his rifle at Mr. Grenier. Deputy Chief Dyer

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<sup>3</sup> High ready position refers to the gun being gripped by the handle with the muzzle being pointed in a forward direction generally parallel to the ground, from which the gun may easily be fired or be raised and shouldered for better aim at an intended target.

yelled out, “Bob, drop the gun” and “drop it now.” He heard Mr. Boulter refuse the command and yell “No,” as the barrel of Mr. Boulter’s rifle was still pointed at Officer Grenier.

Fearing for Officer Grenier’s safety, Deputy Chief Dyer felt that it was necessary to fire at Mr. Boulter to stop the threat. When interviewed, Deputy Chief Dyer recalled firing four times at Mr. Boulter, and stopped when he could no longer see Mr. Boulter as he walked back into the home out of view.

For the next two minutes, Deputy Chief Dyer shouted commands for Mr. Boulter to come out of the house with his hands up. Mr. Boulter shouted back telling the officers not to shoot his dog. He was assured they would not, and he eventually walked out onto the lawn. Deputy Chief Dyer and the other officers approached, shouting for him to keep his hands up and get on his knees. Mr. Boulter continued to ask that they not shoot his dog. Just before the officers met up with Mr. Boulter, Deputy Chief Dyer saw that Mr. Boulter was bleeding from his right arm. He ordered other officers to get a tourniquet as he placed Mr. Boulter into custody.

Deputy Chief Dyer told investigators that he believed Mr. Boulter posed a significant threat to the officers, specifically Officer Grenier, at the time that he fired.

#### **B. Interview with Detective A. Scott Randell**

On March 28, 2025, Detective A. Scott Randell agreed to sit down for a voluntary interview with investigators. Detective Randell had been an officer with the Hampstead Police Department for approximately ten years at the time of this event. He also had additional law enforcement experience working as a correctional officer for Rockingham County. During his interview, Detective Randell provided the following information.

On March 18, 2024, Detective Randell was on duty at the police department headquarters when he heard the department’s administrative assistant taking the phone call reporting Mr.

Boulter's suicidal statements and threat to shoot any responding officers. Detective Randell was familiar with Mr. Boulter from a previous event seven years prior, but had not recently responded to the address of 42 Oldham Road. He was wearing his duty wear for the day displaying his Hampstead Police badge. Detective Randell put on his external plate carrier and his body worn camera, and responded to the address in his unmarked police car.

Detective Randell was with the other officers at the rear of Deputy Chief Dyer's car when he too heard a gunshot. Detective Randell, armed with his patrol rifle, moved across the street and behind the back of a home across the cul-de-sac from 42 Oldham accompanied by Officer Tyler Phair so they could view the front and left side of the property. They took up a position at the back of the home's driveway as it sat atop a berm sloping down and away from the cul-de-sac so as to provide better cover from which they could view Mr. Boulter's front porch. Detective Randell estimated he was approximately 100 yards away from the front porch of the home.

From his position, Detective Randell watched Danville Officer Grenier arrive at the end of Peaslee Court through the thin woodline due to the lack of foliage. He heard Officer Phair report Mr. Boulter coming out onto the front porch, and went to radio the information to the other responding officers when he realized that his radio was not transmitting due to a battery packing coming loose. He told Officer Phair to relay the information to others. Detective Randell watched Mr. Boulter come past the doorway holding a rifle pointed at the Danville Officer arriving on Peaslee Court. In his interview, Detective Randell described that Mr. Boulter was not simply "scanning" with the rifle as if he was looking for a target, but was moving forward while keeping his rifle pointed directly at the Danville officer. Detective Randell then shouted at Mr. Boulter to "drop the gun." Believing Mr. Boulter was about to shoot Officer

Grenier, Detective Randell felt that it was necessary to fire at Mr. Boulter. He heard other gunshots firing while he himself fired. When interviewed, Detective Randell recalled firing twice at Mr. Boulter, and stopping when he saw Mr. Boulter run back into his home through the front door.

Fearing Mr. Boulter had shot the Danville Officer, Detective Randell repeatedly yelled out to the officer words to the effect of “are you hurt?” Officers smelled alcohol coming from him. He did not hear a response but Officer Phair told him that he confirmed the Danville officer was unhurt. After this, Detective Randell heard Mr. Boulter repeatedly saying, “don’t shoot my dog.” Mr. Boulter then emerged from the house and walked down to his front lawn. Detective Randell told him to keep his hands in the air, and seeing Mr. Boulter was now unarmed, he went with Officer Phair from across the cul-de-sac while Deputy Chief Dyer and Officer Winters approached from their left side. Detective Randell quickly cleared the home to ensure there was no other person inside who was injured or unaccounted for, and saw Mr. Boulter’s rifle lying in the hallway inside the front door.

Detective Randell told investigators that he believed Mr. Boulter ignored his commands to drop the gun, and saw that Mr. Boulter was still aiming the gun at Officer Grenier at the time that he fired twice at Mr. Boulter.

### **C. Body-Worn Camera Footage**

On March 18, 2025, Hampstead officers were wearing body-worn cameras that captured the event. Relevant footage from that camera began as officers drove up and stopped their vehicles just short of the 42 Oldham address. The footage included the event itself, and Mr. Boulter’s immediate medical treatment following the event. Footage from Deputy Chief Dyer’s body worn camera is consistent with his description of what he reported seeing and hearing

during his interview with investigators, although it is obscured periodically by his hands and rifle due to the camera's location on his outer carrier. Footage from Detective Randell's body worn camera is consistent with his description to investigators of his reported movements and what was audible from his position, although it is largely obscured by the berm he was laying against during the event itself. Footage from Officer Winters' and Officer Phair's body worn cameras are similarly corroborative.

Collectively, body worn camera footage shows that the officers were on scene for approximately five minutes before Mr. Boulter came out onto his porch and aimed at Officer Grenier. Deputy Chief Dyer's footage records him calling out to Officer Winters that he could see Mr. Boulter was coming out with a long gun, and had it pointed at the officer.



*Figure 1: Initial View (Front of 42 Oldham Road from Deputy Chief Dyer's body worn camera - Highlighted and Enlarged)*

Following the shooting, the camera also records Mr. Boulter's dog running at the officers, barking briefly, and then returning to the home.



*Figure 2: Mr. Boulter's dog*

As officers approached Mr. Boulter to place him into custody, the wound to his arm is seen and his statements are further captured.



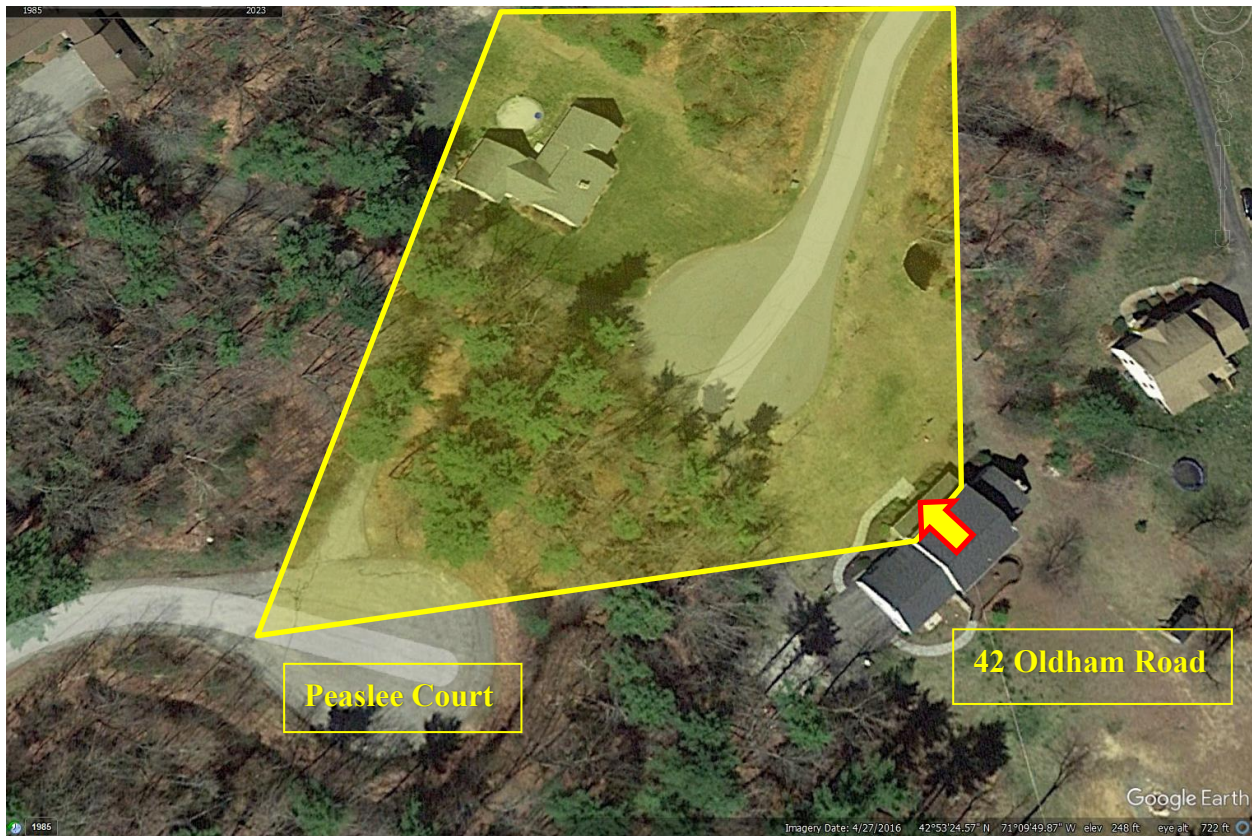
*Figure 3: Mr. Boulter's arrest and injury*

Mr. Boulter's speech on video is slurred and disjointed. He repeatedly asks officers, "please don't hurt my dog" and "please protect her," but then says, "she will fuckin' tear you apart" and "she will fuck you up." He asks if the officers know him, then says they are "fuckin' assholes because you don't know me," and then says that he "love[s] you guys." Officers continue to reassure him that the dog is unharmed while he asks officers repeatedly "what happened?"

Finally, body worn camera footage confirmed that Deputy Chief Dyer's four gunshots occurred in a time span of approximately four seconds, and Detective Randell's two gunshots occurred in an overlapping time span of approximately three seconds.

#### D. Ring Camera Video from 42 Oldham Road

Investigators gathered additional video footage of the incident from Mr. Boulter's Ring camera system at 42 Oldham Road. This footage covers the front lawn and porch of the home, and recorded both video and audio.



*Image 4 – Google Earth Image of 42 Oldham Road – Yellow triangle shows approximate area captured by Ring camera footage from the front porch.*

The video captures Mr. Boulter prior to officers' arrival. He is barefoot, his speech is slurred, and his movements appear to show he is impaired. He intermittently yells for Siri to text

different acquaintances and/or to call people, as he goes back and forth from a porch rocking chair into the home carrying an AR-style rifle.



*Image 5 – Ring Camera footage from 42 Oldham Road showing Mr. Boulter holding his rifle.*

Later, Mr. Boulter can be heard speaking to someone on the phone when Officer Grenier’s cruiser is seen pulling up to the end of Peaslee Court. Mr. Boulter says over the phone, “police are here. I’m gonna get shot. ... I’m gonna get shot, I promise you.” When he says this, Mr. Boulter is not holding his rifle, but the weapon is laying on the porch in front of him.



*Image 6 – Ring Camera footage from 42 Oldham Road showing the position of Mr. Boulter as he holds his phone and his rifle upon Officer Grenier’s arrival. Mr. Boulter’s firearm is circled in yellow as Officer Grenier’s car is circled in blue.*

Mr. Boulter then puts down his phone and picks up his rifle. Aiming at Officer Grenier's cruiser, he then crosses the porch while constantly aiming the rifle at the cruiser.



*Image 7 – Ring Camera footage from 42 Oldham Road aiming his rifle as he crosses the porch aiming his rifle at Officer Grenier position circled in blue.*

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Mr. Boulter is seen leaning against the front post of the porch with the rifle aimed at Officer Grenier when he pulls the trigger. An audible click is heard.



*Image 8 – Ring Camera footage from 42 Oldham Road aiming his rifle at Officer Grenier when he pulls the trigger and an audible click is heard.*

Less than a second later, Deputy Chief Dyer is heard yelling “Bob, drop the gun now.” Mr. Boulter’s attention shifts to the right of the screen up to the officers’ position on Oldham Road. The barrel of Mr. Boulter’s rifle is still pointed towards Officer Grenier as he shouts “no,” and then pulls his right hand away from the rifle as officers fire upon him. He retreats inside the home carrying the rifle as a bullet is seen striking his right arm.



*Image 9 – Ring Camera footage from 42 Oldham Road as Mr. Boulter backs away after being struck on his right arm.*

#### **E. Witness Interviews**

Investigators spoke with nearby residents who confirmed that no other homes were struck by gunfire either by Mr. Boulter or by the officers. Investigators also spoke with Officer Grenier, who was unharmed. Officer Grenier testified that it wasn't long after he arrived and stepped out of his cruiser that he suddenly heard multiple gunshots. He was unaware of which home was 42 Oldham Road, Mr. Boulter's presence before the shooting, and could not see Mr. Boulter from his position aiming his rifle at the officer. Officer Grenier took cover during the gunshots, and after locating and confirming to Hampstead officers that he was unharmed, he saw their focus was on the front porch of 42 Oldham Road. Officer Grenier helped to clear the home after Mr. Boulter was in custody and saw that Mr. Boulter had what he described as "an arsenal" of displayed firearms, including several loaded magazines. He also saw Mr. Boulter's rifle on the floor in the hallway between the front door and the kitchen. The rifle was later identified as a

Sig Sauer 716, AR-style rifle capable of firing NATO 7.62 caliber rounds equipped with a magnifying optical sight with a 25-capacity magazine loaded with 24 live rounds of ammunition. The weapon was made safe, and later recovered by crime scene investigators.



*Image 10 – Mr. Boulter’s 7.62 caliber rifle with the magazine removed.*

Interviews with the individual Mr. Boulter called that day confirmed their earlier reports that Mr. Boulter sounded impaired, and that he made statements regarding suicide and threats to hurt any police officers that came to his home.

#### **F. Physical Evidence**

In addition to recovering Mr. Boulter’s rifle, investigators also recovered fired casings from the rifles of both Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell from their relative positions at the time of the event. This physical evidence was consistent with the body worn camera video that showed Deputy Chief Dyer firing four times and Detective Randell firing twice. Both officers fired shell casings were recovered at their respective locations, both of which were over 250 feet away.

#### IV. APPLICABLE LAW AND LEGAL STANDARDS

New Hampshire's laws regarding self-defense, defense of others and the use of physical force by law enforcement are set forth in RSA Chapter 627. RSA 627:5, II, delineates when a law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force. Under RSA 627:9, II, "deadly force" is defined as "any assault . . . which the actor commits with the purpose of causing or which he knows to create a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury." "Purposely firing a firearm capable of causing serious bodily injury or death in the direction of another person . . . constitutes deadly force." RSA 627:9, II.

Under RSA 627:5, II(a), a law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force "when he reasonably believes such force is necessary . . . to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes is the imminent use of deadly force." The phrase "reasonably believes" means that the actor "need not have been confronted with actual deadly peril, as long as he could reasonably believe the danger to be real." *State v. Gorham*, 120 N.H. 162, 163-64 (1980). The term "reasonable" "is determined by an objective standard." *State v. Leaf*, 137 N.H. 97, 99 (1993). Further, all the circumstances surrounding the incident should be considered in determining whether there was a reasonable belief that deadly force was necessary to defend oneself or another. When reviewing a deadly force incident, the actor's conduct should be viewed considering "the circumstances as they were presented to him at the time, and not necessarily as they appear upon detached reflection." *N.H. Criminal Jury Instructions*, 3.10. In other words, when analyzing the reasonableness of an actor's use of deadly force, the inquiry must focus on the situation from the standpoint of a reasonable person facing the same situation. That examination cannot be made with the benefit of hindsight. The amount of deadly force

used by the actor to protect himself or another must be reasonable, and not excessive. *See State v. Etienne*, 163 N.H. 57, 70 (2011).

Federal cases, while largely addressing the civil standards that apply to federal civil rights lawsuits, provide some discussion of the “reasonableness” standard for the use of force by police officers that is useful in analyzing officer-involved use of force cases in this state. In *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the United States Supreme Court stated that “[t]he ‘reasonableness’ of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.” *Id.* at 396. The Supreme Court continued:

The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

*Id.* at 396-97; *see also Ryburn v. Huff*, 565 U.S. 469, 477 (2012) (same).

The Eleventh Federal Circuit has noted that:

The Supreme Court has emphasized that there is no precise test or ‘magical on/off switch’ to determine when an officer is justified in using excessive or deadly force. . . . Nor must every situation satisfy certain preconditions before deadly force can be used . . . Rather, the particular facts of each case must be analyzed to determine whether the force used was justified under the totality of the circumstances.

*Garczynski v. Bradshaw*, 573 F.3d 1158, 1166 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009) (citations omitted). That is because “the law does not require perfection—it requires objective reasonableness.” *Phillips v. Bradshaw*, No. 11-80002-CIV-MARRA, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44646 \*55-56 (S.D. Fla. March 28, 2013). The law must account for the fact that dangerous situations often unfold quickly and law enforcement officers sometimes need to make quick decisions under less-than-ideal circumstances. *See Huff*, 565 U.S. at 477 (finding that appeals court panel “did not heed the

District Court's wise admonition that judges should be cautious about second-guessing a police officer's assessment, made on the scene, of the danger presented by a particular situation."").

These are the legal standards that help guide the Attorney General's review of the use of deadly force by a law enforcement officer in New Hampshire.

## **V. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION**

Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell's use of deadly force against Mr. Boulter was justified. Both officers were confronted with a dangerous situation from a long distance away: an individual who was threatening suicide, was impaired, had threatened to shoot police, and was approximately 50-100 yards away across open ground had just fired a gunshot shortly after the officers arrived on scene. While just trying to set up a perimeter around the home and get eyes on where Mr. Boulter was, a frightening scene played out in front of them: Officer Grenier was entering the end of Peaslee Court completely unaware that Mr. Boulter had seen him, put down his phone and picked up his rifle, and was walking towards the end of the porch to ambush the officer from beyond the woodline with the barrel of his rifle pointed at the arriving officer. Both Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell could see the danger Officer Grenier was in, even though he could not.

What none of the officers knew was that Mr. Boulter did more than take close aim at Officer Grenier. The Ring camera footage audibly records a click sound. This click is similar in sound to the click that was heard on Deputy Chief Dyer's body worn camera footage when he pulled the trigger of his rifle and realized he had not yet chambered a round from his magazine. Evidence suggests that Mr. Boulter pulled the trigger of his rifle while aiming it at Officer Grenier without having chambered a round after loading the magazine into this particular

firearm, separate from his other firearms fired that day. Deputy Chief Dyer's statements and body worn camera document that he believed Mr. Boulter was about to fire at Officer Grenier, and the audible click of Mr. Boulter's gun captured on video does nothing to dispel that belief. Multiple officers gave repeated, clear instructions to Mr. Boulter to drop the gun. Instead, he kept the rifle pointed towards Officer Grenier's position and said "no" as the officers then fired.

All of the video footage corroborates the officers' accounts of what happened. The camera footage clearly shows that Mr. Boulter was still pointing his rifle at Officer Grenier when he was shot at. The officers' gunshots were completed in approximately four seconds when Mr. Boulter went back inside his home with his rifle. Both the Ring camera and body worn camera videos establish that officers gave repeated instructions to Mr. Boulter to drop the gun, and that Mr. Boulter's verbal response was "no." Having heard the gunshot at their arrival, and with the information they were provided upon being dispatched to the home, both Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell individually told investigators that they felt Mr. Boulter was going to fire his gun again and that he clearly had located and was aiming his rifle directly at the unsuspecting Officer Grenier as the officer exited his cruiser. The body-worn camera footage captures the stress and alarm in the officers' voices as they ordered Mr. Boulter to drop the gun, corroborating their stated belief and fear that Officer Grenier was about to be fired upon.

When analyzed in context, all relevant information indicates that it was objectively reasonable for Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell to believe that it was necessary to use deadly force against Mr. Boulter, to defend Officer Grenier from what they believed to be the imminent use of deadly force. Based on the facts and circumstances known to them and corroborated by the evidence recovered, it was more than reasonable for both officers to believe

that the life of another person, Officer Grenier, was in danger, and that it was necessary to use deadly force to defend him.

For these reasons, Deputy Chief Dyer and Detective Randell were legally justified in using deadly force against Robert Boulter on March 18, 2024 in Hampstead, New Hampshire. Accordingly, no criminal charges will be filed against either officer in connection with this shooting.