

OFFICE OF THE WASHOE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

August 21, 2026



REPORT ON THE AUGUST 8, 2022
OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING
OF BRANDON DOUGLAS ALLAN

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS
WASHOE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
I. STATEMENT OF FACTS	7
A. Witness Accounts	7
1. Officer Mia Staples	7
2. Officer A.J. Weaver	9
3. Officer Nicholas Triplett	10
4. Officer Christian Sexton	12
5. Bruce Norman, Civilian Witness	13
6. Marian Taylor, Civilian Witness	14
II. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	15
A. Shooting Scene	15
B. Scene Location	15
C. Evidence Collected	17
D. Body-Worn Cameras (BWC)	18
1. Officer Staples' Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Screenshots	18
2. Officer Weaver's Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Screenshots	20
E. Countdown and Forensic Testing of Officer Staples' Firearm	21
F. Countdown and Forensic Testing of Officer Weaver's Firearm	21
III. INJURIES	22
IV. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION	22
V. LEGAL PRINCIPLES	23
A. The Use of Deadly Force in Self-Defense or Defense of Another	23
B. Justifiable Homicide by Public Officer	24
C. Use of Deadly Force to Effect Arrest	24
VI. ANALYSIS	25
VII. CONCLUSION	26

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL TERM
ALLAN	Brandon Douglas Allan
BRUCE	Bruce Norman, Civilian Witness
BWC	Body-Worn Camera
DETECTIVE BRADY	WCSO Detective Stefanie Brady
DETECTIVE TAYLOR	SPD Detective Vernon Taylor
FCC	Fired Cartridge Casing
FIS	Washoe County Forensic Investigator
FIS DEMERE	Forensic Investigator Justin Demere
MARIAN	Marian Taylor, Civilian Witness
OFFICER SEXTON	RPD Officer Christian Sexton
OFFICER SHORT	RPD Officer Kenneth Short
OFFICER STAPLES	RPD Officer Mia Staples (Mia Tosi)
OFFICER WEAVER	RPD Officer A.J. Weaver
OIS	Officer Involved Shooting
RPD	Reno Police Department
SPD	Sparks Police Department
WCCL	Washoe County Crime Lab
WCDA	Washoe County District Attorney's Office
WCSO	Washoe County Sheriff's Office

INTRODUCTION¹

On August 8, 2022, at approximately 10:00 a.m., physical therapist Patrick Devlin arrived at 1500 Kestrel Court in Reno, Nevada, to provide in-home care to resident Anthony Taylor. At the same time, contractor Bruce Norman (Bruce) was also at the Taylor residence to perform fence work. While outside, Bruce observed a heavily tattooed white male, later identified as Brandon Douglas Allan (Allan), in the backyard near the fence line of 1500 Kestrel Court. Bruce saw that Allan was armed with a large knife and had a handgun in his waistband and witnessed him stabbing or jabbing the knife at the fence. Allan then confronted Bruce and told him, *“You better get inside because stuff is going to happen,”* prompting Bruce to retreat inside and warn the Taylors. At approximately 10:45 a.m., Marian Taylor (Marian) placed a 911 call reporting a male armed with a knife and gun acting erratically outside the residence.

At approximately 10:45 a.m., Reno Police Department (RPD) officers were dispatched to the disturbance involving the armed subject at 1500 Kestrel Court. Officer Mia Staples² (Officer Staples) was the first officer to arrive on scene. Upon arrival, Officer Staples contacted residents of the home, entered the Taylor residence, and observed Allan from a living room window outside wearing dark blue shorts and a gray sleeveless shirt, with visible tattoos. Allan was armed with a knife in his hand and what appeared to be a handgun in his waistband. With her Body-Worn Camera (BWC) activated, Officer Staples began issuing loud, clear verbal commands for Allan to drop the knife. Allan did not comply, acted erratically, and continued pacing in the street area near the residence.

Shortly thereafter, RPD K-9 Officer A.J. Weaver (Officer Weaver) responded to the scene after hearing radio traffic regarding the high-risk nature of the call. Upon arrival, Officer Weaver saw Officer Staples positioned in the middle of the road engaging with Allan. He pulled his patrol vehicle up to provide cover for Officer Staples while they continued to engage Allan. Both officers maintained verbal de-escalation efforts, repeatedly directing Allan to drop the knife and comply. Allan ignored their commands, appeared detached, and intermittently shifted the knife between his hands. He was also seen freeing his right hand near the firearm in his waistband. Allan then began moving away from the officers, walking down the cul-de-sac toward nearby homes on Kingfisher Drive, raising concerns that he could reach civilians or attempt to barricade himself inside a residence.

Between approximately 10:50 a.m. and 10:56 a.m., additional RPD officers arrived, including Officers Christian Sexton (Officer Sexton), Kenneth Short (Officer Short), and Nicholas Triplett (Officer Triplett). Officer Sexton observed Officers Staples and Weaver with their firearms drawn and saw Allan in the street. Officers Short and Triplett arrived and also observed Officer Staples and Weaver continuing to command Allan to drop the knife.

¹ The Introduction is synopsised from 911 calls, police reports, witness interviews, BWC and forensic reports.

² Officer Staples has since changed her name to Officer Tosi. She will be referred to as Officer Staples throughout this report; however, her BWC footage is uploaded under the name Officer Mia Tosi.

At approximately 10:56 a.m., as Allan turned back toward Officers Staples and Weaver, he appeared to reach for the firearm in his waistband. Based on this perceived imminent threat, Officer Staples fired her firearm, discharging approximately four rounds, and Officer Weaver fired approximately three rounds. Multiple witnesses and surveillance footage captured the sequence of commands followed by gunfire. Allan was struck multiple times and fell face down on the asphalt roadway.

Immediately after the shooting, officers approached Allan while continuing to issue verbal commands. Allan was handcuffed for officer safety. Officers observed what appeared to be a black handgun no longer in his waistband and now located between Allan's legs, and a large knife nearby where he fell. Medical aid was immediately rendered. Officers applied a chest seal and tourniquet to gunshot wounds until REMSA arrived. At approximately 11:00 a.m., Allan was transported by ambulance to Renown Regional Medical Center where he survived the incident.

Between 11:00 a.m. and the afternoon hours of August 8, 2022, detectives conducted a neighborhood canvass. During this time, they collected surveillance footage and interviewed multiple witnesses, including Marian, Bruce, and several nearby residents. Surveillance video captured officers issuing commands, Allan's movements in the cul-de-sac, and the sequence of gunfire, including a round striking a nearby residence. Forensic investigators processed the scene, documenting fired cartridge casings, a knife, and a Sig Sauer P226-style pneumatic CO₂ gun recovered near Allan.

A records check confirmed that Allan was on lifetime parole supervision with Nevada Parole and Probation stemming from a prior murder conviction and was prohibited from possessing firearms or weapons. The investigation documented that Officers Sexton, Short, and Triplett did not fire their weapons. Attempts to interview Allan on August 17 and August 23, 2022, were unsuccessful due to his medical condition.

On August 12, 2022, a criminal complaint was filed against Allan, charging him with Resisting a Public Officer with a Dangerous Weapon Other Than a Firearm and Owning or Possessing a Firearm by a Prohibited Person. It was subsequently confirmed that the weapon carried by Allan during the OIS was not a firearm it was a Sig Sauer P226-style pneumatic CO₂ handgun. As a result, an Amended Criminal Complaint was later filed charging Allan solely with Resisting a Public Officer with a Dangerous Weapon Other Than a Firearm.

Due to injuries Allan sustained as a result of the shooting, the case experienced delays. On March 24, 2025, Allan entered a guilty plea to two counts of Obstructing and Resisting an Officer.

Consistent with the regionally adopted Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) Protocol, Sparks Police Department (SPD) led the investigation into the shooting of Allan. Secondary investigative support was provided by Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO), and forensic services were provided by the Washoe County Crime Laboratory (WCCL). The investigation included witness interviews, examination of physical evidence located on scene, review of video surveillance footage from multiple locations in addition to Body-Worn Camera footage, and forensic examination of evidence.

All investigation reports, photographs, documents, video footage, forensic reports, witness statements, and recorded interviews were submitted to the Washoe County District Attorney's Office (WCDA) in August 2025 for a determination of whether the shooting of Allan was legally justified. No criminal charges were recommended by SPD for the officers involved in the shooting. The WCDA's evaluation included review of multiple police reports and documents, including interviews with police and civilian witnesses. It further included review of photographs, diagrams, and video footage.

Based on the available evidence and the applicable legal authorities, it is the opinion of the WCDA that the shooting of Allan by RPD Officers Staples and Weaver was justified and not a criminal act.

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Witness Accounts

The following section contains summaries of recorded statements collected from witnesses during follow-up interviews. The summaries reflect each witness's personal recollections of the events that unfolded, as told to interviewing officers.

1. Officer Mia Staples

On August 9, 2022, Officer Staples was interviewed at RPD by WCSO Detective Stefanie Brady (Detective Brady) regarding the August 8, 2022, incident.

Officer Staples, an RPD patrol officer with approximately two and a half years of service, stated that while working day-shift patrol on August 8, 2022, she was dispatched to a disturbance call involving a neighbor (later determined to be Allan) who was making threats and was reportedly armed with a gun and possibly a knife. Officer Staples wore and activated her BWC during this incident. She explained that dispatch had advised Allan had been threatening neighbors, and it was unclear whether civilians were still outside. As Officer Staples entered the neighborhood, she was flagged down by an elderly couple walking their dog, who told her a man matching Allan's description was behaving erratically, screaming, and threatening people. They indicated he had last been seen sitting on the lawn of a nearby residence.

Officer Staples parked near the reporting party's house and was immediately contacted by a concerned civilian, later determined to be Bruce, who asked whether she was alone. She directed the reporting party back inside the residence due to the possibility that Allan was armed and unaccounted for. Both Bruce and Officer Staples entered the residence at 1500 Kestrel Court. While inside the home, Officer Staples observed through a large window, a white male wearing a gray sleeveless shirt and dark shorts walking back toward the front of the property. She advised dispatch that Allan had reappeared and exited the residence to make contact, drawing her firearm due to the reported presence of multiple weapons.

As Officer Staples moved around the front of the house, she saw Allan step into the street. She immediately noticed what appeared to be a black handgun in his waistband and a knife in his right hand with a blade approximately four to five inches long. She ordered him to drop the knife and raise his hands. Allan mumbled something, indicating he would not comply and continued walking. Officer Staples reported that the neighborhood was active, with people walking and vehicles moving through the area, and she positioned herself between Allan and the public to prevent him from reaching nearby residences.

Officer Staples continued issuing loud verbal commands and kept her radio mic open so responding officers could hear the escalating situation and to continue issuing commands to Allan. She warned Allan multiple times that she would shoot if he came closer. Allan initially stopped advancing but ultimately continued not to comply. Officer Weaver arrived and positioned his patrol vehicle near her, and Officer Sexton arrived shortly thereafter. Allan then turned away from the officers and began walking down the cul-de-sac with the knife still in his hand, toward homes partially obscured by trees and foliage.

Officer Staples stated she was concerned she could no longer see potential civilians due to the landscaping and that Allan posed a danger to the public. As Allan reached approximately 15–20 yards away, she observed him drop his right hand toward his waistband in a manner that appeared consistent with reaching for the firearm. Officer Staples stated she immediately identified that he was going for his gun. She heard Officer Weaver fire and then discharged her own firearm, firing approximately four rounds. She stated Allan did not immediately fall and that she continued firing until she believed the threat had stopped.

After Allan fell, Officer Staples broadcasted “*shots fired*” over the radio. Officers approached as a team, and she holstered her weapon to go hands-on if necessary. She observed a black handgun on the ground near Allan’s legs and the knife nearby. She heard a female yelling from a nearby residence, believed to be Allan’s mother. Officer Short began rendering medical aid. Officer Staples put on gloves, collected the handgun and knife, and placed them on the hood of a patrol vehicle, stopping herself from fully rendering the firearm safe due to scene-integrity concerns. She then began coordinating scene management, including requesting REMSA, conducting welfare checks, and notifying responding units of the OIS.

Officer Staples stated she was wearing a marked police uniform and operated a marked patrol vehicle. Her body-worn camera was activated as she entered the neighborhood and remained on until she was instructed by her supervisor to deactivate it. She confirmed she did not review the video prior to the interview. She reported feeling fearful during the encounter, particularly while approaching Allan without knowing his exact location and while observing his refusal to comply while armed. She stated she believed Allan posed an immediate threat to her, her fellow officers, and the public.

Officer Staples confirmed she had never previously encountered Allan or responded to that residence. She estimated the distance at first contact was approximately 15–20 feet and that she fired approximately four rounds. She did not personally conduct a detailed medical assessment of Allan, as her role after the shooting was securing the weapons. She confirmed her firearm and clothing were later collected as part of the investigation.

2. Officer A.J. Weaver

On August 9, 2022, Officer Weaver was interviewed at RPD by Detective Brady regarding the August 8, 2022, incident.

On August 8, 2022, Officer Weaver was an RPD K9 handler with nearly eighteen years of service. Accompanied by his K9, Scully, he was working a day shift and assigned to the south district. Officer Weaver was not initially dispatched to the call but responded after hearing radio traffic describing a disturbance involving a subject armed with a knife and a gun who had threatened a contractor and told him to go inside. Officer Weaver wore and activated his BWC during this incident. When dispatch advised Allan's location was unknown, Officer Weaver became increasingly concerned about the possibility of an ambush and began responding cautiously, scanning the neighborhood as he approached.

As Officer Weaver neared the scene, he heard Officer Staples on an open microphone issuing commands for Allan not to come closer with a knife. Based on the urgency of the radio traffic, Officer Weaver arrived within less than a minute of hearing that Officer Staples had located Allan. He exited his marked patrol vehicle with his service weapon already drawn and observed Officer Staples standing in the street in close proximity to Allan, with little cover between them.

Officer Weaver observed Allan standing in the roadway holding a knife in his right hand and carrying a gun in his waistband. Officer Weaver immediately pointed his firearm at Allan and attempted verbal de-escalation, telling him to calm down, drop the knife, and that officers wanted to help him. Officer Staples was also calmly issuing verbal commands. Allan made a brief statement to the effect of "*not today*" and refused to comply.

Officer Weaver noted that Allan then transferred the knife from his right hand to his left hand, which drew his attention because it freed Allan's right hand to access the gun in his waistband. Shortly thereafter, Allan began backing away and then turned and walked down the cul-de-sac, away from officers, toward nearby residences. At one point, Allan briefly raised his hands but did not stop or comply and continued walking. Officer Weaver stated that the entire encounter progressed rapidly and did not allow sufficient time to formulate alternative tactics.

As Allan moved farther away, Officer Weaver became increasingly concerned about public safety. He did not know where the original reporting party lived, did not know whether Allan was heading toward a specific residence, and heard someone yelling for people to go back inside their homes, confirming that civilians were nearby. Officer Weaver stated he was unwilling to pursue closer due to limited cover, Allan's access to a firearm, and the risk of Allan entering concealment among trees and shrubbery or engaging residents.

Officer Weaver estimated Allan was approximately 25 to 30 yards away when he reached the point where Officer Weaver believed lethal force was necessary to prevent Allan from accessing the gun and harming officers or the public. Officer Weaver stated he could no longer clearly see Allan's hands, observed Allan's arms in front of his body, and believed Allan could be reaching for the gun. Officer Weaver fired his service weapon, believing he fired approximately three rounds. He stated that one of the rounds struck Allan, who collapsed immediately and fell face down in the roadway.

After Allan fell, officers moved forward as a team. Officer Weaver observed Allan's left arm trapped beneath his body and was concerned about the firearm until he saw it lying between Allan's legs, no longer in the waistband. Officer Weaver did not recall seeing the knife at that point and considered the firearm the primary threat. Officers rendered medical aid, including applying a tourniquet and chest seals. Officer Weaver attempted to assist by deploying his individual first aid kit but deferred as other officers provided care.

Officer Weaver stated that deploying his K9 was not a viable option due to Allan being armed with a knife and firearm, which would have placed the dog at extreme risk. He remained on scene until relieved and later returned to the station with his K9. His BWC remained in his possession until it was collected by Lieutenant Marconato of SPD. His firearm remained in his possession until the post-incident weapon countdown.

Officer Weaver stated he had never been to the location before, had no prior contact with Allan, and believed Allan posed an immediate threat to officers and the public at the time he fired his weapon.

3. Officer Nicholas Triplett

At 4:37 p.m. on August 8, 2022, Officer Triplett was interviewed by Detective Brady regarding the incident that day.

Officer Triplett, an RPD patrol officer with approximately three years of service and prior military experience, stated that he and Officer Short were working day-shift patrol that day. While they were initially handling an unrelated medical call, Officer Triplett overheard radio traffic requesting additional units and referencing a subject with a gun. Based on the seriousness of the call and their proximity to the location, Officer Triplett and Officer Short disengaged from the medical call and began responding toward Kestrel Court.

As they were enroute, Officer Triplett heard updates indicating Allan had initially gone on arrival, followed shortly by Officer Staples advising over the radio that she had located Allan and was issuing commands for him to put down a knife and not advance. Officer Triplett estimated that he and Officer Short arrived on scene within approximately two minutes of hearing Officer Staples' commands.

Upon arrival, Officer Triplett observed Officer Staples positioned in the street with her firearm drawn and K-9 Officer Weaver positioned nearby. Allan was approximately 20 to 25 yards in front of Officer Staples and was walking away from officers toward additional residences in the cul-de-sac. Almost immediately upon Officer Triplett's arrival, he heard gunshots and observed Allan still upright and moving away at the moment the shots were fired. Officer Triplett did not discharge his firearm.

After Allan fell face-down onto the roadway, Officer Triplett moved forward with other officers to secure him. Officers issued repeated verbal commands for Allan to show his hands, but his arms were initially pinned beneath his body. Officer Triplett took a position on Allan's left side, assisted in controlling Allan's arms, and helped place him into handcuffs. Officer Triplett observed a black handgun and a knife lying on the ground between Allan's legs once officers moved closer. Officer Triplett believed the gun had either fallen from Allan's waistband or had been dropped.

Officer Triplett assisted in rendering medical aid. He requested REMSA be expedited, retrieved his medical kit, and helped conduct a blood sweep. Officers applied a chest seal and tourniquet to gunshot wounds, including a wound to Allan's leg and concerns about a neck wound. Officer Triplett stated Allan was initially nonverbal but later made statements in the ambulance, asking officers to tell his mother he was sorry.

Officer Triplett accompanied Allan by ambulance to Renown Regional Medical Center along with Officer Short. He confirmed that he did not fire his weapon during the incident, though he had drawn it. He stated he was wearing his BWC, it was activated during the incident, and he did not review the footage prior to the interview. Officer Triplett stated he had never previously encountered Allan or responded to that residence.

4. Officer Christian Sexton

At approximately 5:05 p.m. on August 8, 2022, Officer Sexton was interviewed by WCSO Detective Joe Digesti regarding the incident that day.

Officer Sexton, an RPD patrol officer with approximately eight months of post-academy experience, stated that prior to the incident he had been at the RPD main station attending a meeting when he was directed by dispatch to respond and cover for Officer Staples. While enroute, he heard radio traffic describing a male suspect armed with a knife and a gun in his waistband. Officer Sexton initially slowed when advised Allan was gone on arrival but then resumed responding code-3 after hearing Officer Staples advise she had located the suspect and was issuing commands for him to put down the knife.

Upon arrival at the scene on Kestrel Court, Officer Sexton observed Officer Staples and Officer Weaver with their weapons drawn, giving Allan verbal commands. Officer Sexton observed Allan standing in the roadway holding a knife and ignoring verbal commands. Officer Staples asked Officer Sexton to reposition his patrol vehicle to provide additional cover; however, Officer Sexton was unable to unlock his vehicle due to a malfunction with his key.

As Officer Sexton turned his attention back toward the officers and Allan, he heard gunfire. At that time, he observed Allan facing away from officers and walking toward residences at the end of the cul-de-sac. Officer Sexton did not fire his weapon. After Allan was shot and fell face down on the roadway, Officer Sexton moved forward with other officers to secure the scene. He observed a black handgun lying on the ground between Allan's legs. He did not recall the location of the knife after Allan fell.

Officer Sexton assisted in rendering medical aid by retrieving medical equipment, including a chest seal and tourniquet, and helping apply life-saving measures until REMSA arrived. He confirmed his BWC was activated during the incident and that he did not review the footage prior to the interview. Officer Sexton stated he did not have a clear view of Allan's hands immediately prior to the shooting and did not observe Allan remove the gun from his waistband.

Officer Sexton reported that Allan appeared non-compliant, pacing, and ignoring commands prior to the shooting. He confirmed he had no prior contact with Allan and did not witness Allan making any statements prior to the shots being fired. The interview concluded without additional information offered.

5. Bruce Norman, Civilian Witness

Bruce Norman (Bruce) stated he had been at the Taylor residence on August 8, 2022, to perform fence-repair work. While working in the backyard, he heard someone talking and initially believed it was a neighbor in the adjoining yard. A short time later, he heard the talking again and observed a male, later identified as Allan, standing on a wall inside the Taylors' backyard, an area where Allan did not have permission to be. Allan's presence immediately drew Bruce's attention due to his proximity and behavior.

Bruce observed Allan holding a knife and stabbing or jabbing it into the wooden fence while facing him. Allan told Bruce to "*go away*" and warned that "*stuff was about to happen.*" Bruce described Allan as balding with short hair, wearing glasses, heavily tattooed, and dressed in a gray muscle shirt and shorts. Bruce described the knife as a survival type knife approximately eight inches long, with a blade measuring four to five inches.

Bruce then walked toward his truck in the front driveway and observed Allan walking past him while still holding the knife. At that time, Bruce also noticed a black handgun tucked into Allan's waistband, which he believed could have been a Glock. The firearm was clearly visible, with the grip exposed. Although Bruce did not feel personally threatened by the gun, he became increasingly concerned for the Taylors' safety, particularly because the husband was elderly and used a wheelchair. Bruce then went inside the residence and told the Taylors to call 911.

While inside the home, Bruce and the Taylors observed Allan outside pacing back and forth and appearing to talk to himself. Bruce later observed the first police officer arrive on scene and went outside to provide her with a description of Allan and his behavior. As Bruce returned inside the house, he heard the officer say, "*there he is,*" and then observed her with her firearm drawn. A second officer soon arrived and also had his firearm drawn.

Bruce observed Allan standing approximately 10 to 15 yards from the officers. He believed the officers were giving commands such as telling Allan to "*stand down,*" though he could not hear the exact wording. Allan did not acknowledge the officers and continued to hold the knife, with the handgun still visibly present in his waistband. Bruce observed Allan repeatedly turn away from the officers and then turn back toward them, continuing to ignore police commands.

Bruce stated that he and the Taylors briefly lost sight of Allan, after which he observed officers fire their weapons. Bruce believed he heard approximately five gunshots. Allan then came back into view and collapsed onto the pavement. Bruce observed officers handcuff Allan and additional officers arrive on scene, followed by paramedics who transported Allan away. He confirmed he knew the individuals were police officers because they arrived in marked patrol vehicles and were wearing police uniforms.

6. Marian Taylor, Civilian Witness

Marian Taylor (Marian), a retired schoolteacher from the Washoe County School District, had lived at her residence on Kestrel Drive since 1988 with her husband Anthony. Marian explained that she and her husband shared a common fence with the neighboring property at 3270 Kingfisher Drive, owned by Robert and Maureen Fry. Marian stated she was familiar with prior police activity at the Fry residence involving their son, Allan, although she could not remember when the last occurrence took place. She recalled that during a prior incident, Maureen Fry ran up the street in a nightgown yelling that Allan had a gun.

Marian described the morning of August 8, 2022, as initially quiet. At approximately 10:00 a.m., a physical therapist arrived at their home to work with her husband. Shortly thereafter, contractor Bruce arrived to rebuild the fence separating the Taylors' property from the neighboring residence. While Bruce was working, he came inside and told Marian there was a man in the backyard armed with a knife and a gun who had told him to leave because "*shit was going to happen.*" Following this warning, Marian locked the doors and called 911 using her home phone.

Marian reported that she did not personally see Allan inside her backyard. However, she later observed Allan outside her home wearing black shorts and a gray tank top. She described him as closely shaven, heavily tattooed, and appearing not to be in control of himself. Marian stated Allan had been pacing, sitting down, and walking in the street, and his behavior made her nervous. She estimated Allan had arrived near her property around 10:30 a.m.

Police arrived at approximately 10:45 a.m. Marian described the first officer as a young female officer who entered the Taylors' residence. From the living-room window, the officer observed Allan near Kingfisher Drive and immediately exited the residence, instructing Marian to relock the doors. Marian then continued watching events from inside her home.

From her vantage point approximately 20 yards away, Marian observed the officer confront Allan in the street. She stated the officer gave commands very loudly, but Allan did not appear responsive or compliant. Due to the distance and obstruction, Marian could not see what Allan was holding but noted he was wearing the same clothing as when she saw him earlier. At one point, Allan moved behind a tree, partially obstructing her view, although she could still see the officer.

Marian stated that after repeated commands, she saw the officer fire her weapon. She did not see Allan being struck but observed the officer firing what she described as short bursts. Marian stated she felt sympathy for the officer and believed the subject posed a threat to the officer.

After the shooting, additional officers arrived, followed by REMSA and the fire department. Marian observed Allan being placed on a stretcher and transported from the scene. She described herself as being in shock during the incident but stated that she was neither emotional nor fearful for her own safety, although Allan's behavior throughout the incident made her nervous.

II. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

A. Shooting Scene

The call for service occurred on Monday, August 8th, 2022, at or near 10:40 a.m. in the area of Kingfisher Drive, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada. The shooting took place at approximately 10:55 a.m.

Lead crime scene detective was SPD Detective Vernon Taylor (Detective Taylor), assisted by WCSO Detective George Gomez. The crime scene was processed by Criminalists Elise LaRocco and Victoria Hornor of the Forensic Investigation Section (FIS) of the Washoe County Crime Lab. FIS crime scene criminalists arrived at or near 1500 Kestrel Court on August 8, 2022, to process the scene.

B. Scene Location

1500 Kestrel Court is located at the intersection of Kingfisher Drive and has a single point of entry into the neighborhood via Corey Drive. The scene encompassed the area from 3293 Kingfisher Drive to 3257 Kingfisher Drive, including the backyard of 1500 Kestrel Court. Due to the potential for wind and inclement weather, Detective Taylor took initial photographs of the scene.



FIS Photo: 3293 Kingfisher Drive



FIS Photo: 3257 Kingfisher Drive



FIS Photo: RPD vehicle where Officers Staples and Weaver took cover (Staples on passenger side and Weaver on driver side) and area where Allan was shot in red circle

A total of six fired cartridge casings (FCCs) were located at the scene of the OIS. One FCC was found north of 1500 Kestrel Court on Kingfisher Drive near the rear passenger tire of RPD vehicle 626. Another FCC was located on top of RPD vehicle 626 beneath the light bar. The remaining four FCCs were located south of vehicle 626 on the asphalt, adjacent to the front yard grass area of 1500 Kestrel Court. FIS Crime scene criminalists placed and photographed fourteen placards on items of possible evidentiary value.

C. Evidence Collected

FIS crime scene criminalists collected items for possible evidentiary value. For the purposes of this report, the following relevant evidentiary items were collected:

- **Item #21** One "SOG" knife collected from atop hood of Reno Police Department Patrol vehicle #160226 (Nevada license plate: Reno Police 626- placard #3)
- **Item #22** One black "Sig Sauer P226 .177 Cal" airsoft gun collected from atop hood of Reno Police Department Patrol vehicle #160226 (Nevada license plate: Reno Police 626-placard #3) containing:
 - One pellet magazine w/ pellets
 - One CO2 canister



FIS Photo: items 21 and 22 collected from Allan after the shooting

Item #23 Six "Speer 9mm Luger +P" fired cartridge cases collected from:

- Placard #4: Near rear passenger tire of Reno Police Department patrol vehicle #160226 (placard #3)
- Placard #5: North of 1500 Kestrel Court on pavement
- Placard #6: North of 1500 Kestrel Court on pavement
- Placard #7: North of 1500 Kestrel Court on pavement
- Placard #8: North of 1500 Kestrel Court on curb
- Atop Reno Police Department patrol vehicle #160226 underneath lights (placard #3)

The area where Allan received medical treatment was approximately 30 yards southeast of the location where the FCCs were recovered on Kingfisher Drive. On RPD vehicle 626, a black SOG knife and a Sig Sauer P226 pneumatic CO₂ gun were located on the hood, having been placed there by Officer Staples.

D. Body-Worn Cameras (BWC)

Both Officers Staples and Weaver wore BWCs which were activated during their response.

1. Officer Staples' Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Screenshots

At 10:52:18, Officer Staples arrived and contacted Bruce outside of the residence of 1500 Kestrel Court. She was unable to locate Allan outside and she ushered Bruce back into the home for safety.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: Officer Staples discussed Allan with Bruce and discovered that Allan had a knife and a gun in his waistband.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: Officer Staples entered the home to discuss Allan further and looked out of the bay window in living room hoping to locate Allan.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: Officer Staples discussed the street the window faced and saw Allan outside. Officer Staples exited immediately.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: At 10:54:13 Officer Staples exited the residence and ran around the front to the side of residence with her gun drawn. She sees Allan, pointed her gun at him and announced, "*Reno Police let me see your hands*". She asked Allan to put his hands up and to drop the knife. She again announced Reno Police and warned him not to come any closer.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: Officer Staples asked Allan to again drop the knife and to put his hands up; Allan stated, "*I am not*" and he continued to walk toward her. She got on the radio and explained to dispatch he's armed with a knife and with a 32 in his waistband. At 10:54:53 Officer Weaver arrived on scene and provided cover for Officer Staples.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC: Allan walked away from officers toward houses; Officer Staples informed Officer Weaver that Allan had a gun in his waistband. At 10:56:01 Officer Staples stated, "*he's reaching for the gun*" and shots are fired.



Screenshot from Officer Staples' BWC. When Officer Staples yelled "*he's reaching for the gun*" Allan looks to have reached toward the front of his waistband where the gun was located.

2. Officer Weaver's Body-Worn Camera (BWC) Screenshots

Officer Weaver arrived, drew his pistol, and exited his vehicle at 10:54:43. Officer Weaver parked his vehicle on King Fisher Drive where King Fisher intersects with Kestrel Court. Once Officer Weaver arrived his vehicle is used as a shield for both him and Officer Staples. Officer Staples on the passenger door and Officer Weaver used the driver's door as a shield.



Screenshot from Officer Weaver's BWC: Officer Weaver exited his patrol vehicle and drew his weapon on Allan. Officer Weaver requested that Allan "stop" as he began to walk toward officers.



Screenshot from Officer Weaver's BWC: Officer Weaver explained to Allan that "no one wants to hurt you, stop." Allan walked toward officers with a knife in Allan's right hand. Officer Weaver asked Allan, "to put the knife down".

Officer Weaver moved closer to his patrol vehicle's door and his BWC is blocked, no more interaction between officers and Allan is visible on Officer Weaver's BWC. However, Officer Weaver continued to request that Allan put the knife down. At 10:55:58 Officer Staples explained that Allan has the gun in his waistband. Officer Weaver responds, "I'm about to pull the trigger, man". At 10:56:03 Officer Weaver asked, "which house is his" at the same time Officer Staples said, "he's got the gun" and shots are fired at 10:56:05.

E. Countdown and Forensic Testing of Officer Staples' Firearm

Officer Staples' primary weapon on August 8, 2022, was a Sig Sauer P320 9mm Lueger pistol.

On August 8, 2022, Washoe County Forensic Investigator Justin Demere (FIS Demere) of WCCL collected Officer Staples' firearm and duty belt. His analysis of Officer Staples' firearm revealed 13 rounds in the magazine, plus the round eject from the chamber, for a total count of 14 rounds all together. The magazine has a 17-cartridge capacity.

The other two magazines Officer Staples carried on her duty belt were filled to capacity and collected by FIS Demere.

Firearms testing conducted on Officer Staples firearm found that the Sig Sauer P320 9mm Luger pistol (S/N 58C280282) was examined, test fired and determined to be in normal operating condition with no noted malfunctions. Both Officers Staples and Weaver were issued RPD Spear Luger 9mm +P ammunition. All of the rounds collected from both officers' magazines and service weapons were head stamped "Spear Luger 9mm +P". Analysts determined that the following fired cartridge casings found on scene were fired from Officer Staples' firearm:

- Lab Item # 23.3 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported from pavement north of 1500 Kestrel Court (Placard 5)
- Lab Item # 23.4 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported from pavement north of 1500 Kestrel Court (Placard 6)
- Lab Item # 23.5 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported from pavement north of 1500 Kestrel Court (Placard 7)
- Lab Item # 23.6 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported from curb north of 1500 Kestrel Court (Placard 8)

F. Countdown and Forensic Testing of Officer Weaver's Firearm

Officer Weaver's primary weapon on August 8, 2022, was a Sig Sauer P320 9mm Lueger pistol.

On August 8, 2022, FIS Demere of the WCCL collected Officer Weaver's firearm and duty belt. His analysis of Officer Weaver's firearm revealed 14 rounds in the magazine, plus the round eject from the chamber, for a total count of 15 rounds all together. The magazine has a 17-cartridge capacity.

The other two magazines Officer Weaver carried on his duty belt were filled to capacity and collected by FIS Demere.

Firearms testing conducted on Officer Weaver's firearm found that the Sig Sauer P320 9mm Luger pistol (S/N 58H272093) was examined, test fired and determined to be in normal operating condition with no noted malfunctions. Analysts determined that the following fired cartridge casings found on scene were fired from Officer Weaver's firearm:

- Lab Item # 23.1 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported on top of RPD patrol vehicle (Placard 3)
- Lab Item # 23.2 - 9mm Luger fired cartridge case
Reported from near rear passenger tire of RPD patrol vehicle (Placard 4)

III. INJURIES

Allan received gunshot wounds to his back, neck and right leg. He was transported to Renown Hospital where his condition was stable.

Officers Staples and Weaver were uninjured.

IV. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

On August 12, 2022, a criminal complaint was filed against Allan, charging him with Resisting a Public Officer with a Dangerous Weapon Other Than a Firearm and Owning or Possessing a Firearm by a Prohibited Person. During subsequent forensic analysis, it was determined that the weapon carried by Allan during the OIS was not a firearm, but rather a Sig Sauer P226-style pneumatic CO₂ handgun. As a result, an Amended Criminal Complaint was later filed charging Allan solely with Resisting a Public Officer with a Dangerous Weapon Other Than a Firearm.

It was later learned that Allan had a substantial criminal history. In 2000, Allan was convicted of Murder with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, First Degree, following the murder of his then-girlfriend, Kelly Parre. That case was overturned on appeal, after which Allan pleaded guilty to Murder with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, Second Degree. At the time of this OIS, Allan had been released from prison and was on parole lifetime supervision.

Due to injuries Allan sustained as a result of the shooting, the criminal case experienced delays. On April 7, 2024, an Information was filed charging Allan with Resisting a Public Officer with a Dangerous Weapon Other Than a Firearm. A jury trial was scheduled to commence on April 14, 2025. On March 24, 2025, Allan entered a guilty plea to two counts of Obstructing and Resisting an Officer. Allan was sentenced to six months in the Washoe County jail on each count, suspended for 24 months, with the sentences ordered to run consecutively.

As a condition of probation, Allan was required to complete 48 hours of community service, undergo a Substance Abuse Evaluation and a Mental Health Evaluation, and comply with all treatment recommendations. He was also prohibited from possessing weapons, required to comply with all conditions of his existing lifetime parole, and placed under the supervision of the Department of Alternative Sentencing.

V. LEGAL PRINCIPLES

The WCDA's Office is tasked with assessing the conduct of the officers involved during shootings to determine whether any criminality exists.

In Nevada, there are a variety of statutes that define justifiable homicide. (See NRS 200.120, 200.140, and 200.160). There is also a statute that defines excusable homicide and one that provides for the use of deadly force to effect arrest. (See NRS 200.180 and NRS 171.1455) Moreover, there is case law interpreting justifiable self-defense and defense of others. All the aforementioned authority is intertwined and requires further in-depth explanation:

A. The Use of Deadly Force in Self-Defense or Defense of Another

NRS 200.120 provides, in relevant part, that “*Justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in necessary self-defense, or in defense of a person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony . . .*” against the other person. NRS 200.160 further provides, in relevant part, that “[h]omicide is also justifiable when committed . . . in the lawful defense of the slayer . . . or any other person in his or her presence or company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury to the slayer or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished.”

The Nevada Supreme Court has refined the analysis of self-defense and, by implication defense of others, in *Runion v. State*, 116 Nev. 1041 (2000). In *Runion*, the Court set forth guidelines in self-defense cases as follows:

The killing of another person in self-defense is justified and not unlawful when the person who does the killing actually and reasonably believes:

1. That there is imminent danger that the assailant will either kill him or cause him great bodily injury; and
2. That it is absolutely necessary under the circumstances for him to use, in self-defense, force or means that might cause the death of the other person, for the purpose of avoiding death or great bodily injury to himself.

A bare fear of death or great bodily injury is not sufficient to justify a killing. To justify taking the life of another in self-defense, the circumstances must be sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person placed in a similar situation. The person killing must act under the influence of those fears alone and not in revenge.

Actual danger is not necessary to justify a killing in self-defense. A person has a right to defend himself from apparent danger to the same extent as he would from actual danger. The person killing is justified if:

1. He is confronted by the appearance of imminent danger which arouses in his mind an honest belief and fear that he is about to be killed or suffer great bodily injury; and
2. He acts solely upon these appearances and his fear and actual beliefs; and
3. A reasonable person in a similar situation would believe himself to be in like danger.

The killing is justified even if it develops afterward that the person killing was mistaken about the extent of the danger.

If evidence of self-defense is present, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in self-defense. If you find that the State has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in self-defense, you must find the defendant not guilty. *Id.* 1051-52.

B. Justifiable Homicide by Public Officer

NRS 200.140 provides in relevant part that “*Homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer . . . when necessary to overcome actual resistance to the execution of the legal process, mandate or order of a court or officer, or in the discharge of a legal duty*” and “*When necessary . . . in attempting, by lawful ways or means, to apprehend or arrest a person*” and/or “*in protecting against an imminent threat to the life of a person.*”

C. Use of Deadly Force to Effect Arrest

NRS 171.1455(1) provides that a peace officer shall use de-escalation techniques and alternatives to the use of force whenever possible or appropriate. These techniques and alternatives should be consistent with the officer’s training and include advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and other tactics. If it is necessary for a peace officer to use force, the officer must identify himself or herself if it is possible to do so safely and use only the level of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances to bring an incident or person under control and safely accomplish a lawful purpose. To the extent feasible, the level of force used by the officer must be balanced against the force or resistance exhibited by the person and carefully controlled.

NRS 171.1455(2) provides that a peace officer may use deadly force to effect the arrest of a person following a warning, if feasible, but only if there is probable cause to believe that the person has committed a felony which involves the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm or the use of deadly force; or, the person poses an imminent threat of serious bodily harm or death to the peace officer or others.

VI. ANALYSIS

The August 8, 2022, OIS involving Allan was justified under Nevada law. Allan's cumulative conduct that day created circumstances in which the use of deadly force was reasonable.

Allan, a convicted murderer under parole lifetime supervision, initiated the escalating encounter by arming himself with a large knife and handgun, entering a residential yard, and stabbing a fence while warning the handyman, Bruce, *"You better get inside because stuff is going to happen."* Concerned for the elderly resident, Bruce went inside and had the police called.

As Officer Staples entered the neighborhood, she was flagged down by an elderly couple walking their dog, who told her a man matching Allan's description was behaving erratically, screaming, and threatening people. They indicated he had last been seen sitting on the lawn of a nearby residence.

When officers arrived, Allan continued his erratic and threatening behavior. Once encountering Allan, Officer Staples observed the knife in his hand and handgun in his waistband and further recognized that the neighborhood was active, with pedestrians and vehicles nearby. Positioning herself between Allan and the public, she ordered him to stop, drop the knife, and raise his hands. When Allan refused, Officer Staples warned him that she would shoot if he advanced.

Officer Weaver then joined the encounter. Allan continued refusing commands to drop the knife and raise his hands and began walking down the cul-de-sac toward homes partially obscured by trees and foliage. Officers then observed Allan moving his right hand toward the handgun in his waistband. Officer Staples announced what she was seeing. At that moment, she reasonably believed Allan posed an immediate threat to her, the other officers, and members of the public.

Officer Weaver's account is consistent. He observed Allan holding the knife in the street and heard Officer Staples' commands. He issued his own commands, telling Allan to drop the knife and assuring him that officers wanted to help. Allan refused, responding, *"not today."* When Allan transferred the knife from his right hand to his left, freeing his right hand to reach toward the handgun, Officer Weaver's concern increased. Allan then continued down the street, heightening Officer Weaver's concern that he might approach a residence where civilians were present. Believing Allan was reaching for his firearm, Officer Weaver made the decision to use deadly force. Under the circumstances, he reasonably believed Allan posed an immediate threat to the public and law enforcement.

Significantly, after Allan was incapacitated and officers approached, the handgun previously observed in his waistband was lying between his legs, further corroborating the officers' perception that he had been reaching for the firearm.

Civilian witnesses likewise corroborate the officers' accounts. Bruce observed Allan's possession of the weapons and his refusal to comply with police commands. Marian similarly witnessed Allan's conduct and believed he posed a threat to the officers. Available video footage further corroborates the material aspects of these accounts. Considering the applicable Nevada law, witness accounts, and available evidence, it is the opinion of this office that Allan presented an apparent and imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm to law enforcement and members of the public. Under the totality of the circumstances, it was reasonable and lawful for Officers Staples and Weaver to use deadly force to stop the threat posed by Allan.

VII. CONCLUSION

Based on the review of the entire investigation presented and the application of Nevada law to the known facts and circumstances surrounding the August 8th, 2022, OIS of Allan, the actions of Officers Staples and Weaver were warranted and justified under Nevada law. Unless new circumstances come to light which contradict the factual foundation upon which this decision is made, the District Attorney's review of this case is officially closed.