

In-Custody Death of Keenan Anderson
Los Angeles Police Department

Officer Jaime Fuentes, #44089

Officer Rasheen Ford, #35122

Officer Joshua Coombs, #42834

Officer Christopher Walters, #40194

Officer Stephen Feldman, #40766

J.S.I.D. File #23-0004



NATHAN J. HOCHMAN

District Attorney

Justice System Integrity Division

January 5, 2026

MEMORANDUM

TO: CAPTAIN OMAR BAZULTO
Los Angeles Police Department
Force Investigation Division
100 West First Street, Suite 431
Los Angeles, California 90012

FROM: JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: In-Custody Death of Keenan Anderson
J.S.I.D. File #23-0004
L.A.P.D. File #2314-04070

DATE: January 5, 2026

The Justice System Integrity Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA) has completed its review of the in-custody death of Keenan Anderson on January 3, 2023. We have concluded the evidence is insufficient to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Officers Jaime Fuentes, Rasheen Ford, Joshua Coombs, Christopher Walters, and Stephen Feldman acted unlawfully.

The LADA's Command Center was notified of this in-custody death at approximately 9:39 p.m. on January 3, 2023. The District Attorney Response Team was given a briefing by LAPD Lieutenant Jess Falk. LADA personnel did not respond to the location because the scene investigation had already concluded when LADA personnel were notified.

The following analysis is based on investigative reports, medical reports, the autopsy report, Taser logs, a Taser report, a Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) patient care report, body worn camera video (BWV), Digital-in-Car Video System video (DICVS), witness interviews, and cell phone camera videos submitted to this office by LAPD Force Investigation Division (FID) Detective Jose Olmedo on November 30, 2023. None of the involved officers provided voluntary statements. Compelled statements were not considered in this analysis.

INTRODUCTION

On January 3, 2023, Keenan Anderson was the sole cause of a multiple-vehicle injury collision on Venice Boulevard in the City of Los Angeles. After the collision, witnesses reported Anderson immediately exiting his vehicle and running from the location. Officer Joshua Coombs contacted Anderson, who seemed highly agitated and frantic and was shouting bizarre statements. After several minutes, Anderson ran away from Coombs into traffic. Officers Jaime Fuentes and Rasheen Ford arrived, and the three officers attempted to detain Anderson with physical force, body weight, and verbal commands. Officers Christopher Walters and Stephen Feldman arrived approximately one minute after Fuentes, Ford, and Coombs had taken Anderson

to the ground. After verbally warning Anderson numerous times, Fuentes deployed his Taser twice in probe-mode and four times in drive-stun mode.¹ Anderson continued to resist during the use of the Taser but was ultimately handcuffed during the final activation.

Paramedics arrived within minutes and provided medical aid. Anderson was conscious and communicative for approximately 30 minutes after being handcuffed, then lost consciousness. Anderson received medical aid at Providence St. John's Health Center in Santa Monica for the next four hours. He tested positive for cocaine, and medical staff believed he could be suffering from an overdose. Anderson's condition further deteriorated, and he was pronounced deceased at 8:15 p.m. The deputy medical examiner opined the cause of death was multi-factored, including cocaine use and the effects of cardiomyopathy, a disease of the heart. The coroner was unable to attribute the use of force, including the use of the Taser, as a contributing factor in Anderson's death.

FACTUAL ANALYSIS

Traffic Collision

At 3:36 p.m., Anderson was driving a grey BMW sedan westbound on Venice Boulevard approaching Superior Street, just east of Lincoln Boulevard. Witnesses described Anderson driving at a high rate of speed and failing to slow with traffic. Anderson's vehicle collided with one vehicle, then a second vehicle, and eventually slammed into the rear of a third vehicle, causing the third vehicle to collide with a fourth vehicle. The involved vehicles suffered moderate to significant damage. The driver of the third vehicle, [REDACTED], sustained lacerations to his forehead and abrasions to his left cheek.



Figure 1: Injuries to [REDACTED]



Figure 2: Some of the vehicles involved in the traffic collision.

Traffic investigators determined Anderson was the sole cause of each of the collisions due to his

¹ During the incident, Fuentes utilized the Taser 7, manufactured by Axon. The Taser 7 can be used in probe mode, or in drive-stun mode where the Taser is placed directly against a suspect's body without the use of the probes.

vehicle's high rate of speed.² Immediately after the collision, the other involved drivers reported Anderson quickly exiting his vehicle and running southwest toward Lincoln Boulevard into traffic, away from the accident, without communicating with the other drivers or exchanging information.³

Anderson's Initial Interactions with Officer Coombs

Coombs' BWV was activated prior to the automobile collision, when he initiated a traffic stop on an unrelated motorist on Lincoln Boulevard.⁴ At 3:36:09 p.m., an audible collision is heard on the BWV and Coombs leaves the motorist to investigate. Within seconds, Coombs encounters Anderson on Lincoln Boulevard, already several hundred feet away from the collision scene. Not realizing Anderson is involved, Coombs drives to the collision scene, where involved motorists quickly tell him Anderson is the at-fault party and is trying to flee the scene. Coombs intercepts Anderson as he is heading northbound Lincoln Boulevard in the roadway.⁵ Coombs orders Anderson out of the street and onto the sidewalk while Anderson yells, "Somebody's trying to kill me!" Anderson appears frantic. Coombs radios for additional units, advising Anderson is possibly under the influence. For the next seven minutes, Coombs attempts to calm Anderson down and learn what led to the collision. Coombs does not attempt to handcuff Anderson, who makes numerous paranoid and bizarre statements.⁶ Coombs requests a rescue ambulance to assess Anderson. Coombs asks Anderson if he has consumed any alcohol or drugs, but Anderson does not respond.⁷ Anderson suddenly stands up, ignoring commands to remain seated, makes more bizarre statements, and jogs into traffic. Coombs pursues him on his motorcycle. Coombs catches up with Anderson in the left-hand turn lane of Lincoln Boulevard, just south of Venice Boulevard.

Initial Use of Force – Non-Specified Use of Force (Physical Force and Restraint)

As Fuentes and Ford arrive, Coombs orders Anderson to lie on his stomach, but Anderson refuses.^{8, 9, 10} When the officers grab onto Anderson, he stands and attempts to run away from them, taking a few steps before the three officers take him down to the ground using body weight. Anderson screams wildly and incoherently while trying to pull his arms under his body,

² Anderson's only known [REDACTED]

³ Immediately after the collision, an Uber driver reported Anderson tried to enter his vehicle stating, "Help me out!" His passenger screamed, and the Uber driver quickly drove away.

⁴ Investigators also obtained four brief cell phone videos from bystanders. One video depicts Anderson fleeing the collision. Another shows Coombs pursuing Anderson as he runs into traffic. Two other videos depict the initial use of force.

⁵ After Anderson's detention, Coombs' BWV captures Coombs telling another officer he saw a motorist ([REDACTED] with blood all over his head, but he needed to chase after Anderson who was fleeing the accident.

⁶ Anderson says he is in danger, people are trying to kill him, he was doing a stunt, and unknown people will put things in his car. Later, Anderson frantically and repeatedly screams, "Help!" to random onlookers.

⁷ According to the investigating officer, Anderson's vehicle was never searched for drugs or related paraphernalia.

⁸ All five involved officers were equipped with BWV which was active during the incident.

⁹ Ford and Fuentes first went to the location of the traffic collision where a motorist tells the officers, "I think the guy up there (Coombs) needs help though cause the guy (Anderson) is trying to run away. The guy (Anderson) that was driving this car was the one." Ford replies, "Oh shit! Let's go get him."

¹⁰ After exiting his patrol vehicle, Ford unholsters his service weapon, but immediately returns it to the holster.

away from the officers. All three officers issue commands to Anderson to stop resisting, and Coombs can be heard repeatedly saying, “Keenan, relax!”¹¹ For the next 55 seconds prior to the use of the Taser, Fuentes, Ford, and Coombs wrestle with Anderson, who strenuously resists officers’ attempts to detain and handcuff him by pulling his arms away, grabbing onto the officers, refusing to remain face down, and attempting to rise to a standing position. Anderson can be heard screaming, “They are trying to kill me! C-Lo is trying to kill me! These are actors!” Throughout this interaction, Anderson repeatedly ignores numerous commands and warnings to stop resisting.

During those 55 seconds, FID investigators noted Fuentes and Ford contacted Anderson’s neck or face eight times while struggling to gain control over him. The majority of contact Fuentes and Ford made with Anderson’s face and neck was momentary, lasting only a few seconds, and possibly the result of Anderson’s movement while trying to resist detention. The longest contact occurs from 3:46:20 p.m. to 3:46:36 p.m. on Fuentes’ BWV, where Ford lays his right forearm across the left side of Anderson’s neck while attempting to keep Anderson’s back on the ground. Anderson appears out of breath and states, “I can’t.” Fuentes tells Ford, “Watch your elbow partner.” Ford immediately moves his forearm. Anderson states twice, “He’s trying to George Floyd me!” Ford appears to briefly touch Anderson’s neck only one additional time for the remainder of the incident. Walters and Feldman arrive and begin to assist.¹²

Continued Use of Force – Physical Force, Restraint, and Taser

After the officers’ attempts to handcuff Anderson fail as described above, Fuentes deploys his Taser.¹³ Prior to activation, Fuentes gives 16 verbal warnings that he will use the Taser if Anderson continues to resist.¹⁴ At 3:46:42 p.m. on Fuentes BWV, after Anderson lets out an incoherent yell and tries to free himself from officer restraint, Fuentes announces, “Alright, I’m going to Tase him.” Fuentes deploys the first set of Taser probes, aiming at Anderson’s chest or abdomen. The probes seem to have no effect, so Fuentes deploys a second set, which also appears to have no effect as Anderson continues to actively resist officers.¹⁵ At this point, Coombs is still positioned on Anderson’s lower body. Ford and Feldman are on Anderson’s right. Fuentes and Walters are on Anderson’s left. Officers remain in these positions until Anderson is handcuffed.

During the second Taser probe-mode activation, Fuentes transitions to the drive-stun mode, placing the Taser against Anderson’s left shoulder. Fuentes’ BWV shows Anderson’s shoulder appear to relax momentarily, allowing the officers to gain more control over him. During the remainder of the incident, Fuentes deploys the Taser in drive-stun mode four additional times. The next three drive-stun activations come in rapid succession within approximately 19 seconds, with each activation lasting approximately five seconds. Just prior to each of the drive-stun

¹¹ During the entire incident, Coombs is positioned behind Anderson, attempting to secure his lower body.

¹² Prior to exiting their vehicle, Walters can be heard saying, “Where are they? Oh, someone’s on the ground. He’s on the ground. They’re on the ground!”

¹³ According to the investigating officer, Fuentes received his initial Taser training at the LAPD Academy in August 2019. Fuentes completed a supplemental four-hour training update on November 18, 2021.

¹⁴ At 3:46:18 p.m. on Fuentes’ BWV, Fuentes unholsters his Taser and arms it via the safety switch.

¹⁵ Shortly after Anderson is handcuffed, Fuentes tells Walters the probes only contacted Anderson’s shirt and had no effect, so he switched to the drive-stun mode. Walters agrees the probes had no effect.

activations, Anderson continues to resist by either raising his chest or pulling his arms away, ignoring commands to stop. Each time, Fuentes deploys the Taser to the back of Anderson's right or left shoulder. FID investigators noted the officers appear to have gained more control of Anderson after each drive-stun activation.



Figure 3: DICVS from Feldman and Walter's patrol vehicle just after they arrived at the scene. The image depicts the five involved officers from left to right, with Anderson lying on his right-side middle frame: Feldman, Ford (foreground), Coombs (background with white helmet visible), Fuentes (holding Taser), Walters.

After the fifth Taser activation, Anderson tells officers, "I'm not resisting, I'm not resisting." For the next 15 seconds, Fuentes does not use the Taser while the officers attempt to handcuff Anderson's wrists. Feldman places a set of handcuffs on Anderson's right wrist and pulls Anderson's arms toward his back with the assistance of Ford. Fuentes states, "Do not move. If not {Sic}, I'm going to Tase you again." Walters' BWV shows Anderson grabbing Feldman's thumb at 3:47:27 p.m. Fuentes says, "Stop it!" Another officer yells, "Stop resisting!" At 3:47:35 p.m. on Fuentes BWV, Anderson appears to move his shoulders and his left arm. Fuentes activates the Taser for the final time, placed against Anderson's left shoulder. Walters places a second set of handcuffs on Anderson's left wrist and connects the two sets just as the Taser finishes cycling.

Taser Log

The Taser log indicates Fuentes's Taser discharged six times between 3:46:54 p.m. and 3:47:42 p.m., each time releasing an electrical current for a duration of five seconds or less. The Taser was active for 26.46 cumulative seconds. Of the 26.46 seconds of activation, the Taser showed a high impedance (signifying the Taser was contacting Anderson's skin or fat) for 22.18 seconds while in drive-stun mode. During this time Anderson likely experienced the intended sensation

of localized pain, but not neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI).¹⁶ The Taser log indicates the Taser did not make a connection to Anderson while in probe mode for the remaining 4.28 seconds of activation.

Post-Arrest and Medical Intervention

After being handcuffed, Anderson continues to squirm and thrash on the ground, so officers apply a hobble restraint to his legs.¹⁷ Anderson also continues to make bizarre and delusional statements.¹⁸ Ford re-positions Anderson upright into a seated position and supports his back. Approximately three minutes after the handcuffs are applied, paramedics arrive. Paramedic Kyle Halstead was one of four paramedics that treated Anderson. Halstead later told investigators Anderson was awake and alert, denying any drug use, but agitated and paranoid with a heart rate of 180 beats per minute upon their arrival. As depicted on BWV at 4:16:10 p.m., paramedics observe Anderson's condition deteriorate quickly, and the ambulance departs for the hospital.¹⁹ The LAFD Patient Care Report lists the [REDACTED]

Medical staff at Providence St. John's Heath Center administered medical aid for the next four hours. Neither a brain CT nor a chest X-ray showed signs of trauma. Lab results of Anderson's urine revealed the presence of cocaine and marijuana in Anderson's system. Medical staff noted, "[REDACTED]"²⁰ At 7:20 p.m., Anderson's heart suddenly stopped pumping blood.²² Advanced cardiovascular life support protocols were utilized for the next 55 minutes.²³ Despite prolonged efforts by medical staff to revive him, Anderson was pronounced deceased at 8:15 p.m.

¹⁶ NMI temporarily disrupts muscle control, causing involuntary muscle contractions, making movement difficult. With limited exception, the TASER 7 can only achieve NMI in probe-mode.

¹⁷ A hobble restraint is a device, often a strap, used by law enforcement to restrict a person's leg movement by binding the legs or ankles, preventing a person from running or kicking.

¹⁸ Anderson yells, "C-Lo did it! They think I killed Banks! They think I killed Banks! They think I killed Banks and Bundy! This is an act! They are trying to kill me! C-Lo! They think I killed C-Lo! Help me! Help me! They are trying to sedate me! I know too much!"

¹⁹ Anderson rapidly became diaphoretic, sweating profusely on his forehead. His eyes were fixed and dilated. His breathing became extremely shallow and rapid, and he eventually stopped breathing on his own, so paramedics provided advanced medical aid. Anderson started breathing on his own again prior to arrival at the hospital.

²⁰ Halstead, a paramedic for 14 years, told investigators he had responded to over 100 cases of patients being Tased. During that time, he never saw a Tasered patient with symptoms of rapid onset profuse sweating and respiratory distress, along with tachycardia (rapid heart rate). Conversely, Halstead has treated thousands of patients for overdoses and psychiatric conditions who exhibited symptoms consistent with Anderson's.

²¹ [REDACTED]

²² [REDACTED]

²³ [REDACTED]

Coroner's Investigation

On January 11, 2023, Los Angeles County Deputy Medical Examiner Richard Ou performed an autopsy on Anderson's body.²⁴ Dr. Ou determined the cause of death was a combination of the effects of cardiomyopathy and cocaine use.²⁵ Dr. Ou was interviewed by LADA personnel on February 12, 2025. He indicated cardiomyopathy can lead to cardiomegaly (an enlarged heart). Anderson's heart was enlarged at 590 grams with left ventricular hypertrophy. The Medical Examiner's Office performed a toxicology screening on Anderson's blood, which tested positive for cocaine and marijuana. Dr. Ou noted cocaine alone can also have multiple adverse effects on the cardiovascular and central nervous systems.²⁶ Dr. Ou determined either Anderson's cocaine use or his pre-existing heart condition could each have been fatal, independent of any other factor. Anderson's cocaine use combined with his pre-existing heart condition further increased the likelihood of a fatal occurrence.

Dr. Ou was unable to determine the manner of death, deeming it "undetermined." Dr. Ou could not attribute cause of death to law enforcement use of force, restraint, or the use of a Taser, nor could he determine if any of them were contributing factors to Anderson's death. Dr. Ou noted Anderson's initial medical decline occurred almost 30 minutes after the use of force concluded. Anderson's body showed evidence of the Taser activation in drive-stun mode on his upper back, both left and right side, but no evidence of the Taser probes contacting Anderson. Dr. Ou noted Anderson had no fatal injuries, only minor abrasions such as cuts, scratches, and scrapes. Finally, Anderson had no internal head, neck, mouth, tongue, or airway trauma.²⁷

Taser Policy

At the time of this incident, LAPD Taser policy allowed officers to utilize the Taser when a suspect posed an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others. While there was no pre-set limit on the number of times the Taser could be used, officers were instructed to avoid, simultaneous or repeated activations, and to continually evaluate the situation and apparent effectiveness of the force used. The policy also cautioned officers to avoid using the Taser when a person is handcuffed, restrained, incapacitated, or immobilized unless the person is a threat to themselves or others.²⁸

²⁴ Anderson, 31 years old, possessed a muscular build, weighed 224 pounds, and measured 71 inches.

²⁵ Cardiomyopathy is a disease of the heart which affects the heart muscle, making it much harder for the heart to pump blood effectively. It can be caused by chronic cocaine abuse, high blood pressure, coronary artery disease, or it can be hereditary. The disease can lead to arrhythmias, an enlarged heart (Cardiomegaly), or even sudden cardiac death.

²⁶ Dr. Ou indicated chronic cocaine use or a single high dose can result in paranoid behavior, altered mental states, profuse sweating, difficulty breathing, fixed or dilated pupils, and tachycardia.

²⁷ Anderson's estate initiated a claim for damages on January 19, 2023. A civil complaint was filed in Los Angeles Superior Court on June 22, 2023. The case is currently pending. On March 13, 2024, LADA personnel mailed a letter to the civil attorneys, requesting any material that would assist with the comprehensive review of this matter. To date, no response has been received.

²⁸ The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners found certain actions of the involved officers fell outside of LAPD policy. The standard of proof for these determinations is less than the standard of beyond a reasonable doubt in a criminal matter. Furthermore, these determinations do not analyze whether officers' conduct is lawful, only whether they comport with LAPD's written policies.

In 2023, LAPD policy was modified in response to this incident, directing officers not to utilize drive-stun mode unless articulable circumstances exist justifying its need such as: the probe mode is unfeasible or ineffective, an officer is unable to redeploy probes away from the subject, or the officer is unable to transition to another force option because of the violent nature of the altercation. Each activation and subsequent reactivation must be objectively reasonable and proportional based on the totality of the circumstances.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Penal Code section 192(b) – Involuntary Manslaughter

The elements to prove a violation of Penal Code section 192(b) are listed in CALCRIM 581:

1. The defendant committed a crime or a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
2. The defendant committed the crime or act with criminal negligence
3. The Defendant’s act caused the death of another person.

An act causes death if the death is the direct, natural, and probable consequence of the act and the death would not have happened without the act. A natural and probable consequence is one that a reasonable person would know is likely to happen if nothing intervenes, when considering all the circumstances established by the evidence. If there is more than one cause of death, an act causes death only if it is a substantial factor in causing the death. A substantial factor is more than a trivial or remote factor; however, it does not need to be the only factor that causes death.

Dr. Ou did not attribute any of the officers’ actions as the cause of Anderson’s death or even a contributing factor. The use of physical force did not result in any fatal injuries. Rather, Dr. Ou determined the cause of death was a combination of Anderson’s heart condition and/or cocaine use. His findings were consistent with the observations made by paramedic and hospital personnel, who attributed Anderson’s medical distress to a cocaine overdose. As such, it cannot be proven any of the officers’ actions were a substantial factor in Anderson’s death. Accordingly, the People cannot prove the charge of involuntary manslaughter beyond a reasonable doubt as to any of the involved officers.

Penal Code section 149 – Assault by a Public Officer

Every public officer who, under the color of authority, without *lawful necessity*, assaults or beats any person, is punishable by imprisonment for a misdemeanor or a felony. Penal Code section 149. *Lawful necessity* is defined as more force than reasonably necessary under the circumstances. CALCRIM 908.

However, Penal Code section 835a(b) permits any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use *objectively*

reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, and to overcome resistance.²⁹

The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to, or perceived by, the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight. The totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force. Penal Code section 835a(a)(4).^{30,31}

Non-Specified Use of Force (Physical Restraint)

In the instant case, officers were lawfully performing their duties when they attempted to detain Anderson to investigate the crimes of hit and run collision causing injury and driving under the influence causing injury. Coombs, Fuentes, and Ford all had reason to believe Anderson was the at-fault driver in a multi-vehicle collision which caused injury and was attempting to flee the scene. The potential crimes were of a serious nature and required the officers to detain and potentially arrest Anderson.

Many of Anderson's actions before and during the use of force suggest he posed an immediate risk to the officers' safety or the safety of others. His paranoia and resistance suggest he was under the influence of narcotics and/or suffering from a mental health episode, making him potentially unpredictable and erratic. Anderson had not been searched for weapons, so officers did not know if he was armed. Anderson was also a physically fit, muscular man who successfully resisted multiple officers handcuffing him, a concerning fact for those struggling to subdue him. While the officers outnumbered Anderson, it was reasonable for them to be concerned for their safety based on the information available to them at the time, including Anderson's unpredictable behavior and repeated refusal to comply with lawful commands.

Initially, Coombs tried to de-escalate the situation, but Anderson ignored his commands and ran into traffic, making him a danger to himself and others. He appeared frantic, agitated, paranoid, and delusional. When the three officers approached to detain him, he stood up and attempted to run, forcing officers to take him to the ground. From there, Anderson actively resisted, using significant physical force to avoid being handcuffed: refusing to roll onto his stomach; using his body weight against officers; lifting his chest off the ground; grabbing officers' fingers, hands, and arms; pushing their hands away; and pulling his arms away to prevent handcuffing. All the while, he was yelling and grunting loudly, suggesting he was exerting significant force.

Despite Anderson's escalating physical resistance, none of the officers used strikes, kicks, or offensive actions. The officers used holds, grasps, physical restraint, and body weight to gain control of Anderson. While FID noted Ford and Fuentes touched Anderson's face and neck several times, the touching was

²⁹ Conversely, arrestees have a duty to refrain from resisting arrest. If a person has knowledge, or should have knowledge, that he or she is being arrested by a peace officer, it is the duty of such person to refrain from using force to resist the arrest. Penal Code section 834a.

³⁰ See *Anderson v. Estrada* (5th Cir. 2025) 140 F.4th 634 (Plaintiff was injured in a solo car accident and later resisted arrest while handcuffed. The court held driving under the influence was a serious crime and inherently dangerous.)

³¹ See *Anderson v. Estrada* (5th Cir. 2025) 140 F.4th 634 (Court found that the plaintiff constituted an immediate threat to multiple officers, despite being handcuffed during the use of force. The Court also found the use of multiple Taser activations in the drive-stun mode did not amount to excessive force when the plaintiff thrashed about and used his body weight and strength to prevent officers from placing him inside of a police vehicle.)

brief. The longest contact totaled 16 seconds, when Ford placed his forearm on the side of Anderson's neck. Ford immediately repositioned his arm when Fuentes alerted him, suggesting the touching was likely an inadvertent consequence of Anderson struggling to free himself. Dr. Ou found no internal or external injuries to Anderson's neck, mouth, or face other than minor abrasions. All of the officers' actions to physically restrain Anderson appear to be proportional reactions to the force Anderson was utilizing to resist the detention.

What began as a detention to investigate a crime, evolved into Anderson actively resisting, obstructing, and delaying officers in the performance of their lawful duties. Based on the totality of the circumstances, the evidence weighs in favor of the physical restraint utilized by Fuentes, Ford, Coombs, Walters, and Feldman as being objectively reasonable.

Use of the Taser

Prior to deploying the Taser, Fuentes issued 16 warnings which were ignored, as officers were making little progress in gaining control over Anderson. Fuentes first deployed the Taser twice in probe-mode, with seemingly no effect, allowing Anderson to continue powerfully resisting. Fuentes later told Walters he switched to the drive-stun mode because the probes had no effect on Anderson. Each time the Taser was used in drive-stun mode, Anderson appeared to lessen his resistance and officers gained more control. After each activation concluded, however, Anderson again attempted to raise his chest, pull his arms away, or grab officers' hands and fingers.

Taser drive-stun activations three, four, and five were in rapid succession, but after the fifth activation, there was a 15 second pause before the final activation. Following the fifth activation, Anderson tells officers, "I'm not resisting." Officer Fuentes appears to acknowledge this because he does not activate the Taser for another 15 seconds. Officers appear to make progress by handcuffing one of Anderson's wrists. During the pause between activations, Anderson tries to raise his chest, and Fuentes warns Anderson he will be Tased again if he continues to resist. Just prior to the last activation, Fuentes and another officer say, "Stop it!" as Anderson appears to move his left arm away from officers. Fuentes activates the Taser, and the officers are able to place a second set of handcuffs on Anderson's other wrist and attach the sets as the Taser finishes its cycle.

Arguably, the officers might have eventually handcuffed Anderson without the final Tasing, but it is unclear how long that would have taken, whether more significant physical force would have been required, or whether a greater likelihood of injury would have resulted with five officers exerting significant force for a prolonged period. Until the Taser was deployed, officers were unable to make much progress in handcuffing Anderson. It was reasonable for Fuentes to conclude the use of the Taser was responsible for the officers gradually gaining control over Anderson. Each time Fuentes activated the Taser, it was in response to Anderson's movements. While these movements might appear slight or minimal, Anderson physically prevented three to five officers from placing his hands behind his back for two minutes, suggesting he was actively resisting the officers with significant force. Finally, Fuentes was likely relying on verbalizations from other officers trying to handcuff Anderson to determine whether Anderson was complying. Fuentes would have heard multiple officers shouting at Anderson to stop resisting throughout, making it reasonable for him to conclude additional force was required to combat Anderson's continued resistance.

Fuentes was forced to make split second decisions about whether to activate the Taser each time, in a chaotic and quickly escalating situation, without the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. Based on the totality of the circumstances known to Fuentes at the time, his use of the Taser was objectively reasonable.

CONCLUSION

Based on a review of the totality of the evidence presented, there is insufficient evidence to establish the force used by the officers was a cause of Anderson's death. Further, there is insufficient evidence to establish any of the involved officers used force which was excessive or unreasonable under the circumstances.