

March 20, 2020

To: B. DUGAN, Chief of Police

Attn: R. DELGADO, Assistant Chief of Police

Attn: M. GONZALEZ, Major
Support Services Division

Attn: A. ROBERTS, Captain
Support Services Bureau *MR* *cancel*
3-31-2020

Attn: D. GROVES, Lieutenant
Support Services Bureau

Attn: G. COLLER, Sergeant
Training Unit *cancel*
3-31-2020

From: J. DOUDS, Corporal
Training Unit

Subject: Training Unit Response to Resistance/Use of Force Review for 2019

An analysis for the use of force for CY 2019 was conducted utilizing the information reported in CY 2017, CY 2018 and CY 2019. This review was performed in an effort to identify any current trends which would indicate the need for policy changes or training needs during 2020's annual in-service training.

ARREST DATA

	2017	2018	2019	2017-2018 % Change	2018-2019 % Change
Arrested	27,590	25,306	22,982	-8.28%	-9.18%
No Force/Verbal Only	9,028	7,872	7526	-12.8%	-4.4%
Handcuffed	21,471	20,839	20,027	-2.94%	-3.9%
Use of Force Above Handcuffing	3,273	3,585	4055	9.53%	13.11%

Below is an illustration of the level of force used by officers to gain compliance in the primary areas reported in accordance with SOP 537:

USE OF FORCE BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

	2017	2018	2019	2017-2018 % Change	2018-2019 % Change	2017	2018	2019
Threat of Chemical Agent	4	9	5	125%	-66.67%	1 in 6898	1 in 2812	1 in 7661
Threat of Impact Weapon	5	8	11	60%	37.5%	1 in 5518	1 in 3164	1 in 2090
Check/Open Hand Strike	121	113	167	-6.61%	47.79%	1 in 229	1 in 224	1 in 138
No Force Used	9,028	7872	7526	-12.8%	-4.4%	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 4
Related Report Contains UF	1060	1095	1420	3.3%	29.68%	1 in 27	1 in 24	1 in 17
K-9 Locate w/ Warning Only	138	179	128	29.71%	-28.49%	1 in 200	1 in 142	1 in 180
Accidental Discharge of Firearm	4	8	9	100%	12.5%	1 in 6898	1 in 3164	1 in 2554
Firearm Fired at Dog/Animal	2	0	1	-100%	n/a%	1 in 13795	0	1 in 22982
Handcuffs	21,471	20,839	20,027	-2.94%	-3.9%	1 in 2	1 in 2	1 in 2
Leg Restraints	91	88	81	-3.3%	-7.95%	1 in 304	1 in 288	1 in 284
Pressure Points	108	164	225	51.85%	37.2%	1 in 256	1 in 155	1 in 103
Transporter (Escort, Bent Wrist)	1201	1300	1648	8.24%	26.77%	1 in 23	1 in 20	1 in 14
Countermeasures (Punches, Kicks, Knees, Elbows)	254	272	316	7.09%	16.18%	1 in 109	1 in 94	1 in 73
Total Appendage Restraint	215	237	265	10.23%	11.81%	1 in 129	1 in 107	1 in 87
Use of Chemical Agent	20	55	113	175%	105.45%	1 in 1380	1 in 461	1 in 204
Use of Impact Weapon	20	21	26	5%	23.81%	1 in 1380	1 in 1206	1 in 884
Firearm Pointed at Suspect	763	720	698	-5.64%	-3.06%	1 in 37	1 in 36	1 in 33
Firearm Fired at Suspect	3	7	3	133.33%	-57.14%	1 in 9197	1 in 3616	1 in 7661
Bitten by Police K-9	29	45	41	55.17%	-8.89%	1 in 952	1 in 563	1 in 561
Imminent Threat of Police K-9	6	2	5	-66.67%	150%	1 in 4599	1 in 12653	1 in 4597
Threat of Taser	148	203	203	37.16%	0%	1 in 187	1 in 125	1 in 114
Taser Deployed	135	144	105	6.67%	-27.08%	1 in 205	1 in 176	1 in 219
Stun Grenade Deployed	1	1	2	0%	100%	1 in 27590	1 in 25306	1 in 11491
Equine Tactics	4	8	5	100%	-37.5%	1 in 6998	1 in 3164	1 in 4597
Flexible Baton/Beanbag	1	1	0	0%	-100%	1 in 27590	1 in 25306	0

ANALYSIS

Analyzing the use of force reporting documents revealed a continuing reduction in the number of arrests. Incidents involving response to resistance showed a small increase. Overall, force used above mere handcuffing increased approximately 13%.

Between CY2018 and CY2019, lower levels of force did show increases (use of transporters, countermeasures, checks, use of chemical & impact weapons, pressure points, and use of the TARP). However, higher levels of force showed decreases (firearms pointed at subjects, firearms discharged, K-9 bites, equine tactics, Taser deployments and use of beanbag rounds).

The mere use of handcuffs and incidents where no force was used decreased approximately 4% each. Out of 25 reported categories, 11 showed decreases from CY2018 to CY2019 and 1 showed no change. 13 categories showed increases. This compares favorably to 8 decreases and 16 increases between CY2017 and CY2018. The majority of the increases were statistically small with no unusual spikes or trends. Chemical agent usage increased 105% (55 to 113 uses) but Taser deployments decreased 27% (down from 144 to 105). Reviewing the response to resistance numbers overall, officers appear to be acting with appropriate judgment.

Accidental firearm discharges increased to 9. This area has shown increases consistently for the last 3 year (4, then 8 and now 9). After researching the actual incidents, the majority appear to be the result of officers not using due care to keep fingers or other items away from the trigger. As a result, additional emphasis on applicable safety will be included in 2020's in-service training.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that current response to resistance policies, including the deadly force policy, continue to be addressed during in-service training. It appears that officers are adhering to response to resistance policies and are using force only when necessary. Following current training philosophies should keep officers on the positive path regarding their actions. Safe gun handling will receive extra attention in future in-

service training.

All responses to resistance will continue to be reviewed by the High Liability Training and Evaluation Committee. Additional or modified training will be based on need.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jared Douds', is written over a horizontal line.

Cpl. Jared Douds
SSD/Training Unit