



# MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 1, 2022  
TO: Chief Jeffrey Hartman, via the Chain of Command  
FROM: Sgt. Jonathan McIntosh #657  
SUBJECT: 2021 Use of Force Analysis/Review

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## PURPOSE

The purpose of this memo is to provide an analysis of the Creve Coeur Police Department's Use of Force activities, policies, and practices for the calendar year 2021. This memo will examine data to determine trends in the date and time of incidents; types of encounters resulting in force; trends or patterns related to race, age, and gender of subjects involved; trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and the impact on findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

## SUMMARY OF 2021 USE OF FORCE DATA

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There were 42 separate Use of Force incidents in 2021. A breakdown and summary of these incidents is detailed below:

- There were 17 administrative reports (destruction of mortally wounded animals).
- There were 25 Use of Force reports on individuals. There was no use of lethal force used by officers.
- Of these 25 reports, Officers may have used more than one type of force. In total Officers:
  - Used weaponless control tactics in 15 incidents
  - Pointed a firearm during 11 incidents
  - Pointed a TASER during nine incidents
  - Discharged a TASER during one incident
- There were no outright assaults/attacks on Creve Coeur Officers during 2021.
- Force was used on:
  - 12 Caucasian males, three Caucasian females
  - Two African-American males, two African-American females
  - Two Hispanic/Latino males
- 21 incidents involved one officer using force.
- Two incidents involved two officers using force. Two incidents involved three officers using force.

No incident and/or Use of Force resulted in a subject's or officer's death or serious physical injury.

- Six **officers** sustained minor, non-debilitating injuries
- Five **subjects** sustained minor, non-debilitating injuries
- Nine incidents were CIT related and 13 incidents involved subjects under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both
- 20 incidents stemmed from a call for service;
- Five incidents stemmed from "self-initiated proactive activity."
  
- Each Use of Force incident goes through a 2-tier supervisory review process. No Use of Force incident was found to be excessive. One excessive force complaint during 2021. After an internal investigation, the officers were exonerated of any misconduct.

## USE OF FORCE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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In accordance with SOP 545.14 B; A Use of Force report shall be written/completed when an employee:

- Intentionally or accidentally discharges a firearm, less-lethal weapon or TASER except for Department required training or testing, firearms or marksmanship training, or ballistic tests; as well as legal hunting, recreational purposes and shooting sports. *(CALEA 4.2.1 a)*
- Takes an action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person; or anytime during the handling of an individual or prisoner when physical force was used to control the individual. *(CALEA 4.2.1 b)*
- Applies force through the use of lethal or less-lethal weapons. *(CALEA 4.2.1 c)*
- Uses any "hands-on" level of control technique, or weaponless physical force, in excess of verbal direction and routine handcuffing of a compliant individual. *(CALEA 4.2.1 d)*
- Points a firearm, including a less-lethal weapon, at someone to establish control of an individual or situation except during a court-ordered search warrant or a hostage or barricaded incident.
- Is directed to do so by a supervisor.

The on-duty Supervisor reviews any "Use of Force" report occurring during their shift.

After the on-duty Supervisor approves the report, Patrol Division Commanders will review all "Use of Force" reports to assess the employee(s) justification, reasonableness, and compliance with Department policy; as well as whether policy, training, equipment, or specific actions should be addressed.

The Chief of Police reserves the right to request the Risk Liability Unit (RLU) to review a Use of Force incident that has the potential for Department liability. The RLU provides the result of their review directly to the Chief of Police and consists of Command or Supervisory personnel selected by the Chief of Police. The Risk Liability Unit was not used during 2021.

### Results of supervisory reviews

- All "Use of Force" reports were reviewed by at least two levels of supervision in 2021.
  - All incidents were found to be justified responses to resistance encountered.
  - One incident was investigated a second time as a result of a complaint and found to be justified.
  - Three incidents resulted in additional training for the officer involved.

## TYPES OF FORCE USED

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Type of Force Used	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Firearm (display only)	5	6	15	9	11
Muscling Techniques/Pressure Points (weaponless/empty-hand control)	7	9	11	15	15
Strikes (empty-hand)	0	2	0	0	0
OC Pepper Spray	0	0	0	0	0
TASER	0	3	1	0	1
Less-lethal Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Weapon – Baton	0	0	0	0	0
Pepperball <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	N/A
Firearm Discharge (not accidental)	0	0	0	0	0
Choke Holds & Neck Restraints <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>

AN OFFICER MAY USE MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF FORCE IN EACH INCIDENT

- Muscling and display of a firearm continue to be the most prevalent types of uses of force.
  - Muscling techniques or “soft empty hand control” are defensive *“Techniques that are designed to control passive or defensive resistance and which have minimal possibility of injury (e.g., pressure points, transport wrist-locks and straight arm bars).” SOP 545.07 C-3*
  - A firearm can be displayed toward a subject when the nature of the call indicates the suspect may be armed and dangerous. This can be dictated by the subject’s prior behavior, statements made by the victim/witnesses, nature of the call (robbery), or other information known by the officer at the time that leads the officer to reasonably believe that the situation has a potential to escalate to a deadly force assault.
- There were no firearm discharges either intentional or accidental in 2021 – *except for the destruction of mortally wounded animals.*
- There was one TASER deployment; defined as the firing or discharge of the TASER CEW.

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<sup>1</sup> The pepperball launcher has been removed as an authorized weapon, effective October, 2021. It has not ever been used by the Creve Coeur Police Department since it was authorized as a defensive weapon.

<sup>2</sup> This level of force was reported as “hard empty hand control” prior to 2020, although there were no incidents of it being used in the previous reporting periods. After October, 2020 Choke Holds and Neck Restraints are prohibited, unless deadly force is justified. CALEA 4.1.7 & 4.1.7; SOP 545.03

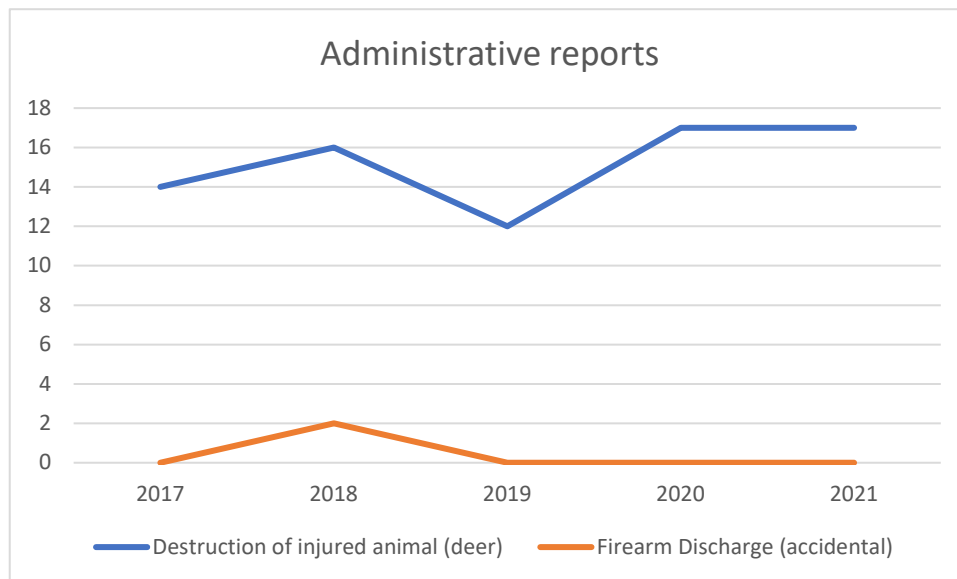
## ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF FORCE REPORTS

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In 2021 there were 17 Administrative Use of Force reports written; this number is consistent from year to year. An Administrative Use of Force report is completed when we discharge a firearm to destroy a mortally wounded animal or have an accidental discharge of a firearm or less-lethal weapon.

The Police Department appears to be sufficiently training officers to humanely destroy animals and proper weapons/safety tactics; no additional training or qualifications are needed in this area.

Type of Force Used (administrative)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Destruction of injured animal (deer)	14	16	12	17	17
Firearm Discharge (accidental)	0	2	0	0	0
TASER deployment (accidental)	0	0	0	0	0
Injury, no force used on a person	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>



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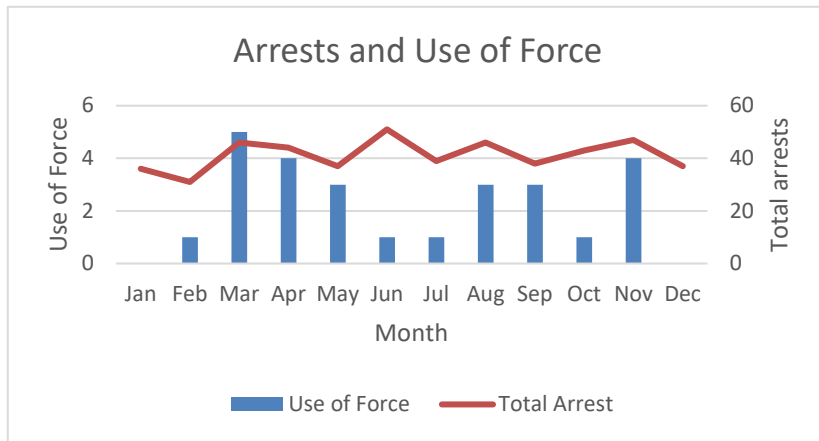
*No further analysis of “Administrative” Use of Force incidents was considered. The remainder of this report applies to “Non-Administrative” Use of Force incidents; or, those Use of Force incidents applied to an individual to accomplish lawful objectives.*

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## DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENTS: NON- ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

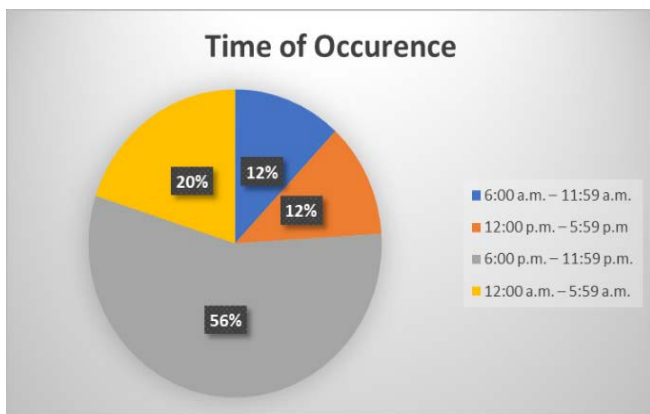
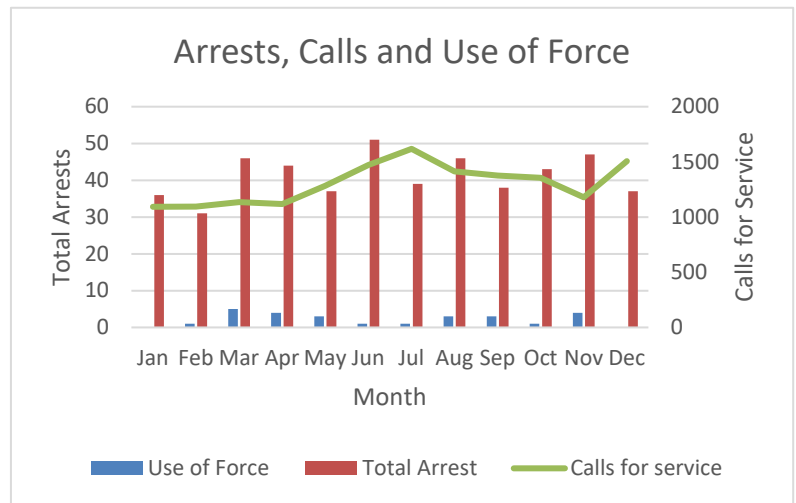
In regards to Non-Administrative Use of Force incidents:

- All quarters were consistent in the number of Use of Force incidents.
- Analysis shows more events in March, April and November. A plausible reason for an increased Use of Force in select months may be citizens coming out of pandemic lock-down in the Spring; or, preparing for the winter.
- There does not appear to be any activity, training or incident precipitated by the Police Department to cause the increases in these months or times.



- An increase in Use of Force incidence correlates to an increase in arrests in March, April and November.
- There was an inverse correlation between the high number of arrests and the Use of Force in June.
- **Conclusion** – Increased arrests DOES NOT necessarily mean an increase in the Use of Force.

- Calls for service were highest in July, but Use of Force incidents were low.
- Arrests were highest in June, but Use of Force was low.
- November was one of the slowest months for calls; however, it was one of the busiest for Use of Force.
- There were no significant national/international events correlating with an increase in the Use of Force.
- **Conclusion:** Calls for service DO NOT necessarily correlate with arrests or Use of Force incidents.



- 75% of all responses to resistance reports occurred between the hours of 6 pm and 6 am, consistent with previous years.
- **Conclusion:** Officers are more likely to encounter resistance on the night shift based on the collection of data over the past.

## TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS RESULTING IN THE USE OF FORCE

Of the 25 incidents resulting in a response to resistance, only five were “self-initiated” or “proactive” policing. Of the 5 self-initiated incidents, four were “low discretionary” stops:

- Intoxicated? driver speeding past a marked police car at 92 MPH in a 60 MPH zone
- Intoxicated driver nearly striking a marked police car after running a red light
- Intoxicated driver arrested for DWI who resisted once told they were under arrest on the shoulder of I-270
- Intoxicated driver traveling the wrong way on I-270

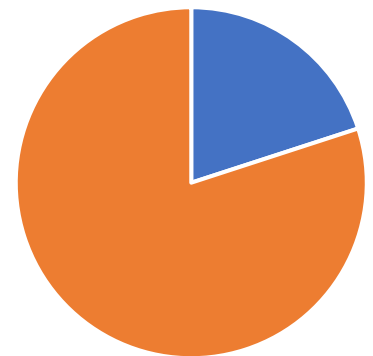
### Proactive vs Reactive Policing

In the remaining 20 incidents, an officer was responding to a call made by an involved party (“reactive” policing).

- The nature of these calls involved people in mental crisis, disturbances, and assisting other agencies.
- One officer stopped a subject he observed commit a vehicle hijacking while investigating a suspicious person call.
- Three separate incidents involved officers assisting other agencies capture a fugitive wanted for a shooting and two separate kidnappings.

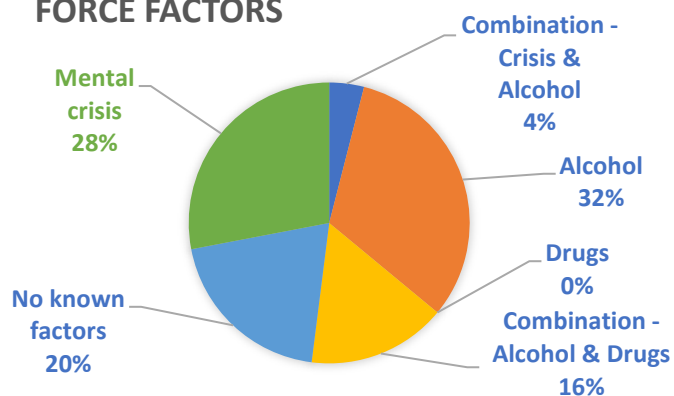
**Conclusion:** Officers experience resistance more frequently when seeking suspects for a crime just occurred or in progress rather than when they are conducting self-initiated policing.

### Proactive Vs Reactive Policing



■ "proactive" policing ■ "reactive" policing

### FORCE FACTORS



### Factors influencing resistance

- The majority of Use of Force incidents (approx. 80%) involved someone who is under the influence of alcohol, a combination of drugs & alcohol, or experiencing mental health crisis.

**Conclusion:** Subjects who are impaired or in mental crisis are more likely to resist and require force more often than those who are not.\*

\*Additional data and analysis on mental health crisis and resistance on page 12

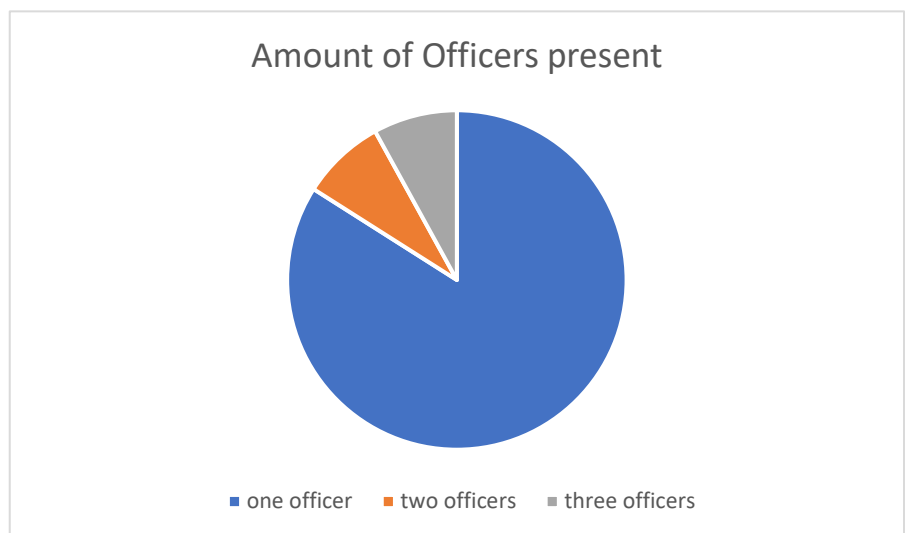
## NUMBER OF OFFICERS INVOLVED

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- In nearly all incidents, two or more officers were present
- However, in 21 of the 25 incidents (84%), only one of the officers actually used force on the subject.
- **Conclusion:** Officers exhibited restraint and used only the minimal amount of force necessary to bring a situation under control following our policies, procedures and the law.

When more than one officer used force, the officers used force judiciously:

- Two incidents involved a consumer in a mental health crisis requiring several officers to safely restrain the consumer and get them the help that was needed.
- One incident involved two officers pointing their weapons at a suspect wanted for a shooting.
- One incident involved three officers attempting to subdue an intoxicated, combative subject on the side of I-270 for both his and the officers' safety.

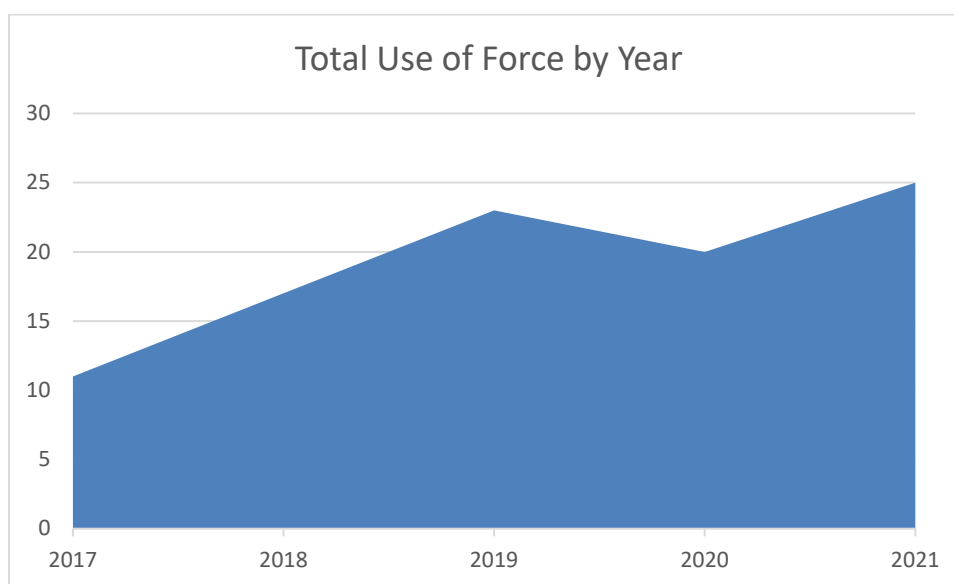


## TYPE OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING USE OF FORCE: BY RACE, AGE, & GENDER

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The City of Creve Coeur is a diverse community drawing a transient population that more than doubles in size during the daytime. Two major hospitals, numerous retail establishments, restaurants, shopping venues, theaters, private schools and colleges all call Creve Coeur home. Therefore, CCPD Officers encounter a very diverse group of citizens during their interactions and calls for service. Uses of force occurred with both Caucasians and African Americans with no definable pattern. One year may increase in one demographic, but the next year may see a completely different result. This illustrates that race, age or gender by itself cannot be a determining factor to predict if a Use of Force incident will occur.

Furthermore, we have a narrow data set to analyze. With no more than 25 Use of Force incidents annually, there is not enough data to reliably make predictions on future types of resistance or Use of Force trends. However, based on 5-year data, there does seem to be an increase in Use of Force incidents:



### Conclusion:

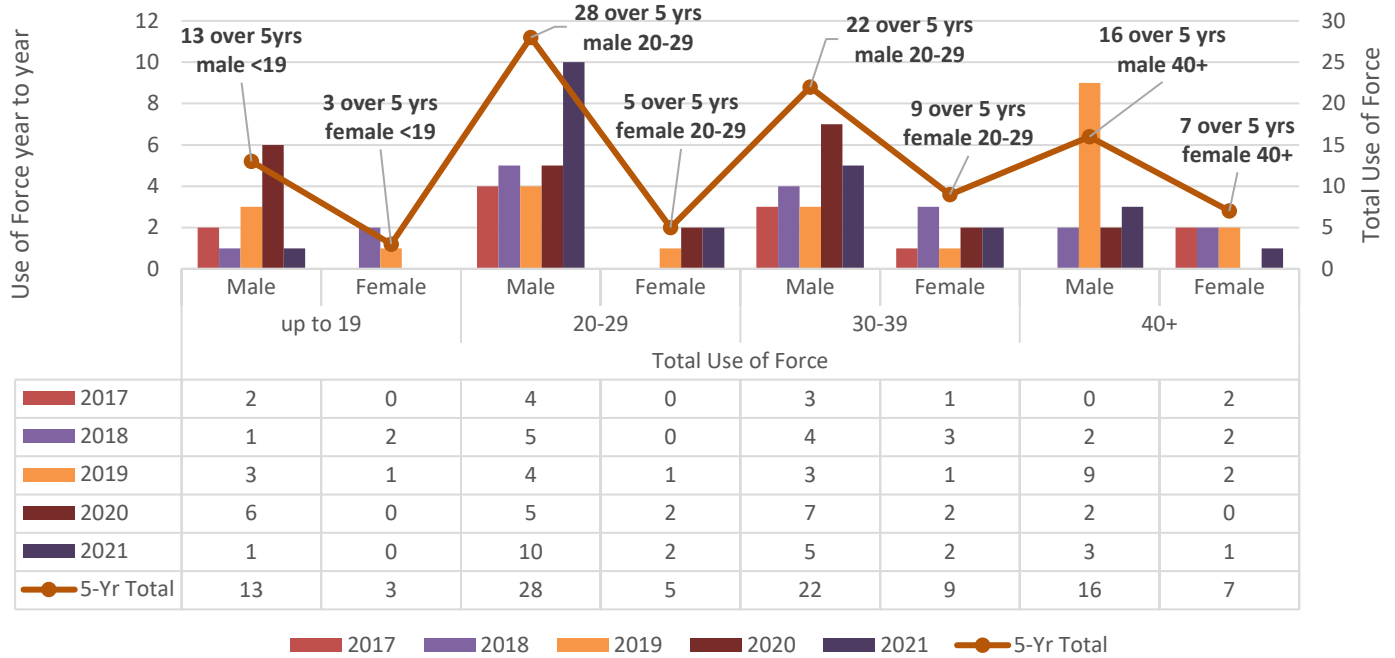
- Use of force incidents are increasing, this may be the result of many societal, cultural and other factors, most of which are out of our control.
- Officers are most likely to confront resistance from a male subject between the ages of 20 and 39.
- In Creve Coeur, race is not a consistent factor in this demographic/statistic.
- Race, age and sex by itself is not a determining factor if a Use of Force incident will occur.
- Based on the analysis in this report, Officers should not categorize someone based on demographics to determine their likelihood to resist. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience and training to respond appropriately to each situation.

**THE STATE OF MISSOURI BEGAN COLLECTING USE OF FORCE DATA IN MARCH OF 2022.  
BY 2023, WE MAY HAVE A BROAD SET OF DATA STATEWIDE FOR COMPARISON.**

*RSMo 590.1265 – Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021*



### 5 yr data of Use of Force by Age/Gender - race excluded



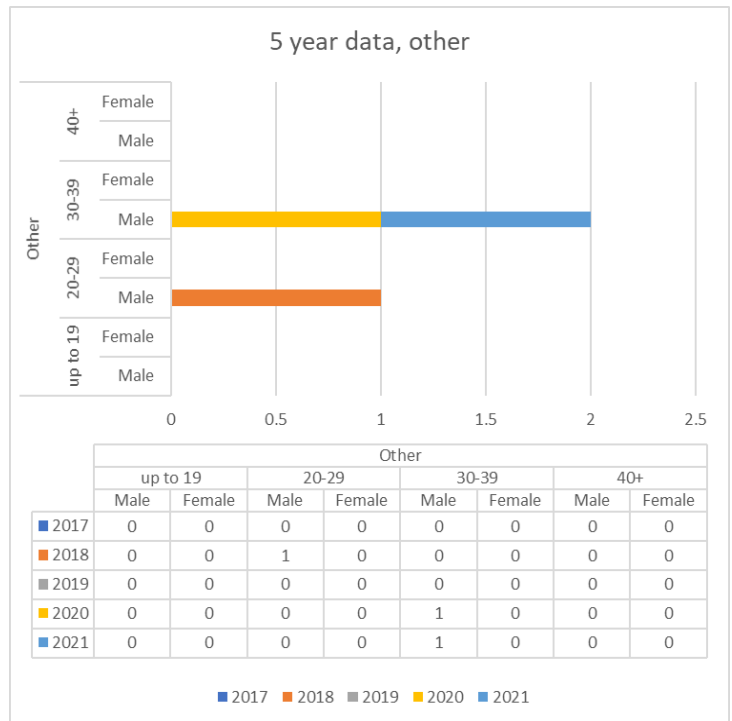
The Creve Coeur Police Department tracks the Use of Force Data in compliance with CALEA standards.

CALEA differentiates race into the following categories: Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and "Other".

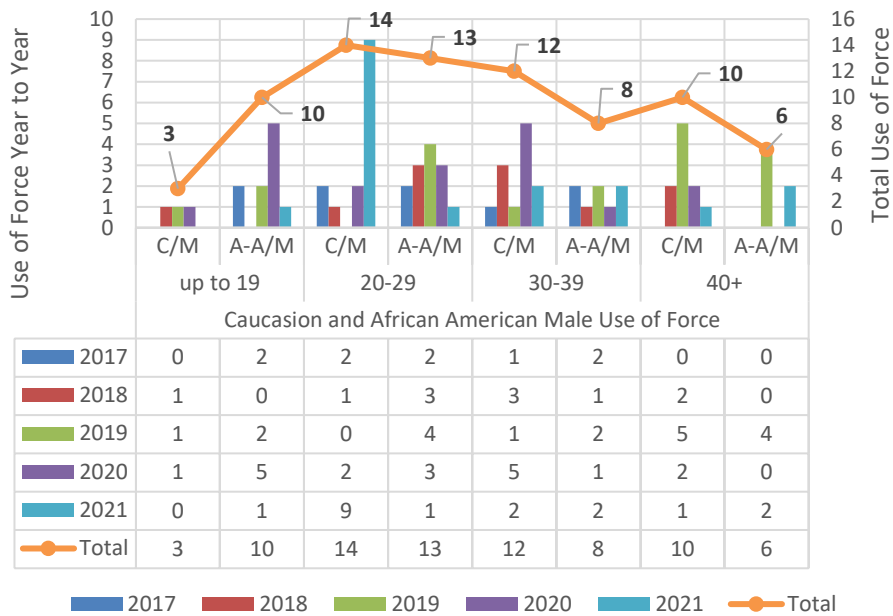
In Missouri, our systems further break race down into additional categories, but do not differentiate "Hispanic/Latino"; therefore, total arrest and citation statistics do not accurately portray this category.

For the purposes of this report, we combined Hispanic and others because there were only 3 incidents over 5 years involving any of these groups. There was one Hispanic Use of Force incident in 2020 and 2021 and one Asian Use of Force incident in 2019.

***There was no force used on "other" females in any year.***



### Caucasian and African American Male Use of Force 5-year data



- In 2021, there was an increased level of resistance from Caucasian males between the age of 20 and 29.
- In 2021, there was a decrease in Use of Force incidents involving African American males under the age of 19.
- Year-to-year data is inconsistent.

**Conclusion:**

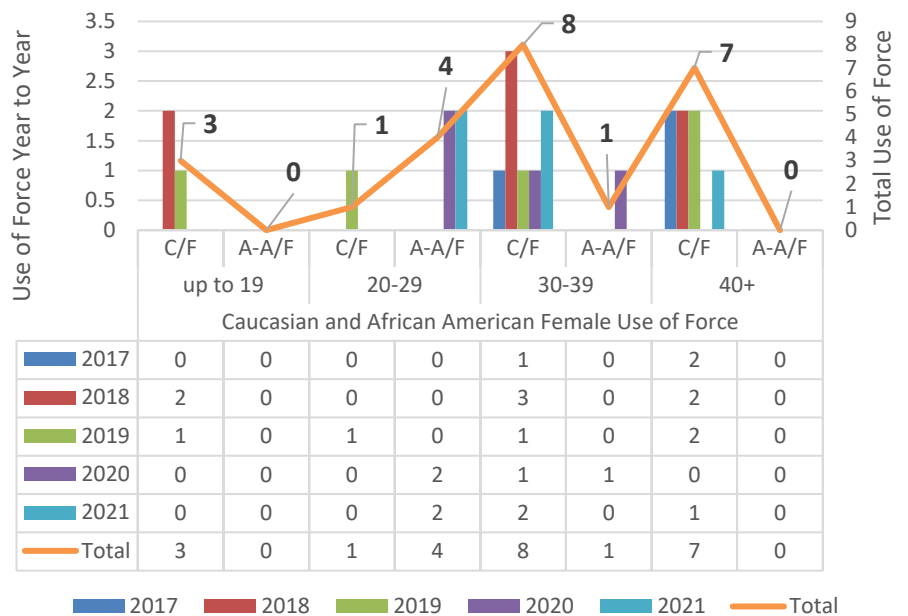
- It is difficult to make a reliable conclusion/prediction on Use of Force trends based on our limited data set.
- Use of Force does seem more likely for males, aged 20-39.
- Use of Force is unpredictable

- 2021 data shows no relevant data to draw conclusions in relation to Use of Force on females.
- Data shows Use of Force on Caucasian females more frequently than on African-American females.
- Year-to-year data is inconsistent.

**Conclusion:**

- It is difficult to make a prediction on the Use of Force determinants based upon our limited data set.
- Use of Force seems more likely when dealing with Caucasian females.
- Use of Force is unpredictable.

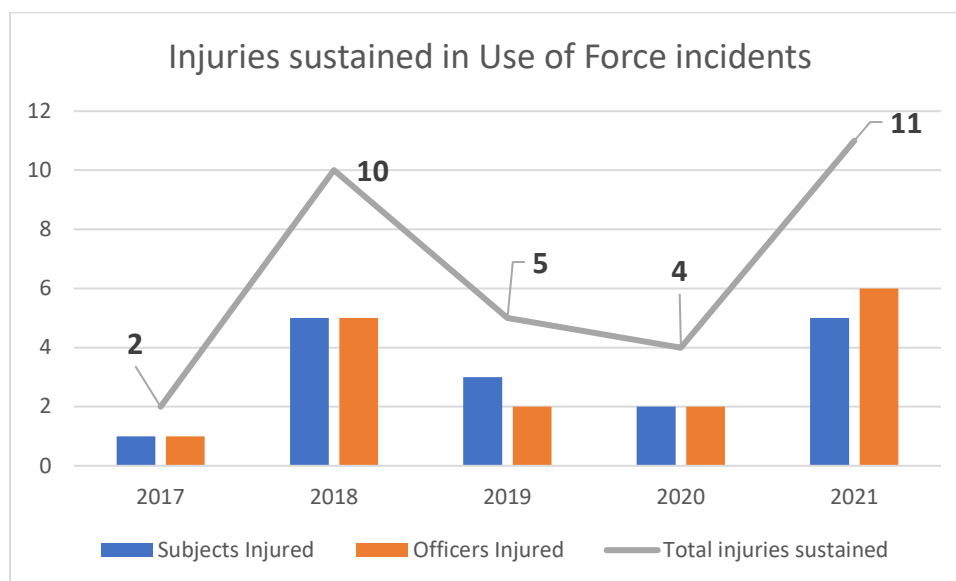
### Caucasian and African American Female Use of Force 5-year data



## INJURIES FROM USE OF FORCE – TRENDS AND PATTERNS

Injuries from Uses of Force	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Subjects Injured	2	6	3	4	5
Officers Injured	1	5	4	2	6
Total incidents involving injury	2	9	9	6	8 <sup>3</sup>
Injury to Use of Force ratio <sup>4</sup>	1:6	1:2	1:3	1:4	1:3
Officers removed from operational assignment due to the subject's, or officer's death or serious physical injury	0	0	0	0	0

- All injuries sustained were non-life-threatening, non-debilitating injuries.
- In three of the incidents, both the officer and the subject were injured.
- There are no clear patterns that emerge from the data on injuries.
- Appx 25 – 30% of all Use of Force incidents result in an injury to the subject, the officer or both.



### **Conclusion:**

- Use of Force is dangerous for the Officer and the subject. The decision to use force should only be made after all attempts at de-escalation have failed.
- Supervisors should encourage Officers to wear protective equipment (frisking gloves) on calls where Use of Force is more likely.

<sup>3</sup> While there were 11 total injuries, these injuries occurred in 8 incidents; meaning, some incidents resulted in injuries to both officer and subject.

<sup>4</sup> An injury to an officer or subject occurs one in "X" Use of Force incidents. Ex: For 2021 – 8 incidents with injury/25 total Use of Force incidents or 1:3 ratio.

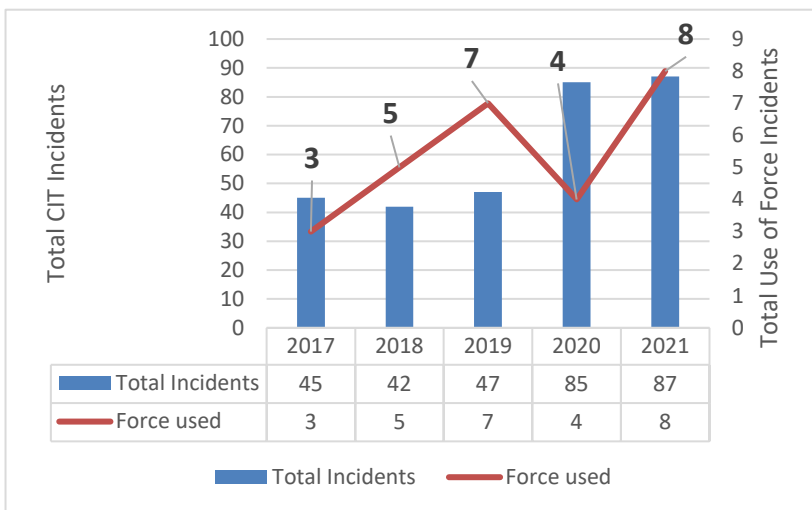
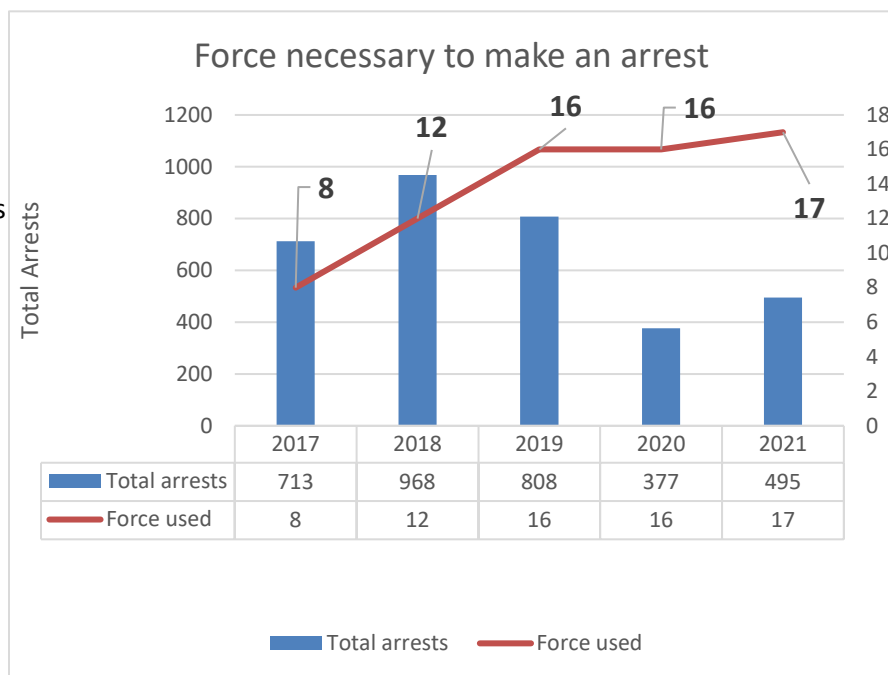
## ARRESTS/CIT INCIDENTS AND USE OF FORCE

During the calendar year 2021 the Department:

- Responded to 15,651 calls for service
- Took 2,057 reports
- Made 495 arrests
- Responded to resistance with force 25 times
- Physical force beyond standard handcuffing was used by officers 17 times to make an arrest.
- This is an increase and proportionally higher than in years past.

### Conclusion:

- Use of Force is rare: 1 in 626 calls for service and 1 in 29 arrests.
- We cannot reliably make predictions on future types of resistance or Use of Force trends with less than 25 incidents annually.
- Based on 5-year data, there is an increase in Use of Force incidents, despite a decrease in an overall number of custodial arrests from years past.



### Use of Force and CIT Incidents

- In 2021, there were 163 calls classified as mental crisis calls. Out of those calls, 87 calls generated a police report, the most common reason being hospitalization was required.
- Some amount of force had to be used with 8 of these individuals.
- This data is misleading, however, due to the fact that CAD can only assign one classification per call, and there were additional calls involving persons experiencing mental health crisis that were assigned a different classification based on other circumstances. (Theft, assault, disturbance, etc.)

### Conclusion:

- There is a sharp increase for subjects in mental crisis compared to those pre-pandemic.
- In comparison to 2017-2019, there was proportionally fewer incidence of resistance when dealing with subjects in mental crisis. The CIT to Force ratio was appx 1:8 2017-2019 and it is 1:10 now.
- Officers are committed to de-escalation, and utilizing time, talk and tactics versus force during these types of encounters.

## CONCLUSIONS

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The main conclusions we can draw from this analysis are:

- Overall, Use of Force is rare - Force was used ***once in every***:
  - 626 calls for service
  - 29 arrests
  - 11 people experiencing extreme mental crises requiring intervention
- Use of Force is dangerous:
  - An injury occurs to officers and/or subjects once in every 3 use of force incidents.
  - Only minor injuries occurred this year (minor abrasion or laceration)
    - No Use of Force resulted in subject or officer serious physical injury or death.
- Use of Force is unpredictable:
  - Subjects who exhibited resistive behavior are predominantly males between the ages of 20-39.
  - We serve a diverse community and use of force demographics change from year to year.
  - There is not consistent or sufficient data to reliably make predictions on who or what types of resistance should be expected.
- Based on 5-year data, there is an increase in Use of Force incidents in both arrests and those in mental crisis.
  - An increase in resistance to lawful orders by the police is possibly the result of societal, cultural and other factors, most of which are out of our control.
  - Despite the increase, Officers continue to demonstrate our commitment to de-escalation, and the utilization of time, talk and tactics.
- In 2022, Missouri State Law requires all Law Enforcement agencies to report use of force data. This will provide a wider data set and a broader comparison for our data. National data is not available for comparison on Use of Force trends.
- Each time force was used, the situation was reviewed and evaluated individually, by two tiers of supervision. Each review found Officers used only the amount of force necessary to control that situation.
- In the majority of incidents, two or more officers were present but only one officer used force on the subject.
- The most predominant method of force used in 2021 was hands-on, muscling techniques to subdue the subject.
- The majority (appx 75%) of Use of Force incidents occurred during the midnight shift in 2021. This follows previous trends where most of the incidents occurred on the night shift.

While there is no single predictor or factor influencing Use of Force incidents involving the Creve Coeur Police Department, Supervisors and Officers should be aware of the following:

- Do not categorize someone based on demographics to determine their likelihood to resist. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience and training to respond appropriately to each situation.
- Use of Force incidents have slowly increased over the last five years. While this does not mean a pattern is emerging, officers and supervisors should be aware subjects may resist their lawful orders.
- Hands-on force happens more often. Supervisors and Officers should look for opportunities to review their hands-on tactics to remain proficient. Officers should mentally rehearse situations beyond annual in-service training.
- Minor injuries occur to both subjects and Officers. Supervisors should encourage officers to wear frisking gloves when responding on calls where the likelihood of resistance is high.
- While not all-encompassing, these factors contribute to most Use of Force incidents:
  - Resistance is encountered more frequently on “in-progress” calls for service – not self-initiated calls.
  - Officers are more likely to encounter resistance when dealing with mental health consumers and people who are under the influence.

Additional Training and Policy recommendations:

- We amended the Use of Force policy to include a “pre-incident duty to intercede” clause; meaning, when an officer sees an incident escalating unnecessarily, they should step in and de-escalate the situation if possible. This policy should be trained on and reinforced routinely with officers and supervisors. In 2021, all commissioned personnel received training in de-escalation through Police Legal Sciences and Virtual Academy.
- To reduce the likelihood of TASER/Pistol confusion, we changed the carry position of the TASER this year. Supervisors must make officers practice with TASER’s to override previous muscle memory.
- As we transition to a permanent night shift, Supervisors and Officers should continue to practice wellness principles of good sleep hygiene, proper nutrition and rest to help avoid fatigue and improve communication skills. Supervisors should ensure their co-workers are physically/mentally prepared for resistance and not overly fatigued.
- Implement additional training for rendering aid to injured Officers and Subjects.
- Establish Defensive Tactics instructors on each patrol squad to make to improve the efficiency and frequency of training in this discipline. A well-trained officer reduces the likelihood of officer and citizen injury in potentially resistive encounters.
- Train all Supervisors in Officer Wellness. This will better equip them to monitor co-workers for signs of mental stress which can impact interactions with the public.
- We must continue to emphasize the importance of:
  - Debriefing Use of Force incidents and recognize officers who demonstrate the commitment to de-escalation with CIT awards and Quarterly recognitions.
  - Refreshing knowledge of the Use of Force Policy, de-escalation tactics, implicit bias and fair and impartial policing principles.
  - Reviewing all response to resistance encounters thoroughly.
  - Educating and equipping officers in Crisis Intervention Techniques (CIT).

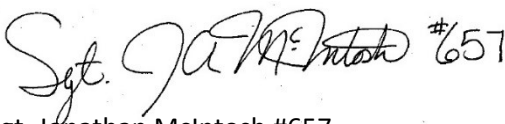
My evaluation and analysis found Use of Force is unpredictable. It would be dangerous for Officers to use anyone predictor to determine the likelihood of a Use of Force incident. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience and training to respond appropriately to each situation.

Furthermore, there do not appear to be any patterns of abuse, mishandling or disproportion among Use of Force incidents for the agency, work unit or individual officer. All incidents were reviewed and handled appropriately.

When it comes to police contacts, Creve Coeur Police Officers have consistently demonstrated patience and skill to diffuse a situation and prevent the need for force. However, the ultimate decision to cooperate with a lawful order lies with the citizen.

A Police Officer with training, experience, and a healthy mind can help create an environment encouraging an individual to cooperate. An Officer equipped with these tools can help minimize the likelihood we will encounter resistance and help by creating voluntary compliance. Creve Coeur Officers practice de-escalation and utilize time, talk and tactics on a daily basis avoiding a many more incidents of force. By continuing to review incidents, fostering a growth mindset and ensuring accountability, the Creve Coeur Police Department can improve the odds of a peaceful encounter.

Respectfully,



Sgt. Jonathan McIntosh #657

CALEA ref: 4.2.4 and 4.2.5

**SUMMARY OF 2021 USE OF FORCE DATA - CALEA Report<sup>5</sup>**

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic - Latino		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm -Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Firearm - Point	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
CEW – Discharge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
CEW Display <sup>6</sup>	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	<b>9</b>
Choke Hold/Neck Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Chemical/OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Weaponless	8	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<i>There were 25 total Use of Force Incidents. Some incidents involved multiple types of force used as outlined above.</i>									
<b>TOTAL UOF</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
Suspect – Non-Fatal Injury	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
Suspect – Fatal Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Officer Injury	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>Total UOF ARREST<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total Custodial Arrests</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>Total UOF Complaints</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>5</sup> This table does not include animal related or administrative Use of Force reports (accidental discharge, etc).

<sup>6</sup> CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapon) Display is not a metric used in UOF reporting, but added as a reference

<sup>7</sup> These totals depict the physical Use of Force beyond pointing a firearm at an individual to gain compliance.

<sup>8</sup> CALEA requires we report on Hispanic/Latino as a demographic; however, our Records system counts Hispanic/Latino as “white/Caucasian”; therefore, we cannot report on this data.