



City of Frederick
Frederick, Maryland

Frederick Police Department



Professional Services Division 2017 Use of Force Annual Report

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Introduction

This Professional Services Division (PSD) Annual Report is part of a continuing effort to educate the citizens of Frederick in the operations of their police department. The information contained in this report covers:

- 2017 Use of Force Statistics,
- Analyses of various data.

Staff

Lieutenant Bruce DeGrange, Commander
Sergeant Matt Carrado, Internal Affairs Unit Supervisor
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Use of Force Reporting

The Frederick Police Department's (FPD) use of force reporting requirements are detailed in General Order 705, entitled "Use of Force." This General Order is reviewed annually in March by the PSD Commander, and complies with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission (MPCTC) standards. With few exceptions, force is required to be reported if an officer:

- Uses any force which causes any visible or apparent physical injury or complaint of injury, or which results in medical treatment for the individual or the officer;
- Uses any object, including but not limited to, a baton, hand, fist, or foot, to strike or attempt to strike a blow to a subject;
- Uses a baton in any manner to control a resistant subject - this includes strikes and blocks as well as control holds utilizing the baton;
- Uses force in such a way as to cause a subject to suffer a blow to the head, even if that blow to the head is accidental;
- Uses O.C. Spray or any other chemical agent;
- Uses a conducted electrical weapon ("CEW", a Taser®);
- Discharges a firearm under circumstances that require a use of force report per General Order 720, "Deadly Force Guidelines," i.e., discharge of a firearm at an individual regardless of whether the person is actually struck;
- Utilizes a canine for a physical apprehension;

- Uses force during or after which a subject loses consciousness;
- Uses any empty-hand control technique that does not cause injury or complaint of injury to the officer or the subject the force is applied to and does not result in medical treatment for subject or officer; or
- Points a firearm or a CEW at any person.

Additionally, in most cases, an officer who uses force must notify his supervisor as soon as possible. The supervisor is responsible for an initial inquiry to gather the facts regarding the use of force. The review process for a use of force incident requires the officer's first-line Supervisor, Division Commander, and Bureau Commander to review the circumstances of the incident and the type of force used to determine if its application was appropriate or inappropriate.

The Chief of Police reviews use of force reports involving the use of CEWs, batons, firearms, canine bites, and any incident in which any person incurs a serious physical injury. The Chief may, at his discretion, review any other use of force report. This stringent review process—which occurs whether or not the affected citizen makes a complaint—demonstrates the Department's commitment to fair and equal treatment for all citizens, as well as adherence to our policies.

Use of Force

In 2017, there were 144 Use of Force incidents that met reporting requirements as mandated by General Order 705. The 144 reported incidents involved 290 applications of force techniques by officers. The 290 applications of force were applied to 182 individuals. The application of force is defined as each technique used by an officer against a resistant subject. See Table 1 and Graphs 1, 2, and 3 for additional information.

Table 1
2017 Use of Force at a Glance

144	Use of Force Incidents
167*	Persons Subjected to Force Pursuant to a Lawful Detention and/or Custodial Arrest
15*	Persons Subjected to Force Pursuant to an Emergency Psychological Evaluation
290	Applications of Force Techniques
3680*	CALEA Reported Total Arrests
106,235***	Calls for Service

*In 2017, there were 4,691 arrests 1,011 do not meet the CALEA definition as reported above.

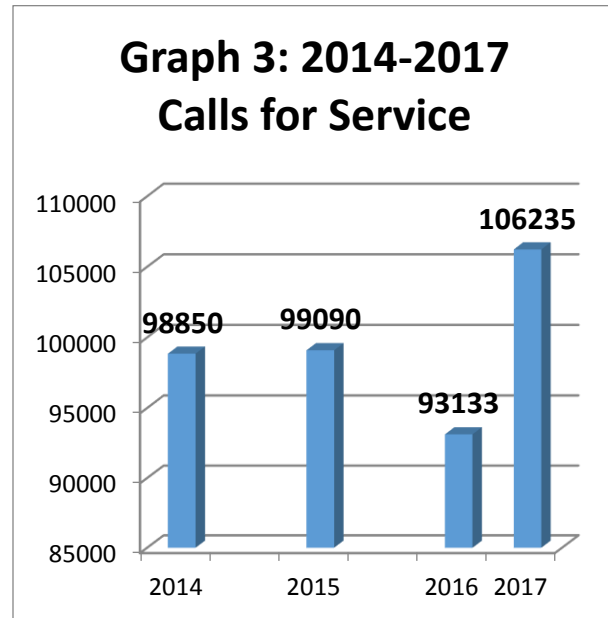
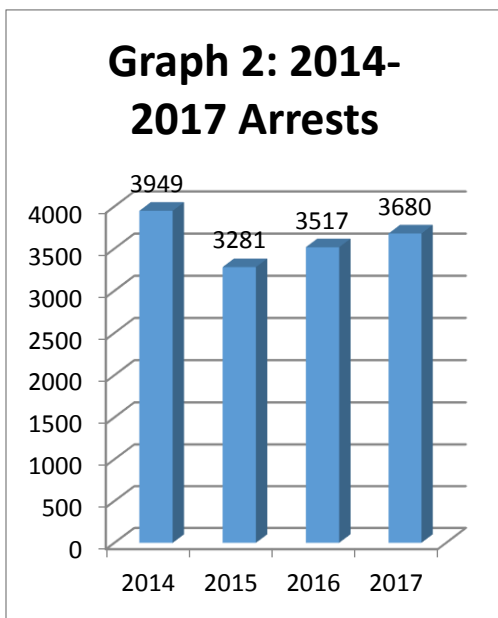
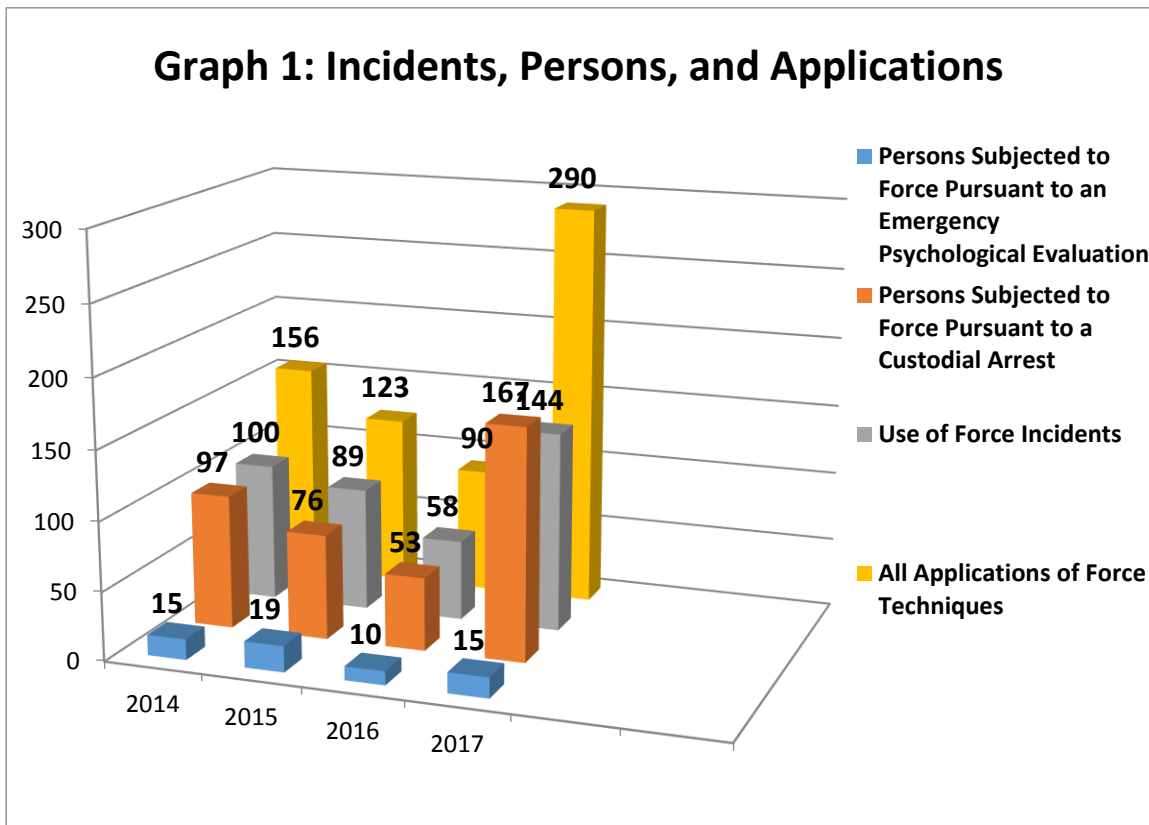
***This figure was obtained from the Crime Analyst, and reflects clean data after the elimination of duplicate calls for service or cancelled calls for service.

The Commission for Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) requests total use of force arrests, and services of emergency petitions (EP) are not considered arrests at FPD. However, EP's can involve a use of force, so this number is broken out to offer a fuller view of officers' use of force.

It is important to understand the discrepancy between the number of *use of force incidents, persons subjected to force, and applications of force techniques*. In many cases, when a person resists arrest, more than one officer is required to use force to gain control of and/or arrest one person. Also, a single incident can involve more than one resistant person who is required to be taken into custody. Officers may need to employ more than one use of force technique to subdue a resistant person.

On the other hand, it is possible that a single officer may be required to use force on more than one person to protect himself or make an arrest. Additionally, not all uses of force result in the arrest or the taking into custody of a person. For example, a pointing of a firearm does not automatically indicate the person at whom the weapon was pointed was arrested. This type of force is often used by officers to protect themselves in potentially dangerous and unfamiliar situations. To be succinct: A single

use of force incident may involve multiple officers and/or persons being subjected to one or more applications of force.



Statistical Analysis—Race/Sex/Ethnicity

Historically, males have accounted for the vast majority of incidents in which police officers have had to use force. This tendency continued in 2017. Males of all races and ethnicities accounted for 79 percent of the 182 persons subjected to force. The 2017 totals show significant increases from 2016 for uses of force on African Americans (AA) and white males (C), with a small increase in uses of force against AA and C non-Hispanic females. Below are the highest total based on ethnicity. (See Table 2 for entire breakdown):

- 66 AA, non-Hispanic males, up from 22;
- 57 C, non-Hispanic males, up from 23;
- 17 C, Hispanic males, up from 6;
- 13 AA, non-Hispanic females, up from 6;
- 18 C, non-Hispanic females, up from 6.

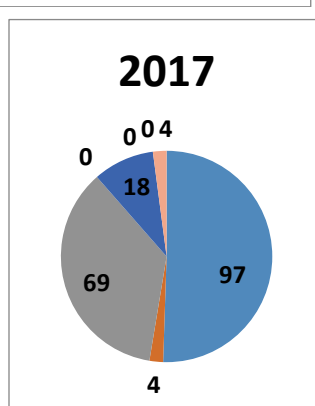
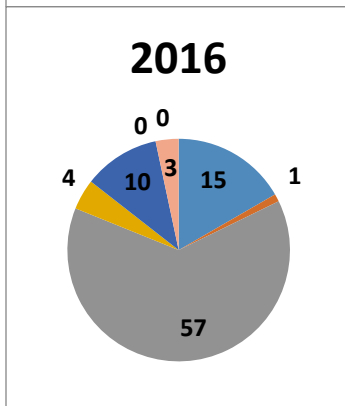
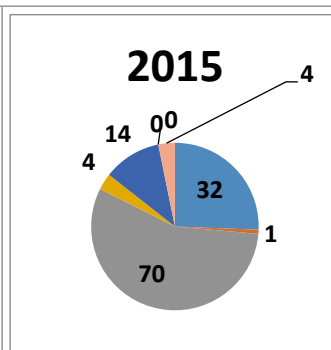
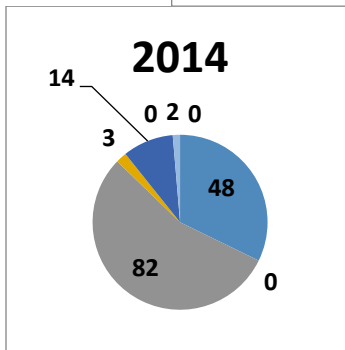
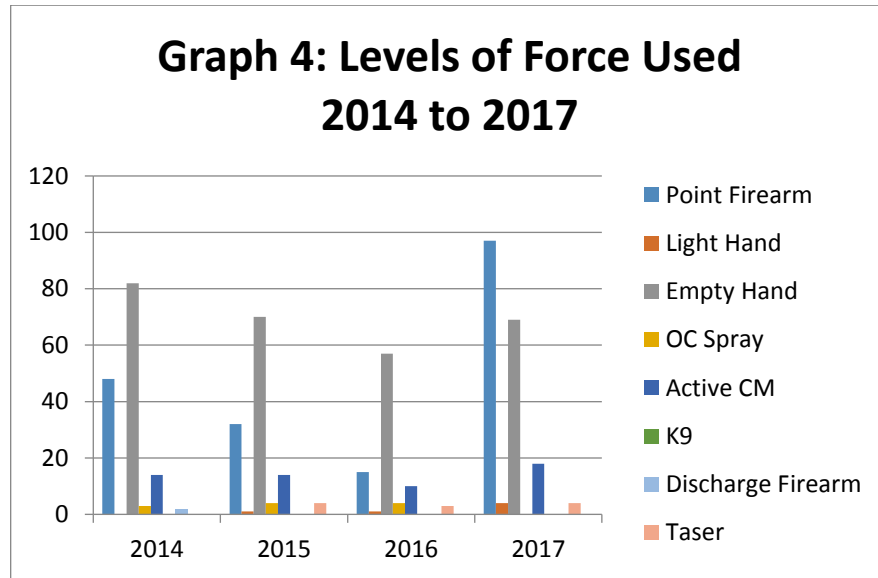
Table 2
2016-2017 Race/Sex/Ethnicity Comparison

	2016		2017	
	#Persons	%2016	#Persons	%2017
Asian Male	0	0	0	0
AA Female (H)	0	0	3	1.7%
AA Female (NH)	6	9.52%	13	7.14%
AA Male (H)	0	0	5	2.9%
AA Male (NH)	22	34.9%	66	36.26%
C Female (H)	0	0	3	1.7%
C Female (NH)	6	9.52%	18	9.89%
C Male (H)	6	9.52%	17	10.1%
C Male (NH)	23	36.5%	57	31.31%
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	63	100%	182	100%

AA= African American. C= Caucasian. H and NH refer to Hispanic and Non-Hispanic, respectively.

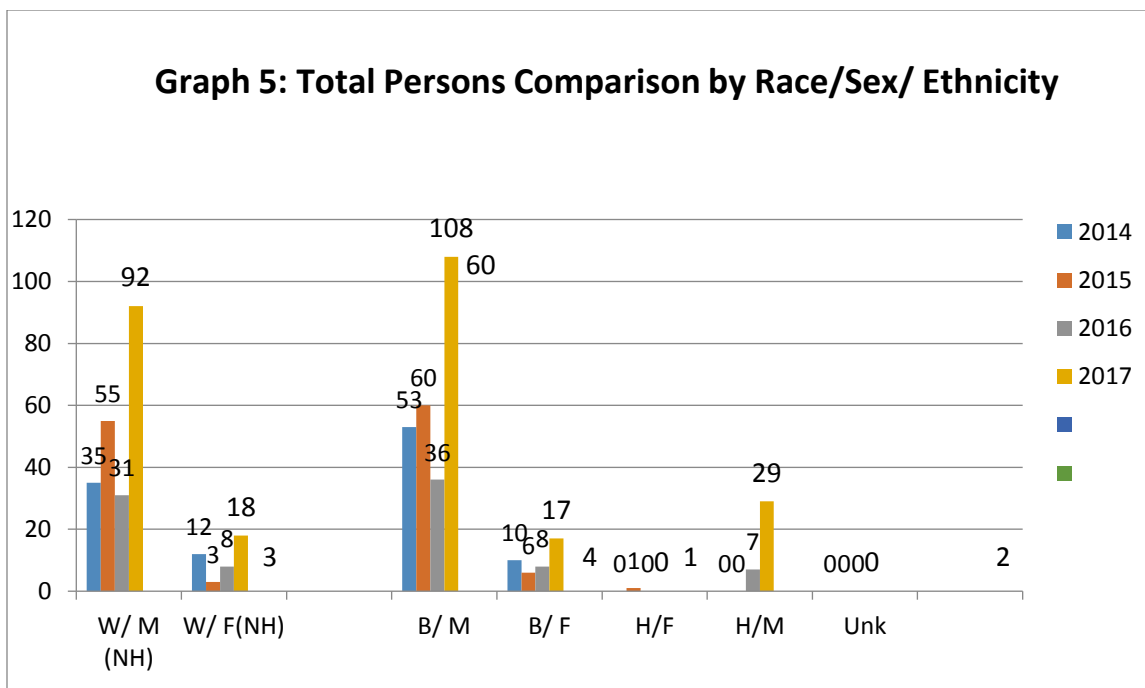
Graphs 4 and 5 and Tables 3 through 8 provide additional information on levels of force used in comparison with previous years, as well as race, sex, and ethnicity in incidents where force was used.

Graph 4 Levels of Force Used- Total Reported Uses 2014-2017



2016-2017 Applications of Force Types Used Breakdown by Race/Sex/Ethnicity

Again, the reader must bear in mind that there are situations in which a resistant suspect may be subjected to more than one application of force, or in which one officer uses force against several subjects, for instance, in pointing a firearm. Therefore, the sum total of *applications* of force may not be the same as the number of *persons* subjected to force.



Tables 3-8 show breakdown for race, sex, and ethnicity
AA= African American
C= Caucasian
H and NH refer to Hispanic and Non-Hispanic, respectively.

Table 3

AA Males (NH)	2016		2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2016	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0	1	.9
Point Firearm	6	16.6%	41	37.9
Light Hand Control	0	0	4	3.7
Empty Hand Control	25	69.4%	56	51.8
OC Spray	1	2.8%	0	0
CEW	1	2.8%	1	.9
Active CM	3	8.3%	4	3.7
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon	0	0	1	.9
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total	36	100%	108	100%

Table 4

AA Females (NH)	2016		2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2016	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0	0	0
Point Firearm	0	0	3	17.6%
Light Hand Control	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand Control	8	100%	15	82.35
OC Spray	0	0	0	0
CEW	0	0	0	0
Active CM	0	0	0	0
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon	0	0	0	0
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total	8	100%	18	100%

Table 5

C Males (NH)	2016		2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2016	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0	2	2.17%
Point Firearm	7	22.6%	30	32.60%
Light Hand Control	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand Control	15	48.4%	46	50%
OC Spray	1	3.2%	0	0
CEW	2	6.5%	3	3.26%
Active CM	5	16.1%	11	11.95%
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon	1	3.2%	0	0
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total	31	100%	92	100%

Table 6

C Females (NH)	2016		2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2016	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0	0	0
Point Firearm	1	12.5%	4	22.22%
Light Hand Control	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand Control	5	62.5%	14	77.77%
OC Spray	2	25%	0	0
CEW	0	0	0	0
Active CM	0	0	0	0
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon	0	0	2	11.11%
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total	8	100%	20	100%

Table 7

Male (H) Any Race	2016		2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2016	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0	2	5.12%
Point Firearm	1	14.3%	17	43.58%
Light Hand Control	0	0	0	0
Empty Hand Control	4	57.1%	17	43.58%
OC Spray	0	0	0	0
CEW	0	0	0	0
Active CM	2	28.6%	3	7.69%
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon	0	0	0	0
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total	7	100%	39	100%

Table 8

Female (H) Any Race	2017	
	Applications of Force	% 2017
Point CEW	0	0
Point Firearm	2	0
Light Hand Control	0	0
Empty Hand Control	10	0
OC Spray	0	0
CEW	0	0
Active CM	0	0
Canine Apprehension	0	0
Impact Weapon	1	0
Firearm Discharge	0	0
Total	13	NC

It should be noted, data for Caucasian/AA-Hispanic females was not captured in 2016.

Statistical Analysis—Force Used by Arrests

The custodial arrest number for 2017, (3680), is a 4.63% increase to the number of arrests listed for 2016, (3517).

In 2017, FPD officers handled 106,235 calls for service. This is up from 93,133 in 2016, which is a 14.07% increase in calls. A call for service can be an officer-initiated event, such as a traffic stop, or any type of call from the public. The percentage of use of force incidents per call for service is 0.13%. A better way to understand this: In 2017, FPD officers used no force in 99.87% of the events they handled.

The majority of use of force events involved a subsequent criminal arrest. Force was used in 167, or 4.53% of the 3680 custodial arrests made by FPD officers in 2017. There were 15 additional uses of force for service of emergency psychological petitions.

When we correlate the number of uses of force to arrests, the percentage of incidents in which force was used is small. So are the differences between African American and Caucasian racial groups. For males, the percentage of force used to arrests made is approximately:

- 6% of the arrests of AA, non-Hispanic males,
- 3.93% of the arrests of C, non-Hispanic males, and
- 7.5% of the arrests of Hispanic males of any race.

Table 9
2017 Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Use of Force by
Race/Sex/Ethnicity

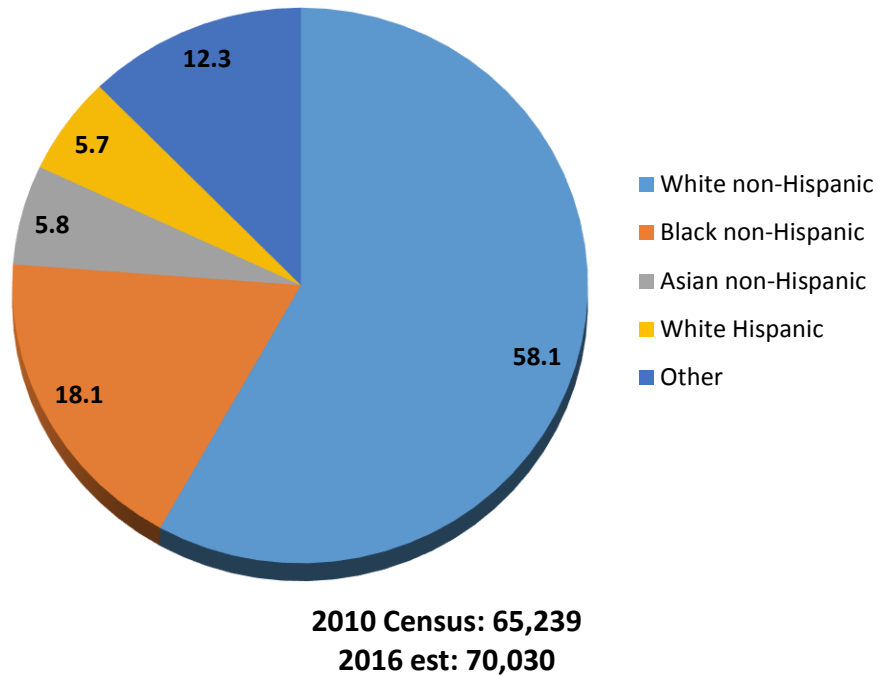
Race/Sex/Ethnicity	Total Arrests	Uses of Force & Arrested	Percentage of Arrests Resulting in UOF
Other/Unknown Female	12	0	0
Other/Unknown Male	18	0	0
Hispanic Female, any Race	66	6	9%
Hispanic Male, any Race	291	22	7.5%
AA Female (NH)	272	11	4.04%
AA Male (NH)	1043	63	6%
C Female (NH)	657	13	1.97%
C Male (NH)	1321	52	3.93
Total	3680	167	4.53%

NH refers to Non-Hispanic. AA= African American. C= Caucasian.

2010 U. S. Census Data

The 2010 U. S. Census data measured the population of the City of Frederick at 65,239 persons. This is the most recent data available. The racial and ethnic breakdown is illustrated in Graph 6, below.

**Graph 6: 2010 U. S. Census
City of Frederick Population Characteristics
Percentages**



Traffic stop data, arrest data, and use of force data that are inconsistent with local demographics is not a new phenomenon. The first dynamic affecting the data is the fact that the population of the city has certainly grown in the intervening 6 years, but there has been no census data to determine by how much. Second, not all arrestees are residents of the City of Frederick, Frederick County, or even of the State of Maryland. Many persons arrested by FPD were not city residents, further complicating any meaningful analysis comparing race/sex/ethnicity to the local population. Third, more arrests occur in areas with higher crime rates. These areas tend to be populated by persons with lower income. Fourth, as each arrest or custodial situation is different, the need for force, if any, is different. A use of force is in response to a person's conduct, not to a person's sex, race or ethnicity. Put differently, anyone who breaks the law and refuses to comply with lawful orders exposes themselves to the potential for police use of force.

In PSD's review of use of force data, no troubling trends have been noted based on any particular personal characteristic, be it race, sex, or ethnicity. The Zero tolerance policy for any type of bias based policing, as documented in General Order 702, demonstrates FPD's commitment to ensuring police officer conduct that is ethically, morally, and legally sound.

Statistical Analysis—Levels of Force Used

The use of pointing of firearms and empty hand control techniques increased in 2017, and was consistent with the increase in use of force incidents generally. Again, it is important to remember that although there were 97 pointing's of firearms, that doesn't necessarily mean there were 97 individual incidents. Examples of multiple pointing's of a firearms on a single incident in 2017 were;

- One "Robbery" call (3 officers pointed their firearm)
 - One "Man with a gun" call (6 officers pointed firearms)
 - One "Shots fired" call (9 officers pointed their firearms)
 - Three "weapons complaints" in which at least 3 officers pointed their firearms.
-
- A better way to understand this would be if an officer conducts a traffic stop on an armed robbery suspect and is assisted by a backup officer. If the vehicle was occupied by a driver and passenger and both officers point their weapons at the occupants. It would be reported as 4 pointing's of firearms.

The number of CEW deployments in 2017 (4) was very close to 2016's count (3). There were no uses of the baton as an impact weapon in 2017.

Empty hand control techniques continue to be a frequent type or level of force used by officers (69 incidents in 2017). This low level of force includes simple control holds such as arm bars, pain compliance techniques such as manipulating pressure points, "takedowns," and pushes. See Table 10.

Table 10
2016 – 2017 Total Force Techniques Used

Level of Force Used	2016 (63 Persons)		2017 (182 Persons)	
	Number of Uses	% 2016	Number of Uses	% 2017
Point CEW ¹	0	0	5	1.7%
Point Firearm	15	16.7%	97	33.44%
Light Hand Control	0	0	4	1.37%
Empty Hand Control	56	62.2%	158	54.48%
OC Spray	4	4.44%	0	0
Deploy CEW ²	3	3.33%	4	1.37%
Active Countermeasures	10	11.1%	18	6.2%
Canine Apprehension	0	0	0	0
Impact Weapon(Control) ³	2	2.22%	4	1.37%
Less-Lethal Firearm	0	0	0	0
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
Total Force Applications	90	100%	290	100%

NOTE: The following breakdown for 2016 and 2017 are for *total number of force technique applications*. The number of *persons force was used on* is noted in parenthesis at the top of the each chart.

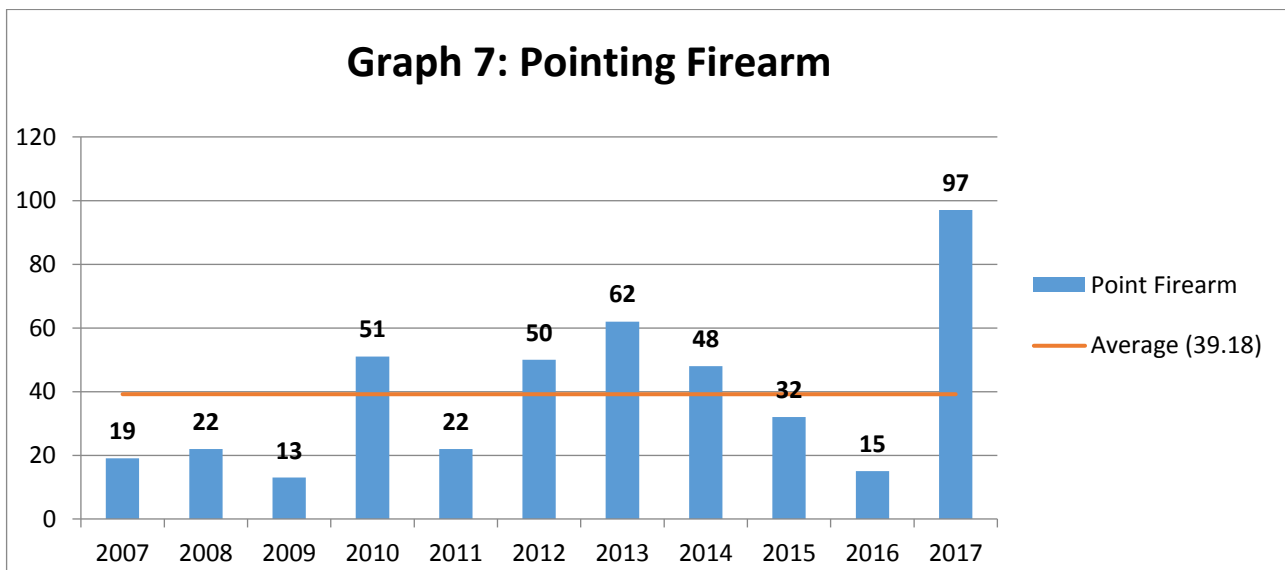
¹ A TASER® was pointed at a person but not deployed. This level of UOF was not required to be reported until 2012.

² A TASER® use in which probes were deployed or a drive stun was employed.

³ These were uses of the baton as a control hold tool only.

Statistical Analysis—Pointing Firearm

Historically, there had been wide swings in this use of force technique. In 2016's total of 15 instances of officers pointing their firearms compared to 97 in 2017. The department believes the increase is attributed to the response to, and investigation of aggravated assaults, aggravated assaults on police officers, robberies, overdoses, and mental health related-calls for service. See Graph 7, below.



Statistical Analysis—Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) Use

The Department initiated the training and use of the Taser® X26 on a limited basis in 2007. The first CEWs were deployed for field use on March 12, 2007, and by year’s end, there were 14 in the field, with 13 uses. The 6 CEW uses in 2012 and 2013, the 0 uses in 2014, the 4 uses in 2015, the 3 uses in 2016 and the 4 uses in 2017 are significantly lower than the yearly average uses from 2007 to 2011.

See Table 11.

Table 11
2007-2016 CEW Uses

Year	Total CEW Uses*	CEW Certified Officers
2007	13	14
2008	12	27
2009	10	27
2010	12	27
2011	13	33
2012	6	32
2013	6	35
2014	0	29
2015	4	23
2016	3	24
2017	4	22

*Deployment of probes or a “drive stun”. The mere pointing of a CEW is not listed in this Table.

For much of 2017, the Department assigned 22 CEWs to various Taser® certified personnel as follows.

- Criminal Investigations Division.....5
- Patrol Division.....,14
- Professional Services Division.....,0
- Special Operations Division.....,2
- Support Services Division.....1

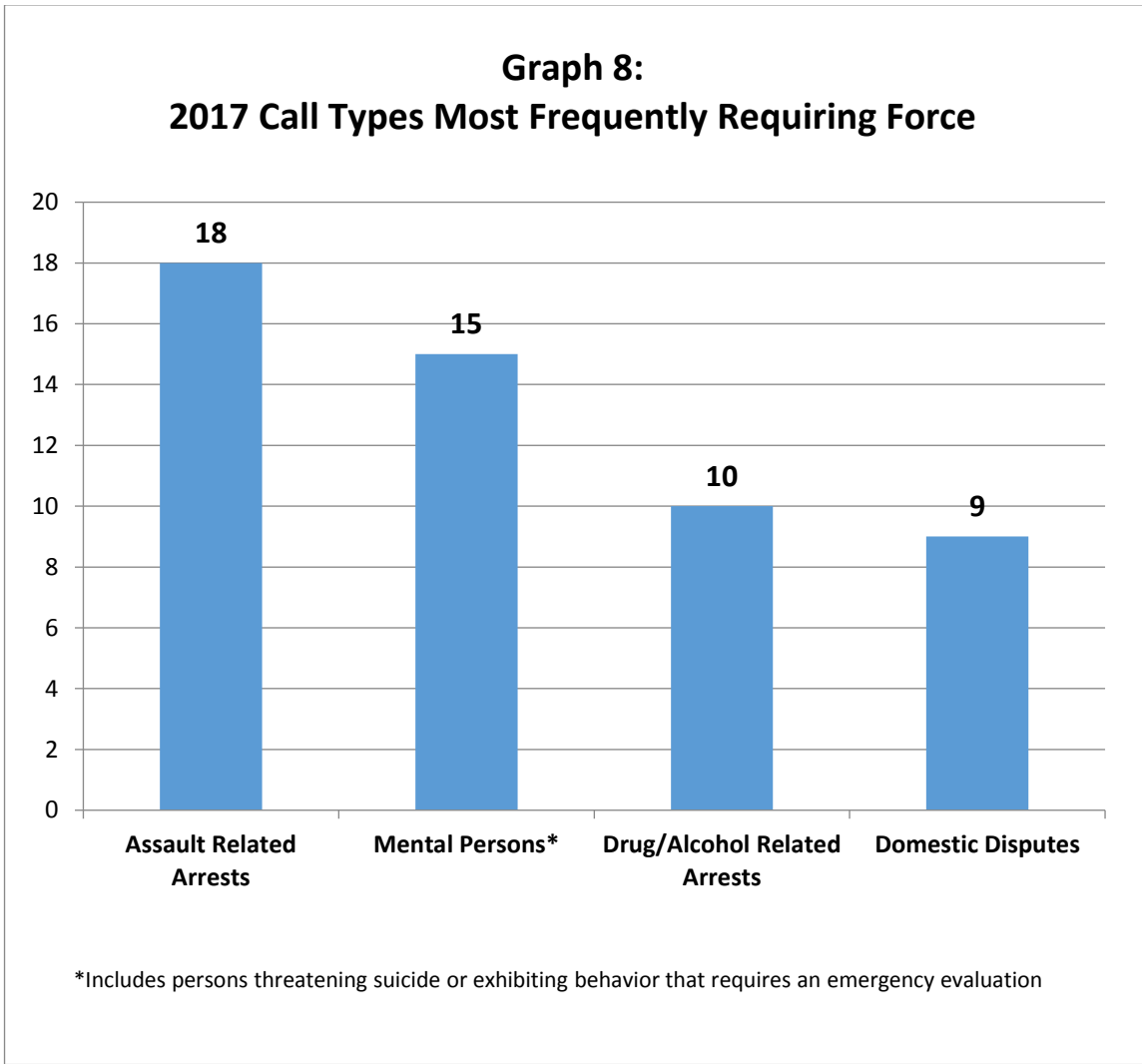
The distribution of CEW’s varies year to year as officers transfer to different assignments within the Department.

Use of Force by Call Type

In examining the different incident types in which reportable force was used, the highest four call types for UOF were Assaults, Mental Persons, Drug Offenses, and Domestic Disputes/Assaults. Three of the four are repeat call types from 2016, with the exception of Domestic Disputes overtaking disorderly conduct calls with UOF.

1. Assaults.....12.5% (18 incidents);
2. Mental Persons.....10.41% (15 incidents).
3. Drug-Related Arrests.....6.94 % (10 incidents);
4. Domestic Disputes.....6.25% (9 incidents);

Historically, these calls for service are those in which a person is most likely to offer resistance to avoid arrest or commitment to a hospital for psychiatric evaluation. There was no other type of call in 2017 that exceeded these four in uses of force. The closest other call type was “Disorderly Conduct,” for which we had 8 uses of force. For these four call types listed, one should reasonably understand why a UOF occurs given the situation. See Graph 8.



Statistical Analysis—Force by Individual Officers

In examining uses of force by individual officers, 92 different officers used force during 2017. Two of these 92 officers used force in 9 separate incidents, and two used force in 8 separate incidents. One officer used force 7 times, one used force 6 times, and one used force 5 times. The 7 officers who used force at least five times during 2017 accounted for 52 total uses of force, or 36.1 percent of the 144 force incidents. All of the force techniques used by the 7 officers were reviewed thoroughly by their chains of command and were found to have been reasonably objective and appropriate.

Out of the total 290 use of force applications, no use of force was deemed “inappropriate” by the officers’ chains of command.

The number of use of force incidents an officer becomes involved in is not in itself indicative of any issue requiring action by the Department. Many of the 92 officers who used force in 2017 have shown a high level of self-initiated proactive activity and are assigned to areas where crime is more prevalent. These officers encounter resistance more often and are exposed to more types of crimes and suspects than in quieter areas.

The Frederick Police Department uses an “early intervention” warning system that is activated automatically if an officer uses certain levels of force more than three times in a 24 month period. In addition, three or more uses of force combined with externally generated complaints, will trigger an early intervention. It is up to the officer’s supervisor and commander to assess the officer’s demeanor, appearance, conduct, and performance of duty to try to identify potential problems. Appropriate intervention strategies are implemented if deemed necessary.

In 2017, there were eight early interventions at FPD, however none were as a result of the officer using force three or more times or the combination of a UOF and externally generated complaint in a 24 month period. All eight interventions were for performance and/or complaint matters.

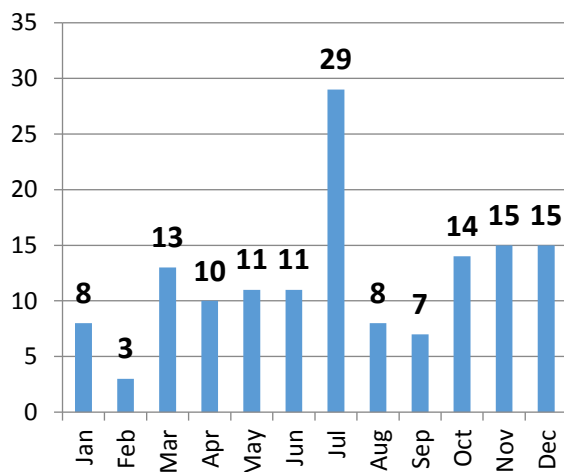
Table 12
2017 Applications of Force by Officer’s Assignment

Squad / Unit / Section	
Patrol Squads	220
Drug Enforcement Unit	8
Street Crimes Unit	19
Investigations Section	3
Directed Patrol Team	10
Commanders and Officers in Admin. Functions	30
TOTAL	290

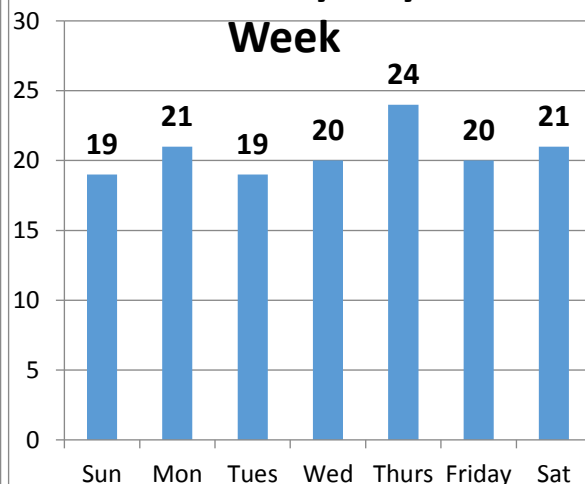
Statistical Analysis—Force by Month/Day/Time

- Typically, the summer months see the most use of force incidents and the cooler months have fewer use of force incidents. In 2017, March – July had a combined 74 use of force reports. The highest month was July with 29 incidents, which is expected due to the high call volume during the summertime. There was also an extreme uptick in calls for service in the downtown area, specifically Mullinix Park which saw a dramatic increase in overdose and drug related calls. See Graph 9.
- The days with the fewest use of force incidents in 2017 were Sunday and Tuesday. Somewhat unexpected was Thursday as the highest day of the week. This could be an anomaly because Friday and Saturday are historically the highest days due to call volume and the likelihood officers will respond to assaults, domestic disputes, mental subjects, etc. See Graph 10.
- Historically, most uses of force occur at night and into the early morning, between 1900 hours to 0400 hours. Between these hours, there were 82 use of force incidents which accounts for 56.94% of all use of force times. See Graph 11.

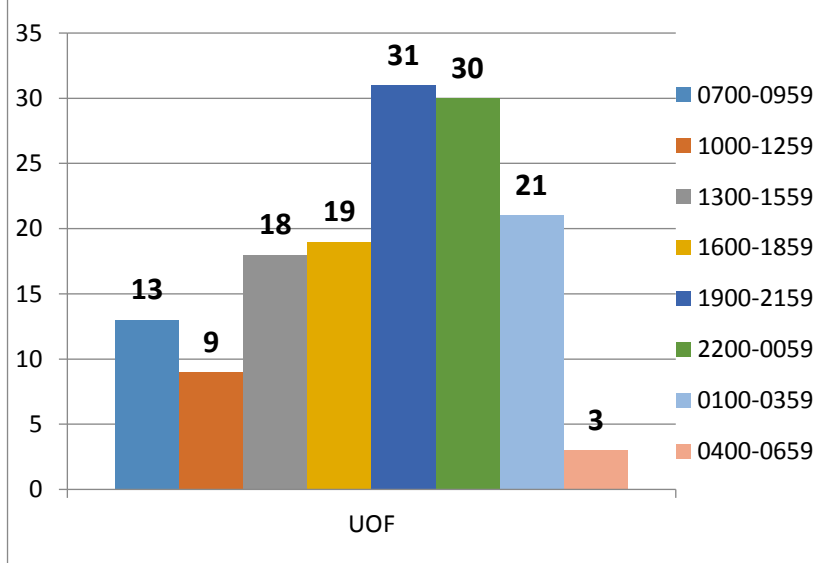
Graph 9: 2017 Use of Force Incidents by Month



Graph 10: 2017 Use Of Force Incidents by Day of Week



**Graph 11:
2017 Use Of Force Incidents
by Time of Day**



Summary

- In the review of the 2017 use of force data, no troubling trends have been noted based on any particular characteristic of race, sex, or ethnicity.
- One possible reason for the increase in UOF incidents may be attributed to assaults on FPD officers increasing from 2016 (69) to 2017 (78) which represents a 13.04% increase. It would seem reasonable when an officer is assaulted, in turn the subject would likely have been or would be resisting arrest either passively or actively, and therefore a UOF would occur.
- Another possible reason for the increase in UOF in 2017, were officers responding to aggravated assaults, robberies, mental subjects, and overdoses, all of which increased in 2017 compared to 2016.
- In addition, changes to General Order 705 were made in 2017, which would also cause an increase in UOF reporting, primarily, section .15 which reads “*Officers of the Frederick Police Department have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of excessive force by another officer when it is safe and reasonable to do so. Officers are required to report such*

occurrences to his/her immediate supervisor immediately and when it is safe to do so.” As well as section .35 which states, “All employees are required to immediately report to a supervisor when another employee is using or has used force that appears, from an objectively reasonable standard, to be inappropriate or excessive.”

- Officers’ uses of force have been in response to the resistant conduct of the persons with whom they were interacting.
- Since the introduction of the Taser® X26 in 2007, and up until 2011, there was a decrease in the ratio of use of impact weapons and OC Spray. In 2012, when a more restrictive CEW policy was implemented, the use of CEWs decreased by half (6) of the previous five-year average of 12. This trend continued in 2014, decreasing to zero. In 2015, there were 4 CEW deployments, 3 CEW deployments in 2016, and 4 CEW deployments in 2017.

Glossary

APPROPRIATE FORCE: The amount of force which a reasonable, trained law enforcement officer would apply or determine to be permissible to apply in a given situation in order to obtain compliance from a resistant individual, using established departmental and/or judicially accepted standards. Appropriate Force must be commensurate with the actual or potential threat posed based upon the articulable facts of a given situation, in keeping with the policies and procedures of the Department, and recognized by the courts as reasonable.

ARREST (CUSTODIAL): Confinement or detention by police or government authorities during which a person is entitled to certain warnings as to his rights when questioned

DEADLY FORCE: Physical force which, by its application, causes death or has a high probability of causing death or serious physical injury.

DE-ESCALATION: Pre-Incident: Taking action or communicating during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat faced by the officer so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. Examples of pre-incident de-escalation actions include, but are not limited to: tactical use of cover, use of tactical verbal communication strategies, etc. Post-Incident: Taking action to communicate and professionally stabilize a situation after a use of force. Examples of post-incident de-escalation actions include, but are not limited to: placing the person on which force was used into a recovery position, maintaining an open airway, establishing a professional rapport, application of immediate life-saving first aid techniques when it is safe to do so, immediate summoning emergency medical personnel (if necessary), etc.

EMPTY-HAND CONTROL: Any weaponless control or technique performed with empty or open hands, such as control holds, joint locks and manipulation, pressure points, take downs and the intentional moving (pushing) of an uncooperative person, as well as instinctive weaponless control techniques used to gain control of a resistant subject. **Empty-hand control does not include any strikes or active use of personal weapons (feet, fists, elbows, knees, etc.) or the mere application of handcuffs.**

EXCESSIVE FORCE: Physical force that is grossly disproportionate to the actual or potential threat posed by an individual, and exceeds the amount of force that a reasonable, trained police officer would deem permissible to apply in a given situation. The application of excessive force either causes or may potentially cause injury to an individual.

FORCE: The amount of effort used by a police officer to gain compliance from a subject while acting in his official capacity, whether on or off duty. This definition includes both physical force and "constructive force" (presence, commands, pointing a firearm, etc.).

INAPPROPRIATE FORCE: A higher level of force than a reasonable, trained police officer would utilize or deem permissible to apply in a given situation using established departmental and/or judicially accepted standards.

LIGHT-HANDED CONTROL: Any minimal physical hand contact used by an officer to guide, direct or steer an individual in a given direction.

NON-DEADLY FORCE: Physical force which, by its application, is not intended to cause and/or has a low probability of causing death or serious physical injury.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE: Physical actions which do not actively or dynamically oppose an officer's attempt to control a suspect. Actions such as remaining limp or simply refusing to act as instructed are passive resistance. Verbally indicating an intention to actively oppose an officer's attempts at control raises a suspect's resistance above purely passive.

SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY: An injury that causes major disfigurement, severe tissue damage, broken bones, internal organ injury, or permanent paralysis.

TASER ® X26: A conducted energy weapon (CEW) that utilizes compressed nitrogen to shoot two probes. The probes are connected to the weapon by insulated wire. When the probes make contact with the target, the Taser transmits electrical pulses along the wires and into the body of the target. The X26 Taser has a built-in memory to track usage. The Taser is a hand held unit that can be used in two modes:

- **DRIVE STUN:** The Taser acts as a drive stun system when it is brought into immediate or close proximity contact with the subject's body or clothing. Due to the narrow spread of the Taser probes, drive stun application will be less likely to create motor skill dysfunction.
- **PROBE DEPLOYMENT:** Utilizing compressed nitrogen gas to propel two (2) darts on wires from a cartridge. The Taser sends an electrical signal to the probes, via the wires, which can disrupt the body's ability and usually causes motor skill dysfunction.
- **PROBES:** Small metallic pins with a barbed point. The probes are used to transmit the electrical pulse into the target's body.