

2020 Use of Force Annual Report

At least annually, NOPD agrees to analyze the year's force data, including the force-related outcome data listed in section XIX.C. below, to determine significant trends; identify and correct deficiencies revealed by this analysis; and document its findings in a public report. [Consent Decree ¶82]

The New Orleans Police Department's policy is to value and preserve human life while exercising lawful authority to use force. Per NOPD policy Chapter 1.3 Use of Force (available here nola.gov/nopd/policies) New Orleans police officers are required to use the minimum amount of force that an objectively reasonable officer would use in light of the circumstances to effectively bring an incident or person under control, while protecting the lives of the officer and others. Officers are required to perform their work in a manner that avoids unduly jeopardizing their own safety or the safety of others by making appropriate tactical decisions. When feasible based on the circumstances, officers use de-escalation techniques to reduce the need for force and to increase officer and civilian safety. However, officers must sometimes make split-second decisions about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to protect the public, police officers are not required to retreat or to be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force. Nevertheless, officers strive, when it is practicable, to first attempt to de-escalate a situation before resorting to force.

A variety of police activities are considered uses of force, including hand-control or escort techniques, vehicle pursuits, and deployment of canines. To ensure that the New Orleans Police Department's uses of force are appropriate, comply with Department policies, and reflect the best practices of policing, the New Orleans Police Department tracks, analyzes, and reports data concerning all uses of force. These data enable the Department to identify areas in which policies should be modified, or for which training and discipline may be required. The federal Consent Decree also requires use-of-force data tracking and analysis (see Consent Decree paragraphs 31, 37, 52, 67, 68, 75, 82, and 448 82).

Since the implementation of the Consent Decree, the Department has begun revising and updating all of its policies. Policies regarding use of force were among the earliest to be addressed. For example, Chapter 1.3, "Use of Force," along with Chapter 1.3.6, "Use of Force Reporting," Chapter 1.3.2, "Force Investigation Team," and Chapter 1.3.7, "Use of Force Review Board," became effective on December 6, 2015 (all are available here nola.gov/nopd/policies). Training on these new policies began in early 2015 to prepare officers for the transition and to familiarize them with the impending changes. The change in policy translated to the way that use of force was trained and the way that it is now reported.

The Department's force policies were reviewed internally, and approved by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Office of the Consent Decree Monitor, in accordance with the federal Consent Decree. The policies have been updated several times since the initial revision and each revision has

been reviewed and approved by the DOJ and OCDM. The following definitions and policy statements are excerpted from those policies.

Key Definitions

Active Resistance—Resistance exhibited by a suspect that is between passive resistance and aggressive resistance (e.g., attempts to leave the scene, flee, hide from detection, or pull away from the officer's grasp). Verbal statements, bracing, or tensing alone do not constitute active resistance.

Aggravated Resistance—When a subject's actions create an objectively reasonable perception on the part of the officer that the officer or another person is subject to imminent death or serious physical injury as a result of the circumstances and/or nature of an attack. Aggravated resistance represents the least encountered but most serious threat to the safety of law enforcement personnel or another person.

Aggressive Resistance—A subject's attempt to attack, or an actual attack of, an officer. Exhibiting aggressive behavior (e.g., lunging toward the officer, striking the officer with hands, fists, kicks or any instrument that may be perceived as a weapon such as a knife or stick) are examples of aggressive resistance. Neither passive nor active resistance, including fleeing, pulling away, verbal statements, bracing, or tensing, constitute aggressive resistance.

Anatomical Compliance Technique/ Pressure Point Compliance Technique —The act of applying pressure to vulnerable areas, weak points, or pressure points of the body. This technique is used to cause immediate compliance by a subject who poses a threat.

Critical Firearm Discharge—A discharge of a firearm by an NOPD officer, including discharges when no person or animal is struck. Range and training firings, humane destruction of animals, and off-duty hunting discharges when no person is struck are not critical firearms discharges.

Critical Incident—An event in which an NOPD officer uses force resulting in hospitalization or death; an NOPD officer intentionally shoots his or her gun at a person(s); an NOPD officer strikes someone in the head with an impact weapon, whether intentional or not; an NOPD police vehicle pursuit results in the death or injury of a person(s) requiring hospitalization; or an arrested or detained subject dies while in the custody of NOPD.

Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)—A weapon designed primarily to discharge electrical impulses into a subject that will cause involuntary muscle contractions and override the subject's voluntary motor responses.

Deadly Force/Lethal Force—Any force likely to cause death or serious physical injury. The use of a firearm (discharge) is considered deadly force. Neck holds and strikes to the head, neck or throat with a hard object are considered lethal force.

Defensive Techniques—When a subject attempts to assault the officer or another person (aggressive or aggravated resistance), the officer is justified in taking appropriate physical action to immediately stop the aggressive action and to gain control of the subject. This may include the use of hands, fists, and feet.

Non-Reportable Use of Force—Hand control or escort techniques applied for the purposes of handcuffing or escorts that are not used as pressure point compliance techniques, do not result in injury or complaint of injury, and are not used to overcome resistance.

Passive Resistance—Behavior that is unresponsive to police verbal communication or direction (e.g., ignoring or disregarding police attempts at verbal communication or control; going limp; or failing to physically respond or move) and verbal resistance (e.g., verbally rejecting police verbal communication or direction; telling the officer that he/she/they will not comply with police direction, to leave him/ her/ them alone, or not bother him/ her/ them). Bracing, tensing, linking arms, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody constitutes passive resistance. Passive resistance, including verbal statements, bracing, or tensing alone does not constitute active resistance.

Use of Force—Physical effort to compel compliance by an unwilling subject, above un-resisted handcuffing, including pointing a firearm at a person.

Use of Force Principles

NOPD officers, regardless of the type of force or weapon used, are required to abide by the following rules:

- Officers shall use verbal advisements, warnings, and persuasion, when possible, before resorting to force.
- Officers are expected to use sound judgment when making a subjective and independent decision regarding the need for, and appropriateness of, the force to be used.
- Under no circumstances will an officer use force solely because another officer is using force.
- Officers will use disengagement; area containment; surveillance; waiting out a subject; summoning reinforcements; and/or calling in specialized units such as mental health professionals or a CIT officer, when feasible, in order to reduce the need for force and increase officer and civilian safety.
- When possible, officers shall allow individuals time to submit to arrest before force is used.

Authority to use Reasonable Force (Louisiana R.S. 14:20 and R.S. 14:22)

Officers may use only necessary and reasonable force:

- To protect themselves from injury;
- To protect others from injury;
- To effect a lawful detention;
- To effect a lawful arrest; or
- To conduct a lawful search.

A use of force is “necessary” when it is reasonably required, considering the totality of facts and circumstances, to carry out one of the above-listed law enforcement objectives.

When practicable, officers will identify themselves as peace officers before using force. If it is not already known by the subject to be detained, arrested, or searched, officers should, if reasonable, make clear their intent to detain, arrest or search the subject.

Pointing a firearm constitutes a use of force. Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create an objectively reasonable belief that a situation may escalate to the point at which lethal force would be authorized. Once an officer determines that the use of deadly force is no longer likely, the officer shall re-holster the weapon.

Officers shall not use force to attempt to effect compliance with a command that is unlawful. Any use of force by an officer to subdue an individual resisting arrest or detention is unreasonable when the initial arrest or detention of the individual was unlawful. **(See La. C. Cr. P. Art. 220)**

Deadly Force

Deadly/Lethal force shall be used only when:

- There is an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or another person; or
- To prevent the escape of a fleeing subject if there is probable cause to believe:
 - The subject has committed a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death; and
 - The escape of the subject would pose an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

Officers are not authorized to fire their firearms in order to subdue an escaping suspect who presents no imminent threat of death or serious injury. **(Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)).**

Deadly force may never be used for the protection of property.

Force Levels

When use of force is needed, officers will assess each incident to determine, based on policy, training, and experience, which actions are appropriate based on the resistance offered by the subject and may be necessary to bring the situation under control in a safe and prudent manner. In the Department's most recent Use of Force Policy, Chapter 1.3, force is broken down into four levels, explained here:

- **Level 1** uses of force include pointing a firearm at a person and hand control or escort techniques (e.g., elbow grip, wrist grip, or shoulder grip) applied as pressure point compliance techniques that are not reasonably expected to cause injury; takedowns that do not result in actual injury or complaint of injury; and use of an impact weapon for non-striking purposes (e.g., prying limbs, moving or controlling a person) that does not result in actual injury or complaint of injury. It does not include escorting, touching, or handcuffing a person with minimal or no resistance.
- **Level 2** uses of force include use of a CEW (including where a CEW is fired at a person but misses); and force that causes or could reasonably be expected to cause an injury greater than transitory pain but does not rise to a Level 3 use of force.
- **Level 3** uses of force include any strike to the head (except for a strike with an impact weapon); use of impact weapons when contact is made (except to the head), regardless of injury; or the destruction of an animal.
- **Level 4** uses of force include all 'serious uses of force' as listed below:
 - (a) All uses of lethal force by an NOPD officer;
 - (b) All critical firearm discharges by an NOPD officer;
 - (c) All uses of force by an NOPD officer resulting in serious physical injury or requiring hospitalization;
 - (d) All neck holds;
 - (e) All uses of force by an NOPD officer resulting in a loss of consciousness;
 - (f) All canine bites;
 - (g) More than two applications of a CEW on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the mode or duration of the application, and whether the applications are by the same or different officers, or CEW application for 15 seconds or longer, whether continuous or consecutive;
 - (h) Any strike, blow, kick, CEW application, or similar use of force against a handcuffed subject; and
 - (i) Any vehicle pursuit resulting in death, serious physical injury, or injuries requiring hospitalization

Levels of Control

There are a variety of controls officers can use to stop the unlawful actions of a subject(s) or to protect a subject(s) from injuring himself/herself/themselves or others. The type of control officers use may vary based upon the facts and circumstances confronting them. Officers shall assess all contacts to determine the appropriate level of control. When possible, officers shall attempt to gain control of subjects by using verbal commands/directives first.

If verbal commands/directives are ineffective or not feasible, officers may utilize other control methods. If force is necessary, officers shall determine which control technique(s), tactics, or authorized defensive equipment would best de-escalate the incident and bring it under control in the safest manner. When it is objectively reasonable, officers may utilize the following skills and techniques when faced with the levels of resistance as outlined in the Use of Force Continuum:

- **Professional Presence**—This includes all symbols of police authority, such as badge, uniform, marked police vehicle, etc., and applies to all levels of control.
- **Verbal Commands**—This level includes fundamental verbal skills and strategies that are available to the trained officer. The mere presence of the officer can be included in this category.
- **Contact Controls**—When confronted with a subject demonstrating minimal resistant behavior, the officer may use low-level anatomical compliance techniques or physical tactics to gain control and cooperation. These tactics can be psychologically manipulative as well as physical, and include additional verbal persuasion skills, pressure point applications, and escort positions.
- **Compliance Techniques**—When a subject becomes resistant (active resistance), the officer may use anatomical compliance techniques or physical control tactics to overcome the level of resistance and remain vigilant for more aggressive behavior from the subject.
- **Conducted Energy Weapon**— The CEW is used in: (1) situations in which a subject who may be lawfully detained or apprehended poses an imminent risk of harm to the officer(s), the subject, or others; attempts to subdue the subject with less intrusive means have been or will likely be ineffective; and there is an objectively reasonable expectation that it would be unsafe for officers to approach the suspect within contact range; OR (2) situations in which a suspect for whom an officer has probable cause to arrest is actively fleeing from arrest for a serious offense; and attempts to subdue the subject with less intrusive means have been or will likely be ineffective or increase the likelihood of greater harm to the officer, the subject or another party. **Officers are reminded that mere flight shall not be the sole justification for using a CEW against a suspect.** Members should consider the severity of the offense, the suspect's threat level to others, and the risk of serious injury to the subject before deciding to use a CEW on a fleeing suspect.
- **Defensive Tactics**—When a subject attempts to assault the officer or another person (aggressive resistance or aggravated resistance), the officer is justified in taking appropriate physical action to immediately stop the aggressive action and to gain control of the subject. This may include the use of hands, fists, and feet.
- **Authorized Impact Weapons**—Those less-than-lethal weapons such as the PR-24 and expandable batons, which, when authorized by the NOPD and utilized in accordance with training, may be used to overcome aggressive and aggravated resistance.

- **Deadly or Lethal Force**—Deadly/Lethal force shall be used only when:
 - There is an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or another person; or
 - To prevent the escape of a fleeing subject if there is probable cause to believe:
 - The subject has committed a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death; and
 - The escape of the subject would pose an imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

Use of Force Investigations

New Orleans Police Department policy requires that all uses of force must be reported, and all use of force reports are reviewed to ensure that each instance of force was reasonable, necessary, and within Department policy. Violations of policy or law are addressed through disciplinary action, which may range from counseling to dismissal and criminal prosecution, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

A special unit with the New Orleans Police Department’s Public Integrity Bureau, known as the Force Investigation Team (FIT), investigates all serious uses of force by New Orleans police officers; uses of force indicating apparent criminal conduct by an officer; uses of force by New Orleans Police Department personnel of a rank higher than sergeant; deaths that occur when a person is in the custody of New Orleans police; and other cases assigned to the FIT by the Superintendent of Police. When the Force Investigation Team discovers violations of policy or law, it pursues disciplinary investigations and, in some cases, recommends criminal prosecution.

There were 348 force incidents in 2020. It is worth noting that individual force incidents can include multiple officers using multiple types of force. For example, the Violent Offender Warrant Squad (VOWS) may be deployed to apprehend a suspect, during which time multiple officers have their weapons exhibited, while another officer has to use a takedown technique to subdue the suspect. In this scenario, there would be a single force tracking number (FTN) to document the incident; however, each type of force used would be recorded, along with the name of the officer(s) that used the force. The following tables indicate the number of force incidents per year since 2016 (Table 1), and the count of each type of force used (Table 2). It is important to note that police activity was generally lower than previous years in 2020 due to COVID-19. For example, calls for service were down 14% from 2019 and arrests were down 41 percent.

[Tables 1 and 2 are on the next page]

Table 1: Percentage of Arrests that Involve Use of Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arrests	13,034	14,517	13,505	11,511	6,762
Force incidents	584	604	441	380	348
Percent of arrests that involve force	4.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	5.1%

Table 2: Types of Force Used, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Firearm Discharge ¹	5	3	1	7	8
Firearm Exhibited/Pointed	444	444	304	258	243
CEW Discharged ¹	48	46	52	50	48
CEW Exhibited/Pointed ²	103	105	20	7	1
Baton	2	2	4	2	3
Hands	280	239	223	156	149
Feet	0	0	0	0	0
Takedown ³	155	220	186	200	152
Strike	3	4	12	3	10
Canine Deployments ⁴	25	17	13	7	17
Escort Techniques	40	31	18	8	30
Defense Techniques	1	7	8	3	4
Other ⁵	29	15	14	17	24
Total	1,135	1,133	855	718	682

1-Accidental discharges not included

2-In 2018, NOPD stopped requiring officers to report when they point their CEW at a subject.

3-In 2018 the Department revised the takedown definition in Chapter 1.3 (NOPD policies are available at nola.gov/nopd/policies).

4- While four incidents involving canines resulted in bites in 2016, no bites were reported in 2017 through 2019.

5-Other includes uses of force not otherwise categorized.

Intentional firearm discharges represented from 1 in 2018, 7 in 2019 and 8 in 2020. The data shows for 2020, 3 not justified, 4 justified, 1 accidental and 1 involving an animal. All were reviewed by the Use of Force Review Board, except the animal shooting. From 2017 to 2020 the number of times NOPD officers exhibited or pointed a firearm decreased from 444 to 243. The number of times NOPD officers used hands decreased from 223 in 2018 to 149 in 2020.

During 2015, the Department restructured its force-tracking database, changing the data-field categories in IAPro used to record force statistics. The Department also implemented a new force-

reporting mechanism, “Blue Team,” which enabled officers to report force digitally, using electronic forms. Previously, all use of force reporting was accomplished through paper forms that were approved through chain of command and finally by the Force Investigation Team at the Public Integrity Bureau. The switch to digital reporting cut the time for processing and data collection, and it has improved supervision. At the same time, it has increased the accuracy of force reporting and yielded more force reports.

The number of allegations of unjustified force decreased from 39 in 2017 to 24 in 2019 and then increased to 101 in 2020 (see [Table 8](#)). A large portion of the increase can be attributed to the 18 investigations surrounding the Crescent City Connection bridge protest.

Use of Force Demographics

Below are three tables listing the number of uses of force by the age, gender, and race/ethnicity of those that the force was used against from 2016 to 2020.

Table 3: Age of Subjects of Force

	≤ 10	11-17	18-27	28-37	38-47	48-57	58+	Not Specified
2016	4	91	256	202	77	51	21	53
2017	5	64	306	192	77	42	23	45
2018	2	76	186	140	64	30	12	39
2019	1	50	134	120	75	22	19	38
2020	0	48	112	110	60	22	11	39

The data presents each year there are more incidents of force against individuals between the ages of 18 and 27 (28% of the 402 subjects of force in 2020) than any other age group. Individuals between the ages of 28 and 37 were the second most common age group to have force used against them (27% in 2020).

The data presents more incidents of force involving male than female subjects. In 2020, 340 (85%) of the 402 subjects of force were male, while 56 (14%) subjects of force were women.

Table 4: Sex of Subjects of Force

	Male	Female	Not Specified
2016	627	113	15
2017	649	100	5
2018	470	75	4
2019	387	71	1
2020	340	56	6

The Data below shows force was used against 328 Black/African American, 54 White and 10 Hispanic/Latino individuals in 2020.

Table 5: Race/Ethnicity of Subjects of Force

	Black or African American	White	Hispanic or Latinx	Other
2016	617	99	15	24
2017	621	95	20	18
2018	447	75	15	12
2019	381	54	10	14
2020	328	53	10	11

Use of Firearms

Only authorized personnel who have met all Louisiana State Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) requirements and have been commissioned by the Superintendent of Police have the privilege to carry a firearm, as a police officer, both on-duty and off-duty (La. R.S. 40:2405). All critical firearms discharges are required to be reported to, and investigated by, the Public Integrity Bureau’s Force Investigation Team. This is defined as a discharge of a firearm by an NOPD officer, including discharges when no person or animal is struck. Range and training firings, humane destruction of animals, and off-duty hunting discharges when no person is struck are not critical firearms discharges.

New Orleans police officers reportedly exhibited their firearms 243 times during 2020. They reported eight intentional discharges. Additionally, one accidental discharge occurred, bringing the total number of firearms discharges in 2020 to 9.

Table 6: Firearm Discharges

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Intentional	5	3	1	7	8
Accidental	2	2	3	2	1
Total	7	5	4	9	9

Conducted Energy Weapons

Officers are permitted to use CEWs only when such force is necessary to protect the officer, the subject, or another party from physical harm; and when other, less intrusive means would be ineffective. CEWs are authorized to control a violent subject when attempts to subdue the subject by other tactics have been, or are likely to be, ineffective, and there is a reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for officers to approach the suspect within physical contact range. CEWs are intended to control a violent or potentially violent individual while minimizing the risk of serious injury.

Table 7: CEW Discharges

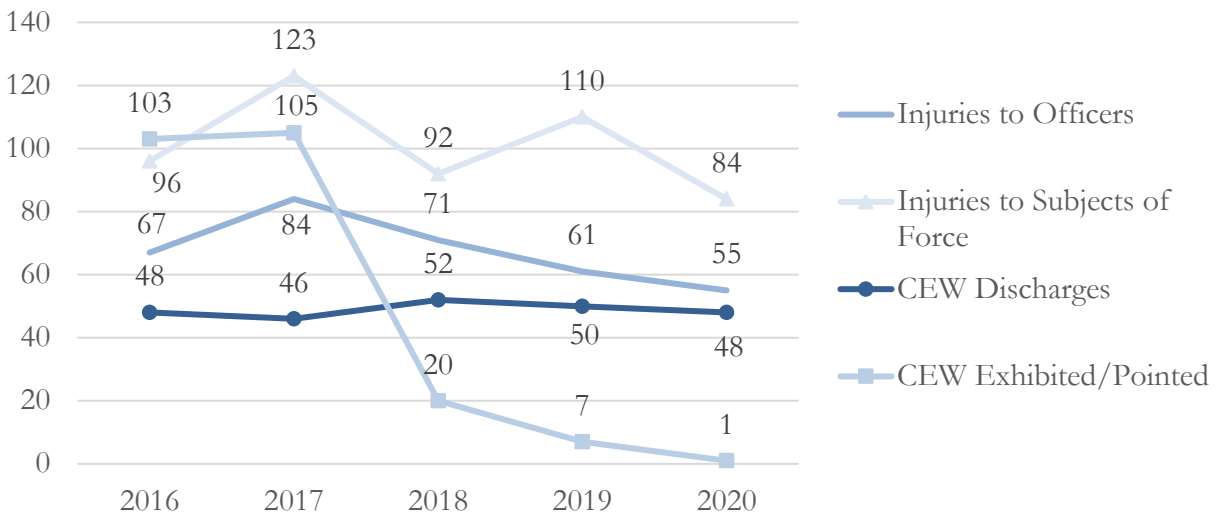
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CEW Exhibited/Pointed ¹	103	105	20	7	1
CEW Discharges	48	46	52	50	48

1- In 2018, NOPD stopped requiring officers to report when they point their CEW at a subject.

The following chart shows CEW use, injuries to officers who were involved in a use of force incident, and injuries to subjects of force between 2016 and 2020. The number of officer and subject injuries increased from 2016 to 2017 and decreased from 2017 to 2018. Officer injuries continued to decrease from 2018 to 2020, while injuries to subjects of force increased from 2018 to 2019 and decreased from 2019 to 2020. The number of CEW discharges remained relatively constant from 2016 to 2020. The number of force incidents decreased from 584 in 2016 to 348 in 2020 and the number of force types used decreased from 1,135 in 2016 to 682 in 2020. Based on these trends, the use of CEWs by NOPD does not appear to result in an increase in the use of force or an increase in injuries to subjects or officers.

It is important to note most injuries to officers and subjects of force occur during use of force incidents that involve force types “Hands” and “Takedown.” Additionally, NOPD’s force reporting software does not link force types to injuries; manual review is required to determine the connection between force types and officer or subject injuries. The software also does not differentiate between subject injuries caused by force used by NOPD and injuries caused by others or by the subjects themselves. For example, if NOPD officers needed to use force to stop a fight, subject injuries caused by the fight would be documented in the report. Lastly, NOPD documents the CEW prong entry points as subject injuries on use of force reports. This means the data show all CEW deployments that hit the target result in injuries to subjects.

Chart 1: CEW Use and Injuries¹



1-In 2018, NOPD stopped requiring officers to report when they point their CEW at a subject. It was removed as an element of the definition of a Level 1 use of force.

CEW Performance Audits

NOPD's Professional Standards and Accountability Bureau (PSAB) conducts performance audits of use of force policies. The audits include an assessment of whether CEWs were deployed according to policy, whether officer's statements regarding their use of their CEW are consistent with video, and whether officers explained the reason for each cycle (deployment) of their CEW in their statements. PSAB conducted an audit of a random sample of 89 force incidents in March and April 2020. 23 involved CEW deployments. The audit determined 22 (96%) were deployed according to policy, 22 (96%) had officer statements that were consistent with video, and the officers explained the reason for every CEW cycle in their statements (100%).

Force Complaints and Unjustified Use of Force

Allegations against NOPD personnel for unjustified force decreased from 39 in 2017 to 24 in 2019 and then increased to 101 in 2020. Sustained allegations increased from 7 in 2019 to 17 in 2020, exonerated allegations increased from 4 in 2019 to 49 in 2020, and unfounded allegations increased from 9 in 2019 to 30 in 2020. The 49 exonerated findings of the excessive force allegations were determined through the investigative process. It should be noted that 42 of the 49 allegations were related to the Crescent City Connection bridge protest. 25 of the 30 unfounded findings were cleared by body-worn camera and/or surveillance footage. The remaining five of the unfounded findings were cleared through the investigative process.

Table 8: Excessive Force Allegations and Dispositions

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sustained	1	2	4	7	17
Exonerated	5	7	2	4	49
Unfounded	11	22	10	9	30
Not Sustained	2	2	1	2	2
No Formal Investigation Merited	2	5	1	1	1
Pending	0	1	0	1	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	2
Total	21	39	18	24	101

Between 2016 and 2020, five officers used force during two incidents deemed to have unjustified force. Two officers used force during three incidents deemed to have unjustified force. None had used force during incidents deemed to have unjustified force in more than three incidents.

Table 9: Frequency of Incidents with Unjustified Force per Officer, 2016-2020

# of Force Incidents with Unjustified Force 2016-2020	# of Officers	% of Commissioned
1	58	5%
2	5	0.4%
3	2	0.2%
>3	0	0%
Total	65	
Total Commissioned 2020	1225	

From 2017 to 2019 allegations of unjustified force made by non-employees decreased from 33 to 12, and then significantly increased to 82 in 2020. Internal allegations of unjustified force increased from 6 to 18 from 2017 to 2020.

[Table 10 is on the next page]

Table 10: Unjustified Force Allegations by Source

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public Initiated	17	33	11	12	82
Rank Initiated	4	6	7	11	19

After every use of force by an NOPD officer, an investigation of the incident is conducted by a supervisor or by FIT. Force investigation requirements are specified in Ch. 1.3 Use of Force and Ch. 1.3.6 Reporting Use of Force (available at nola.gov/nopd/policies). In 2020, 14 force investigations found unjustified use of force by an NOPD officer, accounting for 4% of all use of force investigations. This was an increase from 7 in 2018, which accounted for 1.6% of force incidents that year. This trend shows NOPD is taking force investigations and compliance with force policy seriously and holding its' members accountable, even when officers use low-level force like exhibiting firearms and hand control.

Table 11: Incidents with Unjustified Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Incidents with Unjustified Force	2	5	7	13	14
% of Use of Force Incidents	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	3.4%	4.0%

Table 12 shows the force types used during incidents deemed to have at least one use of unjustified force. Such incidents may involve multiple types of force. If an incident involved one justified and one unjustified use of force, both force types are represented in Table 12.

Table 12: Force Types Used During Incidents Deemed to Have at Least One Use of Unjustified Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	1	1
Firearm Exhibited/Pointed	0	0	2	5	1
CEW Discharged	0	3	6	3	7
CEW Exhibited/Pointed	0	0	0	1	0
Baton	0	0	0	0	1
Hands	1	0	5	2	9
Takedown	0	0	0	2	6
Strike	0	0	3	0	2
Canine Deployments	0	0	0	0	1
Defense Techniques	0	0	0	0	2

Other	1	3	3	11	9
Total	2	6	19	25	39

The geographic areas with the most force incidents deemed to involve unjustified force by NOPD's force investigations from 2016 to 2020 were the 4th District (8) and the 6th District (7).

Table 13: Unjustified Force Incidents by Geographic Area

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1st District	0	0	0	2	1
2nd District	0	0	0	1	1
3rd District	0	0	0	1	2
4th District	0	2	2	3	1
5th District	0	0	2	0	3
6th District	1	1	2	2	1
7th District	0	0	0	3	3
8th District	0	0	0	1	2

Males were the subjects of the majority of uses of force during incidents deemed to have unjustified force by NOPD's force investigations from 2016 to 2020.

Table 14: Sex of Subjects of Force at Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	2	5	7	12	13
Female	0	0	0	8	0
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	1

From 2016-2020, 33 of the 48 subjects of force during all incidents deemed to have an element of unjustified force were Black or African American. In 2020, 10 of 14 subjects at incidents deemed to have an element of unjustified force were Black or African American. This is only 3% (10/328) of the black or African American subjects of force in 2020.

Table 15: Race/Ethnicity of Subject of Force at Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
African American	2	4	6	11	10
White	0	1	1	2	2
Hispanic	0	0	0	2	1
Other	0	0	0	5	1

Individuals between the ages of 18 and 27 were the subjects of the most force incidents deemed to involve unjustified force by NOPD’s force investigations in 2020.

Table 16: Unjustified Force by Age of Subject

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
≤10	0	0	0	0	0
11-17	0	1	1	2	0
18-27	0	2	1	1	5
28-37	1	0	1	3	4
38-47	1	1	2	2	3
48-57	0	1	1	1	0
58+	0	0	1	3	2
Not Specified	0	0	0	8	0

Force Incidents per Officer

NOPD officers use force at varying frequencies. An officer’s assignment can make a difference in the frequency with which he/she/they use(s) force. A Special Operations Division officer who serves arrest warrants for violent offenders will likely point his/her/their gun at many subjects, while an officer assigned to desk duty will likely never use force. Between 2016 and 2020, 259 officers, 21% of all officers, used force one time. During the same time period, 14 officers, 1% of all officers, used force 20-30 times.

Table 17: Frequency of Force Incidents per Officer 2016-2020

<u># of Force Incidents 2016-2020</u>	<u># of Officers</u>	<u>% of Commissioned</u>
1	259	21%
2-5	427	35%
6-10	145	12%
11-20	78	6%
20-30	14	1%
>30	3	0%
Total	926	

Total Commissioned in 2020 1225

Vehicle Pursuits

A vehicle pursuit is defined as an event involving one or more police officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is trying to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle. This may include using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, and red lights; driving off a roadway; turning suddenly; or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop. New Orleans police officers engaged in 41 vehicle pursuits in 2020, the same as in 2018, and a decrease from 64 pursuits in 2014.

Of the 2020 pursuits, 13 resulted in property damage to city or private property. In 2020, no officers were injured, while 1 suspect and 2 bystanders were injured as a result of vehicle pursuits.

Table 18: Property Damage Resulting from Vehicle Pursuits

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Light	11	5	1	2	3	1	2
Moderate	2	5	4	1	2	5	10
Heavy	1	2	1	0	0	4	1
Total	14	12	6	3	5	10	13

Table 19: Injuries Resulting from Vehicle Pursuits

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Officers	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Suspects	1	2	2	7	0	4	1
Bystanders	1	5	1	0	1	11	2
Total	4	8	3	7	1	17	3

The following table lists the violation that prompted the pursuit, the outcome of the pursuit, and resultant property damage, if any.

Table 20: Vehicle Pursuits and Outcomes, 2020

Violation	Pursuit Outcome	Injuries	Damage
Armed Carjacking	Pursuit Cancelled	None	None
Auto Burglary	Pursuit Cancelled	None	None
Aggravated Assault with Firearm and Auto Burglaries	Suspect Escaped	None	None
Domestic Aggravated Battery	Suspect Escaped	None	None

Violation	Pursuit Outcome	Injuries	Damage
Armed Carjacking and Attempted Armed Carjacking	Suspects Arrested	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspect Arrested	None	None
Armed Carjacking and Kidnapping	Suspects Arrested	Suspects injured	Suspect Vehicle
Armed Robbery and Auto Theft	Two suspects arrested, one escaped	None	None
Traffic Violations	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Aggravated Assault with Firearm	Suspects Arrested	None	None
Auto Theft and Illegal Carrying of a Gun	Suspects Arrested	None	Suspect Vehicle, Uninvolved Vehicle
Aggravated Battery by Shooting	One suspect arrested, one escaped	None	Suspect Vehicle
Traffic Violations	Suspect Arrested	None	Suspect Vehicle, House
Armed Robbery	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Suspect Arrested	None	Suspect Vehicle
Armed Carjacking	Suspects Arrested	None	Police Vehicle
Armed Carjacking	Suspect Escaped	None	None
Carjacking	Suspects Arrested	Pedestrian injured	Suspect Vehicle, Uninvolved Vehicles
Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Homicide and Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Suspects Arrested	None	Suspect Vehicle, Light Pole
Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Two suspects arrested, three escaped	None	Suspect Vehicle, Uninvolved Vehicle
Carjacking	Suspect Stopped, Incorrect Vehicle	None	None
Homicide	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Homicide and Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Suspects Arrested	None	Suspect Vehicle
Domestic Aggravated Assault	Suspect Escaped	None	None

Violation	Pursuit Outcome	Injuries	Damage
Carjacking	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Carjacking	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Carjacking	Suspect Arrested	None	None
Traffic Violations	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Driver in crisis, multiple hit and runs	Suspect Involuntarily Committed	None	Multiple uninvolved vehicles
Shoplifting	Suspect Arrested	Pedestrian injured	Suspect Vehicle, Uninvolved Vehicle
Armed Carjacking and Auto Burglary	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Pursuit Terminated	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Aggravated Battery by Shooting	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspects Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Three Suspects Arrested, One Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspect Escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspect Escaped	None	Suspect Vehicle
Carjacking	Suspect Escaped	None	None

In 2020, members of the New Orleans Police Department were served with three legal actions related to vehicle pursuits, all due to the Unity One vehicle pursuit in 2019, which involved three police vehicles occupied by two officers each that engaged in an unauthorized vehicle pursuit. The pursued vehicle crashed into the Unity One salon. The two people in the pursued vehicle and one person inside of the salon died. Eight other people in the salon and 2 officers suffered minor injuries related to smoke inhalation.

Canines

The use of canines requires adherence to procedures that control their use of force potential and that direct their specialized capabilities into legally acceptable crime detection, prevention, and control activities. A police dog used to apprehend is an instrumentality of force and can only be used consistent with the Police Department's policies. Officers are required to use the minimum amount of force that an objectively reasonable officer would use in light of the circumstances to effectively bring an incident or person under control, while protecting the lives of the member or others.

The New Orleans Police Department requires every canine deployment to be reported and all apprehensions where there is canine contact (bite or not) to the Public Integrity Bureau's Force Investigation Team, and NOPD tracks every canine deployment as well as bites resulting from a deployment. Canines are deployed for a variety of reasons, including patrols and to search for narcotics, and may be used without attempting to apprehend a suspect.

As the table below illustrates, the total number of canine deployments has decreased 4 years in a row from 42 in 2015 to 7 in 2019 and 17 in 2020. While the canine bite ratio was 34% in 2014 and no canine deployments resulted in bites in 2017, 2018, and 2019 making the bite ratio 0% for those 3 years, the bite ratio was 18% in 2020, representing only 3 bites.

Table 21: Canine Deployments and Bites

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
With Bites	12	10	4	0	0	0	3
Without Bites	23	32	21	17 ¹	13	7	14
Total canine deployments	35	42	25	17	13	7	17
Canine Bite Ratio	34%	24%	16%	0%	0%	0%	18%

1 - While there were no canine bites in 2017, there was one instance in which a canine unit's paw made contact with a suspect's leg.

SWAT Deployments

The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams are part of the Crisis Response Unit (CRU), which was established to provide specialized support in handling critical field operations in which intense negotiations and/or special tactical deployment methods appear to be necessary. The Special Operations Division's tactical platoons (SWAT teams) are limited to providing specialized response to critical situations in which a tactical response is required, such as hostage rescue, barricaded subjects, high-risk warrant service, high-risk apprehension, active-shooter/sniper and terrorism response. The SWAT teams have the primary responsibility for execution of high-risk warrants utilizing tactical team officers equipped with special equipment, training, and weapons.

The following table lists the location of each SWAT deployment; the legal authority for the deployment; the warrant type, if applicable; the number of arrests made; the type of evidence or property seized; whether a forcible entry was required; whether a weapon was discharged by a SWAT team member; and whether a person or domestic animal was killed or injured. There was a decrease in SWAT activity from 5 deployments in 2019 to 1 in 2020. There were 39 deployments in 2015.

Table 22: 2020 SWAT Rolls and Outcomes

Location	Legal Authority	Warrant Type	Arrests Made	Evidence seized	Forcible Entry Required	Weapon Discharged	Death/ Injury
5th District	Barricaded Wanted Subject	Arrest & Search Warrants	1	No	No	No	No