

2024 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).

Since the implementation of the Consent Decree, the Department has revised and updated 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). 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.

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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—Is 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) 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.

Serious Use of Force—Includes the following:

- (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 an 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; and
- (h) Any strike, blow, kick, CEW application or similar use of force against a handcuffed subject.

Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)¹—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.

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.

¹ The CEW was phased out and replaced by the TEW (Taser Energy Weapon) in 2024.

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

When feasible based on the circumstances, officers will use de-escalation techniques, disengagement; area containment; surveillance; waiting out a subject; summoning reinforcements; and/or calling in specialized units such as mental health and crisis resources, in order to reduce the need for force, and increase officer and civilian safety. Moreover, the officers shall de-escalate the amount of force used as the resistance decreases.

NOPD officers, regardless of the type of force or weapon used, shall abide by the following requirements:

- 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 Use of Force Policy, Chapter 1.3, that was effective in 2023, force is broken down into four levels, explained below. The force levels were updated in 2024.

- **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); the use of “flash bangs” and “aerial flash bangs” to compel compliance from an unwilling subject; a canine deployment resulting in an apprehension without contact 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; a canine deployment resulting in an apprehension contact that is not a bite 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.
 - (j) Any use of specialized weapons, such as gas dispersants, the use of “flash bangs” and “aerial flash bangs” or impact rounds for the purposes of crowd control (See Chapter 46.2.1 – Response to First Amendment Assemblies, Mass Demonstrations, and Civil Disturbances), including the munitions listed in Appendix E of Chapter 46.2.1).

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, anatomical 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 reportable uses of force to be documented in a use of force report, 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 in is the custody of New Orleans police; and other cases assigned to FIT by the Superintendent of Police. When FIT discovers violations of policy or law, it pursues disciplinary investigations and, in some cases, recommends criminal prosecution.

There were 338 officers involved in 451 force incidents in 2024. 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 2020-2024 due to COVID-19 and a net loss in personnel. For example, calls for service in 2024 were down 37% from 2019 and arrests were down 34 percent.

Table 1: Percentage of Arrests that Involve Use of Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests ¹	13,034	14,517	13,505	11,511	6,762	6,606	6,067	6,725	7,586
Force incidents ²	584	605	441	380	348	399	451	510	451
Percent of arrests that involve force	4.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.3%	5.1%	6.0%	7.4%	7.6%	5.9%

¹ All arrests by NOPD officers that involve bringing the arrestee to central lock-up as recorded by the Orleans Parish Sheriff’s Office.

² All force incidents regardless of whether the subject of force was arrested. Force incidents may include multiple subjects of force and multiple force types used by officers.

[Table 2 is on the next page]

Table 2: Types of Force Used, 2016-2024

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Firearm Discharge ¹	6	3	2	20	13	8	5	4	6
Firearm Exhibited/Pointed	445	444	304	258	243	259	319	364	262
CEW Discharged ¹	49	46	52	50	49	31	39	55	67
CEW Exhibited/Pointed ²	105	105	20	7	0	2	6	6	5
Baton	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	4	4
Hands	283	241	223	156	149	272	208	211	212
Takedown ³	155	220	186	202	152	201	216	261	240
Strike	3	4	12	3	10	8	12	16	18
Canine Deployments ⁴	25	17	13	7	17	15	13	11	13
Escort Techniques	43	31	18	8	30	25	25	43	28
Defense Techniques	1	7	8	3	4	3	4	2	0
Other ⁵	29	15	14	17	24	26	23	43	55
Total	1,146	1,135	856	733	694	855	872	1,020	910

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.

NOPD had 6 intentional firearm discharges in 2024, up from 4 in 2023 and down from 8 in 2021. Three were deemed to be justified by the NOPD force review process, one was deemed not justified, and 2 were under review as of August 2025. It is important to note that the determinations of the force review process assesses policy adherence and do not equate to legal determinations. One firearm discharge, involving an officer firing a rifle into the air, was deemed in violation of NOPD policy. All were reviewed by the Use of Force Review Board. The number of times NOPD officers exhibited or pointed a firearm decreased from 364 in 2023 to 262 in 2024. The number of times NOPD officers used hands was about the same: 211 in 2023 and 212 in 2024.

The number of allegations of unjustified force decreased from 166 in 2020 to 45 in 2022 and then increased to 87 in 2024 (see [Table 8](#)). There was no event in 2024 to which a large portion of the allegations can be attributed.

Use of Force Demographics

Below are three tables listing the number of uses of force by the age, sex, and race/ethnicity of those that the force was used against from 2016 to 2024.

Each year there are more incidents of force against individuals between the ages of 18 and 27 (32% of the 560 subjects of force in 2024) 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 (26% in 2024).

Table 3: Age of Subjects of Force

	Total	≤ 10	11-17	18-27	28-37	38-47	48-57	58+	Not Specified
2016	757	1%	12%	34%	27%	10%	7%	3%	7%
2017	755	1%	9%	41%	25%	10%	6%	3%	6%
2018	549	0%	14%	34%	26%	12%	5%	2%	7%
2019	460	0%	11%	29%	26%	16%	5%	4%	8%
2020	402	0%	12%	28%	27%	15%	5%	3%	9%
2021	463	1%	10%	31%	26%	14%	5%	2%	11%
2022	534	0%	14%	32%	26%	10%	6%	2%	10%
2023	633	0%	12%	33%	26%	11%	4%	2%	12%
2024	560	1%	8%	32%	26%	13%	7%	3%	11%

More incidents of force involve male than (versus) female subjects. In 2024, 81% of the 560 subjects of force were male, while 16% were female.

[Table 4 is on the next page]

Table 4: Sex of Subjects of Force

	Total	Male	Female	Not Specified
2016	758	83%	15%	2%
2017	755	86%	14%	1%
2018	549	85%	14%	1%
2019	460	85%	15%	0.2%
2020	402	85%	14%	1%
2021	463	85%	14%	1%
2022	534	85%	14%	1%
2023	633	85%	12%	3%
2024	560	81%	16%	3%

The data below shows that in 2024, 79% of the 560 force subjects were Black and 14% were white. The percentage of subjects of force that were Black increased slightly from 82% in 2022 to 86% in 2023 and then decreased to 79% in 2024.

Table 5: Race/Ethnicity of Subjects of Force

Year	Total	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	758	82%	13%	2%	3%
2017	755	82%	13%	3%	2%
2018	549	81%	14%	3%	2%
2019	460	83%	12%	2%	3%
2020	402	81%	13%	2%	3%
2021	463	83%	13%	2%	2%
2022	534	82%	12%	2%	4%
2023	633	87%	8%	2%	4%
2024	560	79%	14%	3%	3%

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 exhibited their firearms 262 times in 2024. They intentionally discharged their firearms six times in 2024. Additionally, two accidental discharges occurred, bringing the total number of firearms discharges in 2024 to eight.

Table 6: Firearm Discharges

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Intentional	6	3	2	20	13	8	5	4	6
Accidental	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	2
Total	8	5	5	21	14	10	8	6	8

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

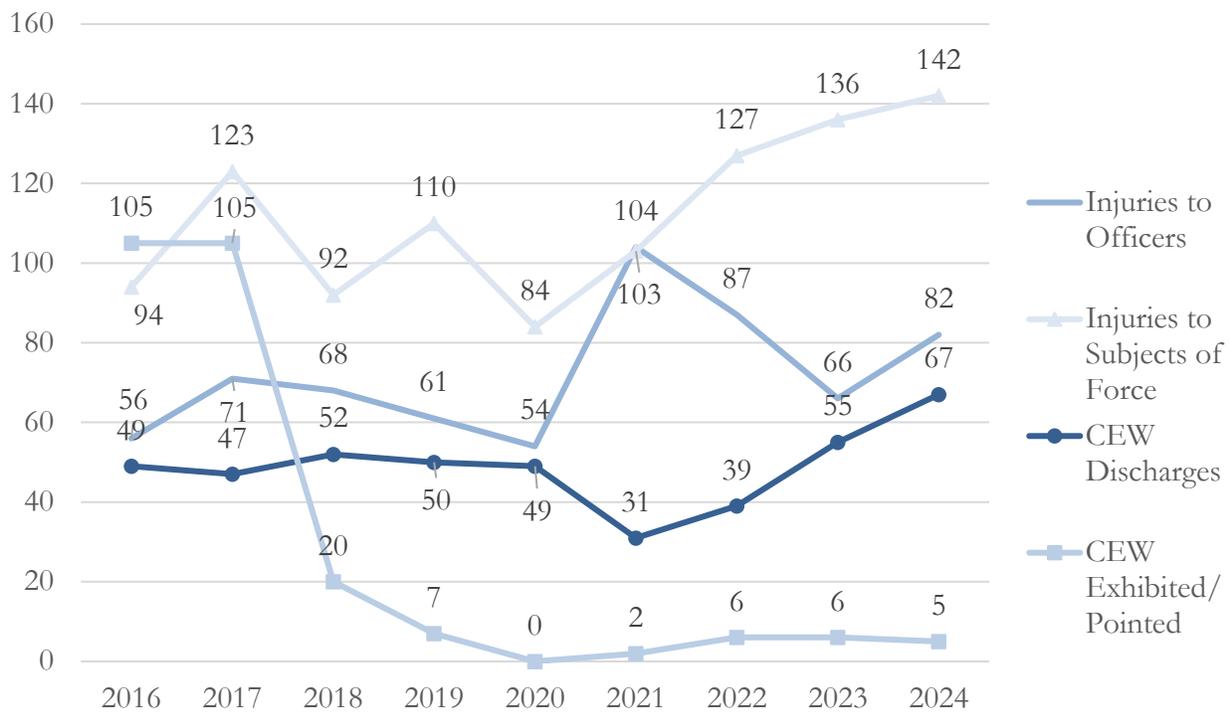
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CEW Exhibited/Pointed ¹	105	105	20	7	0	2	6	6	5
CEW Discharges	49	46	52	50	49	31	39	55	67

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

The following chart (Chart 1 on the next page) shows CEW use, injuries to officers who were involved in a use of force incident, and injuries to subjects of force between 2016 and 2024. Injuries to subjects of force increased from 136 to 142 from 2023 to 2024 and fluctuated from 84 to 127 per year from 2016-2022. Injuries to officers increased from 66 to 82 from 2023 to 2024 after decreasing from 104 in 2021, and fluctuating from 54 to 71 from 2016-2020. CEW discharges increased from 39 in 2022 to 67 in 2024 after remaining relatively constant between 46 and 52 from 2016-2020. Overall, from 2016-2024, CEW Discharges and Injuries to Subjects of Force appear to track each other. In general, CEW discharges were relatively flat from 2016-2024 while Injuries to Officers and Injuries to Subjects of Force were up and down. As found earlier in this report, the number of force incidents decreased from 584 in 2016 to 451 in 2024 and the number of force types used decreased from 1,146 in 2016 to 910 in 2024. Based on these trends from 2016-2024, 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. However, looking solely at 2021-24, CEW Discharges increased each year while Injuries to Subjects of Force increased each year. It is important to note that correlation is not causation, and this analysis does not attempt to control for (explain) other factors that may lead to subject injuries.

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 Injuries



*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 officers explained the reason for each cycle (deployment) of their CEW in their statements, and whether a supervisor reviewed each CEW incident. PSAB conducted four such audits covering CEW use in 2024, two use of force audits and two CEW-focused audits.

Use of Force Audits

In August 2024, PSAB conducted an audit of a random sample of 62 force incidents from January through June 2024. Seven (7) involved CEW deployments. The audit determined all seven (7) were deployed according to policy, the officers explained the reason for every (10/10) CEW cycle in their statements for the 7 incidents, and a supervisor reviewed every incident.

In January 2025, PSAB conducted an audit of a random sample of 52 force incidents from July through December 2024. Twelve (12) involved CEW deployments

CEW-Focused Audits

In October 2024, PSAB conducted an audit of 21 deployed CEW incidents from April through September 2024. Of the twenty-one (21) involved CEW deployments, the audit determined all (21) were deployed according to policy, the officers explained the reason for every (41) CEW cycle in their statements for the 21 incidents, and a supervisor reviewed every incident except the two (2) where BWC was not worn (LT wasn't assigned one, DIU not wearing on duty).

In April 2025, PSAB conducted an audit of the remaining universe of 10 deployed CEW incidents from October through Dec 2024. Of the ten (10) involved CEW deployments, the audit determined all ten (10) were deployed according to policy. The officers explained the reason for twelve of the thirteen (12/13) CEW cycles in their statements for 9 of the 10 incidents.

Force Complaints and Force Deemed Unjustified by the NOPD Review Process

This section summarizes information from misconduct complaint investigations including allegations of unjustified force and force deemed to be unjustified through NOPD's use of force review process. It is important to note that the determinations of the complaint investigations and force review process assesses policy adherence and do not equate to legal determinations. After every use of force by an NOPD officer, an investigation of the incident is conducted by a supervisor or by the Force Investigation Team (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). For more information on complaint investigations see the Public Integrity Bureau Annual Reports available at nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree. See the New Orleans Independent Police Monitor's 2023 annual report for more perspective on NOPD's use of force review process (available at nolaipm.gov/annual-reports).

Allegations against NOPD personnel for unjustified force decreased from 166 in 2020 to 45 in 2022 and then increased to 87 in 2024. Sustained allegations decreased from 12 in 2021 to 3 in 2023 and then slightly increased to 6 in 2024. Exonerated allegations decreased from 5 in 2022 to 2 in 2024, and unfounded allegations increased from 34 in 2022 to 65 in 2024.

Table 8: Excessive Force Allegations and Dispositions

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sustained	1	2	4	7	12	11	4	3	6
Exonerated	5	7	2	5	116	3	5	1	2
Unfounded	11	22	10	9	30	42	34	66	65
Not Sustained	2	2	1	2	5	4	2	4	7
NFIM*	2	5	1	1	1	5	0	2	4
RUI*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pending	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total	21	39	18	24	166	66	45	76	87

*NFIM = No Formal Investigation Merited, RUI = Resigned Under Investigation

As shown in Table 9, between 2016 and 2024, 12 officers used force during two incidents deemed to have unjustified force through the NOPD’s use of force review process. Two officers used force during three incidents deemed to have unjustified force. Two used force during four incidents deemed to have unjustified force.

Table 9: Frequency of Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process per Officer, 2016-2024

# of Force Incidents with Unjustified Force 2016-2024 per Officer	# of Officers	% of Commissioned
1	98	10%
2	12	1%
3	2	0.2%
4	2	0.2%
>4	0	0.0%
Total	114	
Total Commissioned in 2024	962	

External allegations of unjustified force decreased from 43 in 2021 to 32 in 2022 and then increased to 80 in 2024. Internal allegations of unjustified force increased from 4 to 21 from 2016 to 2021, and then decreased to 5 in 2024.

Table 10: Unjustified Force Allegations by Source

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Public Initiated	17	33	11	12	145	43	32	61	80
Rank Initiated	4	6	7	11	20	21	13	14	5

In 2024, 7 of NOPD’s force investigations found unjustified use of force by an NOPD officer, accounting for 1.6% of all use of force investigations. This was a decrease from 13 (3.3%) in 2021 and an increase from 2 (0.4%) in 2023. The 7 instances of unjustified force represented 0.09% of arrests and 0.004% of calls for service in 2024. No single officer was involved in more than one of the seven incidents of unjustified force. See [Appendix 1](#) for a brief narrative describing the 7 incidents in 2024 deemed by the NOPD review process to have unjustified force .

Table 11: Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process

Year	Incidents with Unauthorized Force	% of Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	% of Arrests	CFS	% of CFS
2016	3	0.5%	13,034	0.02%	270,879	0.001%
2017	5	0.8%	14,517	0.03%	278,263	0.002%
2018	7	1.6%	13,505	0.05%	262,837	0.003%
2019	13	3.4%	11,511	0.11%	273,070	0.005%
2020	14	4.0%	6,762	0.21%	230,868	0.006%
2021	13	3.3%	6,606	0.20%	221,088	0.006%
2022	6	1.3%	6,067	0.10%	204,346	0.003%
2023	2	0.4%	6,725	0.03%	186,181	0.001%
2024	7	1.6%	7,586	0.09%	171,079	0.004%

Table 12 shows the force types used during incidents deemed to have at least one use of unjustified force by NOPD’s review process. 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 is on the next page]

Table 12: Force Types Used During Incidents Deemed to Have at Least One Use of Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Firearm Discharge	3	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	1
Firearm Exhibited/Pointed	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	2	1
CEW Discharged	0	3	6	4	7	1	0	0	0
CEW Exhibited/Pointed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hands	4	0	5	2	9	11	3	4	2
Takedown	1	0	0	2	6	5	8	7	4
Strike	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	0	2
Canine Deployments	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Escort Techniques	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Defense Techniques	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other	1	3	3	11	9	7	8	1	3
Total	9	8	22	26	41	33	22	14	14

The geographic areas with the most force incidents deemed to involve unjustified force by NOPD’s force investigations from 2016 to 2023 were the 3rd District (19), the 7th District (14), and the 5th District (11).

Table 13: Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process by Geographic Area

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1st District	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
2nd District	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	1
3rd District	0	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	0
4th District	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
5th District	2	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	1
6th District	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
7th District	3	2	1	0	3	4	0	1	2
8th District	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	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 2024.

[Table 14 is on the next page]

Table 14: Sex of Subjects of Force During Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	0.5% (3/629)	0.8% (5/648)	1.5% (7/469)	3.1% (12/389)	3.8% (13/340)	2.8% (11/393)	1.3% (6/452)	0.7% (4/539)	1.8% (8/454)
Female	0% (0/114)	0% (0/102)	0% (0/76)	11.4% (8/70)	0% (0/56)	3% (2/66)	4.1% (3/74)	0% (0/78)	2.2% (2/92)
Not Specified	0% (0/15)	0% (0/5)	0% (0/4)	0% (0/1)	16.7% (1/6)	0% (0/4)	0% (0/7)	0% (0/16)	0% (0/14)

From 2016-2024, 67 of the 85 subjects of force during all incidents deemed to have an element of unjustified force by NOPD’s review process were Black. In 2024, all 8 of the 10 subjects of force during incidents deemed to have an element of unjustified force by NOPD’s review process were Black. This is 1.8% (8/444) of the Black subjects of force in 2024. It’s important to note these tables are not designed or intended to assess the extent to which NOPD enforces the law in the absence of bias. For such analyses, see the Bias-free Annual Report, which includes an analysis of use-of-force data and found no disparity or evidence of discrimination in 2023.

Table 15: Race/Ethnicity of Subjects of Force at Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Black	0.5% (3/619)	0.6% (4/621)	1.3% (6/447)	2.9% (11/382)	3.1% (10/327)	3.1% (12/383)	2.1% (9/436)	0.7% (4/548)	1.8% (8/444)
White	0% (0/99)	1% (1/96)	1.3% (1/75)	3.7% (2/54)	3.8% (2/53)	1.6% (1/62)	0% (0/66)	0% (0/50)	2.5% (2/80)
Hispanic	0% (0/16)	0% (0/20)	0% (0/15)	20% (2/10)	10% (1/10)	0% (0/9)	0% (0/9)	0% (0/10)	0% (0/19)
Other	0% (0/24)	0% (0/18)	0% (0/12)	35.7% (5/14)	8.3% (1/12)	0% (0/9)	0% (0/23)	0% (0/25)	0% (0/17)

In 2024, four of the ten subjects of force at incidents deemed to have unjustified force by the NOPD review process were between the age of 38 and 47.

[Table 16 is on the next page]

Table 16: Age of Subjects of Force at Incidents Deemed to have Unjustified Force by the NOPD Review Process

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
≤10	0% (0/4)	0% (0/5)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/1)	- (0/0)	0% (0/3)	- (0/0)	0% (0/1)	0% (0/5)
11-17	0% (0/91)	1.5% (1/65)	1.3% (1/77)	5.9% (3/51)	0% (0/49)	0% (0/45)	2.7% (2/74)	3.8% (3/78)	0% (0/42)
18-27	0% (0/257)	0.7% (2/307)	0.5% (1/186)	0.7% (1/134)	4.5% (5/112)	4.8% (7/145)	2.3% (4/171)	0% (0/208)	1.7% (3/177)
28-37	1% (2/204)	0% (0/191)	0.7% (1/140)	1.7% (2/121)	3.6% (4/110)	1.7% (2/120)	0.7% (1/137)	0.6% (1/165)	1.4% (2/147)
38-47	1.3% (1/77)	1.3% (1/78)	3.1% (2/64)	4% (3/75)	5% (3/60)	0% (0/63)	1.8% (1/56)	0% (0/70)	5.3% (4/75)
48-57	0% (0/51)	2.3% (1/43)	3.3% (1/30)	8.7% (2/23)	0% (0/22)	4% (1/25)	0% (0/31)	0% (0/24)	2.6% (1/38)
58+	0% (0/21)	0% (0/23)	8.3% (1/12)	11.1% (2/18)	18.2% (2/11)	0% (0/10)	0% (0/9)	0% (0/13)	0% (0/15)
Not Specified	0% (0/52)	0% (0/43)	0% (0/38)	18.9% (7/37)	0% (0/38)	5.8% (3/52)	1.8% (1/56)	0% (0/74)	0% (0/61)

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 2024, 266 officers, 28% of all officers, used force one time. During the same time period, 59 officers, 6% of all officers, used force 20-30 times.

Table 17: Frequency of Force Incidents per Officer 2016-2024

# of Force Incidents 2016-2024	# of Officers	% of Commissioned
1	266	28%
2-5	424	44%
6-10	229	24%
11-20	153	16%
20-30	59	6%
>30	21	2%
Total	1152	
Total Commissioned in 2024	962	

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 30 vehicle pursuits in 2024 down from 51 in 2023, which was an increase from 44 vehicle pursuits in 2022. Officers engaged in 52 vehicle pursuits in 2021, which was an increase from 41 vehicle pursuits in 2020, and a decrease from 64 pursuits in 2014.

Of the 2024 pursuits, 6 resulted in property damage to City or private property. Table 18 below shows whether the damage was determined to be light, moderate, or heavy by the crash investigator. Although the damage severity categories are subjective, most crash investigators describe light damage as being under \$500, heavy damage to mean one or more vehicles were totaled, and moderate to be between light and heavy damage.

Table 18: Vehicle Pursuits Resulting in Property Damage

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Light	11	5	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	4	1
Moderate	2	5	4	1	2	5	10	5	9	4	1
Heavy	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	7	8	2	4
Total	14	12	6	3	5	10	13	16	18	10	6

In 2024, three vehicle pursuits led to injuries: one involved both an officer and a suspect, another injured only the suspect, and the third injured only the officer. No pursuits in 2024 resulted in injuries to bystanders.

Table 19: Vehicle Pursuits Resulting in Injuries

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Officers	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Suspects	1	2	2	7	0	4	1	1	6	2	2
Bystanders	1	5	1	0	1	11	2	0	2	1	0
Total	4	8	3	7	1	17	3	1	8	3	4

The following table lists the violation that prompted the pursuit, the outcome of the pursuit, and resultant property damage, if any. There is a corresponding formal disciplinary investigation for eight of the pursuits listed below. The “*” indicates the pursuits with a corresponding disciplinary investigation. Regarding the five pursuits for which the violation does not meet the threshold outlined in NOPD Chapter 41.5 – Vehicle Pursuits, available at [NOPD - Policies - City of New](#)

[Orleans \(nola.gov\)](http://Orleans.nola.gov), four have a corresponding disciplinary investigation and one has corresponding documented counseling.

Table 20: Vehicle Pursuits and Outcomes, 2024 (continued on pages 22-23)

Violation	Pursuit Outcome	Injuries	Damage
Traffic Violations*	Canceled by Officer	None	None
Carjacking	Canceled by Supervisor	None	None
Aggravated Assault	Suspect escaped	None	None
Armed Carjacking	1 Suspect Apprehended	None	None
Armed Carjacking	2 Suspects Apprehended	None	None
Auto Theft	Canceled by Supervisor	None	None
Aggravated Domestic Battery	Suspect escaped	None	None
Second Degree Battery, Domestic Abuse Battery, Unauthorized Use of a Moveable, Possession of a Stolen Firearm	Suspect escaped	None	None
Homicide*	Suspect apprehended	1 Suspect, 1 Officer	Suspect's and Officer's Vehicle
Attempted Homicide	Suspect apprehended	None	None
Traffic Violation*	Suspect apprehended	1 Suspect	Suspect's Vehicle
Aggravated Assault	Suspect escaped	None	None
Aggravated Battery	Suspects apprehended	None	Suspect's and 2 Uninvolved Vehicles
Armed Carjacking	Suspect apprehended	None	None
Armed Carjacking	Suspect escaped	None	None
Aggravated Assault	Suspect apprehended	None	None
2nd Degree Murder	Suspect escaped	1 Officer	Officer's Vehicle
Aggravated Battery	Suspect apprehended	None	None
Vehicle burglary	Officers terminated	None	None
Armed Robbery	Suspect escaped	None	None
Aggravated Criminal Damage*	Suspect escaped	None	None
Armed Robbery	Suspect escaped	None	None
Aggravated Battery	Suspect escaped	None	None

Violation	Pursuit Outcome	Injuries	Damage
Traffic Violation*	Suspect escaped	None	Suspect's vehicle, 2 Uninvolved vehicles
Aggravated Assault	Suspect escaped	None	None
Traffic Violation*	Officers terminated	None	None
Aggravated Assault	Suspect apprehended	None	Officer's Vehicle
Armed Robbery	Suspect escaped	None	None
Armed Robbery	Suspect apprehended	None	None
Auto Theft*	Suspect escaped	None	None

*Corresponding formal disciplinary investigation

In 2024, the City received no lawsuits related to vehicle pursuits. In 2023, one lawsuit, 2023-319, filed in Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans related to a vehicle pursuit named the New Orleans Police Department and one officer. As of August 2025, the lawsuit was in discovery.

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.

NOPD requires a use of force report for every canine apprehension as well as bites resulting from an apprehension. As described above in the [Force Levels](#) section, a canine apprehension is a Level 2 reportable use of force, and a bite is a Level 4. 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. NOPD's Special Operations Division tracks all canine deployments.

As the table below illustrates, the total number of canine apprehensions has decreased slightly each year from 17 in 2020 to 11 in 2023 and then increased slightly to 13 in 2024. The canine bite ratio was 38% in 2024, with 5 bites and 13 apprehensions, the highest it has been since NOPD has tracked the ratio in these annual reports. Although the number of bites in 2024 was one higher than in 2016, when the ratio was 16%, the number of apprehensions was lower in 2024 than in 2020.

Being serious uses of force, the two bites in 2024 were reviewed by the Use of Force Review Board. The board found them to be justified. A formal disciplinary investigation was initiated for one of the bites. The complainant alleged two officers at the scene who were not handling the dog lacked professionalism. The investigation found the allegations to be not sustained, meaning the

investigation was unable to determine by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged misconduct occurred.

Table 21: Canine Apprehensions and Bites

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
With Bites	12	10	4	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	5
Without Bites	23	32	21	17	13	7	14	14	10	9	8
Total Canine Apprehensions	35	42	25	17	13	7	17	15	13	11	13
Canine Bite Ratio	34%	24%	16%	0%	0%	0%	18%	7%	23%	18%	38%

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 responses to critical situations in which a tactical response is required, such as hostage rescue, barricaded subjects, high-risk warrant service, high-risk apprehension, and active shooter/sniper and terrorism responses. 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 slight increase in SWAT activity from 7 deployments in 2023 to 8 in 2024. There were 39 deployments in 2015.

Table 22: 2024 SWAT Rolls and Outcomes

Location	Legal Authority	Warrant Type	Arrests Made	Evidence seized	Forcible Entry Required	Weapon Discharged	Death/ Injury
6th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	None	Yes	None	None
7th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	None	No	Gas	None

Location	Legal Authority	Warrant Type	Arrests Made	Evidence seized	Forcible Entry Required	Weapon Discharged	Death/ Injury
7th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	None	No	Gas	None
6th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	Weapons	Yes	Gas	None
6th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	Weapons	Yes	None	None
7th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	Weapons, Unknown*	Yes	Gas	None
5th District	Barricaded Subject	Arrest	Yes	Weapons	Yes	Gas	None
5th District	Barricaded Subject	Search	No	None	Yes	None	None

*Evidence collected by federal agencies

Appendix 1: Narratives describing 2024 incidents deemed to have unjustified force by the NOPD review process

FTN2024-0131 – Level 4 (Vehicle Pursuit with Death or Serious Physical Injury) – On Friday, April 12, 2024, the involved officer engaged in an Unauthorized Vehicle Pursuit which terminated when the suspect vehicle crashed in another vehicle. The driver of the suspect vehicle was hospitalized with serious physical injuries because of the crash. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against the officer for alleged violations of the Department’s vehicle pursuit, body-worn camera, and in car camera policies.

FTN2024-0142 – Level 2 (Takedown with Injury) – On Saturday, April 20, 2024, the involved officer performed a takedown to detain an individual whom the officer believed fled from a stolen vehicle. The individual sustained minor scrapes to his body because of the takedown. The detained individual did not match the clothing description of the individual who fled from the stolen vehicle that was broadcast by another officer. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against the officer for alleged violations of the Department’s Unauthorized Force and Stops / Terry Stops policies.

FTN2024-0148 – Level 2 (Hands with Injury) – On Thursday, February 8, 2024, the involved sergeant acted unprofessionally with a band member after elbowing the band member during a Mardi Gras Parade. The band member reportedly sustained a mouth injury because of the elbow. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against the sergeant for alleged violations of the Department’s Unauthorized Force and Professionalism policies.

FTN2024-0162 - Level 1 (Hands, Takedown, CEW Exhibited) – On May 2, 2024, the involved off duty officer, while driving a marked police vehicle, was involved in a crash in Mandeville with another vehicle. Following the crash, the complainant alleged the officer was driving recklessly and used excessive force against his wife to arrest her simply for filming the interaction. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against the officer for alleged violations of the Department’s Adherence to Law, Public Recording of Police Officers, Unauthorized Force, and Courtesy policies.

FTN 2024-0202 – Level 4 (Neck Hold) - On Thursday, June 6, 2024, three involved officers used force against three individuals either during or following their removal from City Council Chambers. These individuals later alleged that excessive force was used against them. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against two of the three officers for alleged violations of the Department’s Unauthorized Force policy.

FTN2024-0211 – Level 3 (Head Strike – No Weapon) – On Saturday, June 8, 2024, the involved officer struck an aggravated assault suspect six times in the face while attempting to arrest him. The suspect sustained a broken jaw because of the strikes. The investigation recommended a sustained disposition against the officer for alleged violation of the Department’s Unauthorized Force policy.

FTN2024-0270 – Level 4 (Head Strike – With Weapon) – On Tuesday, July 19, 2024, the involved officer, while attempting to arrest an armed robbery suspect, struck the suspect in the head with his department-issued firearm. After the suspect was handcuffed, the officer used wrist control techniques and thrust his knee into the suspect. The investigation recommended sustained dispositions against the officer for alleged violation of the Department’s Unauthorized Force, Courtesy, and Use of Force policies.