



# Use of Force Recommendation 29

*Make Pointing of an ECW Reportable*



# Agenda

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- Objective
- Recommendation Highlights
- Current Policy
- Gap Analysis
- Industry Trends
- Pros and Cons
- Proposed Action
- Questions



# Objective

Help agencies identify areas for improvement with respect to;

- policies and training
- promote accountability and
- transparency within the agency



## Recommendation Highlights

*MPD should require that the pointing of an ECW be reported by officers. This action does not have to be captured in the official **use-of-force** report but can instead be required in an **incident report**.*

*Note: recommendation refers to two different reports*

- **Use-of-force report** – internal report for accountability tracking & statistical reporting written by a supervisor
- **Incident report** – official police report of the incident written by an officer

# Current MPD Policies

## Regarding pointing a CEW

### Use of Force Reporting Protocols (DPM 2.1.45)

- No mention

### Conducted Energy Weapon (DPM 2.1.35)

- No mention

### Firearms Use (DPM 2.1.20)

- Verbal and written reports are required when a firearm is pointed in the direction of another person and the person was aware of it



# Gap Analysis

Recommendation

MPD should require that the pointing of an ECW be reported by officers. This action does not have to be captured in the official use-of-force report, but can instead be required in an incident report

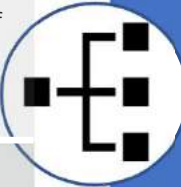
Current Policy

There is no requirement to include in an incident report a CEW was pointed at a person and there is no restriction either



# Industry Trends

Yes	No	Agency	Policy
	✓	MCSO	Use of Force documentation is <i>*not*</i> necessary for a display of force.
✓		Flagstaff PD	Pointing a Taser at an individual requires an officer to fill out a use of force report.
✓		Tucson PD	Threatened use of force through the aiming of a less-lethal projective weapon at a person, without firing, or any arcing of a CEW to gain compliance requires a BlueTeam Report. Supervisor shall be notified at time of incident but response to the scene is discretionary. Documentation required in Incident and/or Supplementary Report(s).
✓		Gilbert PD	Taser OR display is a reportable use of force.
✓		Chandler PD	Documented in RMS as a "show of force", along with handgun, rifle, sage and beanbag. But different than a Use of Force Report.



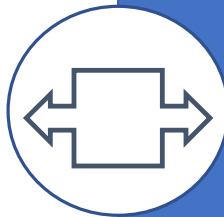
# Pros to adapt additional documentation

*PERF - Aids in identifying areas to improve training and policy*

*PERF - Aids in tracking effectiveness and training officers on other options when a CEW fails*

*PERF - The potential lethality of a CEW justifies oversight similar to pointing a firearm*

*Additional intel maybe beneficial when dealing with the same individual in the future*





# Cons to requiring addition documentation

PERF's recommendation is not trackable, as a result, no review by training or policy

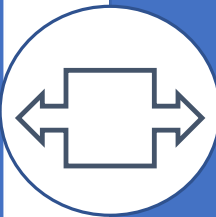
PERF's analogy of a failed deployment is already required with the current Use of Force Reporting policy

There is a large difference in perception of the threatening nature between a deadly weapon and a Taser

The display of other force options do not require a written report to be made (Beanbag shotgun, Baton)

Extra paperwork & bureaucracy without an internal purpose

Incident is recorded by Body Camera anytime a Taser is activated



Proposed  
Action

Do not adopt recommendation #29. Therefore, no modification to policy.



Discussion