



Force and Tactics
Assessment Unit



2022 Annual Use of Force Report

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MESSAGE FROM CHIEF OF POLICE AL JONES

The role of any police department is first and foremost to serve and protect their community. In carrying out that responsibility, there will be times when the use of force becomes necessary to maintain the peace or even save lives. It's in those moments that officers have to make critical decisions that can have significant consequences.

The Arlington Police Department strives every day to ensure that its officers are equipped with the knowledge and training to make sound decisions — and to provide them with the tools that give them the most appropriate options to peacefully resolve a situation.

At APD, we value and respect human life. We're committed to serving our residents and visitors with the utmost courtesy and professionalism.

I believe that in 2022, we were able to effectively balance our use of force with that high quality of service our residents, visitors, and other stakeholders have come to expect. Fine-tuning and maintaining that balance is essential, and this annual review of our use of force records allows us to reflect on what has worked and where we may need to improve.

Staying true to our values of transparency and accountability, we make this report available to the public so they can learn more about how and why we use force, as well as the steps we're taking to try to reduce our use of force incidents.

It's a process that is ongoing and constantly evolving.

All Arlington Police officers are required to attend at least 40 hours of In-Service training biennially, which ensures compliance with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), the regulatory agency for all peace officers in Texas. The training is regularly updated to align with industry best practices and include topics such as defensive tactics, de-escalation techniques, and tactical medicine. In addition, the department has a Force & Tactics Assessment Unit whose primary job is to review use of force incidents, identify trends, and make recommendations on changes to use of force policy or training.

It's my hope that this report and our ongoing public dialogue about police use of force will continue to foster trust and positive engagement within the community.



2022 SUMMARY

This summary provides details related to how the Arlington Police Department (APD) reports and tracks use of force by police employees.

2022 Use of Force (UOF) Report Highlights

- APD responded to 220,080 total Calls for Service, a 2.3% increase from total Calls for Service in 2021.
- There were 1,004 UOF Incidents, an increase of 7.5% from the number of UOF Incidents in 2021.
- There were 1,408* subjects involved in the UOF incidents, an increase of 8.8% as compared to 2021. (*One of the involved subjects in 2022 was an animal.)
- There was only one reportable UOF Incident against an animal in 2022.
- Only 0.5% of the Calls for Service in 2022 resulted in a reportable UOF incident. This amounts to 4.6 UOF incidents for every 1,000 Calls for Service.
- There were three incidents in 2022 in which an officer discharged a firearm at a subject. Two of the incidents involved a person, and the third involved an animal. In the two incidents involving persons, neither resulted in death. The incident involving an animal resulted in its death.

1,004 Use of Force Incidents

1,408 Subjects (one animal) involved in Use of Force Incidents

112,684 Dispatched Calls for Service

46,110 Self-Initiated Calls

61,286 Traffic Stops

220,080 Total Calls for Service

2.3% Increase as Compared with 2021

Important Policy Highlights

- In 2018, the Force and Tactics Assessment Unit (FTAU) recommended, and APD implemented, a UOF policy modification which elevated the CEW on the APD UOF continuum.
- In 2019, the department began to capture two new UOF categories, *CEW – Drew* and *CEW – Pointed*, ensuring consistency with APD’s reporting of firearm usage.
- In 2020, policy was revised to clearly state, “An employee has a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of excessive force by any public safety employee or volunteer when it is safe and reasonable to do so,” and “An employee who witnesses, participates, or intervenes in an act of excessive force shall immediately report that event to a supervisor.”
- In 2022, the department began to capture the residency (i.e., Arlington Resident, Non-Arlington Resident, Homeless, or Unable to Determine) information of the subjects who had forced used against them.

4.6 Use of Force Incidents for every 1,000 Calls for Service

Three Incidents Involving *Firearm – Discharged* at a Subject. Two of the incidents involved a person, and the third involved an animal. In the two incidents involving persons, neither resulted in death. The incident involving an animal resulted in its death.

RESIDENCY		
	2022	% for 2022
Arlington Resident	878	62.4%
Non-Arlington Resident	372	26.4%
Homeless	98	7.0%
Unable to Determine	60	4.3%
TOTAL	1,408	100.0%

APD POLICY ON REPORTING FORCE

The Arlington Police Department requires employees who use force to document the force usage on a Use of Force Report. This is in accordance with standards established by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) and as a matter of good community-based policing.

CALEA Standard 4.2.1 states, in part, *A written report is submitted whenever an employee:*

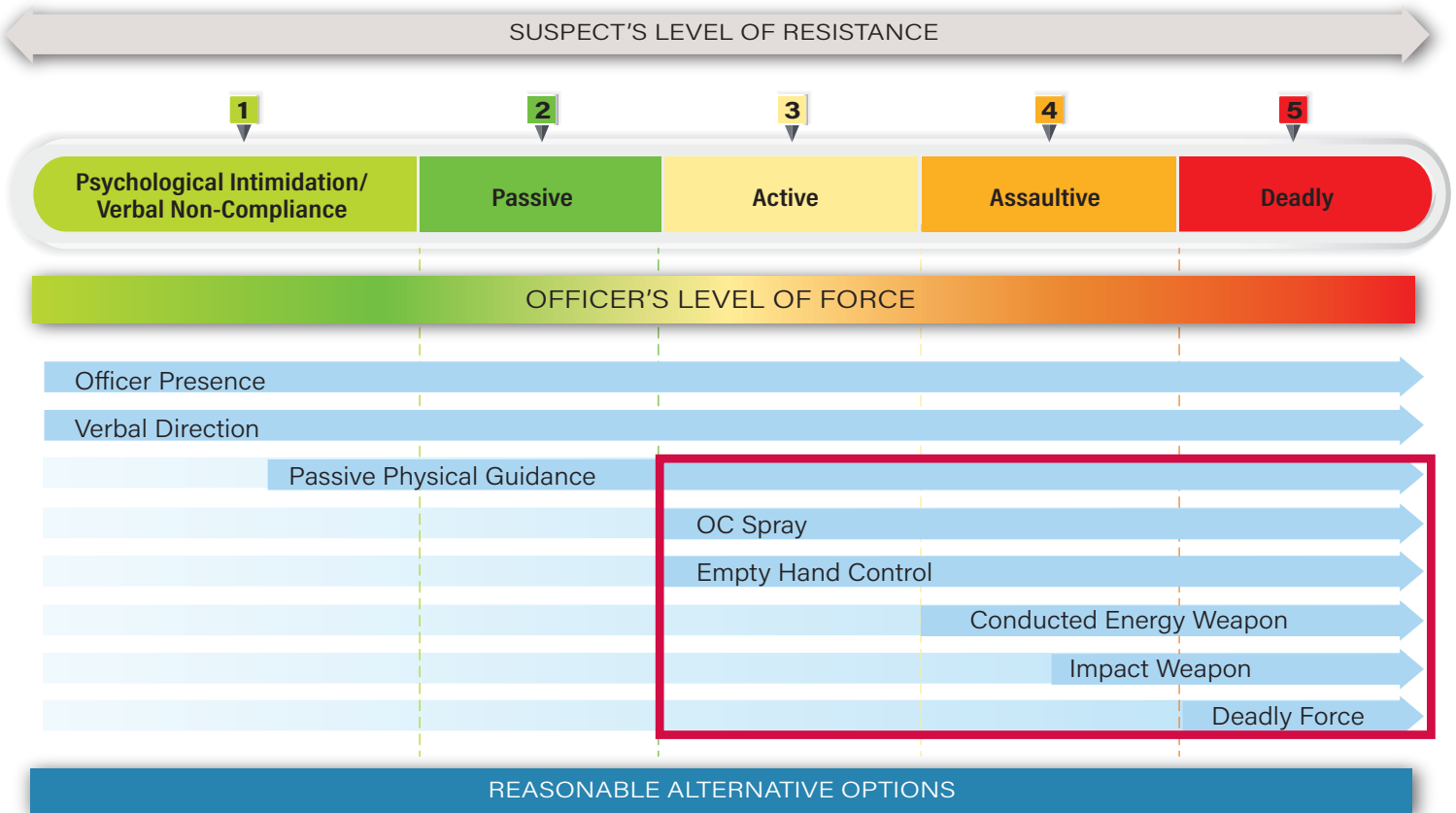
- a. *Discharges a firearm for other than training or recreational purposes;*
- b. *Takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person;*
- c. *Applies force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons; or*
- d. *Applies weaponless physical force at a level as defined by the agency.*

The departmental policy on reporting force is outlined in General Order 401.07.A. and 401.07.E. Specifically, the policies state:

- A. **Use of Force Report Required.** *Unless injury prevents it, before the end of the employee's shift, a Use of Force report will be submitted when an employee:*
 1. *Takes an action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in injury or death of another person;*
 2. *Applies force through the use of:*
 - a. *Empty hand control;*
 - b. *Leg restraints;*
 - c. *Drawing a CEW, Launched Impact Munition, or firearm directed at or in response to any person(s) within their presence;*
 - d. *Pointing a CEW, Launched Impact Munition, or firearm at any person(s);*
 - e. *Discharging a CEW (drive stun or probe mode), Launched Impact Munition, or firearm;*
 - f. *Handcuffing a person who is released without arrest (Arrest is not limited to transport to the jail, but may include a juvenile field release or transport to a medical or mental facility);*
 - g. *Oleoresin-Capsicum (OC) spray or (approved chemical irritant);*
 - h. *Impact weapon;*
 - i. *Any type of neck restraint;*
 - j. *Diversionsary device;*
 - k. *Apprehension by a police canine, with or without bite;*
 - l. *Jail restraint chair;*
 - m. *Any other method that a reasonable officer would believe to be reportable force but does not fit into an above listed category.*
 3. *Applies force to a canine or aggressive animal using:*
 - a. *Empty hand control;*
 - b. *Deployment of OC Spray;*
 - c. *Deployment of CEW;*
 - d. *Impact weapon (to strike or as a bite alternative);*
 - e. *Launched Impact Munitions;*
 - f. *Fire Extinguisher;*
 - g. *Firearm;*
 - h. *Or any other method that a reasonable officer would believe to be reportable force but does not fit into an above listed category.*
- E. **Reporting Exception.** *Personnel assigned to a tactical operation who participated in both a pre-operation briefing and a post-operation debriefing or evaluation and whose actions were reviewed according to the procedures of the Special Operations Standard Operating Procedure are exempt from completing the Use of Force Report form.*

TOTALITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES MODEL

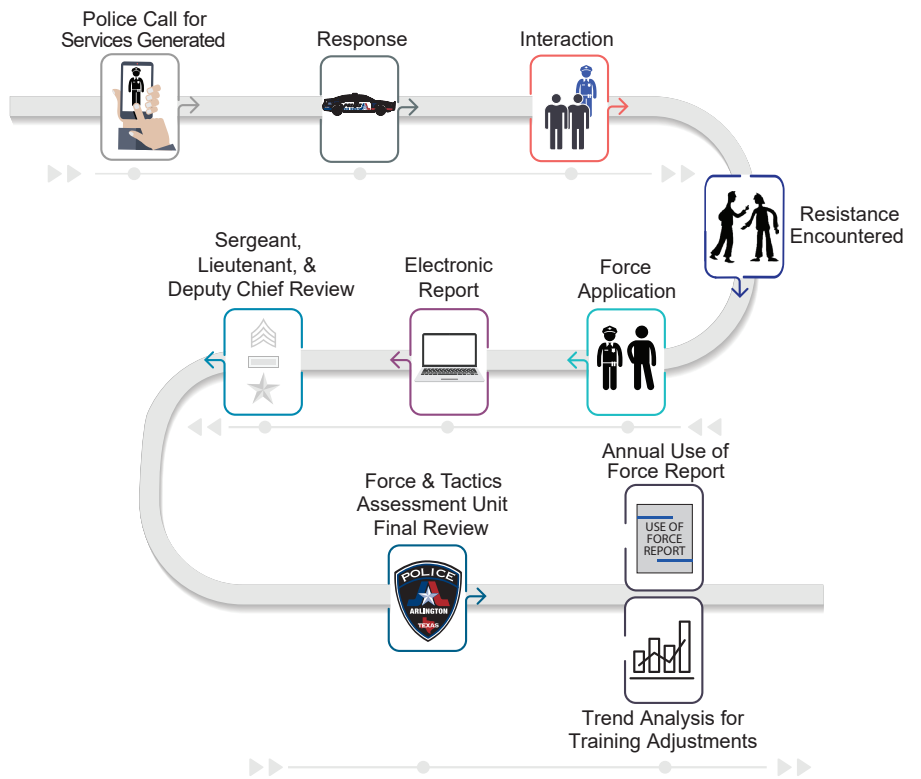
Severity of the Crime at Hand, Immediacy of the Threat, Level of Resistance or Evading Actions



Red box indicates when a Use of Force Report must be completed.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS

All Use of Force incidents are electronically documented and undergo a multi-tiered review process. Each incident is reviewed independently by the officer's chain of command up to three levels, concluding with the Deputy Chief. Once approved through the chain of command, the form is routed to the Force and Tactics Assessment Unit for final review to ensure the force application is consistent with training and best practices. Additionally, this unit analyzes the application of force for trends and opportunities for training enhancements.



FBI NATIONAL POLICIES ON REPORTING USE OF FORCE

2022 FBI National Use of Force Report

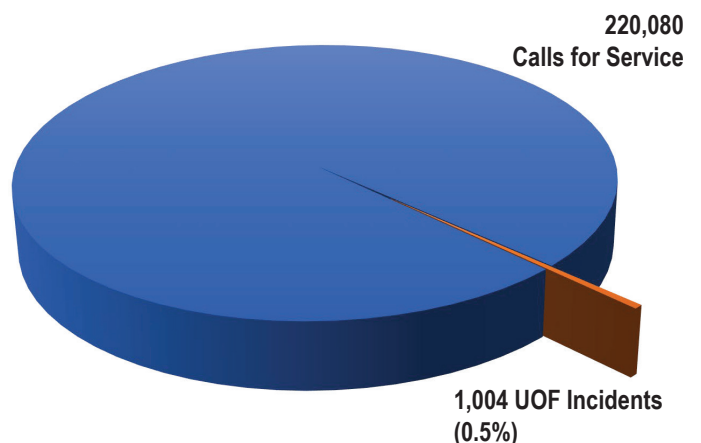
The FBI manages the National Use of Force Data Collection Program*. While there is no legal mandate for any police agency to report its use of force data to the FBI, APD is committed to transparency and voluntarily provides data to the FBI each month. To be reportable, the incident must:

1. Result in the death of a person;
2. The serious bodily injury of a person, or
3. When a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

In 2022, APD reported two incidents which met these criteria. Both involved a single officer who discharged a firearm at or in the direction of a person. Neither of these incidents resulted in the death of the person.

**There is no national use of force standard. Each police agency creates its own use of force reporting standards based on jurisdictional requirements. Therefore, comparing agencies to one another is remarkably difficult.*

CALLS FOR SERVICE VS. USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



KEY ANALYSIS POINTS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Difference 2021-2022
Total Sworn Officers Departmentwide	671	673	676	669	675	0.9%
Total Detention Officers Departmentwide	41	44	40	32	31	-3.1%
Number of UOF Incidents	1,007	1,131	930	934	1,004	7.5%
Number of Subjects Against Whom Force Was Used	1,384	1,636	1,317	1,294	1,408*	8.8%

*One of the subjects against whom force was used was an animal.

TOTAL INCIDENTS BY CALL TYPE

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% for 2022	% Difference 2021-2022
CID Investigative Contact	*	14	7	5	4	0.4%	-20.0%
Dispatched Call	667	752	591	620	632	62.9%	1.9%
Jail Custody	16	14	23	9	29	2.9%	222.2%
On-View Call	175	170	142	122	145	14.4%	18.9%
Traffic Stop	86	115	92	82	65	6.5%	-20.7%
Warrant Service	*	66	75	96	129	12.8%	34.4%
Other	63	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	1,007	1,131	930	934	1,004	100.0%	7.5%

* In 2019, APD began to capture CID Investigative Contact and Warrant Service, and the contact category Other was eliminated.

RACE OF SUBJECTS AGAINST WHOM FORCE WAS USED

Race of Subject	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% for 2022	% Difference 2021-2022
White Male	297	340	226	213	209	14.8%	-1.9%
White Female	108	129	75	88	84	6.0%	-4.5%
Black Male	497	587	493	521	531	37.7%	1.9%
Black Female	133	177	180	159	205	14.6%	28.9%
Hispanic Male	249	282	238	221	264	18.8%	19.5%
Hispanic Female	69	70	65	64	77	5.5%	20.3%
Asian Male	21	41	19	15	26	1.8%	73.3%
Asian Female	6	5	4	7	2	0.1%	-71.4%
Animal	1	2	3	0	1	0.1%	NA
Unable to Determine*	3	3	14	6	9	0.6%	50.0%
TOTAL	1,384	1,636	1,317	1,294	1,408	100.0%	8.8%

CONTACT CATEGORY AS A PERCENTAGE

Race of Subject	Felony	% of Total Contacts	Misdemeanor	% of Total Contacts	Mental	% of Total Contacts	Jail Custody	% of Total Contacts	Total Contacts	% of Total Contacts 2022
White	152	10.8%	100	7.1%	34	2.4%	7	0.5%	293	20.8%
Black	447	31.7%	237	16.8%	35	2.5%	17	1.2%	736	52.3%
Hispanic	193	13.7%	124	8.8%	19	1.3%	5	0.4%	341	24.2%
Asian	17	1.2%	9	0.6%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	28	2.0%
Animal	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Unable to Determine*	3	0.2%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.6%
TOTAL	813		476		90		29		1,408	100%
INCIDENT TYPE	Felony	57.7%	Misdemeanor	33.8%	Mental	6.4%	Jail Custody	2.1%		100%

* There are some instances where an officer is unable to determine the race and/or sex of a subject against whom force was used. For example, this may involve an officer drawing or pointing their firearm in response to a subject inside a vehicle at night. If the subject drives away without further police contact, the officer may not know the race and/or sex of the subject. However, because force was used, the officer will still complete a Use of Force report and will document that they were unable to determine the race and/or sex of the subject.

POLICE EMPLOYEE AND SUBJECT INJURIES

Police Employee Injuries

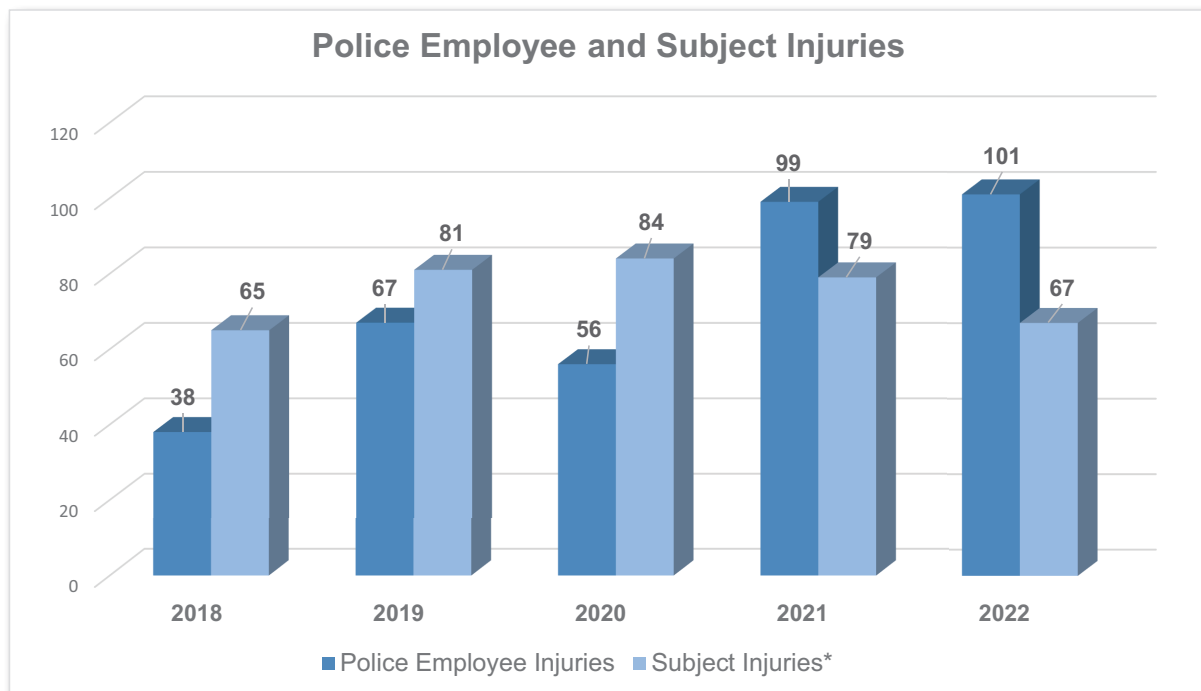
Police employee injuries, as documented on a Use of Force Report by either “Employee Injured During Force Application” or “Employee Injured by Subject” increased only slightly in 2022, going from 99 reported employee injuries to 101 reported injuries in 2022. This represents a 2.0% increase. Each of the incidents was reviewed and in every case, the employee sustained their injury while engaged in *Empty Hand Control* against a non-compliant subject.

Additional analysis showed that of the 101 reported injuries, 66 required no documented medical treatment. The injuries were overwhelmingly described as pain, redness, soreness, abrasions, scratches, swelling, minor cuts, or strains. Several incidents also involved an officer being intentionally spat on by a subject, or having bodily fluids (i.e., blood) transferred to the officer during the application of *Empty Hand Control*. Nineteen of the reported injuries were treated in the field by EMS. They were generally described as minor in nature using words such as pain, minor cuts, scrapes, road-rash, and soreness. The remaining 15 reported injuries were treated at a hospital and the employee was then released. These injuries were similarly described as minor in nature. One employee required hospitalization after a four-inch scrape he sustained during the application of *Empty Hand Control* led to a severe wound infection which required hospital admission. No police employees were killed in 2022 during the application of force.

Subject Injuries

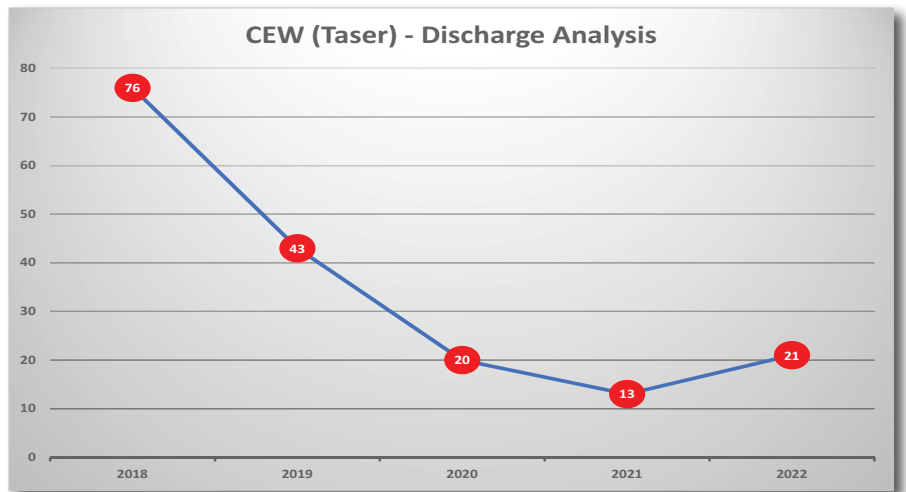
While reported police employee injuries increase just slightly, the number of reported subject injuries decreased from 79 to 67, a decrease of 15.2%. Each of the 67 reported injuries was thoroughly reviewed. Sixty-three of the reported injuries occurred as the result of *Empty Hand Control* used by police employees against non-compliant subjects. Additionally, two subjects received superficial injuries from ground contact after being stunned by a CEW, and the final two subjects were injured after being struck by gunfire. Of the two subjects struck by gunfire, one was hospitalized after being struck in the face with a projectile and the other subject, in this case a dog, was shot and killed.

Additionally, only 48 of 67 subjects who claimed injury had visible signs of it. Of the 67 reported injuries, 31 required no medical treatment, 34 were treated and released, one was treated at a hospital, and the finale subject, the dog, was killed at the scene. Excluding the two subjects struck by gunfire, all injuries were minor in nature and terms such as swelling, minor cuts, scrapes, scratches, abrasions, and bruising were used to describe their injuries.



CEW (TASER) USAGE ANALYSIS

- In 2018, the Force and Tactics Assessment Unit (FTAU) recommended a UOF policy modification which elevated the CEW on the APD UOF continuum.
- It required a higher resistance level from a subject before its use was justified under policy.
- Policy now requires (1) Assaultive Resistance, “mere passive or active resistance does not justify the use of a CEW,” (2) “When an employee reasonably believes it would be unsafe, or likely to cause more severe injury to the employee or to others, to move into contact range of the subject without the use of the CEW,” or (3) “To address an immediate safety threat of serious bodily injury to any person and no reasonable alternatives exist.”
- As a result of this policy change, the occurrence of *CEW – Discharged* has dropped 91.7% over the past five years, from 156 occurrences in 2017 to only 13 in 2021.



- In 2022, *CEW - Discharged* increased 61.5% from 13 to 21 as compared to 2021. As with all applications of force, each incident was thoroughly reviewed by the officer's chain of command up to the level of Deputy Chief.
- Despite more restrictions governing when a CEW can be discharged against a subject, overall police employee injury remains low and usually minor in terms of severity.

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS

Arlington PD Case Number 2022-02810413

(Arlington PD Internal Affairs Control Number 2022-FI-0015)

On Saturday, October 8, 2022, a uniformed officer conducted an investigation for a wanted subject, possibly staying in a homeless camp. While checking a wooded area adjacent to an open wooded field, a loose dog began to bark and run towards the officer. The dog did not slow down and appeared aggressive. The officer drew and fired one round at the charging dog, striking it. The dog did not survive the injury. The officer received minor injuries from back pedaling and falling after the shooting. Internal Affairs investigated the incident and the officer was exonerated.

Arlington PD Case Number 2022-03100355

(Arlington PD Internal Affairs Control Number 2022-FI-0016)

On Sunday, November 6, 2022, a uniformed officer attempted to conduct an investigative traffic stop on a driver with a possible felony warrant. The driver failed to stop and a brief vehicle pursuit ensued. Once the pursuit came to an end, a passenger exited the vehicle with a handgun. The handgun was swung in the officer's direction as the passenger turned and ran away. The officer fired five rounds at the passenger with no rounds striking him. The officer was not injured. The shooting is still under Internal Affairs investigation.

Texas Department of Public Safety – Texas Rangers Case Number 2023I-TRB-50102255

(Arlington PD Internal Affairs Control Number 2022-FI-0019)

On Friday, December 30, 2022, members of the US Marshal's North Texas Task Force, including several members of the APD Fugitive Unit, attempted to serve a Capital Murder warrant at an apartment in Allen, Texas. Task Force Officers and Allen PD Officers surrounded the apartment then knocked and announced. Although several adults exited the apartment, the wanted subject refused to do so. After several attempts to negotiate with the suspect through the open front door, the officer reported seeing the suspect begin to raise a handgun in the direction of officers. An APD Officer assigned to the Task Force fired a single shot at the suspect. The suspect was struck in the face with a rifle round, but the injury was not fatal. After being shot, the suspect fired multiple rounds at the officers before discarding his weapon and surrendering. The suspect was taken into custody and his firearm was recovered at the scene. No officers or third parties were injured. The shooting is still under Internal Affairs investigation.



Arlington Police Department

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