

State College Police Department



2017 Use of Force Report

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

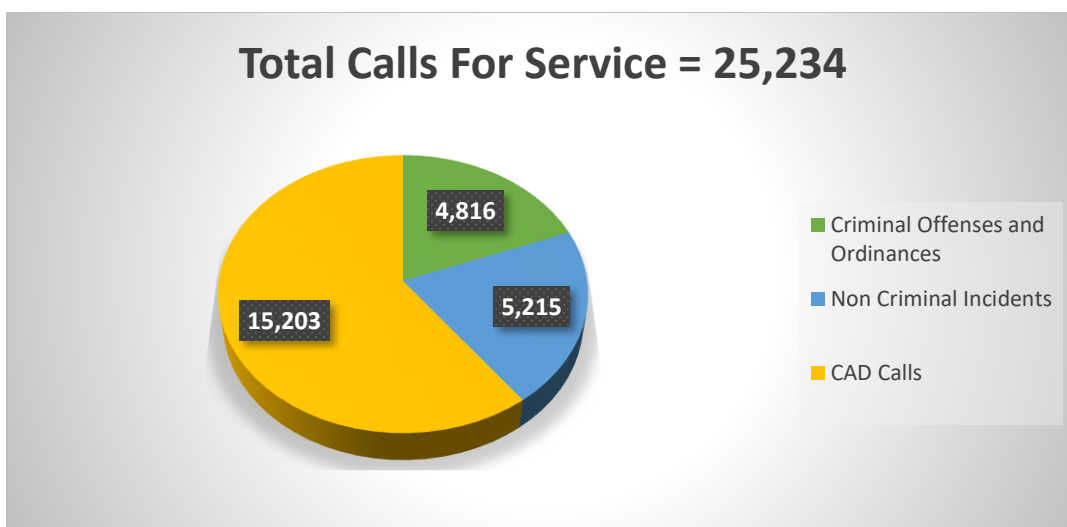
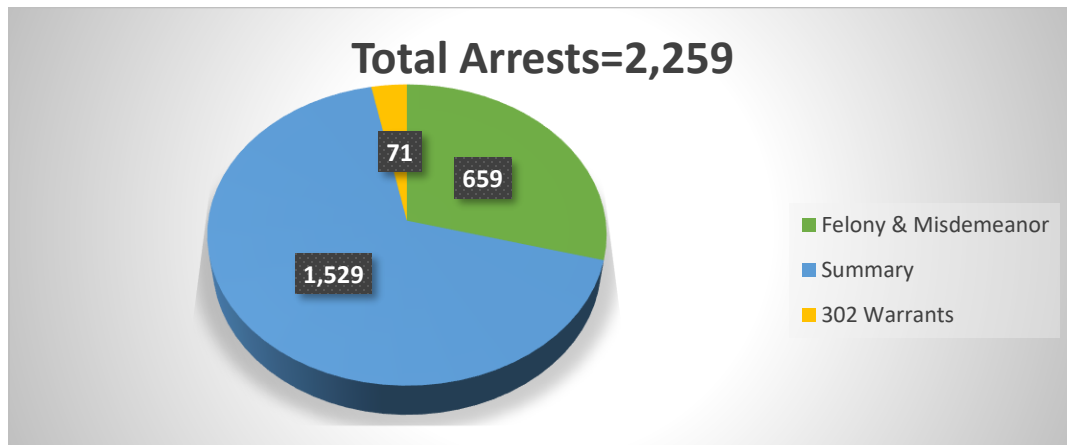
As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception; the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession - LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Breakdown of Arrests, Calls for Service and police contacts in 2017

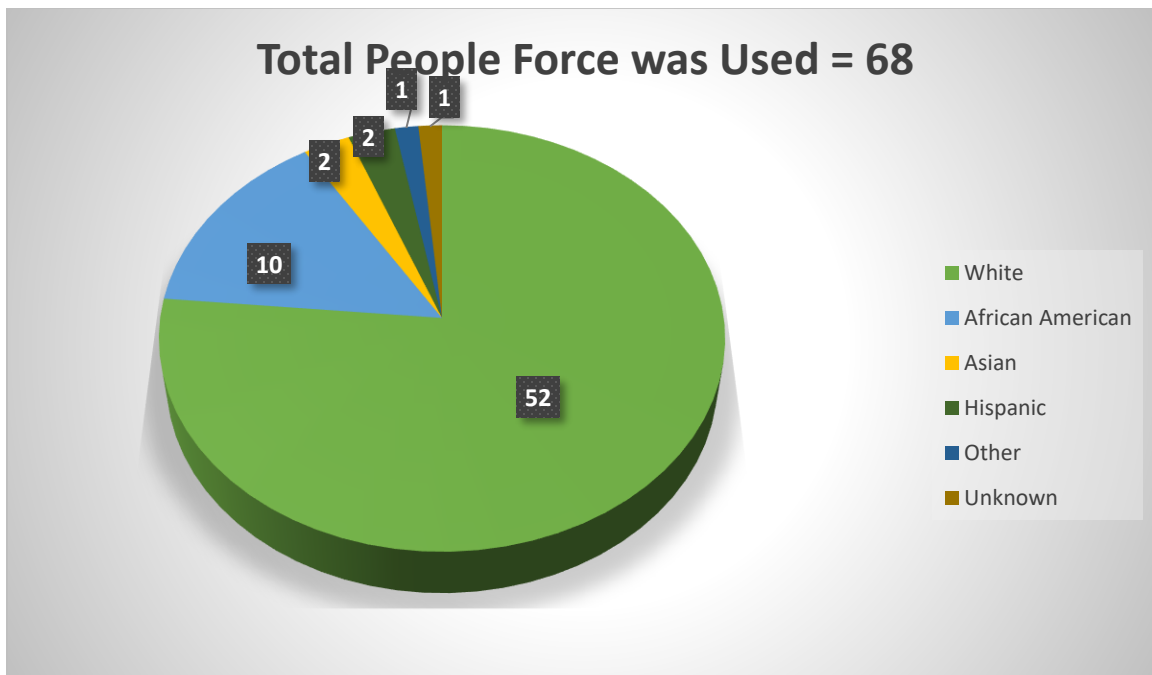


* **Non-criminal Incidents:** examples include crash investigations, requests for assistance, health and safety, suspicious activity, and any other non-criminal incident where a police report was completed.

* **CAD calls:** examples include property checks, school visits, ambulance assists, keys calls, alarm calls, community relations, traffic stops or any other police activity not requiring an incident report.

Persons where 1 or more types of force listed below were used to gain compliance from a non-compliant person.

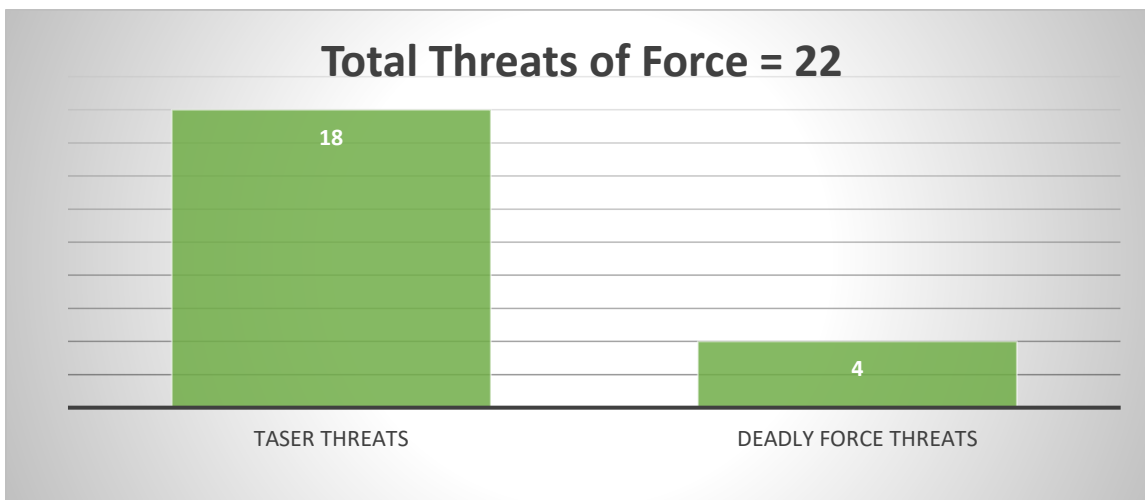
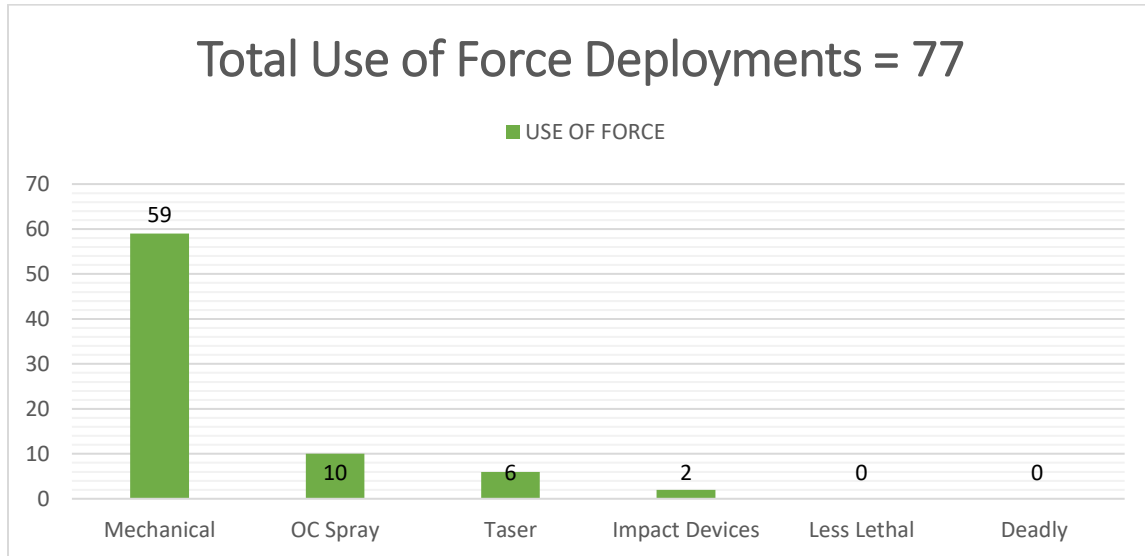
- Mechanical Compliance
- OC Spray
- Taser / threat of Taser
- Impact weapon or officer strike
- Less lethal impact munitions
- Deadly Force / threat of Deadly Force



* Force used totals do not include handcuffing and open hand control.

In 2017, the percent of police interactions that resulted in use of force was 0.0027.

Total use of force instances



* Threat of taser is pulling the taser from the holster, arming the taser and providing a verbal warning.

* Threat of deadly force includes unholstering of handgun and pointing it in the direction of a subject.

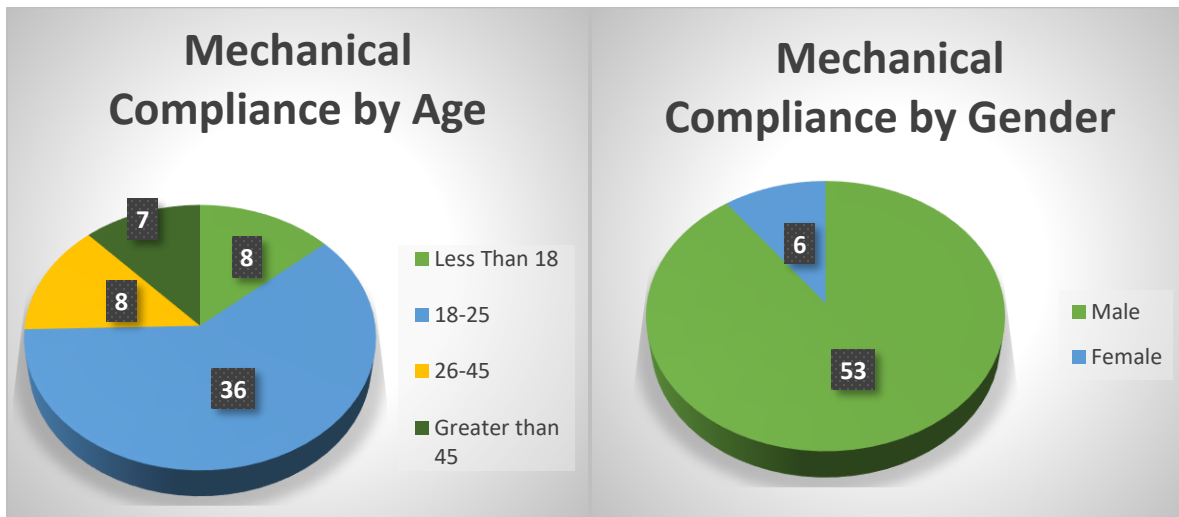
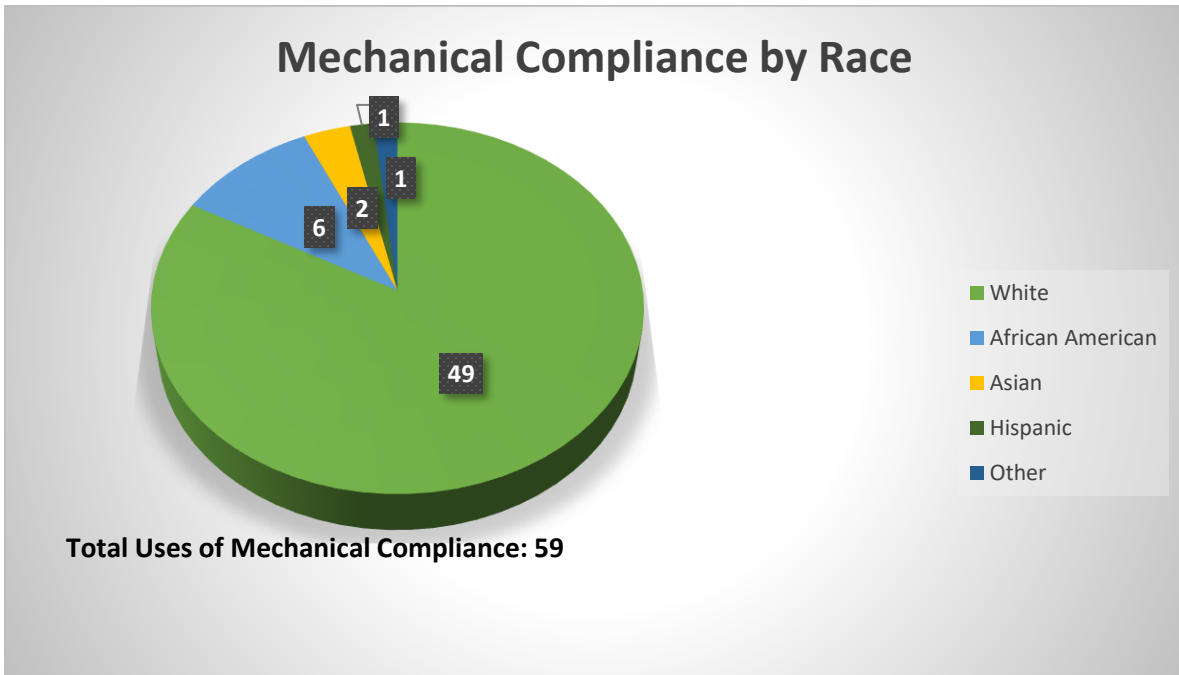
*** Total number is higher than total number of persons where physical force was used. In some instances, more than one force option was necessary to effect an arrest on the same person.**

* Force used totals do not include handcuffing and open hand control.

Mechanical Compliance

** This includes wrist locks, arm bar or other techniques applied when a subject resists or pulls away from an officer's grasp.*

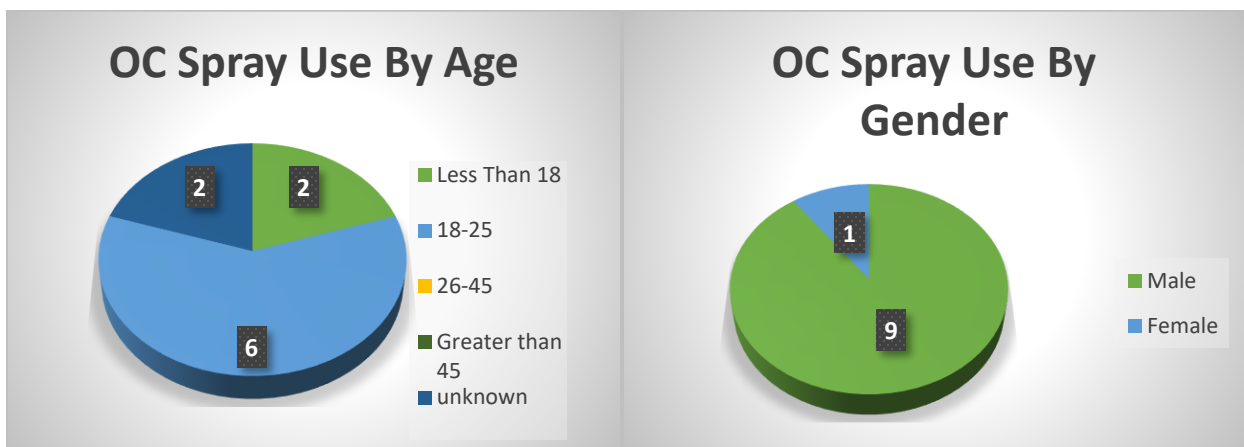
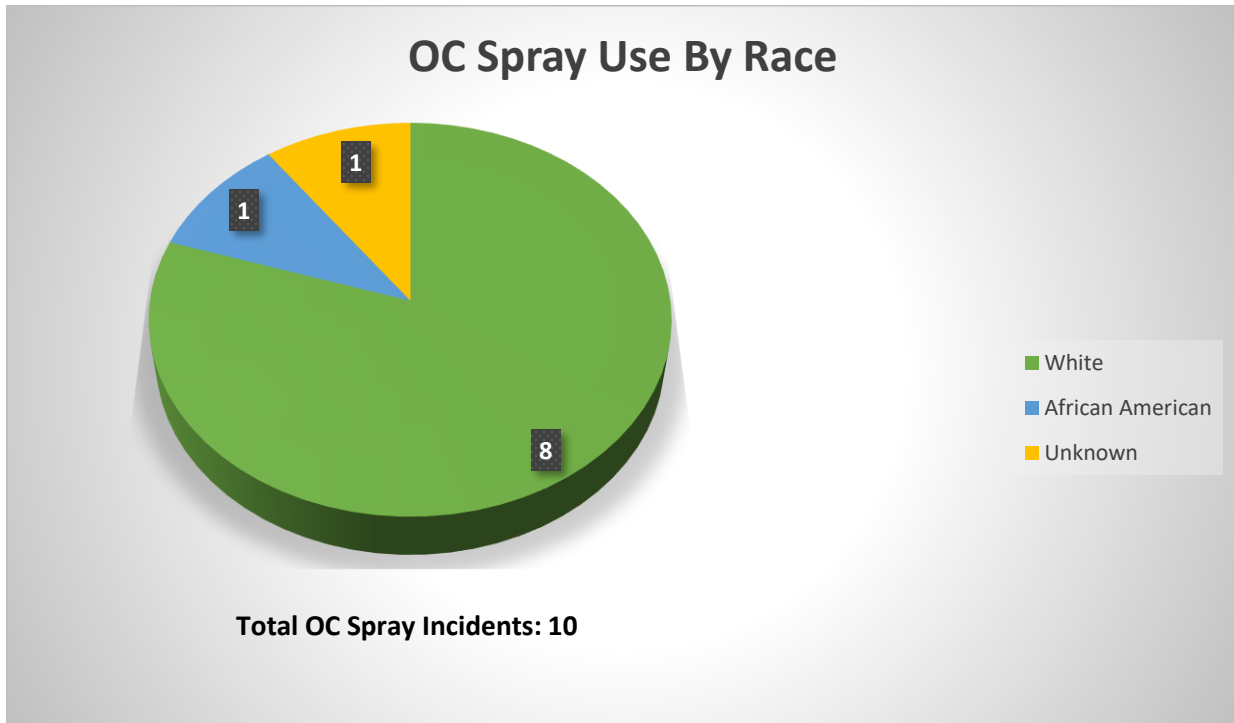
**Leverage may be applied utilizing handcuffs, issued baton or stationary object.*



OC Spray

** this includes the use of the 2 oz cannister routinely carried by officers and the 12 oz cannister deployed in crowd control situations.*

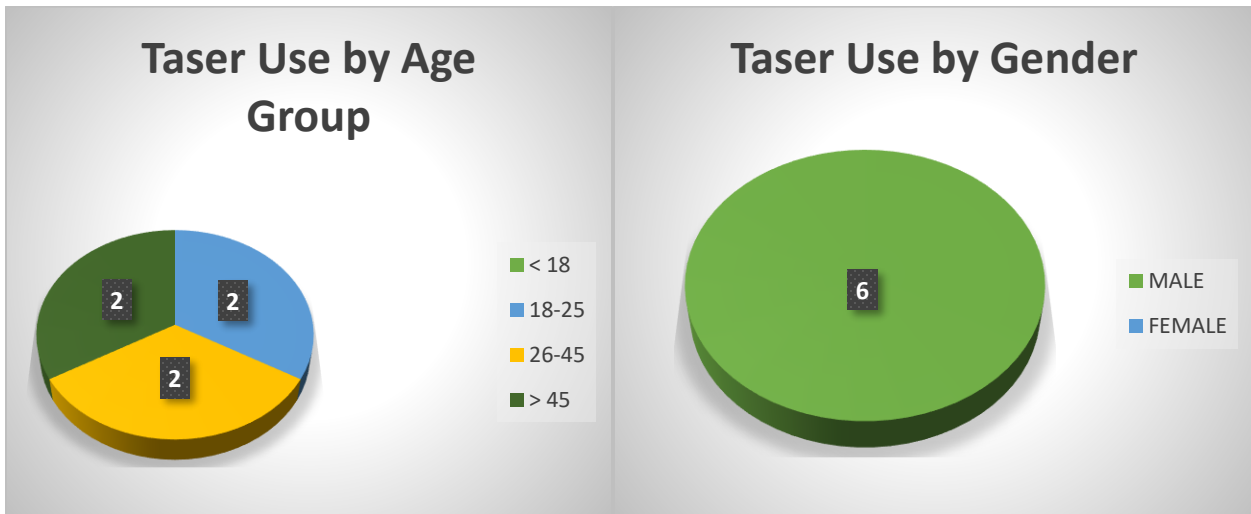
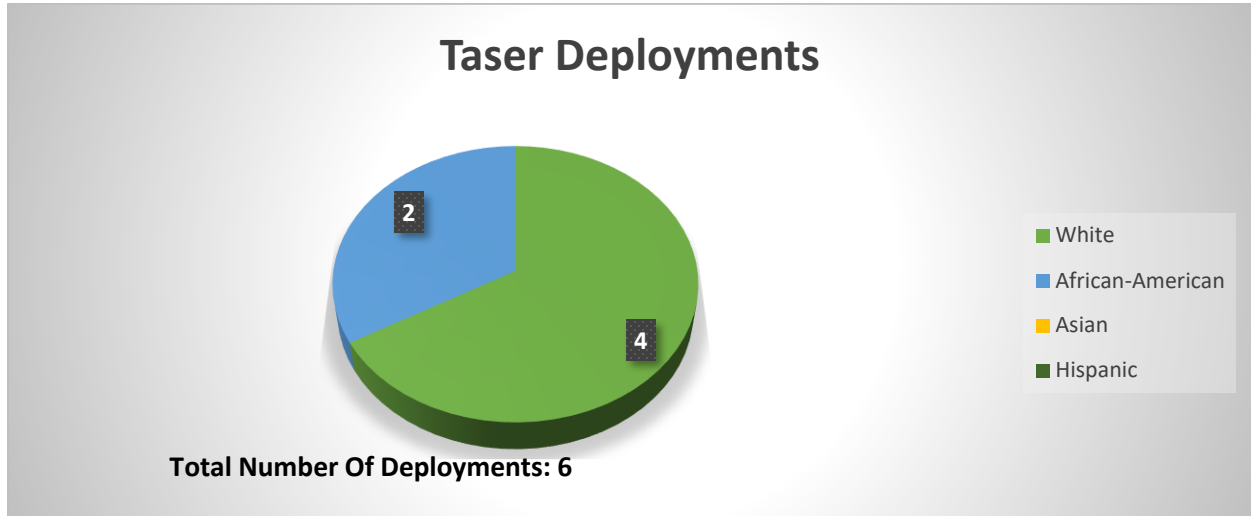
** OC is sprayed in the face of the subject.*



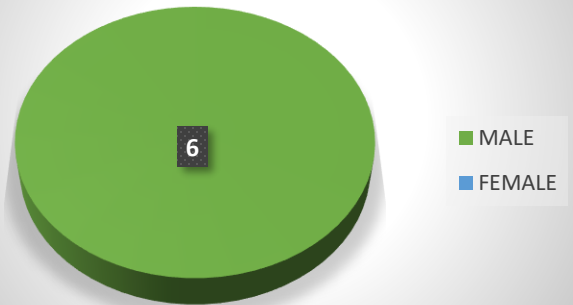
NOTE: The unknown category is a result of use of OC spray in large crowd control incidents to disperse the disorderly gathering. In those incidents the persons sprayed dispersed and were never identified to obtain some of the demographics (age, race, gender).

Taser

* Deployment includes use of probes or drive stun.

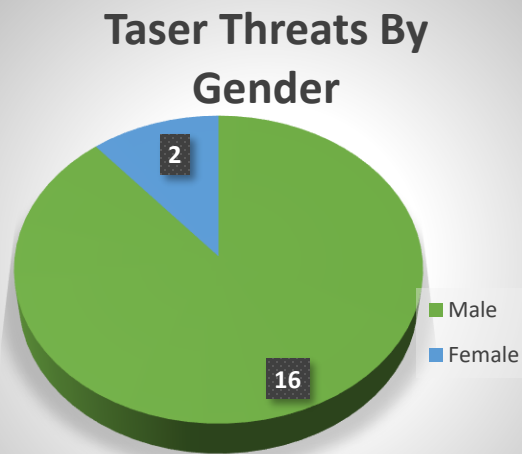
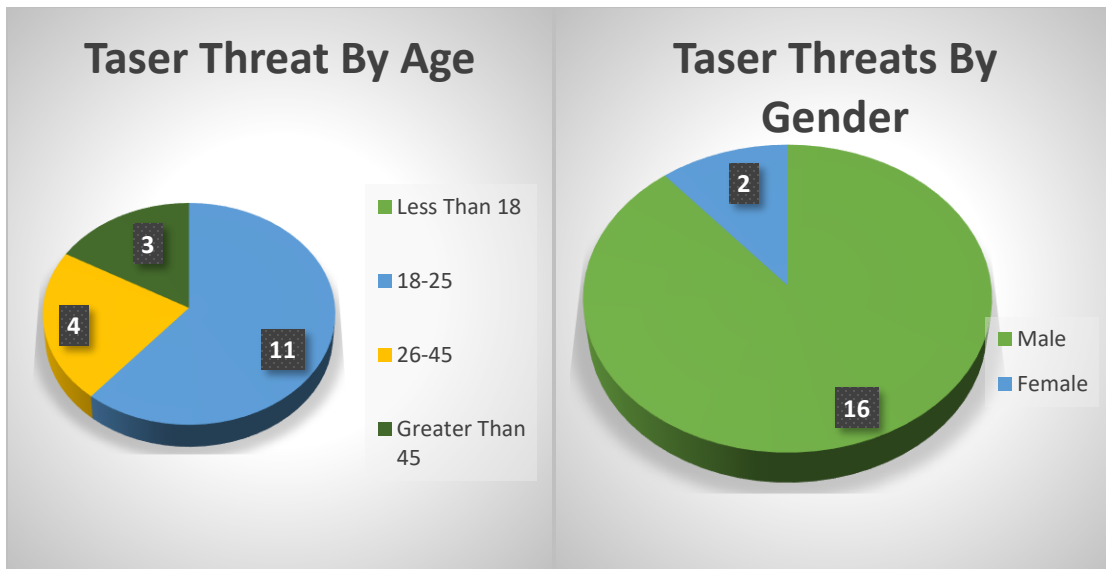
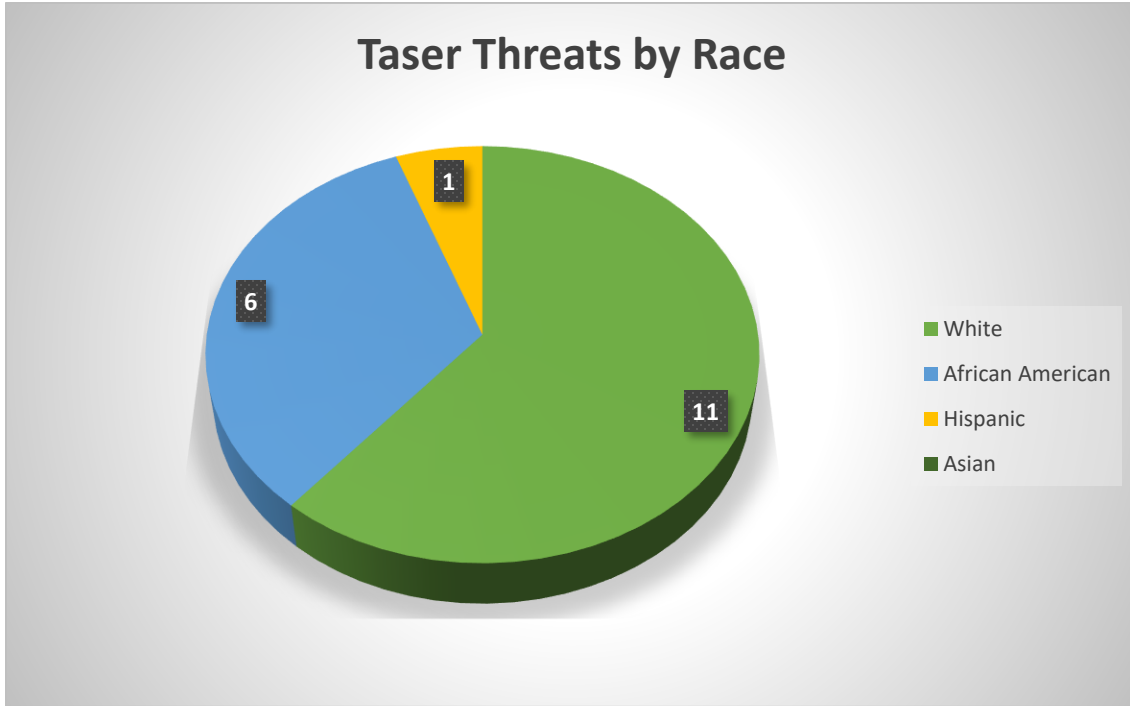


Taser Use by Gender



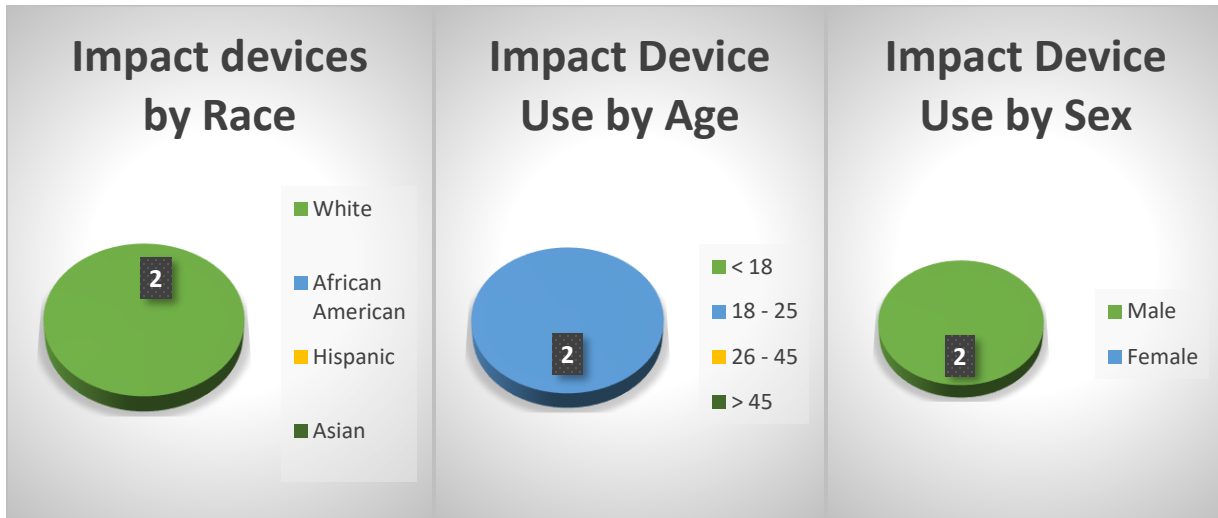
Threat of Taser

* Threat of taser is pulling the taser from the holster, arming the taser and providing a verbal warning.



Impact Devices

** this includes physically striking a subject with fist, foot, knee, baton or another object.*



Less Lethal Impact Devices

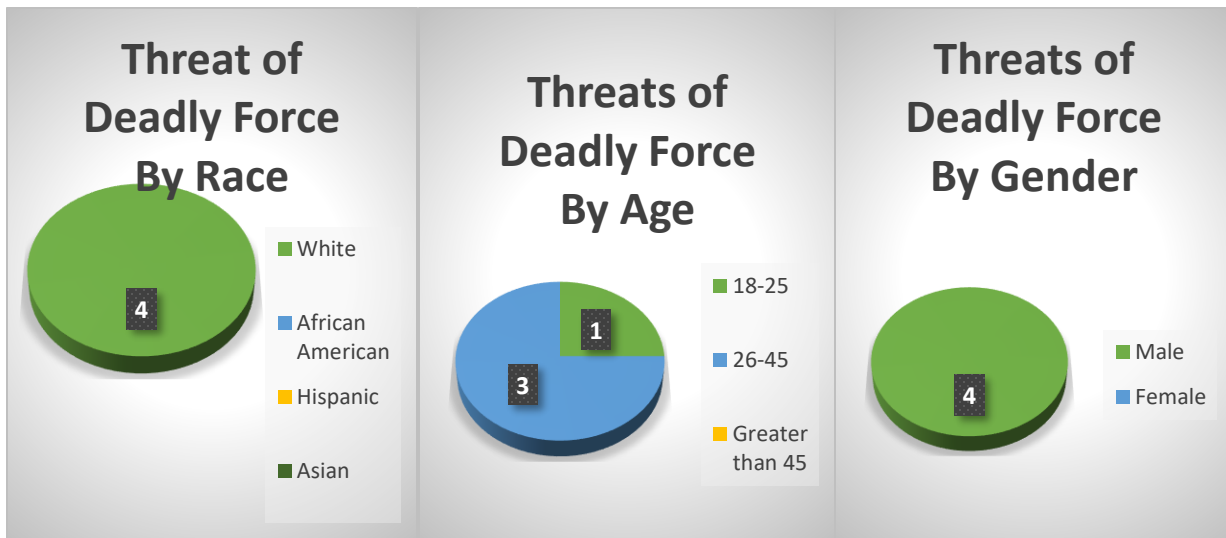
** This includes the use of less lethal impact devices fired from Pepperball gun, shotgun with bean bag or 40 mm launcher.*

In 2017 there were no instances of State College Officers using Less Lethal devices on subjects.

Deadly Force / Threat of Deadly Force

* *Deadly force does include use of instruments or tactics beyond that of a firearm. For instance, striking a subject in the head with an impact device/less lethal device.*

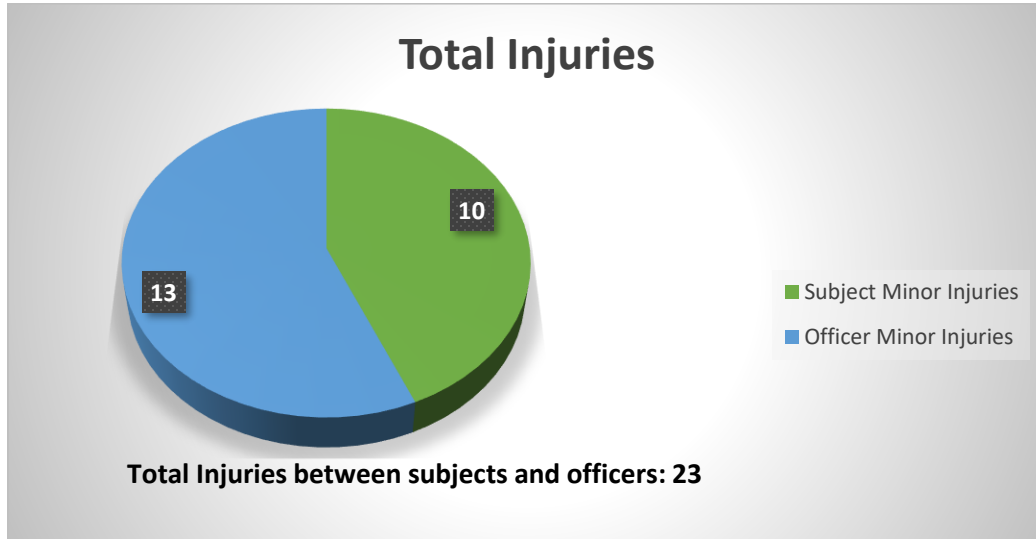
* *Threat of deadly force includes unholstering of handgun and pointing it in the direction of a subject.*



Injuries

* *Minor injuries – scratch, bruise, brush burn or cut.*

* *Severe Injuries – broken bones, dislocated joints, injuries requiring surgery.*



* *There were no severe injuries as categorized above.*

Use of Force Complaints

The State College Police Department Conduct and Procedures Review Board investigated and reviewed one Use of Force Complaint in 2017.

1) The Conduct and Procedures Review Board investigated and reviewed an officer's decision to stop and detain an African American male and subsequent use of force when that male resisted being stopped. That force included the use of OC pepper spray to gain compliance. The conduct and procedures review board found that the officers use of force in this case was within policy however the initial reason to detain this person was not consistent with policy. Disciplinary action was taken against the officer for the founded portion of this complaint.

REPORT COMPLETED BY:

Captain Matthew E. Wilson

Assistant Chief

State College Police Department

3/10/2021