

2020

Preliminary Annual Force Report

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The CASA and the Use of Force Annual Report

APD is committed to valuing and preserving human life and using force only when necessary and lawful. The importance of this commitment and the need to ensure that it translates into practice by officers was underscored in April of 2014 when the DOJ issued a letter to the City of Albuquerque stating that reasonable cause existed to believe that APD engaged in a pattern or practice of use of excessive force. The DOJ determined that although most force used by APD officers was reasonable, a significant amount of deadly and less lethal force was excessive and constituted an ongoing risk to the public. In November, 2014, the DOJ and the City of Albuquerque entered into the Court-Approved Settlement Agreement (CASA), which was designed to strengthen APD’s ability to provide officer safety and accountability, constitutional, effective policing and high-quality police services.

Overview

While calls for service have declined, force cases have increased steadily from 2016 to 2020. The demographics of individuals involved in force cases have remained remarkably consistent across these five years.

Roughly half of force cases result in at least one injury to an individual. These injuries may range from an abrasion to more serious injuries. With a new reporting method to detect the injuries of individuals resulting from force, the number of hospitalizations has decreased.

2020 Preliminary Force Annual Report

This report must be considered preliminary and is subject to change. In March 2021, APD compiled the 2020 force data for the Independent Monitor for the annual outcomes assessment report, as required by paragraph 298 of the CASA. As of the date the data were pulled, 308 force cases were still being actively investigated. As cases are investigated, data points are updated and therefore this report is not to be considered final.

Despite the provisional nature of this dataset, in the interest of transparency and accountability it would be best to publish a report. This report will be updated and finalized once all 2020 force cases are completed. Please note, the datasets reported here, and provided to the monitor, include all cases and all data points; i.e., data are included regardless of case completion.

Data Considerations

This report examines shows of force and uses of force by the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) which occurred in 2020 with some longitudinal trend data for context.

This report reflects data entered into a software by field officers and supervisors. Many of the data points are objective, for example, street address or time of day. Other data points require investigation and judgment, such as what type of force was applied or an individual's gender expression. APD has made every effort to capture reliable, valid data over the years represented in this report. However, this report is only as good as the data entered and the judgment exercised by the humans tasked with investigating and evaluating complex human interactions. As in any data collection effort of this scope and complexity, there exists the potential for missing or inaccurate reporting. APD's Internal Affairs Force Division has also partnered with the Performance Metrics Unit in an effort to detect and address instances where force reports may be missing altogether.

We use the term "individual" to identify the persons involved in use of force incidents with officers. Both APD Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the CASA use the term "individual" and so that language is used when SOPs or the CASA are cited in this report. Force may be reported as applications or case; care has been taken to define the unit of measurement throughout this report. For instance, one case may involve multiple applications of force. One case may also involve multiple officers, multiple individuals and any combination of numbers of applications therein. Furthermore, individuals and officers both may have more than one case of force in a given year.

When analyzing geographic data, the location is determined by the area command in which the force event occurred, which may or may not be the same area command to which the officer is assigned. For instance, an officer assigned to the Northeast area command may transport an individual to the Prisoner Transport Center and apply force there. The reporting in this document would reflect the Valley area command (which is where the Prisoner Transport Center is located). Lastly, only individuals and officers involved in the application of force events are considered. Witnesses (officers or civilians) are not included in the scope of this report. A full listing of definitions may be found at the end of this report.

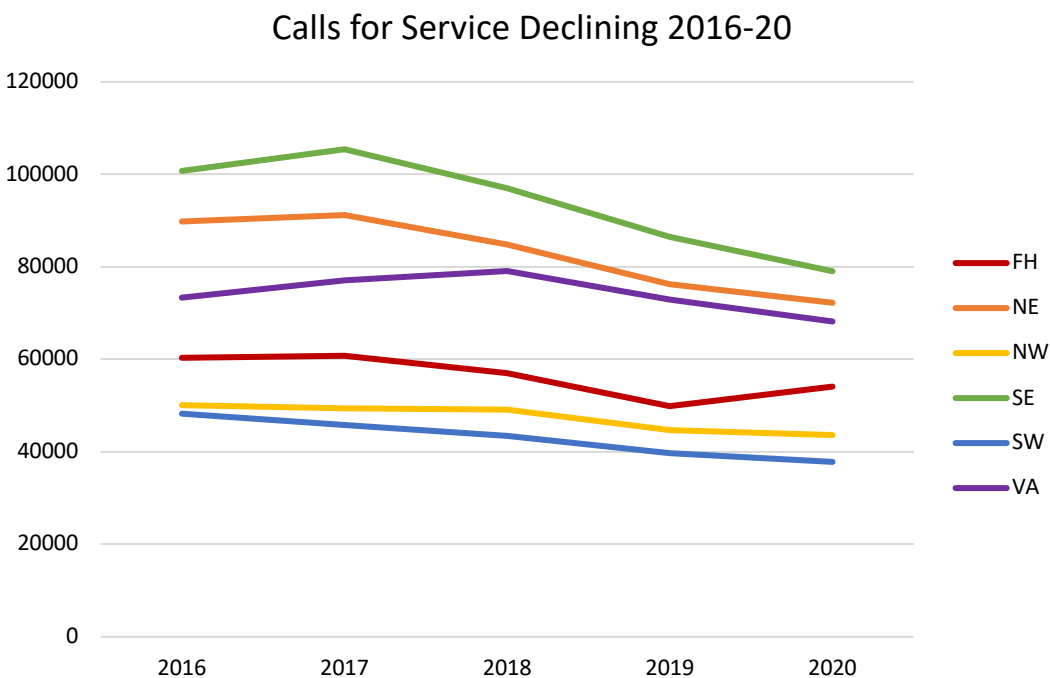
Calls for Service

APD is aware of differences in data entry systems for dispatch through the Aviation Division which services the Albuquerque International Sunport and designated surrounding areas. For that reason, only data for the six area commands (Foothills, FH, Northeast, NE, Northwest, NW, Southeast, SE, Southwest, SW and Valley, VA) is included here.

Not all computer-aided-dispatch (CAD) call types are considered a call for service. For instance, a police officer requesting a crime scene specialist respond to the scene is not a call for service. Additionally, officer-initiated actions (OIAs) are considered separately. A full list of what was excluded can be found in the appendix.

Overall, calls for service have declined in all six area commands since 2016. Many cities saw a decline in calls for service that coincided with the covid-19 pandemic¹. In Albuquerque, as schools went virtual, the call center noted a decline in CYFD referrals (which would be coded as CAD calls). Property crime appeared to decrease, perhaps as a result of more residents staying home².

However, calls for service in Albuquerque appear to have been declining before the covid-19 pandemic. Wait times, as measured by the time between a call being entered and the time an officer arrives on scene, climbed every year reaching a peak in 2019, before declining in 2020. Increasingly long wait times may have deterred residents from calling in relatively low-level issues. Other cities, such as Cincinnati and Orlando have seen a similar decline, while some cities have seen an increase in calls for service over the same time frame. So APD's decrease does not appear to be linked to any national trend.

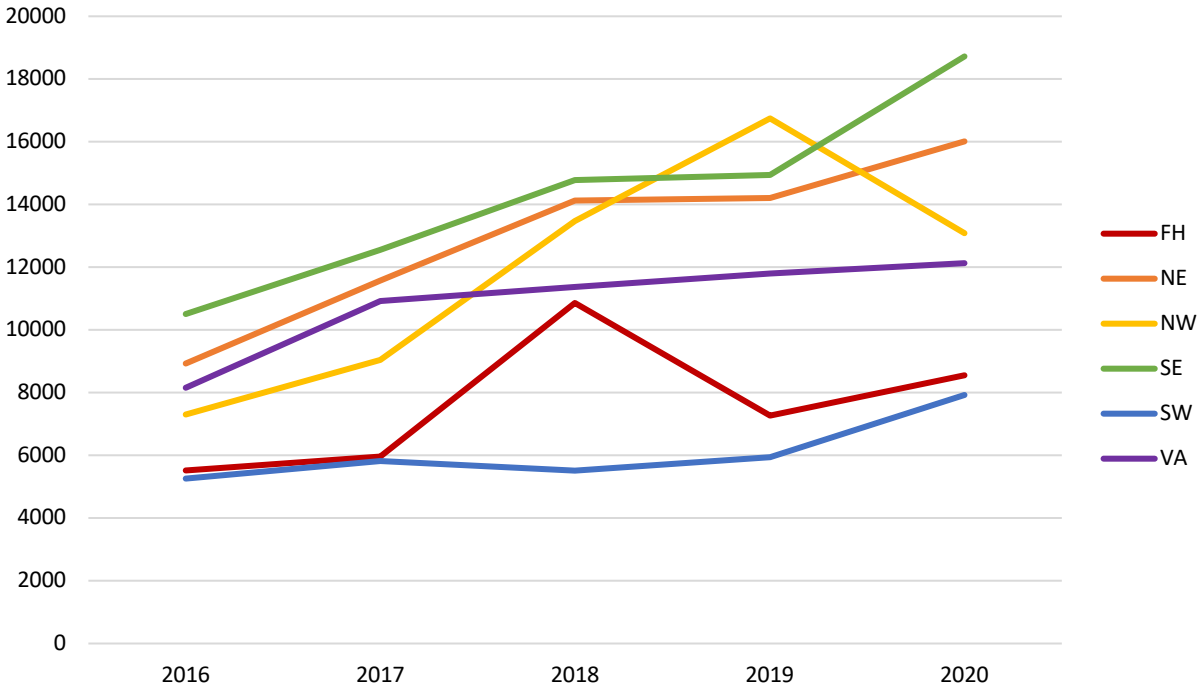


¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7337826/>

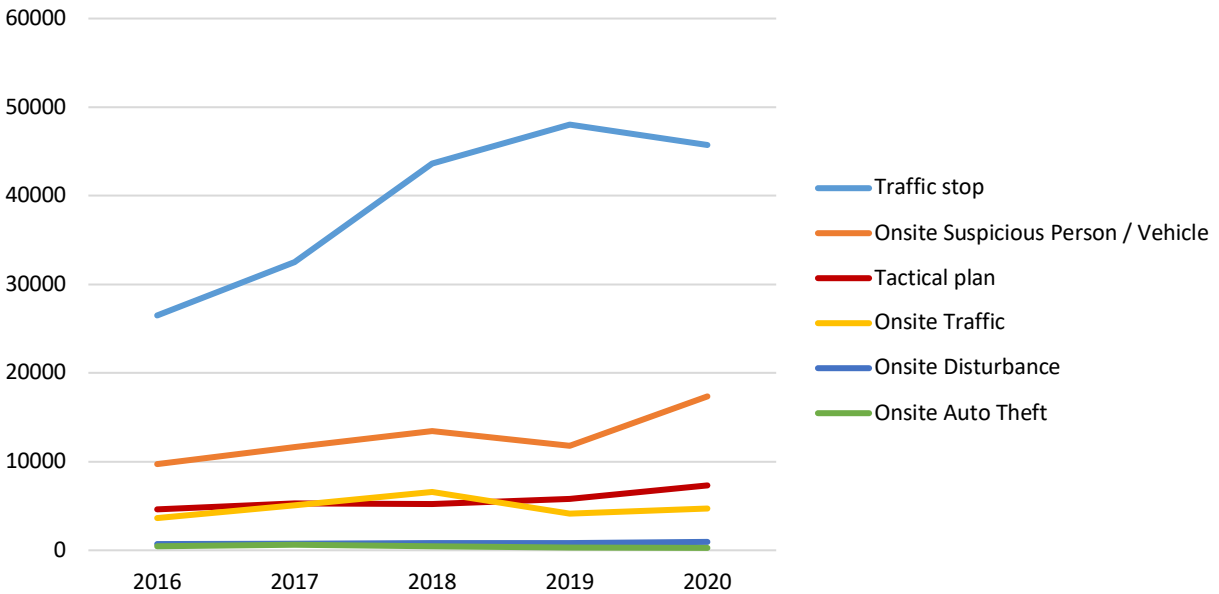
² https://www.cabq.gov/police/documents/2018_2020comparisoncrimestats.pdf

The count of OIAs show much more variation over the years:

OIAs Fluctuate Over Time and Area Command

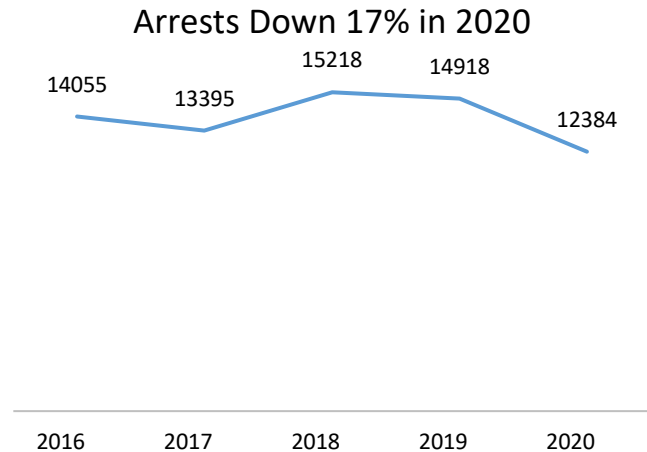


Traffic Stop Consistently Most Common OIA



Custodial Arrests³

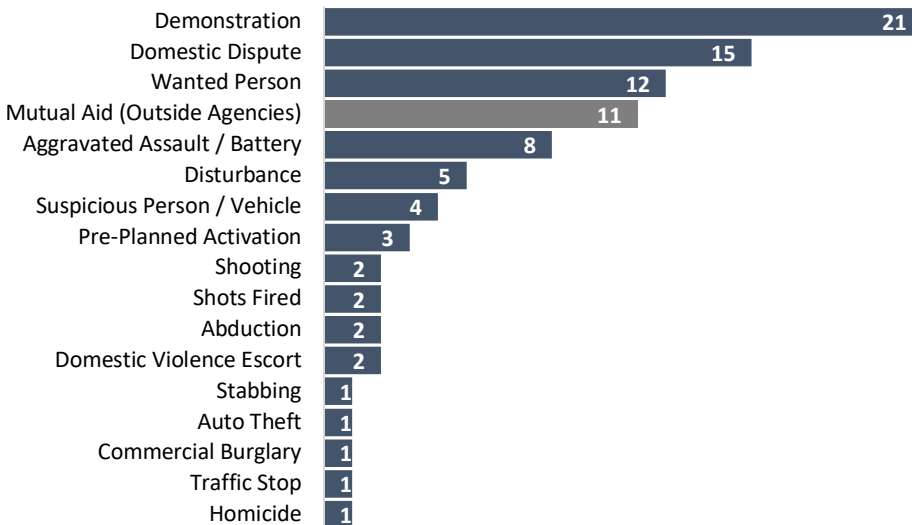
APD also noted some fluctuation in custodial arrests since 2016 and declining 17% in 2020 as compared to 2019. New Mexico’s relatively strict response to the Covid-2019 pandemic (curfews, closures, etc.) may account for this drop. It is highly likely that arrests were impacted by the public health orders that limited mass gatherings, restricted travel and closed businesses.



Tactical Activations

Not all tactical activations involve force. The ones that do are included in the force data in the rest of this report. APD recorded 92 tactical activations in 2020. The count of call types is similar to previous years, with the exception of 21 tactical activations in response to demonstrations. Albuquerque, like many American cities, experienced numerous demonstrations in 2020, many in response to national incidents of police use of force.

2020 Tactical Activations by Call Type



³ Ongoing efforts to improve the quality and consistency of arrest data have resulted in a slight change to current numbers since previously published number in 2016 – 2019 Force Report.

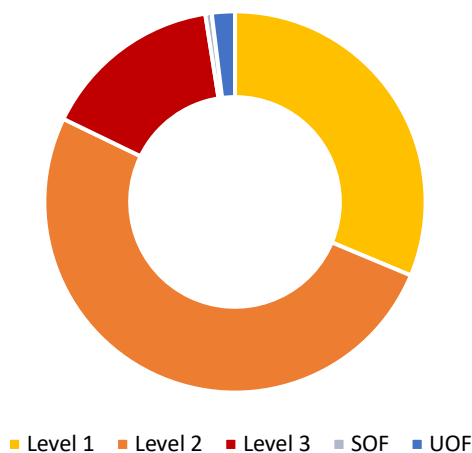
2020 Force Cases by Level

As of January 11, 2020, APD transitioned to a new classification of force cases, replacing the old classification of show of force (SOF) and use of force (UOF). The new levels, as defined in the CASA are:

- Level 1 is force that is likely to cause only transitory pain, disorientation, or discomfort during its application as a means of gaining compliance. This includes techniques which are not reasonably expected to cause injury, do not result in actual injury, and are not likely to result in a complaint of injury (i.e., pain compliance techniques and resisted handcuffing). Pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, or 40 millimeter launcher at a subject, or using an ECW to “paint” a subject with the laser sight, as a show of force are reportable as Level 1 force. Level 1 force does not include interaction meant to guide, assist, or control a subject who is offering minimal resistance.
- Level 2 is force that causes injury, could reasonably be expected to cause injury, or results in a complaint of injury. Level 2 force includes use of an ECW, including where an ECW is fired at a subject but misses; use of a beanbag shotgun or 40 millimeter launcher, including where it is fired at a subject but misses; OC Spray application; empty hand techniques (i.e., strikes, kicks, takedowns, distraction techniques, or leg sweeps); and strikes with weapons, except strikes to the head, neck, or throat, which would be considered a Level 3 use of force.
- Level 3 is force that results in, or could reasonably result in, serious physical injury, hospitalization, or death. Level 3 force includes all lethal force; critical firearms discharges; all head, neck, and throat strikes with an object; neck holds; canine bites; three or more uses of an ECW on an individual during a single interaction regardless of mode or duration or an ECW application for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive; four or more strikes with a baton ;any strike, blow, kick, ECW application, or similar use of force against a handcuffed subject; and uses of force resulting in a loss of consciousness.

2020 force cases, including the eleven days’ worth before implementation of the levels system, are shown below.

Level 2 Cases 50% of All Force Cases 2020

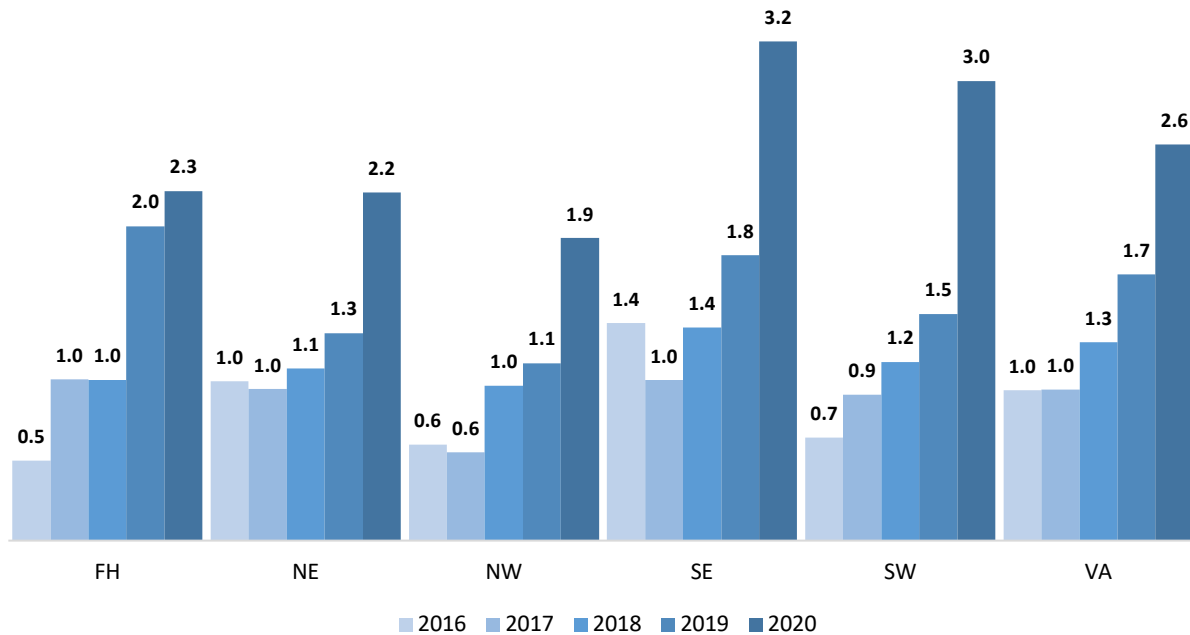


Case Type	2020 Count
Level 1	288
Level 2	468
Level 3	141
SOF	5
UOF	18

As APD has seen historically, the Southeast Area Command reports the most force cases. When calculated as a ratio compared to 1000 calls for service, the Southeast Area Command still reports more force per calls as compared to other area commands, followed closely by the Southwest Area Command.

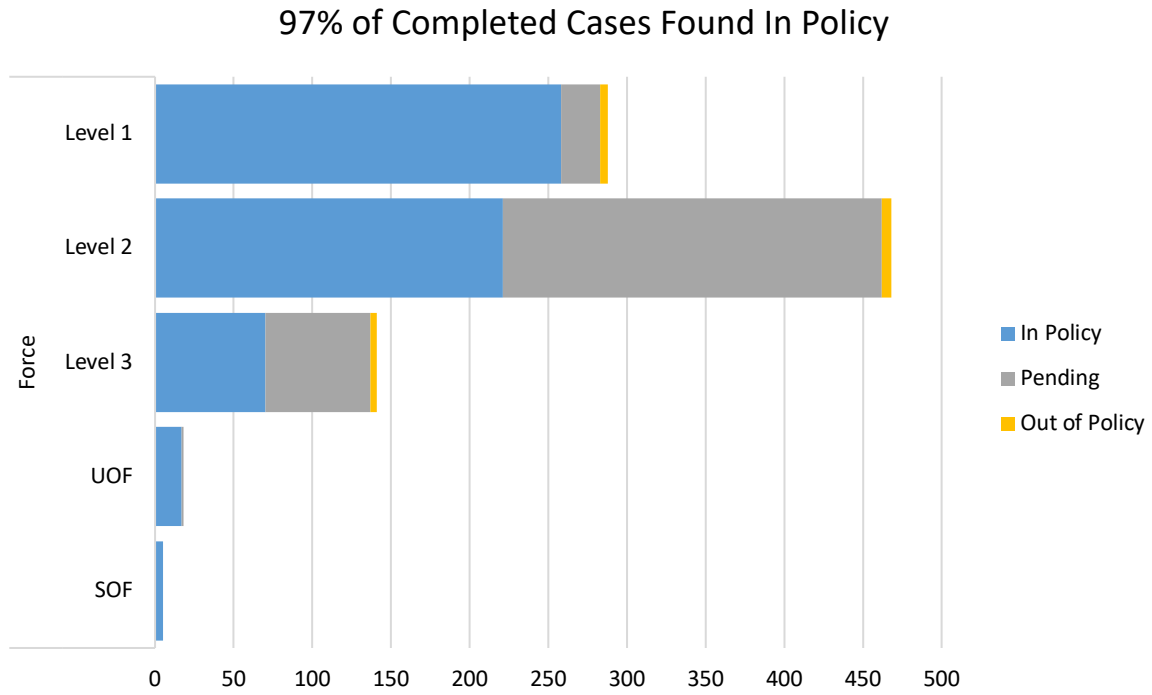
Area Command	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	SOF	UOF	Total	Calls	Force / 1000 calls
Foothills	34	67	17	1	3	122	54172	2.3
Northeast	51	77	31		3	162	72232	2.2
Northwest	32	38	14		1	85	43624	1.9
Out of Area	6	2	3			11		
Southeast	73	141	33	2	5	254	79049	3.2
Southwest	36	57	16	2	1	112	37823	3.0
Valley	56	86	27		5	174	68182	2.6
Total	288	468	141	5	18	920		

3.2 Force Cases Per 1000 Calls for Service Across All Area Commands



Policy Findings

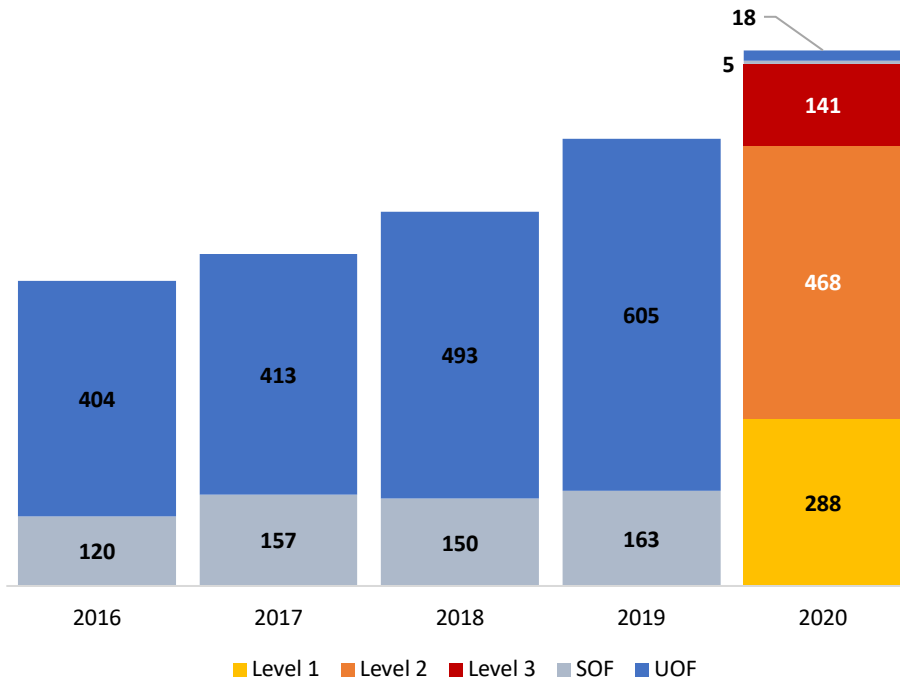
Three-hundred thirty-four cases are still being investigated. Of the 586 cases closed, 571 were found to be in policy.



Reported Force Cases Longitudinally

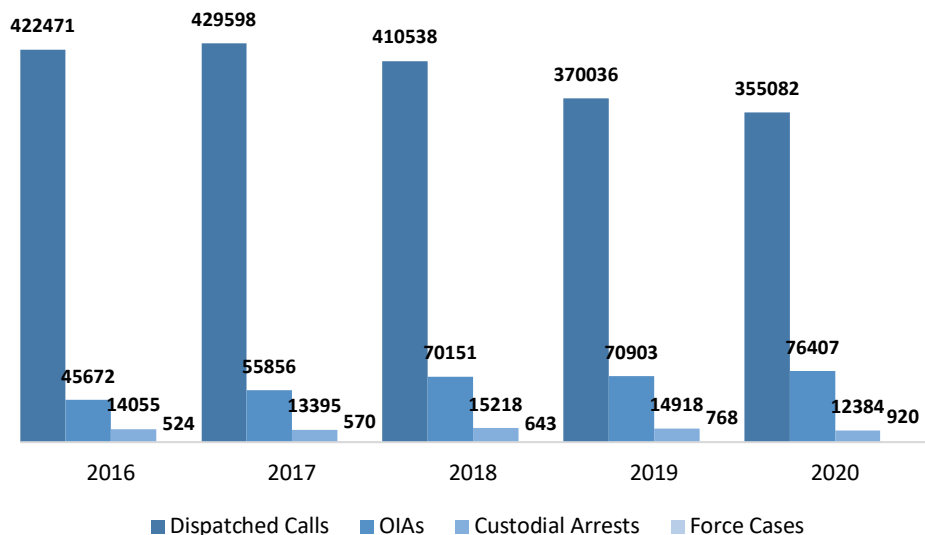
APD has seen a consistent rise in reported force cases since 2016. At least part of this increase may be explained by better reporting by the field when force cases do occur.

Consistent Rise in Reported Force Cases 2016-20



Force Incidents in Context

Because force cases are relatively rare compared to the amount of contact APD has with the public as measured by calls for service, the ratio of force cases to calls for service is only slightly higher than ratios for previous years. Please note these categories are not independent; e.g. force cases arise from dispatched calls or OIAs and are represented in both.

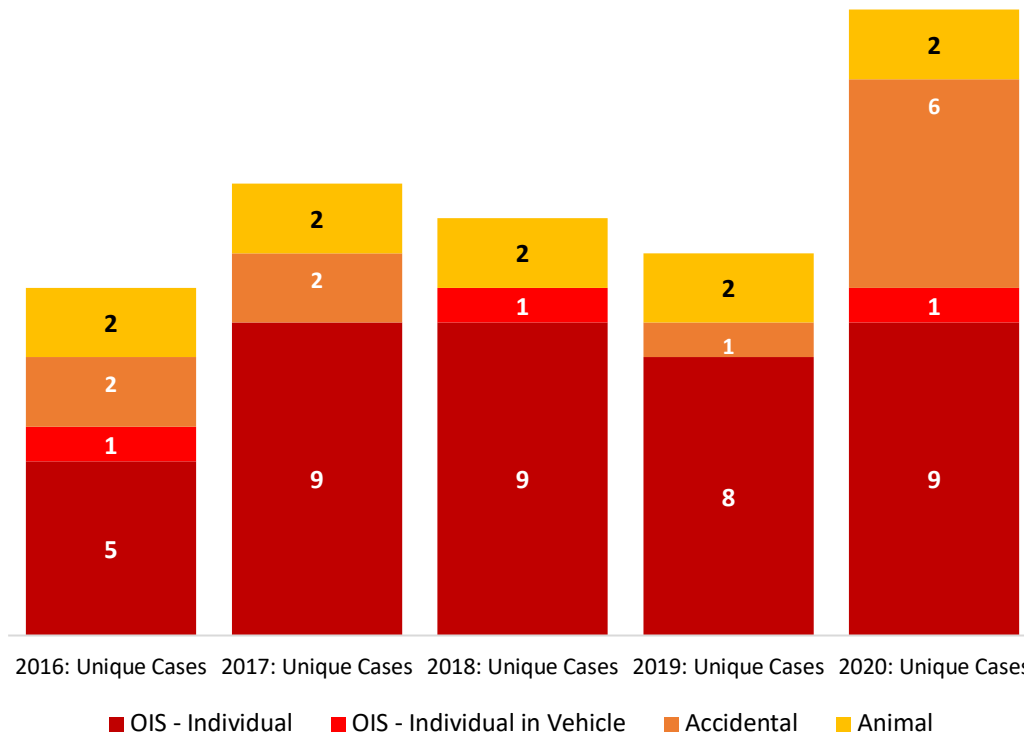


Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) Cases

APD recorded 18 officer-involved shootings in 2020. Please note, not all OIS cases involve discharging a firearm in the direction of an individual. For instance, OIS – Animal pertains to discharging a firearm at an animal and OIS – Accidental similarly does not involve firing a weapon in the direction of an individual. Ten OIS cases involved shooting at an individual, one of which involved shooting at a moving vehicle.

The number of accidental discharges, six, surpassed previous years and was the focus on an in-depth analysis shared with APD executive staff, the Academy and the Force Review Board during the first quarter of 2021. The data suggested the majority of accidental OISs were a training issue related to manipulating the weapon during the unloading sequence.

Accidental Discharges Account for 1/3 of 2020 Firearm Discharge Cases



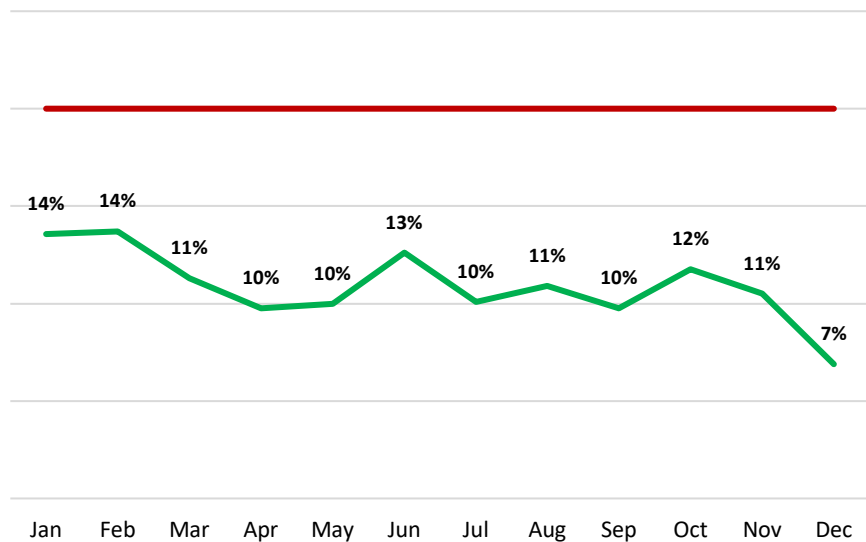
Police Service Dog (PSD) Deployments

APD deployed police service dogs (PSDs) 979 times in 2020, up slightly from 2019 but consistent with previous years. Not all PSD deployments involve an apprehension or a PSD bite; a deployment is defined as any situation, except a muzzled article search, where a PSD is brought to the scene and is used in an attempt to locate or apprehend a suspect, whether or not the suspect is located or apprehended.

Police Service Dog Bite Ratios

Bite ratios for the PSD unit are calculated on a rolling six-month basis and are shown for the unit below. The average bite ratio stayed under the 20% threshold that would trigger a review and interventions.

Rolling Six-Month Bite Ratios Below 20%



Electronic Control Weapon, ECW, Applications

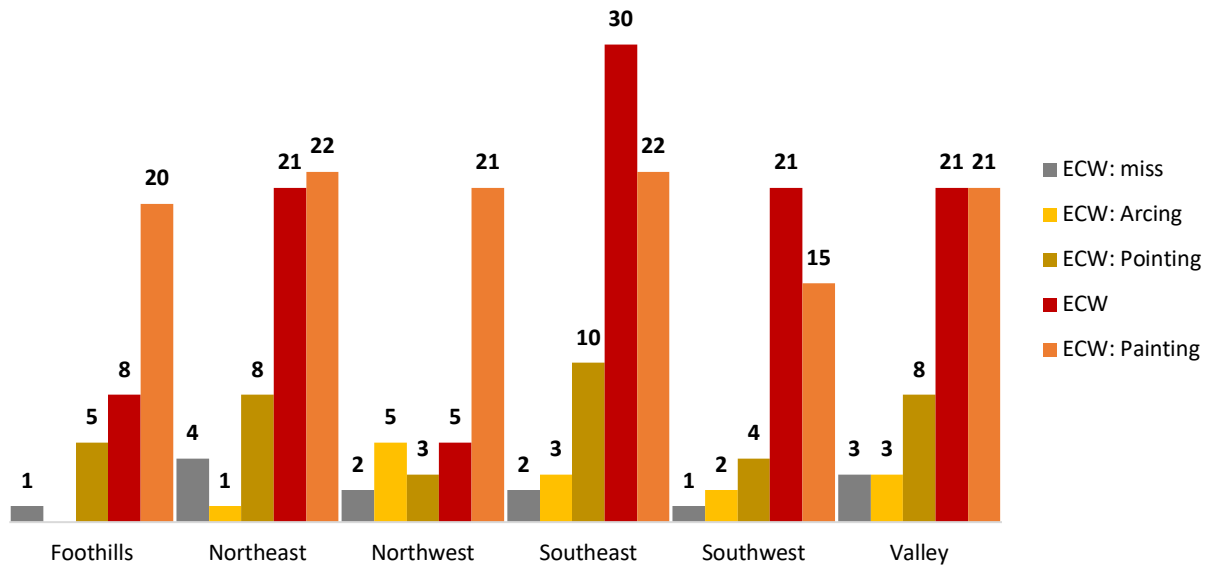
Three kinds of shows of force can be achieved with the ECW:

- pointing an ECW at an individual,
- painting an individual with the laser sights,
- arcing (sparking or activating an ECW without discharging the probes, sometimes done as a warning to an individual)

Shows of force involving the ECW, comprise more than half of ECW applications. The Foothills and Northwest area commands appear to be most likely to display the ECW in a show of force rather than use it.

While uses of the ECW and painting are consistent with previous years, arcing has increased from one to three applications per year to 14 in 2020. This is likely driven by the transition to a new model of ECW which makes arcing easier. APD began transitioning to the new ECW in late 2019. APD will continue to monitor the number of shows of force involving the ECW and look for corresponding changes in uses of force involving the ECW, especially as it could be anticipated arcing could continue to increase.

Shows of Force Make up 60% of ECW Applications



Seven ECW applications across five cases were projectile applications followed up with a drive stun application to complete the electrical circuit.

ECWs in Use

The 2016-2019 Annual Use of Force report recorded a slight (3%) undercount of ECWs issued to APD employees. After updated data were obtained, it was discovered 1,006 ECWs were in use at the end of 2019, 34 more than previously reported.

During the course of 2020, 289 ECWs were replaced (APD began to phase in to a new model as of late 2019), 152 were returned, and 171 were newly issued. There were a total of 1,025 ECWs in circulation at the close of 2020. As with previous years, the majority of newly issued ECWs were assigned to new hires or rehires (135), and employees who were transferred or promoted (28).

Force Cases Involving Multiple Unknown Individuals

Over the summer of 2020 Albuquerque, like many American cities, experienced protests linked to use of force. These protests generated eight force cases across multiple locations and dates, and involving multiple unknown, unidentified individuals. They are summarized in the table below:

Date	Current Estimate of Individuals	Force Type(s) Applied	Area Command
5/29	60	40 mm (1) Tri-chamber (60)	Southeast
5/31 - 6/1	40	40mm (7) 40mm: pointing (4) Tri-chamber (40) Triple Chaser (40) OC Vapor (30)	Valley
5/31 - 6/1	30	40mm (5) Rifle: pointing (2) Baton (11) OC fogger (3) Tri-chamber (6) Triple chaser (2) OC vapor (4)	Valley
5/31 - 6/1	17	Triple chaser (2) Tri-chamber (2) OC vapor (2) 40mm (11)	Valley
5/31 - 6/1	33	Sting-Ball (4) Tri-chamber (3) 40mm (1) Triple chaser (2)	Valley
6/15	6	40 mm (5) Sting-Ball (1)	Valley
6/15	3	40mm (4)	Valley
7/19	10	OC vapor (10)	Valley

The estimate of individuals is based on detectives' reviewing of evidence and is subject to change. Moreover, the true number of individuals involved may never be known as it is difficult to know for sure based only on officers' estimates and on-body recording device (OBRD footage).

Those individuals impacted by force during the demonstrations dispersed. APD personnel thus did not have an opportunity to interview these individuals or collect their demographic data.

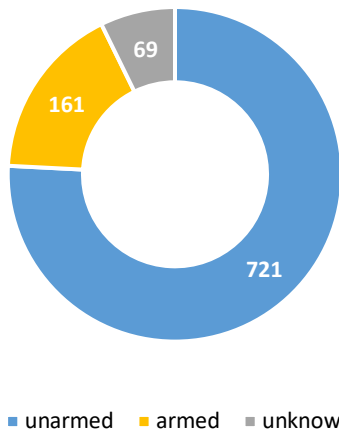
There is no demographic data for these individuals and so they are presented separately here. Their data is not included in the following section (as there is no data other than "unknown").

Individuals Involved in Force Events

In the 920 2020 force cases, 951 individuals were involved. Demographic data for individuals are collected via officer reporting, interviews with the individuals, and case documentation (police reports, etc.).

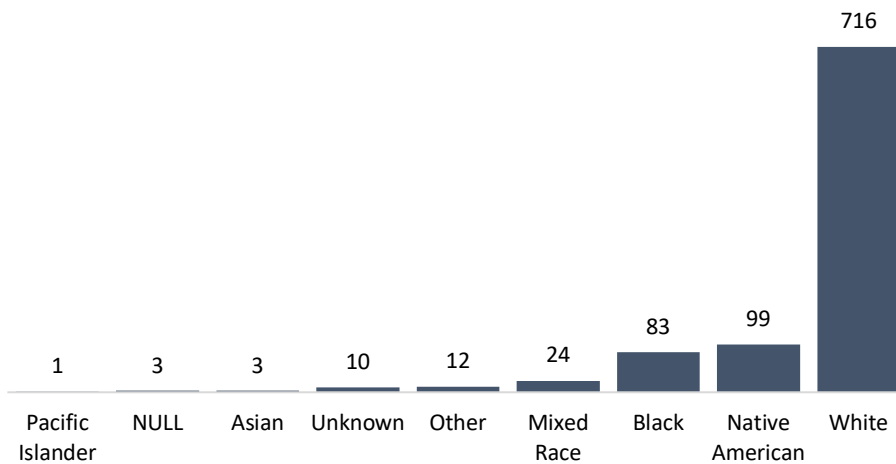
Similar to previous years, 81% of these individuals were unarmed while the remaining 19% were armed with a weapon.

81% of Individuals Unarmed



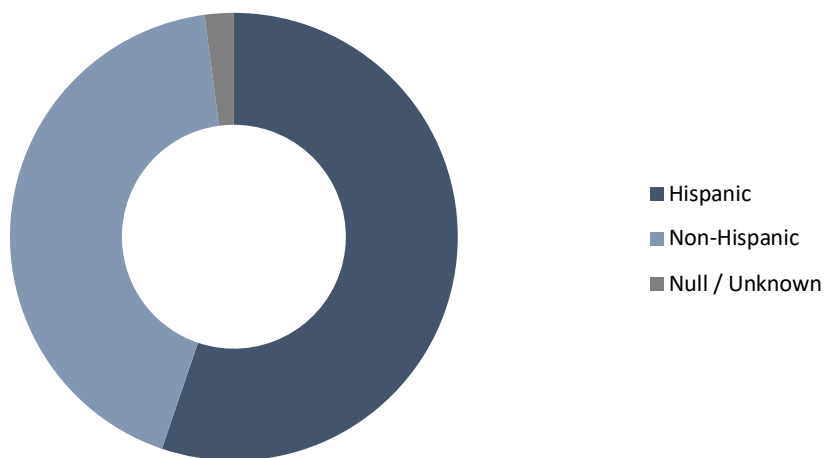
Other demographic data, including race, ethnicity, age and gender, are consistent with percentages reported in the 2016-19 force report.

75% of Individuals White



	Foothills	Northeast	Northwest	Out of Area	Southeast	Southwest	Valley	Total
Pacific Islander							1	1
NULL	1				1		1	3
Asian					2		1	3
Unknown		2	1	1	2	2	2	10
Other	1		1	1	2	2	5	12
Mixed Race	5	4	1		9	4	1	24
Black	13	14	5	1	32	6	12	83
Native American	17	15	3		38	6	20	99
White	90	134	75	8	173	102	134	716
Total	127	169	86	11	259	122	177	951

55% of Individuals Hispanic



	Foothills	Northeast	Northwest	Out of Area	Southeast	Southwest	Valley	Total
Hispanic	59	83	53	8	124	95	103	525
Non-Hispanic	66	81	31	3	131	25	69	406
NULL					1			1
Unknown	2	5	2		3	2	5	19
Total	127	169	86	11	259	122	177	951

As has been seen historically, individuals involved in a force event are most likely to be in their twenties or thirties.

A Brief Explanation of Seven-Year Old Individual Involved in Force

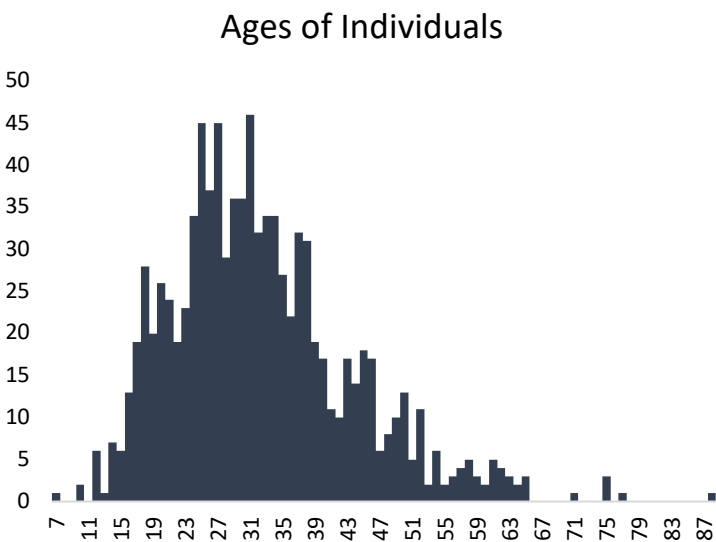
One seven-year old child was involved in a force event and exposed to chemical munitions when his parents did not evacuate their apartment and the tactical team mistook their home for one from which an individual was firing a gun.

May 31, 2020, APD officers were dispatched to an apartment building at 10:22 am. A 911 caller reported someone had been shooting out of a window from an unknown apartment since midnight. The 911 operator heard multiple shots fired and other callers reported shots fired from building 20 of the complex. Another caller advised the suspect was outside of building 20 wearing a medical mask, a black sweater and was armed with a rifle.

Officers began to approach building 20 and identified an individual believed to be the suspect. The male walked away and appeared to have a rifle. The individual walked up the stairs and into an unknown apartment in building 20. An additional 25 (approximately) shots came from the unknown apartment in about 22 minutes.

APD personnel then spoke to a male who stated he was inside an apartment in building 20 with his family. This male refused to give his name to verify his identity, refused to confirm he was not the suspect, and hung up the phone. The individual then refused to answer repeated attempts to call back.

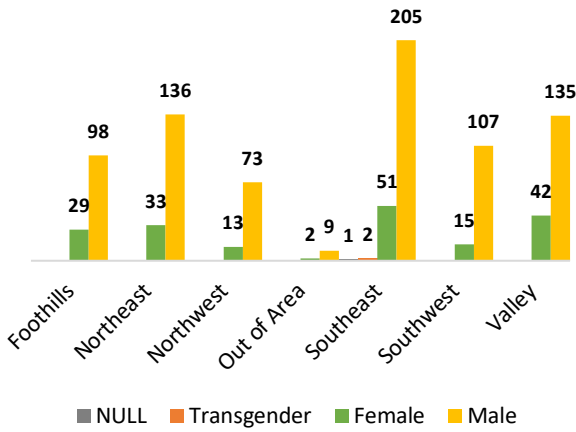
Using the best information known to them at the time, APD personnel authorized a tactical activation. It was later determined the apartment was occupied by four individuals, including a seven year-old child, who were not involved in firing the rifle.



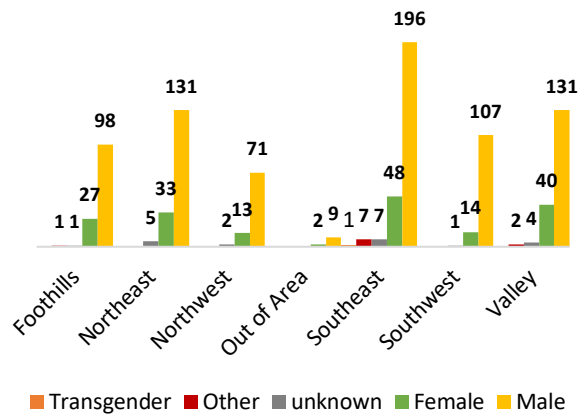
Individuals' Age Descriptive Statistics	
Mean	32
Median	31
Mode	31
Standard Deviation	11
Minimum	7
Maximum	88

The biological sex of individuals involved in force events has also remained consistent with previous years' data, with men comprising 80% of these individuals.

80% of Individuals Male



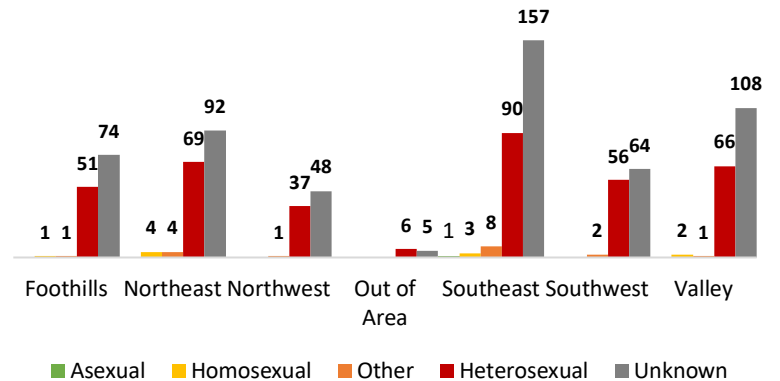
78% of Individuals Expressed Gender of Male



Similarly, 78% of individuals have an expressed gender of male.

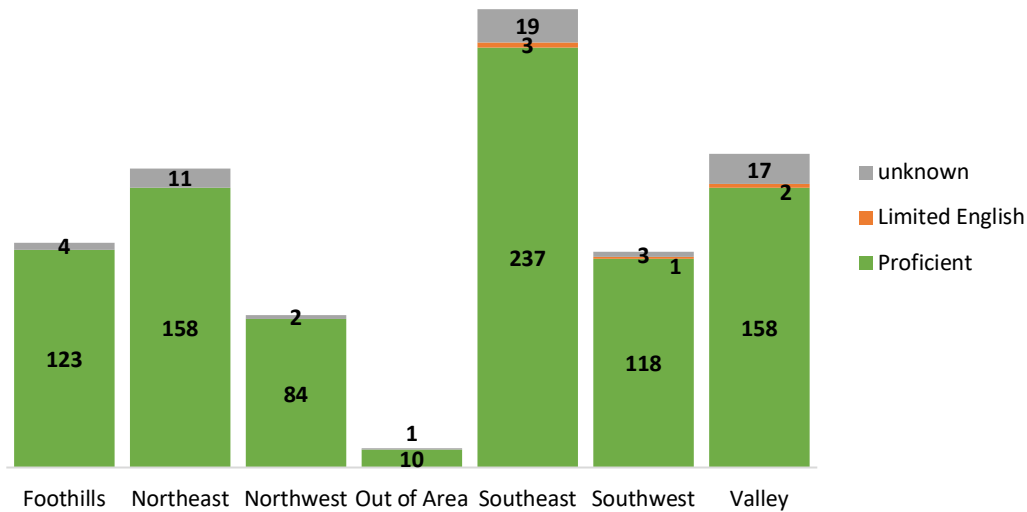
Collecting the sexual orientation of individuals involved in force events remains challenging; over half of individuals do not have this demographic data recorded. Given the sensitive nature of this question, such a large number of missing values is not surprising.

Over Half of Individuals' Sexual Orientation Unknown



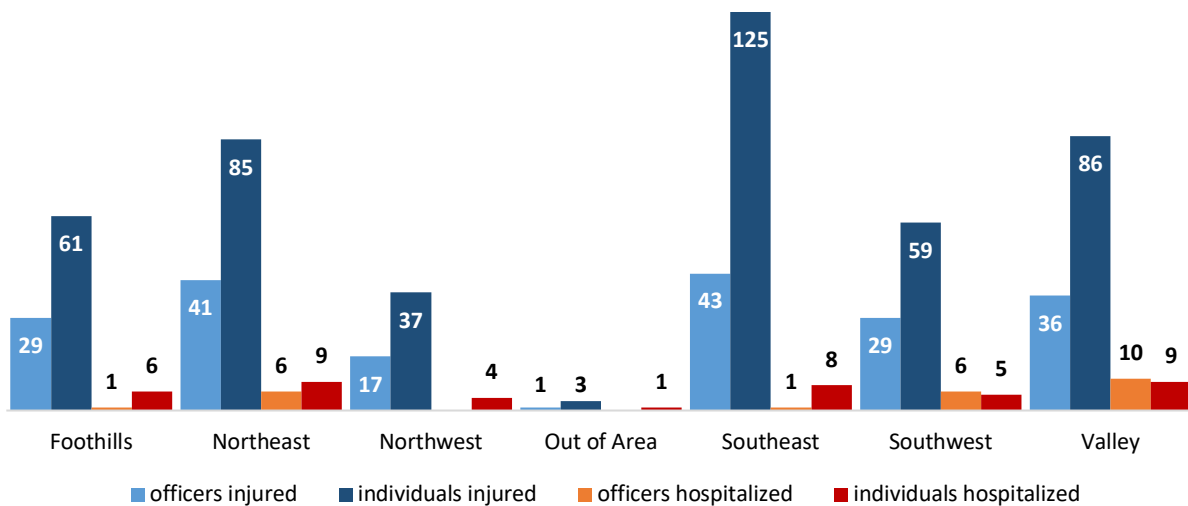
Lastly, over 90% of individuals were reported to be proficient in English.

93% of Individuals Proficient in English



Individuals and Officers Injured, Hospitalized

Officers and Individuals Injured, Hospitalized



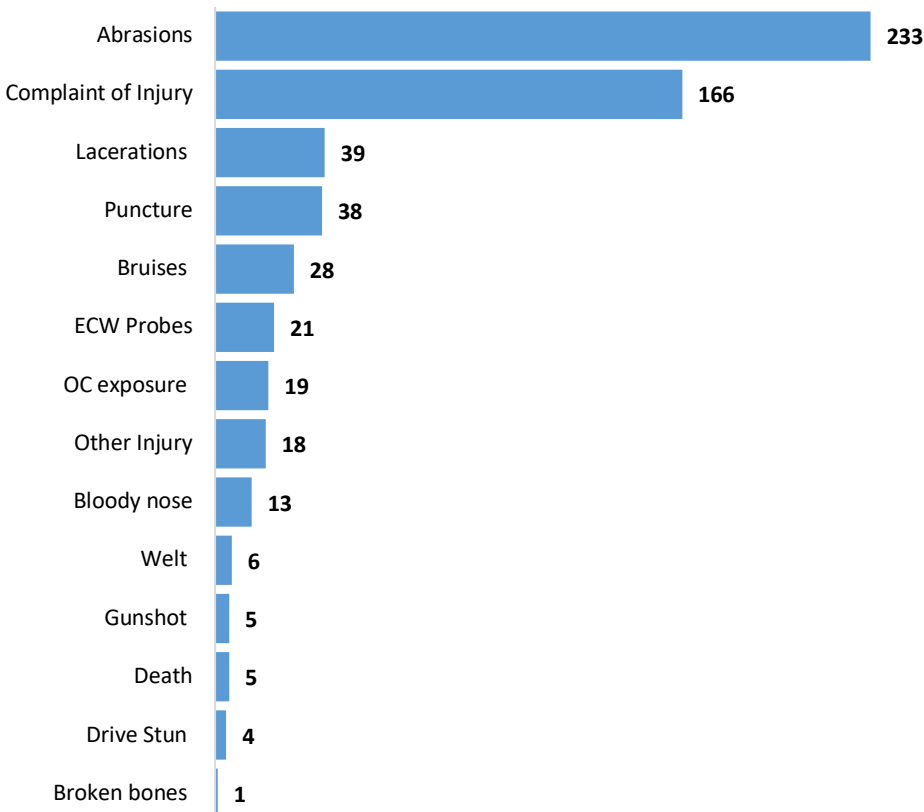
The Southeast area command reports the most individuals injured during a force event. However, normed against the number of force cases and against the number of calls for service, the Southeast area command does not appear to have significantly higher rates of individuals injured.

Area Command	individuals injured	cases	injured / cases	calls	injured / calls
Foothills	61	122	50.00%	54172	0.11%
Northeast	85	162	52.47%	72232	0.12%
Northwest	37	85	43.53%	43624	0.08%
Out of Area	3	11	27.27%		
Southeast	125	254	49.21%	79049	0.16%
Southwest	59	112	52.68%	37823	0.16%
Valley	86	174	49.43%	68182	0.13%

Compared to data from 2016-19, the percent of cases with at least one injured individual decreased from a range of 56-63% (depending on the year) to 50%. Hospitalizations are down significantly for individuals involved in force events. This is largely due to data reported in previous years capturing all injuries and hospitalizations, regardless of cause. That is, hospitalizations for injuries which were self-inflicted, hospitalizations for a mental health crisis, or hospitalizations for reasons otherwise completely unrelated to the force were reported. Software changes in 2020 allowed APD to distinguish injuries and hospitalizations directly related to the force event, explaining the decrease.

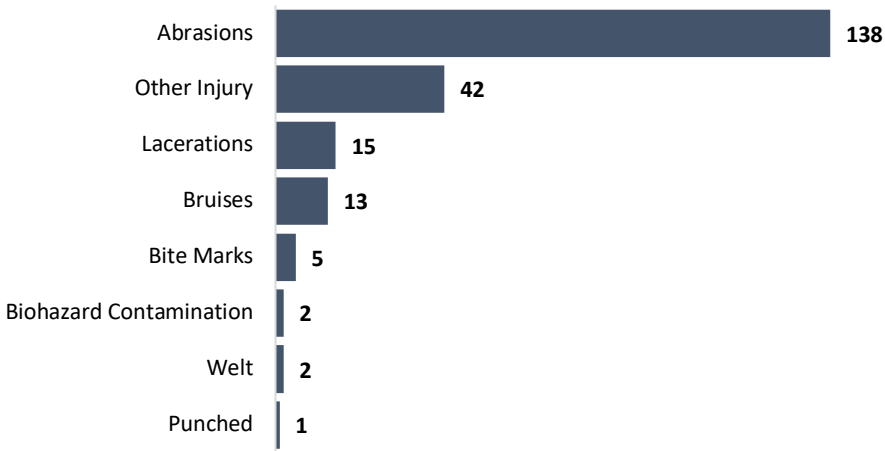
Similar to previous years, abrasions, complaint of injury and lacerations were the most commonly reported type of injury by individuals.

Abrasions and Complaint of Injury 65% of Injuries



Similarly, abrasions remain the leading cause of injury to officers.

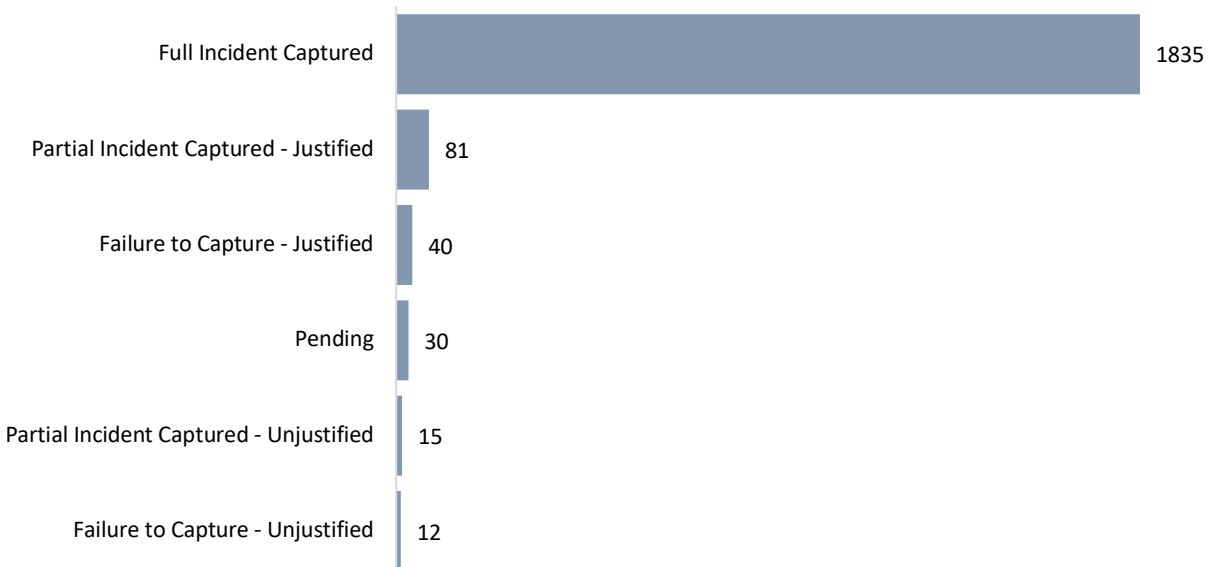
Abrasions Leading Cause of Injury to Officers



On-Body Recording Device, OBRD, Usage

Ninety-one percent of officers involved in a force event, that is, officers who used or showed force, captured the full event on their OBRD. Another six percent of officers were found to be justified in recording some or none of the event.

91% of Involved Officers Captured Force Events in Full



Appendix

Calls for service do not include:

Ambulance
BOLOs (Be on the lookout)
Chief's Overtime
Community Activity
Crime Scene Specialist/Field Investigator
Officer-Initiated Actions (including traffic stops)
Rescue
Show of Force
Training Instructor
Training Student
Use Caution
Use of Force
Wrecker

Glossary

40 MM – Less-lethal launcher used for less lethal ammunition by trained Department personnel

Accidental Firearm Discharge – Unintended discharge, on-duty or not, of any firearm by APD personnel outside of a training environment or legal recreational activity

Animal Shoot – The intentional discharge of a firearm at any animal by APD personnel during the scope of the officer's duties

Apprehension - The arrest, capture, or taking into custody of a person

Area Command – Police service areas of APD located throughout Albuquerque that are led through the chain of command by an Area Commander. There are six area commands: Foothills, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest and Valley.

Arrest – The taking of one person into custody by another. To constitute arrest there must be an actual restraint of the person. The restraint may be imposed by force or may result from the submission of the person arrested to the custody of the one arresting the person. An arrest is a restraint of greater scope or duration than an investigatory stop or detention. An arrest is lawful when supported by probable cause.

Beanbag – Small fabric pillow which is filled with lead pellets and fired from a dedicated less-lethal 12-gauge shotgun

Bite Ratio – Calculation of the number of bite apprehensions divided by the total number of apprehensions for a given time period. For the purpose of this calculation, PSD bites will not include accidental or directed bites.

CASA – Court-Approved Settlement Agreement designed to ensure police integrity, protect officer safety and prevent the use of excessive force

Critical Firearm Discharge – Discharges of a lethal firearm by an officer, including accidental discharges and discharges where no person is struck. Range and training firings, destruction of animals, and off-duty hunting discharges where no person is struck are not critical firearm discharges.

Cycle – The period during which electrical impulses are emitted from the ECW following activation. In most models, a standard cycle is 5 seconds for each activation. The duration of a cycle may be shortened by turning the ECW off but may be extended in certain models by continuing to hold the trigger.

Demographic Category – Race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender expression or gender identity, sexual orientation, and limited English proficiency, if known

Display of Weapon – Drawing and exhibiting a weapon, to include firearm and ECW, as part of a warning tactic, typically accompanied by appropriate verbalization

ECW – Electronic Control Weapon; a weapon, including those manufactured by TASER International, designed primarily to discharge electrical charges into an individual that will cause involuntary muscle contractions and override the individual's voluntary motor responses

ECW Arcing – Activating an ECW without discharging the probes, sometimes done as a warning to an individual

ECW Painting – The act of unholstering and pointing an ECW at an individual and activating the ECW's laser dot to show that the weapon is aimed at the individual

ECW Drive-Stun Mode – Pressing and holding the ECW against the individual as it is cycled. This can be done in two configurations:

- i. Drive-stun only – This technique involves pressing the ECW against the individual while it is energized without probe deployment, causing pain but minimal or no neuro-muscular incapacitation. This technique is solely a pain compliance technique and is prohibited.
- ii. Follow-up Drive-stun – This technique is used as a follow-up to a probe deployment. It can increase the effectiveness of the ECW by increasing the spread between the connections in the event of a close-quarter probe deployment, completing the circuit in the event of a clothing disconnect or when only one probe has made a connection with the individual

ECW Standoff Mode – Discharging the ECW with a cartridge on the device, which propels the probes towards the individual and, upon effective contact, is intended to cause neuro-muscular incapacitation

Empty Hand Technique – Strikes, grabs, kicks, takedowns, distraction techniques and proper arrest techniques to control an actively resistant individual

English Proficiency – Ability to use the English language to make and communicate meaning verbally and in writing

Firearm – A pistol, revolver, shotgun, carbine, or machine gun, as well as any instrument capable of discharging a bullet or shot

Firearm Discharge – When the trigger is pulled on a firearm and releases a projectile

Force – Any physical means used to defend the officer or others, restrain, overcome resistance, or otherwise gain physical control of an individual

Gender – The attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person’s biological sex. Behaviors that are viewed as incompatible with these cultural associations may be considered gender non-conformity. For purposes of entering information in a database, an individual’s gender is determined based on an officer’s perception and observations, which may or may not be verified with information displayed on the individual’s government, NGO or company identification card or through self-identification. In this context, individuals may be categorized as either male, female, or transgender.

Gender Expression – The way in which a person expresses their gender identity, typically through their appearance, dress, and behavior

Individual – The person upon whom force was used or shown

Less Lethal force – Force application not intended or expected to cause death or serious injury and which is commonly understood to have less potential for causing death or serious injury than conventional, more lethal police tactics. Use of less lethal force can nonetheless result in death or serious injury.

OC – Oleoresin capsicum; an inflammatory agent meant to assist officers in the control of actively resistant individuals. Commonly known as “pepper spray.”

OC Fogger – Non-lethal pepper spray fog that evaporates instead of leaving a residue behind. It is optimized for riot control in confined areas.

OC Spray – A temporarily disabling aerosol composed partly of capsicum oleoresin and causes irritation and blinding of the eyes and inflammation of the nose, throat, and skin

OC Vapor – Non-flammable vapor designed to primarily affect a person’s respiratory system. Ideal for cell extractions or barricade situations where the use of pyrotechnic, powder or liquid devices is not practical or desired

Officer – Personnel who are certified law enforcement officers through the New Mexico Department of Public Safety

On-Body Recording Device (OBRD) – A recording device issued by the Department that is affixed to the body

Out of Area – Any area outside the normal APD response area

PSD – Police Service Dog (Also known as K9/Canine)

Probe Deployment – Pulling the trigger to release the probes from the cartridge to make contact with the individual and achieve neuromuscular incapacitation

Race/Ethnicity – Race and ethnicity are two independent and distinct fields. An individual's race/ethnicity is determined based on an officer's initial perception and observations, which may or may not be verified with information displayed on the individual's government, NGO, or company identification card or through self-identification. In this context, individuals may be categorized as one of the following races: African-American, American Indian, Asian, White, and Unknown. Unknown includes all other categories not covered by those previously listed. An individual's ethnicity is either Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Serious Physical Injury – Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death; causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement; or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb

Show of Force – Pointing a firearm, beanbag shotgun, 40 millimeter impact launcher, OC spray, or ECW at an individual, or using an ECW to "paint" an individual with the laser sight or utilizing a warning arc

SWAT – Special Weapons and Tactics considered to be a Specialized Tactical Unit within the Department

Tactical Activation – To put Specialized Tactical Units whose focus is on tactical solutions to critical incidents that involve a threat to public safety or high risk situations on notice of potential deployment (referred to as SWAT deployment in the CASA)

Takedowns – Solo – The act of a single officer bringing an individual to the ground by utilizing a hands on approach in order to gain control of the individual

Takedowns – Team – The act of more than one officer bringing an individual to the ground by utilizing a hands on approach in order to gain control of the individual

Taser – A brand of an electronic control weapon used by APD officers

Use of Force – Physical effort to compel compliance by an unwilling individual above unresisted handcuffing