



Use of Force Analysis

CY2021 Annual Analysis (CY2020 Stats)

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Analysis and Review Data Collection Period: CY2020

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Distribution: DCS Director, DCS Personnel, DU Campus Community and CALEA

CALEA STANDARD 2.1.13

2.1.13 Annual Analysis of Use of Force Reports

Annually, the agency conducts an analysis of its use of force activities, policies and practices. The analysis should identify:

- a. date and time of incidents;*
- b. types of encounters resulting in use of force;*
- c. trends or patterns related to race, age and gender of subjects involved;*
- d. trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and*
- e. impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.*

OVERVIEW

This report is a result of the analysis of our CY2020 use of force statistics. These statistics are collected through CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch), ARMS (Automated Records Management System) and Guardian Tracking System which is attached to the Division's Early Intervention System. Use of Force reports are administrative reports that are completely separate from the offense reports completed for the event. This analysis will use the data collected in those reports to provide indicators of the Division's performance and cross reference against, race, ethnicity and gender data. The analysis will also attempt to identify performance concerns, training needs, and areas where the Division's equipment and techniques need to be evaluated.

USE OF FORCE POLICY CHANGES AND CALEA COMPLIANCE (CY2020)

This Division of Campus Safety's Use of Force Policy is shaped by at least 3 entities. The first are limits provided by the Constitution and the State of Colorado regarding the authority of our Campus Safety Officers and the ability to use force under specific State of Colorado statutes. These statutes are listed in the Division's Use of Force directive and serve as guiding principles for our Campus Safety Officers. Secondly, our Use of Force directive is shaped by the needs of the Division of Campus Safety in protecting the University of Denver Campus Community we serve as well as the rights and safety of the Division's Campus Safety Officers. And last, the Use of Force Directive is shaped by our relationship with CALEA (Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies). CALEA's standards help the Division stay focused on best practices and hold us accountable to provide the most professional safety and security services possible. CALEA gives us the tools to be both transparent and accountable as an organization.

The following changes to our Use of Force Directive occurred during CY2020:

1.20.2020

Added language to UOF directive regarding Division's new UOF review process and procedures, to include inclusion of incidents into the Guardian Tracking System. This system tracks and documents UOF actions and requires review per incident, per campus safety officer. The review now takes place shortly after they occur, includes a Use of Force review board, that includes the Patrol Captain, the Lead TPR Instructor, the Training Coordinator (also a TPR) instructor and a

final review by the Director of Campus Safety. This new review processes is conducted in addition to the review done annually as part of current procedures to assist in identifying trends and issues the Division may need to address as it relates to Use of Force Actions. Guardian Tracking also attaches Use of Force actions to Division's Early Intervention System.

3.10.2020

Added language to better define when and what type of medical attention is provided to an individual as a result of a Use of Force action.

Added CALEA standard driven language (2.1.14) associated with the requirement for the Division to conduct an annual review on Assaults on Campus Safety Officers.

7.8.2020

Updated Definitions section in UOF directive to add Weapon of Opportunity, De-Escalation, and Last Resort

Added language to provide procedures on Displaying an Intermediate Weapon/Less Lethal Weapons

Added language to provide guidance on the use and reporting procedures for using a "Weapon of Opportunity"

8.10.2020

Added the definition regarding the use escort holds and guiding techniques in relation to physical force and how they differ from Soft Empty Hand techniques as applied Use of Force. Escort holds and guiding techniques that do not involve the application of physical strength, torqueing, or skill techniques do not constitute physical force under the Division's Use of Force directive. While such actions are to be documented in a case management report, they are not considered "reportable use of force actions" under CALEA nor are they to be entered into Guardian Tracking for statistical data purposes.

The technique of using physical force during incidents that involve medical assistance to emergency service personnel (Paramedics, EMTs, etc.) is clarified and considered to be a reportable use of force under the Division's Use of Force directive. This is a paradigm change and training was also provided on this specific type of scenario.

Added specific language and processes to address DCS personnel's Duty to Intervene during an incident that involves a Use of Force Action where the individual observes actions that are not consistent with Division directives. This type of expectation has been in the Division's Code of Conduct under a reporting expectation. The Division added specific language and inserted this into the Use of Force directive for clarification of expectation in these types of incidents.

Added specific language to the Use of Force directive regarding the notification of a Supervisor and the responsibility of the Supervisor following a Use of Force Action.

8.17.2020

Added language to UOF directive to expand on Division's use of de-escalation techniques as it relates to Use of Force actions.

USE OF FORCE STATISTICAL DATA

The data table below shows the Division's use of force statistics for a 3 year period beginning in 2018. DCS tracks handcuffing as a use of force while traditional law enforcement agencies do not. Additionally, Campus Safety Officers do not have arrest authority, but may detain individuals under limited circumstances outlined in Colorado State Statute 16-3-201, which is comparable to a "citizen's arrest". The Division records and reports this as detentions under "Total Use of Force Detentions" in the below table.

Use of Force Data	2018	2019	2020
Display Only (Intermediate Weapon)	0	1	0
Handcuff Only	15	16	9
Soft Empty Hand	13	10	*28
Hard Empty Hand	1	3	0
Intermediate Weapon	0	0	0
OC Spray	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force Incidents	29	30	17
Total Use of Force Actions	29	30	37
Total Use of Force Detentions	29	30	17

In CY2020, there were (17) incidents where DCS Campus Safety Officers applied Use of Force as defined under the Division's Use of Force Directive. Individual Campus Safety Officers conducted 37 Use of Force actions within the reported (17) Use of Force incidents during CY2020. This reflects multiple officer involvement in our Use of Force incidents, which is common as it is the practice of the Division to dispatch at least 2 Campus Safety Officers to "priority" incidents in which the likelihood of an encounter is increased.

It is noted that in CY2020, the Division changed the way it reported Use of Force Actions for more accurate reporting. Analysis of soft empty hand use of force increased from **10** in CY2019 to **28** in CY2020. The spike in the soft empty hand statistic was due to Campus Safety Officers assisting emergency medical personnel by stabilizing a subject for transport to a medical facility. The increase occurred after August of 2020 in which we changed the written directive to better reflect actions taken our Campus Safety Officers. Additionally, the directive was changed to reflect that escort or guiding techniques that do not involve the application of physical strength, torqueing, or skill techniques, do not constitute physical force under the Division's Use of Force directive and are not counted in statistical reporting. Although these techniques are documented in the associated offense or incident report for the purpose of accountability. DCS Campus Safety Officers use an abundance of authorized weaponless techniques. The Division continues to push our curriculum to provide easy, up to date, useable weaponless techniques to gain control of completely non-compliant subjects. This chart also shows we do not suffer from an over reliance on tools (intermediate/less lethal weapons). There were no incidents during CY2020 where these tools were displayed or utilized as part of a Use of Force action.

When comparing our Use of Force incidents with the amount of Calls for Service and Self-initiated activity conducted by our Campus Safety Officers during the CY2020, the below data tables reflect that a very small percentage of our contact with the campus community and unaffiliated individuals result in a Use of Force situation.

Use of Force Data Comparison with DCS Calls for Service/Incidents/Events

Total Use of Force Incidents (CY2020)	17
Total Calls for Service/Incidents/Events	63,917
Percentage	0.03%

In addition to the above data captured, the Division also reviews UOF incidents that resulted in the arrest of the suspect by local law enforcement (Denver Police Department).

Use of Force Data	2018	2019	2020
DPD Arrest/Citations (*Added in 2019)	11	7	5
# in Use of Force Incidents	29	30	17
% of DPD Arrests w/DCS Use of Force	38%	23%	29%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

Because most of our UOF incidents involved more than one Campus Safety Officer, there were 37 Use of Force actions by CSOs during the 17 Use of Force Incidents for CY2020. The Division of Campus Safety does not employ sworn certified police officers. The Division's Campus Safety Officers do possess limited authority in detaining individuals under Colorado State Statutes in the performance of their duties. Therefore, each Use of Force incident resulted in a detention under the referenced Colorado State Statute. Additionally, Division directives require our Campus Safety Officers to notify the Denver Police Department when an individual is detained (WD Arrests and Detention). Upon review of CY2020 UOF incidents, it was determined that this directive was followed on each occasion.

When comparing our Use of Force incidents (17), there is a 29% rate of physical arrest by the Denver Police Department associated with a Use of Force incident involving Division Campus Safety Officers. This rate is slightly up from the previous year; however, a 3-year trend shows that this ratio is pretty consistent.

CY2020 USE OF FORCE TABLE

The below table shows all 17 use of force incidents as well as 37 Use of Force actions by the Division's Campus Safety Officers during CY2020. It is noted that there was one (1) Use of Force Incident deemed "Not Justified" during CY2020. Information relative to this isolated UOF incident and the actions of the specific Campus Safety Officer involved, is described in detail under the "Use of Force Complaints" section of this report. A review of each Use of Force action did not reflect a pattern of excessive use of force within the Division.

# UOF Incidents	Incident Number	#UOF Actions	Type of Force	Location of Body Force Applied	Reason Force Used	UOF Final Disposition
1	UOF-2020-033	1	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
	UOF-2020-032	2	Soft Empty Hand	Left Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot, Right Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
	UOF-2020-031	3	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
2	UOF-2020-030	4	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
3	UOF-2020-029	5	Soft Empty Hand	Left Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot, Right Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2020-028	6	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Stomach	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2020-027	7	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2020-026	8	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
4	UOF-2020-025	9	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2020-024	10	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Left Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
	UOF-2020-023	11	Soft Empty Hand	Left Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot,	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified

				Right Hip/Leg/Ankle/Foot		
5	UOF- 2020- 022	12	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
6	UOF- 2020- 021	13	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
7	UOF- 2020- 020	14	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Prevent Escape	Justified
	UOF- 2020-19	15	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
8	UOF- 2020- 018	16	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF- 2020- 018	17	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
9	UOF- 2020- 017	18	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF- 2020- 016	19	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
10	UOF- 2020- 015	20	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
11	UOF- 2020- 013	21	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/ Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified

	UOF-2020-012	22	Handcuffing	N/A	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified
12	UOF-2020-011	23	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-010	24	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-009	25	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-008	26	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
13	UOF-2020-007	27	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-006	28	Handcuffing	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
14	UOF-2020-014	29	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-005	30	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
15	UOF-2020-004	31	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified

	UOF-2020-003	32	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
	UOF-2020-002	33	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Justified
	UOF-2020-001	34	Handcuffing, Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist, Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Prevent Escape	Not Justified
16	(Before GT)	35	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand Wrist	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
	(Before GT)	36	Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Restrain/Subdue Resistive Behavior	Justified
17	(Before GT)	37	Soft Empty Hand	Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Protect Self/Others from Physical Harm	Justified

TRENDS REGARDING SUSPECT AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

The data table below shows the Division's Use of Force statistics regarding suspect affiliation to the University.

CY UOF Data	# UOF Incidents	DU Affiliated	% AFF	Unaffiliated	%UNAFF
2018	29	7	24%	22	75%
2019	30	11	37%	19	64%
2020	17	6	35%	11	65%

*Rounded to nearest whole number

The data reflected shows a consistent pattern that nearly 65% and above of the UOF incidents involved individuals not affiliated with the University of Denver (DU). DU is located in an urban location, which has seen an increase in criminal activity and within the homeless population within the surrounding community adjacent to the campus. A review of the data and associated reports shows that, in addition to keeping the DU community safe within its campus geography through proactive patrolling, but their efforts more often lead to addressing issues and activity adjacent to the campus in order to provide maximum security and safety to the campus community.

CURRENT USE OF FORCE DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENTS (CALEA 2.1.13a)

The charts below show (17) use of force incidents by day of the week and time of day. Since this is a new data table for the Division of Campus safety to track following our recent onsite and switch to the revised version of the CALEA standards, there is not a comparison of day of week from the previous years. However, this will be included in future Use of Force analysis and reports.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
# of Incidents	3	3	0	0	2	5	4

Time of Day	0600-1800	1800-2200	2200-0600
# of incidents	2	5	10

The current data for CY2020 reflects that there is a higher prevalence of use of force incidents on Saturday and Sunday. Additionally, the data reflects increased activity during the evening hours. Incidents that have resulted in a use of force action by Division Campus Safety Officers tend to occur more on the night shift. The lack of data from previous years due to the requirements in place during those years suggests the Division should avoid making actionable conclusions from this data until future years can be assessed. The data does, however, reflect an increase of potential activity on the weekends and in the evening hours, which is consistent with most in-person class scheduling within the University. The majority of in-person classes occur during the week in the daytime hours, resulting in more activity on the campus not related to class time on the weekends and in the evening hours during the week.

It is noted, however, that some incidents that result in a Use of Force Action involved individuals unaffiliated with the University. The below data table reflects this information.

TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS RESULTING IN USE OF FORCE (CALEA 2.1.13b)

Out of the 17 Use of Force Incidents, all arose out of calls for service. This shows that the campus community is also being proactive in partnering with the Division by reporting observed or suspected offenses and incidents both on and adjacent to the campus. Review of previous year's show a consistent trend and pattern in the support of this vital partnership.

# UOF Incidents	Call Type	Origin
1	Ill Party/Medical Assist	Call for Service
2	Suicidal Party	Call for Service
3	Drug/Liquor Law Violations, Suicidal Party	Call for Service
4	Simple Assault, Liquor Law Violations,	Call for Service

5	Theft of Bicycles	Call for Service
6	Theft From Building, Crim Trespass	Call for Service
7	Thft MV, Crim Trespass	Call for Service
8	Att Theft, Crim Trespass	Call for Service
9	Theft, Drug Violations, Crim Trespass	Call for Service
10	Weapons, Crim Trespass	Call for Service
11	Suspicious Person	Call for Service
12	Sex Offense, Burglary Unlawful Entry	Call for Service
13	Theft	Call for Service
14	Crim Trespass	Call for Service
15	Drug/Liquor Law Violations	Call for Service
16	Drug/Liquor Law Violations	Call for Service
17	Ill Party/Medical Assist	Call for Service

TRENDS OR PATTERNS RELATED TO RACE, AGE, GENDER OF SUBJECTS (CALEA 2.1.13c)

Campus Safety Officers (CSO) Use of Force Actions/Detentions with Race/Gender Data for CY2020 (37 single UOF actions related to 17 Multiple officer incidents)

UOF Actions	W/M	W/F	B/M	B/F	W/HM	B/HM	W/HF	B/HF	Oth/M	Oth/F
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
37	27	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

*The above table is based on required reporting as part of the Division's CALEA accreditation. The race and ethnicity categories listed is reflective of the same in the tables used by CALEA for statistical reporting.

# UOF Incidents	Suspect Race	Ethnicity	Suspect Gender
1	White	NH	Male
2	White	NH	Male
3	White	NH	Male
4	White	NH	Male
5	White	NH	Male
6	White	NH	Male
7	White	NH	Female
8	White	NH	Female
9	White	NH	Male
10	Black	NH	Male
11	White	NH	Male
12	White	NH	Male
13	Black	NH	Male
14	White	Hispanic	Male
15	White	NH	Male
16	White	NH	Male
17	White	Hispanic	Female

*The above table is based on required reporting as part of the Division's CALEA accreditation. The race and ethnicity categories listed is reflective of the same in the tables used by CALEA for statistical reporting.

A review of the above statistical information revealed no trends of bias as reflected in the use of force action/detention numbers when compared by race, ethnicity, and gender data by CSO. No CSO with multiple uses of force shows a trend toward minorities. White males and males in general are involved in use of force events more often than females.

Age	Juvenile less than 18	18-20	20s	30s	40s	50s	60 +	UNK
Number	0	3	6	4	1	1	1	1

The data table above reflects a trend that force tends to be used on younger individuals and less likely on older aged persons. No use of force action was used on Juveniles/Children (individuals less than 18 years of age.)

OTHER PATTERNS AND TRENDS:

Use of Force By CSO (Patrol Operations): The Division's patrol operations allots for 24 positions, which include, Campus Safety Officers, Corporals, Sergeants and Patrol Captain. The below data table reflects the percentage of personnel assigned to Patrol Operations who were actively involved in a Use of Force Incident during CY2020.

# UOF Actions	# of Campus Safety Officers	% Percentage
0	10	42%
1	5	20%
2	3	13%
3	3	13%
4	2	8%
5	0	0%
6	0	0%
7	0	0%
8	0	0%
9	1	4%
10	0	0%
	24	

Incidents Involving Multiple Campus Safety Officers: Of our 17 Use of Force Incidents, 13 were situations involving multiple CSOs. This shows a good trend of our CSOs waiting for back-up before engaging suspects physically. This has the tendency of reducing level of force necessary and reducing the probability for injuries. The remaining 4 Use of Force incidents involved CSOs acting along. A CSO repeatedly having “single officer” uses of force during a year might reveal a pattern of rushing into situations instead of waiting for back-up. A review of the data pertaining to issue determined that a different CSO was involved in each of the “single officer” UOF incidents during this cycle. There does not appear to be a trend where the same CSO is engaged in a use of force incident alone.

Additionally, during the “by incident” Use of Force review conducted throughout the calendar year noted that one Campus Safety Officer had engaged in 9 UOF actions. This was also reflected in the activation of the Early Intervention System that monitors Use of Force action trends by CSOs throughout the year. A review of this particular event determined that each action was within the Division’s training and directives. It is noted that some of these particular Use of Force actions were later determined to be in the category and “escorts and guiding techniques”

TRENDS OR PATTERNS RESULTING INJURY TO ANY PERSON (CALEA 2.1.13d)

Injuries to Suspect: Injuries were down in CY2020 from CY2019. There were 2 reported injuries during CY2019. Upon review of all Use of Force incidents in CY2020, it was determined that there were no visible signs of injury to a suspect; however, there were 2 incidents where the suspect complained of an injury as a result of the UOF action.

UOF Incident #	Type of Force	Location of Body Force Applied	Reason Force Used	Injury to Suspect	Location of Injury	Medical Assistance/Suspect
UOF-2020-005	Handcuffing/Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Detain for Law Enforcement	Complaint of Injury	Lef Hip/Leg/Ankle /Foot	Refused Medical Assistance by DFD/DH Evaluated, Treated by DFD/DH
UOF-2020-001	Handcuffing/Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Prevent Escape	Complaint of Injury	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist Left Hip/Leg/Ankle /Foot	Refused Medical Assistance by DFD/DH Evaluated, Treated by DFD/DH

In the first incident (UOF-2020-001) the suspect complained of injury and advised on-scene paramedics that a Campus Safety Officer had struck him with a vehicle. (It was determined through a subsequent Internal Affairs investigation) that this was not the accurate. The suspect had fallen from the bike he was riding while the CSO attempted to stop him from leaving the area. The suspect was pulled to the ground by the CSO in the process of the detention due to balance displacement. The suspect was evaluated by Denver Health at the incident scene, who determined that there were no signs of injury. The suspect then refused any further medical assistance.

In the second incident (UOF-2020-005), the suspect complained of “numbness” in the left leg after being detained by the CSO. The suspect was evaluated by Denver Health at the incident scene, who determined that there were no signs of injury. The suspect then refused any further medical assistance.

In both incidents, CSOs followed procedures in rendering aid and/or requesting medical assistance following a Use of Force incident, in accordance with the Use of Force directive. The first incident resulted in an Internal Affairs investigation; however, the manner in which the suspect claimed injury was determined to be incorrect. However, it was determined that the CSO’s Use of Force action was not justified. The CSO resigned before any discipline could be issued. A review of the second incident determined the complaint of injury may have been to a pre-existing injury aggravated by the UOF incident. It did not appear that this was as a result of an excessive UOF action.

Injuries to Officer: One Use of Force incident resulted in a complaint of injury by the CSO from their Use of Force action. The CSO reported that they appeared to have strained a muscle in their groin area during his contact with the Suspect involved in the UOF action. The CSO did not make any request for medical assistance at the time and indicated that medical care was not required. A review of all UOF incidents showed a very low percentage of injury to CSO. This shows that CSOs are relying on their training to successfully maintain proper safety while engaging individuals in incidents that result in a UOF action.

UOF Incident #	# of CSOs Injured	Type of Force	Location of Body Force Applied	Reason Force Used	Injury to Officer	Location of Injury (CSO)	Medical Assistance/Officer
UOF-2020-001	1	Handcuffing/Soft Empty Hand	Left Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist Right Shoulder/Arm/Hand/Wrist	Prevent Escape	Complaint of Injury	Groin	Medical Care or Assistance not requested or required.

No individuals, including other employees, were injured as a result of a Use of Force incident during CY2020.

TRENDS REGARDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND/OR MENTAL ILLNESS

The below data tables show the UOF incidents that involved either Substance Abuse, Alcohol or Mental Illness associated with the Suspect.

# UOF Incidents	Suspect Drugs/Alcohol Involved	Suspect Mental Illness Involved
1	Alcohol	No
2	No	Yes
3	Drugs	Yes
4	Alcohol	No
5	No	No
6	No	No
7	Drugs	No
8	No	No
9	No	No
10	No	No
11	No	No
12	No	No
13	No	No
14	No	No
15	Drugs	No
16	Alcohol	No
17	Alcohol	No

# UOF Incidents	Suspect - Drug / Alcohol Usage	Percentage
17	7	41%

# UOF Incidents	Suspect – Mental Illness	Percentage
17	2	12%

This data table shows that **53%** of our Use of Force involved parties were under the influence of a substance or struggling with some form of mental illness. There seems to be some correlation between the substance abuse and/or observable mental illness and use of force. These numbers support a continued emphasis on training in these areas. The Division currently has CSOs that are formally trained in either Crisis Intervention and or Trauma Informed interviewing, which may assist in using de-escalation tactics prior to transitioning to another form of Use of Force action. CSOs receive initial and annual training on how to recognize persons suffering from mental illness and provide the best service to assist these individuals in crisis. Additionally, the Division provides additional de-escalation exercises during annual Use of Force required for all Campus Safety Officers in Patrol Operations.

USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

Use of Force Complaints	2018	2019	2020
EXTERNAL – DU/Public Complaints	0	0	0
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	0	0	0
Improper Conduct	0	0	0
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
INTERNAL – Originated by DU Campus Safety	1	1	1
OUTCOMES:			
Proper Conduct	1	0	0
Improper Conduct	0	1	1
Insufficient Evidence	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
TOTAL USE OF FORCE INVESTIGATIONS	1	1	1

There was one internal complaint against a CSO as a result of an internal review of that CSO's Use of Force Action. The complaint was assigned to Internal Affairs for investigation. A result of the investigation determined that the CSO used an excessive amount of force during the incident. The CSO resigned prior to the Division being able to issue disciplinary action. The investigation was closed with a finding of "Sustained" and an action of "Resigned in lieu of Termination".

There were no external "citizen" complaints made against CSOs associated with a UOF action during CY2020.

A review of the previous 3 years with respect of complaints associated with a CSO Use of Force action showed a significantly low-level complaint level. Further review showed that it was the Division who initiated a more formal investigation into a Use of Force action following an initial review process of each UOF action. This is attributed to the Division's commitment to maintain accountability and transparency by following set processes in the review of all Use of Force actions conducted by its members in the course of their duties. The Division takes this issue very seriously, which is evident by the level of documentation obtained and reviewed during the UOF review process and any subsequent formal investigation; the detail of the Division's directives associated with UOF and the level of UOF training provided to its personnel.

IMPACT OF FINDINGS ON POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PRACTICES (CALEA 2.1.13e)

The Division as a whole does a good job of keeping its Use of Force directive and associated directives such as the Division's directive on Arrests and Detentions as well as Field Interviews and Searches, up to date to reflect current expectations. As techniques, options and the nation's climate on Use of Force is ever changing, it is important to ensure that we as a Division continue to review these directives for compliance and accuracy. Use of Force actions are a high liability area that is directly germane to the issue of public trust. Consistently reviewing our Use of Force directive as well as those associated with it, ensures that the Division remains transparent and promotes accountability in these areas to maintain that trust with those we serve.

During CY2020, to include the annual UOF review conducted by the Director, Patrol Captain, the Training Coordinator and the Lead TPR instructor, the Division's Use of Force directive went through several revisions to address a myriad of pertinent issues throughout the year. These changes are included at the beginning of this Use of Force report. Training was provided to all DCS Campus Safety Officers on the revisions. This included a new Use of Force reporting and review process, language defining the use of escort holds and guiding techniques, Duty to Intervene enhancements, Supervisor Responsibility procedures, an increase in the use and training of de-escalation and revisions to the authority Campus Safety Officers have to use force in general under specific Colorado State Statutes.

Additionally, the Division determined that the Arrest and Detention directive will need to be revised to ensure that all language is consistent with the Use of Force directive. Lastly, the procedure in documenting when a use of force review turns into an Internal Affairs investigation needs to be clarified. These revisions will be forthcoming as processes are revised for Internal Affairs investigations and Line Supervisor Inquiries occur in CY2021.

IMPACT OF FINDINGS ON TRAINING (CALEA 2.1.13e)

Threat Pattern Recognition (TPR) training, which is the DCS use of force training program, is conducted both annually and during the initial training of a new Campus Safety Officer. The Division's Use of Force directive, Arrest and Detention directive and Searches directive is reviewed annually during this training.

During CY2020, it was determined that there was a need to increase training in our program with respect to the use of de-escalation techniques. Recommendations are to incorporate some scenario-based training that focuses on the use of de-escalation techniques into the annual TPR re-certification and our initial new hire training program for new Campus Safety Officers. This will provide some additional emphasis on already established practices of using verbal skills to de-escalate a situation. Additionally, a review of all Use of Force Actions and associated offense reports determine a need for additional training on providing more detailed documentation of the event. This training will be forthcoming in CY2021.

During CY2020, the Use of Force directive was revised to include guidance for escort holds and guiding techniques versus reporting the actions as "soft empty hand". This was a paradigm change that was much needed to ensure our UOF reporting reflected an accurate account of the actions conducted during our contact with the campus community and unaffiliated individuals. Training was provided on the revisions in this area. Additionally, through the Division's Use of Force review

process, it was determined that Campus Safety Officers were placed in situations while assisting emergency medical personnel. Training was provided to ensure that this was being accurately reported in not just statistical reporting, but also in the associated offense reports.

IMPACT OF FINDINGS ON EQUIPMENT (CALEA 2.1.13e)

The UOF review for the CY2020 showed that the Division does not suffer from an over reliance on tools (intermediate/less lethal weapons). There were no incidents during CY2020 where these tools were displayed or utilized as part of a Use of Force action. The review determined that there was no impact on the current manner in which the Division authorizes, issues and trains on approved intermediate/less lethal weapons at this time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of overall use of force incidents and actions by DCS Campus Safety Officers determined that when force was used, it was consistent with department directives. Campus Safety Officers were found to be trained properly and had valid TPR certifications when force was applied. There was one use of force investigation which a Campus Safety Officer was disciplined. There is no discernable pattern or trend that would lead to the belief that there is an issue with excessive or abuse of force. As mentioned in previous sections, the Arrest and Detention directive will need to be reviewed to ensure that all language relating to use of force are consistent. More thorough documentation of the force applied by responding Campus Safety Officers is needed as well as giving the reviewer a clearer picture of what occurred and why the force was used. It is recommended in building a documentation process into the Guardian Tracking software that tracks when a Use of Force Review determines the need for a formal Internal Affairs Investigation. The Division is constantly reviewing the manner in which Use of Force incidents and the actions of its Campus Safety Officers is reported. As the review continues, future reports may include a variety of data to ensure the Division is transparent in the manner in which it reviews, documents and reports Use of Force actions. This, as stated before, is an area that the Division takes very seriously and is committed to promoting transparency and accountability to maintain the trust of the community we serve.