Use of Force Updates and Crime in Utah Dashboard

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY





Understanding the Background

- The FBI created this collection of data in 2015.
- It provides nationwide statistics on law enforcements incidents involving use of force.
- The data collected includes: circumstances, subjects, and officers involved.
- Participation in the collection of Use of Force data became available for all law enforcement agencies in the state of Utah in 2019.
- Utah Code 53-10-205 became effective May 5th, 2021 requires <u>all</u> law enforcement agencies in Utah to report.
- FBI goal of 60% nationwide participation has been met.



Requirements for Reporting

- 1. When a **fatality** occurs connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- 2. When there is **serious bodily injury** to a person connected to use force by a law enforcement officer.
- 3. When a **firearm is discharged** by law enforcement at or in the direction of a person that did not otherwise result in death or serious bodily injury.



Definition for Serious Bodily Injury

This definition is based, in part, upon Title 18 United States Code [(U.S.C), Section 2246 (4).

The term "serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty. Serious bodily injury would include all gunshot wounds (regardless of whether they are penetrating or grazing), apparent broken bones, possible internal injury, severe laceration, stitches, sutures, chipped teeth, loss of teeth, canine bites requiring medical attention, unconsciousness due to an applied carotid artery hold, and injuries severe enough to require medical intervention and/or hospitalization. The term "medical intervention" does not include routine evaluation of the subject to determine fitness for arrest or detention by an emergency medical technician or medical staff at a medical facility.



How to Gain Access

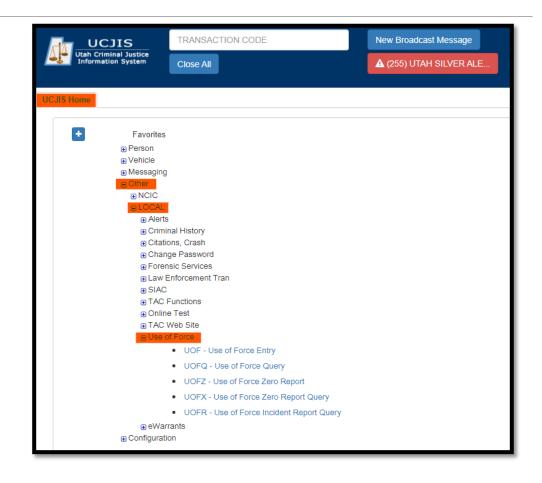
Please contact one of the following requesting the permissions you would like to have.

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Transactions

- UOFL Use of Force Entry
- UOFQ Use of Force Query
- UOFR Use of Force Incident Report Query
- UOFZ Use of Force Zero Report
- UOFX Use of Force Zero Query





Errors

Missing Information



Injury Mismatch

Information System Close All			New Broadcast Message			
			Error			Х
UOFL X			is: Validation Errors: S		meException: Invalid response status: 500, m NJURY' and 'NONE' injury types A 'non-injury as 'NONE' injury type	
Officer I	njured?:	NO				OK
NIBRS II #:	ncident	ENTER INCIDENT NUMBER		Don't Know Incident #?:	•	_
		Uta	h specific informa	ition - not submitte	ed to the FBI	
UT En Type:	mployment	LAW ENFORCEMENT	•	UT Proximity to Subject:	,	
UT # c Fired:	of Rounds			UT # of Times Subject Hit:		

FINAL ANSWER

LET'S SEE SOME SCENARIOS....



Scenario One

An officer and his officer-in-training responded to a domestic violence call in which the offender, a 62-year old man, pushed his wife down and punched his son. Both the wife and son received minor injuries. The two officers contacted the offender inside the residence where he was in his living room sitting calmly on the couch. The offender admitted to assaulting his wife and son and the officers made the decision to arrest him. They told him he was under arrest and asked him to stand up. He refused several verbal commands to stand up when he then reached into his front pants pocket and pulled out a gun. He swung his arm upward toward his own head and the gun was pointed at the officer-in-training briefly when the other officer pulled out his duty gun and fired at the offender, the shot missed and went into the couch. At the same time when the officer that fired his duty gun, the offender fired his own personal gun that he was holding and shot himself in the neck. The officers immediately rendered first aid to the offender; he ultimately survived his own self-inflicted injury. When the officer asked why he shot himself, he responded that "he didn't want to be arrested".

Is this a use of force incident? Yes

What type of report would be entered?

Firearm Discharge

Officer fired in or at the direction of the offender



Scenario Two

An officer was conducting a routine traffic stop for speeding. The subject fled and the officer did a tactical vehicle maneuver to stop the chase. The end result, was the death of the subject – he was ejected during the spinning of the vehicle due to no seat belt usage.

Is this a use of force incident? Yes

What type of report would be entered? Death

Why? The result of the force used resulted in death of offender



Scenario Three

Officers deploy a K-9 to catch a fleeing offender. The K-9 bites and injures the offender while the officer tries to detain the offender.

Is this a use of force incident? Yes

What type of report would be entered?

Serious Bodily Injury

Why? Because K-9 acts as a LEO



Scenario Four

An officer arrived at a scene of a crime and while talking to witnesses encountered a distressed female who was talking fast but not making any sense. The officer determined that the female might be under the influence of some type of drug and asked a paramedic to see her. The female resisted help from the paramedics and the officer stepped in to help restrain the girl. She then reached for a sharp object from the ambulance and stabbed herself. To stop her from further hurting herself or anyone else the officer began holding the female tighter by her arms as she yelled "You are hurting me!". She was able to be fully restrained then taken to the hospital to evaluate her stab wound where no further injury was noted on her body.

Is this a use of force incident? No

Why? Her stab wound was self inflicted



Scenario Five

An offender threatens to kill himself. After a stand-off, police surround and deploy one taser strike on the offender. The offender then fatality slashes his own throat.

Is this a use of force incident? No

Why?

Injury was self inflicted



Bonus!

An officer gets dispatched to a community park after a neighbor calls 911 saying there is a male and female arguing very loudly near their home. When the officer arrives the male becomes very defensive and begins to argue with the officer. This results in a physical altercation as the officer is trying to arrest the male. Meanwhile the female is standing by yelling "Let go of my man!". The officer finally gets ahold of the situation after some back up arrives. The male is arrested but first it is noted that he has a visible broken nose that was bleeding. When the officer went back to the police department to end his shift he logs everything that occurred for this day.

Did a use of force occur? Yes

What transaction do you use to log an incident?

UOF – Use of Force Entry



Hate Crime

What is Hate Crime?

A committed criminal offense motivated, in whole or in part by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity

Determining Bias Motivation

- A person may be biased against another's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender,
 and/or gender identity, but that alone does not mean that a hate crime was involved
- The offender's criminal act must have been motivated by his or her bias
- The investigation must show the offender's criminal act was motivated by bias



Scenario One

An adult assailant ran by an elderly Sikh pedestrian, shoved him to the ground, forcibly pulled his Dastaar (Sikh turban), and said, "Take that towel off your head – we don't want your kind in this neighborhood!". In the process of the attack, the victim suffered a concussion. When law enforcement responded to the scene, a witness to the attack recognized the offender as a clerk at a local convenience store near a predominately-Sikh community.

Is this a hate crime? Yes

Offense? Aggravated Assault

Bias? Anti-Sikh



Scenario Two

A Hispanic family was at local lake when they were approached by a white male who began yelling at them for playing their music very loudly. The music was in Spanish and the white male was very intoxicated. The lake was extremely busy and the Hispanic family called the police because they felt they were being targeted due to their race. Police arrived and a family to the drunk male took him home to avoid getting into further trouble. When officers spoke to other people at the lake they said the man had been yelling at everyone, of all races.

Is this a hate crime? No

Other people of other races where getting yelled at too



Scenario Three

A group home for persons with psychiatric disabilities who were in transition back into the community was the site of a reported arson. Investigation revealed that neighbors had expressed many concerns about the group home in town meetings and were angry that the house was located in their community. Shortly before the fire was reported, a witness heard a man state, "I'll get rid of those 'crazies,' I'll burn them out." Twelve persons, including patients and staff, suffered second- and third-degree burns resulting from the Arson.

Is this a hate crime? Yes

Offenses? Aggravated Assault, Arson

Bias? Anti-Mental Disability



Scenario Four

A transgender woman was waiting at a bus stop when she was approached by a man with a history or violent assaults and a previous hate crime conviction. The man physically assaulted the victim, breaking her arm, and then called her a "she-male" and other slurs. The police confirmed that the victim had been simply waiting at the bus stop and the assault was completely unprovoked.

Is this a hate crime? Yes

Offense? Aggravated Assault

Bias? Anti-Transgender



Cargo Thefts

The FBI UCR Program has defined Cargo Theft as "the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a **commercial shipment** of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise."



Related Offenses

- ○120 = Robbery
- o210 = Extortion/Blackmail
- 220 = Burglary/Breaking and Entering
- o23D = Theft From Building
- 23F = Theft From Motor Vehicle
- o23H = All Other Larceny
- ○240 = Motor Vehicle Theft
- 26A = False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game
- 26B = Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud

- 26C = Impersonation
- ○26E = Wire Fraud
- ○26F = Identity Theft
- 26G = Hacking/Computer Invasion
- o270 = Embezzlement
- ○510 = Bribery



Scenario One

A man orders a edible arrangements bouquet to his wife's work in celebration of their one year anniversary. After the order was placed the delivery was in route to her location and during a stop at a red light two men attempted to carjack the delivery man. They ended up taking his wallet and the edible arrangement but were unable to take the car because the driver put up quite a fight and other standby vehicles jumped to the delivery man's defense.

Is this a cargo theft? No

Why? Deliveries to individuals are outside the supply chain



Scenario Two

Five suspects entered a slow-moving freight train, which was transporting cargo from the freight yard to numerous destinations. The suspects used various tools to break into the shipping containers. The merchandise was then thrown off the train and accomplices on the ground gathered the stolen merchandise.

Is this a cargo theft? Yes

Offense? Burglary/Breaking and Entering



Let's talk about the Utah Dashboard...



Utah Crime Statistics

The data portrayed in this dashboard comes from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and represents crime as it is made known unto local law enforcement agencies in Utah. Data is collected under the guidelines and definitions established in the National Incident Based Reporting System (also known as NIBRS). NIBRS uses computerized data systems to collect more detailed information of crime in specific jurisdictions. An older collection type known as Summary existed prior to January 1, 2021 and was also used in Utah by some agencies to report their UCR data.

Beginning January 1, 2021, all agencies were required to report using the NIBRS format. After January 1, 2021, any missing data indicates non-reporting. If an agency is missing data for a specific year prior to 2021, it may be that they were reporting Summary format and not NIBRS format or they may have been non-reporting.

For a list of participating agencies, please refer to the historical Crime in Utah (.pdf) reports found here.

If you have questions regarding the data contained in the dashboard, click <u>here</u>. Be aware that data requests are subject to GRAMA and if allowed, fees are set by UCA 63G-2-202.

For some helpful tips on searching and filtering the data in the dashboards, please click <u>here</u>.