



2024

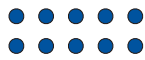
ANNUAL USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Approved by Chief Marcia Harnden

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Prepared By Accreditation Manager Merab Smith



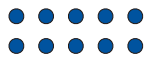
INTRODUCTION

The Albany Police Department conducts an annual analysis of its use of force activities every calendar year. This report includes an analysis of department policy and practices as well as a review of assaults on sworn officers as required by CALEA standards 4.2.4 and 4.2.5. The use of force incidents analyzed are officer responses to calls with a display of force requiring a supervisor's review and report per the department's Use of Force Policy 240.

A review of incidents of force may reveal patterns or trends that could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, policy modifications, and/or disciplinary actions. The process of collecting and reviewing the reports is also critical to this analysis.

This use of force analysis was completed using Albany Police Department data from 2022, 2023, and 2024. The Albany Police Department used force in 195 incidents in 2022, 200 incidents in 2023, and 179 incidents in 2024. Data analyzed for this report include the following:

- Classification of Initiating Call (what officers responded to)
- Breakdown and Comparison by Gender, Race, and Age
- Resistance Encountered by Officers
- Type of Force Used
- Total Arrests and Calls for Service versus Total Use of Force Incidents
- Mental Health Related Issue and/or Intoxication
- Day and Time of Incident
- Injuries to Any Person Including Officers

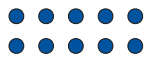


SYNOPSIS

The 2024 Use of Force Report was completed using the Albany Police Department's use of force database. The Albany Police Department (APD) responded to 36,213 calls, resulting in 5,147 arrests, with only 179 incidents requiring use of force as defined by the Albany Police Department. Use of force incidents occurred during 0.49% of all calls for service in 2024 and 3.5% of incidents involving arrests. It is important to note that the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) and many agencies across the country do not include "handgun displayed" as a formal use of force for reporting purposes. The policy language states, "Display of firearm is defined as the pointing of an officer's firearm at a person as a means to gain compliance or in reasonable anticipation of use of deadly force."

Force is counted per event, per officer, per subject, by force type, and number of applications. For example, if there are four subjects in the vehicle during a high-risk stop, and five officers who each display their handgun at the subjects, this one incident results in twenty uses of force.

Officers use de minimis force whenever possible. De minimis force is defined as a physical interaction meant to separate, guide, and/or control without the use of formal control techniques or other techniques that are intended to, or reasonably likely to cause any pain or injury. The use of force requires notification and report when physical force, except de minimis force, is used. The analysis reveals that sworn officers of the Albany Police Department have effectively responded with physical force in compliance with department policy and legal standards.



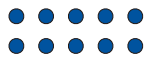
REPORTING

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for the purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the department requires the completion of a Use of Force Report which is reviewed by a supervisor. Once the use of force report is approved by the supervisor as being accurate, the use of force incident is reviewed through the use of force review process. The use of force review process includes review by the sergeant, lieutenant, training coordinator, and captain of each officer's use of force report, incident report, and video/audio recordings including body worn camera footage. The review includes policy adherence, training needs, equipment status, and disciplinary issues.



REPORTING DISPLAY AS TYPE OF FORCE USED

APD officers report any display of a firearm or less lethal weapon as a type of force used. As previously stated, display is defined as the pointing of an officer's weapon at a person as a means to gain compliance or in reasonable anticipation of use of deadly force. Of the 179 use of force incidents in 2024, 65 of those reports used display only as the type of force used. This accounts for 36.3% of the total use of force incidents reported. A total of 132 types of force reported were display only types of force which include handgun display, taser display, 40mm display, rifle display, and shotgun display. It's important to report displays of force for justification of the officers' actions as these incidents can be high-risk and require urgent compliance. Even though the displays of force do not involve any physical force, they are still reported as a use of force due to the risk and liability of displaying a weapon as a means of compliance justified under law.



QUARTERLY REPORTS

Beginning in 2020, APD started compiling quarterly use of force reports. These reports offer much of the same information that the annual report offers. The quarterly reports are designed to provide supervisors and training coordinators with information regarding use of force incidents. This information is utilized to identify patterns or trends that could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades, and/or policy modifications.

Please note that calls for service and arrest data may slightly differ in the quarterly reports due to reporting changes or errors. The annual report provides the final data for the year.



POLICY REVIEW

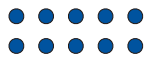
The Use of Force Policy 240 is continuously reviewed for accuracy to ensure department policy aligns with current best practices and updated laws. The Albany Police Department follows best practices set by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). PERF created the Guiding Principles on Use of Force in 2016. Our policies and practices reflect PERF's 30 Guiding Principles on Use of Force. Our department policies are available to the public via our website at

<https://www.albanyoregon.gov/police/about/apd-policies>.



EQUIPMENT REVIEW

Equipment related to use of force includes firearms, tasers, asp batons, and more. In 2024, new equipment purchases included eight rifles, 40mm rounds, and additional WRAP restraints. Two broken tasers were replaced as well as a few faulty drop holsters. No other equipment issues were noted during the analysis.

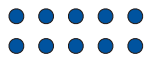


TRAINING

All sworn personnel receive various use of force instruction during initial police training including case law, defensive tactics, baton, oleoresin capsicum spray (OC), handcuffing, firearms, less lethal, APEX Officer, and more. Continuing education for all Albany police sworn personnel on use of force occurs multiple times each year. The formal use of force training during 2024 consisted of:

February 2024	4 hours	Use of Force Training and Recertification
April 2024	4 hours	Use of Force/Firearms
May 2024	4 hours	Defensive Tactics
June 2024	8 hours	Survival Skills/TacMed
August 2024	4 hours	Use of Force/Firearms
September 2024	4 hours	Emergency Vehicle Operations
October 2024	4 hours	Defensive Tactics/TacMed
November 2024	4 hours	Firearms/Night Range
December 2024	3 hours	Below 100

DPSST requires each police officer to receive a minimum of eight hours of Firearms/Use of Force training each year. The Albany Police Department consistently trains more than the minimum required. In 2024, officers received 32.5 in-person training hours directly related to firearms and use of force which accounts for more than four times the required amount. Sworn officers also received numerous training bulletins on force issues. De-escalation is emphasized during each training event, in addition to several training bulletins related to de-escalation. Training bulletins in 2024 that related to use of force included: de-escalation, active threat, bias-based policing, mental health, foot pursuits, all hazard responses, employee-involved critical incidents, and ethics.



CLASSIFICATION OF INITIATING CALL

The following information outlines the types of calls that initiated the need for use of force by the Albany Police Department. Due to the large number of call types, we have condensed this information into 8 categories. During the annual use of force meeting in February 2024, the team decided it was appropriate to separate Assist Other Agency/Warrant into two categories: Assist Other Agency and Wanted Person/Warrant.

Fight or Disturbance: Assault, Disorderly Conduct, Disturbance, Interfering, Resisting Arrest, Domestic, Harassment, Menacing, Weapons.

Assist Other Agency: Assist Outside Agency.

Wanted Person/Warrant: Warrants served by our department, Wanted Persons.

Traffic: Traffic Crime, DUI, Pursuit, Elude, Hit & Run, Careless Driving.

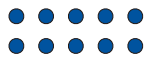
Property Crime: Burglary, Theft, Criminal Mischief, Vandalism, Fraud, Shoplifting, Stolen or Recovered Vehicle.

Mental Health or Suicidal: Emotionally Disturbed Person, Suicidal Subject, Police Officer Hold, Welfare Check.

Drug Related: Narcotics warrant or any other incident where drugs were a primary causal factor.

Other: Miscellaneous Crime, Public Indecency, Trespass, Curfew, Exclusion, Restraining Order Violation, Sex Offense, Runaway, Suspicious Person, Suspicious Circumstances, Reckless Endangering, MIP, Robbery, Animal Complaints.

Classification of Initiating Call	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Fight or Disturbance	66	58	47	33.8%	29.0%	26.3%
Assist Other Agency	12	12	9	6.2%	6.0%	5.0%
Wanted Person/Warrant	14	26	30	7.2%	13.0%	16.8%
Traffic	18	23	18	9.2%	11.5%	10.1%
Property Crime	36	25	23	18.5%	12.5%	12.8%
Mental Health or Suicidal	6	10	9	3.1%	5.0%	5.0%
Drug Related	0	3	7	0.0%	1.5%	3.9%
Other	43	43	36	22.1%	21.5%	20.1%
Total Responses	195	200	179	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



COMPARISON BY GENDER, RACE, AND AGE

There were 179 total incidents of use of force, but some of those incidents involved multiple subjects. In 2024, there were 185 subjects that had force used against them. Over the past three years there has been an 8.9% increase of use of force incidents involving female subjects.

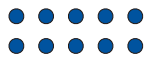
Perceived Gender	2022		2023		2024	
Male	179	84.0%	169	80.9%	139	75.1%
Female	34	16.0%	40	19.1%	46	24.9%
Total	213	100.0%	209	100.0%	185	100.0%

Use of force incidents have remained relatively consistent regarding race of the subject over the past three years. The most recent U.S. Census Bureau information for the City of Albany was reported on July 1, 2024; the information states the City of Albany demographics are: 81.2% White, 15.3% Hispanic, 1.7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.1% Native American, and 0.5% Black.

Perceived Race	2022		2023		2024	
White	175	82.2%	173	82.8%	157	84.9%
Black	11	5.2%	10	4.8%	6	3.2%
Hispanic	24	11.3%	21	10.0%	20	10.8%
Native American	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.9%	5	2.4%	0	0.0%
Total	213	100.0%	209	100.0%	185	100.0%

The age of subjects involved in use of force incidents has remained relatively consistent over the past three years.

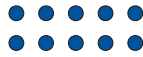
Age	2022		2023		2024	
17 and Younger	5	2.3%	12	5.7%	7	3.8%
18 - 20	12	5.6%	8	3.8%	5	2.7%
21 - 30	72	33.8%	63	30.1%	50	27.0%
31 - 40	69	32.4%	67	32.1%	60	32.4%
41 - 50	32	15.0%	33	15.8%	40	21.6%
51 - 60	16	7.5%	19	9.1%	15	8.1%
60 and Older	6	2.8%	7	3.3%	8	4.3%
Unknown	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	213	100.0%	209	100.0%	185	100.0%



RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED BY OFFICERS

The resistance encountered by officers is broken down into 21 different categories, many of which are seldom encountered. The category “other” was highly utilized in 2021 due to reporting changes. In reviewing what factors are listed in the “other” category, it was discovered that many instances have multiple resistance factors or variable risk factors. In 2021, two new categories were added to this list: high-risk subject and active resistance. During the second quarter use of force meeting in July 2022, it was determined that “charging” needed to be added as a category of resistance encountered as this was often reported in the “other” category. Due to the relatively low number of certain encounters, small differences in data points can sometimes indicate large percentage changes in the data. Changes in the data, positive or negative, are not always an accurate indicator of a trend or a result of officer actions.

Resistance	2022		2023		2024	
Active Resistance	144	16.2%	138	14.9%	146	16.0%
Attempt to Escape	43	4.8%	56	6.0%	90	9.9%
Charging	4	0.4%	18	1.9%	18	2.0%
Elude on Foot/Bicycle	41	4.6%	44	4.8%	44	4.8%
Elude Vehicle	38	4.3%	20	2.2%	20	2.2%
Fighting Stance	45	5.1%	48	5.2%	41	4.5%
Firearm - Handgun	6	0.7%	27	2.9%	7	0.8%
Firearm - Rifle	5	0.6%	4	0.4%	1	0.1%
Firearm - Shotgun	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Hand/Elbow Strike	6	0.7%	9	1.0%	10	1.1%
Hiding/Barricaded	40	4.5%	55	5.9%	38	4.2%
High Risk Subject	188	21.1%	174	18.8%	137	15.0%
Impact Weapon	6	0.7%	6	0.6%	3	0.3%
Leg/Knee/Foot Strike	8	0.9%	14	1.5%	24	2.6%
OC Chemical Spray	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	28	3.1%	13	1.4%	15	1.6%
Passive Resistance	61	6.9%	73	7.9%	55	6.0%
Push/Shove/Pull	85	9.6%	82	8.9%	91	10.0%
Stabbing Instrument	8	0.9%	15	1.6%	27	3.0%
Suicidal	13	1.5%	22	2.4%	14	1.5%
Verbally Aggressive	120	13.5%	108	11.7%	127	13.9%
Total	890	100.0%	926	100.0%	911	100.0%

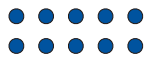


TYPE OF FORCE USED

The type of force used by officers is broken down into 29 different categories. During the second quarter use of force meeting in July 2022, it was decided to add “lateral recovery restraint” as a category of type of force used. The lateral recovery restraint allows officers to gain control of the subject without restricting their airway.

There were several new officers in training during 2022 and 2023. When officers are in training, they ride with a Field Training Officer. With two officers arriving on scene for many incidents, this could be a reason the total number of types of force used increased during those years.

Type of Force Used	2022 Times Used		2023 Times Used		2024 Times Used	
40mm LL Display	15	2.6%	10	1.9%	5	1.1%
40mm LL Fired	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	4	0.9%
Arm Bar/Takedown	22	3.9%	13	2.5%	17	3.7%
ASP Baton Deploy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
ASP Baton Display	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Bent Wrist Lock	27	4.8%	28	5.4%	28	6.1%
Escort Hold	42	7.4%	35	6.7%	31	6.7%
Focused Blow	8	1.4%	12	2.3%	11	2.4%
Hair Hold Takedown	3	0.5%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
Handgun Display	103	18.2%	93	17.9%	45	9.7%
Handgun Fired	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
K-9 Bite	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
K-9 Deploy	7	1.2%	10	1.9%	13	2.8%
K-9 Display	11	1.9%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%
Leg Sweep	17	3.0%	13	2.5%	20	4.3%
Pressure Point	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
O.C. Deploy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O.C. Spray Display	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	19	3.4%	17	3.3%	10	2.2%
Push/Shove	85	15.0%	78	15.0%	96	20.8%
Rifle Display	11	1.9%	14	2.7%	16	3.5%
Rifle Fired	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
Shotgun Display	7	1.2%	2	0.4%	7	1.5%
Shoulder Lock	14	2.5%	10	1.9%	3	0.6%
Tackle/Takedown	47	8.3%	38	7.3%	30	6.5%
Taser Deploy	14	2.5%	19	3.7%	21	4.5%
Taser Display	71	12.5%	76	14.6%	57	12.3%
Wrap Restraint	29	5.1%	19	3.7%	28	6.1%
Lateral Recovery Restraint	10	1.8%	20	3.8%	12	2.6%
TOTAL	567	100.0%	520	100.0%	462	100.0%



TOTAL ARRESTS VS TOTAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Arrests have increased by almost 7% over the past three years, while use of force incidents have decreased by almost 12%. On September 1, 2024, House Bill 4002 went into effect recriminalizing possession of illicit drugs including fentanyl, heroin, and methamphetamine. This could contribute to the increase in arrests in 2024.

Arrests vs. Incidents	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	4,811	4,965	5,147
Use of Force Incidents	195	200	179
Total Percentage	4.1%	4.0%	3.5%



TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE VS TOTAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Calls for service remained similar in 2023 and 2024, while use of force incidents decreased by 10.5%. Refer to [APD's 2024 Annual Crime Analysis Report](#) for more details regarding calls for service.

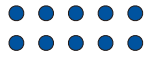
Calls for Service vs. Incidents	2022	2023	2024
Calls for Service	32,442	36,305	36,213
Use of Force Incidents	195	200	179
Total Percentage	0.60%	0.55%	0.49%



MENTAL HEALTH RELATED ISSUE AND/OR INTOXICATION

In 2021, we began tracking whether the use of force incident involved a mental health issue and if the subject was under the influence of alcohol or drugs based on the perceptions of the officers involved. In 2024, 56.2% of subjects involved in a use of force incident were either intoxicated, experiencing a mental health issue, or both.

Other Factors	2022		2023		2024	
Intoxicated	82	38.5%	83	39.7%	47	25.4%
Mental Health Crisis	46	21.6%	41	19.6%	34	18.4%
Both	28	13.1%	17	8.1%	23	12.4%
Subjects Involved in UOF Incident	213	73.2%	209	67.5%	185	56.2%



DAY OF WEEK

The Albany Police Department use of force incidents by day of week in 2024 ranged from 21 to 30 incidents. Most days of the week had similar numbers of incidents, with Saturday and Tuesday having the highest number of use of force incidents.

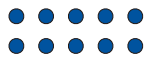
Day of Incident	2022		2023		2024	
Sunday	27	13.8%	44	22.0%	26	14.5%
Monday	28	14.4%	34	17.0%	21	11.7%
Tuesday	24	12.3%	23	11.5%	30	16.8%
Wednesday	31	15.9%	17	8.5%	20	11.2%
Thursday	25	12.8%	24	12.0%	25	14.0%
Friday	30	15.4%	23	11.5%	27	15.1%
Saturday	30	15.4%	35	17.5%	30	16.8%
Total	195	100.0%	200	100.0%	179	100.0%



TIME OF DAY

Use of force incidents by time of day are broken down in four-hour increments beginning at midnight. Most use of force incidents occurred between 1601 hours and 0400 hours at 65.3%, and the least between 0401 hours and 0800 hours at 6.1%.

Time of Incident	2022		2023		2024	
0001 - 0400	29	14.9%	26	13.0%	38	21.2%
0401 - 0800	17	8.7%	14	7.0%	11	6.1%
0801 - 1200	37	19.0%	33	16.5%	21	11.7%
1201 - 1600	34	17.4%	26	13.0%	30	16.8%
1601 - 2000	42	21.5%	46	23.0%	39	21.8%
2001 - 0000	36	18.5%	55	27.5%	40	22.3%
Total	195	100.0%	200	100.0%	179	100.0%



OFFICER INJURIES

In 2024, most use of force incidents (92.0%) were resolved with no injury to an officer. Of the 288 officers involved in use of force incidents, 23 (8.0%) resulted in an injury to the officer. Minor injuries that did not require medical attention include injuries such as a scratch, bruise, or complaint of pain.

Officer Injuries During Use of Force	2022		2023		2024	
No Injury	335	95.2%	322	95.0%	265	92.0%
Minor - No Medical Attention	11	3.1%	15	4.4%	17	5.9%
Minor - Medical Attention	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%
Hospital	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	1.4%
Fatality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	352	100.0%	339	100.0%	288	100.0%



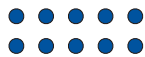
SUMMARY OF HOSPITALIZATIONS

24-04409

On July 15, 2024, a community service officer encountered a male with a warrant at Marvin's Garden and requested for a patrol officer to respond. The male subject with the warrant was uncooperative, walked away from the officer, and did not follow commands that he was under arrest. Additional patrol officers arrived on scene to assist, and the male subject fled on foot eluding officers in a foot pursuit for several blocks. Officers approached the subject at taser point, the subject was not compliant and punched one officer in the face. The officer was evaluated at the hospital for facial swelling, a minor concussion, and a contusion. Officers tased the subject and placed him under arrest for Assault Public Safety Officer, Felon in Possession of Restricted Weapon, Escape 2, Fail to Register Sex Offender, and Warrant Arrest.

24-05839

On September 14, 2024, officers responded to a report of a DUII driver. Officers were able to locate the vehicle and driver. The subject attempted to flee on foot into his residence. Officers gave chase to apprehend the male who resisted arrest by kicking and spitting on the officers. Additionally, the subjects dog bit one of the officers on the leg. Officers were able to control the subject and place him in a WRAP restraint. He was transported to jail and arrested for Assault Public Safety Officer, Escape 3, Harassment Aggravated, Resisting Arrest, and DUII. The injured officer was evaluated and treated at the hospital for the dog bite.



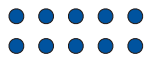
SUMMARY OF HOSPITALIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

24-07383

On November 20, 2024, officers conducted a traffic stop and the driver refused to identify himself as required by Oregon law. Officers attempted to take the subject into custody for Failure to Carry or Present License. The male subject resisted arrest while in the driver seat and drove off, dragging and then driving over one of the officers. The subject fled in the vehicle while the officer laid in the street, suffering serious injuries from the assault. The officer was provided immediate medical aide on scene and transported to the hospital with serious injuries. Approximately 4 hours later officers located the subject and took him into custody. He was charged with Attempted Assault in the First Degree, Fail to Perform Duties/Driver, Resisting Arrest, Assault 2 (x2), Assault Public Safety Officer, Elude Vehicle, Fail Carry/Present Op License, Poss Fentanyl, and Supply Contraband – Drugs.

24-08052

On December 20, 2024, officers were dispatched to a disorderly conduct of a male subject running in and out traffic. Officers approached the subject who continued to walk away from them while chanting to himself. Officers had probable cause to arrest the subject for disorderly conduct and attempted to detain him. The subject began fighting with the officers. During the encounter the subject landed on top of an officer resulting in a broken ankle. Officers continued to fight with the subject, while both being punched in the face by the subject. The injured officer was able to get into a kneeling position and tase the subject. Several community members got out of their vehicles and assisted officers to help detain the subject. Additional officers arrived and were able to gain control and arrest the subject. The injured officer was taken to the hospital and treated for a broken ankle. The subject was arrested for Assault 2, Resisting Arrest, Assault Public Safety Officer, Criminal Mischief 2, Disorderly Conduct 2, and Escape 2.



OTHER PERSONS INJURED

Most use of force incidents (83.2%) were resolved with no injury to any person. Of the 185 subjects involved in use of force incidents, 17 (9.2%) resulted in a minor injury to the subject requiring medical attention. Minor injuries that did not require medical attention include injuries such as a scratch, bruise, or complaint of pain.

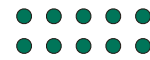
Person Injuries During Use of Force	2022		2023		2024	
No Injury	182	85.4%	178	85.2%	154	83.2%
Minor - No Medical Attention	14	6.6%	14	6.7%	17	9.2%
Minor - Medical Attention	16	7.5%	15	7.2%	13	7.0%
Hospital	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Fatality	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Total	213	100.0%	209	100.0%	185	100.0%



SUMMARY OF HOSPITALIZATION

24-05963

On September 19, 2024, officers were conducting a search warrant on a subject considered to be armed and dangerous. When the warrant was served, the male subject immediately fled on foot. Officers maintained a perimeter of the area and were able to give chase to the subject. The subject slipped through a fence opening and fell to the ground, officers were able to tackle the subject and take him into custody. The subject began displaying seizure like symptoms and the medics were immediately called to the scene and the subject was transported to the hospital for treatment. The subject was released from the hospital, transported to jail and charged with Burglary 1, Criminal Conspiracy, and multiple Warrants.



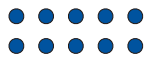
ASSAULT ON OFFICER REVIEW

During 2024, there were 26 reported assaults or attempted assaults on officers. These crimes are charged as Assault of Public Safety Officer, Attempted Assault of Public Safety Officer, and Aggravated Harassment.



TRENDS AND PATTERNS

- Assaults on officers occurred in 14.5% of the 179 use of force incidents in 2024.
- Eighteen incidents (69.2%) involved subjects who were intoxicated or experiencing a mental health issue.
- Thirteen incidents (50.0%) involved the subject kicking at the officer(s).
- Ten incidents (38.4%) involved the subject striking/fighting the officer(s).
- Sixteen incidents (61.5%) involved female subjects.
- Four incidents (15.3%) involved subjects spitting on the officer(s).
- Five incidents (19.2%) resulted in the use of the WRAP restraint device.
- One incident (3.8%) involved the subject pulling out the officer's hair.



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of use of force incidents during 2024 revealed the actions by Albany Police Department staff in each incident were justified and within policy. The force used reasonably appeared necessary to bring each incident under control, given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event.

During 2024, the department has continued to train patrol officers in the area of de-escalation and critical incident recognition. The department has a total of 58 officers certified in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), which is a 40-hour course. It is the goal of the department to have the remaining 8 officers trained in CIT within the next year. Tactical communication training continues to be implemented and integrated with defensive tactics and de-escalation in-service training.

The department continually looks for balance between using de-escalation techniques, physical force, and control devices. Officers received situational scenario training during use of force in-service training in 2024. Tactics involving distance, communication, approach, resources, and reasonable force were all included in the training. These training courses provided officers tools to adequately and reasonably deal with potential hostile situations or events. Use of force training will continue to emphasize de-escalation techniques, control holds, proper use of control devices, duty to intercede, and de minimis tactics.

The department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.



2024

ALBANY POLICE DEPARTMENT

541-917-7680

www.albanyoregon.gov/police

2600 Pacific Boulevard SW

Albany, Oregon 97321