

Nevada System of Higher Education



NSHE CRIME STATISTICS REPORT

Prepared in Compliance with the
Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus
Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

June 2016

System Administration · University of Nevada, Reno · University of Nevada, Las Vegas ·
College of Southern Nevada · Great Basin College · Truckee Meadows Community College ·
Western Nevada College · Desert Research Institute · Nevada State College

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Introduction

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, codified at 20 USC 1092 (f) as a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965, is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. All public and private institutions of postsecondary education participating in federal student aid programs are subject to the Act.

Because the law is tied to participation in federal student financial aid programs it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private. The provisions of the Act are enforced by the United States Department of Education.

The "Clery Act" is named in memory of 19-year old Lehigh University freshman, Jeanne Ann Clery (pictured right), who was raped and murdered in her residence hall room on April 5, 1986.



Jeanne's parents, Connie and Howard, discovered that students had not been told about 38 violent crimes on the Lehigh campus in the three years before her murder. They joined with other campus crime victims and persuaded Congress to enact the law, which was originally known as the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990."

The law was amended in 1992 to add a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights, and was amended again in 1998 to expand the reporting requirements. The 1998 amendments also formally named the law in memory of Jeanne Clery. Subsequent amendments in 2000 and 2008 added provisions dealing with registered sex offender notification and campus emergency response. The 2008 amendments also added a provision to protect crime victims, "whistleblowers", and others from retaliation.

On October 20, 2014, the United States Department of Education published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act. The regulations expand rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Annual Report

Schools must publish an annual report every year that contains at least 3 years worth of campus crime statistics and certain security policy statements including sexual assault policies that assure basic victims' rights, the law enforcement authority of campus police and where students should go to report crimes. The report is to be made available to all current students and employees while prospective students and employees are to be notified of its existence and afforded an opportunity to request a copy of the report.

Schools can comply by posting their respective crime statistics on the Internet so long as the required recipients are notified and provided the exact Internet address where the report can be found and paper copies are available upon request. A copy of the statistics must also be provided

to the United States Department of Education. Each NSHE institution reports crime statistics on their respective Web sites, which may be accessed at the following Internet addresses:

Web Addresses for Crime Statistics by NSHE Institution	
UNLV	http://police.unlv.edu/policies/campus-report.html
UNR	http://www.unr.edu/police/data-center/clery-legal-info
NSC	https://nsc.edu/facilities-management-and-planning/public-safety/index.aspx
CSN	https://www.csn.edu/csn-police-department
GBC	http://www.gbcnv.edu/security/crime.html
TMCC	http://www.tmcc.edu/police/
WNC	http://www.wnc.edu/public-safety/crime-statistics-policy-disclosure/

Crime Statistics

Each school must disclose crime statistics for the campus, unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities including Greek housing and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other school officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities" such as student judicial affairs directors. Professional mental health and religious counselors are exempt from reporting obligations, but may refer patients to a confidential reporting system that the school has to indicate whether it has.

The statistics are also broken down geographically into "on campus," "residential facilities for students on campus," non-campus buildings, "on public property" such as streets and sidewalks, or "unfounded crimes". Schools can use a map to denote these areas. The report must also indicate if any of the reported incidents, or any other crime involving bodily injury, was a "hate crime."

Schools are also required to provide timely warnings and a separate more extensive public crime log. It is these requirements that are most likely to impact the day-to-day lives of students. The timely warning requirement is somewhat subjective and is only triggered when the school considers a crime to pose an on-going "threat to students and employees" while the log records all incidents reported to the campus police or security department.

Timely warnings cover a broader source of reports (campus police or security, other campus officials, and off-campus law enforcement) than the crime log but are limited to those crime categories required in the annual report. The crime log includes only incidents reported to the campus police or security department, but covers all crimes, not just those required in the annual report, meaning crimes like theft are included in the log. State crime definitions may be used.

Schools that maintain a police or security department are required to disclose in the public crime log "any crime that occurred on campus...or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department."

The log is required to include the "nature, date, time, and general location of each crime" as well as its disposition if known. Incidents are to be included within two business days but certain limited information may be withheld to protect victim confidentiality, ensure the integrity of ongoing investigations, or to keep a suspect from fleeing. Only the most limited information necessary may be withheld and even then it must be released "once the adverse effect...is no longer likely to occur."

Definitions

The statistics reported herein include occurrences on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, on public property, and unfounded crimes during the 2015 calendar year, and two preceding years for which data are available. The following definitions apply:

“Campus” means any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education with the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of , or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

“Non-campus building or property” means any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution including any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s education purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

“Public property” means all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, street, or the thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes.

“Unfounded crimes” are incidents that were fully investigated and determined to be false or baseless by a sworn or commissioned law enforcement officer.

“Dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus” is a subset of the on-campus category. Institutions must disclose the total number of on-campus crimes, *including* those in dorms or other residential facilities for students on campus, and must also make a separate disclosure limited to the number of crimes occurring in student dorms or residential facilities on campus. As a subset, the number of crimes reported for dormitories or other residential facilities must be less than or equal to the number of reported crimes for the on-campus category.

Report Categories

Crimes are reported in the following categories:

1. Criminal Offenses
 - a. Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter
 - b. Negligent manslaughter
 - c. Forcible sex offenses (including rape)
 - d. Non-forcible sex offenses
 - e. Robbery
 - f. Aggravated assault
 - g. Burglary
 - h. Motor vehicle theft
 - i. Arson

2. Hate Crimes
 - a. Race
 - b. Gender
 - c. Religion
 - d. Sexual orientation
 - e. Ethnicity
 - f. Disability

3. Sexual Violence
 - a. Domestic Violence
 - b. Dating Violence
 - c. Stalking

Schools are also required to report the following types of incidents if they result in either arrest or disciplinary referral:

1. Illegal weapons possession
2. Drug law violations
3. Liquor law violations

Each campus is required to have these statistics readily available to students and parents.

Campus Reports

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Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR MAIN CAMPUS and COOPERATIVE EXTENSION LOCATIONS

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	1	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Burglary	14	3	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	10	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	0
Arson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drug law violations	27	20	20	0	0	3	2	5	24	14	17	12	29	25	47	0
Liquor law violations	109	162	102	2	2	2	30	25	70	48	81	55	141	189	174	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0
Drug law violations ***	41	34	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	33	31	41	34	33	12
Liquor law violations	317	318	114	2	2	1	5	0	0	313	291	107	324	320	115	77
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dating Violence	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	2	0
Stalking	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

**On-campus includes dorm/residential numbers

*** 2013 numbers were revised due to some of the cases on campus were counted twice, once by UNRPD and again by student conduct.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR MAIN CAMPUS and COOPERATIVE EXTENSION LOCATIONS

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	1	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Burglary	14	3	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	10	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	0
Arson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drug law violations	27	20	20	0	0	3	2	5	24	14	17	12	29	25	47	0
Liquor law violations	109	162	102	2	2	2	30	25	70	48	81	55	141	189	174	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0
Drug law violations ***	41	34	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	33	31	41	34	33	12
Liquor law violations	317	318	114	2	2	1	5	0	0	313	291	107	324	320	115	77
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dating Violence	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	2	0
Stalking	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

**On-campus includes dorm/residential numbers

*** 2013 numbers were revised due to some of the cases on campus were counted twice, once by UNRPD and again by student conduct.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR/REDFIELD

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses													
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations ***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence													
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

*** 2013 numbers were revised due to some of the cases on campus were counted twice, once by UNRPD and again by student conduct.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR/REDFIELD

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses													
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations ***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence													
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

*** 2013 numbers were revised due to some of the cases on campus were counted twice, once by UNRPD and again by student conduct.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015

Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998

Campus: UNR/SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses													
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations ***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence													
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

*** 2013 numbers were revised due to some of the cases on campus were counted twice, once by UNRPD and again by student conduct.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNLV*

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential**			Total Crimes**			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	4	6	6	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0
Aggravated Assault	2	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	5	5	0
Burglary	27	32	21	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	5	3	27	33	22	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	23	14	23	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	15	24	3
Arson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Drug law violations	16	25	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	13	2	16	27	11	0
Liquor law violations	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	4	2	1	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	5	0
Drug law violations	35	22	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	20	17	36	22	17	0
Liquor law violations	4	8	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	4	4	8	7	0
Sexual Violence (SaVE)																
Domestic Violence	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Dating Violence	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Stalking	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	0

*Includes Shadow Lane campus

**On-campus includes Dorm/Residential numbers

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC*

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential *			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Drug law violations	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Liquor law violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

* TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: CSN

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	9	8	1	1	1		0	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	4	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	4	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	3	5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	0
Drug law violations	11	7	9	0	0	0	7	9	4	0	0		18	16	13	0
Liquor law violations	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0		3	9	2	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Data are reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: NSC

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data are reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: WNC*

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Main campus, Douglas, Fallon, Fernley, Hawthorne, High Tech Center, Lovelock, Smith and Yerrington

Data are reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: GBC*

Crime Category	On-campus *			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0
Drug law violations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Liquor law violations	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	2	1	7	3	0
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stalking	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0

*includes Main Campus, Pahrump, Ely and Winnemucca

**On-campus includes Dorm/Residential numbers

Data are reported by calendar year.

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UNLV



Campuses With A Police Force

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO POLICE SERVICES ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

2015

2/3/2016

This report has been compiled to provide the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) with the information required pursuant to section 369.329 of the Nevada Revised Statutes as reported in accordance with section 1092 of Title 20 of the United States Code (20 USC 1092) and reported to the Nevada Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Statistics.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO
POLICE SERVICES 2015 ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
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Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR MAIN CAMPUS and COOPERATIVE EXTENSION LOCATIONS

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Dorm/Residential			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	
Criminal Offenses																
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	1	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Burglary	14	3	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	10	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	0
Arson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hate Crimes																
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests																
Illegal weapons possession	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drug law violations	27	20	20	0	0	3	2	5	24	14	17	12	29	25	47	0
Liquor law violations	109	162	102	2	2	2	30	25	70	48	81	55	141	189	174	0
Disciplinary Actions																
Illegal weapons possession	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0
Drug law violations	41	34	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	33	31	41	34	33	12
Liquor law violations	317	318	114	2	2	1	5	0	0	313	291	107	324	320	115	77
Sexual Violence																
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dating Violence	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	2	0
Stalking	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

**On-campus includes dorm/residential numbers

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: UNR/REDFIELD

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Total Crimes			Unfound d Crimes
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2015
Criminal Offenses													
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence													
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2013, 2014, 2015

Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998

Campus: UNR/SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Crime Category	On-campus**			Non-campus buildings			Public Property			Total Crimes			Unfounded Crimes 2015
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	
Criminal Offenses													
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes													
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions													
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Violence													
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data is reported by calendar year.

**UNIVERSITY POLICE SERVICES
COMMUNITY OUTREACH 2015**

COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITY	Totals 2015
Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Classes Presented	4
Active Threat Presentations	17
Fraternity/Sorority Presentations	4
Resident Hall Presentations	2
Sexual Assault Awareness/Prevention Activities	1
K-9 Presentations	3
Washoe County DUI Task Force Meetings	12
Student/Parent Orientations	18
Immediate Action Teams Training	2
Group/Department Fingerprinting	562
Community Education Programs/Talks	8
Emergency Operation Drills/Table Top	1
Safety Presentations to High School Students	2
Assisting College Students with Projects	23
Police Services Web Site On-line Reports	127
Faculty Presentations (SIT)	2
Student Intervention Team Meetings	35
Facebook "Likes"	712
Twitter Followers	840

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Members of the University of Nevada, Reno Police Services are actively involved in community outreach. Officers participate in crime prevention awareness and a variety of educational presentations each year. The following summarizes our activities:

Rape Aggression Defense Classes: RAD classes are comprised of twelve to twenty students. The course is taught in four, three-hour segments including classroom instruction and practical exercises. Each student has an interactive experience with the instructor practicing self-defense and escape maneuvers. Students have an option to sign up for a semester PEX class through Lombardi Recreation Center for one credit. Classes are also offered to the community and high schools.

Active Threat Presentations: Officers provide training to faculty and staff on active threat response development plans for lockdown, escape and preparedness among individual departments.

Student / Parent Orientation: Officers participate in new student / parent orientation sessions each summer and international student orientations each semester. Officers present information on crime statistics, how students and parents can contact the police, campus and personal safety, what should be reported, use of campus police cadets and campus escort service for safe rides, alcohol, drug and firearms policies, and other general crime prevention and safety information.

Fraternity/Sorority Presentations: Officers have created a cooperative relationship with the fraternities and sororities on campus. They conduct frank discussions with groups about alcoholic beverage use, the perils of using fake identification, the dangers of driving under the influence, civil protective custody of intoxicants, sexual assault prevention, contributing to delinquency offenses and drug laws for minors.

Residence Hall Presentations: Officers conduct presentations for students living in residence halls on personal safety, identity theft, underage drinking and sexual assault prevention.

Sexual Assault Awareness: Officers provide training for Crisis Call Center volunteers. They also participate in a safety fair during National Sexual

Assault Prevention Week in April of each year and participate in the annual campus Sexual Assault Awareness Week each October. Officers participate in a panel discussion, give RAD demonstrations and attend the “Take Back the Night” rally. University Police Services obtained grant funding for most of that week’s activities, and provided handouts (brochures and whistles) for students.

K9 Presentations: University Police educate students on awareness issues as well as demonstrate K-9 explosive detection and narcotic abilities.

Alcohol Awareness: In addition to the fraternity and sorority presentations, officers present at local high schools about alcohol and crime, and alcohol and sexual assault as it relates to teens.

Washoe County DUI Task Force: A police representative participates in the monthly task force meetings to discuss problems associated with DUI in Washoe County. University Police Services participates in regional education and enforcement activities to prevent DUI accidents, injuries and fatalities.

Interactive Police Services Web Site Responses: University Police Services has an interactive website that allows community members to ask questions, report suspicious activities or file certain reports via e-mail. Police officers are able to respond to questions sent by e-mail through the department’s web site. Police Services activities, news and information is provided on this website.

Faculty Presentations: University Police Services, along with the Counseling and Testing Center, Student Conduct, Disability Resource Center and Student Services have developed faculty presentations to deal with disruptive and emotionally unstable students. The presentation is designed to provide faculty with resource phone numbers, tips on identifying troubled or problem students and how to handle/report them.

Fingerprinting: For convenience, Police Services fingerprints students of the College of Education and School of Nursing who are applying for jobs or internships and others upon request including the public and employees, faculty and staff.

Emergency Operation Drills Table Top Exercises: Once a year, University Police simulate a natural disaster or critical incident and activate the Emergency Operations Center located in Police Services as well as joint drills with the Regional Emergency Operations Center and other local public safety agencies. These exercises are designed to keep the university and its employees prepared and educated in the event of a real disaster. Police Services is in compliance with FEMA requirements and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Table top drills are held on a regular basis with key university personnel to provide ongoing training on different topics and the EOC functions.

Immediate Action Teams Training: Officers train regularly on incidents that can pose an immediate threat to the campus. These drills focus on active shooters, active assailants, threats and other potential situations that pose an imminent threat to students, faculty, staff and visitors. These trainings include collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, fire personnel and medical personnel.

Assisting College Students with Projects: Students from all colleges come to Police Services for information on a wide variety of projects they are working on that relate to public safety. Officers assist, educate and provide them with information so they can complete their assignments.

Student Intervention Team (SIT): Police Services is an active member of the SIT group that helps identify students who are in distress or in need of different types of services. This group meets weekly to discuss identified students in need of resources with the goal to keep them on track for graduation/semester completion. The group meets weekly to evaluate students who are distressed and finds solutions to help the student succeed.

Safety Presentations to High School Students: Officers present safety tips for “college life” to high school seniors to prepare them for their college career.

Social Media

Police Services is very active in social media sites. The police department has a Facebook page and Twitter account to provide information to the public.

Active Threat Training: Police Services have developed presentations provided to faculty and staff for response to an active threat. This training helps mentally prepare faculty and staff to react during such an incident and what to expect from law enforcement.

Staffing Levels for 2015

Month	Authorized				Actual				Notes
	Sworn	Support	Reserve Officers	Student Cadets	Sworn	Support	Reserve Officers	Student Cadets	
January	24	7.5	20	12	21	6.5	13	7	Officer Diamond resigned. Reserve officer Stallings resigned.
February	24	7.5	20	12	22	6.5	12	7	Officers Baker and Bunagan hired; Reserve Grinde resigned
March	24	7.5	20	12	22	6.5	12	8	Student cadet DePaola hired
April	24	7.5	20	12	21	5.5	12	8	Officer Schaller resigned; Geri Mosey retired; Tara Acquafondata resigned as casual labor and rehired as FT AAIL.
May	24	7.5	20	12	20	5.5	12	8	Sergeant Carmichael resigned
June	24	7.5	20	12	20	5.5	12	8	Susan Connor hired and resigned as temporary AAIL; Student Cadet contracts expired for Summer. Reserve Officer Carmichael hired. Reserve officer Bottoset resigned/expired PAF.
July	24	7.5	20	12	23	5.5	12	4	Hired Jennifer Gilmore for AAIL fingerprint position July 14, 2015. Jennifer Gilmore resigned July 31, 2015. Hired Appleton, Morales and Dethmer July 27, 2015. Jessie Huff resigned July 2, 2015. Khloe Layo hired as PT casual labor. 4 Student Cadet PAF's extended for Akacsos, Tyler, Martinez and DePaola? Student Cadets Bottoset, Chamberlain, Jackson, Layo, Spencer and Werth resigned.
August	24	7.5	20	12	23	5.0	13	8	Lindsey Nunn resigned August 3, 2015. Tanya Wells hired 8/11/15. Hired Stephen Akacsos 8/10 as reserve officer. Hired student cadets Conley, Nelson, Roof, Solomon and Steele. Student Cadet DePaola resigned 8/27
September	24	7.5	20	12	23	5.0	12	8	Reserve officer Carmichael resigned 9/17/15. Hired AAIL, fingerprint position, not in count yet
October	24	7.5	20	12	23	6.0	12	8	AAIL, fingerprint position, Leslie Aguilera began 10/5/15.
November	24	7.5	20	12	22	6.0	9	8	Hired Christopher Nero 11/2; John Berriochoa resigned 11/13, Mel Pecson resigned effective 11/16, Joseph Clay resigned effective 11/30. Tiffany Dethmers resigned effective 11/16
December	24	7.5	20	12	22	5.0	9	7	Gwen Amsrala resigned effective 12/30/15, graduated. Sam Akacsos resigned as student cadet, graduated.

***The actual numbers include the Director and Commander positions**

University of Nevada, Reno Police Services
Allegations of Excessive Force for 2015

The table below shows that University Police Services had no (0) reported allegations of excessive force for the year 2015.¹

Summary of Allegations of Excessive Force

YEAR	ALLEGATIONS	SUSTAINED
2015	1	0

University Police investigated one allegation of excessive force in 2015. A male individual filed a complaint that officers used excessive force on him when they shined their flashlights at him at night while on a call of a prowler on Lake Street. The officers and complainant both had the incident on video. Officer were exonerated of any wrong doing.

University Police Officers are trained and authorized to carry the following weapons:²

- Semi-automatic Hand Guns
- 12-gauge Shot Guns
- .223 caliber rifles
- X-10 Taser Electronic Impact Weapon
- Oleo Capsicum (OC) Spray
- Collapsible ASP/PR-24 Batons and Regular Batons
- Less-than-lethal Shotguns
- Handcuffs and Leg Restraints

¹ University of Nevada, Reno Police Services Internal Affairs Case Log.

² Source: University of Nevada, Reno Police Services Policy and Procedures Manual.



Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a Commander.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force

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that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A peace officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such peace officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- (e) Subject's mental state or capacity.
- (f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
- (i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (j) Training and experience of the officer.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- (l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- (m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.

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- (n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

The proper application of the carotid control hold may be effective in restraining a violent or combative individual. However, due to the potential for injury, the use of the carotid control hold is subject to the following:

- (a) The officer shall have successfully completed department-approved training in the use and application of the carotid control hold.
- (b) The carotid control hold may only be used when circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person in any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. The subject is violent or physically resisting.
 - 2. The subject, by words or actions, has demonstrated an intention to be violent and reasonably appears to have the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.
- (c) The application of a carotid control hold on the following individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective, or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of applying a carotid control hold:
 - 1. Females who are known to be pregnant
 - 2. Elderly individuals
 - 3. Obvious juveniles
- (d) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until examined by paramedics or other appropriate medical personnel.

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- (e) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.
- (f) Any officer attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (g) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in any related reports.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

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 purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Commander notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

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- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the TASER® device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains.
- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

When a Commander is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the Commander is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.

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- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a Commander is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the Commander is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

The Commander shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.

University of Nevada, Reno Police Services
Hiring Requirements for 2015

University of Nevada, Reno Police Services recruits for three police officer positions; Cadet / Reserve Police Officer, Police Officer One and Police Officer Two. Cadet / Reserve officer applicants generally have no law enforcement experience, Police Officer One candidates are required to have some experience and Police Officer Two candidates must be currently certified police officers with experience equivalent to a University Police Officer. The minimum requirements for all positions are detailed below.

Cadet / Reserve Police Officer

- The minimum qualification for this position requires graduation from high school or equivalent education.
- One year of experience in public contact work which included interpretation of rules, regulations or established procedures.
- Position requires possession of a valid Nevada Class C driver's license for appointment and continuing employment.
- Position requires use of a concealable weapon; ex-felons are **not** eligible.
- Applicants must comply with requirements of Title 18 USC 922 (d).
- Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, positions in this class have been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this class must first submit to a pre-employment screening test to detect the presence of a controlled substance, a thorough background investigation, psychological, medical, vision and hearing examinations, and polygraph prior to commencement of employment.
- Applicants must be 21 years of age and a US citizen by the time of graduation from the academy.
- The physical agility testing and requirements are as follows:
 - **Height by vertical jump – 14 inches**
 - **Agility Run – 19.5 seconds**
 - **Sit-ups in one minute – 30**
 - **Push-ups no time limit – 23**
 - **300 meter run – 68 seconds**
 - **1.5 Mile Run – 16 minutes 57 seconds**

University of Nevada, Reno Police Services
Hiring Requirements for 2015

Police Officer I

- Graduation from high school or equivalent education.
- One year of experience in public contact work which included interpretation of rules, regulations or established procedures.
- Applicants must currently be enrolled in or have graduated from an accredited law enforcement academy and meet Nevada POST requirements by time of appointment.
- Any POST Category I certification must be current within a two-year period.
- Position requires possession of a valid Nevada Class C driver's license for appointment and continuing employment.
- Position requires use of a concealable weapon, ex-felons are **not** eligible.
- Applicants must comply with requirements of Title 18 USC 922 (d).
- Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, positions in this class have been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this class must first submit to a pre-employment screening test to detect the presence of a controlled substance, a thorough background investigation, psychological, medical, vision and hearing examinations, and polygraph prior to commencement of employment.
- Applicants must be 21 years of age and a US citizen by the time of graduation from the academy.
- The physical agility testing and requirements are as follows:
 - **Height by vertical jump – 14 inches**
 - **Agility Run – 19.5 seconds**
 - **Sit-ups in one minute – 30**
 - **Push-ups no time limit – 23**
 - **300 meter run – 68 seconds**
 - **1.5 Mile Run – 16 minutes 57 seconds**

University of Nevada, Reno Police Services
Hiring Requirements for 2015

Police Officer II

- One year of law enforcement experience performing duties similar to a University Police Officer I or an Associates of Arts degree in criminal justice, police science, psychology, or closely related field and six months experience performing duties similar to a University Police Officer I.
- Applicants must have graduated from an accredited law enforcement academy and meet Nevada POST requirements.
- POST Category I certification must be current within a two-year period. Out-of-state Category I basic in-lieu certification can be accepted from states with reciprocity.
- Position requires possession of a valid Nevada Class C driver's license for appointment and continuing employment.
- Position requires use of a concealable weapon; ex-felons are **not** eligible.
- Applicants must comply with requirements of Title 18 USC 922 (d).
- Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, positions in this class have been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this class must first submit to a pre-employment screening test to detect the presence of a controlled substance, a thorough background investigation, psychological, medical, vision and hearing examinations, and polygraph prior to commencement of employment.
- Applicants must be 21 years of age and a US citizen.
- The physical agility testing and requirements are as follows:
 - **Height by vertical jump – 14 inches**
 - **Agility Run – 19.5 seconds**
 - **Sit-ups in one minute – 30**
 - **Push-ups no time limit – 23**
 - **300 meter run – 68 seconds**
 - **1.5 Mile Run – 16 minutes 57 seconds**

Uniform Regulations

1046.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The uniform policy of the University of Nevada Reno Police Services is established to ensure that uniformed officers, special assignment personnel and non-sworn employees will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of Department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated Policy Manual sections:

Section 312 - Duty Firearms

Section 700 - Department Owned and Personal Property

Section 1024 - Body Armor

Section 1044 - Grooming Standards

The University of Nevada Reno Police Services will provide uniforms for all employees required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency required to insure a professional appearance.

1046.2 WEARING AND CONDITION OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Police employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need.

- (a) Uniform and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean and appear professionally pressed.
- (b) All peace officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times, a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.
- (c) Non-uniformed officers shall maintain a complete uniform at the Police Services facility.
- (d) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.
- (e) Commanders will perform quarterly inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.
- (f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.
- (g) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, while in transit to or from work, for court or at other official Department functions or events.
- (h) If the uniform is worn while in transit, an outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while he/she is off-duty.
- (i) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the Department uniform, including the uniform pants.
- (j) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform

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1046.2.1 DEPARTMENT ISSUED IDENTIFICATION

The Department issues each employee an official Department identification card bearing the employee's name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their Department issued identification card at all times while on-duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

- (a) Whenever on-duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, employees shall display their Department issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practicable.
- (b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Commander.

1046.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

1046.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions such as funerals, graduations, promotions, ceremonies or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with:

The Class A Uniform shall consist of:

- (a) Uniform trousers
- (b) Long sleeve uniform shirt
- (c) Tie
- (d) Decorations
- (e) Black or navy blue socks
- (f) Black shoes or boots
- (g) Duty belt.

The hat may be worn for events held outdoors. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1046.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

The Class B uniform shall consist of everything in "A" above, with the addition of all accessories normally carried on the duty belt and without the dress jacket. Long and short sleeve uniform shirts are a part of the Class B uniform. Either leather or nylon duty belt can be worn with the Class B uniform. The wearing of the tie and awards and decorations is optional. If a tie is not worn, a dark blue or black T-shirt shall be worn. Wearing of the Class A hat is optional. The Class B uniform will be the standard patrol uniform. Cold or foul weather outer garments may be worn with the uniform as dictated by weather conditions.

1046.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM

The Class C uniform shall consist of:

- (a) Dark blue BDU trousers
- (b) Dark blue BDU shirt
- (c) White, dark blue or black T-shirt
- (d) Department issued baseball cap

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- (e) Black boots.
- (f) Full duty belt in either black ballistic nylon or black basket-weave leather.
- (g) Solid, dark navy blue Foul Weather Suit

1046.3.4 CLASS D UNIFORM

The Class D uniform shall be worn by bicycle patrol officers. It shall consist of:

- (a) Bicycle shorts or trousers
- (b) Bicycle polo shirt
- (c) Bicycle windbreaker
- (d) White, dark blue or black T-shirt
- (e) White athletic style socks
- (f) Black bicycle shoes
- (g) Bicycle helmet
- (h) Nylon or leather duty belt

1046.3.5 UNIFORMS

Patrol officers will wear either a Class A or Class B uniform. Special assignments such as K-9, bicycle, motors, etc may be granted permission by the Director to wear a Class C or Class D uniform only when they are functioning in the capacity of their special assignment.

Uniform shirts and trousers will meet the specifications commonly referred to as "LAPD Blue." Shirts and trousers may be of wool, polyester or poly/wool mix. The BDU uniform will consist of dark navy blue BDU trouser and shirt. The bicycle uniform will consist of contemporary bike uniforms as approved by the Director or his designee.

1046.3.6 FOUL WEATHER GEAR

All jackets will be black, made of Gortex, leather, nylon, or polyester with uniform patches and rank insignia, if appropriate, affixed. Rain gear will be black, yellow or international orange with appropriate uniform patches affixed. When the temperature drops below freezing, or severe weather is imminent, officers may seek supervisor approval to wear Class C uniform (foul weather suit). The foul weather suit must have patches applied to each sleeve and the officer's name professionally applied in gold embroider. The suit color will be solid, dark navy blue. Any suit/coveralls will be the responsibility of the officer to purchase and maintain and the suit design must be approved by the Director prior to usage.

1046.3.7 C. ALTERNATE SUMMER UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO MOTORCYCLE PATROL

Between the dates of April 15th and October 15th officers assigned to motorcycle patrol are authorized to wear an alternate summer uniform to aid the riders in fending off heat and heat related injuries. The alternate summer uniform must have patches applied to each sleeve and the officer's names professionally applied in gold embroidery. The alternate summer uniform will be solid, dark navy blue in color with a 5.11 style collared polo shirt and 5.11 style performance pants with black boots. While an alternate summer uniform is authorized, it does not replace the current class "A" uniform outright. There are times i.e. funerals, dignitary functions, and special events that will require the motor officers to wear a more appropriate uniform.

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1046.3.8 FOOTWEAR

Black boots or shoes are approved footwear. If the finish of the boot or shoe is designed to be shined, the footgear will be highly shined.

1046.3.9 DUTY BELT AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

The department will furnish every sworn officer a black basket weave, leather duty belt and accessories. The accessories, in black basket-weave, include a holster of at least Level II retention characteristics, handcuff case, magazine pouch, baton holder, flashlight holder, key holder, OC spray holder and keepers. Officers will be issued at least one pair of handcuffs, handcuff key, OC spray, ASP or equivalent baton and belt buckle.

Bicycle officers will be issued black "ballistic nylon" duty gear with similar characteristics to the standard issue duty gear.

1046.4 RANK INSIGNIA, SERVICE STRIPES AND DECORATIONS

- (a) **DIRECTOR:** The Director's rank insignia shall be four gold stars, worn on the uniform collar.
- (b) **COMMANDER:** The Commander's rank insignia shall be two gold stars worn on the uniform collar.
- (c) **DECORATIONS**
 - 1. Sworn officers may wear decoration awarded to them by any federal (including any investigative) agency, uniformed agency or military agency; state; county; city or other local law enforcement agency that recognizes the officer's performance of duty while engaged in a law enforcement activity.
 - 2. The decoration or the decoration bar is to be worn with the Class A uniform and may be worn with the Class B uniform.
- (d) **SERVICE STRIPES:** Sworn officers will wear one service stripe on the left sleeve of their long-sleeve uniform shirt for every four years of law enforcement service. For purposes of this General Order, service stripes will include service with any federal (including any investigative) agency, uniformed agency or military agency; state; county; city or other local law enforcement agency recognized by federal or state statute in which the primary duty of the employee was enforcement of laws.

1046.4.1 MOURNING BANDS

When authorized by the Director, uniformed employees shall wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

- (a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.
- (b) An officer from this state - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.
- (c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of a fallen officer.
- (d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15th) - From midnight through the following midnight.
- (e) As directed by the Director of Police Services or designee.

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The Director may authorize the wearing of mourning bands in recognition of the passing of former officers, employees or officials of the University of Nevada, Reno.

1046.5 DRESS STANDARDS

- (a) **SWORN OFFICERS:** Male officers assigned to investigations or administrative duties will be dressed in business clothing or the appropriate uniform. This may include a business suit or sport coat and trousers with dress shirt and necktie. Female officers assigned to investigations or administrative duties will be dressed in business attire or the appropriate uniform. This may include a woman's suit, dress, or skirt with blouse, sweater, or other top, together with appropriate accessories.
- (b) **SUPPORT STAFF:** Records staff and administrative assistants will wear appropriate attire that reflects upon the professional image of University Police Services, consistent with their assigned duties.
- (c) **PROHIBITED CLOTHING:** Informal wear such as T-shirts, jeans, athletic clothing and athletic shoes will not be worn on duty except as part of a special assignment. Any clothing worn while on duty shall not be extreme in color and design.
- (d) **DRESSING FOR COURT APPEARANCES:** University Police employees appearing in court as part of their duties shall be dressed in a professional, business manner. Sworn employees may elect to wear either Class A or B uniform or dress according to the requirements of "A," above.
- (e) **DRESSING FOR TRAINING**
 - 1. University Police Services employees who are attending training will dress in a professional manner consistent with this General Order. Employees attending training at any training facility may wear casual clothing, with the exception of clothing outlined under C, above.
 - 2. Employees attending the range, defensive tactics, impacts weapons training or similar training may wear the Class C uniform or other clothing consistent with the training to be presented.

1046.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

Unless specifically authorized by the Director of Police Services, University of Nevada Reno Police Services employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a Department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify himself/herself as an employee of the University of Nevada Reno Police Services to do any of the following:

- (a) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any political campaign or initiative.
- (b) Endorse, support, oppose or contradict any social issue, cause or religion.
- (c) Endorse, support or oppose, any product, service, company or other commercial entity.
- (d) Appear in any commercial, social or non-profit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast or any website.

1046.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT

- (a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications as optional shall be purchased at the expense of the employee.

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- (b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).
- (c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
 - 1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
 - 2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it may be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property (Policy Manual § 700).

1046.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

University of Nevada Reno Police Services employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Director of Police Services or designee.

University of Nevada Reno Police Services employees may not use or carry any tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Director of Police Services or designee.

1046.9 UNIFORM MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

- (a) **CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE:** University Police Services provides professional cleaning of all uniforms worn during the course and scope of employment.
- (b) **UNIFORM REPLACEMENT:** University Police Services will replace uniforms that are damaged beyond repair or showing distracting or unattractive wear and tear. Officers will submit an e-mail or memorandum to their Commander, requesting replacement. Approved request for replacement will be presented to the department's uniform vendor for issuance of new or replacement uniforms.

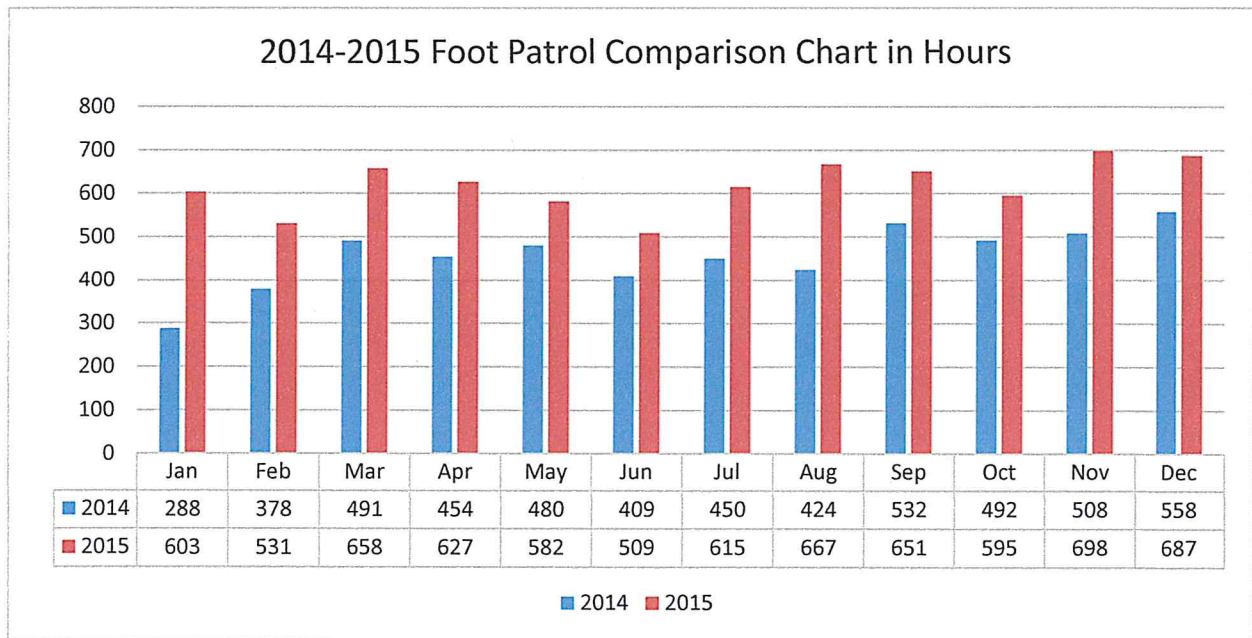
**Weapons In Inventory
2015**

Weapon Description	Model/Caliber	Quantity	Comments		
Glock Handgun	M17 / 9 mm	4	Duty Issue	x	
Glock Handgun	M18 / 9 mm	1	Training	x	
Glock Handgun	M22 / .40 cal.	26	Duty Issue	x	
Glock Handgun	M27 / .40 cal.	2	Duty Issue		
Glock Handgun	17-T FX / 9 mm	2	Training	x	
H&K Handgun	.45 Cal.	1	Duty Issue	x	
Sig Sauer Handgun	P239 / 9mm	1	Duty Issue	x	
Remington Shotgun	870 / 12 Ga.	30	Duty Issue	x	
Colt Rifle	AR 15 A-3 / .223 cal.	4	Duty Issue	2	2 AR672
Carbine 16" Rifle	DPMS Panther RFA2-4A	26	Duty Issue	x	
Carbine 11" Rifle	DPMS Panther RFA2-4A	2	Duty Issue	x	
Non-Lethal	FN 303	2	Duty Issue	x	
Taser	M-26	7	Duty Issue	x	
Taser	X-26	1	Duty Issue	x	
Taser	X2	26	Duty Issue	x	

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO
POLICE SERVICES ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT
CAMPUS PATROL SUMMARY

2015

- TIME PERFORMING FOOT/BIKE PATROLS - MAIN CAMPUS/ SATELLITE LOCATIONS - UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS CONDUCTED 7,423 HOURS OF FOOT PATROL: 85%
- TIME PERFORMING FOOT/BIKE PATROLS/ESCORTS - MAIN CAMPUS/ SATELLITE LOCATIONS - UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS, STUDENT CADETS AND RESERVE OFFICERS CONDUCTED 7,947.5 HOURS OF FOOT PATROL: 91%



**University of Nevada, Reno Police Services
Training Report 2015**

The Nevada Commission on Peace Officer's Standards and Training (P.O.S.T) requires under NAC 289.230 individual officers have a minimum of twelve (12) hours of continuing education annually as well as show proficiency in firearms, defensive tactics, impact weapons, use of force, and electronic incapacitating device. Below is a list of University Police Services Officers and their annual training hours.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING HOURS 2015

OFFICER	HOURS 2015
Adam Garcia	71
Andrew Morales ¹	480
Andrew Zion	73
Antonio Gutierrez	132
Apryl Bunagan ²	480
Cameron Carmichael ³	0
Eric Diamond ⁴	0
Eric James	47
Jaime McGuire	115
James Appleton ⁵	480
Jennifer Miron	34
John Galicia	107
Julian Castro	149
Kent Hawthorne	119
Kevin Schaller ⁶	0
Kevin Stein	29
Lauren Reid	87
Lillian Ruiz	136
Robyn Wasser	148
Ryan Baker ⁷	480
Seana Baker	93
Taylor Morrison	91
Tim Wilmoth	158
Tod Miller	91
Todd Renwick	49
Tom Emmons	34
Warren Conley	30

1. Andrew Morales hired 7/27/15 graduated Academy 1/10/16
2. Apryl Bunagan hired 2/23/15 graduated Academy 7/2/15
3. Cameron Carmichael resigned 5/29/15
4. Eric Diamond resigned 1/2/15
5. James Appleton hired 7/27/15 graduated Academy 1/10/16
6. Kevin Schaller resigned 3/31/15
7. Ryan Baker hired 2/23/15 graduated Academy 7/2/15

TRAINING TOPICS 2015

In addition to The Nevada Commission on Peace Officer's Standards and Training (P.O.S.T), which requires under NAC 289.230, individual officers have a minimum of twelve (12) hours of continuing education annually as well as show proficiency in firearms, defensive tactics, impact weapons, use of force, and electronic incapacitating device. Below is a list of additional instruction given to the officers and supervisors of the University of Nevada, Reno Police Services for 2015.

Alcohol Awareness for Law Enforcement
Basics Vision Training
Baton Chart
Building Self Confidence
Bulletproof Minds
Clery Act Training
Community Oriented Policing
Crowd Control
Dealing With Mentally Ill
Defensive Tactics Training
Dog Related Incidents
Domestic Violence
Ethics in Law Enforcement
Evidence Room Booking Procedures
FEMA Active Shooter
Firearms Training
Heart and Lung Wellness Program
Immediate Action Team/Solo Entry Training
Incident Command System 100-800
Intoxilyzer Recertification
Legal Issues and Handling the Mentally Ill
National Incident Management
NCIC Training
Patrol Rifle CQB
Performance Evaluation Supervisory Training
Personal Safety
Policy Formulation
Preventing Active Shooter
Progressive Discipline
Regional Response to Active Assailant
Responding To School Bomb Incidents

Security Awareness
Sexual Harassment Prevention
Special Event Management
Standard Field Sobriety Testing Training
Supervisor Training
Tactical Emergency Medical Systems Training
Taser
Terrorism Recognition Training
Threat Assessment
Tiburon Training
Title IX Training
VAWA/Save Act
Weapons of Mass Destruction

Annual Board of Regents Report

Board of Regents' Policy (Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 12)
Nevada Revised Statute 396.329

UNLV
University Police Services
4505 S. Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-2007



Reporting Period
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

Prepared April 15, 2016

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Board of Regents' Policy Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 12

The Board of Regents shall review biennial reports on the status of safety issues from each campus. The timing of the reports will correspond with deadlines for federal and state reporting of crime statistics. These reports to the Board shall minimally include the following data required under NRS 396.329: crime statistics, training requirements and programs, equipment authorized for use by police officers, policies regarding use of force, activities to improve or maintain public relations, number of full-time and reserve officers, and number of allegations of excessive force. In addition, the reports to the board shall also contain information on hiring requirements, attire, description of weapons in inventory, and percentage of time police spend on campus (excluding patrol time in cars).

Nevada Revised Statute 396.329: Report Concerning Activities of Department

1. The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada shall, not later than April 15 of each odd-numbered year, prepare and submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for submission to the Legislature, a report concerning the activities of the Police Department for the System.
 2. The report must include, without limitation:
 - (a) A copy of each of the annual security reports compiled for the immediately preceding 2 years pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1092, including the executive summary and statistics regarding crimes on campus; and
 - (b) A statement of:
 - (1) The policy of each police department regarding the use of force and the equipment authorized for use by its officers in carrying out that policy;
 - (2) The activities performed by each police department during the reporting period to improve or maintain public relations between the campus and the community;
 - (3) The number of full-time and reserve officers in each police department;
 - (4) The programs held in each police department during the reporting period in which training was given to its officers and the rates of participation in those programs; and
 - (5) The number, itemized by each police department, of incidents during the reporting period in which an excessive use of force was alleged and the number of those allegations which were sustained.
- (Added to NRS by [1993, 424](#))
-

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAMS

All UNLV Police Officers are required to either complete the Nevada State Police Academy or complete Nevada reciprocity training with a valid P.O.S.T. certificate from a reciprocity state and obtain a Category 1 Nevada P.O.S.T. certificate within one year of their date of hire with the department. Officers are also required to comply with Nevada P.O.S.T. annual training requirements, which may be found in Nevada Administrative Code 289.230.

(See Attachment A for a Complete List of Training Programs)

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED FOR USE BY POLICE OFFICERS

The UNLV Department of Police Services shall issue, to officers who wish to use the department issue weapon, the Smith & Wesson .40 cal 4006, the 9mm 5906, model 469 or 6906 semi-automatic pistols. The department shall provide the necessary leather gear, duty ammunition, and practice ammunition. If an officer chooses to use different leather than that provided by the department, the leather must be approved by the range master and the Associate Vice President for Police Services/Chief of Police.

Authorized off duty weapons are .38 cal. revolvers, .357 magnum revolvers, .32 semi-automatics, .380 semi-automatics, 9mm semi-automatics, .40 cal. semi-automatics, and .45 cal. semi-automatics. All of the semi-automatics must be either single or double action. The range master and Associate Vice President for Police Services/Chief of Police must approve all off duty weapons, holsters and ammunition. Officers are required to qualify yearly, at a department-approved weapons course with their off duty weapons.

Authorized weapons are those with which the police officer has qualified and received departmental training on proper and safe usage, and that are registered and comply with departmental specifications. Additionally, officers are trained and certified in operating specialized equipment, such as specialized police vehicles (police bicycles, police prisoner transport vans, and police cars), and the items required to use this equipment.

(See Attachment B for an Itemized List of Approved Police Equipment)

POLICIES REGARDING USE OF FORCE

(See Attachment D for Policies Regarding Use of Force)

ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN PUBLIC RELATIONS

The UNLV Department of Police Services regularly communicates with the community it serves. This communication takes place in different forms and include the following:

Daily Log: The Department of Police Services provides a Daily Log that details crime Officers have taken reports for over the last six months. This log is available worldwide on the department web page and in paper form by request at the Police Headquarters Building on East Harmon Avenue.

Crime Prevention Programs: The UNLV Department of Police Services provides crime prevention programs that include topics such as Reporting Suspicious or Criminal Activity on Campus, Possession and Use of Weapons (which addresses what qualifies as a weapon that is not allowed on campus), Residence Hall Security, Tips for a Safe Campus, Bicycle Registration, Laptop Computer & iPad (tablet) Registration, Operation ID (where officers assist community members mark their valuables and equipment with inscribers to help identify them should they be stolen), Evening Safety, Sexual Assault Prevention, Robbery Prevention, Theft Prevention, Auto Theft Prevention, Cyberbullying, and How to Report Suspicious or Criminal Activity on Campus. The UNLV Department of Police Services is also a part of the Fusion Center.

Speakers: The Office of the Chief of Police is able to provide speakers on topics that include Campus Emergency Preparedness, Active Shooter Situations and Personal Safety on Campus, and Police Services Provided to the Campus Community.

Orientations: The UNLV Department of Police Services participates in all student, parent, faculty, and staff orientations to ensure that people are educated regarding the importance of looking out for each other as well as current security procedures and practices.

Lighting & Safety Walk: The UNLV Department of Police Services conducts biennial Lighting & Safety Walks of both the Maryland Parkway Campus and the Shadow Lane Campus with campus community leaders and stakeholders.

Police Awareness Week: Officers and civilian employees of The UNLV Department of Police Services annually greet members of the UNLV community inside the UNLV campus while displaying their equipment, vehicles, and animals and providing services such as bicycle and laptop computer registration. In addition, officers answer questions from curious community members regarding the department and crime prevention. Members of the community also complete a Police Day Safety Survey that is used to help plan Rebel Roundtable presentations.

Rebel Roundtables Meet and Greet Tables: During the school year, the UNLV Department of Police Services hosts numerous meet and greet tables in the Student Union to answer questions from the campus community. These tables are hosted every Fall and spring Semester and typically average 4 to 5 events per semester.

Community Memberships: The UNLV Police Department participates in the university and local community through active participation in the university's governance processes and non-university related agencies including:

- Local Chiefs Committee (represents all police & fire chiefs in Clark County)
 - Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (L.E.C.C.)
 - Las Vegas Joint Terrorism Task Force
 - Latin Chamber of Commerce
 - Student Issues Committee of UNLV & UNLV Behavioral Intervention Team (B.I.T.)
 - The Nevada Sheriff's and Chiefs Association
 - FBI/InfraGard
-

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND RESERVE OFFICERS

Full time Sworn Police Officers	40
Part time Sworn Reserve Police Officers	07

NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

In 2015 the department received a single allegation of excessive force which was investigated and its disposition was unfounded.

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

All Police applicants must be a U.S. Citizen, be 21 years of age or older, and meet the department's hiring standards, which include passing a thorough background investigation, a physical agility test (which is determined by the State), and for entry-level applicants, pass a written examination (also determined by the State).

The State requires, for a University Police Officer I position, that the applicant has graduated from high school (or has equivalent education) and has a minimum of one year of work experience in public contact, which involved the application of rules, regulations or established procedures. Applicants for a journey level police officer position (University Police Officer II) must also have one year of law enforcement experience; OR Associate of Arts degree or equivalent coursework in criminal justice, police science, psychology, or closely related field and six months of law enforcement experience; OR one year of experience as a University Police Officer I in Nevada State service.

The applicant must submit to a pre-employment screening for controlled substances, have a valid Nevada Drivers license, pass a pre-employment criminal history (fingerprinting required) and meet current Peace Officer's Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) requirement as established in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Administrative Code. The applicant may also be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Successful candidates must pass a medical, vision, hearing examination, psychological test and evaluation, and polygraph testing prior to commencement of employment. Since the position requires the use of a concealable weapon, Ex-felons are not eligible.

(See Attachment C for the UNLV Police Services Recruitment Announcements for 2015)

ATTIRE

The UNLV Department of Police Services has adopted a navy blue and royal blue color scheme in the design of its uniforms. The university police uniform consists of a navy blue uniform with royal blue and silver trimmed shoulder patches and, if appropriate, royal blue and silver trimmed sergeant stripes for those of Sergeant rank. The Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Assistant Chief, and Lieutenants utilize collar pins to indicate rank. Police officers wear silver badges over their left breast pocket that clearly state, "UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA" and "POLICE". Supervisors' badges are gold, have the same printing as police officers, and have a banner indicating their actual rank (i.e. "Chief", "Deputy Chief", "Assistant Chief", "Lieutenant", "Detective", and "Sergeant"). All uniformed police officers, including supervisors, wear name tags above their right breast pocket. The shoulder patch also clearly states "University of Nevada" and "Police". Uniformed police officers may also wear a cargo pant that features additional pockets. The local municipal police, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, wear tan uniforms with dark brown trim-a style that is distinctly different from university police officers.

DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS IN INVENTORY

The current weapons inventory of the university police consist of .40 cal and 9mm Smith & Wesson handguns, .12 gauge shotguns, .12 gauge modified shotguns for less lethal ammunition (bean bags), and pepper spray canisters & dispensers. University police train with modified 9mm Smith & Wesson handguns, .12 gauge shotguns, and Colt M-16A2 rifles that utilize paint marking cartridges or blanks. Weapons are kept in either the armory, the gun safe, or in vehicles in approved locking racks.

(See Attachment B for Specific Model Information)

PERCENTAGE OF TIME POLICE SPEND ON CAMPUS (EXCLUDING PATROL TIME IN CARS)

Officers from the UNLV Department of Police Services spend a small amount of time off campus. Those occasions where officers spend time off campus include court testimony, prisoner transport, bank escorts, and fueling vehicles. In 2015, officers spent 1.79% of their time off campus and 98.21% of their time on campus. When the time our officers spent in cars on patrol duty and effecting vehicle stops on campus is subtracted from the 98.21% of the time spent on campus, the time on campus drops to 92.32%.

Attachment A

Training Programs

UNLV Department of Police Services

Police Officers Training Programs for 2015

Active Shooter Training	Managing Up
Alcohol and Drug Testing Procedures	Medical Marijuana: From Theory to Application
Adult CPR/First Aid/Pediatric CPR/AED	Micro Expressions and Deception Detection
Advanced Criminal Patrol Tactics	Narcotic Investigations
ASP Tactical Weapon Instructor	NCIC/Radio
Basic FTO School (24 HR NAFTO)	Nevada Information Security Awareness
Baton Certification	O.C. Pepper Spray Training
Bodyworn Cameras: Panacea or Placebo? (FBINAA)	Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) Training
Crisis Negotiation Course	Organized Retail Crime Seminar
Defensive Tactics: Arrest + Control	Performance and Accountability
Defensive Tactics: Handcuffing & Use of Force	Police Under Attack: Lessons Learned Christopher Dorner Shooting (FBINAA)
Elder/Vulnerable Person Abuse, Neglect, and Financial Exploitation	PPFT Administrator Certification Course
Evaluating Employee Performance	Progressive Disciplinary Procedures
Explosives Detection Canine Certification	Range Qualification: Handgun/Shotgun
FBINAA NV Chapter + NV Sheriff's + Chief's Assoc Annual Training Conf.	Range Qualification: Low Light
Field Training and Evaluation Program	Recruiting, Hiring and Background Investigation for Law Enforcement
First Line Supervision: Mastering Leadership Skills	Religious and Cultural Awareness Seminar
First Responder Federal, State, and Local	Safe Motorcycle Skills
Future of Trust in Policing (FBINAA)	Sexual Assault on Campus: Investigation, Prosecution and Role of Forensic Nursing
Fusion Liaison Officer Basic Course	Sexual Harassment Prevention (Refresher)
Graffiti Investigation	Search Warrant Preparation and Execution
Handling Grievances	Taser ECD
Higher Education Law Enforcement and Public Safety	Taser ECD Instructor Certification
Hispanic Gangs for Law Enforcement	UNLV Crowd Management Training
Internal Affairs Conference and Certification	UNLV Program Training
Intersections: Preventing Discrimination and Harassment	Use of Force: Amendment Based and Policy Driven
Intersections: Supervisor Anti-Harassment	Utilizing ARMS Enterprise to Write Police Reports (Version 1.9)
Interviewing and Hiring	Women's Center: Advocacy Support Evaluation and Response Team (Green Dot)
Introduction to Equal Employment Opportunity	Women's Center: Domestic Violence (Strangulation/Forensic Medical Services)
M4/AR15, MP5 and FN SCAR 16 Instructor	Work Performance Standards

Attachment B

Itemized List of Approved Police Equipment

UNLV Department of Police Services

AR-15 Style Rifles from Colt, Armalite/Eagle ARMS, DPMS, Bushmaster, Smith & Wesson, Rock River, Stagg, & CMMG	IWI Bullpup Style Rifles
Body Armor Vest	Leather or Nylon Ammunition Case
Departmental Gas Mask	Leather or Nylon Flashlight Holder & Flashlight
Departmental Provided .12 Gauge Shotgun	Leather or Nylon Handcuff Case & Handcuffs
Departmental Provided AED	Leather or Nylon Expandable Straight Baton Holder
Departmental Provided Colt Model M-16A2	Leather or Nylon Police Equipment Belt
Departmental Provided First Aid Kits	Leather or Nylon Weapon Holster
Departmental Provided Helmet & Face Shield	Police Patrol Bicycles
Departmental Provided Less-Lethal Shotgun	Police Patrol Vehicles
Departmental Provided OC Pepper Spray & Holster	Police Riot Shield and Baton
Departmental Provided Taser ECD & Holster	Portable Radio & Holster
Expandable Straight Baton	SIG SAUER Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
Glock Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal & .45 Cal	Smith & Wesson Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
H&K USP Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal	Springfield Armory Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal

Attachment C

UNLV Police Services Recruitment Announcements for 2015

State of Nevada Announces Recruitment For...

UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER 2 - Police Services - 13.222

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY - \$51,865.92 to \$77,569.20 PAY GRADE:

38

*Permanent, full time vacancies as they may occur in this geographical location.

*In order to receive consideration, applicants must indicate their availability to work in one or more geographic locations.

*Department: Nevada System of Higher Education

*Division: UNLV

*Location: Las Vegas, Boulder City, Indian Springs, Jean, Henderson

*Open to all qualified persons.

*Applications accepted for another Expired

ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER 24916

*Posted 05/12/15

*Direct inquiries to:

JEN MARTENS

702-895-3504

or email applicant.inquiry@unlv.edu

The Position

University Police Officers perform law enforcement duties to protect the Nevada System of Higher Education employees, students, and the general public.

Incumbents possess a degree of knowledge and proficiency sufficient to perform work independently with little or no additional training.

THIS RECRUITMENT MAY CLOSE AT ANY TIME DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED. The University of Nevada Las Vegas Police Department is a full service Police Department. University Police Officers are armed, uniformed, and sworn police officers who are certified under the laws of the State of Nevada. They serve as first responders and the primary law enforcement department responsible for providing public safety and police services for the University community. UNLV Police Officers perform the same law enforcement activities 24 hours a day, rotating shifts based on operational demands 365 days a year as those of municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies. They enforce all federal, state, local laws and ordinances within the jurisdiction of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The University Police Department embraces the philosophy of Community Oriented Policing through partnerships and collaboration with our service community. UNLV Police Officers patrol the campuses and maintain several inter-local agreements with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and other state police agencies. This allows University Police Officers to exercise their police powers and authority off campus and at the University approved fraternities, sororities, and adjacent properties. EEO/AA/Vet/Disability Employer

To see full Class Specifications visit: http://hr.nv.gov/Resources/ClassSpecs/Class_Specifications-13_0/

To Qualify

Education and Experience

1) Graduation from high school or equivalent education and one year of law enforcement experience; OR Associate of Arts degree or equivalent coursework in criminal justice, police science, psychology, or closely related field and six months of law enforcement experience; OR one year of experience as a University Police Officer I in Nevada State service.

Special Notes

1) As part of the hiring process, applicants for positions in the Nevada System of Higher Education may be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Special Requirements

1) A valid driver's license is required at the time of appointment and as a condition of continuing employment.

2) Position requires psychological testing which may include polygraph testing.

3) A pre-employment criminal history check and fingerprinting are required. Persons offered employment in this position will be required to pay for these items.

4) A State of Nevada/FBI background check will be required of the selected applicant.

5) A psychological test and evaluation, which may include polygraph testing, is required.

6) Certain hiring agencies may require applicants to successfully complete a physical agility examination.

Skills Required

1) Must have successfully completed and have maintained a Category 1 Peace Officer's Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) Academy Certification or equivalent out of State Police Academy as authorized by Nevada P.O.S.T.

2) In order to be considered for employment at UNLV, ONLY the following document MUST be attached to your application:

1) Copy of Nevada POST Category 1 Certificate.

2) Or other qualified reciprocal State Police Academy certification and work experience within the last 5 years. (Contact Nevada P.O.S.T. for a list of qualified reciprocal State Police Academy certification.)

Examination

Application Evaluation Exam

The exam will consist of an application evaluation. It is essential that applications include extensively detailed information with time frames regarding education and experience. The most qualified applicants will be contacted by the hiring agency for interview.

Direct inquiries or correspondence to:

University of Nevada-Las Vegas
4505 South Maryland Parkway
P.O. Box 451026
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-1026

TDD for the Hearing Impaired (800) 326-6868

State of Nevada Announces Recruitment For...

UNIVERSITY POLICE SERGEANT - Police Services (Open to Current NSHE Classified Employees Only) - 13.221

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY - \$57,190.32 to \$85,837.68 PAY GRADE:

40

*Permanent, full time vacancies as they may occur in this geographical location.

*In order to receive consideration, applicants must indicate their availability to work in one or more geographic locations.

*Department: Nevada System of Higher Education

*Division: UNLV

*Location: Las Vegas, Boulder City, Indian Springs, Jean, Henderson

*Open to current classified employees in the specified Division and Department, with at least 6 months of continuous, full-time equivalent service. Promotional preference will be given in the order listed.

*Applications accepted for another Expired

ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER 25377

*Posted 07/08/15

*Direct inquiries to:

JEN MARTENS

702-895-3504

or email applicant.inquiry@unlv.edu

The Position

Incumbents function as first-line supervisors who train, supervise and evaluate the performance of assigned staff; assign and review work; and initiate disciplinary action.

Under the direct supervision of the University Police Lieutenants, the University Police Sergeant provides police services to the campus community and enforces all federal, state, county laws, city ordinances, and University of Nevada, Las Vegas regulations. The incumbent responds to a wide variety of calls for service including, but not limited to, criminal investigations, traffic investigations, law enforcement, and violations of law and regulation that occur within UNLV Police jurisdiction. In addition, this position provides security for University sponsored special events and special events hosted at the Thomas & Mack Center, Cox Pavilion, and Sam Boyd Stadium, and any other designated locations. The Police Sergeant also gathers evidence for the purpose of prosecution, makes arrests pursuant to arrest warrants and probable cause, and may be called upon to assist other law enforcement agencies in the greater Las Vegas community. The incumbent will also be responsible for establishing work performance standards, preparing appraisals, and directly supervising the daily duties and assignments for University Police Officer I and II employees assigned to their patrol shifts. The incumbent will be responsible for supervising and assigning work for a staff of officers; reviewing case reports; evaluating personnel; providing training; investigating accidents and incidents; conducting initial and follow-up criminal and background investigations; preparing written reports; organizing and managing special events; patrolling; enforcing laws, rules and regulations; and providing testimony, among other duties. The position requires holiday, weekend and shift work.
EEO/AA/Vet/Disability Employer

To see full Class Specifications visit: http://hr.nv.gov/Resources/ClassSpecs/Class_Specifications-13_0/

To Qualify

Education and Experience

1) Graduation from high school or equivalent education and two years of journey level law enforcement experience; OR an Associate of Arts Degree or equivalent coursework in criminal justice, psychology, police science or closely related field and one year of journey level law enforcement experience; OR two years of experience as a University Police Officer II in Nevada State service.

Special Notes

1) Applicant must meet and maintain current Peace Officer's Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) requirements as established in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code.

2) As part of the hiring process, applicants for positions in the Nevada System of Higher Education may be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Special Requirements

1) Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, this position has been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this position must submit to a pre-employment screening for controlled substances.

2) A valid driver's license is required at the time of appointment and as a condition of continuing employment.

3) A pre-employment criminal history check and fingerprinting are required. Persons offered employment in this position will be required to pay for these items.

4) A State of Nevada/FBI background check will be required of the selected applicant.

5) A psychological test and evaluation, which may include polygraph testing, is required.

Skills Required

1) This recruitment is open only to persons who have been employed for at least six months of continuous full-time equivalent classified state service and are currently employed at UNLV, or within the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE).

Examination

If there are five or fewer qualified applicants, the exam will consist of an application evaluation. (This statement does not apply for Until Recruitment Needs are Satisfied (URS) announcements).

UNIVERSITY POLICE SERGEANT

The exam will consist of a rating of training and experience weighted 100%. It is essential that applications include extensively detailed information with time frames regarding education and experience. Your score will be based on the information provided in your application and your responses to the questions asked below. If there are several parts to a question, answer each part separately. Along with each answer, identify the position(s) and/or training (as described in your application) where you gained the background asked for in the question. Absence of experience/training asked for in a question is not necessarily disqualifying. Failure to answer the questions will result in a score based solely on the application.

Qualified applicants will be contacted by the hiring agency for interview.

- 1) Minimum Qualification Element (Base Points for T&E's) - 70 Points
- 2) Describe your experience, including number of years, supervising/training law enforcement officers.
- 3) Describe your experience, including number of years, conducting special or confidential criminal investigations.
- 4) Describe your experience, including number of years, planning and organizing a segment or a unit of a law enforcement operation, i.e. parking enforcement, government liaison, training programs, etc.
- 5) How many years of law enforcement experience do you possess?
- 6) What is the highest degree you have completed?

Direct inquiries or correspondence to:

University of Nevada-Las Vegas
4505 South Maryland Parkway
P.O. Box 451026
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-1026

TDD for the Hearing Impaired (800) 326-6868

Attachment D

Policies Regarding the Use of Force

Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably

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appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A peace officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such peace officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- (e) Subject's mental state or capacity.
- (f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.

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- (i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (j) Training and experience of the officer.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- (l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- (m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 REGULATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE

A. Choke holds will NOT be used by members of the Department of Police Services. A choke hold shall include, but is not limited to, any pressure to the throat or windpipe, which may prevent or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air.

B. Whenever possible, members of the department shall make every effort to avoid tactics, such as sitting or standing on a subject's chest, which may result in chest compression, thereby reducing the subject's ability to breath.

C. After an individual has been controlled and placed under custodial restraint using handcuffs or other authorized methods, the person should be positioned so as to promote free breathing. The subject should not be maintained in a face down position. The member of the Police Services Department assuming custody of the subject should closely observe arrested/detained persons for any apparent injuries.

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D. If a subject appears to be having difficulty breathing or otherwise demonstrates life-threatening symptoms, medical assistance will be requested immediately. If appropriate, the supervisor present will direct that alternate means to maintain custody be utilized.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.4.2 USE OF OFF-DUTY WEAPONS

Use of an off duty weapon in extra jurisdictional situations must comply with the department's policy on the use of force. Furthermore, officers exercising use of a firearm must ensure that the weapon and type of ammunition used are in compliance with department regulations governing off duty weapons.

300.4.3 PARAMETER FOR USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE

1. Where deadly force is not authorized, officers should assess the incident in order to determine which non-deadly technique or weapon will best de-escalate the incident and bring it under control in a safe manner.

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2. Police officers are authorized to use department approved non-deadly force techniques and issued equipment for resolution of incidents, as follows:

- a. To protect themselves or another from physical harm, or
- b. To restrain or subdue a resistant individual; or
- c. To bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

3. The collapsible baton, OC Pepper Spray and The Def-Tech .12 Gauge "Bean Bag" rounds are the only authorized non-deadly weapons. The use of a flashlight as a non-deadly weapon is prohibited. Officers are to avoid striking suspects of the head, neck, sternum, spine, lower abdomen, groin, or kidneys, unless confronted with a deadly force situation.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

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 purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the TASER[®] device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains.
- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

Use of Force

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor, or if not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

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- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation.
 - 1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY

The Shift Sergeant shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.

300.8 TRAINING

Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Use of Force Review Boards

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the UNLV Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

302.2 POLICY

The UNLV Police Department will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately and is consistent with training and policy.

302.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that employee will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment in any case.

302.4 REVIEW BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the employee was on- or off-duty, excluding training or recreational use.

The Chief of Police may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Deputy Chief will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Deputy Chief or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Deputy Chief of any incidents requiring board review. The involved Deputy Chief or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

302.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Deputy Chief should select five Use of Force Review Board members from the following, as appropriate:

- Representatives of each division
- Commanding officer in the involved member's chain of command

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Use of Force Review Boards

- Deputy Chief of Police
- Non-administrative supervisor
- A peer officer
- A sworn peace officer from an outside law enforcement agency
- Department instructor for the type of weapon, device or technique used

The senior ranking command representative who is not in the same division as the involved employee will serve as chairperson.

302.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information and request the involved employee to appear. The involved employee will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges, the decision not to file criminal charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the officer at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, department policies, procedures and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the officer at the time shall neither justify nor call into question an officer's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

- (a) The employee's actions were within department policy and procedure.
- (b) The employee's actions were in violation of department policy and procedure.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee's actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional

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Use of Force Review Boards

actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Chief of Police.

Handcuffing and Restraints

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

306.2 POLICY

The UNLV Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority or as a show of force.

306.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed UNLV Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include, but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

306.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to assure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

306.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.

No person who is in labor, delivery or recovery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or serious and immediate injury.

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306.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer or damage property.

306.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during transportation to the jail.

306.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the individual or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

The officer may handcuff the prisoner with his/her hands in front, or utilize other appropriate restraining devices when the prisoner:

- (a) Is in an obvious state of pregnancy.
- (b) Has a physical handicap.
- (c) Has injuries that could be aggravated by standard handcuffing procedures.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

306.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS/MASKS/SOCKS

Spit hoods/masks/socks are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

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Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of restrained individuals due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision on the part of the individual. Officers should avoid comingling individuals wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head and clothing prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

306.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

306.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

- (a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
- (c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).

306.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints the following guidelines should be followed:

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- (a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.
- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.
- (e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- (f) When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If an individual is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

If an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:

- (a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
- (b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.
- (c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

Electronic Control Devices

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide sworn officers with guidance and direction on the use of non-lethal electronic control devices (ECD).

307.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this agency to use only the level of force reasonably necessary to control or otherwise subdue combative or potentially violent individuals. Electronic control devices are authorized for use in appropriate circumstances by department trained personnel. The electronic control device is an option that may be considered under some circumstances. The electronic control device is considered a non-lethal use of force option.

307.3 DEFINITIONS

- **Electronic Control Device:** In the present context, this term refers to devices designed to disrupt a subject's central nervous system by means of deploying battery powered electrical energy sufficient to cause uncontrolled muscle contractions and override an individual's voluntary motor responses.
- **Touch/Drive Stun:** Making direct contact with the body after the air cartridge has been expended or removed.
- **Air Cartridge:** A replaceable cartridge for the ECD which uses compressed nitrogen to fire two barbed probes on thin connecting wires sending a high voltage/low current signal into a subject.
- **ECD Manager:** An ECD Instructor who has been appointed by the Chief of Police to manage the Department ECD Program.
- **"Tased":** The accepted word indicating that a person or animal has received an electrical charge from an ECD.

307.4 GENERAL

- (a) Department members are not authorized to draw or display the electronic control device except for authorized training or if circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the ECD in conjunction with an officer's official duties. The electronic control device will be secured in the same manner as a firearm and will be properly contained prior to entering any detention facility.
- (b) Officers are not authorized to intimidate or threaten subjects with a spark display.
- (c) The ECD, like the baton, OC spray or empty hand techniques may not be effective in every situation. Officers must assess the effectiveness of each application and determine whether further applications are warranted or a different tactic should be employed. The decision

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to use the electronic control device will be dependent upon the actions of the subject, the threat facing the officer, and the totality of the circumstances surrounding the incident.

307.5 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

All sworn personnel, lieutenants and below, are required to obtain and maintain certification and carry the ECD when in uniform.

307.6 EQUIPMENT CARE AND HANDLING

- (a) The electronic control device will be routinely inspected for damage and cleanliness. The battery display will be checked at the beginning of each shift or prior to beginning any duty assignment at a special event. A reading of 20% or less will require the DPM/battery pack to be changed. The DPM/battery pack will never be removed by officers. All technical problems with the department issued ECD will be reported to the ECD Manager immediately.
- (b) When off duty, the ECD will be stored and secured in a climate controlled area (i.e. locker) and not in a vehicle.
- (c) Officers will conduct a spark check at the beginning of each shift to ensure the ECD is functioning properly. A spark check is an equipment check conducted outside the view of the public to ensure the ECD is operable. This perfunctory check is conducted by removing the cartridge, test firing the weapon and observing the electrical arc. This spark check does not require the completion of a use of force report.
- (d) Uniformed officers will carry only the department issued ECD. Officers may elect to use a different holster than the department issued holster. However, Officers who chose to carry a non-department issued holster will be responsible for any expenses and the maintenance of this equipment. Thigh or leg holsters are not approved for use and all ECD equipment must be pre-approved by the ECD Manager and meet a level-one retention requirement.
- (e) When in uniform and plainclothes, the ECD holster will be carried on the duty belt, on the side opposite the duty firearm. Under no circumstances will the ECD be carried on the same side as a firearm. Officers have the option of carrying a spare ECD cartridge.

307.7 DEPLOYMENT

- (a) The ECD will not be deployed:
 - 1. from a moving vehicle;
 - 2. when the subject is in control of a motor vehicle;
 - 3. when the subject is handcuffed and/or waist restraints.
 - 4. when the officer knows a subject has come in contact with flammable liquids or is in a flammable environment;
 - 5. when a subject is in a position where a fall may cause substantial injury or death;

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6. when a subject has been O/C sprayed;
 7. to awaken unconscious or intoxicated individuals;
 8. when a subject displays solely passive resistance/simple disobedience (i.e. peaceful protests/demonstrations, non-aggressive verbal resistance, refusal to stand, etc.);
 9. when a subject is fleeing as the sole justification for use of the ECD.
- (b) The ECD should not be deployed in the following circumstances (unless there are compelling reasons to do so which can be clearly articulated):
1. when a subject is holding a firearm;
 2. when a subject is pregnant;
 3. when a subject is at the extremes of age (elderly or young children) or physically disabled;
 4. In a situation where deadly force is clearly justifiable unless another officer is present and capable of providing deadly force to protect the officers and/or civilians as necessary;
 5. when an officer is already using the ECD on the same subject.
- (c) A verbal warning should always precede the deployment of the electronic control device. Verbal warnings should be loud enough so officers in the immediate area can hear the verbal warning.
- (d) Officers will assess a suspect's actions after each application of the ECD, avoiding multiple hits when possible. Backup officers should handcuff the suspect during the ECD cycle or as soon as possible.
- (e) The ECD may be used when an officer is confronted by a vicious animal and the safety of the officer or civilians is in jeopardy.

307.8 CONSIDERATIONS

- (a) Patrol Officers:
1. Provide a verbal warning, when practical, to the subject and other officers before firing the ECD at the subject.
 2. Center mass of the body should be the primary target area; particularly the center mass of the back, as clothing tends to be tighter on this portion of the body.
 3. When encountering subjects wearing heavy or loose clothing on the upper body, the legs should be considered a target.

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4. All efforts will be made to avoid hitting the subject in sensitive tissue areas such as head, face, neck, groin, or female breast area; however, probes penetrating these areas will only be removed by medical personnel at a medical facility.
 5. Use of the "Touch/Drive Stun" is discouraged except in situations where the "probe" deployment is not possible and the immediate application of the "touch/drive stun" will bring a subject, who is displaying active or aggressive resistance, safely under control and in compliance. Multiple "touch/drive stuns" are discouraged and must be justified and articulated on the "Use of Force" report. If initial application is ineffective, the officer will reassess the situation and consider other available options.
 6. Ensure that the probes are removed from the subject's skin only by an ECD certified officer or medical personnel.
 7. Subjects will always be provided with a field medical evaluation:
 - (a) When an ECD is deployed and makes contact with a subject;
 - (b) When more than one officer deploys an ECD on the same subject;
 - (c) Anytime a subject is administered more than one ECD cycle.
 8. Subjects will always be transported to the hospital:
 - (a) when one or more ECD probes have entered a suspect's neck, eyes, face, groin, genitals, or female breasts;
 9. Make notification to the immediate supervisor whenever the ECD has been used or deployed. A department "Use of Force" Report is required to be completed and forwarded to a department supervisor. The department "Use of Force" Report will be completed in all occurrences of an accidental discharge.
 10. Using a department camera, photos will be taken of the suspect's affected area and these photos will be attached to the department "Use of Force" Report.
 11. Following the removal of the probes, these will be packaged and booked into evidence and provided with a chain of custody in accordance with department evidence procedures. In addition to the probes, the wires, cartridge, AFIDS, and other pertinent photos and documentation will also be gathered and placed into evidence.
 12. Notify detention medical personnel at the time of booking that the subject has been struck with ECD probes or received a "touch/drive stun". An additional examination will be conducted by detention medical personnel following the transportation to determine whether the individual has suffered any injury, either directly from the ECD discharge or indirectly as a result of falling or incapacitation.
- (b) Post-Deployment Procedures for Officers:
- (a) Ensure that the subject receives proper medical attention.

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- (b) Handle the probes in the same manner as contaminated needles and sharps in accordance with the department evidence handling procedures. AFIDS should also be retrieved and included in the sharps evidence package along with the cartridge and wires.
 - (c) Complete a department "Use of Force" report in accordance with the department guidelines whenever an ECD is deployed, regardless of whether or not a subject is struck or not and to include any and all instances where there is an accidental discharge. The "Use of Force" report will be required to be completed following any and all occurrences where a drive/touch stun deployment is performed on a subject.
 - (d) Forward a copy of the Use of Force Report to the department supervisor for signature and review.
- (c) Post-Deployment Procedures for Supervisors:
- (a) Respond to the scene of any ECD deployment.
 - (b) Ensure the officer(s) completes reports and that required photographs are taken.
 - (c) Verifies the probes are packaged and placed into evidence properly and arranges for replacement cartridges.
 - (d) Ensures the complete and accurate information is submitted to the Deputy Director for final review.
 - (e) Conduct a data download as prescribed by department training and protocol for review. This information will be attached to the original report and forwarded to the Deputy Director for final review.
 - (f) Notifies the Deputy Director or Assistant Director of an ECD deployment.

307.9 ECD CONTROL MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

The ECD Manager shall:

- (a) Receive, inspect, and ensure the maintenance and replacement of the Department's ECD devices and related equipment.
- (b) Establish and maintain systems to record issuance of equipment.
- (c) Return defective or damaged electronic control devices and air cartridges to the vendor.
- (d) Obtain service and/or replacement parts for any defective or damaged ECD components from the vendor.
- (e) Review reported uses of the ECD by department personnel and establish a system for maintaining statistics on the performance of the ECD.
- (f) Ensure Basic certification and re-certification training on the ECD is provided on an annual basis and documented as needed.

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- (g) All other duties as may become necessary for the employment, maintenance, and enhancement of the Department's ECD program.

Control Devices and Techniques

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

308.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the UNLV Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

308.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

308.3.1 SURRENDER OF CONTROL DEVICES

Police officers placed on administrative leave with pay or suspended from active duty shall surrender their department issued control devices to the Deputy Director/Deputy Chief along with their police badge and I.D.

308.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

308.4.1 SHIFT SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Shift Sergeant may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

308.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster shall control the inventory and issuance of all control devices and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by the Rangemaster or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

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308.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Rangemaster for disposition. Damage to University property forms shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

308.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

The ASP (collapsible baton) may be drawn when:

- (a) The officer has reasonable belief that the suspect poses a threat to the safety of the officer or to others.
- (b) When the use of a pepper spray would be inappropriate or has been proven to be ineffective and use of the ASP is necessary to gain control.
- (c) To effect an arrest
- (d) To defend against an angry or violent crowd.

If an officer has to use the ASP, a report will be filed.

308.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Shift Sergeant, Incident Commander or Crisis Response Unit Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

308.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however,

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be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

308.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

OC Pepper Spray may be used when:

- (a) Verbal commands have been exhausted and the officer believes that the offender's aggressive behavior poses a threat.
- (b) The suspect is combative and hands on physical restraint is insufficient.

OC Pepper Spray will not be used:

- (a) A suspect has been subdued and handcuffed.
- (b) A loud or verbally abusive suspect, who poses no threat.
- (c) The suspect is in a patrol vehicle.

If an officer uses OC Pepper Spray, a report will be filed.

308.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

Officers encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where the suspect has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the suspect, whether or not the launcher was used. Unintentional discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training and product demonstrations, are exempt from the reporting requirement.

308.7.3 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE

Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

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308.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle or other enclosed area, officers should provide the owners or available occupants with notice of the possible presence of residue that could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

308.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

308.9.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

308.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Before discharging projectiles, the officer should consider such factors as:

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.
- (c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.
- (d) The subject's proximity to others.
- (e) The location of the subject.

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- (f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other officers and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

308.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Officers carrying these shotguns will inspect the shotgun and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotgun is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.

308.9.4 PROCEDURE FOR USE AGAINST INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTS

In the event that the suspect is contained and officers have time to create distance, they must then obtain verbal authorization from a supervisor to use a kinetic energy projectile, or "Bean Bag" round. It is at this time that a plan can be developed for the use of this form of force.

- a. Contain the subject and continue commands to drop the weapon or to comply with orders/directions.
- b. Create safe distance but remain close enough to be accurate should deadly force be required because of the subjects actions.
- c. Advise supervisor of the situation.
- d. Alert all officers on scene that less lethal weapon discharge may be imminent to ensure firearms discipline.

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- e. Devise a contingency plan to deal with the movement of the subject (e.g. moving the perimeter, if possible).
- f. Upon supervisor approval, deploy bean bag ammunition while being covered by officers prepared to use lethal force.
- g. Seek immediate medical attention for subject.
- h. As soon as possible, after deployment, the officer who deployed the bean bag ammunition will provide a use of force written report as required by department policy. The supervisor authorizing the use of the less lethal ammunition will notify the Chief of the circumstances surrounding the incident and of the deployment of the bean bag munitions.
- i. In the event of serious injury or death the situation will be handled as required by department policy and Nevada law.

308.9.5 PROCEDURE FOR CROWD CONTROL/DISBURSEMENT

- a. Advise supervisor of the situation.
- b. Determine where impact tools should be deployed for the most effective results. Take precautions to ensure an escape avenue for dispersing the crowd.
- c. Maintain a safe, yet effective distance to ensure accurate deployment.
- d. Alert all officers on scene that less lethal weapon discharge is imminent and to be on the defensive with respect to return "lethal" gunfire/sniping from the crowd.
- e. Upon supervisor approval, deploy the "Bean Bag" rounds.
- f. Evaluate the effectiveness to determine compliance and or the need for additional deployment.
- g. Seek medical attention for the injured subjects.
- h. As soon as possible, after deployment, a written report will be submitted as required by department policy and Nevada law.
- i. In the event of serious bodily injury and/or death, the situation will be handled as required by departmental policy and State law.

308.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Training Coordinator shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training file.
- (c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot

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demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

308.11 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES

Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.

Nevada System of Higher Education

2015 Campus Crimes Statistics

Data Request Report

Truckee Meadows Community College

Police Department

7000 Dandini Boulevard, RDMT 241

Reno, Nevada 89512-3999



Reporting Period:

January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2015

PURPOSE

This report has been compiled to provide the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) with the information required pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 12 of the Board of Regents' Policy.

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

The 2014-2015 annual crime statistics as compiled and reported by Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department (TMCCPD) are enclosed as Attachment C.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAMS

The Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department trains its sworn police officers to meet the requirements mandated by the Nevada Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). A review of the Nevada POST records show all current officers and in compliance with State-mandated in accordance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 289.230.

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED FOR USE BY POLICE OFFICERS

TMCC police officers are trained to use and may carry oleoresin-capsicum (OC) spray, handcuffs, Tasers, and impact weapons (straight baton). After receiving proper training and upon qualification, all TMCC police officers may carry department-issued semi-automatic pistols, pump shotguns and semi-automatic patrol rifles for official use.

POLICIES REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE

TMCC Police Department policies regarding the use of force are enclosed:

ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN PUBLIC RELATIONS

Escort Services

Upon request, provide escort of students or staff, particularly during the hours of darkness.

Timely Warning Notices (Crime and Safety Alerts)

TMCC Police Department issues timely warning notices to alert community members of crimes or serious incidents that may present an on-going threat to the campus community.

Daily Crime Log

A daily crime log is open to public inspection. It is maintained to record, by date and type of incident, all crimes or other serious incidents that occur on TMCC properties.

Crime Prevention/Safety Presentations - TMCC police personnel provide crime prevention and safety presentations to various campus groups and organizations. These include our physical plant employees, commuter students, handicapped/disabled students, international students, student government, faculty senate, classified council, specific campus departments and recognized student organizations.

New Student and New Employee Orientations - TMCCPD offers safety whistles, RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) brochures and safety tips during presentations to new students and employees in an effort to educate about services the department provides.

Printed Crime Prevention Materials - We provide printed crime-prevention brochures and posters related to personal safety, motor vehicle security, bicycle security, the department's escort service and sexual assault/domestic violence prevention.

Victim of Crime Notices - Completed notices are provided to potential crime victims. For example: When a person leaves his or her car or office unlocked, or leaves valuables in plain view.

Vehicle Jumpstarts - Department personnel respond to jump-start disabled vehicles.

Courtesy Transports - The police department provides courtesy transports to students, staff, faculty and visitors who have disabled vehicles or lost keys. Additionally, transports are provided during semester start-up periods to and from the overflow parking areas.

Fingerprinting - A complimentary service is provided for students requiring fingerprint cards for their dental or medical programs.

R.A.D. Program - Our Rape Aggression Defense program provides a 12-hour women's self-defense tactics course for all female members of the community. The course teaches defensive concepts and prevention techniques to guard against various types of assault. The goal is to educate, enhance and empower women to take action in order to reduce their risk of victimization.

Community Fairs - Department personnel meet and talk with citizens of Washoe County regarding crime prevention, sexual assault, drug abuse, domestic violence and prevention programs offered by TMCCPD.

Employee Transports - At the request of the Human Resources department, we provide employee (and the employee's supervisor) transport to an approved alcohol/drug testing facility consistent with existing NSHE/State of Nevada policies.

Traffic Control - Officers provide traffic-control services at various congested intersections during peak traffic periods.

Emergency Response - The department is in partnership with other local agencies to participate in regional emergency response training exercises. An Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD) strategy has been developed for first responders. TMCCPD continues to develop and institute college-wide training sessions.

Sexual Offender Registration Services - Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) requires that all convicted sex offenders register with TMCCPD if they are students, employees or visitors at TMCC.

Community Outreach - Officers routinely meet with children, give safety talks, provide handouts and sticker badges at the E.L. Cord Child Care Center on the main TMCC campus.

Special Events - The department provides uniformed police services for special events such as political speeches, demonstrations, Board of Regents meetings, graduations, the Spring Fling and the Multi-Cultural Festival.

Civil Investigations - When appropriate, officers document civil liability incidents such as slip & fall reports or workplace injuries, conduct some non-criminal investigations and assist with the service of protection orders. Investigations are conducted to determine incident causes, obtain relevant details and identify witnesses.

Preserve the Peace - Officers respond to maintain a presence and preserve the peace on campus. This service is provided when student-conduct problems arise, during arguments, domestic disagreements, civil incidents or whenever a member of the staff or faculty feels the need for a police presence.

Police Advisory Board - The department holds Police Advisory Board meetings at TMCC to address public safety concerns or other topics of concern to the college community. Board members consist of representatives from various facets of the TMCC community and are selected to serve by the college president.

Professional Standards Board - This board is held by the department to review allegations of misconduct by its officers and non-sworn employees. As with the Advisory Board, Professional Standards Board members consist of representatives from various facets of the TMCC community and are selected to serve by the college president.

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND RESERVE OFFICERS

Sworn Police Officers	6
Reserve Police Officers	1

NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

TMCC Police received no allegations of excessive force in 2015.

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

To ensure it employs only qualified personnel, the TMCC Police Department complies with the standards and screening criteria as set forth by Nevada Administrative Code, Nevada Revised Statutes and the Nevada Department of Personnel. Newly sworn police personnel also must pass standardized skills testing, physical, medical, and polygraph examinations as well as certified psychological screening.

ATTIRE

TMCC police officers are highly visible representatives of the college. Issued uniforms are clearly distinctive and differ significantly from other local law-enforcement agencies so that students and employees can easily recognize TMCC police.

DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS IN INVENTORY

The current weapons (firearms) inventory consists of handguns in .380 ACP and 9mm Luger caliber, 12 gauge shotguns and police patrol rifles in 5.56mm caliber.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME POLICE SPEND ON CAMPUS (Excluding Patrol Time In Cars) - Ninety percent.



Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained.

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

300.2.2 POST-CAROTID APPLICATION

After any application of any carotid restraint hold, the officer shall ensure the following steps occur:

- (a) Any individual who has had the carotid restraint hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel.

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- (b) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid restraint hold and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.
- (c) Any officer applying the carotid restraint shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (d) The use or attempted use of the carotid restraint shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in the related incident report.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A peace officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such peace officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.

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- (c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- (e) Subject's mental state or capacity.
- (f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
- (i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (j) Training and experience of the officer.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- (l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- (m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

The proper application of the carotid control hold may be effective in restraining a violent or combative individual. However, due to the potential for injury, the use of the carotid control hold is subject to the following:

- (a) The officer shall have successfully completed department-approved training in the use and application of the carotid control hold.
- (b) The carotid control hold may only be used when circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person in any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. The subject is violent or physically resisting.

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2. The subject, by words or actions, has demonstrated an intention to be violent and reasonably appears to have the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.
- (c) The application of a carotid control hold on the following individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective, or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of applying a carotid control hold:
1. Females who are known to be pregnant
 2. Elderly individuals
 3. Obvious juveniles
- (d) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until examined by paramedics or other appropriate medical personnel.
- (e) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.
- (f) Any officer attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (g) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in any related reports.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants

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when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor should:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officer(s).
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) Separately record interviews with the subject(s) upon whom force was applied. Such recordings, if obtained, shall not be summarized or included in any related arrest reports absent a valid waiver of the individual's constitutional rights. Instead, the existence of such recordings shall merely be noted in any related reports and thereafter retained for safekeeping.
- (d) Ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Complete and attach a Use of Force Report form to the case and ensure that a copy of the report package is forwarded to the Deputy Director, via chain of command.

In the event that the supervisor believes that the incident may give rise to potential civil litigation, a separate documentation should be completed and routed to appropriate channels.

The supervisor shall initiate a separate internal administrative investigation if it is reasonable to believe that an application of force by an officer was not within policy. The investigation or complaint form will then be directed to the commanding officer of the accused employee, via the chain of command, who will forward a copy to the Chief of Police, take any appropriate action and/or forward the investigation or complaint to the Investigative Administrator for further action pursuant to Policy Manual § 1020.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the TASER® device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains.

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- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor, or if not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called excited delirium), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
 - (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
 - (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
-

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- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 LIEUTENANT RESPONSIBILITY

The Lieutenant shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.



Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

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Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

300.2.2 POST-CAROTID APPLICATION

After any application of any carotid restraint hold, the officer shall ensure the following steps occur:

- (a) Any individual who has had the carotid restraint hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel.

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- (b) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid restraint hold and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.
- (c) Any officer applying the carotid restraint shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (d) The use or attempted use of the carotid restraint shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in the related incident report.

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

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Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

A peace officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested; nor shall such peace officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.

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- (c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- (d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- (e) Subject's mental state or capacity.
- (f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
- (i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (j) Training and experience of the officer.
- (k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- (l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- (m) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (p) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

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- (a) The officer shall have successfully completed department-approved training in the use and application of the carotid control hold.
- (b) The carotid control hold may only be used when circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person in any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. The subject is violent or physically resisting.

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2. The subject, by words or actions, has demonstrated an intention to be violent and reasonably appears to have the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.
- (c) The application of a carotid control hold on the following individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective, or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of applying a carotid control hold:
1. Females who are known to be pregnant
 2. Elderly individuals
 3. Obvious juveniles
- (d) Any individual who has had the carotid control hold applied, regardless of whether he/she was rendered unconscious, shall be promptly examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel and should be monitored until examined by paramedics or other appropriate medical personnel.
- (e) The officer shall inform any person receiving custody, or any person placed in a position of providing care, that the individual has been subjected to the carotid control hold and whether the subject lost consciousness as a result.
- (f) Any officer attempting or applying the carotid control hold shall promptly notify a supervisor of the use or attempted use of such hold.
- (g) The use or attempted use of the carotid control hold shall be thoroughly documented by the officer in any related reports.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants

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when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor should:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officer(s).
- (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- (c) Separately record interviews with the subject(s) upon whom force was applied. Such recordings, if obtained, shall not be summarized or included in any related arrest reports absent a valid waiver of the individual's constitutional rights. Instead, the existence of such recordings shall merely be noted in any related reports and thereafter retained for safekeeping.
- (d) Ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Complete and attach a Use of Force Report form to the case and ensure that a copy of the report package is forwarded to the Deputy Director, via chain of command.

In the event that the supervisor believes that the incident may give rise to potential civil litigation, a separate documentation should be completed and routed to appropriate channels.

The supervisor shall initiate a separate internal administrative investigation if it is reasonable to believe that an application of force by an officer was not within policy. The investigation or complaint form will then be directed to the commanding officer of the accused employee, via the chain of command, who will forward a copy to the Chief of Police, take any appropriate action and/or forward the investigation or complaint to the Investigative Administrator for further action pursuant to Policy Manual § 1020.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The application caused a visible injury.
- (b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.
- (c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.
- (d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
- (e) Any application of the TASER® device or control device.
- (f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains.

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- (g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- (h) An individual was struck or kicked.
- (i) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor, or if not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called excited delirium), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

- (a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
 - (b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
 - (c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:
 - 1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
 - 2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
 - 3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
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- (d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- (e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- (f) Review and approve all related reports.
- (g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- (h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 LIEUTENANT RESPONSIBILITY

The Lieutenant shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues.



Use of Force Review Boards

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a process for the Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

302.2 POLICY

The Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately and is consistent with training and policy.

302.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT

Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that employee will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment in any case.

302.4 REVIEW BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the employee was on- or off-duty, excluding training or recreational use.

The Chief of Police may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Administrative Services Division Commander will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Division Commander or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Administrative Services Division Commander of any incidents requiring board review. The involved employee's Division Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

302.4.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD

The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information and request the involved employee to appear. The involved employee will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

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The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges, the decision not to file criminal charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the officer at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, department policies, procedures and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the officer at the time shall neither justify nor call into question an officer's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

- (a) The employee's actions were within department policy and procedure.
- (b) The employee's actions were in violation of department policy and procedure.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee's actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be forwarded to the involved employee's Division Commander for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Chief of Police.



Restraint Devices

306.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

306.2 POLICY

The Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department may authorize and provide the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority or as a show of force.

306.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include, but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

306.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to assure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

306.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety.

No person who is in labor, delivery or recovery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary to prevent escape or serious and immediate injury.

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306.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES

A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer or damage property.

306.3.4 NOTIFICATIONS

Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during transportation to the jail.

306.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the individual or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

306.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS/MASKS/SOCKS

Spit hoods/masks/socks are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of restrained individuals due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision on the part of the individual. Officers should avoid comingling individuals wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit

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hood should be promptly removed and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head and clothing prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

306.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

306.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

- (a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a suspect.
- (b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the suspect from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol unit, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).
- (c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol unit).

306.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.
- (b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.
- (c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on his/her stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.
- (d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on his/her stomach.
- (e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.
- (f) When transported by ambulance/paramedic unit, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting

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officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If an individual is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

If an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:

- (a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.
- (b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.
- (c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.
- (d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.



Control Devices and Techniques

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

308.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the Truckee Meadows Community College Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

308.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

308.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

308.4.1 LIEUTENANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Lieutenant may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

308.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster shall control the inventory and issuance of all control devices and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by the Rangemaster or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

308.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Rangemaster

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for disposition. Damage to College property forms shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

308.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

308.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Incident Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

308.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

308.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

308.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

Officers encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where the suspect has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

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Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the suspect, whether or not the launcher was used. Accidental discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training and product demonstrations, are exempt from the reporting requirement.

308.7.3 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE

Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

308.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle or other enclosed area, officers should provide the owners or available occupants with notice of the possible presence of residue that could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

308.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

308.9.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

308.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Before discharging projectiles, the officer should consider such factors as:

- (a) Distance and angle to target.
- (b) Type of munitions employed.

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- (c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.
- (d) The subject's proximity to others.
- (e) The location of the subject.
- (f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other officers and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

308.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Officers will inspect the shotgun and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotgun is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.

Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from conventional ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second officer watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of conventional ammunition.

308.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Training Coordinator shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

- (a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.
- (b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training file.
- (c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot

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demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

308.11 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES

Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.



TASER Guidelines

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of TASER devices.

309.2 POLICY

The TASER device is intended to control a violent or potentially violent individual, while minimizing the risk of serious injury. The appropriate use of such a device should result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

309.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING TASER DEVICES

Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the TASER device.

TASER devices are issued for use during a member's current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the department's inventory.

Officers shall only use the TASER device and cartridges that have been issued by the Department. Uniformed officers who have been issued the TASER device shall wear the device in an approved holster on their person. Non-uniformed officers may secure the TASER device in the driver's compartment of their vehicle.

Members carrying the TASER device should perform a spark test on the unit prior to every shift.

When carried while in uniform officers shall carry the TASER device in a weak-side holster on the side opposite the duty weapon.

- (a) All TASER devices shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.
- (b) Whenever practicable, officers should carry two or more cartridges on their person when carrying the TASER device.
- (c) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued TASER device is properly maintained and in good working order.
- (d) Officers should not hold both a firearm and the TASER device at the same time.

309.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the TASER device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

- (a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.
- (b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the TASER device may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual is unwilling to voluntarily comply with an officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the officer may, but is not required to, display the electrical arc (provided that a cartridge has not been loaded into the device), or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior

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to the application of the TASER device. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the officer deploying the TASER device in the related report.

309.5 USE OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The TASER device should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device. Although the TASER device is generally effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

309.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE TASER DEVICE

The TASER device may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:

- (a) The subject is violent or is physically resisting.
- (b) The subject has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, him/herself or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the TASER device to apprehend an individual.

309.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the TASER device on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the risk of using the device. This includes:

- (a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.
- (b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.
- (c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.
- (d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- (e) Individuals who have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.
- (f) Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, operating vehicles).

Because the application of the TASER device in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes) relies primarily on pain compliance, the use of the drive-stun mode generally should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between officers and the subject, thereby giving officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

The TASER device shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any individual.

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309.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower center mass and avoid the head, neck, chest and groin. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the officer to limit the application of the TASER device probes to a precise target area, officers should monitor the condition of the subject if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

309.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE TASER DEVICE

Officers should apply the TASER device for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of the TASER device against a single individual are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the TASER device appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the TASER device, including:

- (a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
- (b) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
- (c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

Officers should generally not intentionally apply more than one TASER device at a time against a single subject.

309.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Officers shall notify a supervisor of all TASER device discharges. Confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

309.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

The TASER device may be deployed against an animal as part of a plan to deal with a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

309.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Officers are not authorized to carry department TASER devices while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that TASER devices are secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

309.6 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document all TASER device discharges in the related arrest/crime report and the TASER device report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, laser activation and arcing the device will also be documented on the report form.

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309.6.1 TASER DEVICE FORM

Items that shall be included in the TASER device report form are:

- (a) The type and brand of TASER device and cartridge and cartridge serial number.
- (b) Date, time and location of the incident.
- (c) Whether any display, laser or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
- (d) The number of TASER device activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
- (e) The range at which the TASER device was used.
- (f) The type of mode used (probe or drive-stun).
- (g) Location of any probe impact.
- (h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
- (i) Description of where missed probes went.
- (j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
- (k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
- (l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The Training Coordinator should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Training Coordinator should also conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile TASER device report forms with recorded activations. TASER device information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

309.6.2 REPORTS

The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

- (a) Identification of all personnel firing TASER devices
- (b) Identification of all witnesses
- (c) Medical care provided to the subject
- (d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions
- (e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication or other medical problems

309.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel should remove TASER device probes from a person's body. Used TASER device probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by TASER device probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

- (a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
- (b) The person may be pregnant.
- (c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.

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- (d) The TASER device probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).
- (e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications (i.e., more than 15 seconds) shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the TASER device.

309.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the TASER device may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the TASER device was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the TASER device. The device's onboard memory should be downloaded through the data port by a supervisor or Rangemaster and saved with the related arrest/crime report. Photographs of probe sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

309.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the TASER device shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the TASER device as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by department-approved TASER device instructors prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued TASER devices should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Training Coordinator. All training and proficiency for TASER devices will be documented in the officer's training file.

Command staff, supervisors and investigators should receive TASER device training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry TASER devices should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with officers who use the device.

The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry TASER devices have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of TASER devices during training could result in injury to personnel and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Training Coordinator should ensure that all training includes:

- (a) A review of this policy.
- (b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.

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- (c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws to reduce the possibility of accidentally drawing and firing a firearm.
- (d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the accidental application of probes near the head, neck, chest and groin.
- (e) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the TASER device and transitioning to other force options.
- (f) De-escalation techniques.
- (g) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the TASER device.

CRIME STATISTICS

Campus Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Dandini Campus

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Arrests															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals:												2	1	3	

* Not applicable

** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.

Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Meadowood Center

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property **			Dorm/Residential ***			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	1	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	1	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	1	0
Arrests															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Disciplinary Actions															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	4	1

* Not applicable
 ** Includes crimes reported by Reno PD
 *** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.

Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Edison Campus

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property **			Dorm/Residential ***			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Arrests															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals:													3	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** Includes crimes reported by Reno PD
 *** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.

Data reported by calendar year.

October 1, 2015

Campus Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: N.J. Redfield Foundation Performing Arts Center

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Arrests															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.

Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: William N. Pennington Health Science Center at Redfield

Crime Category	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Arrests															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Actions															
Illegal weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.

Data reported by calendar year.

October 1, 2015

Campus Hate Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Edison Campus

Hate Crime Offenses	Year	On-campus						Non-campus Buildings *					Public Property **					Dorm/Residential ***					Total Crimes								
		Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Totals:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** Includes crimes reported by Reno PD
 *** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Hate Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: N.J. Redfield Foundation Performing Arts Center

Hate Crime Offenses	Year	On-campus						Non-campus Buildings *					Public Property					Dorm/Residential **					Total Crimes								
		Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Race	Gender	Religion	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Totals:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Unfounded Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Meadowood Center

Unfounded Criminal Offenses	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Unfounded Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: TMCC Edison Campus

Unfounded Criminal Offenses	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Unfounded Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: N.J. Redfield Foundation Performing Arts Center

Unfounded Criminal Offenses	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

Campus Unfounded Crime Statistics 2014
 Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998
 Campus: William N. Pennington Health Science Center at Redfield

Unfounded Criminal Offenses	On-campus			Non-campus Buildings *			Public Property			Dorm/Residential **			Total Crimes		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses-Non-forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Dating Violence	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Stalking	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0
Grand Totals:													0	0	0

* Not applicable
 ** TMCC does not have dorm/residential housing on any of the campuses.
 Data reported by calendar year.

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Annual Board of Regents Report

Board of Regents' Policy (Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 12)

Reporting Period

January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015



College of Southern Nevada Police Department

3200 E. Cheyenne Avenue
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
Telephone: 702 651-2677

TRAINING

The CSN Police Department is committed to providing the best quality training to their officers, in order to ensure that the safest environment possible is created for the students, staff, and faculty of CSN. In addition to the wide variety of high quality training classes provided to our officers, the CSN PD participates in cross training with other law enforcement agencies, such as UNLVPD, the Henderson Police Department, Clark County School District Police, the North Las Vegas Police Department and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. It is our belief that cooperative training with these agencies will not only foster positive relationships, but in the unlikely event that a major incident should occur on CSN property, critical key personnel are prepared to respond.

(See Attachment I for a Complete List of Training Programs)

EQUIPMENT

The CSN Police Department shall issue, to officers who wish to use the department issue weapon, the Glock .40 caliber model 22, 23 or .45 caliber model 21. The department shall provide the necessary duty gear, duty ammunition, and practice ammunition. If an officer chooses to use different duty gear than that provided by the department, the duty gear must be approved by the range master and the Chief of Police. Officers are required to qualify twice a year, at a department-approved weapons course with their duty weapons.

Authorized off duty weapons are .38 cal. revolvers, .357 magnum revolvers, .38 semi-automatics, .380 semi-automatics, 9mm semi-automatics, .40 cal. semi-automatics, and .45 cal. semi-automatics. All of the semi-automatics must be double action. The range master and Chief of Police must approve all off duty weapons, holsters and ammunition. Officers are required to qualify twice a year, at a department-approved weapons course with their off duty weapons.

Authorized weapons are those with which the police officer has qualified and received departmental training on proper and safe usage, and that are registered and comply with departmental specifications. Additionally, officers are trained and certified in operating specialized equipment, such as specialized police vehicles (police bicycles, police 3 wheel and police cars), and the items required to use this equipment.

(See Attachment II for a List of Equipment)

POLICIES REGARDING USE OF FORCE

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this general order is to establish departmental guidelines and policy regarding the use of force and compliance techniques by peace officers of this department.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Deadly Force:** Any force likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.
- B. Low Lethality:** Any degree of force other than lethal used to cause a desired outcome. It may range from restraint to blunt trauma, and could include chemical aerosol projectors, electronic impact weapons such as the "TASER", impact munitions, impact tools, "bean bag" rounds, or other means.
- C. Non-Deadly Force:** Any application of a compliance technique other than that considered to be deadly force.
- D. Reportable Force:** The use of any type of compliance technique that results in death, injury, or complaint of injury; any use of OC, baton, less than lethal weapon; electronic impact weapon; intentional traffic collision or forcible stopping; and any discharge of a firearm not at a firing range, excluding off-duty situations such as hunting, target shooting or participating in competitive shooting.
- E. Excessive Force:** The application of a compliance technique that exceeds that which is necessary to control a situation or which is not justified in light of all the circumstances.
- F. Reasonable Belief:** The facts or circumstances the member knows, or should know, are such as to cause an ordinary and prudent person to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances.

- G. Serious Bodily Injury:** A bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death; causes serious or permanent disfigurement; or results in a long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ.
- H. Probable Cause:** The facts and circumstances that would lead a prudent officer to believe a crime will be, or has been committed and that the person accused did commit the crime.
- I. Force Continuum:** Broad categories of compliance techniques or force in identifiable, escalating stages of intensity. They are commonly identified as: presence, verbal commands, light touch, chemical agents, physical controls, less than lethal weapons, temporary incapacitation, and deadly force.
- J. Pursuit Immobilization Technique (PIT):** A forced rotational technique applied to a suspect vehicle that spins the suspect vehicle to a stop.
- K. Ramming:** An intentional collision of two vehicles intended to stop one or both vehicles.

III. FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

- A. Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- B. The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- C. Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
- D. The effects of drugs or alcohol.
- E. Subject's mental state or capacity.
- F. Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- G. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
- H. The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.
- I. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- J. Training and experience of the officer.
- K. Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.
- L. Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight or is attacking the officer.
- M. The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- N. The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- O. Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- P. Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
- Q. Any other exigent circumstances.

IV. AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY AND USE FIREARMS AND NON-DEADLY WEAPONS

- A. All peace officers are authorized to carry firearms and non-deadly weapons for which they have received training and met the proficiency requirements outlined in the Firearms General Order A-6.2.
- B. Peace officers authorized to carry firearms shall be armed while on duty in uniform.
- C. The carrying of firearms while off duty shall be at the discretion of commissioned officers.
- D. The following personnel are prohibited from carrying firearms while off duty:
 1. Probationary officers who have not completed the police academy.
 2. Members serving a suspension from duty.
 3. Those failing to qualify consistent with departmental rules and regulations.
- E. Off-duty officers who anticipate consuming alcoholic beverages are advised not to carry a firearm. Any department member found intoxicated and carrying a weapon shall be subject to disciplinary action. If the need for police response arises while an off-duty member is consuming alcoholic beverages, the member shall request an on-duty police officer to respond.
- F. Off-duty officers using deadly force while exercising their police powers shall be subject to all provisions of this order.

- G. No unarmed off-duty officer will be subjected to disciplinary action for failure to take action if that action would reasonably require being armed. If the need for police services arises in their presence, the off-duty officer shall request an on duty police officer to respond.
- H. An officer faced with what he reasonably believes to be an imminent threat of death or bodily injury to himself or to another person, may use the weapons, techniques, and training mentioned in this manual. If those weapons and/or techniques are not sufficient and the threat of death or serious bodily injury still exists, officers may use whatever means are available for their protection and/or others and to perform or complete their sworn duties, consistent with state and federal law.
- I. Consistent with N.R.S. 289.810, the use of a chokehold or lateral vascular neck restraint (carotid) is not authorized.

V. USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE:

When use of force is needed, department members should assess an incident to determine; based on training and experience, which options in the force continuum will best de-escalate the situation and bring it under control in a safe and prudent manner. Department members must de-escalate their application of force once resistance to lawful authority is overcome.

- A. Members are permitted to use department-authorized non-deadly force techniques (including physical force) and equipment for resolution of incident to:
 - 1. Protect themselves or another from physical harm;
 - 2. Restrain or subdue a resistant suspect, and
 - 3. Bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
- B. Department-approved electronic impact weapons, batons, Pursuit Immobilization Technique (P.I.T.), K-9, and aerosol defensive spray (oleoresin capsicum), are the only authorized non-deadly weapons and tactics.

NOTE: The use of a flashlight as an impact weapon is prohibited, unless deadly force applies and all other means have failed or can not be employed, consistent with section V; subsection H of this order.

VI. USE OF DEADLY FORCE:

- A. If an officer reasonably believes an assailant poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily harm, he may use deadly force. If feasible, the officer should give a warning before using deadly force.
- B. FLEEING FELONS: If an officer has probable cause to believe that a fleeing felon will pose a significant threat to human life should the felon escape, the officer may after giving a warning, use deadly force.
- C. Before firing their weapon, officers should be cognizant of the back drop area behind the identified threat to avoid hitting an unintended person or object.
- D. CSN Police Officers may also use deadly force to justifiably kill an animal:
 - 1. In self-defense;
 - 2. To prevent substantial harm to themselves or another or when an animal is badly injured and requires relief from further suffering.
 - a. Before destroying a sick or badly injured domestic animal, the officer will make reasonable efforts to notify the animal's owner and/or any appropriate agencies or authorities (Humane Society, nearby veterinary office, State Conservation Officer, etc.) in order to involve more appropriate persons in the decision and action. If such notification cannot be swiftly accomplished, the officer is permitted to go forward with the destruction of the animal after supervisory authorization. No shot will be fired to destroy any animal, wild or domestic, unless such shot can be fired safely in respect to human life and other property.
- E. CSN Police Officers are not authorized to draw, display or brandish any firearm, except during training at the firearm range, unless the circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm in conformance with this order.
- F. CSN Police Officers are not authorized to discharge their firearm:
 - 1. If it appears likely that an innocent person may be injured;
 - 2. From a moving vehicle, except as a last resort; or
 - 3. At a moving vehicle, unless it is absolutely necessary to do so to protect against Imminent threat to life of the officer or others. As such, officers:

- a. Shall attempt to move out of the path of an oncoming vehicle, if possible, rather than discharge their firearms.
- b. Shall not intentionally place themselves in the path of an oncoming vehicle and attempt to disable the vehicle by discharging their firearms; and
- c. Shall not discharge their firearms at a fleeing vehicle or its driver.

NOTE: Warning shots are strictly prohibited.

- D. The use of a vehicle to stop or apprehend a suspect, such as ramming or the Pursuit Immobilization Technique (PIT), may be considered a use of deadly force. Forcible stopping of a vehicle may produce unpredictable movements of the vehicles involved, thus creating an immediate danger. The patrol supervisor must approve of the use of the PIT maneuver or in ramming a vehicle. Only department members who have been trained in the PIT or ramming may employ either technique.

VII. OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE FIRST AID

If any person on whom an officer used force needs medical attention, the officer will assist such person where appropriate, summon medical help, and contact a supervisor. If the officer is in doubt as to the necessity of medical treatment, the officer will notify the rescue squad. In no event will apparently necessary medical attention be unreasonably delayed.

VIII. PROCEDURE FOR FOLLOWING USE OF LETHAL FORCE

A. Psychological Services

In all cases where any person has been seriously injured or killed as a result of force used by the officer, the involved officer may be required to undergo a debriefing with a department provided psychologist as soon as possible after the incident. The purpose of this debriefing is to deal with the emotional and/or psychological after-effects of the incident. The debriefing will not be related to any department investigation of the incident.

B. Administrative Leave

Any employee whose actions or use of force results in a death or serious injury will be placed on administrative leave, pending administrative review of results of the investigation. The assignment to administrative leave will not be interpreted to imply or indicate that the employee acted improperly. While on Administrative leave, the employee will remain available at all times for official department business, including interviews and statements regarding the incident, and may be recalled to duty at any time. Upon returning to duty, the employee may be assigned to administrative duty for a period of time deemed appropriate by the employee, his psychologist, and the Chief of Police.

IX. REPORTING USE OF FORCE AND COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES:

The department will investigate all applications of a compliance technique to determine justification, as well as to correct any identifiable training deficiencies.

Procedure Following the Use of Force:

A. Documentation/Reporting/Special Procedures

1. Use of Force Reports.

These reports should be completed in instances where any type of force is used. Use of force by officers will be documented and forwarded to the on-duty supervisor by no later than the end of the tour of duty in which the force was used. The purpose of filling out the report is to immediately document the use of force so that, should any questions arise concerning the force incident, the pertinent facts will be readily available. The report will also be used to assist in identifying training and equipment needs. The number of incident reports that exist concerning an officer cannot be used in the officer's performance evaluation or as the basis for disciplinary action. Force that is justified is permissible, regardless of the number of usages. The Chief of Police will review these reports to reveal any patterns or trends that could indicate training needs and/or policy revisions. The Deputy Chief will conduct a documented analysis of use of force incidents annually.

2. Examples of Situations which Require Supervisory Notification and Completion of the Reports

- a. An officer exercising police authority uses force which causes any visible or apparent physical injury, or which results in the subject saying that he or she was injured, or uses force that result in death.

- b. An officer exercising police authority uses any object, including hand, fist, or foot.
 - c. An officer exercising police authority uses force which in any way causes a subject to lose consciousness.
 - d. An officer exercising police authority bodily removes or drags a struggling subject from one place to another.
 - e. An officer uses an aerosol irritant or inflammatory agent, or police baton.
 - f. An officer discharges his firearm, regardless of duty status and regardless of whether the discharge was accidental or intentional. (Exceptions: lawful hunting activity, destroying sick or injured animals, approved firearms range activity, other lawful and safe target practice).
3. Procedures for Notification of Supervisor and Review of Report.
An officer who uses force on a subject will notify the on duty supervisor at once. The supervisor will conduct the appropriate investigation and review the Officer/Employee Use of Force Report. Each Use of Force report will be reviewed by the Deputy Chief and Chief of Police to determine if the criteria in the situational force model were followed. Recommendations will be acknowledged on the Use of Force Report. Off-duty officers involved in use of force situations are subject to the same reporting procedures as on-duty officers. When an off-duty officer uses force, he will notify an on-duty supervisor immediately.
- B. Officer's Responsibility**
- 1. Officers involved in a situation that required the application of a compliance technique will notify their patrol supervisor, as soon as practical, but in any event prior to the end of their shift, when:
 - a. A firearm is discharged outside the firearms range (excluding off duty situations such as hunting, target practice or participating in competitive shooting);
 - b. A compliance technique is used resulting in death, injury or complaint of injury;
 - c. A non-deadly weapon or low lethality tool is used on a person; or
 - d. Other actions that result in death or injury are used, including intentional traffic collisions and forcible stopping.
 - 2. Officers involved in such an incident will complete a Use of Force Report before ending his tour of duty on the day that the member used the compliance technique. The type of compliance technique will be checked in the appropriate box. The "Other" box will be utilized when the type of compliance technique must be annotated, such as the "TASER" or "OC Spray".
- C. Patrol Supervisor's Responsibility**
- 1. The patrol supervisor shall be summoned and shall respond to any incident of use of force on a priority basis. The supervisor is responsible for taking control of the incident scene until relieved by investigative personnel when any of the situations in subsections A-2 (a-g) of Section X of this general order occurs.
 - 2. The patrol supervisor shall insure that first aid and/or medical assistance, as appropriate, has been provided.
 - 3. In the event of serious injury or death that is a result of police action, the patrol supervisor shall insure that the Deputy Chief and Chief of Police are notified as expeditiously as possible.
 - 4. The patrol supervisor will insure that the scene is adequately protected and appropriate investigative personnel, including crime scene investigators, and/or other law enforcement agencies have been notified.
 - 5. The patrol supervisor will insure that all department members involved in the application of a compliance technique situation complete a Use of Force Report before ending their tour of duty.
 - 6. Custody of Firearms Discharged During Use of Force. The supervisor of any officer who has discharged a firearm during a use of force transaction will take custody of the weapon that has been discharged. The supervisor will treat the weapon as evidence until such time as it can be turned over to the Chief of Police. The weapon should not be tampered with and released only to the Chief, or designee. At the discretion of the Chief of Police or his designee, officers may be given a replacement weapon. Privately owned weapons will not be replaced, but will be returned as soon as practical.
 - 7. In all cases involving a subject's death or hospitalization, the immediate supervisor shall notify (on or after hours) the Chief of Police or his designee. In such cases, the supervisor shall prepare and submit to the Chief of Police a complete review of the use of force incident. The report shall include but shall not necessarily be limited to the following:
 - a. A full explanation of the incident;
 - b. Statements (including any tape recordings) of witnesses, suspect(s), and medical personnel;

- c. Copies of medical reports
- d. Any photographs or videotapes of injuries; and
- e. Any other information or material pertinent to a complete understanding of the incident.

X. REVIEWING INCIDENTS OF USE OF COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES:

The Chief of Police or his designee shall conduct a review of every incident in which a compliance technique was used to determine if further investigation is deemed necessary and to insure that the application of the technique falls within this general order and/or to identify any training deficiencies. The findings and conclusions will be submitted to appropriate authorities.

A. Use of Force Reports

1. The on-duty supervisor will insure that every member of the department involved in the application of a compliance technique situation completes a Use of Force Report before ending their tour of duty.
2. The supervisor will review the Use of Force Report to insure it has been properly completed. The completed Use of Force Report becomes a part of the police report for the incident and is attached to the report.
3. The supervisor will forward a copy of the Use of Force Report, along with any comments, after review, to the Deputy Chief of Police.
4. The Deputy Chief of Police will review the Use of Force Report and make a determination if the use of the compliance technique described in the report complies with departmental guidelines.
 - a. In the event the Deputy Chief of Police determines the use of the compliance technique was within the guidelines established by this order, he will so note and forward the report, through channels, to the Chief of Police.
 - b. In the event the Deputy Chief of Police identifies a training deficiency, the identified deficiency will be noted and the report forwarded to the Chief of Police.
 - c. In the event the Deputy Chief of Police believes the use of the compliance technique was not in compliance with this order, he will begin an internal professional standards investigation and will notify, through channels, the Chief of Police.
 - d. The Deputy Chief of Police will review all Use of Force Reports to reveal any patterns or trends that could indicate training needs and / or policy revisions. The Deputy Chief will conduct a documented analysis of the Use of Force incidents annually.

B. Training Deficiencies

The Deputy Chief of Police is responsible for addressing identified training deficiencies. He/she will insure that the department member(s) involved receives the appropriate training and the training is documented in the department training files.

C. Policy Deficiencies

The Chief of Police is responsible for drafting revisions of this general order to address identified policy deficiencies or flaws.

ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN PUBLIC RELATIONS

Daily Crime Log: The CSN Police Department maintains a daily crime log that records, by the date the incident was reported, all crimes and other serious incidents that occur on campus, in a non-campus College owned or controlled building or property, and on public property that is within campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus. The Daily Crime Log is available for public inspection at the three main campuses.

Crime Prevention Education & Awareness: Throughout the year, members of the department are available to assist any individual or group in planning, presenting, and coordinating programs of interest or concern, or conducting safety and security seminars for the college's faculty and staff.

Timely Warning Notices—Crime & Safety Alerts: To help prevent crimes or serious incidents, the CSN Police Department, in conjunction with other departments on campus, from time to time issues alerts to ensure that students, faculty, and staff are made aware of serious crimes and other important events occurring on and near campus in a timely manner.

Topic Presentations: The Chief of Police conducts presentations upon request to departments on topics that include Campus Emergency Preparedness, Active Shooter Situations and Personal Safety on Campus, and Police Services provided to the Campus Community.

Orientations: The CSN Police Department participates in all faculty and staff orientations to ensure that people are educated regarding the importance of looking out for each other as well as current security procedures and practices.

Sex Offender & Community Notification: Section 1601 of Public Law 106-386 requires all sex offenders who are employees of, students of, or visitors to the College of Southern Nevada to register with CSN Police Department. This includes employees of private contractors or other public entities who work at the College.

Tip a Cop: Police Officers from the department joined with numerous police officers from other law enforcement agencies. Tip-A-Cop is a Law Enforcement Torch Run® fundraising event in which law enforcement officers assist with waiting tables at a restaurant and collect “tip” donations for Special Olympics.

Shop with a Cop: The Shop with a Cop program joins underprivileged children with local police officers, providing the children with money to shop for Christmas presents for their families and themselves.

Toys for Tots: The CSN Police Department participated in the Toys for Tots drive involving all faculty, students and staff for the event.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD): The CSN Police Department offers the Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) course. This self-defense class, designed specifically for women, is a nationally recognized course that provides women with the skills to prevent and survive a violent attack.

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND RESERVE OFFICERS

Full-time Sworn Police Officers	14
Part-time Sworn or Reserve Police Officers	0

NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

The CSN Police Department has received **NO (0)** allegations of excessive force for 2015.

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

All Police applicants must be a U.S. Citizen, be 21 years of age or older, and meet the department’s hiring standards, which include passing a thorough background investigation, a physical agility test (which is determined by the State), and for entry-level applicants, pass a written examination (also determined by the State).

The State requires, for a University Police Officer I position, that the applicant has graduated from high school (or has equivalent education) and has a minimum of one year of work experience in public contact, which involved the application of rules, regulations or established procedures. Applicants for a journey level police officer position (University Police Officer II) must also have one year of law enforcement experience; OR Associate of Arts degree or equivalent coursework in criminal justice, police science, psychology, or closely related field and six months of law enforcement experience; OR one year of experience as a University Police Officer I in Nevada State service.

The applicant must submit to a pre-employment screening for controlled substances, have a valid Nevada Drivers license, pass a pre-employment criminal history (fingerprinting required) and meet current Peace Officer’s Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) requirement as established in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Administrative Code. The applicant may also be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Successful candidates must pass a medical, vision, hearing examination, psychological test and evaluation, which includes polygraph testing, prior to commencement of employment. Since the position requires the use of a concealable weapon, Ex-felons are not eligible.

(See Attachment III for the State Application Listing)

ATTIRE

I. UNIFORMS

Officers will be issued uniforms for use during the course and scope of their official duties. Each officer is responsible for wearing the proper and complete department uniform in the prescribed manner except when working in an assignment that requires him or her to be out of uniform, or during training activities. Uniforms and other department issued equipment will not be worn or used off duty except when authorized by the Chief of Police.

II. CLASSES OF UNIFORMS

A. Class "A" Uniform

The Class A Uniform shall consist of:

1. Dress ("Ike") jacket
2. Class A uniform trousers
3. Class A long sleeve uniform shirt
4. Tie
5. Dress Hat
6. Decorations/medals
7. Black or navy blue socks
8. Black shoes
9. Black leather basket-weave belt with sidearm.

B. Class "B" Uniform

The Class B uniform shall include all components listed in "A" above, with the addition of all accessories normally carried on the duty belt and without the dress jacket. The wearing of the tie and awards and decorations is optional. If a tie is not worn, a white, dark blue or black T-shirt shall be worn. Cold or foul weather outer garments may be worn with the uniform as dictated by weather conditions.

C. Class "C" Uniform

The Class B uniform will be the standard patrol uniform. The Class C uniform shall consist of:

1. Dark blue BDU trousers
2. Dark blue BDU shirt
3. White, dark blue or black T-shirt
4. Department issued baseball cap (optional)
5. Black boots
6. Full duty belt in black basket-weave leather

D. Class "D" Uniform

The Class D uniform shall be worn by bicycle patrol officers. It shall consist of:

1. Bicycle shorts or trousers
2. Bicycle polo shirt
3. Bicycle windbreaker
4. White, dark blue or black T-shirt
5. White athletic style socks
6. Black bicycle shoes
7. Bicycle helmet

III. UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS

A. Shirts/Trousers

Uniform shirts and trousers will meet the specifications that are commonly referred to as "LAPD blue." The BDU uniform will consist of LAPD blue BDU trouser and shirt. The bicycle uniform will consist of contemporary bike uniforms as approved by the Chief of Police or his designee.

B. Cold Weather and Rain Gear

All jackets will be black with uniform patches and rank insignia, if appropriate, affixed. Rain gear will be black, yellow, or international orange with appropriate uniform patches affixed.

C. Footwear

Black boots or shoes are approved footwear. If the finish of the boot or shoe is designed to be shined, the footgear will be highly shined.

IV. RANK INSIGNIA, SERVICE STRIPES AND DECORATIONS

A. Chief of Police

The Chief of Police will wear rank insignia consisting of four gold stars worn on each side of the uniform collar.

- B. Deputy Chief of Police
The Deputy Chief of Police will wear rank insignia consisting of three gold stars worn on each side of the uniform collar.
- C. Lieutenant
The Lieutenant's rank insignia shall be one gold bar worn on each collar of the uniform collar.
- D. Sergeant
The Sergeant's rank insignia will be an embroidered patch depicting three gold chevrons worn on each sleeve.
- E. Decorations
 1. Sworn officers may wear any decoration awarded to them by any federal, state, county, municipal, or military agency that recognizes the officer's performance of any duty while engaged in a law enforcement activity only.
 2. The decoration or the decoration bar may be worn with the Class A uniform. The decoration bar will be worn with the Class B uniform at the discretion of the officer or as directed by the Chief or his designee.
- F. Service Stripes
Sworn officers will wear one service stripe on the left sleeve of their long-sleeve uniform shirt for every (4) four years of law enforcement service. For purposes of this General Order, service stripes will include service with any federal or military agency; state; county; city or other local law enforcement agency recognized by federal or state statute in which the primary duty of the employee was enforcement of laws.

DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS IN INVENTORY

The current weapons inventory of the college police consists of .40 cal and .45 cal. Glock handguns, pepper spray canisters & dispensers, Taser X26, and Colt M-16A2 police patrol rifles and a Remington 870 Shotgun. These weapons are kept in the police headquarters' armory, campus police office safe, or in vehicles in approved locking racks.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME POLICE SPEND ON CAMPUS (EXCLUDING PATROL TIME IN CARS)

Officers in the CSN Police Department are assigned to the three main campuses (Charleston, Cheyenne and Henderson) where they spend approximately 95% of their time. Officers spend approximately 5% of their time off campus patrolling or responding to calls at the seven CSN Learning Centers at various locations. Other occasions where officers spend time off campus include court testimony, prisoner transport, document delivery, training, and range qualifications.

ATTACHMENT I -- TRAINING

CSN Police Department Training Programs for 2015	
Active Shooter Training	FBI National Academy Executive Training
Advanced Police Management	Firearms Training
Advanced Post/Intermediate Post	Homeland Security - First Responder
Armor Repair Course	Human Resource Management
ASP Certification	IACP Professional Training
ASP Instructor	Identify the Drug Impaired Suspect
Background Investigations	Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings
Basic & Secrets of Effective Law Enforcement Recruiting	Incident Command Training (ICS)
Basic Police Academy	Instructor Development
Basic POST In-Lieu Cat I	Interview/Interrogation
Bike Patrol	Intoxilyzer Certification
Bloodborne Pathogens	Investigative Tools and Topics
Bomb Evaluation	Juvenile Laws
Chief Executive Track: Electronic Control Weapons	Leadership training
Communication Skills	Legal Issues for Police Supervisors
Computer Forensics	Media Relations
Computer Investigations	Minority and Diversity Issues in Law Enforcement
Constitutional Law	Missing Persons
Coroner Laws	Off Duty Survival
Counter Terrorism Topics	Officer Involved Shootings
CPR/AED Certifications	Police Patrol Rifle
Credit Card Fraud	Police Management/Supervision
Crime Scene Investigation	Policy & Procedures
Criminal Investigations	Preparing the Next Generation of Campus Law Enforcement Leaders
Crisis Communication Skills	Prisoner Transport
Critical Incidents	Program Evaluation
Cultural Diversity	Public Financial Administration
Current Issues in Management	Public Personnel Administration
District Attorney Updates	Public Policy General Session
Defensive Tactics, Handcuffing & Use of Force	Rape Aggression Defense Training
Designer Drugs	Radar Certification
Dilemmas in Law Enforcement	Radio Communications
Domestic Terrorism	Range Instruction/Qualifications
Drug Recognition Expert course	Range Instructor
Defensive Tactics Instructor course	Rape Investigation
Effective Organizational Communications	Report Writing
Effective Personnel Mgt.	Responding to Missing and Abducted Children
Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOG)	Search & Seizure
Employment Diversity, Harassment, Discrimination	Statistics
Ethics in Law Enforcement	Simulation-Based Training for Command Post Personnel
Executive Academy	Strategic Planning & Management
Executive Leadership	Strengthening Homeland Security
	Surveillance/Intelligence

ATTACHMENT II -- EQUIPMENT

Itemized list of approved police equipment:

Expandable Straight Baton
Smith & Wesson Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
SIG SAUER Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
Glock Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal & .45 Cal
Springfield Armory Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
H&K USP Semi-Automatics in 9mm, .40 Cal, & .45 Cal
AR-15 style rifles from Colt, Armalite/Eagle ARMS, DPMS,
Bushmaster, Smith & Wesson, Rock River, Stagg, & CMMG
Departmental provided Colt Model M-16A2
Departmental provided .12 gauge Shotgun (Remington)
Departmental provided Less-Lethal Shotgun
Departmental Gas Mask
Departmental Taser X26
Department provided reflective traffic vest
Leather or Nylon police equipment belt
Leather or Nylon weapon Holster
Leather or Nylon handcuff case
Leather or Nylon ammunition case
Leather, Nylon or Plastic Expandable Straight Baton Holder
Leather or Nylon flashlight holder
Department provided OC pepper spray
Police Patrol Vehicles
Police Patrol Bicycles
Departmental provided AED
Departmental provided First Aid kits
Body Armor Vest
Department provided Helmet & Face shield
Departmental HazMat protective masks
Department provided ballistic shields

ATTACHMENT III -- HIRING

UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER I (*Announcement Number – ###*)

- **Education.** Graduation from high school or equivalent education and one year of experience in public contact.
- **Experience.** Work that included application of rules, regulations or established procedures.

Special Notes

1. Applicant must meet and maintain current Peace Officer's Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) requirements as established in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code.
2. As part of the hiring process, applicants for positions in the Nevada System of Higher Education may be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Special Requirements

1. Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, this position has been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this position must submit to a pre-employment screening for controlled substances.
2. A valid driver's license is required at the time of appointment and as a condition of continuing employment.
3. A pre-employment criminal history check and fingerprinting are required. Persons offered employment in this position may be required to pay for these items.
4. A State of Nevada/FBI background check will be required of the selected applicant.
5. A psychological test and evaluation, which may include polygraph testing, is required.
6. This position requires the use of a concealable weapon. Ex-felons are not eligible per NRS202.360.
7. Successful candidates must pass a medical, vision, and hearing examination per NAC 481.040, NRS 617.455(2), and NRS 617.457(3) prior to commencement of employment.
8. Applicant must be a U.S. citizen and 21 years of age at time of appointment per Nevada Revised Statutes.

UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER II

Education and Experience: Graduation from high school or equivalent education and one year of law enforcement experience; OR Associate of Arts degree or equivalent coursework in criminal justice, police science, psychology, or closely related field and six months of law enforcement experience; OR one year of experience as a University Police Officer I in Nevada State service.

Special Notes

1. Applicant must meet and maintain current Peace Officer's Standards & Training (P.O.S.T.) requirements as established in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code.
2. As part of the hiring process, applicants for positions in the Nevada System of Higher Education may be required to demonstrate the ability to perform job-related tasks.

Special Requirements

1. Pursuant to NRS 284.4066, this position has been identified as affecting public safety. Persons offered employment in this position must submit to a pre-employment screening for controlled substances.
2. A valid driver's license is required at the time of appointment and as a condition of continuing employment.
3. Position requires psychological testing which may include polygraph testing.
4. A pre-employment criminal history check and fingerprinting are required. Persons offered employment in this position may be required to pay for these items.
5. A State of Nevada/FBI background check will be required of the selected applicant.
6. A psychological test and evaluation, which may include polygraph testing, is required.
7. This position requires the use of a concealable weapon. Ex-felons are not eligible per NRS202.360.
8. Successful candidates must pass a medical, vision and hearing examination per NAC 481.040, NRS 617.455(2), and NRS 617.457(3) prior to commencement of employment.
9. Applicant must be a U.S. citizen and 21 years of age at time of appointment per Nevada Revised Statutes and the Nevada Administrative Code.