

INTERNAL AFFAIRS ANNUAL REPORT 2023

Jeremy Story
Chief of Police

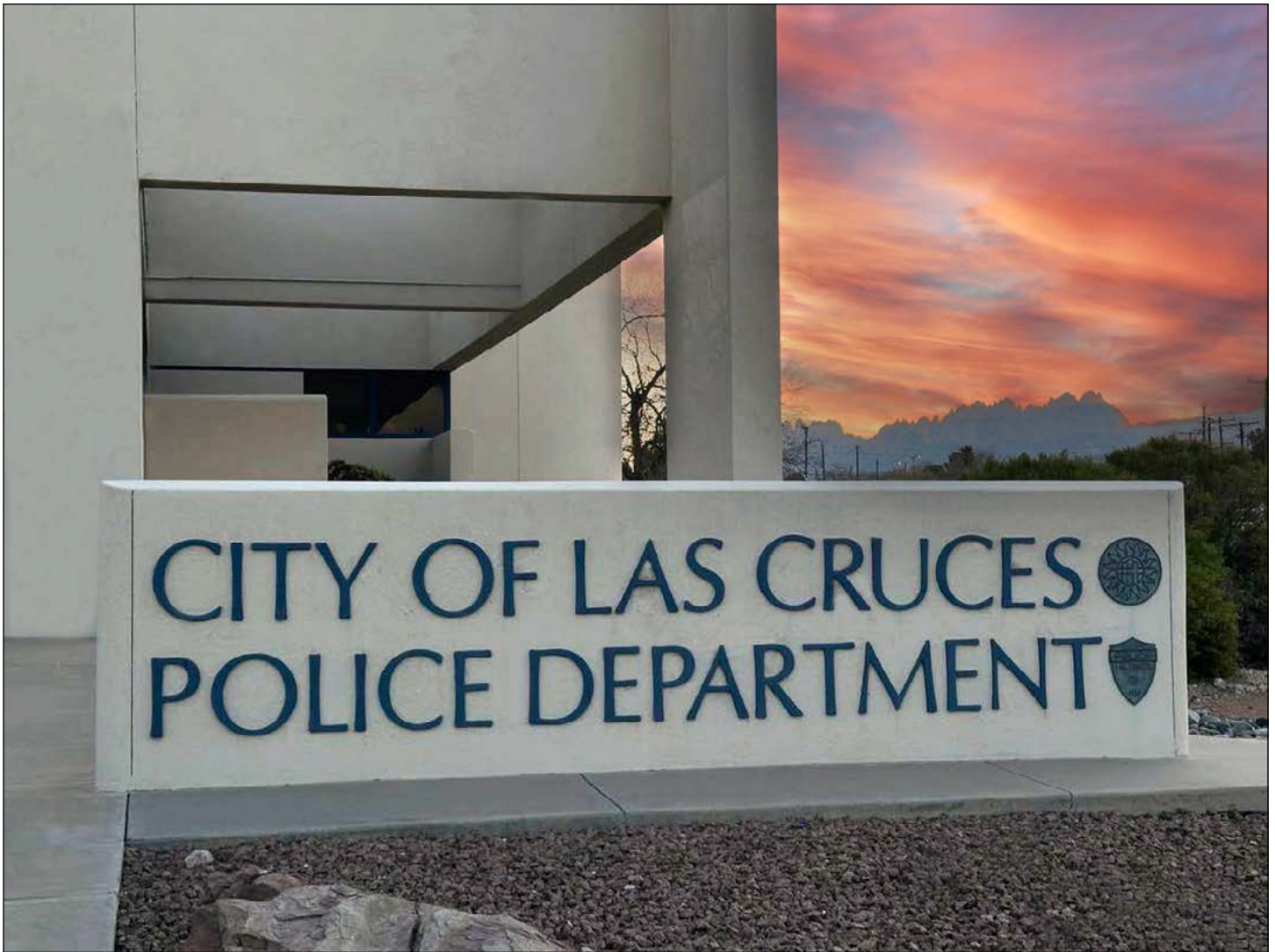


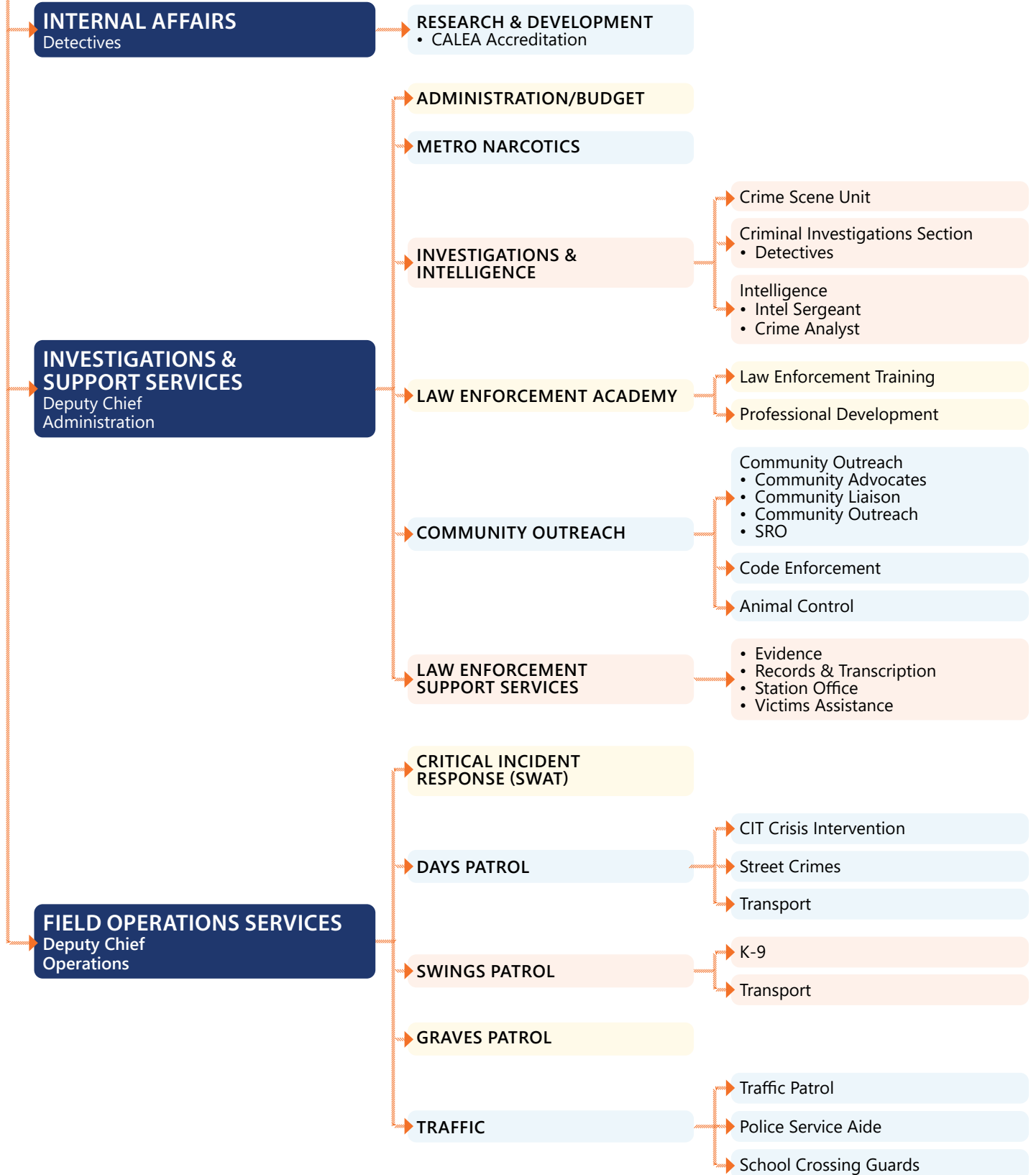
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DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Office of the Chief



Definitions

Citizen: a person or persons, resident or non-resident, who has an interaction with police and/or wishes to file a complaint. For the purposes of this report, a citizen is not necessarily a commissioned LCPD officer.

Preliminary Inquiry: A review of all facts and evidence but ends short of requiring any accused officer(s) to give statements about the complaint.

Training Referral: A Training Referral may exist when an employee needs additional training discovered because of the preliminary inquiry or an administrative investigation. A Training Referral is non-serious, non-disciplinary in nature, and is used as an educational tool. Training Referrals shall be documented by the employee's supervisor in a memo addressed to the Internal Affairs Lieutenant.

Supervisory Matter: A non-serious incident/investigation typically conducted at the shift level for minor infractions that are not investigated by Internal Affairs.

Use of Force: The amount of effort required to compel compliance or to overcome physical resistance by an unwilling subject (citizen) resulting in a potential for injury, excluding compliance holds that do not result in injury. Force does not include minor physical contact necessary to render aid, handcuff, search, or escort a cooperative individual.

Forced Stabilization: The act of using one's body to forcibly stabilize another against a wall, floor, fixed object, etc., with the purpose of restraining, controlling, or restricting the movement of that person. The act of forced stabilization is met when the officer uses force stronger than a firm grip or when they use body weight (or portion of) to achieve the stabilization.

Non-Compliant Handcuffing: This occurs when the citizen is not following verbal commands and is actively resisting officers attempting to handcuff the citizen.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT): A trained technique whereby a police officer intentionally uses his or her emergency police vehicle to push the fleeing vehicle at an angle from the rear, which causes the pursued vehicle to spin in as controlled a manner as possible, so that the pursuit is ended.

Non-preventable crash: A crash ruled to have been unavoidable regardless of any reasonable evasive action that could have been taken by the employee.

Preventable crash: A crash ruled to have been avoidable had the employee taken reasonable action to prevent the collision.

Types of Complaints

EI-C1: Formal investigation which is generated when a citizen makes an allegation of misconduct of a serious or non-serious nature, or non-performance of duty, against an employee.

EI-C2: Allegation of a non-serious nature and the citizen elects not to pursue a formal investigation. The citizen may request notification be made to the supervisor for informational purposes only.

EI-C3: Allegation of a non-serious nature where the citizen is unable to articulate a bona fide complaint. This category is used for concerns regarding police conduct that do not rise to the level of a Formal External Investigation due to a lack of valid facts or no apparent General Order violations. This classification includes preliminary inquiries.

Internally Initiated (II): Formal internal investigation initiated due to allegations of misconduct and/or policy violation(s) on duty or off duty.

Formal Complaints: EI-C1's, EI-C3's and II's are considered formal complaints.

Formal Investigations: EI-C1's, and II's are considered formal investigations.

Findings for Complaints

Exonerated: Employee's conduct was lawful, justified, and proper.

Not Sustained: Insufficient evidence exists to clearly prove or disprove allegation.

Sustained: The conduct alleged apparently occurred and amounts to a violation of General Orders or other city policy or procedure.

Sustained Other: The employee was determined to have committed a violation other than what was originally alleged.

Unfounded: The alleged act apparently did not occur.

Officed Investigation: The complainant failed to cooperate with the investigation and there is not enough evidence available to draw a fair conclusion and apply a finding.

FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

Complaint Type Comparison



External Complaints (EI-C1)



External Complaints (EI-C2)



External Complaints (EI-C3)



Internal Complaints (II)



Total Complaints



External Complaints (C1) Quarterly

January to March



April to June



July to September

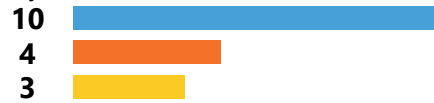


October to December



Internal Complaints (II) Quarterly

January to March



April to June



July to September



October to December



External Complaints (C1)

by Division

Field Operations



Investigative & Support Division



External Complaints (C2)

by Division

Field Operations



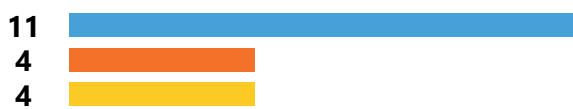
No complaints last 3 years in these Divisions:

- Investigative & Support Division
- Operations
- Chief of Police
- Admin Services

External Complaints (C3)

by Division

Field Operations



Investigative & Support Division



No complaints last 3 years in these Divisions:

- Chief of Police
- Non-LCPD



Internal Complaints (II)

by Division

Field Operations



Investigative & Support Division



Non-LCPD



2023 Quarterly Disposition

External Investigations (C1)

Quarterly	Sustained	Sustained Other	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Under Investigation	Unfounded
January to March	0	2	4	0	0	0
April to June	3	0	3	0	1	0
July to September	3	0	1	1	2	0
October to December	0	0	0	0	1	0

External Investigations (C3)

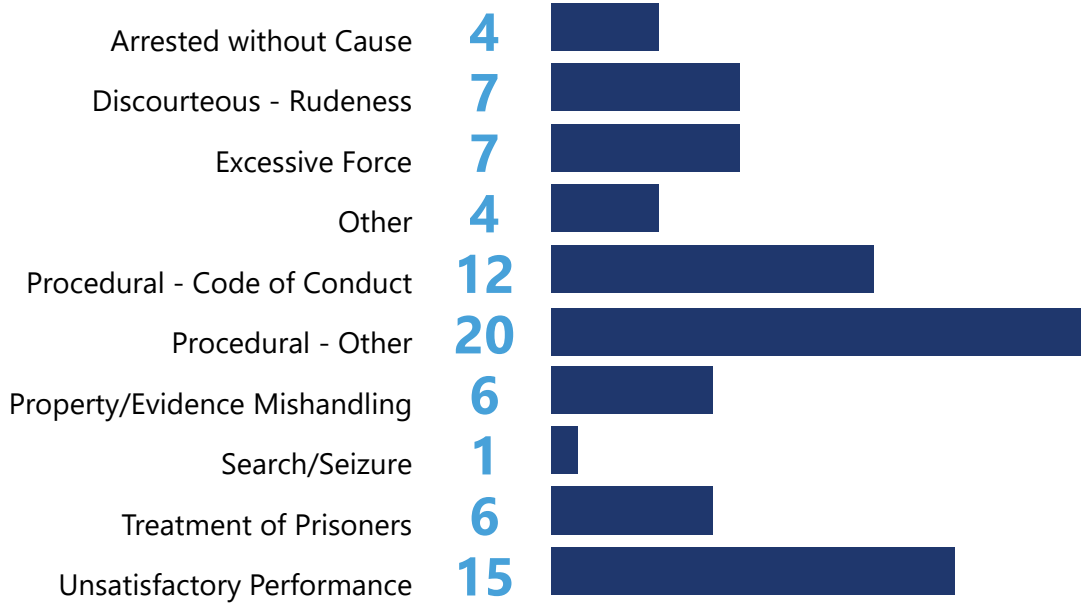
Quarterly	Sustained	Sustained Other	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Under Investigation	Unfounded	No Finding
January to March	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
April to June	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
July to September	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
October to December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Internal Investigations (II)

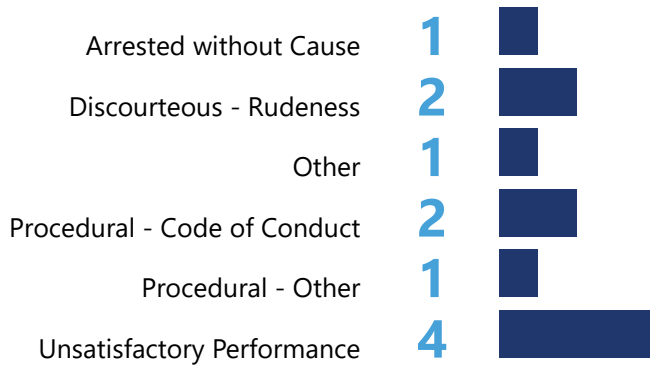
Quarterly	Sustained	Sustained Other	Exonerated	Not Sustained	Under Investigation	Unfounded
January to March	3	0	0	0	0	0
April to June	3	0	0	0	1	1
July to September	4	0	0	0	4	0
October to December	1	0	0	0	4	0

Complaints by Allegations

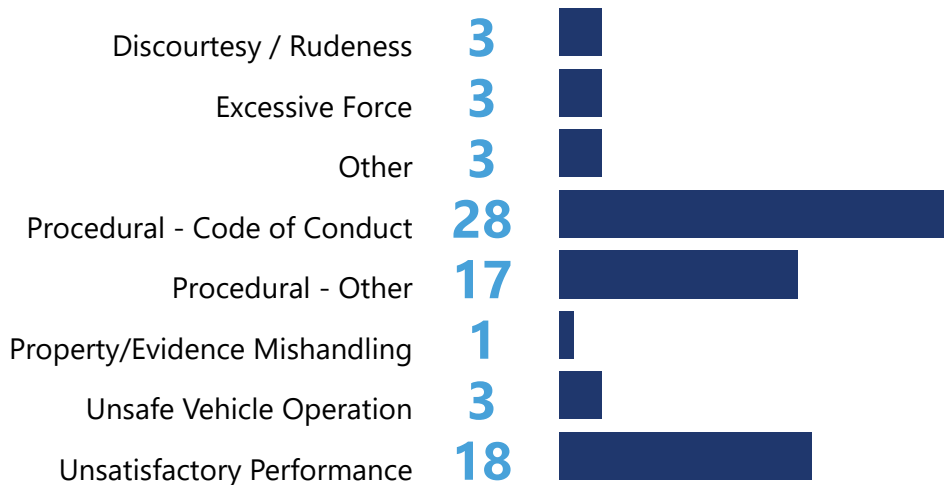
External Investigations (C1)



External Investigations (C3)



Internal Investigations (II)



Dispositions by Allegation

External Investigations (C1)

	Exonerated	Sustained	Sustained Other	Not Sustained	Unfounded	Under Investigation
Arrested without Cause	3	1	0	0	0	0
Discourteous - Rudeness	2	1	0	0	0	4
Excessive Force	2	2	0	0	0	3
Other	1	1	0	0	2	0
Procedural - Code of Conduct	5	2	0	1	0	4
Procedural - Other	6	7	2	1	1	3
Property/Evidence Mishandling	2	0	0	0	4	0
Search/Seizure		0	0	0	1	0
Treatment of Prisoners	3	0	0	0	0	3
Unsatisfactory Performance	9	0	0	0	1	5

Internal Investigations (II)

	Exonerated	Sustained	Sustained Other	Not Sustained	Unfounded	Under Investigation
Discourtesy / Rudeness	1	1	0	0	0	1
Excessive Force	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	0	1	1	1	0	0
Procedural - Code of Conduct	1	19	0	3	3	2
Procedural - Other	0	9	4	1	0	3
Property/Evidence Mishandling	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unsafe Vehicle Operation	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unsatisfactory Performance	2	12	0	0	1	3

Complaint Analysis

The Las Cruces Police Department's Internal Affairs section (IA) is fully staffed and comprised of one lieutenant, one sergeant and two detectives.

IA received 60 complaints (EI-C1's, EI-C2's, EI-C3's, and II's) in 2021, 52 in 2022, and 48 in 2023. There was an 8% decrease from 2022 to 2023. There was an overall decrease of 20% over the past 3 years (2021 to 2023).

IA conducted a total of 42 formal investigations (EI-C1's & II's) in 2023. Of the 42 investigations, 21 were initiated from external sources or citizens (EI-C1's) and 21 formal investigations were initiated from within the police department or internal sources (II's). The Chief of Police or his/her designee must always order a formal investigation.

Each formal investigation (EI-C1 & II) has at least one initial alleged policy violation but there may be multiple allegations investigated. The complaint dispositions include all alleged policy violations and the findings for each allegation.

In 2023, the 21 EI-C1's had 82 alleged policy violations: :

1	103 Code of Conduct	(1-Exonerated)
2	103.01 Unsatisfactory Performance (2012)	(2-Exonerated)
1	103.03 Compliance with Law, Rules & Regulations (2012).....	(1-Exonerated)
7	103.03 Expected Conduct Toward the Public.....	(4-Exonerated, 3-Under Investigation)
4	103.05 Conduct Toward the Public (2012).....	(1-Sustained, 3-Under Investigation)
1	103.05 Expected Conduct Toward the Public.....	(1-Exonerated)
1	103.06(A) Conduct Toward Other Agencies.....	(1-Under Investigation)
1	103.07 Notices to Department of Certain Activities Required (2012)	(1-Under Investigation)
1	103.08 Criminal Conduct Prohibited (2012)	(1-Under Investigation)
1	103.09 Insubordinate Conduct (2012)	(1-Sustained)
1	103.17 Truthfulness (2012).....	(1-Not Sustained)
2	103.18 Security & Confidentiality of Departmental Business Required.....	(1-Sustained, 1-Unfounded)
1	103.28 Conduct Unbecoming (2012)	(1-Under Investigation)
1	121.02 Damage to Private/Public Property.....	(1-Exonerated)
1	129.02 Unsatisfactory Performance	(1-Unfounded)
1	141 Police Reports (2013)	(1-Under Investigation)
4	141.01 Police Reports Accuracy and Thoroughness.....	(3-Exonerated, 1-Under Investigation)
1	141.01 Required Reporting (2013).....	(1-Exonerated)
1	141.02 Accuracy & Thoroughness (2013).....	(1-Sustained)
2	141.03 Submission of Reports (2013).....	(2-Sustained)
1	142.01 Court Attendance	(1-Not Sustained)
1	142.11 Failure to Appear: Court.....	(1-Exonerated)
3	149 Release of Departmental Information.....	(1-Exonerated, 2-Unfounded)

1	151 Recording Devices.....	(1-Sustained Other)
2	151.01 Recording Devices: Procedures.....	(1-Sustained Other, 1-Unfounded)
1	160.01 Complaint Intake	(1-Sustained)
1	203.03 Domestic Family Disturbance: Enforcement Action.....	(1-Under Investigation)
1	203.10 Domestic Family Disturbance: Reports (2015)	(1-Under Investigation)
1	203.11 Domestic Family Disturbance: Domestic Standby Calls for Services.....	(1-Sustained)
1	214 Preliminary Investigations.....	(1-Under Investigation)
4	215.01 Investigations: Preliminary Investigation (2013).....	(3-Exonerated, 1-Sustained)
5	231.03 Physical Arrests: Authority to Arrest	(4-Exonerated, 1-Sustained)
1	231.07 Physical Arrests: Misdemeanor Arrests.....	(1-Exonerated)
3	231.10 Post Arrest (2012)	(3-Exonerated)
2	231.11 Physical Arrests: Search Incident to Arrest.....	(1-Exonerated, 1-Unfounded)
1	231.12 Physical Arrests: Safety Precautions.....	(1-Exonerated)
1	233.01 Treatment of Prisoners (2012)	(1-Exonerated)
3	233.18 Treatment of Prisoners	(3-Under Investigation)
3	255.02 Use of Force: Procedures-Applying Force	(2-Exonerated, 1-Sustained)
1	255.03 Use of Force: De-Escalation.....	(1-Sustained)
3	255.03 Use of Force: Levels of Force (2011)	(3-Under Investigation)
1	255.05 Reporting and Review of Use of Force.....	(1-Sustained)
1	274 Traffic Crash Investigations.....	(1-Under Investigation)
1	274.02 Field Investigations.....	(1-Exonerated)
1	292.01 Searches: General	(1-Unfounded)
1	300 Evidence and Property Control.....	(1-Sustained)
1	CLC 603A Confidentiality Policy.....	(1-Unfounded)
1	CLC 603A Work Rules: Confidentiality Policy	(1-Unfounded)

The number of formal investigations for the past three years are as follows: in 2021 there were 44; in 2022 there were 45; in 2023 there were 42. There was a 4% decrease in formal investigations from 2021 to 2023.

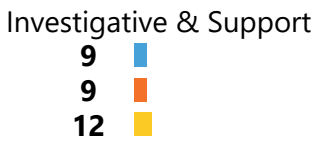
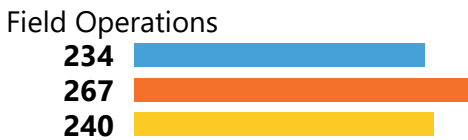
In the fall of 2010, the preliminary inquiry process was implemented. The preliminary inquiry is a review of all facts and evidence but ends short of requiring any accused officer(s) to give statements about the complaint. The decision to move forward with a formal investigation is made by the Chief of Police when potential misconduct is discovered or clarifying questions must be asked to the focused employee.

IA conducts preliminary inquiries into all formal complaints. There were 135,557 calls for service in 2022 as compared to 150,182 calls for service in 2023. These calls for service and other police contacts resulted in 21 external complaints (.014%). Not all complaints or police actions stem from a call for service. Some may result from a traffic stop or a consensual contact. Of the external complaints received, 61% resulted in a formal investigation.

USE OF FORCE

Use of Force Incidents

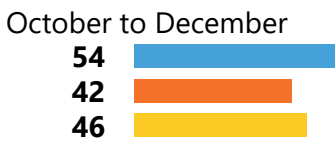
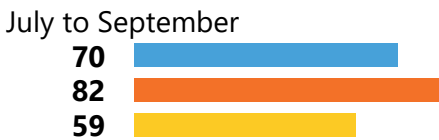
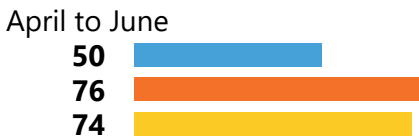
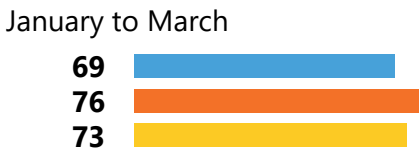
*Not to be confused with complaints



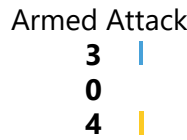
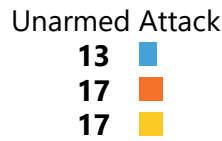
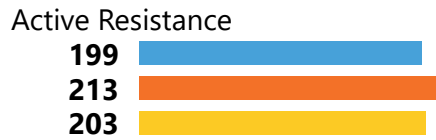
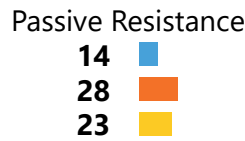
No incidents last 3 years in these Divisions:

- Chief of Police

Use of Force Incidents Quarterly



Resistance Encountered by Officer



The officers are able to list the resistance they encounter from the subject in the Use of Force entry. An officer may encounter more than one type of resistance in a Use of Force incident.

Passive Resistance: The subject is refusing the officers lawful commands, without active resistance.

Active Resistance: The subject is actively resisting the officer.

Unarmed Threatening: The subject is not armed with a weapon but is threatening the officer.

Armed Threatening: The subject is armed with a weapon and is threatening the officer.

Unarmed Attack: The subject is not armed with a weapon but is attacking the officer.

Armed Attack: The subject is armed with a weapon and is attacking the officer.

2023 Effectiveness of Force Techniques

Total	Type of Technique	Effective	% Effective	Not Effective	% Not Effective
310	Forced Stabilization	296	95%	14	5%
296	Non-Compliant Handcuffing	290	98%	6	2%
113	Taser	82	73%	31	27%
28	Gooseneck	25	89%	3	11%
47	Leverage Takedown	45	96%	2	4%
44	Controlled Descent	44	100%	0	0%
6	Canine	6	100%	0	0%
11	Escort Position	9	82%	2	18%
16	Sweep	16	100%	0	0%
9	Compliance Holds	8	89%	1	11%
22	Push/Shove	21	95%	1	5%
8	Armbar	8	100%	0	0%
5	Impact Strikes	5	100%	0	0%
2	Bean Bag Round	1	50%	1	50%
5	Knee Strikes	5	100%	0	0%
21	Tackled	21	100%	0	0%
5	Drag	5	100%	0	0%
3	Cuff Drag	2	67%	1	33%
9	Wrist Lock	9	100%	0	0%
2	Tri Chamber	2	100%	0	0%
18	40 MM OC/CS	18	100%	0	0%
15	Impact Takedowns	15	100%	0	0%
2	Lateral Head Displacement	2	100%	0	0%
5	Custody Strike	4	80%	1	20%
1	Vehicle Extraction	1	100%	0	0%
12	Bear Hug	9	75%	3	25%
3	40 MM Impact Munition	2	67%	1	33%
1	Baton	0	0%	1	100%
7	CS Chemical Gas	5	71%	2	29%
1	Elbow Strikes	1	100%	0	0%
36	Firearm	23	64%	13	36%
2	Distraction Technique	1	50%	1	50%
1	Pressure Point	0	0%	1	100%

Injuries

An officer or subject may receive an injury during a Use of Force incident. All injuries are documented which include minor injuries, visible injuries, and complaint of injuries. An officer or subject may report more than one type of injury.

Injured during use of force incident?

Citizen Injured

No 136

Yes 116

Officer Injured

No 417

Yes 132

Injury type

	Officer	Citizen
Abrasion	33	62
Broken Bone	0	1
Complaint of Injury Only	16	41
Contusion (Bruise)	6	10
Dislocation of Joint	2	0
Gunshot Wound	0	2
Laceration/Cut	6	26
No Injury	417	136
Puncture	1	5
Sprain	0	0

Treatment at a medical facility after a use of force incident

Citizen Treated

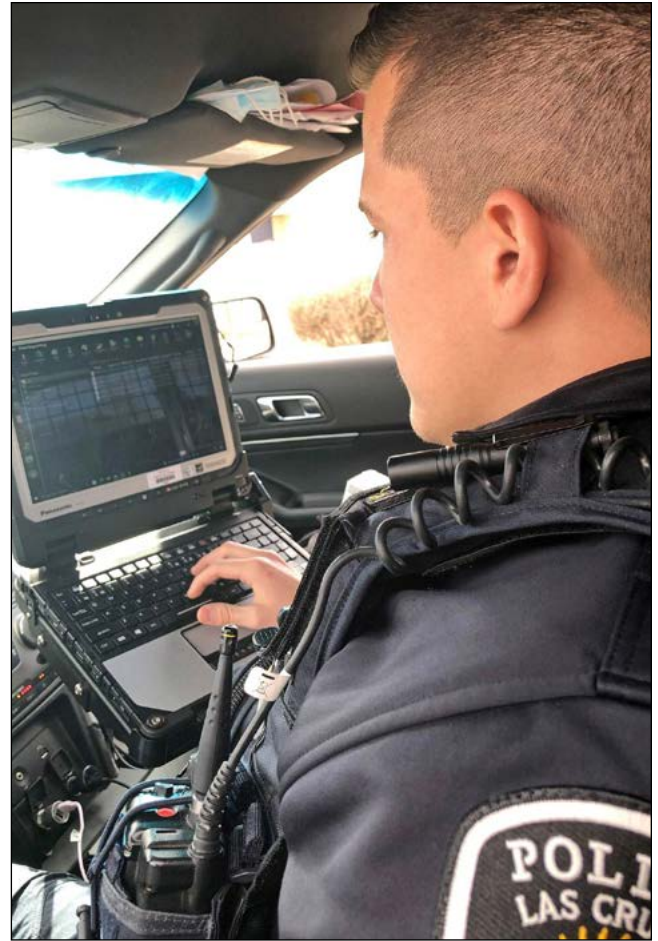
No 189

Yes 63

Officer Treated

No 533

Yes 16



General Order 255.02(B)1 states: It is the officer's responsibility to summon emergency medical personnel to administer treatment or render first aid when force is applied. If applicable, the officer should render first aid until emergency medical personnel arrive. Officers should render first aid, consistent with knowledge and training, taking into consideration the seriousness of the injury. Officers administering first-aid shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment, considering their own safety.

General Order 255.02(B)2 states: Refusal of Medical Attention Form (RMAF) is required in every incident where medical attention is refused. (See Attachment A - Refusal of Medical Attention Form) If the arrestee refuses to sign the RMAF, then medical attention from LCFD or a medical facility is still required.



Calls For Service Which Resulted In A Use Of Force Incident 2023

Domestic Disturbances, Shoplifting Investigations, Warrant Service, Trespassing, and Disorderly Subject were the top five most common calls for service in 2023 where a Use of Force resulted.

- 1** Domestic Disturbance calls for service accounted for 13% of the Use of Force contacts between officers and citizens which is the most common type of call that results in officers utilizing force.
- 2** Shoplifting Investigations accounted for 12% of the calls for service that resulted in a Use of Force contact.
- 3** Warrant Service calls accounted for 9% of the calls for service that resulted in a Use of Force contact.
- 4** Trespassing accounted for 7% of the calls for service that resulted in a Use of Force contact.
- 5** Disorderly Subject calls accounted for 6% of the calls for service that resulted in a Use of Force contact.

Call For Service	Total	%
Other	4	2
911 Hangup	0	0
Affray Investigation	4	2
Agency Assist	7	3
Aggravated Assault Investigation	6	2
Assault Investigation	13	5
Burglary Investigation	9	4
Child Abuse Investigation	0	0
Criminal Damage to Property	1	0.1
Criminal Trespass	7	3
Disorderly Subject	16	6
Disturbance (other)	4	2
Death Investigation	0	0
Domestic Disturbance Investigation	32	13
Felony Investigation (other)	8	3
Firearm Investigation	4	2
Intoxicated Person	0	0
Mentally Ill	1	0.1
Prisoner Transport	0	0
Probation Violation	0	0
Protective Custody	5	2
Restraining Order Violation	3	1
Robbery Investigation	5	2
Runaway Investigation	2	1
Shoplifting Investigation	30	12
Safety Problem	1	0.1
Suicidal Investigation	5	2
Suspicious Circumstances	9	4
Suspicious Subject	7	3
Theft Investigation	6	2
Traffic Accident Investigation	2	1
Traffic Stop	2	1
Trespassing	18	7
Vandalism Investigation	0	0
Warrant Service	22	9
Warrant Check	2	1

Use of Force Analysis

The Las Cruces Police Department understands that, to the untrained eye, a Use of Force incident involving an officer may appear more violent than it really is. The appearance of the technique being violent increases if a citizen resists the techniques. This is demonstrated to the cadets in the LCPD Academy. Collectively, LCPD cadets undergo hundreds of repetitions in each of our techniques and normally do not suffer injury because they are not resisting the techniques. LCPD Officers are trained in the techniques by using them on each other and undergo updated training frequently.

A law enforcement officer has varying degrees of physical control that may be justified depending on the situation. Sometimes a citizen does not voluntarily comply with being taken into custody and the officer encounters resistance. The resistance often results in some type of use of force. Use of Force incidents may escalate or de-escalate depending on the citizen's resistance to the officer. Not all Use of Force incidents result in the citizen being arrested and criminally charged but are necessary to control the situation.

Of the 150,182 calls for service in 2023, there were 252 Use of Force incidents with 240 of those incidents (95%) originating from within the Field Operations Division and 12 incidents (5%) which originated from within the Investigative & Support Division. In 2022, LCPD responded to 135,557 calls for service which resulted in 276 Use of Force Incidents. LCPD used force in only 0.016% of the reported calls for service contacts. There was a 13% decrease in Use of Force Incidents from 2022 to 2023.

Over the past three years, there have been 28 allegations* of improper Use of Force by LCPD Officers. The findings for these allegations are as follows:

2021	7 allegations	(4-Exonerated, 3-Sustained)
2022	11 allegations	(1-Unfounded, 5-Exonerated, 2-Sustained, 3-Under Investigation)
2023	10 allegations	(2-Exonerated, 2-Sustained, 6-Under Investigation)

*Complaints/Investigations often have multiple allegations.

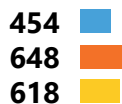
LCPD ARRESTS

In 2021, there were 6,594 arrests made by LCPD. In 2022, there were 7,479 arrests made by LCPD. In 2023, there were 4,809 arrests made by LCPD. LCPD has seen a 35% decrease in arrests from 2022 to 2023.

Adults Arrested



Juveniles Detained



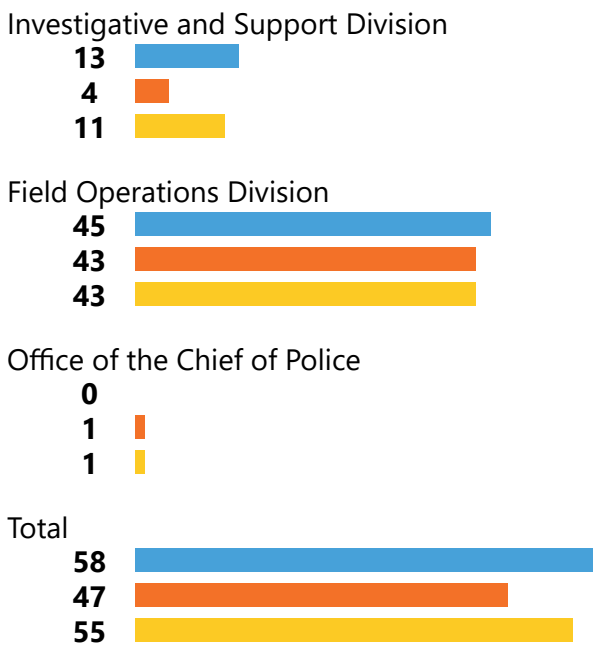
Total Arrests





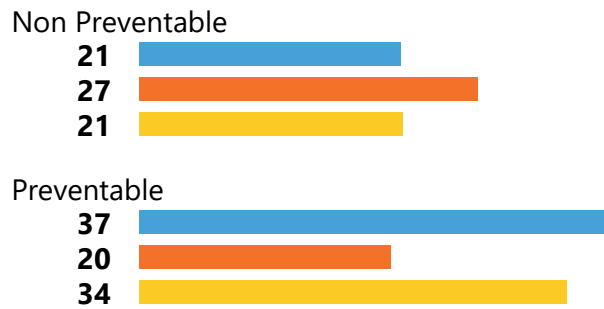
VEHICLE CRASHES

Departmental Vehicle Crashes

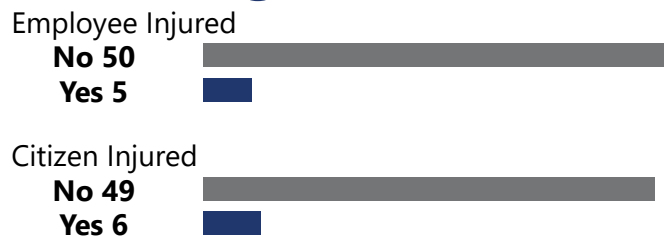


■ 2021
■ 2022
■ 2023

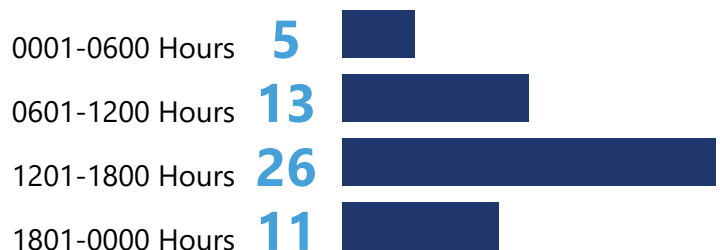
Vehicle Crash Determination



Employee & Subject Injuries Stemming from a Crash



Crash Occurrence by Time



Contributing Factors for Preventable Crashes

	Occurrences
Avoid No Contact	1
Driver Inattention	17
Failed To Yield Right Of Way	2
Following Too Closely	1
High Speed Pursuit	1
Improper Backing	4
Improper Overtaking	1
Made Improper Turn	2
Other Improper Driving	1
Passed Stop Sign	1
Speed Too Fast For Conditions	3

Contributing Factors for Non-Preventable Crashes

	Occurrences
Other	1
Avoid No Contact	1
Defective Equipment	1
Disregarded Traffic Signal	1
Driver Inattention	5
Failed To Yield Right Of Way	4
Improper Backing	4
Improper Lane Change	1
Other (No Driver Error)	2
Pedestrian Error	1

Vehicle Crash Analysis

The Las Cruces Police Department undergoes 64 hours of Emergency Vehicle Operation Course (EVOC) training in the Academy, and officers receive updates of at least 10 hours every two years. The cadet training involves some classroom portions, basic driving maneuvers including parking, backing, turning and then moves on to high-speed maneuvers including the break and escape, accident avoidance, pursuit driving and the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT). The training updates include a refresher on the previously mentioned techniques.

In 2021, there were 58 vehicle crashes with 63% of those vehicle crashes determined to be preventable. In 2022, of the 47 vehicle crashes, 42% were determined to be preventable. In 2023, of the 55 vehicle crashes, 61% were determined to be preventable.

In 2023, there were five vehicle crashes which occurred between 0001-0600 hours; 13 between 0601-1200 hours; 26 between 1201-1800 hours; and 11 between 1801-0000 hours.

Contributing factors for the 34 preventable crashes are as follows: 17 for driver inattention, four improper backing, three speed too fast for conditions, two failure to yield right of way, two made improper turn, and one each for avoid no contact, following too closely, high speed pursuit, improper overtaking, passed stop sign, and other improper driving.



Contributing factors for the 21 non-preventable crashes are as follows: five for driver inattention, four failure to yield right of way, four improper backing, two other (no driver error), and one each for avoid no contact, defective equipment, disregarded traffic signal, improper lane change, pedestrian error, and other.

Citations are issued by the investigating officer/supervisor when it is determined there is a violation of New Mexico State Law and/or Las Cruces City Ordinance.

VEHICLE PURSUITS

Vehicle Pursuit Incidents

Pursuits



Pursuit Distance

Less than 1 Mile



1 to 2 miles



2.1 to 5 miles



5.1 to 10 miles



Beyond 10 miles



Pursuit by Time of Day

0001-0600



0601-1200



1201-1800



1801-2400



Pursuits by Shift Assignment

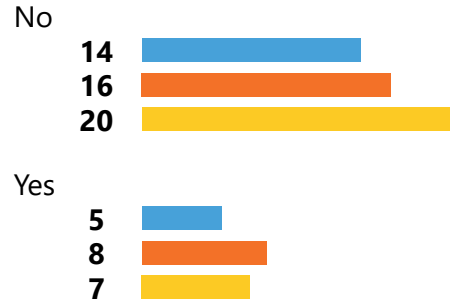
	2021	2022	2023
Days	5	5	10
Swings	3	8	2
Graves	3	8	13
K-9	6	2	0
Traffic	0	0	1
Street Crimes	2	1	0
SRO	0	0	0
CIS	0	0	0
Professional Development	0	0	1



Reason Pursuit was Initiated

	2021	2022	2023
Traffic Violation	2	1	1
Erratic Driving	0	1	3
Suspect (Felony)	12	14	6
Suspect (Misd)	0	1	0
Possible DWI	0	2	7
Robbery Suspect	3	4	0
Suspicious	1	0	0
Warrant	1	1	0
Other	0	0	2

Pursuit Terminated by Officer/Supervisor



Pursuit Concluded by

Terminated/Public Safety



PIT Maneuver



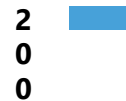
Suspect Stopped



Suspect Crashed



Suspect Eluded



Other



No pursuits concluded this way for last 3 years:

- Stop Device
- No Entry Noted
- Handed to Other Agency

Type of Vehicle Pursued

Automobile



Truck



SUV



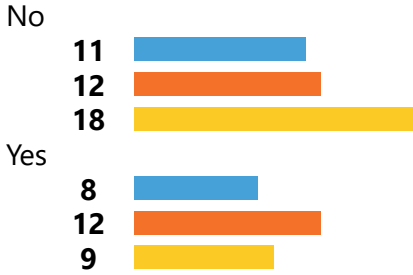
Motorcycle



Other



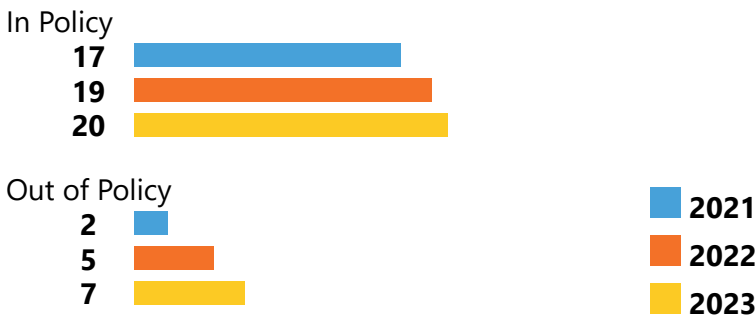
Employee/Pursued Driver: Vehicle Crash



Pursued Driver arrested for DWI



Pursuit Findings



Vehicle Pursuit Analysis

There were 19 vehicle pursuits reported in 2021, 24 in 2022 and 27 in 2023. There was an 11% increase in vehicle pursuits from 2022 to 2023.

Four of the pursuits in 2023 were less than 1 mile, six pursuits were from 1-2 miles, nine were from 2.1 to 5 miles, five were between 5.1 and 10 miles, and three pursuits went beyond 10 miles.

Nine of the pursuits occurred between 0001-0600 hours; 10 between 0601-1200 hours; three between 1201-1800 hours and five from 1801-2400 hours.

Data shows that 26% of the vehicle pursuits initiated were for attempts to apprehend a DWI suspect, 22% for attempts to apprehend a felony suspect and 11% for erratic driving.

Seven or 26% of the 27 pursuits were terminated by either an officer or a supervisor as the risks of continuing the pursuit outweighed the benefits of apprehending the offender.

Nine of the pursuits involved a vehicle crash during the pursuit. Of the 27 pursuits which occurred in 2023, 20 were found to be within policy while seven were not within policy. Employees involved in a vehicle pursuit determined to be not within policy are subject to discipline, retraining on the NM Safe Pursuit Act and LCPD General Order 208 Vehicle Pursuits.

EARLY INTERVENTION SYSTEM ALERTS

EIS Alerts

Alerts



Event Which Generated the EIS Alert

Use of Force



Failure to Appear



Vehicle Accidents



Vehicle Pursuits



EIS Analysis

EIS is the data-based management information system used for proactively identifying employee work performance problems, separate from the formal disciplinary system. EIS is structured to monitor various performance indicators and incidents that are tracked by Internal Affairs. EIS are monitored within a rolling calendar year. The following performance indicator thresholds generate an EIS alert:

- Citizen Complaint – External Investigation (EIC1): Two or more
- Citizen Complaint – External Investigation (EIC2): Three or more
- Internal Investigation (II): Two or more
- Supervisory Matter (SM): Three or more
- Failure to Appear (FTA): Court and/or Mandatory Training – Three or more.
- Vehicle Pursuit: Three or more
- Driving Complaint: Three or more
- Vehicle Crash: Two or more

In 2023 there were 272 alerts completed through the Early Intervention System. This is a 13% decrease from 2022. In total, 83% of the alerts resulted from use of force incidents, 5% for vehicle accidents, 5% for supervisory matters, 3% for internal investigations, 3% for vehicle pursuits and less than 1% each for failure to appear and external investigations.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number for the purposes of this report.

Three Year Comparison

Areas	2021	2022	2023
EI-C1 Complaints	23	31	21
EI-C2 Complaints	2	0	1
EI-C3 Complaints	14	7	5
Internal Investigations	21	14	21
Use of Force Incidents	243	276	252
Vehicle Crashes	58	47	55
Vehicle Pursuits	19	24	27
Early Intervention Alerts	197	313	272
Failure to Appear	4	68	11
Driving Complaints	0	0	0