



OAG

OFFICE OF THE NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL

OAG-25-003

Report to the Nevada Governor and Legislature

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute 193.309

February 1, 2026

Nevada's

Statewide Data on
Reportable Use of Force

2025



Nevada State Route 229
Photo Courtesy of Christine Jones Brady

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**MESSAGE FROM NV ATTORNEY GENERAL
AARON D. FORD**.....3

1. The Nevada Department of Public Safety’s
Crime Statistics Website Is Available to
the Public..... 4

2. Overview 5

3. Executive Summary..... 6-7

4. 2025 List of Agencies Reporting..... 8-9

5. Yearly Comparisons 10-13

Reportable Use of Force by Jurisdiction

Number of Public Complaints

Type of Force Used by Officer

6. 2025 Combined Agency Data 14-22

7. 2025 Use of Force Data By Reporting
Agency 23-29

8. Use of Force, Officer Injuries & Its Effect
On Officers 30-31

9. Recommendations..... 32

Appendix..... 33-45

Online Information and Resurces

National Use of Force Data Collection
Preparation Worksheet

UoF Online Data Submission Module

Acknowledgements & OAG General
Information 46-47



Message from Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford

In this moment in our nation's history, justice requires seriousness of purpose, transparency, and a commitment to evidence-based decision-making. When I was elected to this office, I pledged to strengthen public trust in our justice system. That pledge remains firm, even as the national conversation around public safety, accountability, and institutional trust has grown more urgent and more divided.

The use of force by law enforcement is among the most consequential issues confronting our communities. It is shaped not only by individual encounters, but by broader social, economic, and behavioral health realities that demand thoughtful analysis rather than reactionary conclusions. In an environment where opinions are strong and consensus is difficult, dialogue alone is not enough. Data must also serve as a cornerstone of public safety policy.

The 2025 Statewide Data on Reportable Use of Force marks an important milestone. For the first time since the passage of Senate Bill 212 in 2021, Nevada is able to examine reportable use of force data across two calendar years. As multi-year analyses continue, this information will allow state and local leaders to identify trends, evaluate outcomes, and make informed decisions about laws, training, and resource allocation designed to enhance public safety.

The data also provides critical context. Law enforcement professionals serving our state are routinely asked to navigate complex, high-stakes situations under intense scrutiny. They are increasingly called upon to respond to behavioral health crises and situations involving vulnerable populations, often in the absence of sufficient mental health infrastructure. In many respects, officers have become the default responders to systemic gaps in care, placing extraordinary pressure on both individuals and institutions.

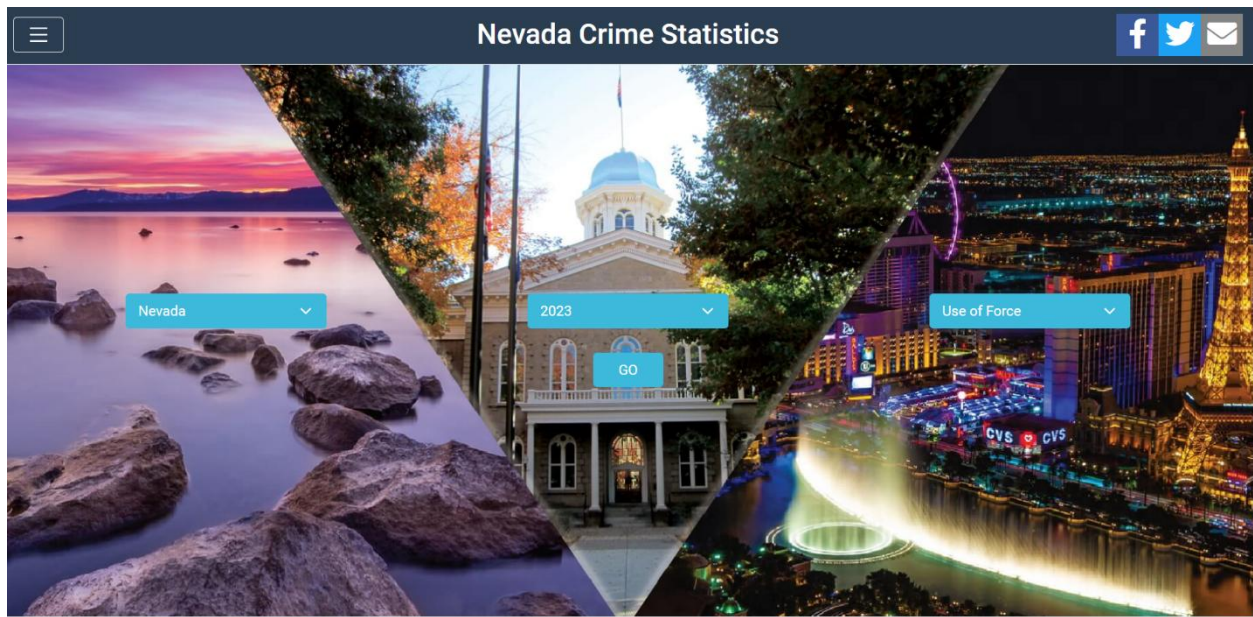
Research consistently demonstrates that repeated exposure to trauma, chronic stress, and high-risk environments can influence decision-making. Failing to address the toll of that responsibility risks harm to officers and the communities they serve. Prioritizing mental health, training and support is essential, and addressing the use of force therefore requires a dual focus on accountability to the public and meaningful support for the officers who serve. These goals are not in conflict; they are inseparable.

To reduce incidents of reportable use of force and strengthen public confidence in our justice system, we must rely on accurate data, sustained analysis, and targeted investment. Tools such as Nevada's Crime Statistics website provide transparency and insight not only into use of force incidents, but also into hate crimes and crimes against older adults, children, and other vulnerable populations. This information allows policymakers and community stakeholders alike to assess public safety conditions with clarity and context.

Nevada is a diverse state. From our urban centers to our rural towns and frontier lands, public safety must work for every community. I remain proud and honored to serve as Nevada's Attorney General, and I invite law enforcement leaders, policymakers, behavioral health professionals, and community stakeholders to engage in continued, solutions-focused dialogue with my office. Together, we can strengthen a justice system that is accountable, resilient, and worthy of the public's trust.

I. THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY'S CRIME STATISTICS WEBSITE IS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

The Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) is dedicated to supporting agencies through education, collaboration, and the development of best practices. Nevada also values transparency. The information contained in this report is publicly available and people are encouraged to visit the website listed below. The available data on the Central Repository Crime Statistics website is extensive. The site allows users to generate charts and tables while controlling for a variety of factors, including but not limited to geography, jurisdiction, type of agency, race/ethnicity, age, gender, and type of injury sustained by both subjects and peace officers.



Screenshot of the Nevada Crime Statistics front page at

<https://nevadacrimestats.nv.gov/tops/>

2. OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) created the National Use of Force Data Collection in 2015 in cooperation with local agencies nationwide. The FBI collects both national data and state/agency data. According to the FBI website, “In 2025, 11,798 out of 19,277 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout the nation participated and provided use of force data.” See <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/le/uof>. Each agency is expected to examine the circumstances surrounding every use of force event. When collecting data, the FBI asks more than 30 questions pertaining to each time reportable use of force is used by a law enforcement agency. The queries further expand when there are multiple officers or subjects involved. Pages 33-43 of this report contain specific use of force information collected by the FBI, upon which Nevada’s collection is based. This report does not include any reportable use of force incidents by federal law enforcement agencies operating in Nevada.

Senate Bill 212 (SB212) was passed during the 2021 Legislative session and is codified in NRS 193.309, requiring certain law enforcement entities to submit monthly use of force data reports to the State of Nevada Department of Public Safety’s Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History (“Central Repository”) and the FBI. The law also provides for the information to be publicly available. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) then reviews the use of force data published on the Central Repository’s crime statistics website and submits a report containing any conclusions or recommendations resulting from its review to the Governor and the Legislature.

NRS 193.309.1 (a)-(b) requires agencies to report the following:

- (a) The number of complaints against peace officers employed by the law enforcement agency relating to the use of force and the number of such complaints that were substantiated; and*
- (b) A compilation of statistics relating to incidents involving the use of force that, for each incident, includes, without limitation, all information collected by the National Use of Force Data Collection of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.*

SCOPE & DATA LIMITATIONS

This document is an account of the number of reportable use of force events throughout Nevada. It does not include an analysis of whether the use of force by these agencies was justified. Submissions to Nevada’s Repository are due every 14th day of the month for the immediately preceding month. The information contained herein includes state and local law enforcement agency submissions as of January 22, 2026.

The Office of the Nevada Attorney General is not required to compare Nevada’s use of force data against the national average or any other state as part of this report. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began collecting use of force data from law enforcement agencies across the country in 2019, and it is publicly available for your review. The most recent data is available on their website at <https://www.fbi.gov/cde>.

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND NOTABLE OBSERVATIONS

According to the Central Repository's website, overall use of force in Nevada increased 120.45%. However, statistics alone do not reveal the reasons for this increase, nor is there sufficed yearly data upon which to opine on trends. The Central Repository launched its use of force public reporting in the second quarter of 2023 and 2024 is the first year they received a full 12-months of data from law enforcement agencies across the state. Although NRS 193.309 does not require the OAG to survey agencies or collect data outside Central Repository reporting, more analysis of and discussion with law enforcement agencies would be helpful to develop targeted policies for reducing peace officer use of force incidents in Nevada.

This report includes information on whether officers were injured during use of force events. Of the 149 officers involved in use of force incidents during 2025, three officers sustained serious injuries requiring medical intervention or hospitalization, 14 had minor injuries and one officer was killed in the line of duty. What cannot be interpreted through numbers is the psychological impact on officers regardless of whether they sustained an injury. Recently, public discourse has been generated about whether peace officers can be traumatized by their service.¹ Research indicates officers can be harmed on the job, resulting in bodily injury and death and this presents an increased risk of experiencing psychological harm, which can negatively affect their personal well-being. In turn, it can affect their work ethic and behavior.

Below are notable observations of the statewide data on reportable use of force and public complaints.

- **There is an overall increase in reportable use of force in 2025 compared to 2024.**

When reviewing data according to the use of force category, although the number of deaths resulting from law enforcement use of force declined by 31.58% in 2025, serious injuries quadrupled. In 2024, there were 44 reportable use of force events, including 19 reports of death and 21 serious injuries due to law enforcement use of force. Comparatively, 2025 statewide data reflect a total of 97 occurrences of use of force, with 13 deaths and 82 serious injuries. The number of officers who discharged a firearm at a person without causing serious injuries decreased from 4 in 2024 to 2 in 2025. Included in this increase are more instances of force causing serious bodily injury using police dogs.

¹ The New York Times and other media outlets have reported that Jonathan Ross, the ICE officer who allegedly shot and killed Renée Good on January 7, 2026, was previously injured after being dragged by a vehicle of a fleeing suspect. See <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/01/08/us/ice-agent-jonathan-ross-minneapolis-shooting.html>.

- **There are disproportionate levels of use of force against subjects across gender and racial/ethnic groups.**

Males are overwhelmingly more likely to be killed and injured from law enforcement use of force. When accounting for their population size in Nevada, Black/African American males and females disproportionally sustain serious bodily injury from law enforcement's use of force when compared to other groups of people in Nevada. Black/African American males comprise more than 30% of the 95 people injured or killed by officer use of force in Nevada, while only representing approximately 6% of Nevada's total population.² Likewise, Black/African American female subjects disproportionately sustain serious injuries by law enforcement use of force, accounting for 60% of women injured. White males make up the largest number of deaths from law enforcement use of force. Of the 13 people killed from officer use of force, eight were white males, accounting for nearly 62% of those killed. Nearly 20% of those injured or killed by law enforcement were identified as Hispanic males, which is also disproportionate to their overall population in Nevada. This number is possibly higher because Hispanic people may be of any race and may also be included in other racial categories.

- **Data indicates more use of force incidents by officers between the ages of 18 and 34 years old with fewer than 10 years of service.**

There is a significant drop in use of force by officers with 15 or more years of service. This appears to indicate a correlation between years of service, age and use of force. However, without more information from the agencies, policymakers should be cautious before drawing conclusions. For example, underlying causes could be due to increased training and experience over time, or that more experienced officers are placed in less dangerous, administrative roles.

- **Public Complaints Increased from 2024 to 2025.³**

Public complaints alleging law enforcement use of force increased from 2024 to 2025. There are multiple possibilities for the increase. It is possible there is greater public awareness and discourse around law enforcement use of force, motivating people to submit more complaints. It is also possible agencies have implemented more accessible systems in which complaints can be submitted and investigated.

² This number is a rough estimate derived by halving the total population of Black people in Nevada as reported by the U.S. Census. The same formula for estimating the number of Hispanic males was used. See <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/nevada-population-change-between-census-decade.html>

³ Not all use of force complaints qualify as reportable under the FBI's criterion.

4. 2025 LIST OF AGENCIES REPORTING

According to NRS 193.309, the following categories of law enforcement entities are required to report use of force events: sheriff's offices; metropolitan police departments; police departments of incorporated cities; the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC)⁴, police department for the Nevada System of Higher Education; any political subdivision of this state employing park rangers to enforce laws within its jurisdiction; and any political subdivisions of this state that have as its primary duty the enforcement of law and which employs peace officers to fulfill its duty. Each of these entities submits monthly reports to the Central Repository. If there are no reportable use of force incidents in a given month, the agency must file a "Zero Report."

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Department of Wildlife
Nevada Highway Patrol - Northeastern Command
Nevada Highway Patrol - Northwestern Command
Nevada Highway Patrol - Southern Command
Office of the Attorney General

SHERIFF OFFICES

Carson City Sheriff's Office
Churchill County Sheriff's Office
Douglas County Sheriff's Office
Elko County Sheriff's Office
Esmerelda County Sheriff's Office
Eureka County Sheriff's Office
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
Lander County Sheriff's Office
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Lyon County Sheriff's Office

Mineral County Sheriff's Office
Nye County Sheriff's Office
Pershing County Sheriff's Office
Storey County Sheriff's Office
Washoe County Sheriff's Office
White Pine County Sheriff's Office

⁴ In 2021, the Nevada Legislature expanded use of force reporting beyond what is required by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to include data from the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). The FBI has not historically collected use of force information from correctional institutions. Currently, NDOC is the only correctional institution within the state required to report use of force data pursuant to NRS Chapter 193.

LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Boulder City Police Department
Carlin Police Department
Elko Police Department
Fallon Police Department
Henderson Police Department
Las Vegas Metro Police Department
Lovelock Police Department
Mesquite Police Department
North Las Vegas Police Department
Reno Police Department
Sparks Police Department
University Police Department
West Wendover Police Department
Winnemucca Police Department
Yerington Police Department

AGENCIES WITH SPECIAL JURISDICTIONS

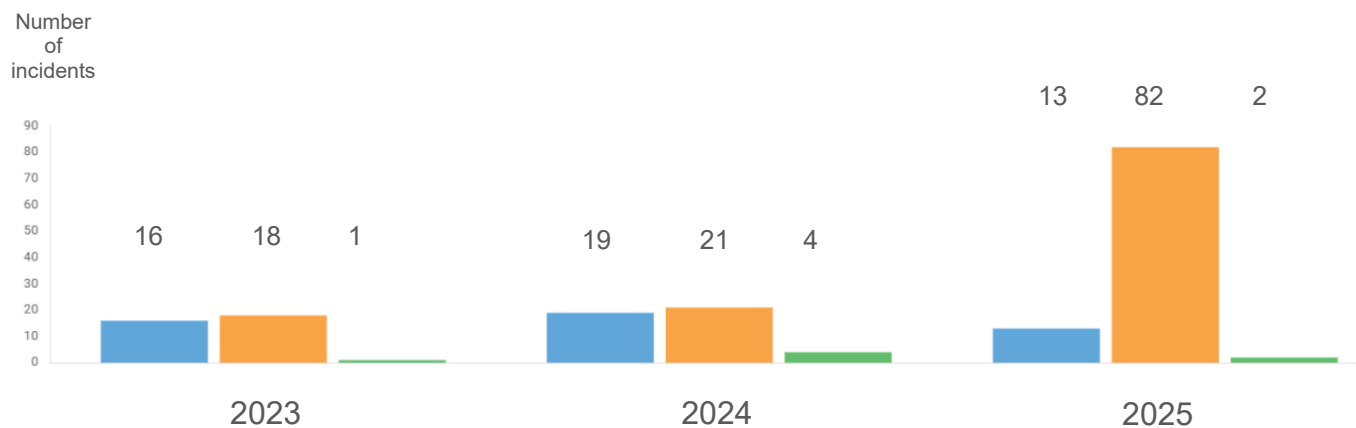
City of Las Vegas - DPS
Clark County Fire Department
Clark County School District Police Department
College of Southern Nevada Police Department
Constable/Marshal
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety - Capitol Police
Las Vegas Fire Department
Las Vegas Municipal Court Marshal's Office
Nevada Department of Corrections
Nevada Department of Investigation - Drug
Nevada Gaming Control Board - Carson
Nevada Gaming Control Board - Elko
Nevada Gaming Control Board – Reno
Nevada Gaming Control Board - Southern
North Las Vegas Fire Department
Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority
Secretary of State Securities Division
State of Nevada - Fire Marshal
Reno Municipal Court
University of Nevada, Reno Police Department
University Police Services
Washoe County School District Police Department
University Police Department

5. YEARLY COMPARISONS

The chart below indicates the number of use of force events for the jurisdictions listed above. Any updates to data received before January 22, 2026, are included in the charts.⁵ Three types of use of force events and information related to each event are collected:

- When a **fatality** occurs to a person in connection with the use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- When there is **serious bodily injury** to a person in connection with the use of force by a law enforcement officer. The definition of serious bodily injury is based, in part, on 18 United States Code 2246 (4). The term “‘serious bodily injury’ means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.”
- In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a **firearm is discharged** by a law enforcement officer at or in the direction of a person.

Total Statewide Incidents Reported in 2025 = 97



⁵ Nevada’s 2024 Statewide Data on Reportable Use of Force publication covered January 2024 through October 2024 and thus did not account for a full twelve months of data. For this report, the Nevada Attorney General’s Office recalculated the 2024 website data to incorporate a full calendar year of 2024 data for comparison with 2025. Furthermore, publication of this 2025 report was delayed, capturing 2025 agency data in the process of being updated during January 2026 to maximizing reporting accuracy for 2025.

A. Reportable Use of Force Yearly Comparisons by Jurisdictions (2023–2025) ⁶

According to agency reports, the total reportable use of force incidents increased in 2025. However, the number of deaths decreased in 2025, compared to both 2023 and 2024. Of the incidents reported in 2025, 13 out of 82 reportable incidents statewide resulted in the death of a subject or non-law enforcement person.^{7, 8}

Measures		Number of Incidents			
Incident Date		2023	2024	2025	2024 - 2025 Growth %
Jurisdiction by Geography	Jurisdiction by Type				
Nevada	Nevada Department of Corrections		8	6	-25.00
	Nevada Highway Patrol - Northwestern Command	1			
	Churchill County Sheriff's Office			1	
	Douglas County Sheriff's Office		1		-100.00
	Elko County Sheriff's Office			1	
	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office		1		-100.00
	Nye County Sheriff's Office	3	1	1	0.00
	Carson City Sheriff's Office		2	2	0.00
	Storey County Sheriff's Office	1			
	Washoe County Sheriff's Office	3	1	5	400.00
	Las Vegas Metro Police Department	9	17	69	305.88
	North Las Vegas Police Department	2	3	3	0.00
	Henderson Police Department	8	6	6	0.00
	Boulder City Police Department	1			
	Elko Police Department		1		-100.00
	Reno Police Department	4	1	2	100.00
	Sparks Police Department	2	1	1	0.00
	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources		1		-100.00

⁶ 2023 reports are incomplete and should not be compared to subsequent years as a basis for whether there was a change in the numbers of reportable use of force incidents. Law enforcement agencies began submitting data to the Department of Public Safety during the second quarter of 2023. Subsequently, some agencies went back and filled in the first six months of 2023, but not all did and it was not required.

⁷ This information does not include incidents by correctional officers in city and county jails or detention centers.

⁸ If an agency is not listed in the table, that means they reported no incidents for the designated years. Blank entries in this table indicate there were no reportable use of force incidents.

B. Number of Public Complaints (2023–2025)^{9 10}

Agencies reported receiving a total of 689 use of force complaints against peace officers between January 2023 and December 2025. Of these complaints, 46 were substantiated.

Each agency determines what constitutes a “substantiated” report. Public complaints are not reported to the FBI unless:

- (1) a subject died;
- (2) a subject was seriously injured; or
- (3) a firearm was discharged by a law enforcement officer.

Measures	Number of Complaints			Number of Substantiated Complaints		
Complaint Date	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Jurisdiction by Type	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
Nevada	224	349	689	59	35	46
Nevada Department of Corrections		63	83		0	0
Nevada Highway Patrol - Northeastern Command	3		25	1		0
Nevada Highway Patrol - Northwestern Command	30		13	6		0
Nevada Highway Patrol - Southern Command	36		35	11		0
Carson City Sheriff's Office	0	0	1	0	0	0
Eureka County Sheriff's Office			3			0
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office		0	4		0	2
Nye County Sheriff's Office	0	0	1	0	0	0
White Pine County Sheriff's Office	2	1	4	0	0	4
Boulder City Police Department	3	0	0	2	0	0
Carlin Police Department	1	1	0	0	0	0
Henderson Police Department	27	57	147	14	10	19
Las Vegas Metro Police Department	84	193	268	17	24	21
North Las Vegas Police Department	3	3	1	0	0	0
Reno Police Department		11	29		0	0
Sparks Police Department	2	3	2	0	1	0
Winnemucca Police Department		11	12		0	0
Yerington Police Department			2			0
Clark County School District Police Department		5	9		0	0
Department of Public Safety - Capitol Police	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada Department of Investigation - Drug	3		0	1		0
State of Nevada - Fire Marshal	1	0	2	0	0	0
Washoe County School District Police Department		0	1		0	0
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada Parole & Probation	28		46	7		0
Reno Municipal Court	0	1	0	0	0	0

⁹ Some agencies input zero into the Central Repository system, affirmatively indicating they received no complaints. Blank entries in this table mean no entry was made into the system, and therefore no conclusions can be made about whether they received public complaints.

¹⁰ The Nevada Department of Corrections bases its complaints on the number of grievances submitted by incarcerated persons.

C. Type of Force Used by Officer on a Subject (2023–2025)

Use of Force – A single subject could be subjected to multiple types of force

Measures	Number of Subjects		
Incident Date	2023	2024	2025
Force Type	↓		
All Subjects	35	44	102
Firearm	24	29	21
Hands, fists, feet	7	10	39
Other	2	2	4
Blunt instrument/Flashlight	1	1	2
Canine	1		32
Electronic control weapon (Taser®)	1	1	2
Impact projectile	1		7
Pending further investigation	1	1	
Baton		3	
Chemical agent/Pepper or OC (oleoresin capsicum) spray		6	1

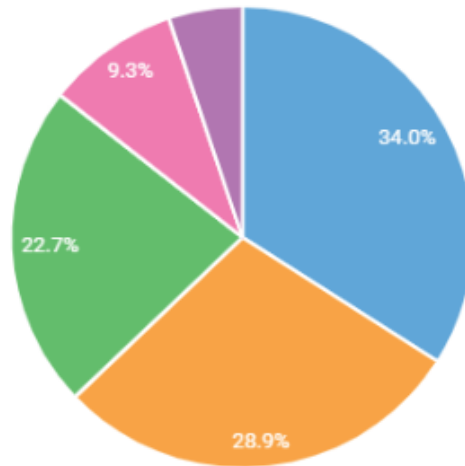
The table directly above demonstrates officer involved shootings have declined since 2023 while direct physical contact and force using canines have increased. Of the top three types of force employed by officers on subjects (gunshot, canine and direct physical contact), fatalities are more likely to occur when a firearm is used.

Measures		Number of Subjects		
Incident Date		2023	2024	2025
Force Type	Subject Injury	↓		
Canine	Subject Injured	1		32
Firearm	Subject Killed	15	17	12
	Subject Injured	7	8	5
	Subject Not Injured	1	3	4
	Pending further investigation	1	1	
Hands, fists, feet	Subject Injured	7	10	39

6. 2025 COMBINED AGENCY DATA

LOCATION

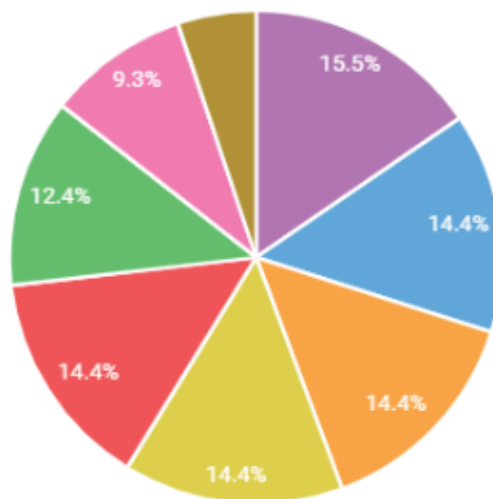
Use of Force



■ Road/Parking/Camps ■ Residence/Home ■ Government/Public Building and other
■ Commercial ■ Pending/Unknown ■ Educational Facility ■ All Others

TIME OF DAY

Use of Force



■ 9:00am-11:59am ■ 6:00pm-8:59pm ■ 9:00pm-11:59pm ■ 12:00n-2:59pm
■ 3:00pm-5:59pm ■ 12:00am-2:59am ■ 3:00am-5:59am ■ 6:00am-8:59am

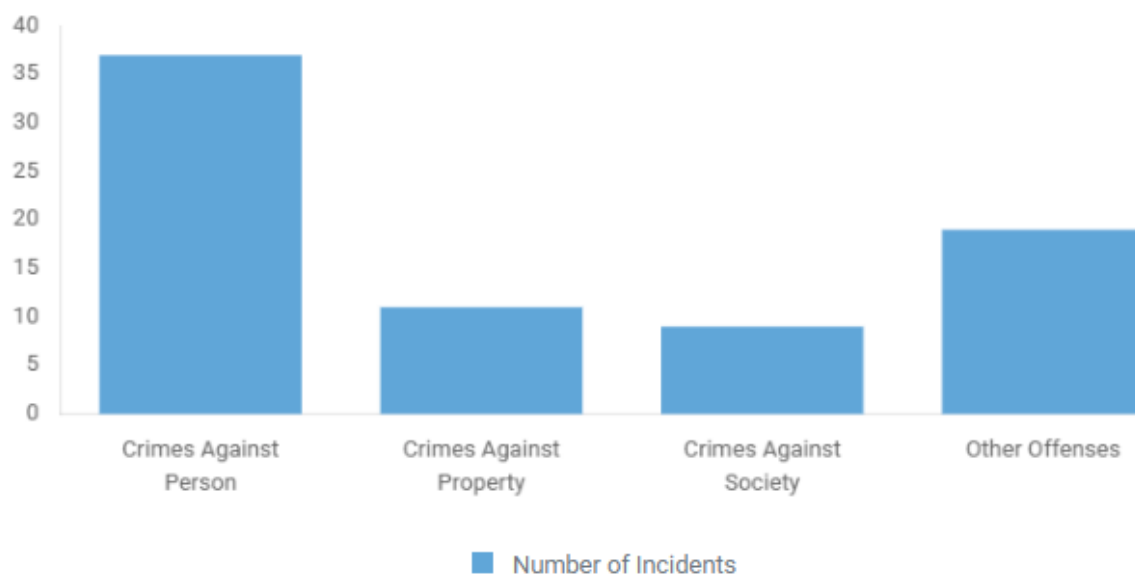
INITIAL CONTACT

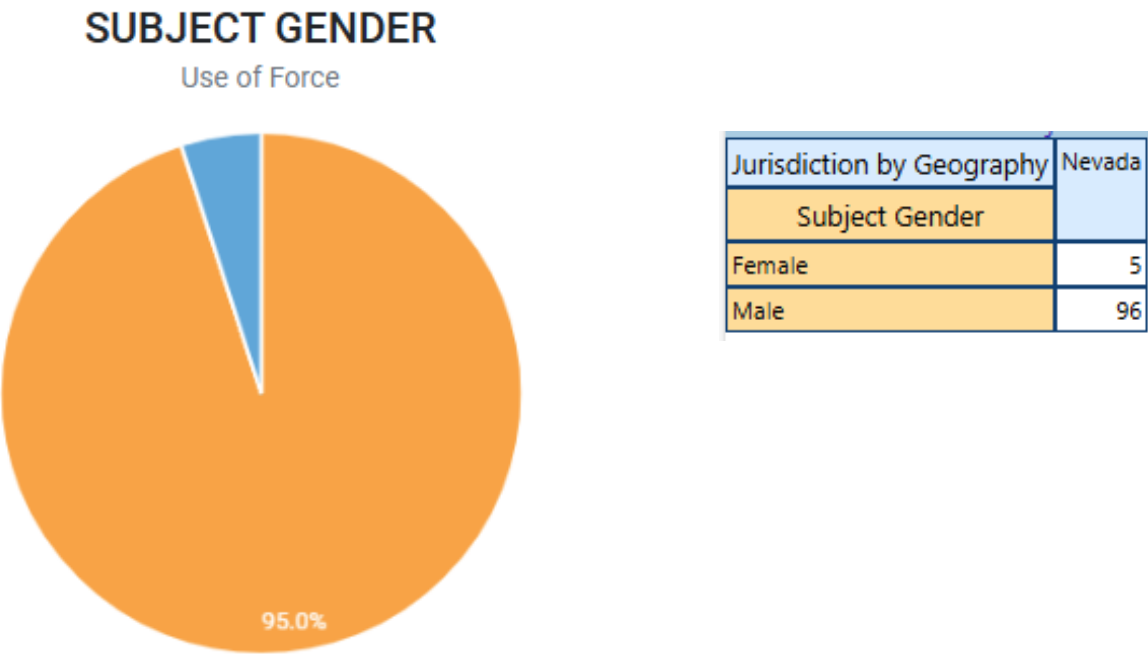
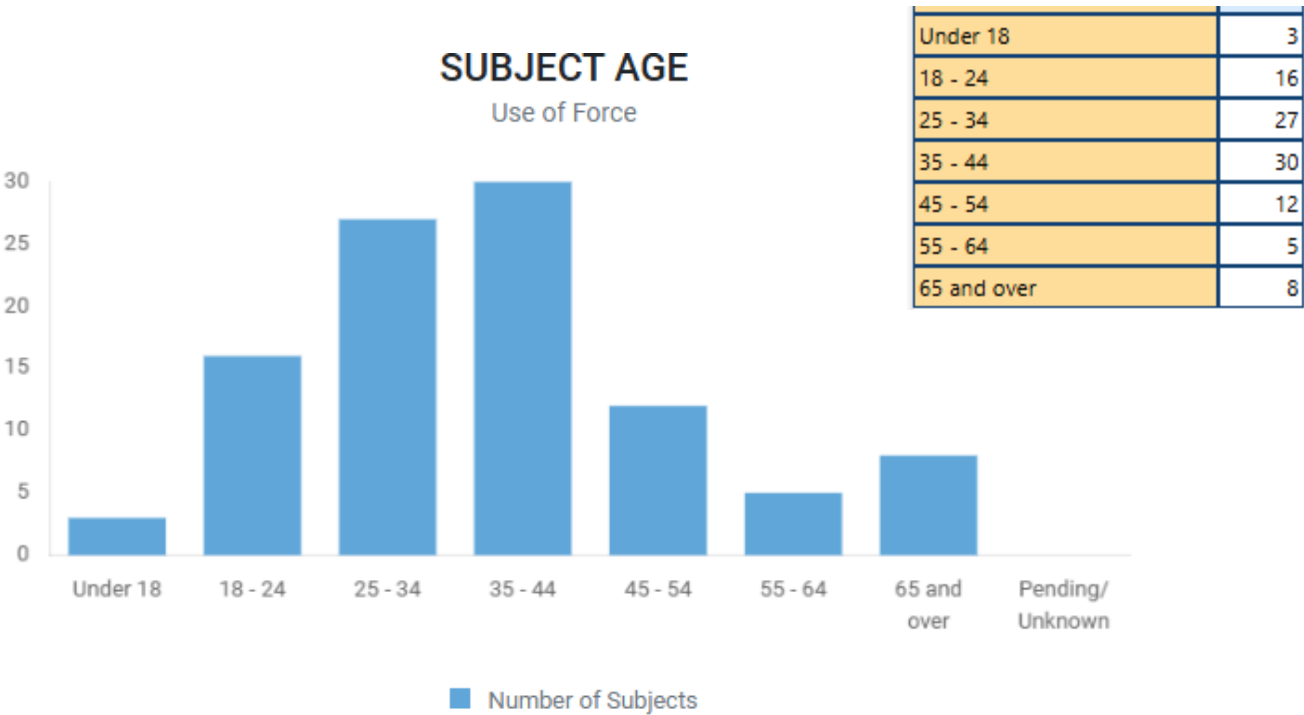
Use of Force



OFFENSE COMMITTED

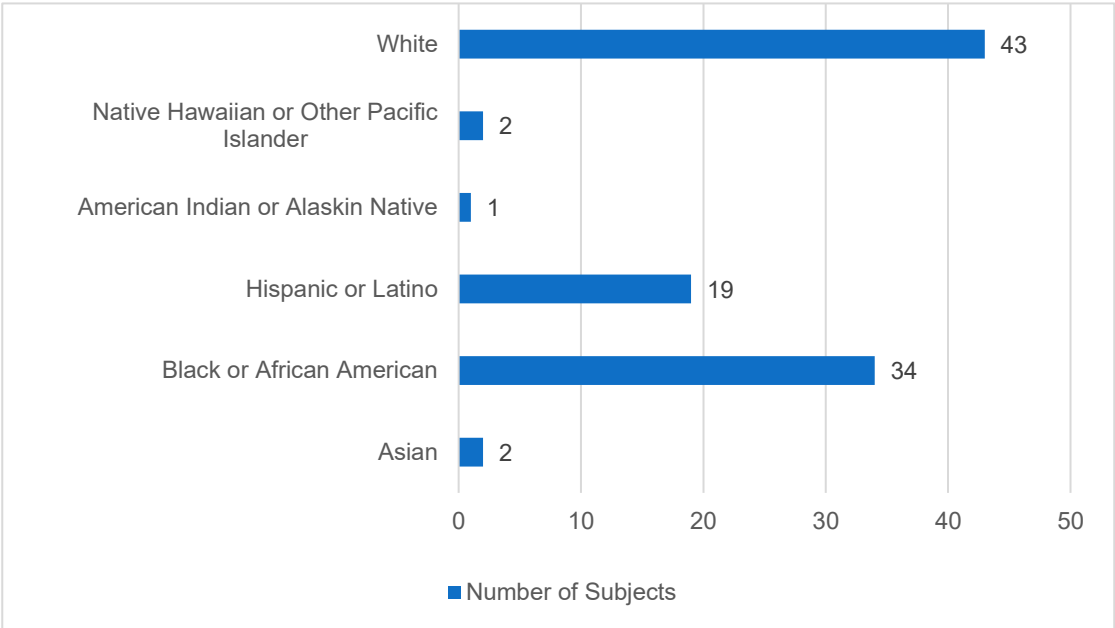
55 Incidents Involved Unlawful or Suspicious Activity





SUBJECT RACE AND ETHNICITY

Use of Force - A single subject could be in multiple categories



NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY CATEGORY AND SUBJECT GENDER, RACE AND ETHNICITY

Incident Category		The death of a person due...	The serious injury of a p...	The discharge of a firear...
Subject Gender	Subject Race and Ethnicit...	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
Female	Black or African-American		3	
	White		2	
Male	Asian		2	
	Black or African-American	1	24	6
	Hispanic or Latino	2	17	
	American Indian or Alaska...	1		
	Native Hawaiian or Other ...	1	1	
	White	8	33	

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

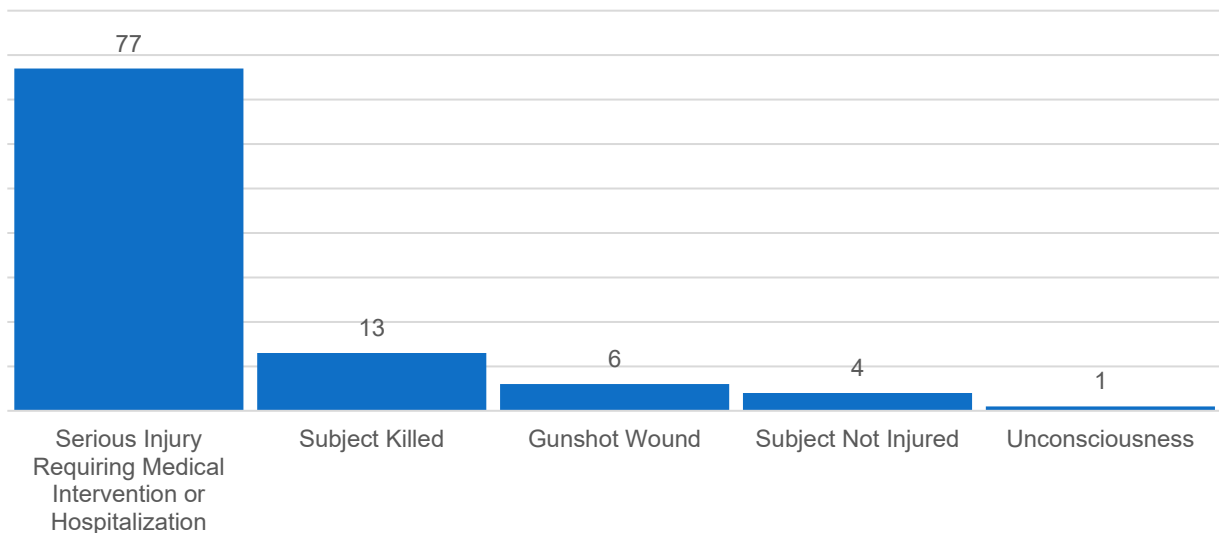
Subject Age	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over
Subject Race and Ethnicity							
Asian				2			
Black or African-American	1	11	9	8	4		1
Hispanic or Latino	1	2	6	5	2	2	1
American Indian or Alaskan Native			1				
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander			2				
White	1	3	9	15	6	3	6

NUMBER OF FEMALE SUBJECTS BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY

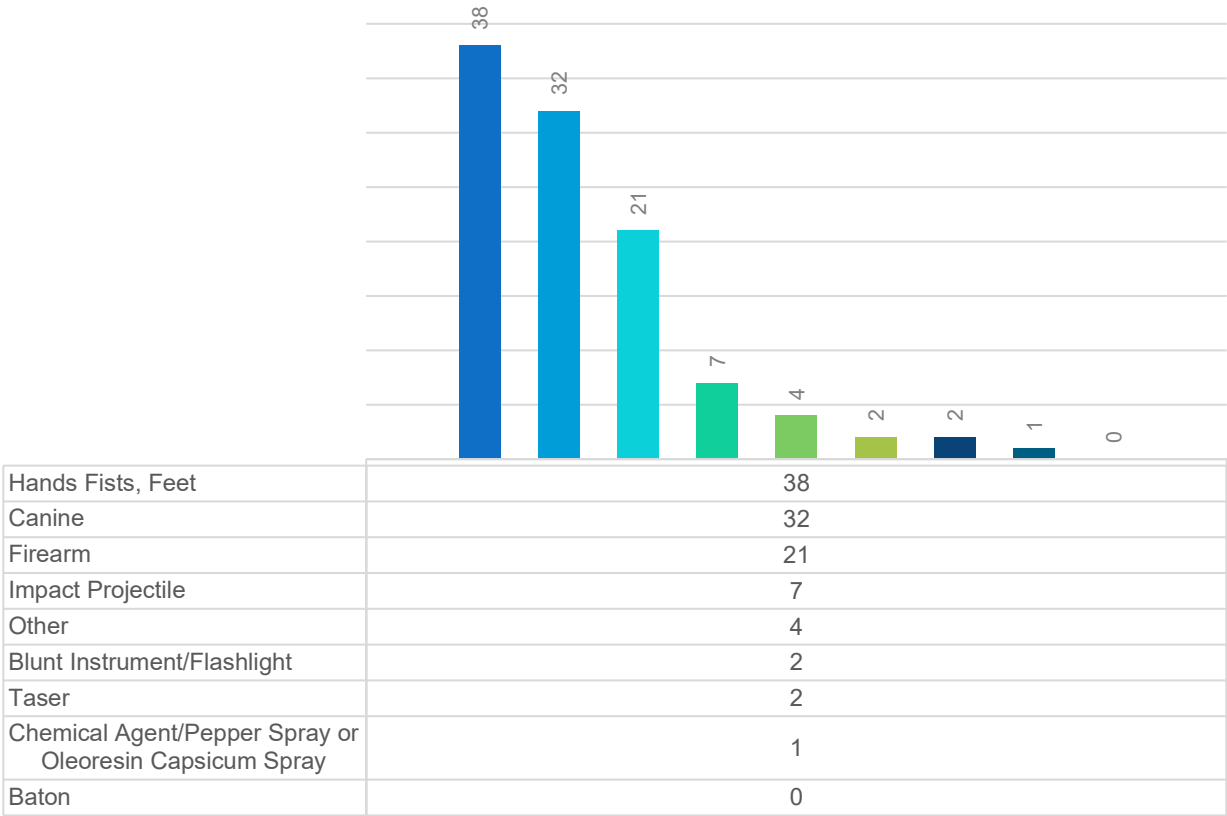
Subject Gender	Female
Subject Race and Ethnicity	
Black or African-American	3
White	2

TYPE OF INJURY SUSTAINED BY SUBJECT

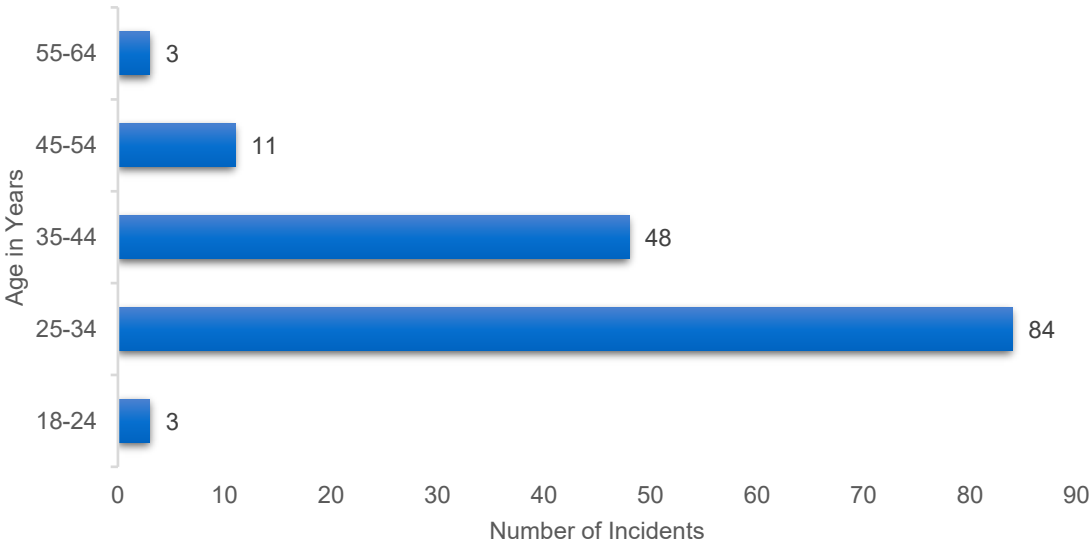
A single subject could have multiple injuries



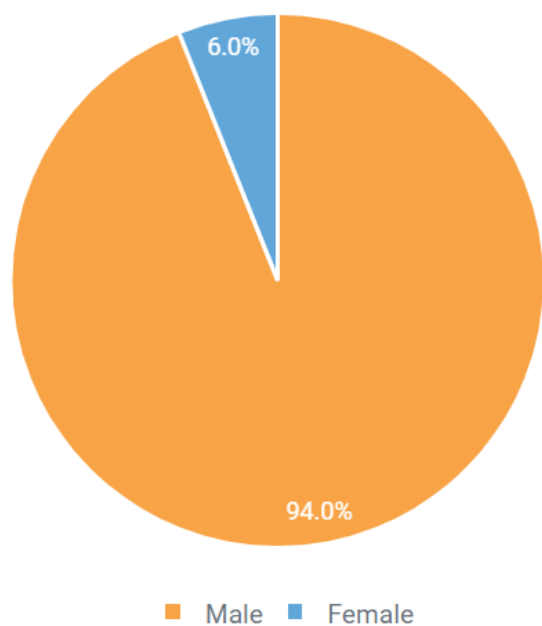
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF FORCE
USED BY OFFICER ON SUBJECT



NUMBER OF OFFICERS BY AGE



ALL CATEGORIES OF OFFICER USE OF FORCE
BY GENDER



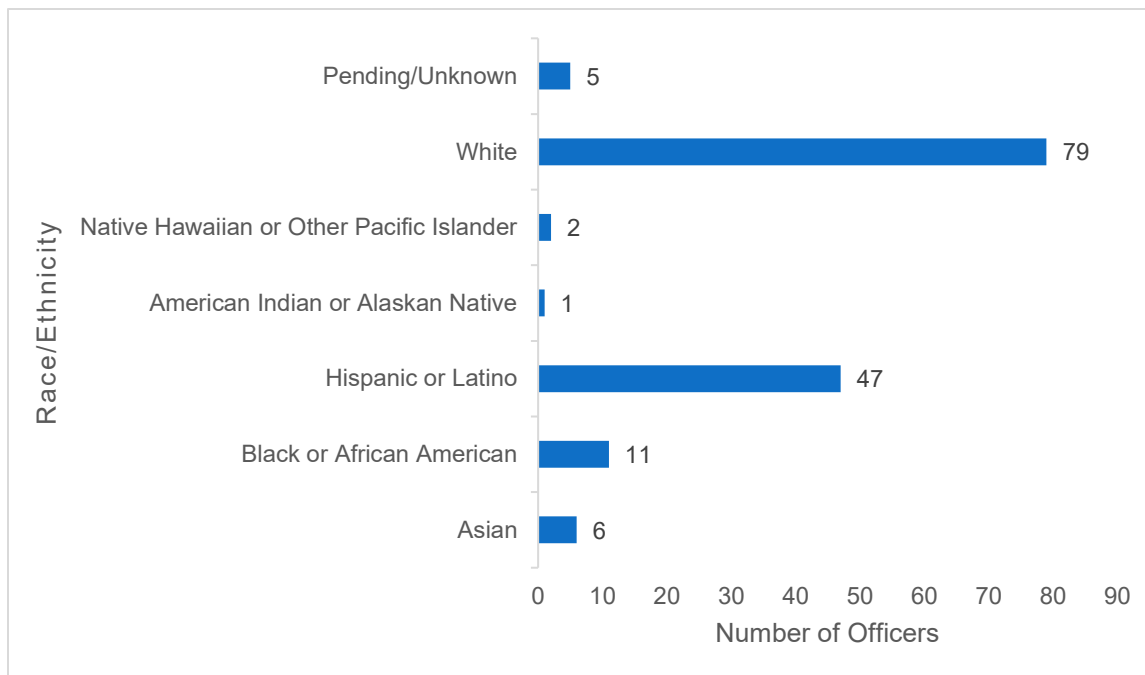
Measures	Number of Officers
Officer Gender	
Female	9
Male	140

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS BY GENDER

Jurisdiction by Geography	Nevada
Officer Fired Shots	Officer Fired Shots
Officer Gender	
Female	2
Male	31

OFFICER RACE AND ETHNICITY

Use of Force – An officer could be in multiple categories

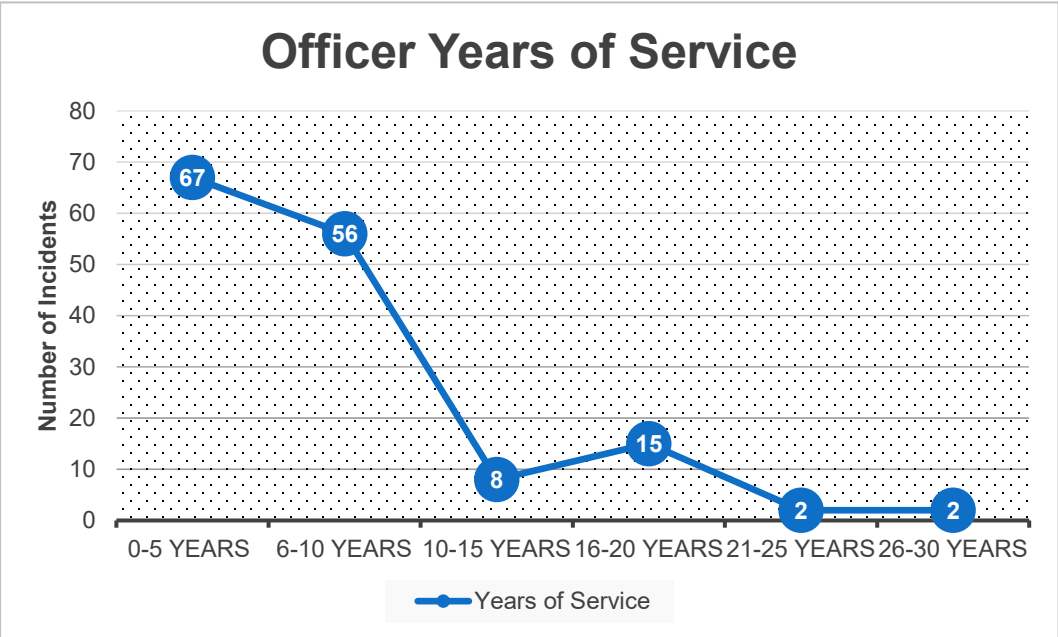


Officers utilizing reportable use of force as defined in this report are primarily white and/or Hispanic. Assessing whether certain racial or ethnic groups of people are overrepresented is complex because in the Nevada numbers above, an officer can be counted in multiple categories. For context, according to 2025 Census estimates, the percentage of people in Nevada identifying themselves by specific racial or ethnic categories is presented as:

- *White alone* 70.8%
- *Black alone, percent* 11.0%
- *American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent* 1.8%
- *Asian alone, percent)* 10.3%
- *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent* 0.9%
- *Two or More Races, percent* 5.3%
- *Hispanic or Latino, percent* 30.6%
- *White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent* 44.2%

For more information about Nevada's population, visit the United States Census Bureau website at:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NV/RHI125224#RHI125224>



Experience

Officers with fewer years of service are involved in more reportable use of force incidents resulting in serious injury and death.

Fatalities

One officer death occurred during a reportable use of force incident in 2025.

Multiple Officers Involved

A single use of force incident can involve multiple law enforcement officers.

OFFICER INJURY TYPE

Use of Force

Measures	Number of Officers
Officer Injury	↓
Officer Not Injured	131
Other Apparent Minor Injuries	14
Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization	3
Officer Killed	1

AGENCIES REPORTING USE OF FORCE

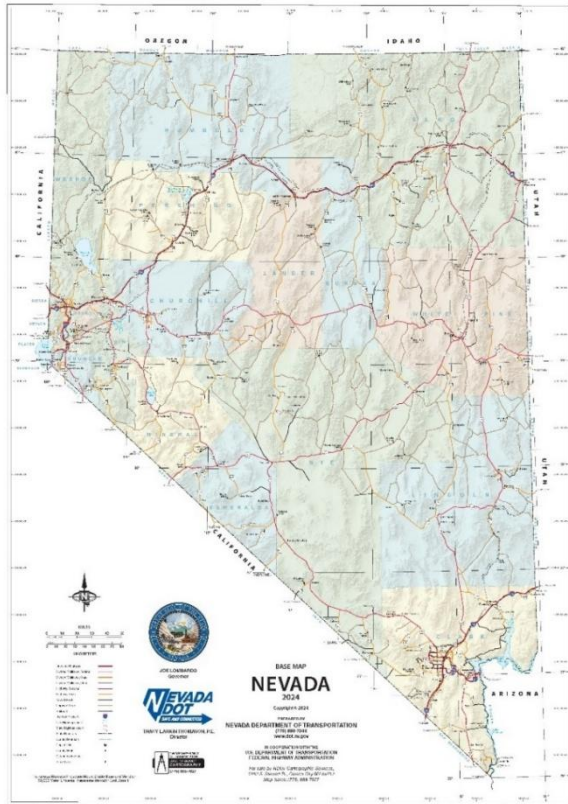
The tables and information in the following pages of this report provide data for agencies reporting use of force causing substantial bodily injury or death in 2025.



Red Rock Canyon, Photo Courtesy of Christine Jones Brady

7. 2025 USE OF FORCE DATA & INCIDENTS BY JURISDICTION & REPORTING AGENCY

Data Summaries by Area¹¹



Clark County: Law enforcement agencies in Clark County reported an increase in use of force events in 2025 compared to 2024. The largest increase was reported by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD), which is the agency responsible for policing the area with the densest population. This information does not include incidents occurring in city and county detention centers.

Washoe County: The Washoe County Sheriff's Office had the largest increase in reportable use of force incidents in Northern Nevada in 2025. This information does not include incidents occurring in city and county detention centers.

Rural Counties: A majority of counties in rural Nevada reported no use of force incidents in 2025. Carson City, Elko, and Nye reported a total of five use of force events from agencies

within those areas, all of which resulted in the death of a subject or non-law enforcement person.

Statewide Agencies: The Nevada Department of Corrections reduced use of force causing the serious injury of a person due to law enforcement from eight in 2024 to six in 2025. No other state agencies reported use of force.

¹¹ Attribution for the Map of Nevada is the Nevada Department of Transportation at: www.dot.nv.gov/travel-info/maps/state-maps

CLARK COUNTY AGENCIES REPORTING USE OF FORCE

- **Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD):** LVMPD reported a decrease in deaths resulting from law enforcement use of force from nine in 2024 to three in 2025. Incidents causing serious bodily injury increased, reporting six in 2024 to 64 in 2025. Reported discharge of a firearm, neither resulting in death nor serious bodily injury, remained consistent from 2024 to 2025, with two incidents.
- **North Las Vegas Police Department (NLVPD):** NLVPD's reported use of force causing the death of a person decreased from two in 2024 to one in 2025. Serious bodily injury also decreased from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.
- **Henderson Police Department (HPD):** HPD reported an increase in reportable use of force causing death from zero deaths in 2024 to one in 2025. HPD reported a reduction of serious injuries from 5 in 2024 to 4 in 2025, and the discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries decreased from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.
- **Boulder City Police Department (BCPD):** Consistent with the 2024 yearly report, BCPD again reported no use of force in 2025.

		<u>Incident Date</u>	☒	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
<u>Jurisdiction by Type</u>	☒	<u>Incident Category</u>	☒	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
Las Vegas Metro Police Department		The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		5	9	3
		The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		4	6	64
		The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries			2	2
North Las Vegas Police Department		The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		2	2	2
		The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force			1	1
Henderson Police Department		The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		3		1
		The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		5	5	5
		The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries			1	
Boulder City Police Department		The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		1		

WASHOE COUNTY AGENCIES REPORTING USE OF FORCE

According to the Nevada Department of Taxation, Washoe County is the second-most populous county in the state, with an estimated 526,437 residents in 2025.¹² Rapid growth in the area can burden housing availability, transportation, poverty levels, health services, and the legal criminal system. As to the latter, Washoe residents have at times been critical of law enforcement throughout the valley and its use of force towards the public. In response, some local law enforcement agencies have worked with community groups to build trust and implement policies in an attempt to increase transparency and reduce reportable use of force. For example, the Reno Police Department revised its General Order on use of force in 2021 under the leadership of former Police Chief Jason Soto.¹³

- **Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO):** WCSO reported an increase in serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use of force from one in 2024 to four in 2025.
- **Reno Police Department (RPD):** RPD reported an increase in the death of a person due to law enforcement use of force from one instance in 2024 to two instances in 2025. RPD reported zero serious injuries due to law enforcement use of force in 2025.
- **Sparks Police Department (SPD):** SPD reported a decrease in deaths resulting from law enforcement use of force from one person in 2023 and 2024 to zero in 2025. SPD reported an increase in serious injuries due to law enforcement use of force from 0 in 2024 to one in 2025.

Incident Date		2023	2024	2025
Jurisdiction by Type	Incident Category	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
Washoe County Sheriff's Office	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	3	1	5
Reno Police Department	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	3	1	2
	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	2		
Sparks Police Department	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	1	1	
	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	1		1

¹² Christopher Wright State Demographer Nevada Department of Taxation. (2024, October 1). *Nevada County Population Projections 2024 to 2043*. <https://tax.nv.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Nevada-County-Population-Projections-2024-to-2043.pdf>.

¹³ Reno Police Department. (Revised 2021, July 15). *General Order on Use of Force*. <https://goadmin.renopd.com/upload/files/Use%20of%20Force.pdf>.

REPORTS OF USE OF FORCE BY AGENCIES IN RURAL COUNTIES

Rural areas of Nevada are complex in their geography, population, and economic base. Some “rural” areas are situated close to densely populated towns. Other areas are so sparsely populated and distant from neighboring towns that they are referred to as “the frontier.” Other rural counties have pockets of densely populated areas that are more typically characteristic of urban areas. The United States Census Bureau designates areas as rural and urban for a variety of purposes, such as providing information for Congressional funding allocation and policy guidance:

*The Census Bureau’s urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. The Census Bureau delineates urban areas after each decennial census by applying specified criteria to decennial census and other data. Rural encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.*¹⁴

Nevada’s designated rural areas have varying levels of resources and staffing with which to police diverse population sizes, geography, and terrain. Limited staff and resources can increase the risk of the job and heighten the need for expertise in how and when to use force with the public. Although the number of reportable use of force incidents in rural Nevada appears small, in some cases, it represents a disproportionate amount of force relative to the community’s population, compared with use of force reports from some urban areas.

Rural areas reporting use of force between 2023 and 2025

- **Churchill County Sheriff’s Office:** The Churchill County Sheriff’s Office reported an increase in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from 0 in 2023 and 2024 to one in 2025.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (Page Last Revised – 2024, December 16). *Urban and Rural*. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>.

Office of the Nevada Attorney General

- **Douglas County Sheriff's Office (DCSO):** DCSO reported a decrease in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.
- **Elko County Sheriff's Office:** The Elko County Sheriff's Office reported an increase in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from zero in 2023 and 2024 to one in 2025.
- **Lincoln County Sheriff's Office:** The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office reported a decrease in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.
- **Nye County Sheriff's Office:** The Nye County Sheriff's Office reported an increase in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from 0 in 2024 to 1 in 2025. The Sheriff's Office also reported a decrease in the discharge of a firearm by law enforcement, not resulting in death or serious injuries, from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.
- **Carson City Sheriff's Office (CCSO):** CCSO reported two deaths from law enforcement use of force in both 2024 and 2025.
- **Storey County Sheriff's Office:** The Storey County Sheriff's Office reported no use of force in either 2024 or 2025.
- **Elko Police Department:** The Elko Police Department reported a decrease in deaths due to law enforcement use of force from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.

Incident Date		2023	2024	2025
Jurisdiction by Type	Incident Category			
Churchill County Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force			1
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		1	
Elko County Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force			1
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		1	
Nye County Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	2		1
	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	1		
	The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries		1	
Carson City Sheriff's Office	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		2	2
Storey County Sheriff's Office	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force	1		
Elko Police Department	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		1	

AGENCIES WITH STATEWIDE JURISDICTION REPORTING USE OF FORCE

Of the dozens of statewide agencies required to submit reportable use of force data, only three are referenced in this report, as there are only a few statewide agencies reporting incidents of use of force amongst their ranks. Statewide agencies have unique and diverse missions. Their allotted funding and the type of laws they are tasked with enforcing are often specifically carved out by the Nevada Legislature within statutes. Sworn peace officers within statewide agencies have variable types and frequencies of direct contact with the public. While some officers experience more daily exposure to threats and uncertainty than others, all law enforcement encompasses an element of danger. Thus, competency pertaining to the use of force, as well as being attuned to one’s mental and emotional health, is critical when engaging with the public.

- **Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC):** NDOC reported a decrease in serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use of force from eight in 2024 to six in 2025.
- **Nevada Highway Patrol-Northwestern Command:** Nevada Highway Patrol Southern-Command had no reportable firearm discharges by law enforcement not resulting in death or serious injury in 2024 and 2025.
- **Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:** The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources reported a decrease in the death of a person due to law enforcement use of force from one in 2024 to zero in 2025.

Incident Date		2023	2024	2025
Jurisdiction by Type	Incident Category	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
Nevada Department of Corrections	The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		8	6
Nevada Highway Patrol - Northwestern Command	The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries	1		
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force		1	

8. USE OF FORCE & ITS EFFECT ON OFFICERS

Use of force events are traumatic and can negatively impact an officer's mental health and future job performance.¹⁵ The link between unmet mental health needs and officer use of force has not fully been empirically analyzed. Surprisingly, it is an area of research that is lacking. Thus, encouraging more research on the subject is recommended. Notwithstanding the lack of research directly linking unmet mental health needs to officer use of force, studies generally establish that poor mental health affects behaviors toward oneself and others (see below). As such, we could hypothesize that poor mental health could also affect use of force.

- Use of force events are traumatic and can negatively impact an officer's mental health (e.g., depression and post-traumatic stress disorder) (Komarovskaya et al., 2014; Miller, 2006; Stratton, 1984).
- Higher levels of perceived stress in police officers = higher engagement in Intimate Partner Violence (Gershon et al., 2009) and dv (Klinoff et al., 2015).
- Police officers are at a higher risk of suicide (Klinoff et al., 2015; Roberts, 2019; Violanti, 2007).
- Alcohol is found in over 85% of police suicides (Heyman et al., 2018).
- 90% of the homicide-suicide cases involved the officer's service weapon as the weapon involved in the deaths (Klinoff et al., 2015).

Nevada has an early detection system pursuant to NRS 289.823, designed "to identify peace officers who display bias indicators or other problematic behavior." "Problematic behaviors" are likely related to a variety of health conditions that negatively affect an officer's mental health, emotions, perception, and decision-making. However, stigma, social pressures, and concern for one's career and livelihood can inhibit officers from being proactive in seeking help. If a peace officer is identified through the early warning system, the employing agency must take steps to mitigate the behavior (e.g., counseling).

¹⁵ See <https://www.valorforblue.org/VALOR-Resources>

In 2025, there was one report of a peace officer's death resulting from the use of force.¹⁶ Year-to-date, one peace officer died, two peace officers were seriously injured, and five peace officers reported a minor injury arising out of use of force incidents. Some use of force events occur when an officer makes contact in response to an alleged criminal activity. At other times, reportable use of force incidents arise out of what is characterized as "routine" law enforcement activities. They can result in a variety of injuries and death to both subjects and officers.

Measures	Number of Officers	
Officer Fired Shots	Officer Fired Shots	Officer Did Not Fire Shots
Officer Injury	↓	
Officer Not Injured	27	105
Other Apparent Minor Injuries	4	10
Officer Killed	1	
Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization	1	2

Measures		Number of Officers
Officer Injury	Initial Contact	↓
Officer Killed	Response to unlawful or suspicious activity	1
Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization	Other	2
	Pending further investigation	1
Other Apparent Minor Injuries	Response to unlawful or suspicious activity	8
	Other	4
	Medical, mental health, or welfare assistance	1
	Pending further investigation	1
Officer Not Injured	Response to unlawful or suspicious activity	67
	Other	48
	Routine patrol other than traffic stop	5
	Follow up investigation	3
	Medical, mental health, or welfare assistance	3
	Traffic stop	3
	Warrant service	1
	Pending further investigation	1

¹⁶ Multiple peace officers are sometimes involved in a single incident relating reportable use of force. This accounts for the larger number of peace officer involvement vis-à-vis the actual number of use of force incidents reported.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on information gathered by Nevada’s Central Repository, the Nevada Office of the Attorney General submits the following recommendations for legislative and gubernatorial consideration:

- Amend Nevada Law, requiring this report to be published on a biennial schedule to capture a full 12 months of data for the current year, enable a better comparison with prior years, and strengthen the author’s ability to identify and evaluate emerging trends.
- Conduct case reviews to understand why Black/African American and Hispanic males experience use of force at disproportionate rates. This could include evaluating incident reports, body camera footage, and officer decision-making patterns to identify specific intervention points where implicit bias training, revised protocols, or accountability measures might reduce this disparity.
- Apply for grant funding in collaboration with a research or educational institution to conduct a more in-depth quantitative and qualitative analysis, as well as a needs assessment relating to reducing reportable use of force events.
- Evaluate whether Nevada should require county and city correctional facilities to participate in Nevada’s use of force reporting system to help ascertain future safety and staffing needs associated with incarceration.
- Establish a standardized public complaint intake and tracking system that captures all complaints regardless of where they originate (i.e., online, in-person, phone, or third-party).
- Promote policies to assist officers in accessing mental, emotional, and behavioral health services.
- Enhance current research, training and supportive services required for peace officers under NRS 289.510 by having current requirements evaluated by a commission of law enforcement and behavioral health experts.

APPENDIX

Online Resources

- [**https://www.valorforblue.org/**](https://www.valorforblue.org/)
- [**https://nij.ojp.gov/about**](https://nij.ojp.gov/about)
- [**https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/effect-police-use-force-mental-health-problems-prisoners**](https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/effect-police-use-force-mental-health-problems-prisoners)
- [**https://www.nami.org/advocacy/policy-priorities/stopping-harmful-practices/police-use of force/**](https://www.nami.org/advocacy/policy-priorities/stopping-harmful-practices/police-use-of-force/)

References

- Gershon, R. R. M., Barocas, B., Canton, A. N., Xianbin Li, & Vlahov, D. (2008). Mental, physical, and behavioral outcomes associated with perceived work stress in police officers. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 36(3), 275-289. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854808330015>
- Heyman, M., Dill, J., & Douglas, R. (2018). The Ruderman white paper on mental health and suicide of first responders. Ruderman Family Foundation, April 2018. Retrieved from [http://dir.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dirnv.gov/content/WCS/TrainingDocs/First%20Responder%20White%20Paper_Final%20\(2\).pdf](http://dir.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/dirnv.gov/content/WCS/TrainingDocs/First%20Responder%20White%20Paper_Final%20(2).pdf).
- Klinoff, V. A., Van Hasselt, V. B., & Black, R. A. (2015). Homicide-suicide in police families: An analysis of cases from 2007–2014. *Journal of Forensic Practice*, 17(2), 101–116. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFP-07-2014-0019>.
- Komarovskaya, I., Maguen, S., McCaslin, S. E., Metzler, T. J., Madan, A., Brown, A. D., Galatzer-Levy, I. R., Henn-Haase, C., & Marmar, C. R. (2011). The impact of killing and injuring others on mental health symptoms among police officers. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 45(10), 1332–1336. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2011.05.004>.
- Miller, L. (2007). Officer-involved shooting: Reaction patterns, response protocols, and psychological intervention strategies. *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 8(4), 239. https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/media/document/imp_officer_involved_shooting-508.pdf.

- Roberts, K. A. (2019). Correlates of law enforcement suicide in the United States: A comparison with army and firefighter suicides using data from the National Violent Death Reporting System. *Police Practice and Research*, 20(1), 64–76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2018.1443269>.
- Stratton, J. G., Parker, D. A., & Snibbe, J. R. (1984). Post-Traumatic stress: Study of police officers involved in shootings. *Psychological Reports*, 55(1), 127-131. <https://doi.org/10.2466/pr0.1984.55.1.127>
- Violanti, J. M. (2007). Homicide-suicide in police families: aggression full circle. *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health*, 9(2), 97-104.

National Use of Force Data Collection Preparation Worksheet Template

Prior to SB212, Nevada collected reportable use of force data in compliance with federal obligations. The FBI began collecting use of force data from law enforcement agencies across the country in 2019. The most recent data is available on their website at <https://www.fbi.gov/cde>. The data collection includes statistics on use of force incidents throughout the United States and some basic information on the circumstances, subjects, and officers involved. FBI reportable use of force includes:

- ❖ When a fatality occurs to a person in connection with the use of force by a law enforcement officer.
- ❖ When there is serious bodily injury to a person in connection with the use of force by a law enforcement officer.¹⁷
- ❖ In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a law enforcement officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

Law enforcement submission of the data is now electronic. Agencies must enter their data directly into the Department of Public Safety's portal. Data collected is based upon the questions in the Preparation Worksheet below.

¹⁷ The definition of serious bodily injury is based on 18 U.S. Code § 2246 (4) as “bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.”



NATIONAL USE-OF-FORCE DATA COLLECTION PREPARATION WORKSHEET

Law enforcement agencies entering data into the National Use-of-Force Data Collection system may wish to use this worksheet to organize the information needed to enter a use-of-force incident. Agencies can complete the worksheet and have it available when logging into the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) and accessing the National Use-of-Force Data Collection system.

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection is a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and is used by law enforcement agencies to report a law enforcement use of force that results in a fatality, serious bodily injury to a person, or the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

The definition of *serious bodily injury* is based in part on 18 United States Code 2246 (4) and means "bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty."

INCIDENT

Did this incident result in . . . (Select all that apply.)

Please note: Multiple conditions can be indicated only if multiple subjects were involved.

- ☐ The death of a person due to law enforcement use of force?
- ☐ The serious bodily injury of a person due to law enforcement use of force?
- ☐ The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at or in the direction of a person that did not otherwise result in death or serious bodily injury?

Agency ORI for reported incident (Required): _____

Agency case number: _____

Date of incident: _____

Local time of incident (24-hour time HHMM): _____

Street address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip: _____

Location type (Examples: house, grocery store, public building, etc.): _____

What was the reason for the initial contact between the subject(s) and the officer(s)?

- ☐ Response to unlawful or suspicious activity
- ☐ Medical, mental health, or welfare assistance
- ☐ Routine patrol other than traffic stop
- ☐ Traffic stop
- ☐ Warrant service
- ☐ Service of a court order
- ☐ Mass demonstration
- ☐ Follow-up investigation
- ☐ Other

If the use of force was in response to a report or observation of "unlawful or suspicious activity," what were the most serious observed offenses committed by the subject prior to or at the time of the incident? (Name up to three.)

Offense #1 (if applicable) _____

Offense #2 (if applicable) _____

Offense #3 (if applicable) _____

If available, please provide the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) or incident number of report detailing criminal incident information on the subject:

Did the officer approach the subject(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was this an ambush incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was a supervisor or a senior officer acting in a similar capacity present or consulted prior to when force was used in the incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If the incident involved officers from multiple law enforcement agencies who used force, please provide the total number of other agencies involved. _____

If applicable, please provide the ORIs of the other officer(s) who used force in this incident and case numbers for the local use-of-force reports at the other agencies.

SUBJECT INFORMATION

Please complete the following set of questions for each individual who was subjected to force that resulted in death, severe bodily injury, or a firearm discharge applied by officers from your agency in the course of this incident. Do not include information for any witnesses or bystanders who were not the subjects of force applied by law enforcement.

Please indicate the total number of subjects who died or received serious bodily injury as a result of a law enforcement use of force, including subjects who had a firearm discharged at them or in their direction. _____

	Subject #1	Subject #2	Subject #3
Sex of Subject:	_____	_____	_____
Race and Ethnicity:	_____	_____	_____
Age:	_____	_____	_____
Height:	_____	_____	_____
Weight:	_____	_____	_____
Did the subject's behavior indicate to the officer that there could be drug impairment, alcohol impairment, or a mental condition involved? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
Subject #1 type of impairment (if applicable) _____			
Subject #2 type of impairment (if applicable) _____			
Subject #3 type of impairment (if applicable) _____			
Was the threat by the subject perceived by the officer(s) to be directed to the officer or to another party or both?			
Subject #1 threat toward ☐ officer ☐ another party ☐ both the officer and others			
Subject #2 threat toward ☐ officer ☐ another party ☐ both the officer and others			
Subject #3 threat toward ☐ officer ☐ another party ☐ both the officer and others			
At any time during the incident, was the subject armed or believed to be armed with a weapon (other than hands, fists, or feet)?			
Subject #1	☐ Yes ☐ No	Subject #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No	Subject #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the subject resist the officer(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, note the type(s) of resistance or weapon that was or believed to be involved. (Examples: the subject resisted arrest, displayed a weapon, directed vehicle at officer, etc.)

Subject #1 type(s) of resistance _____

Subject #2 type(s) of resistance _____

Subject #3 type(s) of resistance _____

Type(s) of force used by law enforcement connected to serious bodily injury or death of the subject. (Examples: firearm, electronic control weapon, chemical agent, etc.)

Subject #1 type(s) of force used by law enforcement _____

Subject #2 type(s) of force used by law enforcement _____

Subject #3 type(s) of force used by law enforcement _____

What were the subject's injuries received as a direct consequence of the use of force by law enforcement? See choices below; select all that apply.

Subject #1

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Unconsciousness (regardless of duration) | ☐ None |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |

Subject #2

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Unconsciousness (regardless of duration) | ☐ None |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |

Subject #3

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Unconsciousness (regardless of duration) | ☐ None |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |

Were charges filed against the subject by a prosecutor?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Pending further investigation
- ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known

OFFICER INFORMATION

Please complete the following set of questions for each officer from your agency who actually applied force that resulted in death, serious bodily injury, or discharged a firearm at or in the direction of a person in the course of this incident. Do not include any officers who were assisting or present, did not apply force, or applied force that did not meet the criteria as specified above.

Total number of officers who actually applied force during the incident: _____

- ☐ Pending further investigation
- ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known

Number of officers from your agency who actually applied force during the time of incident: _____

- ☐ Pending further investigation
- ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known

	Officer #1	Officer #2	Officer #3
Sex of Officer:	_____	_____	_____
Race and Ethnicity:	_____	_____	_____
Age:	_____	_____	_____
Height:	_____	_____	_____
Weight:	_____	_____	_____
Years of Service:	_____	_____	_____

Did the officer work full time? (160 or more hours/month):

Officer #1 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the officer readily identifiable by clothing or insignia at the time of the incident?

Officer #1 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the officer on duty at the time of the incident?

Officer #1 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the officer discharge a firearm at or in the direction of a person during the incident?

Officer #1 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the officer injured during the incident that precipitated the use of force (serious or minor)?

Officer #1 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #2 ☐ Yes ☐ No Officer #3 ☐ Yes ☐ No

If applicable, what were the officer's injuries during the incident that precipitated the use of force?

See choices below, select all that apply.

Officer #1

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Other apparent minor injuries | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| ☐ Unconsciousness | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | |

Officer #2

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Other apparent minor injuries | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| ☐ Unconsciousness | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | |

Officer #3

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Other apparent minor injuries | ☐ Death |
| ☐ Gunshot wound (including minor or grazing wound) | ☐ Pending further investigation |
| ☐ Unconsciousness | ☐ Unknown and is unlikely to ever be known |
| ☐ Serious injury requiring medical intervention or hospitalization | |

Once the information has been gathered, log into LEEP and access the National Use-Of-Force Data Collection system to submit the incident.

QUESTIONS? The data-entry portal contains additional information, such as frequently asked questions, help links, quick guides, video demonstrations, and "what's new" pop-up notifications. If you have additional questions, call the Use-of-Force Help Desk at 304-625-9998 or e-mail useofforce@fbi.gov.

Required use of force information is based upon the worksheet, but all information is now directly submitted through the electronic portal. Submissions into the use of force module and the complaint module are required every month. Online submissions into the portal can include zero reports. Once submissions are entered into <https://nevadacrimestats.nv.gov/> the data will be published on the Nevada Crime Statistics website the following day. All use of force data required by the FBI is submitted by the State UCR Program by the 14th of every month.

Pages 43-47 include a sample of screenshots associated with the state's online use of force portal. The screenshots are included in a law enforcement training presented by Justin Blakeley, Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS) Program Specialist, Records, Communications and Compliance Division.



Nevada Department of Public Safety State Police

Public

- [View Reporting Site](#)
- [Theme Oriented Public Site \(TOPS\)](#)

Law Enforcement Agency (LEA)

- [View Reporting Site](#)
- [View Repository Site](#)

Admin

- [View Reporting Site](#)

Nevada Crime Online

The Nevada Department of Public Safety offers this site as a means to view and analyze crime data in the state. It is open to the public, law enforcement agencies, and internal staff, with different levels of security for each type of user. Click on the link that applies to you.

Crime Data is continuously collected from all law enforcement agencies in the state, validated, and made available for reporting. Reports on this site are updated nightly, so the most recent content is always available. Data may therefore differ from what is published in annual reports such as "Crime In Nevada", as additional information is gathered about crime in earlier years.

Links

- [Crime Insight](#)
- [Tutorials](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Glossary](#)
- [Offenses Glossary](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Home](#)

UOF MODULE

Use of Force

☒ Incident
☐ Zero Report

ORI:

Case Number:

Add
Delete
Edit

☐ Please select "Incident" if your agency had a qualifying Use of Force Incident according to the criteria below. If your agency did not have a qualifying Incident, please submit a zero report for the month.

☐ When a fatality to a person occurs connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer

☐ When there is serious bodily injury to a person connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer

☐ In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a firearm is discharged by law enforcement at or in the direction of a person



REQUIRED FIELDS

Add Use of Force Incident

Owning Agency ORI 123456789-xyz	Agency Case Number 123456	Incident Date 	Incident Time
Senior Officer Present? Please select	Location Type Please select	Ambushed? Please select	Did Officer Approach? Please select
Total Officers Status Please select	Total Officers Involved Please select	Subjects Status Please select	Agency Officers Status Please select
Incident Tickers Please select	Initial Contact Please select	Other Agencies Involved Please select	Address Please select
Subjects Involved Please select		Agency Officers Involved Please select	



FIELD INFORMATION

- Hovering over a field will provide more information about that field.

The image shows four hover tooltips for different form fields. Each tooltip has a title, a descriptive paragraph, and a dropdown menu labeled 'Please select'.

- Senior Officer Present?**: Senior Officer Present is used to indicate if a supervisor or senior officer acting in a similar capacity was present or consulted prior to when force was used during the incident.
- Location Type**: Location Type is used to indicate the type of location/premises where the Use-of-Force incident took place.
- Ambushed?**: Ambushed is used to indicate if the incident involved an ambush of a law enforcement official.
- Did Officer Approach?**: Did Officer Approach is used to indicate if the law enforcement official approached the subject.

- *Location Type* has 57 different options.
- *Senior Officer Present?*, *Ambushed?*, and *Did Officer Approach?* Have the following options:
 - Yes
 - No
 - Pending further investigation
 - Unknown and is unlikely to ever to be known



REQUIRED FIELDS CONTINUED

The image shows four dropdown menus for different form fields. Each menu is labeled with a title and contains a 'Please select' dropdown.

- Incident Ticklers**: Please select
- Initial Contact**: Please select
- Other Agencies Involved**: Please select
- Address**: Please select

- *Initial Contact*, *Other Agencies Involved*, and *Address* fields all have similar options as seen before.
- *Incident Ticklers* is where the agency will indicate how the incident meets the FBI reporting criteria.

The image shows the 'Incident Ticklers' dropdown menu open, displaying three options. The second option is selected with a blue checkmark.

- ☐ The death of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force
- ☒ The serious injury of a person due to law enforcement use-of-force
- ☐ The discharge of a firearm by law enforcement at a person not resulting in death or serious injuries



SUBMITTING AN INCIDENT

- The last two fields are *Subjects Involved* and *Agency Officers Involved*.
- Similar to the address field more questions will appear to gather further information.

Subjects Involved

Subject 1

Age: 45 Years Old - 45 Years Old Est. ☐

Height: 6' 1" 6' 1" ☐

Weight: 180 lbs 180 lbs ☐

Race: Black or African American

Gender: Male

Impairment: No

Resisted: Yes

Resistance Type: Known

Threat Directed At: Officer

Armed: Yes

Force Type: Known

Injury Type: Other (Specify)

Charged: Please select

Agency Officers Involved

Officer 1

Age: 24 Years Old

Height: 5' 31" ☐

Weight: 240 lbs

Race: White

Gender: Male

Years of Service: 0 Years Serving

Full or Part Time: Full Time

Officer Identification: Yes

On duty: Yes

Injured: No

Shots Fired: Yes



SUBMITTING AN INCIDENT

- Hit *Submit* once all the fields are entered and the incident is ready to be submitted.

Threat Directed At: Officer

Armed: Yes

Force Type: Known

Injury Type: All items checked

Charged: Please select

Injury Type: Known

NIBRS Incident Number: 4 items checked

Shots Fired: Pending further investigation

Officer 2: Yes

COMPLAINT DATA ENTRY CONTINUED

- Add/Edit Complaints box will appear after the user selects *Add*.

Add/Edit Complaints

of complaints

10

of substantiated complaints

6

Close

Save changes

- Enter the totals and select *Save changes* to report the monthly complaint data.

Month	Number of complaints	Number of substantiated complaints	
January	10	6	Edit



OAG CONTACTS AND STAFF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Media Relations

If you have questions about this report, contact the Communications Director John Sadler at jsadler@ag.nv.gov or Deputy Communications Director Alcinia Whiter at awhiter@ag.nv.gov.

OAG Investigations

If you are a law enforcement agency or government entity and would like to refer a matter to the OAG or request peace officer training, you may contact Acting Chief of Investigation Shaun Bowen at sbowen@ag.nv.gov.

OAG Government Relations

Chief of Staff Teresa Benitez-Thompson at tbthompson@ag.nv.gov.

OAG Pattern or Practice Investigations

NRS 41.0397 assigns the OAG with the authority to conduct pattern-or-practice investigations and work with police agencies to reform patterns of unlawful policing. If you have any questions about this law, you may contact General Counsel Leslie Nino Piro at lninopiro@ag.nv.gov.

Staff Acknowledgements

Assistant Attorney General Christine Jones Brady at cbrady@ag.nv.gov.

In addition to the OAG contacts named above, Dr. Tahliah Ling-Sudler (OAG Victim Witness Advocate) made key contributions to this report.

SPECIAL THANKS TO NEVADA'S DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

George Togliatti, Director

Department of Public Safety

Erica Souza-Llamas, Division Administrator

Records, Communications and Compliance Division

Georgina Castaneda, Special Services Manager

Records, Communications and Compliance Division

Raymond Mansi, Management Analyst II

Records, Communications and Compliance Division

Justin Blakeley, NCJIS Program Specialist

Records, Communications and Compliance Division

OAG General Information

Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford

WEBSITE

<https://ag.nv.gov/>

OFFICE LOCATIONS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Carson City

Office of the Attorney General

100 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
Telephone: 775-684-1100
Fax: 775-684-1108

Reno

Office of the Attorney General

9790 Gateway Drive, Suite 100
Reno, NV 89521
Telephone: 775-687-2100
Fax: 775-688-1822

Las Vegas

Office of the Attorney General

McCarran Center - State of Nevada Campus
1 State of Nevada Way, Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89119
Telephone: 702-486-3420
Fax: 702-486-3768

Email us:

We appreciate you taking the time to contact our office to express your views and concerns or to report suspicious activities. Please be advised that only officially filed complaints can be accepted and reviewed by this office. Emails sent to the below email address containing allegations or complaints will not be treated as officially filed complaints. If you would like to file a complaint with our office, please visit our [CSU Complaints & FAQ](#) for more information.

Email: AgInfo@ag.nv.gov