

Louisiana Law Enforcement Accountability Database (LLEAD)

Report: Tangipahoa Sheriff’s Office Use of Force Incident Data (2014–2025)

June 2026

Summary

This report analyzes use-of-force data from the Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff’s Office spanning 2014 through 2025, covering 559 unique records across nine years (with no data available for 2020 or 2021). Across this period, the agency recorded a notable spike in use-of-force incidents in 2022, with nearly double the records of any prior year. Black residents made up roughly half of the people subjected to force despite being 29% of the parish population, a pattern that persisted in every year of available data. Use of force was concentrated among a small group of officers: 12 of 205 unique officers identified in the full time period had 10 or more records each, and the top 10 officers accounted for 22% of all records. Significant changes in how the agency records data over time, including the complete absence of citizen demographic information in 2022-2023, limit the precision of these findings.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary
2. Key Findings – Trends and Patterns
 1. Annual Volume of the Use-of-Force Records
 2. Force Types and How They Have Changed
 3. Outcomes, Arrests, and Dispositions
 4. Reasons for Force (2024-2025)
 5. Where Incidents Occurred (2024-2025)
3. Key Findings – Who Experiences Force
 1. Citizen Race Compared to Parish Population
 2. Disparity Ratios
 3. Racial Patterns Over Time
 4. Age and Sex of Citizens
 5. Combined Demographics: Race, Sex, and Age of Citizens
4. Key Findings – Officer Accountability
 1. How Use of Force Is Distributed Across Officers
 2. Officers with the Most Records
 3. Departments, Rank, and Officer Demographics (2024-2025)
5. Conclusion: What the Data Suggests
6. Methodology
7. References

1. Executive Summary

The Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office serves a parish of approximately 136,700 residents in southeastern Louisiana. Use-of-force data obtained through public records requests covers two distinct periods: 2014-2019 and 2022-2025.

Across the available years, there were 559 individual use-of-force records. Each record represents one officer's involvement in an incident, meaning a single incident involving multiple officers generates multiple records. The data reveals shifts in how the agency records use of force, changes in the types of force officers rely on, racial disparities in who is subjected to force, and patterns in which officers are most frequently involved.

In 2025, Louisiana enacted LA Rev Stat § 40:2554 (2025), requiring statewide reporting of use-of-force incidents that result in serious injury. This analysis provides a local baseline for evaluating force practices as those requirements take effect.

It is important to note that recording practices changed significantly over this period. The 2014-2019 files use one schema, the 2022-2023 files use another, and the 2024-2025 files use a substantially expanded format. These differences make direct year-to-year comparisons difficult, and thus, numbers in this report should be understood as describing general patterns rather than precise measurements.

2. Key Findings

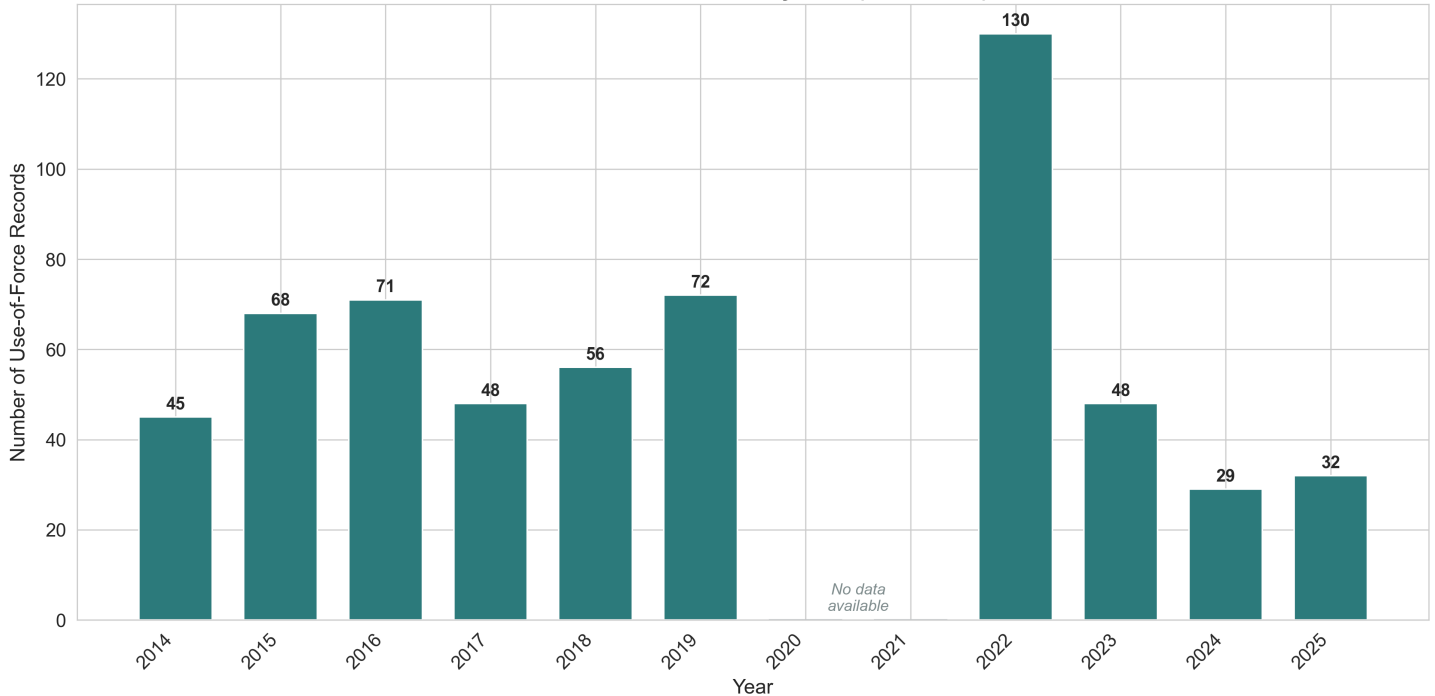
2.1 Annual Volume & Trends

The number of use-of-force records varied significantly from year to year. During 2014-2019, annual counts ranged from 45 to 72 records. The year 2022 stands out with 130 records, nearly double any prior year. By 2023, the count dropped back to 48.

The 2024 and 2025 data use a different recording structure that groups records by incident rather than by individual officer involvement. After removing duplicate entries, the 2024-2025 data reflect 61 unique incidents across those two years (29 in 2024 and 32 in 2025).

This chart shows the number of use-of-force records per year. No data was acquired for 2020 and 2021.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Use-of-Force Records by Year (2014–2025)**



Note: 2020 and 2021 data were not available. 2024–2025 counts are deduplicated by incident tracking ID. 2014–2023 counts reflect officer-level records (one row per officer per incident).

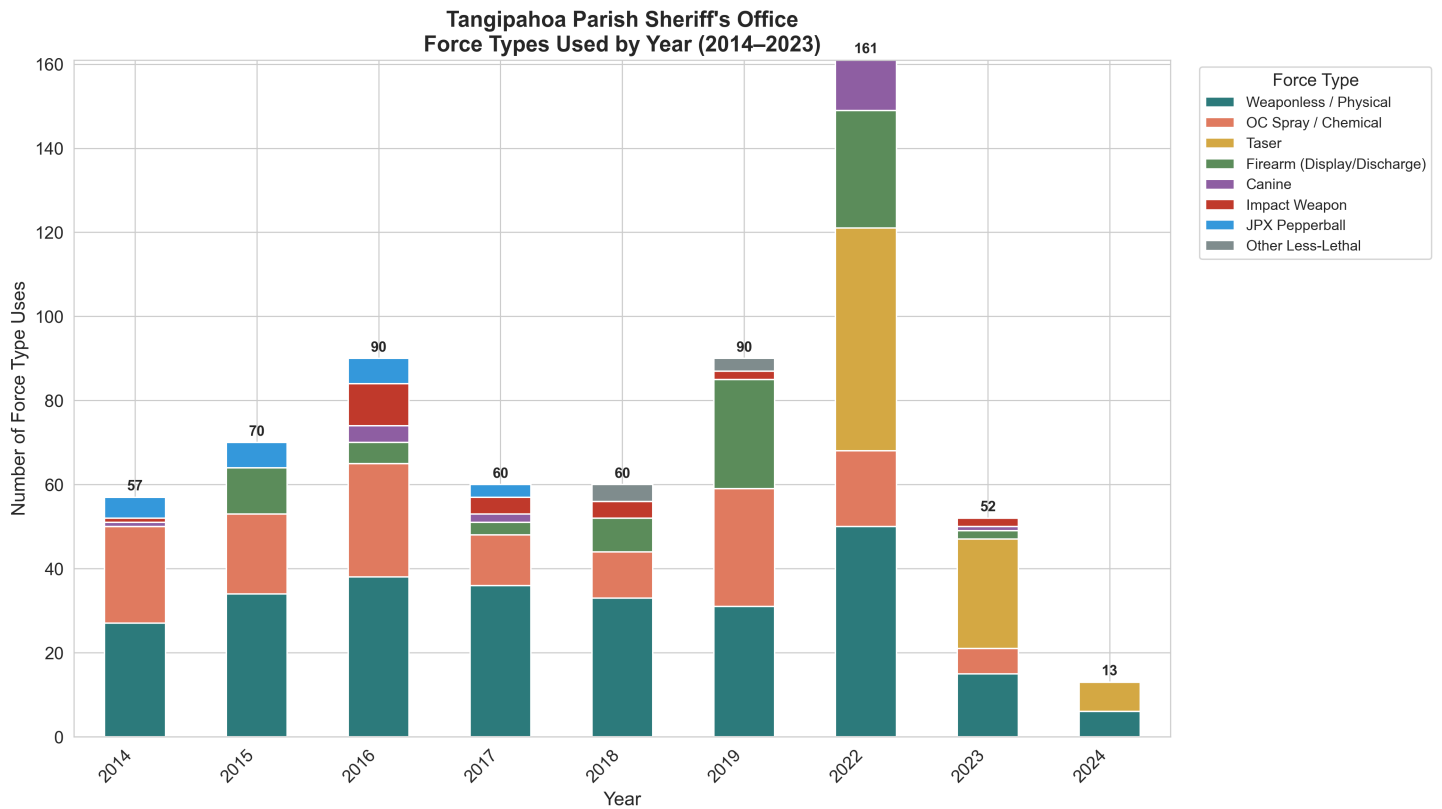
The spike in 2022 is the most striking pattern. One possible contributing factor is the Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office's adoption of body-worn cameras in June 2021. Research has consistently found that body-worn camera programs increase use-of-force reporting, as officers are more likely to document incidents they know are recorded. The timing aligns: the first full year of data after the camera rollout (2022) is also the year with the highest volume of use-of-force records. If the cameras led to more consistent reporting rather than an actual increase in force, the 2022 spike may reflect improved documentation rather than a change in officer behavior. However, other factors, including staffing changes, shifts in call volume, or changes in reporting policy, may also have contributed. The data alone does not distinguish between these possibilities. Notably, the count dropped back to 48 in 2023, suggesting the spike may have been a one-time adjustment as officers adapted to being recorded rather than a sustained increase in reporting.

2.2 Force Types and How They Have Changed

Officers at the Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office used a range of force types across the study period. The terminology in the data changed over time, so force types were standardized for comparison. For example, "hand" in 2014 data corresponds to "weaponless" in later years and "physical action" in 2022-2023. Similarly, "OC" (pepper spray) appears as "chemical" in later years.

Across 2014-2023, the most recorded force types were weaponless or physical force (270 uses), OC spray or chemical agents (144 uses), tasers (86 uses, appearing only from 2022 onward), and firearm display or discharge (83 uses). Impact weapons, canine, and JPX pepper ball rounds accounted for roughly 20 uses each.

This chart shows how force types were distributed across years. A single incident may involve more than one type of force, so the totals exceed the number of incidents.

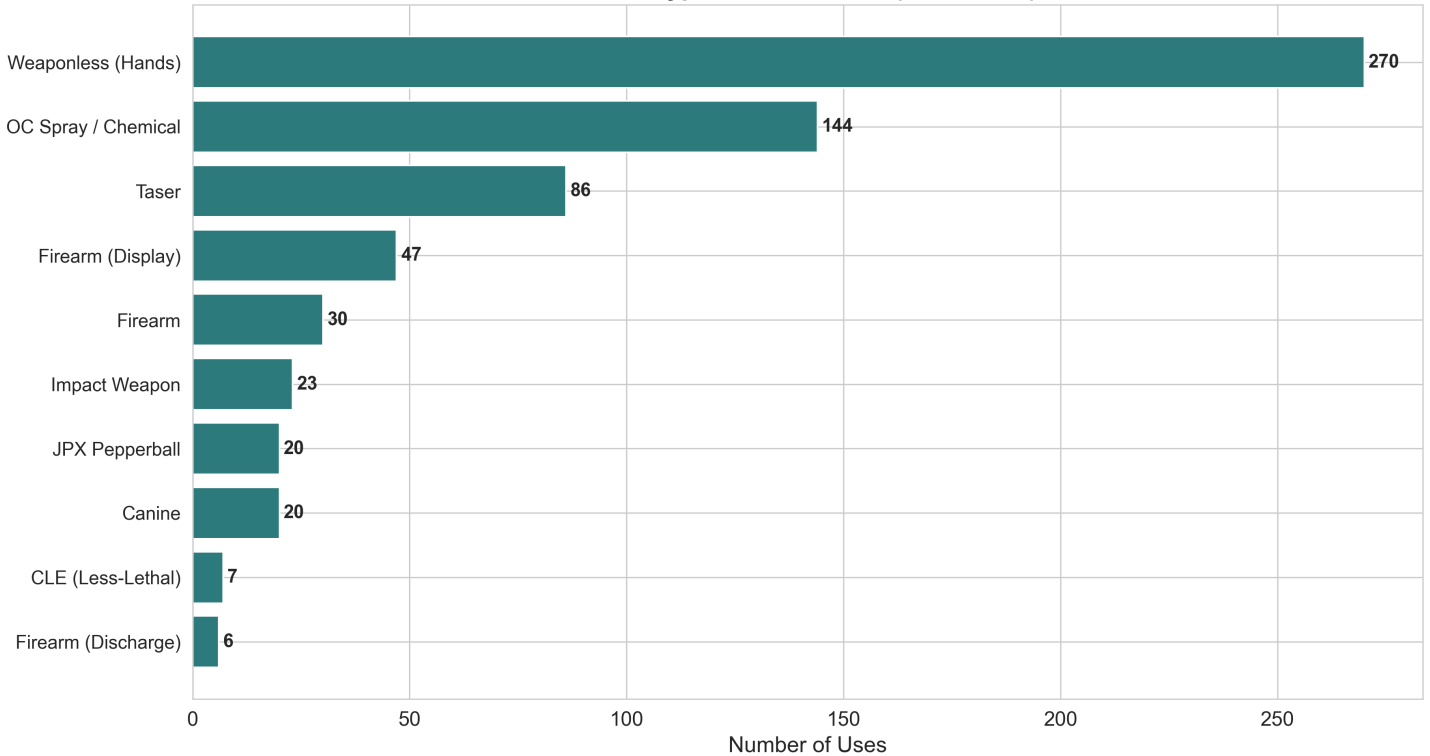


Note: One incident may involve multiple force types. 2024-2025 data uses a different schema and is excluded. Force type labels were standardized across years (e.g., "hand" → "Weaponless / Physical").

Several patterns stand out. Taser use does not appear in the data before 2022, which likely reflects either a change in equipment or a change in how force types were categorized. The 2022 data shows a sudden and large increase in taser use (53 records) alongside continued high levels of physical force (50 records). Firearm displays were particularly common in 2019 (26 records) and 2022 (28 records).

This chart shows the overall count of each force type across all available years.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Force Types Used Overall (2014–2023)**

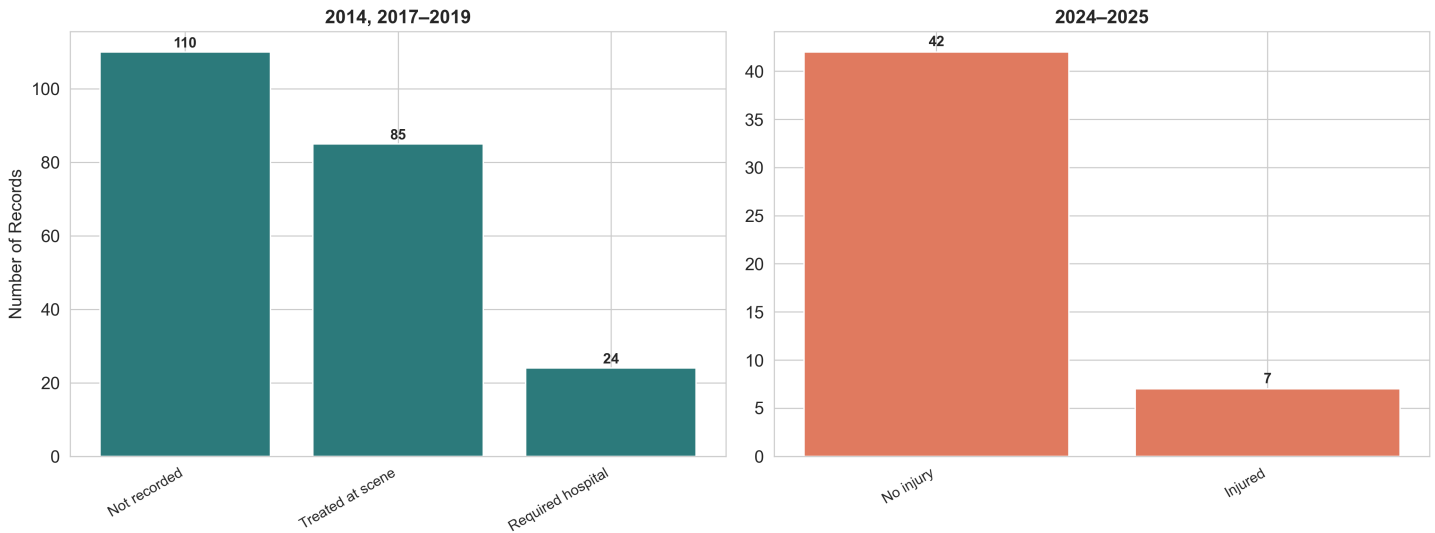


Note: One incident may involve multiple force types, so totals exceed the number of incidents. This chart shows the number of times each force type was recorded across all available years.

2.3 Outcomes, Arrests and Dispositions

The way outcomes were recorded changed between eras, making direct comparison difficult. In the earlier period (2014, 2017-2019), about half of records noted some form of treatment at the scene, with roughly 10% involving hospital visits. In the more recent period (2024-2025), the majority of incidents (approximately 82%) resulted in no recorded injury.

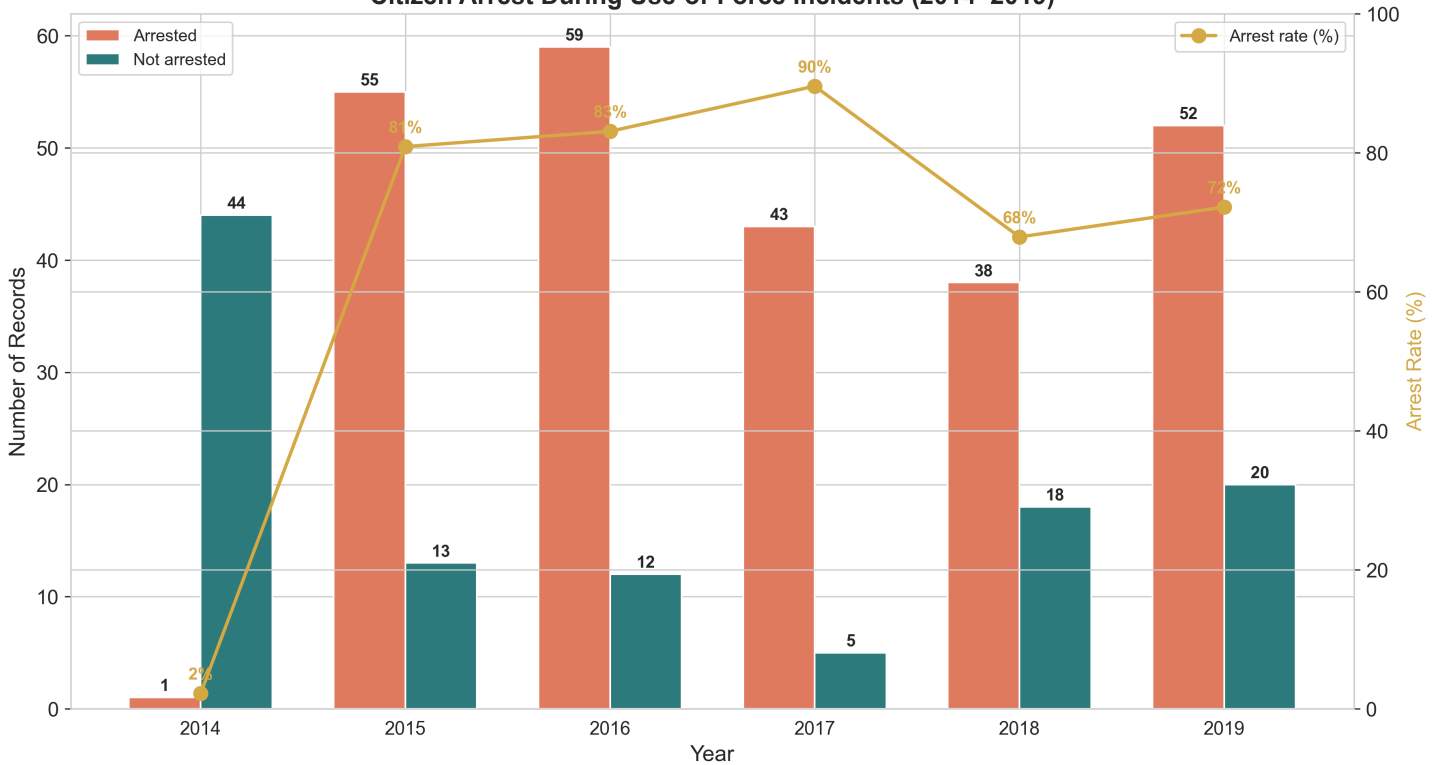
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office Use-of-Force Outcomes



Note: 2015-2016 and 2022-2023 files did not include outcome/result data. Categories differ between eras due to changes in how outcomes were recorded.

Arrest data was only available for 2014-2019. In those years, the vast majority of use-of-force encounters resulted in an arrest. Rates ranged from roughly 68% to 90% across most years, though 2014 recorded an unusually low rate (2%) that likely reflects a recording issue rather than actual practice.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Citizen Arrest During Use-of-Force Incidents (2014–2019)**

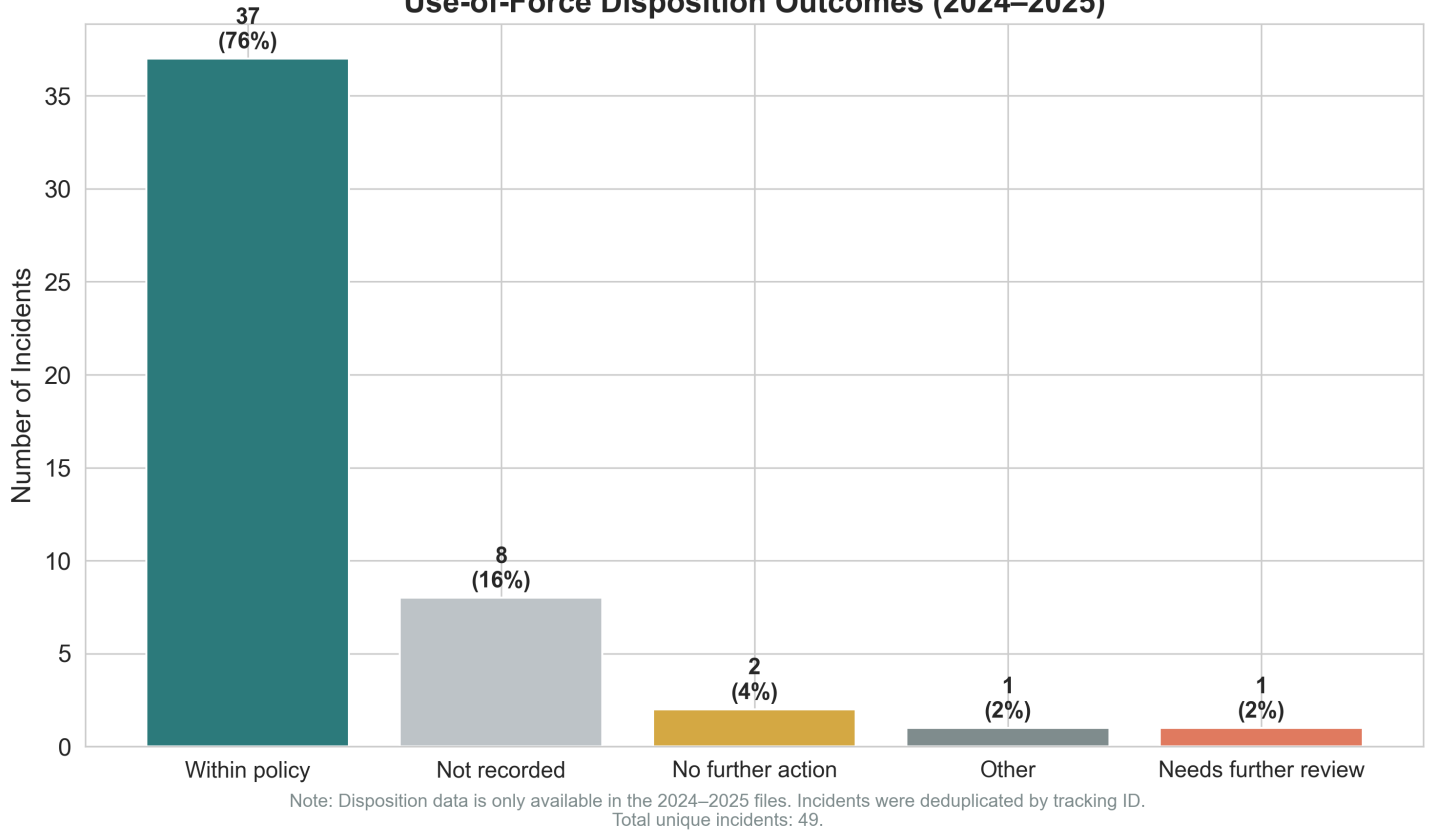


Note: Arrest data was only recorded in the 2014–2019 files. 2022–2025 files do not include this field.

The 2024-2025 data include disposition outcomes describing whether the agency found each use of force to be within policy. Among 49 unique incidents reviewed, 37 (76%) were found within policy, 8 (16%) had no disposition recorded, and only one was flagged for further review.

This chart shows the distribution of dispositions for 2024-2025 incidents.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Use-of-Force Disposition Outcomes (2024–2025)**

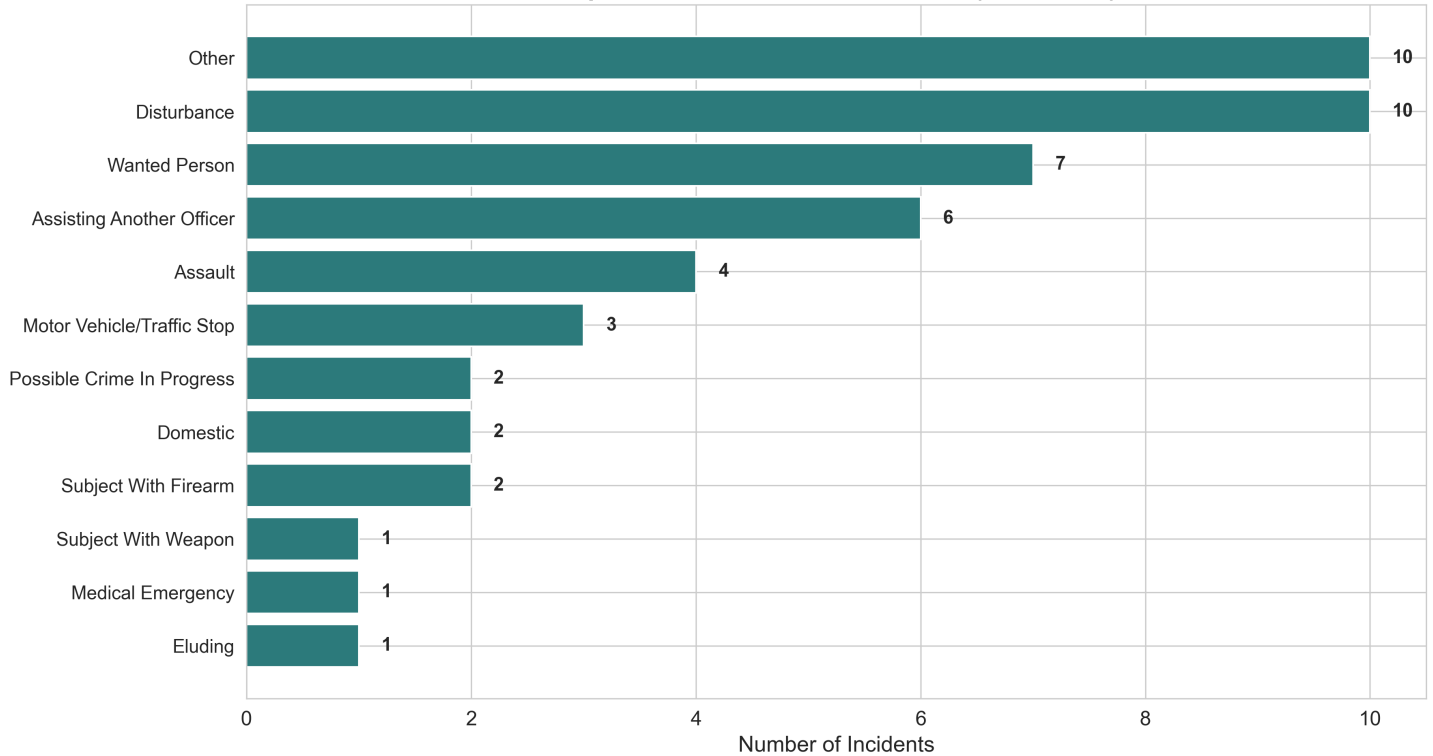


2.4 Reasons for Force

Unlike earlier years, the 2024-2024 data records the reported reason for force. Because this field is not collected in other reporting periods, this section looks at 2024-2025 data alone.

The most common reasons were disturbances such as drinking, fighting, or disorderly conduct (10 incidents) and “other” (10 incidents). Wanted persons (7 incidents) and assisting another officer (6 incidents) were also common. The high number of “other” responses suggests the current categories may not fully capture the circumstances of officer encounters.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Reported Reason for Use of Force (2024–2025)**



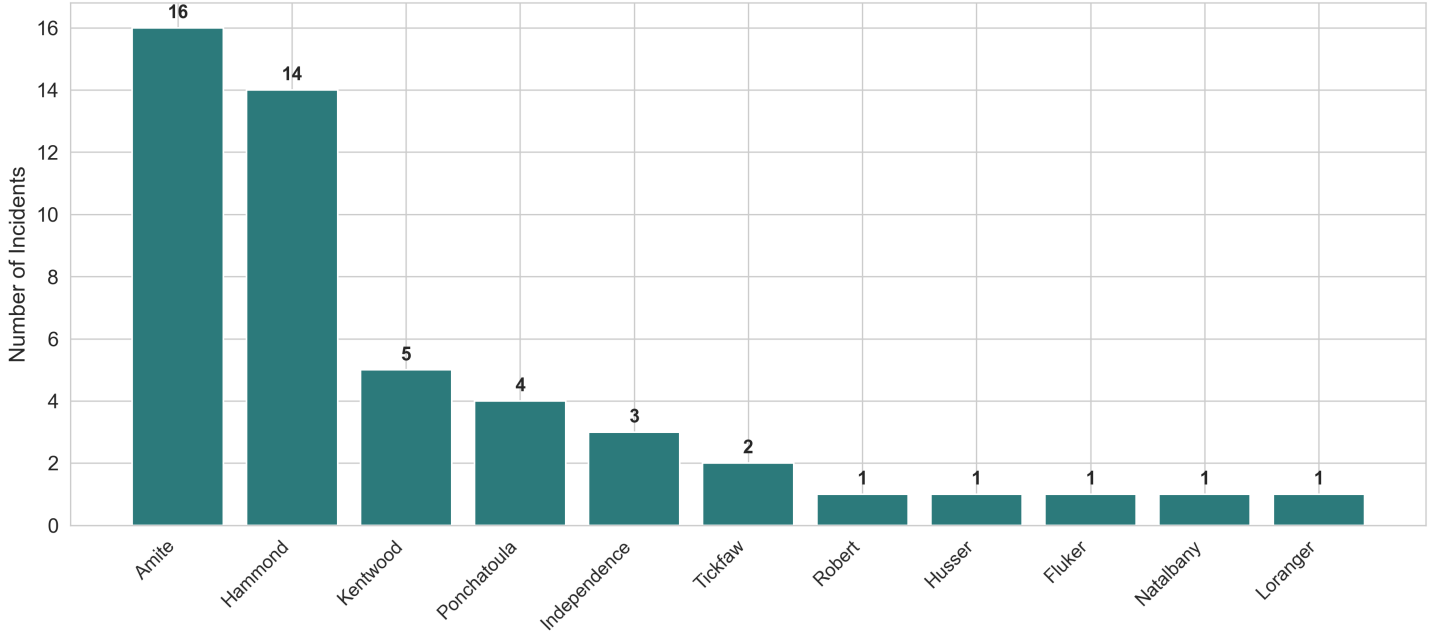
Note: Reason categories are as reported in the data. One incident may have multiple recorded reasons. Incidents deduplicated by tracking ID.

2.5 Where Incidents Occurred

As in the previous section, geographic analysis is limited to 2024-2025, which is the only period in which location data was reported.

Use-of-force incidents in 2024-2025 were concentrated in two cities: Amite (16 incidents), which is the parish seat and location of the parish jail, and Hammond (14 incidents), the largest city in the parish. The concentration in Amite partly reflects that incidents at 101 Campo Lane (the parish jail) account for many corrections-related encounters, a pattern explored further in Section 4.3.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Use-of-Force Incidents by City (2024–2025)**



Note: City data is only available in 2024–2025 files. Incidents deduplicated by tracking ID.

3. Key Findings – Who Experiences Force

This section examines the demographics of people subjected to force and compares those demographics to the parish population. It relies on data from 2014-2019 and 2024-2025 because the 2022-2023 records do not contain any citizen demographic information. Race, sex, and age fields are entirely blank for all 190 records in that period. The 2020-2021 period has no data at all. This means that roughly four years of data are excluded, which is a significant limitation.

Among the 399 citizen records included in this analysis, 353 have a recorded race. Of those, 178 (50.6%) are Black, 171 (48.6%) are White, and 3 (0.9%) are Hispanic. An additional 47 citizens (11.8% of the total) have no race recorded.

3.1 Citizen Race Compared to Parish Population

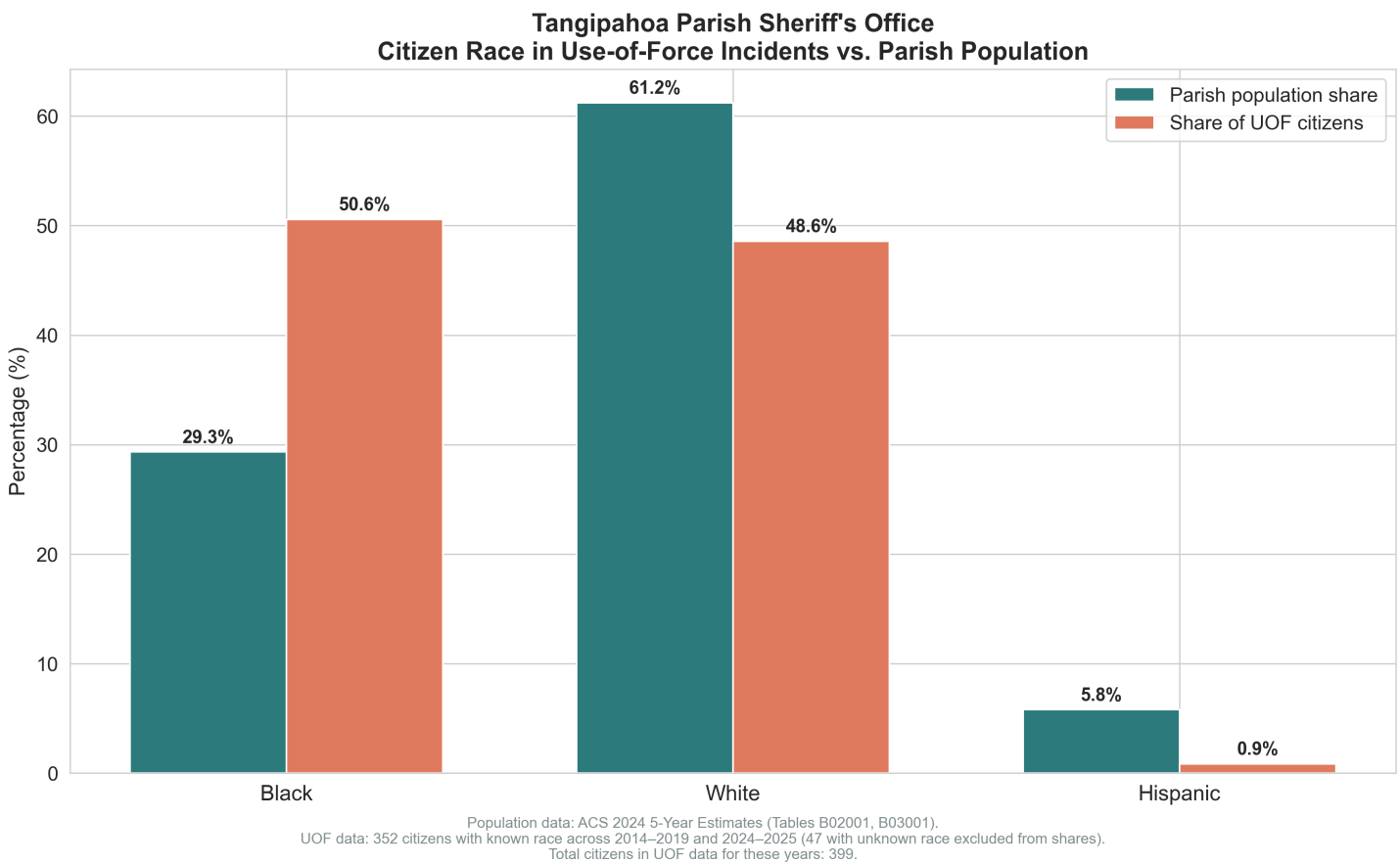
According to the most recent Census estimates (American Community Survey 2020-2024), Tangipahoa Parish’s population is 61.2% White, 29.3% Black, and 5.8% Hispanic or Latino, 0.8% Asian, and 0.5% Indigenous.

Black residents made up 50.6% of citizens subjected to force but 29.3% of the parish population. Their share of force incidents was roughly 21 percentage points higher than their population share.

White residents made up 48.6% of citizens subjected to force and 61.2% of the population. Their share of force incidents was about 13 percentage points lower than their population share.

Hispanic residents were rarely recorded in use-of-force data (0.8%), despite making up 5.8% of the population. This may partly be an artifact of recordkeeping for ethnicity data: if some Hispanic individuals are recorded as White, or if race is recorded inconsistently for this group, the true share could be higher.¹

This chart compares each group’s share of the parish population to their share of use-of-force citizens. Citizens with unknown race are excluded from the share calculations but noted in the footnote.



3.2 Disparity Ratios

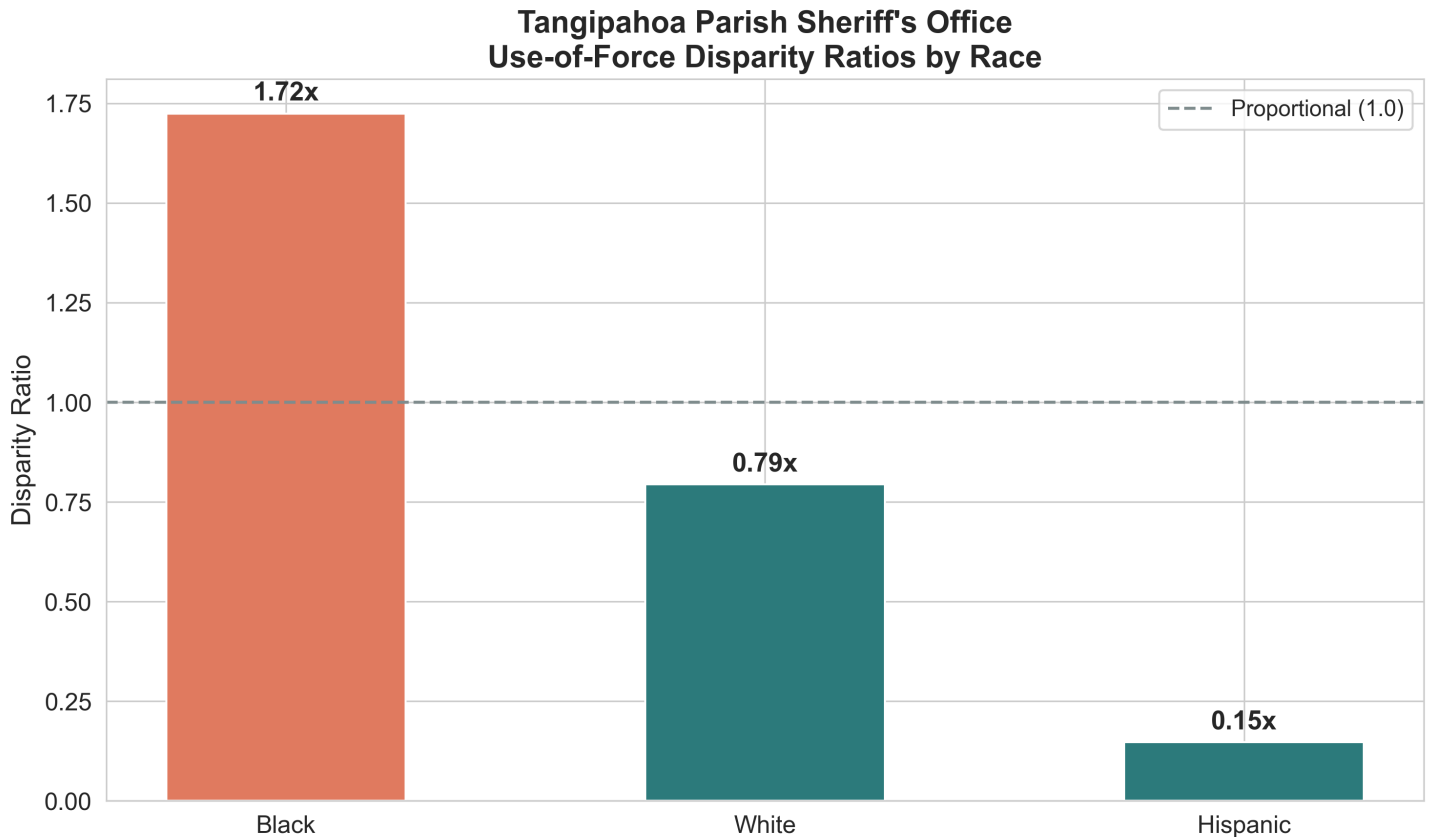
A disparity ratio compares a group’s share of use-of-force incidents to its share of the parish population. A ratio of 1.0 means a group’s share of incidents matches its share of the population. A ratio above 1.0 means the

¹ Richard Webster, “If Everybody’s White, There Can’t Be Any Bias”: The Disappearance of Hispanic Drivers From Traffic Records,” *WWNO – New Orleans Public Radio*, November 22, 2021. <https://www.wwno.org/2021-11-22/if-everybodys-white-there-cant-be-any-racial-bias-the-disappearance-of-hispanic-drivers-from-traffic-records>

group's share of incidents is higher than their share of the population. A ratio below 1.0 means the group's share is lower than their population share.

Black residents had a disparity ratio of 1.73, meaning their share of force incidents was nearly twice their share of the population. White residents had a ratio of 0.79, below their population share. Hispanic residents had a ratio of 0.15, far below their population share.

This chart shows the disparity ratios, with the dashed line at 1.0 representing proportional representation.



How to read this chart: A disparity ratio compares a group's share of use-of-force incidents to its share of the parish population. A ratio above 1.0 means the group's share of incidents is above its population share. A ratio below 1.0 means the group's share of incidents is below its population share.

The disparity ratios above use the parish-wide population as the baseline, but use-of-force incidents are not spread evenly across the parish. As noted in Section 2.4, the majority of 2024-2025 incidents were concentrated in Hammond and Amite. These two cities have substantially larger Black populations than the parish as a whole. According to the 2020-2024 American Community Survey, Hammond population is 43.4% Black and Amite City's population is 62.1% Black, compared to 29.3% for the parish overall.

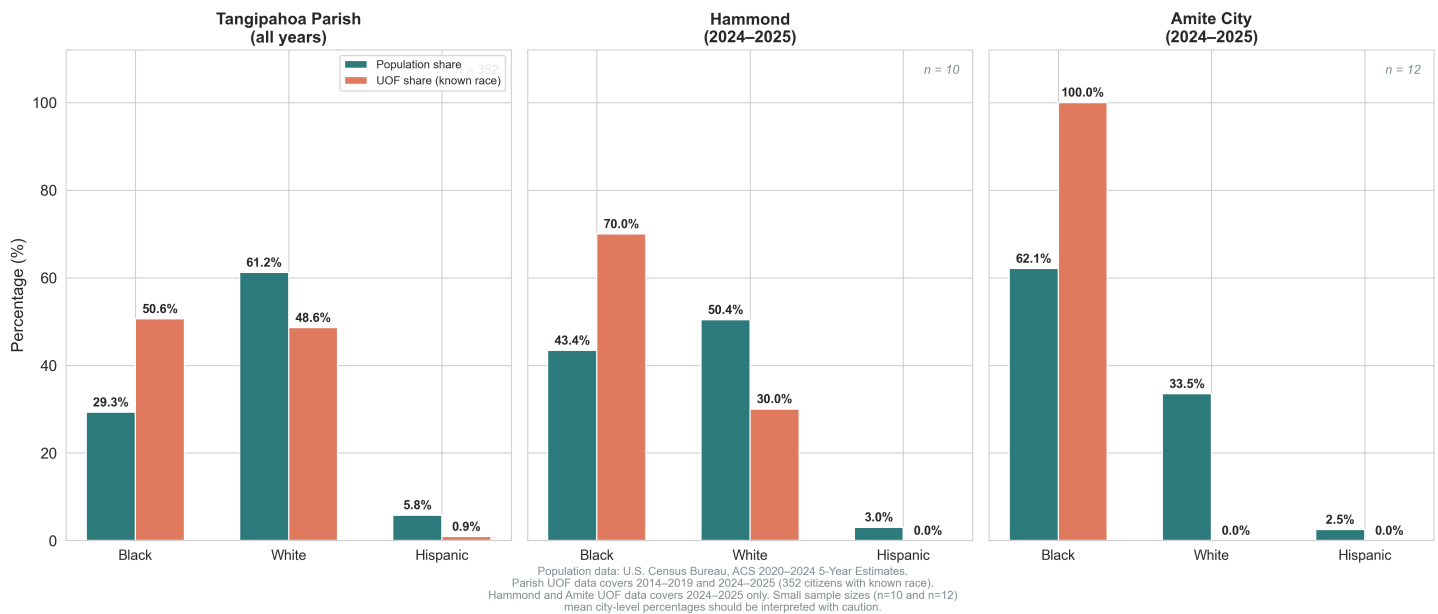
However, even when compared to these higher local populations, Black residents' share of use-of-force citizens still exceeded their share of the city population. In Hammond, 70% of citizens with known race were Black (vs.

43% of the city population), and in Amite, all twelve citizens subject to force were Black (vs. 62% of the city population).

This chart compares population share and use-of-force share by race at the parish, Hammond, and Amite City levels. The teal bars show each group’s share of the local population, and the coral bars show their share-of-use-of-force citizens with known race. The sample sizes for Hammond (n=14) and Amite (n=16) are small, so these city-level figures should be read as suggestive rather than conclusive trends.

It is worth noting that over half of the Amite City records are corrections encounters at the parish jail rather than community policing, so the Amite figures largely reflect the demographics of the jail population rather than policing in the city itself.

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Population Share vs. Use-of-Force Share by Race and Geography

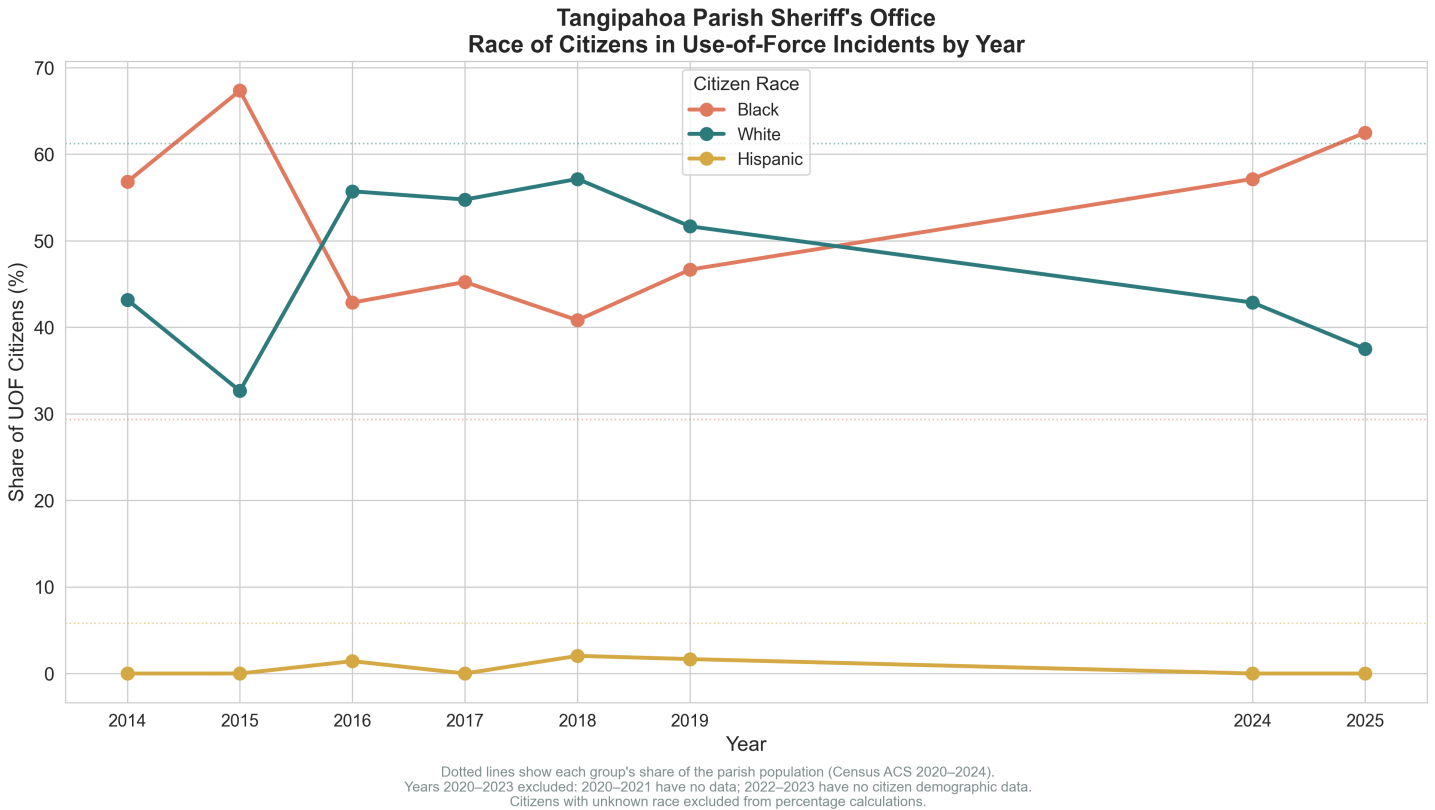


3.3 Racial Patterns Over Time

The racial composition of citizens subject to force varied from year to year, but the overall pattern persisted. In every year of data, Black residents’ share of force incidents was above their population share.

In 2014 and 2015, Black residents made up 57% and 67% of use-of-force citizens with known race, the highest shares in the dataset. In 2016-2019, the shares were more balanced, with Black residents ranging from 41% to 47%. In 2024 and 2025, the gap widened again: Black residents made up about 57% and 62% of citizens with known race, respectively. The 2024-2025 figures are based on smaller numbers (17 and 34 citizens with known race), so individual incidents have a larger effect on the percentages.

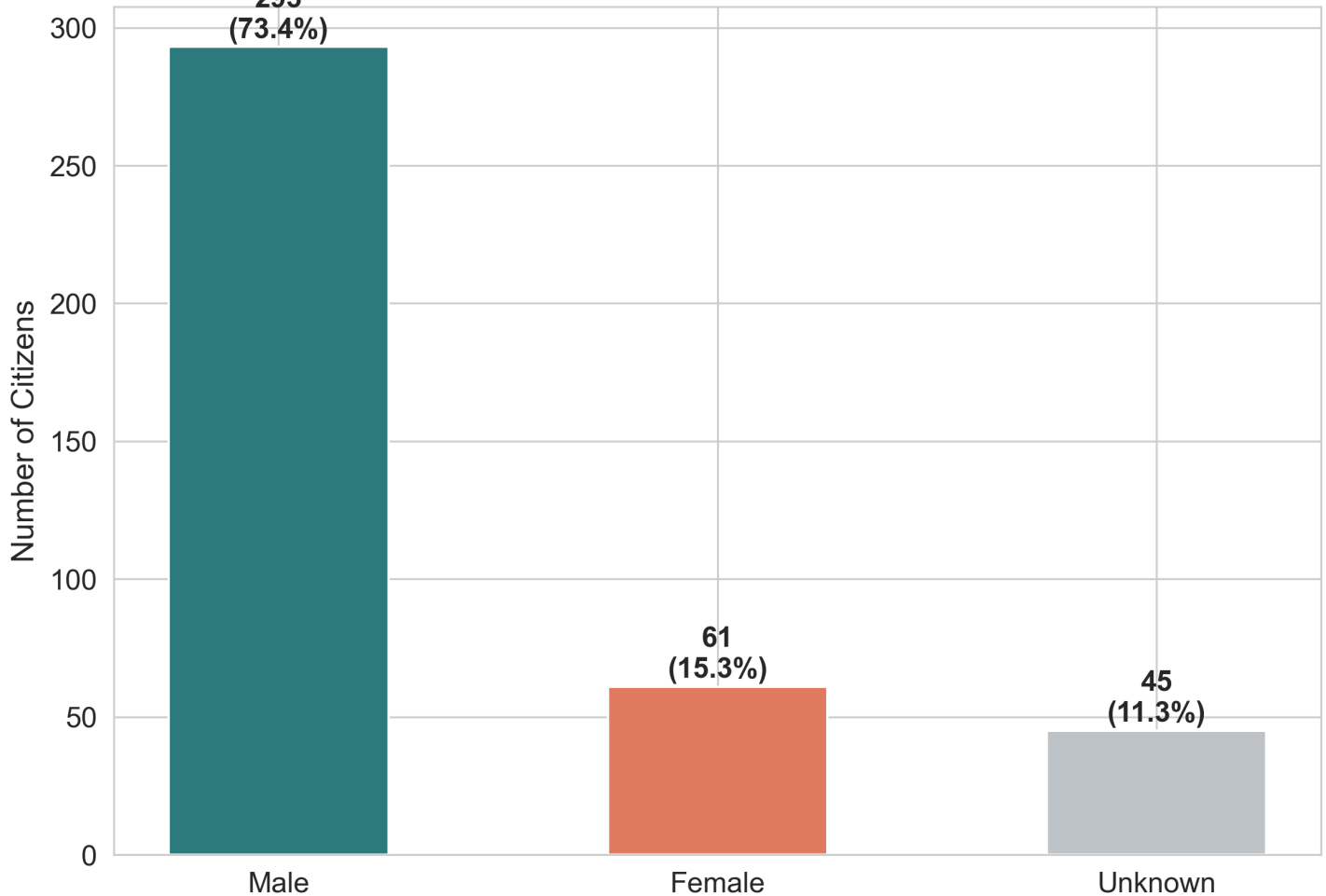
This chart shows each group’s share of use-of-force citizens by year.



3.4 Age & Sex of Citizens

The vast majority of people subjected to force were male (293 citizens, 73%), with 61 females (15%) and 45 citizens (11%) whose sex was not recorded.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Sex of Citizens in Use-of-Force Incidents (2014–2019, 2024–2025)**

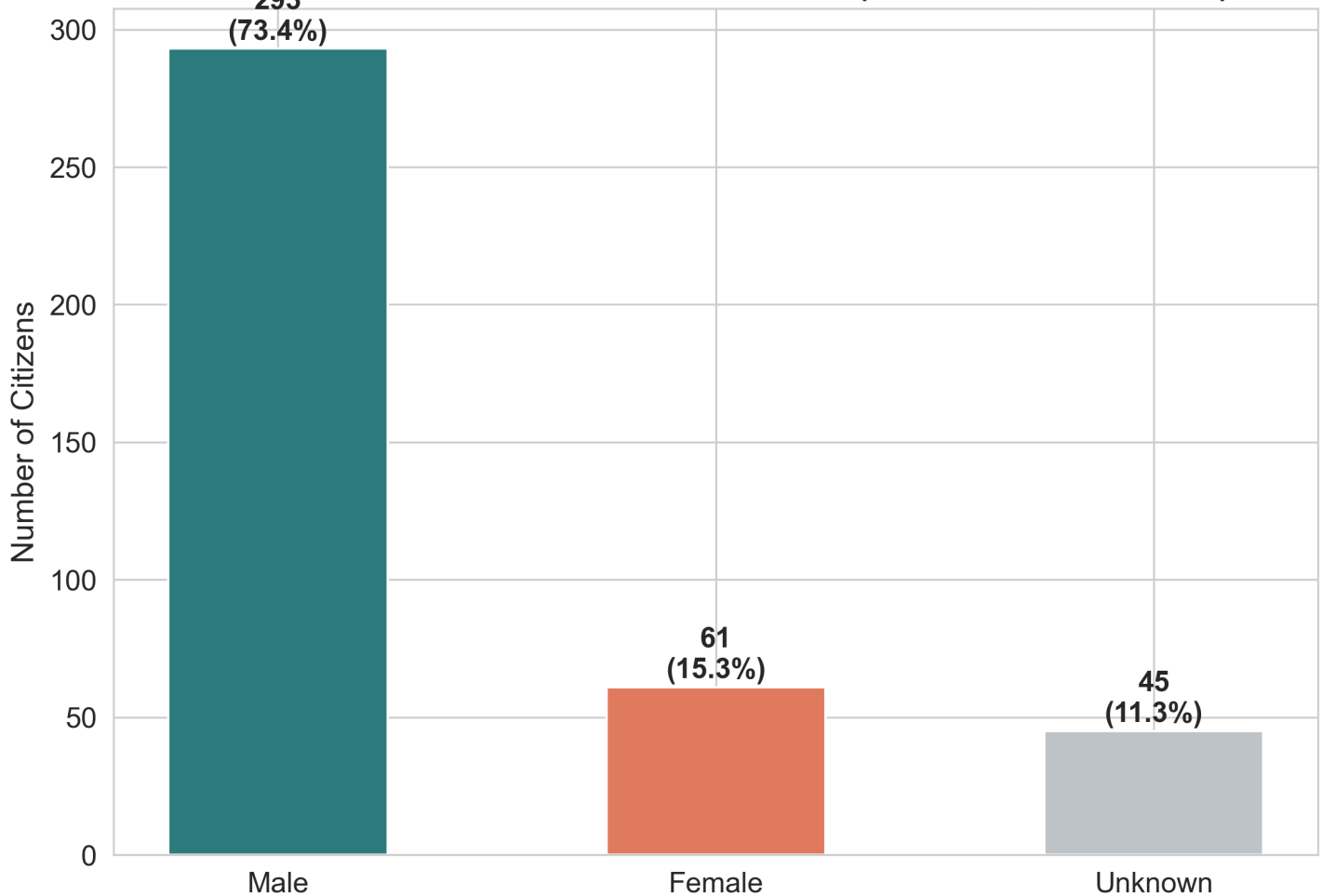


Total citizens: 399. 2022–2023 excluded (no demographic data available).

Among the 326 citizens with a recorded age, the average was 35 years and the median was 33. The 25-34 age group was the largest, followed by the 35-44 group. Ages ranged from 11 to 75. The presence of an 11-year-old in the data (a 2024 record) is notable and warrants further context that the data does not provide.

This chart shows the age distribution grouped into standard ranges.

**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Sex of Citizens in Use-of-Force Incidents (2014–2019, 2024–2025)**



Total citizens: 399. 2022–2023 excluded (no demographic data available).

3.5 Combined Demographics: Race, Sex & Age

The previous sections examined race, sex, and age separately. Looking at all three factors together provides a more specific picture of who experiences force.

Among the 399 citizens in this analysis, 322 had all three fields recorded (race, sex, and age). The remaining 77 were missing at least one field. The findings below are based on the 322 citizens with complete demographic data.

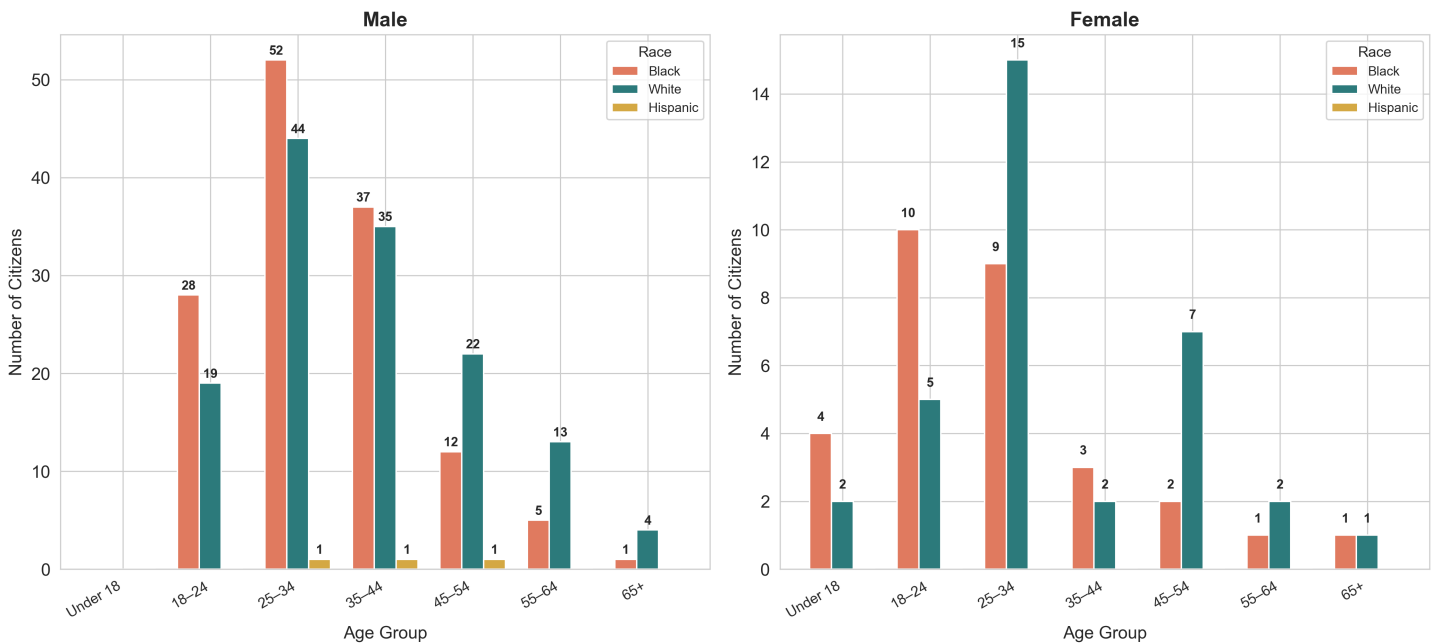
Black men aged 25 to 34 were the single largest group, accounting for 51 of the 322 citizens (15.8%). White men in the same age range were the second largest group, with 43 citizens (13.4%). Together, Black men aged

25 to 44 made up 87 citizens (27.0% of those with complete data), nearly as many as all White men combined (100 citizens across all age groups). The concentration of force among young Black men is consistent with patterns documented nationally.

Among women, the patterns were different. White women aged 25 to 34 made up the largest female group (15 citizens), followed by Black women aged 18 to 24 (10 citizens). Women of all races and ages accounted for roughly 14% of citizens with complete data.

The chart below is split into two panels: one for male citizens and one for female citizens. Within each panel, the age groups run along the bottom and the bars are colored by race, so you can compare how many Black, White, and Hispanic citizens experienced force at each age. Taller bars mean more citizens in that group.

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Citizens in Use-of-Force Incidents by Race, Sex, and Age Group (2014–2019, 2024–2025)



Based on 339 citizens with all three fields recorded (race, sex, and age).
62 citizens were missing at least one field and are not included.

4. Key Findings – Officers & Accountability

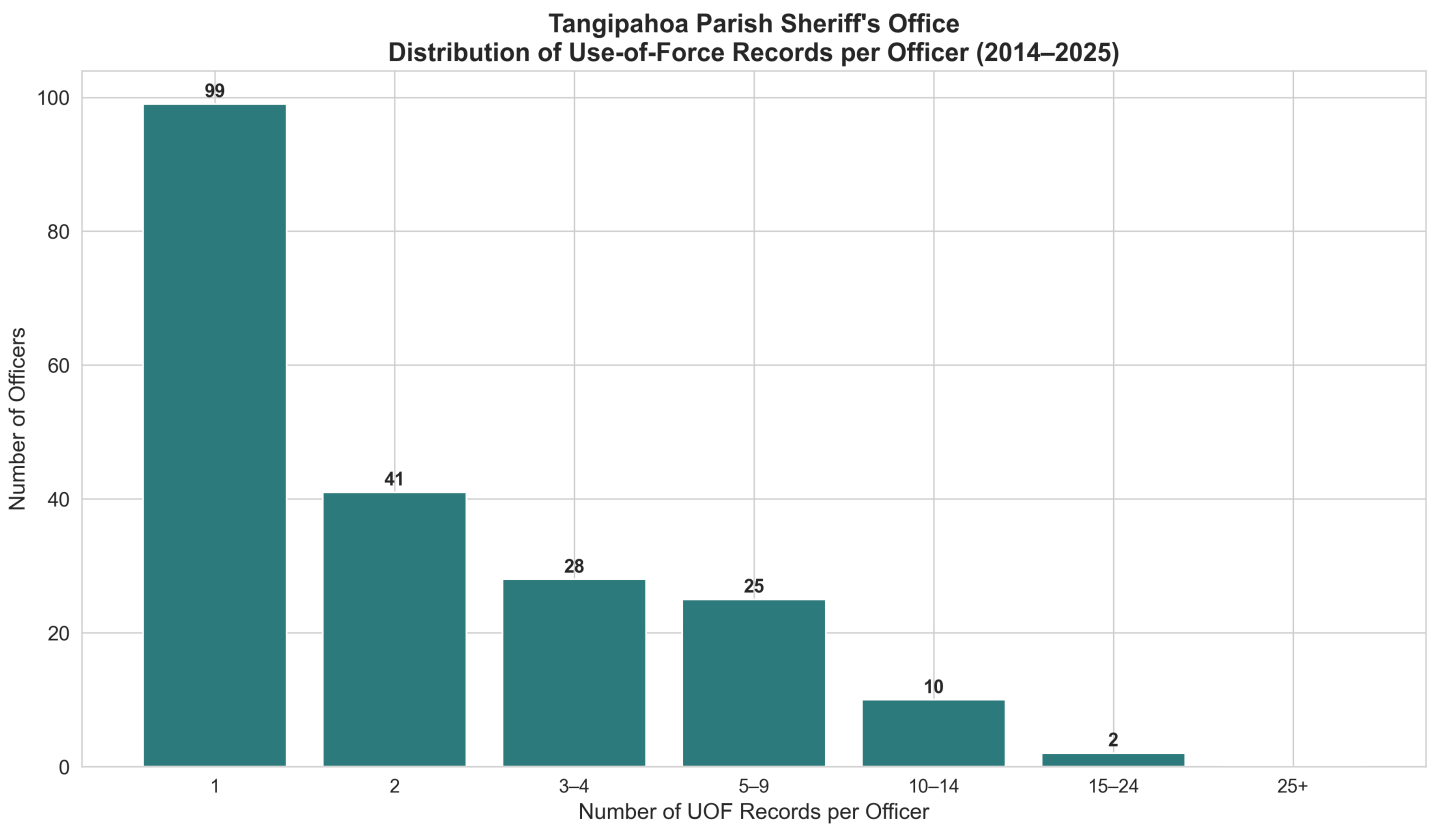
4.1 How Use of Force is Distributed Across Officers

Across the nine years of available data, 205 different officers were linked to at least one use-of-force record. The distribution is uneven. Nearly half of all officers (99 of 215, or 48%) had only a single use-of-force record.

At the other end, 12 officers had 10 or more records each, and the top 10 officers by volume accounted for 134 of the 599 total records (22%).

This concentration is not necessarily unusual in law enforcement. Officers assigned to patrol duties, high-call-volume areas, or specialized units (such as K-9 or narcotics) are more likely to encounter situations requiring force. A higher count does not necessarily indicate misconduct. However, the pattern is worth reviewing to ensure that officers with many use-of-force records receive appropriate oversight.

This chart shows how officers were distributed across record count ranges.

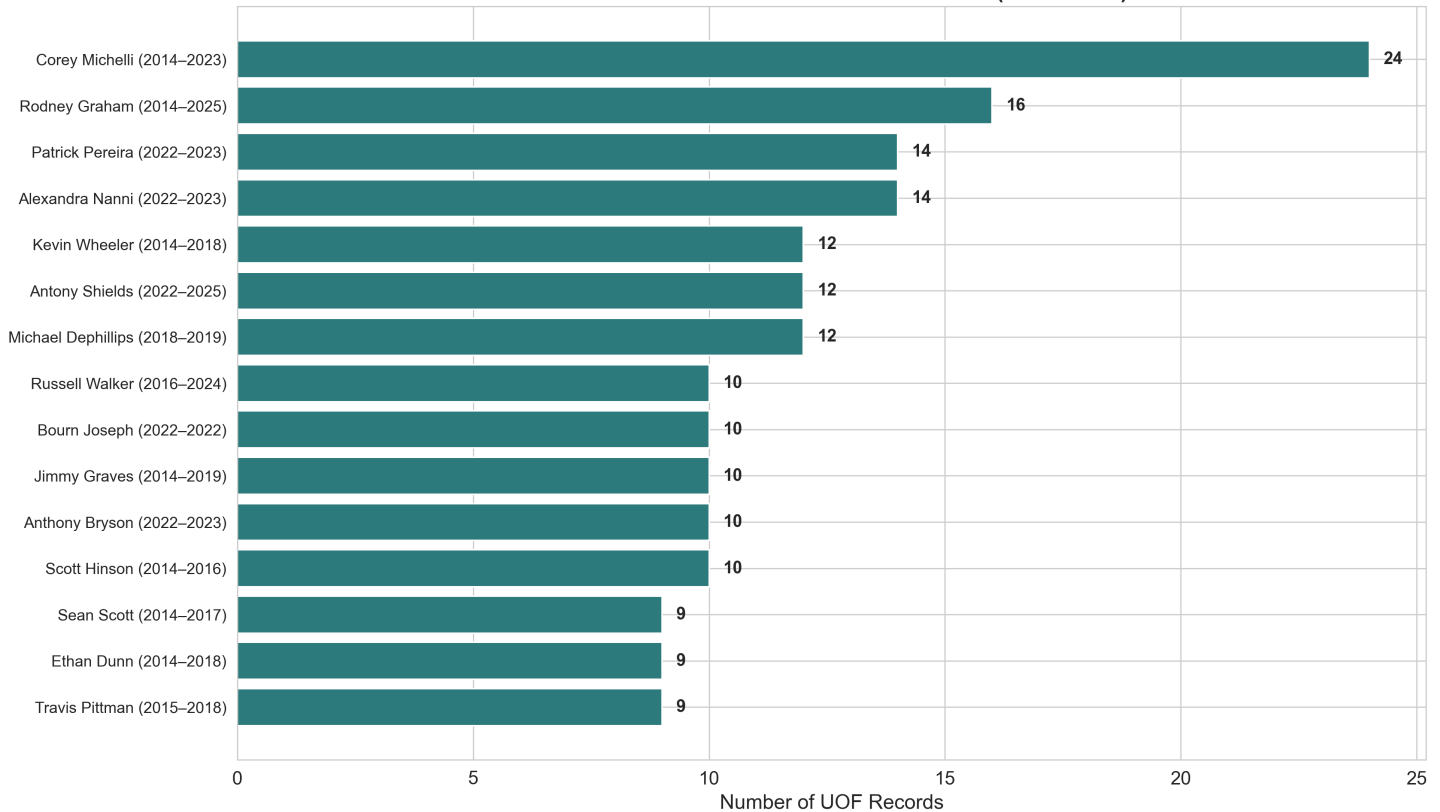


Total officers with UOF records: 205. The top 10 officers by volume account for 134 of 599 total records (22%). Each bar shows how many officers had that many UOF records across all available years.

4.2 Officers with the Most Incidents

The officer with the most use-of-force records had 24 recorded incidents spanning 2014 to 2023. The trailing officer had 16 records from 2014 to 2025, the longest active span of any officer in the data. Several officers had concentrated records in shorter windows.

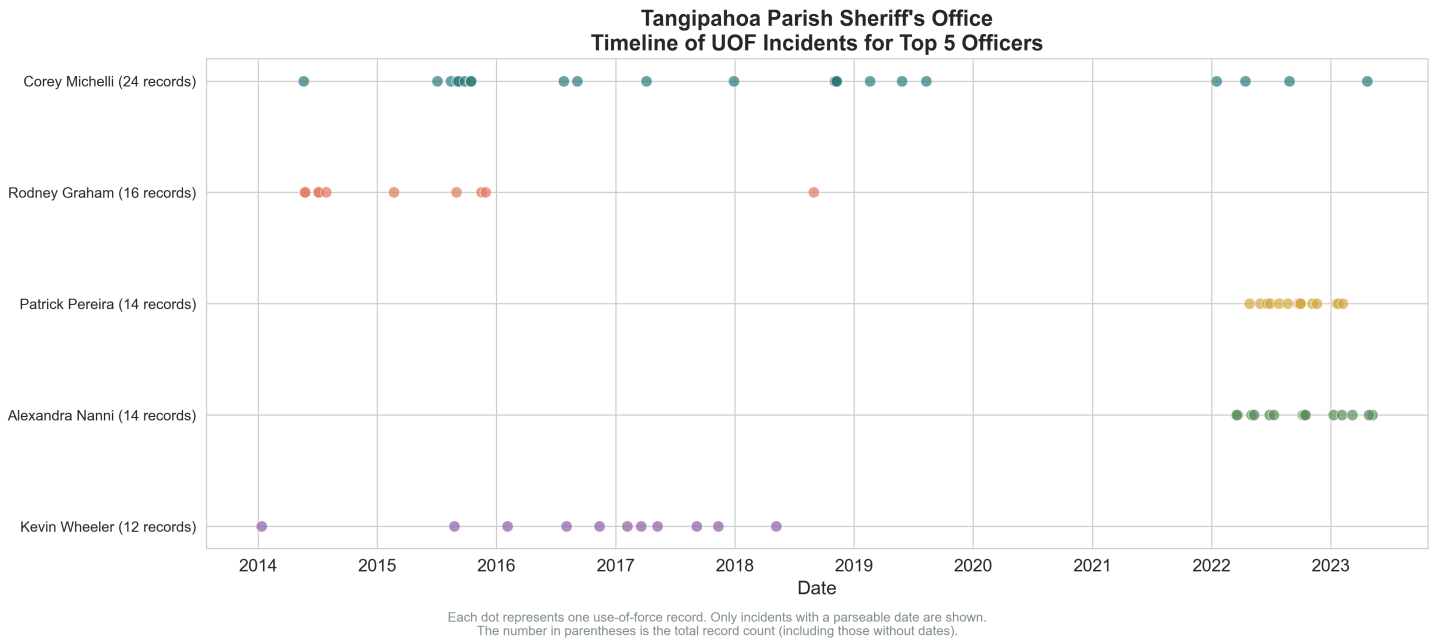
**Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
Officers with Most Use-of-Force Records (2014–2025)**



Each record represents one officer's involvement in a use-of-force incident.
Year range shown in parentheses indicates the span of that officer's UOF records.

Some officers accumulated their records over many years, suggesting sustained activity in roles that frequently involve force. Others had high counts in short periods, which could reflect assignment to high-activity units, temporary duty assignments, or other factors. Officers who accumulated 10 or more records within one to two years warrant closer examination, even if individual incidents were found to be within policy.

This chart shows the 15 officers with the most records, along with the year range of their records.



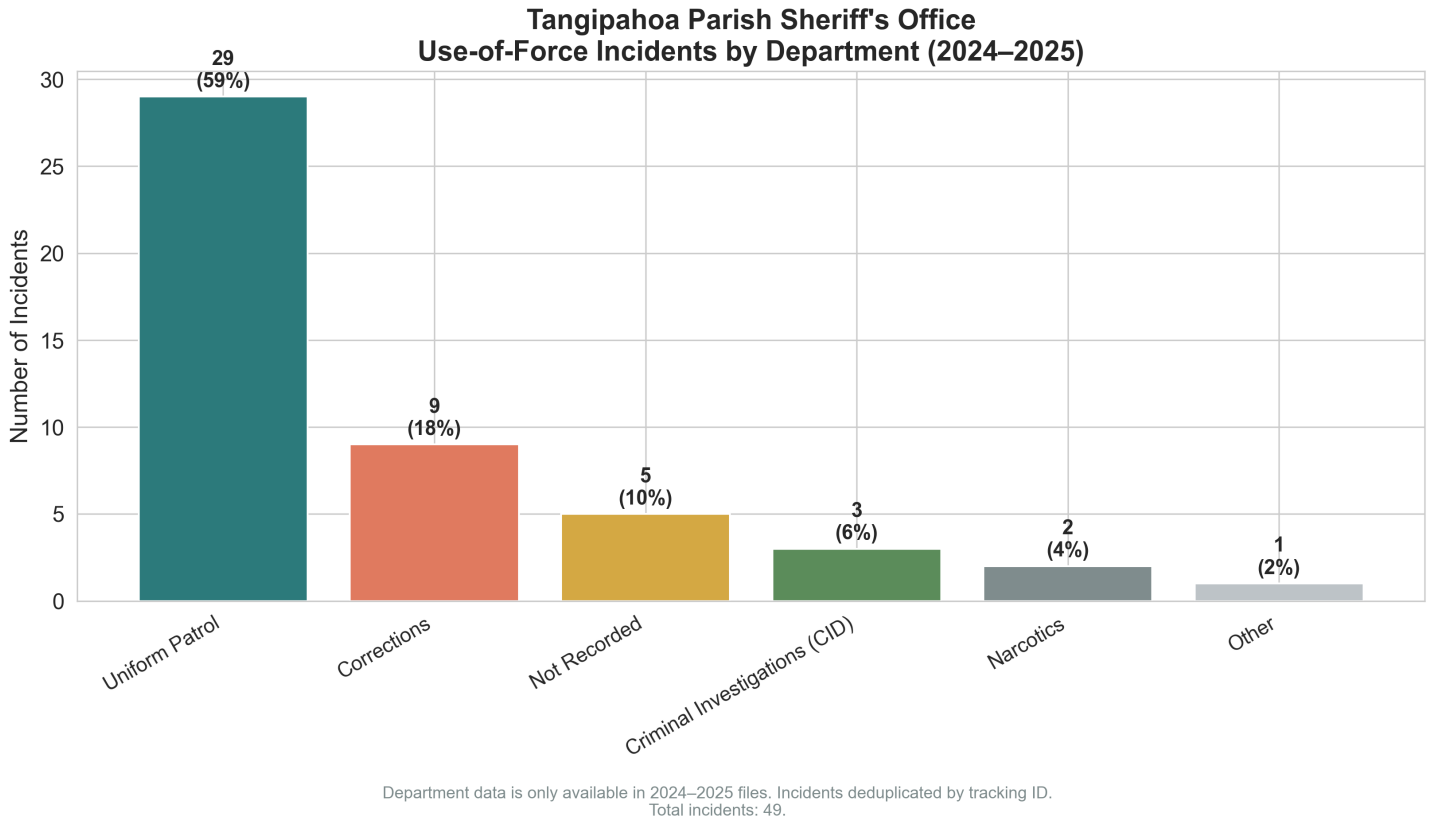
A separate dataset of citizen complaints from the Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office, covering 2015 through 2021, allows a partial look at whether high-force officers also appear in the complaint record. Of the 10 officers with the most use-of-force records, three were found in the complaint data. Kevin Wheeler (12 use-of-force records) had five complaints, including one for excessive force and one for conduct unbecoming of an officer that was sustained and resulted in suspension. Russell Walker (10 use-of-force records) had five complaints, four of which were sustained, including a suspension for conduct unbecoming of an officer. Michael Dephillips (12 use-of-force records) had one complaint for unsatisfactory performance. The remaining seven officers in the top 10 did not appear in the complaint data, though this is partly a limitation of the available timeframe: several of these officers, including those with the highest force counts in 2022-2025, fall outside the 2015-2021 complaint window. Updated complaint records have been requested and may allow for a more complete analysis in the future.

4.3 Departments, Rank, and Officer Demographics

Officer demographic and assignment information is available only in the 2024-2025 data. Among the officers involved in use-of-force incidents during this period, 18 were White and 14 were Black. 20 were male and 13 were female.

The departmental breakdown reveals two distinct contexts for force. Uniform Patrol accounted for 55% of records, while Corrections accounted for 26%. Criminal Investigations and other units made up the remainder. This distinction matters: jail-based use of force involves different populations, dynamics, and oversight structures than community-based encounters. The geographic concentration of incidents at 101 Campo Lane (the parish jail in Amite) noted in Section 2.4 is largely driven by these corrections-related encounters.

This chart shows the breakdown of use-of-force records by department.



Deputies accounted for 79% of force records, which is expected because they make up the bulk of officers in patrol and corrections roles. Sergeants were involved in 13% of records, suggesting that supervisors are sometimes directly involved in force encounters rather than only overseeing them.

3. Conclusion: What the Data Suggests

The 2022 spike requires context. The nearly double increase in use-of-force records in 2022 compared to any prior year is the most significant trend finding. The agency’s adoption of body-worn cameras in June 2021 is one plausible explanation, as camera programs have been shown to increase use-of-force reporting. Whether this reflects a genuine increase in force, changes in reporting practices, staffing changes, or other factors cannot be determined from the data alone.

Black residents experience force at a rate above their population share. Across all years with demographic data, Black residents made up roughly half of citizens subjected to force despite being less than 30% of the parish population. Their share of incidents was nearly twice their population share. This pattern was present in every year of available data, from 2014 through 2025.

Four years of missing demographic data limit the picture. The 2022-2023 records contain no citizen demographic data at all, and the 2020-2021 period has no data. The 2022 gap is especially significant because that year saw the highest volume of force records in the entire dataset. Without demographic data for 2022, the full scope of racial disparities during the period of peak force activity cannot be assessed.

Use of force is concentrated among a small group of officers. While 205 officers appear in the data, nearly half had only one record. The 12 officers with 10 or more records each account for a significant share of all use of force.

Corrections and patrol are different contexts. Almost a quarter of 2024-2025 force incidents occurred in the corrections setting at the parish jail. These incidents involve different populations and dynamics than community-based encounters and may warrant separate tracking and oversight.

Force types have shifted over time. The introduction of tasers (or at least their separate tracking) beginning in 2022, combined with continued reliance on physical force and chemical agents, represents a notable change in the agency's force profile.

Most reviewed incidents were found within policy. Among 2024-2025 incidents with a recorded disposition, 76% were found within department policy and only one was flagged for further review. While policy compliance is important, the high approval rate may also raise questions about how rigorously the review process examines individual incidents.

Data recording has improved, but gaps remain. The 2024-2025 data includes substantially more detail than earlier years, including disposition, location, officer demographics, and reason for force. Continued improvements in data collection, particularly ensuring that citizen demographic data is consistently recorded, would strengthen the agency's ability to monitor its own practices and the public's ability to assess them.

Data Limitations. This report describes patterns in the recorded data. It does not capture incidents that were not reported, nor does it measure the appropriateness of force in any individual case. The racial disparities documented here do not, on their own, establish discriminatory intent or practice. Further analysis comparing use-of-force demographics to arrest demographics, call-for-service demographics, or crime report demographics would help contextualize these findings.

4. Methodology

Data sources. Use-of-force records were obtained from the Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office via public records request. The data was separated into two file types: incident-level records (containing force type, date, officer information, and outcomes) and citizen-level records (containing demographic information about the person subjected to force). Records are linked by a unique identifier (uof_uid). Population data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2020-2024 5-Year Estimates (Tables B02001 for race, B03001 for Hispanic/Latino origin), retrieved via the Census API.

Time period. 2014-2019 and 2022-2025. No data was acquired for 2020 or 2021.

Schema differences. The data structure changed significantly across the study period. The 2014-2019 files use a basic schema with force type, date, arrest status, and outcome. The 2022-2023 files use a similar schema but do not include citizen demographics or arrest data. The 2024-2025 files use an expanded schema with tracking IDs, disposition, location, officer demographics, department, and rank.

Force type standardization. Force type labels were standardized across eras to allow comparison. “Hand” was mapped to “Weaponless (Hands),” “OC” to “OC Spray / Chemical,” and similar mappings were applied throughout.

Deduplication. Duplicate records were identified and removed across all years. For 2024–2025, rows sharing the same tracking ID were deduplicated, keeping the most complete row per incident. For 2014–2019, near-exact duplicate rows (identical across all fields except unique ID) were removed, affecting 4 records across three years. The 2024-2025 data contains multiple rows per incident (representing different officers or different reasons for the same encounter). These were deduplicated using the tracking ID field, keeping the most complete row per incident. For officer-level analyses, all rows were retained since each row represents an officer’s involvement.

Counting Method. For 2014-2019 and 2022-2023, each row represents one officer’s involvement in one incident. For 2024-2025, incident counts reflect unique incidents after deduplication, while officer counts include all rows.

Disparity ratio calculation. $\text{Disparity Ratio} = (\text{Group's Share of UOF Citizens with Known Race}) / (\text{Group's Share of Parish Population})$. Citizens with unknown race are excluded from the numerator but included in total counts and noted transparently. Total parish population is used as the baseline. City-level population estimates for Hammond and Amite City were also retrieved from the ACS 2020-2024 5-Year Estimates using Census place-level geography.

Demographic analysis years. Citizen demographic analysis (Sections 3.1-3.4) uses only 2014-2019 and 2024-2025 data. The 2022-2023 records are excluded because citizen demographic fields are entirely blank for all 198 records.

Officer identification. Officers are identified by a unique ID (uid). Record counts reflect the number of times an officer appears in the data, not the number of unique incidents.

5. References

1. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2020–2024 5-Year Estimates, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. Retrieved via Census API, March 2026.
2. Louisiana legislation requiring standardized use-of-force reporting by law enforcement agencies: LA Rev Stat § 40:2554 (2025)

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