

2017

Joplin Police Department

Annual Report



2017 Year End Report

January 1st to December 31st

Prepared by Office of Internal Affairs

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The main purpose of this information is to get as much factual information as possible out to the members of the Department and the public to avoid unnecessary rumors, which have a negative effect on the Department. The annual report will provide a statistical analysis of the lethal, less-lethal, and non-lethal force used by the JPD Officer and JPD Detention Officers; and enhance transparency between the Department and its stakeholders within the City of Joplin.

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to provide professional service and protection through leadership and partnership with the community.

VALUE STATEMENT

Honor

-Honor without compromise

Courage

-Courage with Compassion

Commitment

-Commitment to community

Service

-Service with Understanding

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Use of Force Policy and Definitions

Officers are confronted daily with situations requiring the use of force to affect an arrest or ensure public safety. The degree of force used depends on what the officer perceives as reasonable and necessary under the circumstances at the time he or she decides to use force. Except for deadly force, the application of any degree of force is justified only when the officer reasonably believes that it is necessary:

- To prevent the escape from custody, make an arrest or an investigative detention of a person the officer believes has committed a crime.
- To defend him or herself or another from what the officer believes is the use of force while trying to arrest another, prevent the suspect's escape, or otherwise lawfully take the person into custody.
- To disperse persons participating in an unlawful assembly.

Deadly force: Any force applied in any manner by any means that could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical injury. (RSMo 563.011)

Non-deadly force : Force employed which is neither likely nor intended to cause death or serious physical injury.

Firearms: Any weapon from which a projectile is forcibly ejected by an explosive.

Reasonable belief : When facts or circumstances the officer knows, or should know, are such as to cause an ordinary and prudent person to act or think reasonably in a similar way under similar circumstances.

Serious physical injury: Bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which is likely to cause serious permanent disfigurement or loss, or extended impairment of the function of anybody member or organ.

Objectively Reasonable Force : The "reasonableness" of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments - in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving - about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The question is whether the officers' actions are "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. Because "the test of reasonableness under the Fourth Amendment is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application," however, its proper application requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

Use of Force Overview

In 2017 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 158 times to effect an arrest or assist with a prisoner/medical patient. There were 268 officer involvements, meaning that in some arrests more than one officer was involved. Comparatively speaking during 2016 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 199 times to effect an arrest or assist with a prisoner/medical patient.

The analysis provided is based upon averages. The actual use of force by individual officers can be influenced by a number of factors such as assignment, patrol area, shift, number of hours worked and other variables.

- Joplin Police Officers arrested 7,493 people on a total of 16,276 criminal charges during 2017.
 - Joplin Police Officers arrested 6,471 people on a total of 12,688 criminal charges during 2016.
- When at full strength the Joplin Police Department has 112 officers.
- Use of force occurred an average of once in every 47.75 arrests during 2017.
 - Use of force occurred an average of once in every 36.64 arrests during the same time period in 2016.
- The use of force rate per arrest for 2017 is 2.43%.
 - The use of force rate per arrest for the 2016 reporting period was 2.81%.
- The average use of force per officer was .59 for the reporting period.
 - The average use of force per officer was 1.77 for the same reporting period in 2016.

Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received between January 1st 2017 and December 31th, 2017

Total number of use-of-force incidents:	158
Total number of officers involved:	268

2017 Type of Force Tally

The following statistics are a comprehensive breakdown of individual use of force events. As such, they are representative of the dynamic and fluid nature of such events wherein a single use of force event is comprised of phases of escalation and de-escalation. A number of levels of force and methods of force are utilized to bring about a successful resolution to the event. The following numbers reflect the multiple efforts in use of force events and do not represent a change in the total use of force events listed above.

Type of Force	Total #	Type of Force	Total
1 Active Pointing of Weapon	18	22 Knife	0
2 Alternative Impact Weapon	0	23 Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint	0
3 Arm bar	12	24 Leg Strike(s)	1
4 ASP	5	25 OC Spray	3
5 Canine	12	26 Open-Hand Strike	1
6 Clamp	0	27 Pepperball Gun	0
7 Come-Along	3	28 Physical Restraint	25
8 Control Hold	48	29 Pressure Point(s)	13
9 CS Gas	0	30 Push	4
10 Elbow Strike(s)	8	31 Rifle	0
11 Empty Hand Control	64	32 Shotgun	0
12 Escort	14	33 Strike(s)	6
13 Fist	10	34 Strikes in Furtherance	2
14 Foot	1	35 Take to Ground	61
15 Handgun	1	36 Taser	56
16 Headlock	1	37 Taser Arc Display	2
17 Hobble Restraints	5	38 Thrust Kick	0
18 Impact Munitions	2	39 Tinsley	13
19 Joint Lock	13	40 Verbal Direction	142
20 Kicks	7	41 Wrist Lock	2
21 Knee Strike(s)	8		

Use of Force by Race of Suspect Tally

• White-	138	(85.7%)
• Black-	19	(11.8%)
• Hispanic-	2	(1.2%)
• Asian-	1	(0.6%)
• Native American-	1	(0.6%)
• Other-	0	(0)
• Unknown-	0	(0)

Taser Usage

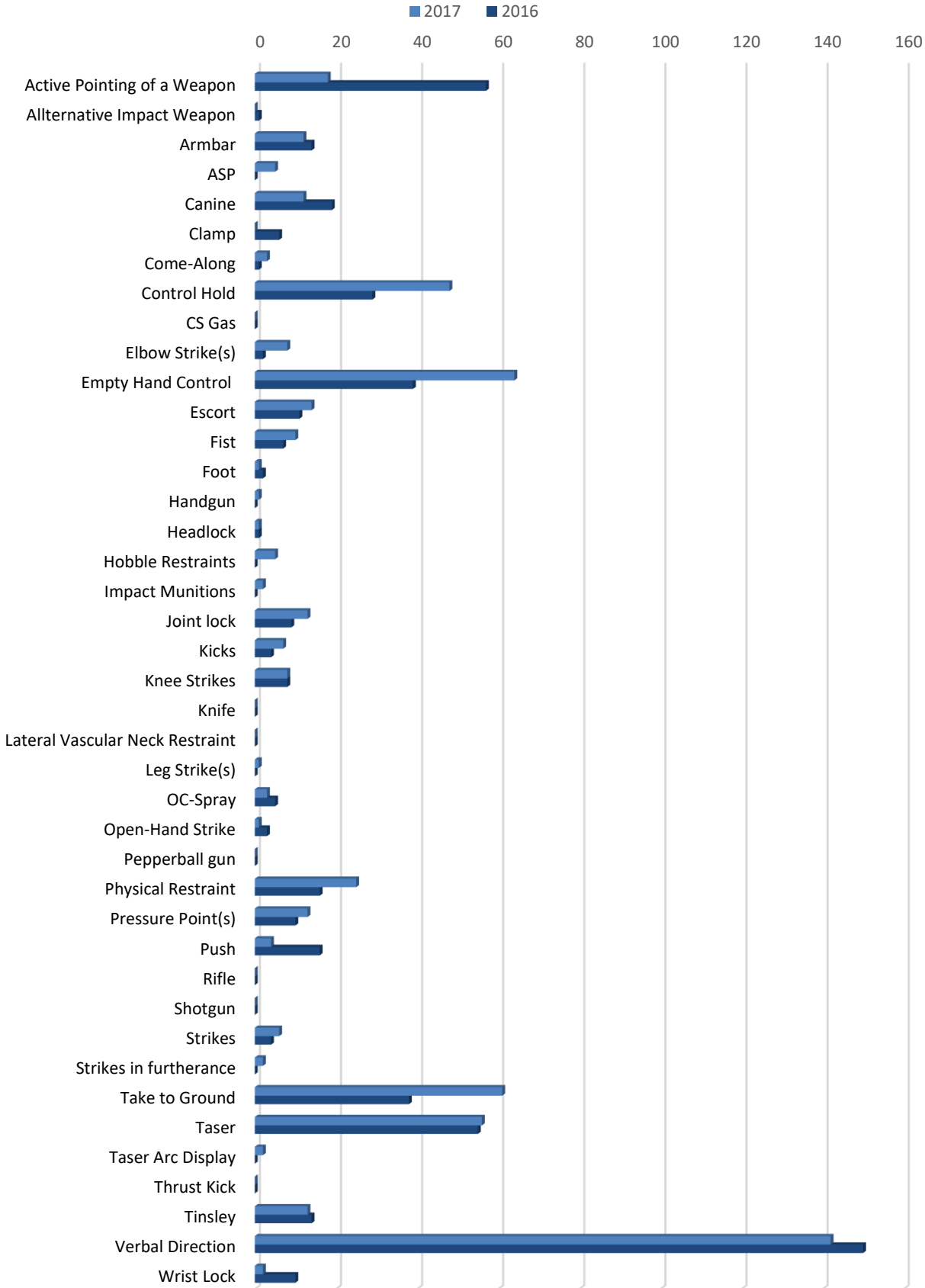
- Tasers were deployed 56 times in 2017.
 - Tasers were deployed 55 times during 2016.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 142.35 arrests in 2017.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 128.95 arrests in 2016.
- The average number of Taser deployments was 4.67 times per month during 2017.
- The Use of Taser rate is 0.86 % of the total number of arrests made in this period.

Yearly Type of Force Comparison

It should be noted that there were 158 use of force events in 2017. There were 199 Use of Force events in 2016. The numbers on the chart below will show a higher number. One should take into consideration that many use of force events have more than one type of force used. For example, if verbal direction is given, and the party still fails to comply with the officer, that officer will move to a different type of force.

See following page for Graph

2017 vs 2016 Force Used



Citizen Resistance Tally

Types of Resistance;

Psychological Intimidation – Verbal and Non-Verbal cues indicative of a subject’s mental or physical preparedness to resist and/or assault the officer or others.

Non-Compliance - Noncompliance or verbal responses or threats of non-compliance to officer’s directions.

Passive Resistance - Dead weight; no active participation, not influencing, not exerting any force (internal or otherwise)

Active Resistance - Clinging to objects in an attempt to prevent the officer from gaining control, exerting influence by physical effort or action. (i.e. using muscle tension to prevent movement.)

Escape Resistance - Fleeing, pushing or pulling away from the officer to avoid control, however, not attempting to harm the officer.

Active Aggression - Physical actions of assault.

Deadly Force Threat – Assaults with the perceived intent and apparent ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

Reason	Count	Percent of total
Active Aggression	56	11%
Active Resistance	111	22%
Deadly Force Assault on Citizen	3	0.6%
Deadly Force Assault on Officer	3	0.6%
Escape Resistance	93	19%
Felony Car Stop	1	0.2%
Handgun	5	1%
Knife	6	1.2%
Non-Compliance	113	22.7%
None	3	0.6%
Passive Resistance	46	9.2%
Psychological Intimidation	33	6.6%
Self-Harm	5	1%
Showed Great Strength	15	3%
Spit	5	1%
Total	498	

Arrests and Charges

Citizen arrested in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count	Percent of total
No	22	13.5%
Yes	141	86.5%
Total	163	

Tally of charges against involved citizens:

Charge	Count	Percent of total
96 hour Mental Commit	9	3%
Assault	5	1.7%
Assault on Officer	28	9.6%
Compliance with request for information by Ofc.	4	1.4%
Domestic Assault	13	4.4%
Domestic Peace Disturbance	1	0.3%
DWI/DUI	6	2%
Felony Resisting Arrest	25	8.5%
Felony Warrant	11	3.6%
Misdemeanor Warrant	29	9.9%
Not Arrested/Charged	1	0.3%
Obstructing service of Officer/Resisting	29	9.9%
Other Felony PC	21	7.2%
Other Misdemeanor PC	18	6.1%
Peace Disturbance	4	1.4%
Possession of Controlled Substance	10	3.4%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	15	5.1%
Possession of Marijuana	8	2.7%
Resisting Arrest	45	15.4%
Safe Keep	0	0%
Traffic Violations	11	3.6%
Violation of Ex-Parte/Full Order of Protection	0	0%
Total	293	

Injuries

Injury-The Missouri Criminal Code defines injury in Chapter 565.070 as *physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition*. Our current category for injuries only includes injured or not injured. For the purpose of reporting injuries, Injuries will include visible injuries such as contusions and bruises, lacerations, punctures, scratches and abrasions. It will also include any complaint of physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition which may not be clearly visible, however an Officer reasonably believes is caused from the type of force that was used on the Officer or Subject. Officers and subjects may have more than one visible injury (i.e. a contusion and an abrasion) however these are only counted as one “injury” in relation to the use of force event. This data will not include pre-existing injuries in relation to the use of force event.

Taken to Hospital- Subject or Officer was taken to hospital for treatment as a result of the use of force event. This may occur for a number of reasons and may sometimes be required by Departmental Policy do to the type of force that was used.

Citizen was injured in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count	Percent of total
No	107	65.6%
Yes	56	34.4%
Total	163	

Citizen taken to hospital in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count	Percent of total
No	131	80.4%
Yes	32	19.6%
Total	163	

Officer injured in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count	Percent of total
No	148	90.8%
Yes	15	9.2%
Total	163	

Officer taken to hospital in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count	Percent of total
No	159	97.5%
Yes	4	2.5%
Total	163	

Reason for Use of Force and Type of service being rendered at the time

Reason for use-of-force:

Reason	Count	Percent of total
Jail cell extraction	0	0%
Jail failure to comply	2	1.2%
Jail inmate movement	0	0%
Jail to enforce jail rule	0	0%
Felony car stop (no arrest)	0	0%
To assist another agency	3	1.8%
To defend another officer	6	3.7%
To defend another person	6	3.7%
To defend self	19	11.6%
To disperse an unlawful assembly	0	0%
To effect arrest	97	59.1%
Investigative detention	14	8.5%
To prevent a violent felony	2	1.2%
To prevent a violent misdemeanor	1	0.6%
To restrain for subject's safety	3	1.8%
Transport Prisoner	11	6.7%
Total	164	

Type of service being rendered at time of use-of-force:

Service type	Count	Percent of total
(Jail) detention	2	1.3%
Accident investigation	1	0.6%
Attending court	0	0%
Bar check	0	0%
Call for service	23	14.4%
Canine Track	0	0%
Criminal investigation	16	10%
Disturbance	35	21.9%
Felony car stop	2	1.3%
Foot pursuit	13	8.1%
Medical assistance call	2	1.3%
Mental	13	8.1%
Off duty	0	0%
On Lunch Break	0	0%
Pedestrian check	12	7.5%
Prisoner handling	7	4.4%
Prisoner transport	2	1.3%
Suspicious activity	10	6.3%
Traffic Stop	11	6.9%
Vehicle Pursuit	4	2.5%
Warrant Service	7	4.4%
Total	160	

Detention Officer Use of force

During the end of 2012, the Joplin Police Department began to track Police Officer use of force stats separate from Detention Officer use of force stats. This was in an effort to give the most practical data for officers working in a street environment vs. inside a correctional facility. Detention Officer stats no longer reflect such data such as; Officer use of force vs. arrest, Officer use of force vs. use of force rate, Taser deployments vs. arrest, reason force was used, and type of service being rendered. This data will be documents separately in order to give the most accurate number.

In 2017 Joplin Detention Officers employed some level of force 27 times to defend themselves, enforce a jail rule, or move a prisoner. In 2016 Detention Officers used force 21 times.

The analysis provided is based upon averages. The actual use of force by individual detention officers can be influenced by a number of factors such as assignment, shift, number of hours worked and other variables.

The following statistics are a comprehensive breakdown of individual use of force events. As such, they are representative of the dynamic and fluid nature of such events wherein a single use of force event is comprised of phases of escalation and de-escalation. A number of levels of force and methods of force are utilized to bring about a successful resolution to the event. The following numbers reflect the multiple efforts in use of force events and do not represent a change in the total use of force events listed above.

Detention Use of Force Continued

Profile of Jail Use-of-force Incidents received Between January 1st 2017 and December 31th 2017

Total number of use-of-force incidents:	27
Total number of officers involved:	65

<u>Type of Force</u>	<u>Total #</u>
Alternative Impact Weapon	0
Arm bar	0
ASP	0
Clamp	0
Come-Along	2
Control Hold	6
Elbow Strike(s)	0
Empty Hand Control	6
Escort	1
Fist	0
Foot	0
Headlock	0
Hobble Restraints	0
Joint Lock	1
Kicks	0
Knee Strike(s)	0
Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint	0
Leg Strike(s)	0
Open-Hand Strike	0
Physical Restraint	8
Pressure Point(s)	1
Push	1
Strike(s)	0
Strikes in Furtherance	0
Take to Ground	6
Taser	17
Taser Arc Display	1
Thrust Kick	0
Tinsley	0
Verbal Direction	13
Wrist Lock	1

Citizen resistance tally:

Reason	Count
Active Aggression	7
Active Resistance	14
Deadly Force Assault on Citizen	0
Deadly Force Assault on Officer	0
Escape Resistance	5
Handgun	0
Knife	0
Non-Compliance	13
None	0
Passive Resistance	5
Psychological Intimidation	3
Self Harm	1
Showed Great Strength	0
Spit	1
Total	49

Injuries (Detention Officers)

Citizen was injured in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count
No	18
Yes	9
Total	27

Citizen taken to hospital in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count
No	24
Yes	3
Total	27

Officer injured in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count
No	24
Yes	3
Total	27

Officer taken to hospital in conjunction with use-of-force (# incidents):

	Count
No	26
Yes	1
Total	27

Internal Affairs Report

During the year of 2017, 74 cases were forwarded to the Officer of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were 54 cases that involved sworn personnel and 21 cases that involved non-sworn personnel. Comparatively speaking, for the year of 2016, 60 cases were forwarded to the Office of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were 33 cases that involved sworn personnel and 27 cases that involved non-sworn personnel.

The 74 cases involving department personnel are broken down by month and graphs are completed to give an indication of how many complaints have been investigated, where the complaints were generated from, how many have been sustained and what types of disciplinary actions have been handed out for those violations.

In 2017, the Joplin Police Department was authorized for 112 sworn officer and 21 civilian positions in the police department. There are currently 17 jail employees and 22 dispatch employees. This makes 172 authorized employees that fall under the Police Department.

The main purpose of this information is to get as much factual information as possible out to the members of the Department to avoid unnecessary rumors, which have a negative effect on the Department. The Office of Internal Affairs understands and respects each individual employee's right to confidentiality and will uphold that standard. However, it is important that generic information be shared Department wide to provide expectations and equality for every employee. With this in mind, the Office of Internal Affairs will assure you that each complaint will be investigated in accordance with department policy and as expeditiously as possible.

As illustrated in SOG 2-08, Internal Affairs, I have listed the disposition classifications of internal investigations for your convenience. Disposition classifications are as follows:

1. Unfounded - no truth to allegations.
2. Exonerated - allegations true, but result of adherence to proper and appropriate procedures and techniques.
3. Not sustained - unable to verify the truth of the matters under investigation.
4. Sustained - allegations true.
5. Policy Failure - The allegation is true, but employee's action was not inconsistent with policy and there is an indication of a need for policy review and revision.
6. Withdrawn – Complainant withdraws their complaint.
7. Inactivated – There is not enough information to conduct an investigation and no way of obtaining more information. The case may have to be inactivated until more information is available.

Complaints Received

The following is a breakdown of all complaints received by Internal Affairs for 2017:

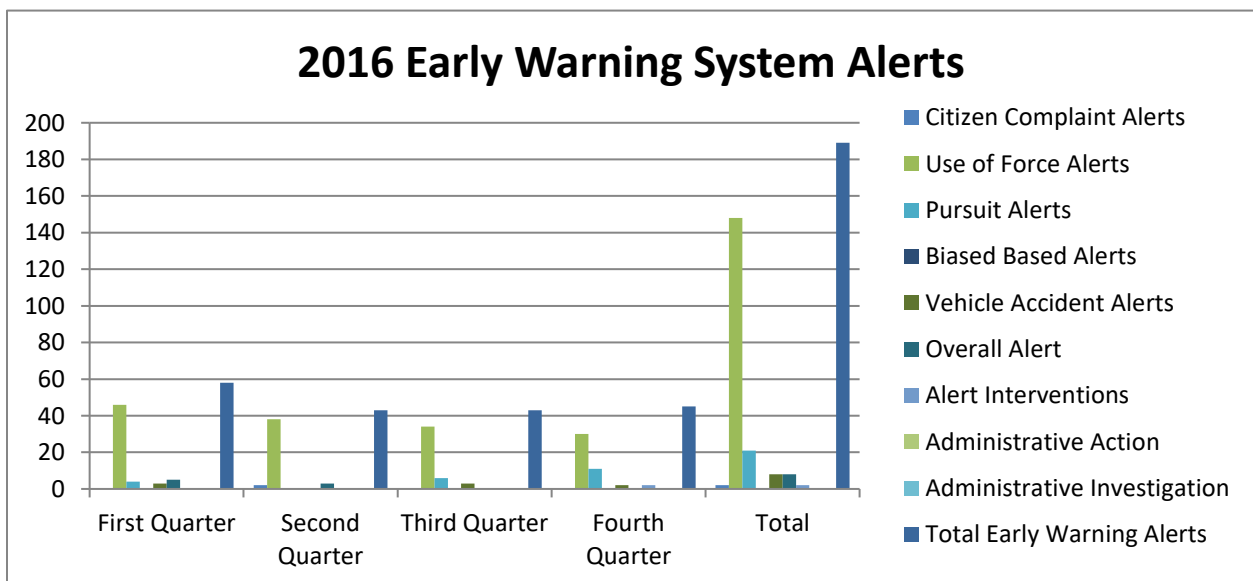
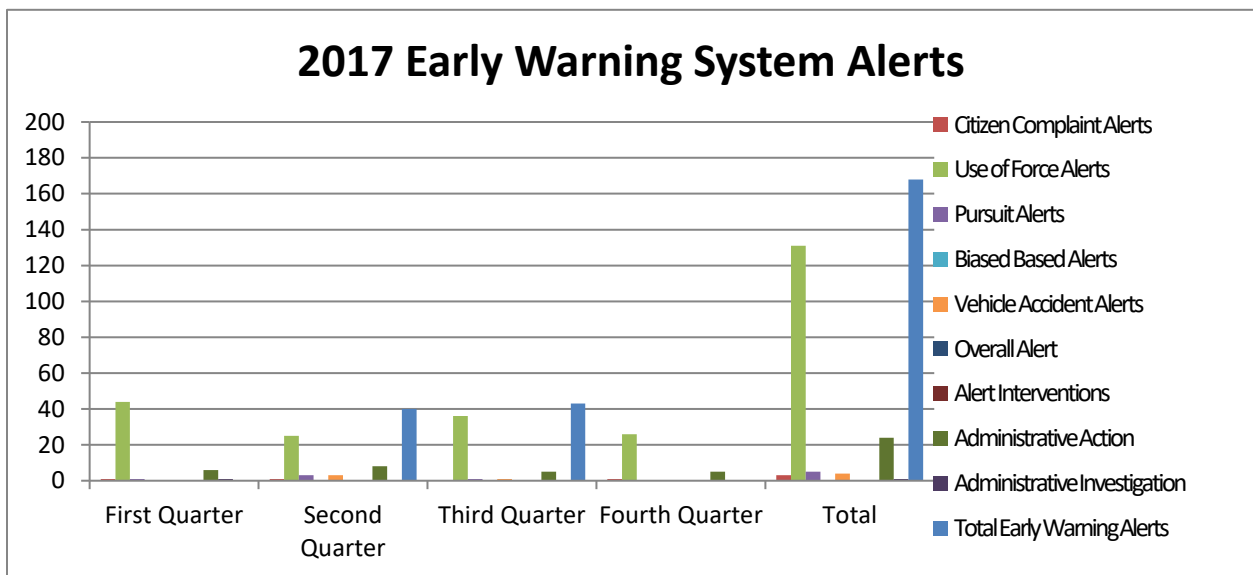
- 73 complaints were received
- 23 complaints were generated by citizens
- 50 complaints were generated within the agency
- 41 complaints were sustained or partially sustained
- 33 complaints resulted in findings that were other than sustained
- JPD received an average of 1.9 citizen complaints per month
- JPD generated an average of 4.2 investigations per month from within the agency

During the year of 2017 the Joplin Police Department responded to 84,034 calls for service, which a 1.4% decrease from 2016. Included in that number is 14,989 vehicle stops. JPD Officers made 7,493 arrests resulting in 16,276 charges.

During the year of 2016 the Joplin Police Department responded to 85,205 calls for service, which a 1% increase from 2015. Included in that number is 17,240 vehicle stops. JPD Officers made 6,471 arrests resulting in 12,688 charges.

Early Warning System

In addition, a comprehensive Personnel Early Warning System is an essential component of a well-managed law enforcement agency. The Joplin Police Department is committed to this concept and I have implemented threshold limits into our Internal Affairs software (IA Pro) to manage this process. As a result of threshold limits recommended by the officers of the department and set by the Chief of Police, officers activities will be reviewed (by their immediate supervisor) when threshold limits are met. The threshold limits have been set as follows, to cover a twelve (12) month period; Citizen Complaints = 3, Use of Force = 12, Pursuits = 4, Bias Based Profiling = 1, and Vehicle Accidents = 2. The purpose of the Personnel Early Warning System shall be a means to identify and assess employees' performance in high-risk incidents and intervene where appropriate.



Investigations (Monthly Breakdown)

FIRST QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

January 2017

8 Investigations (5 internal complaints received, 3 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Procedural Violation	Sustained	Supervisor
2. Failure to Document/Report	Sustained	IA
3. Improper Handling of Evidence	Sustained	IA
4. Conduct Unbecoming/Failure to Supervise	Sustained	IA
5. Conduct Unbecoming	Sustained	IA
6. Excessive Force	Exonerated	Review Board
7. Failure to Supervise/Harassment/Conduct	Exonerated	IA
8. Excessive Force	Exonerated	Review Board

February 2017

5 Investigations (3 internal complaint received, 2 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Conduct Unbecoming/Insubordination	Sustained	IA
2. Insubordination	Sustained	IA
3. Excessive Force	Exonerated	IA
4. Overall Rudeness	Unfounded	IA
5. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA

March 2017

5 Investigations (3 internal complaint received, 2 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Conduct Unbecoming/Safeguard Property	Sustained	IA
2. Incompetency (2 employees)	Sustained/Exonerated	IA
3. Overall Rudeness	Unfounded	IA
4. Conduct Unbecoming	Unfounded	IA
5. Conduct Unbecoming	Inactivated	IA

SECOND QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

April 2017

10 Investigations (8 internal complaints received, 2 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Inefficient Performance of Duty	Unfounded	IA

2. Safeguarding Property	Sustained	IA
3. Jail Procedure	Sustained	IA
4. Failure to Supervise	Sustained	IA
5. Jail Procedure	Policy Failure	IA
6. Racism Allegation	Unfounded	IA
7. Fail to Report for Duty	Sustained	IA
8. Inefficient Performance of Duty	Policy Failure	IA
9. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA
10. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA

May 2017

10 Investigations (9 internal complaint received, 1 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Conduct Unbecoming	Unfounded	IA
2. Posting Evidence on Social Media	Sustained	IA
3. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	IA
4. Rudeness	Inactive	IA
5. Racism Allegation	Unfounded	IA
6. Insubordination/MDT Use	Sustained	IA
7. Rudeness	Unfounded	IA
8. Social Media Violation	Sustained	IA
9. Armory/Weapon(s) Issues	Inactive	IA
10. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	IA

June 2017

1 Investigations (1 internal complaint, 0 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Vehicle Pursuit Justification	Sustained	IA

THIRD QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

July 2017

10 Investigations (9 internal complaints received, 1 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Insubordination	Not Sustained	IA
2. Dispatch Protocol	Sustained	IA
3. Rights Violation	Sustained	IA
4. Equipment Damage	Sustained	IA
5. Fail to Take Report	Sustained	IA
6. Conduct Unbecoming	Unfounded	IA
7. Vehicle Crash /Driving Rules	Sustained	IA
8. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA
9. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA
10. Vehicle Pursuit	Sustained	IA

August 2017

3 Investigations (2 internal complaint received, 1 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA
2. Rules of Conduct	Not Sustained	IA
3. Vehicle Pursuit	Sustained	IA

September 2017

5 Investigations (5 internal complaint received, 0 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. General Conduct	Sustained	IA
2. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
3. Rules of Conduct/False Statements	Sustained	IA
4. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA
5. Vehicle Crash	Sustained	IA

FOURTH QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

October 2017

8 Investigations (4 internal complaints received, 4 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Tardiness	Sustained	IA
2. Jail Procedures	Sustained	IA
3. Conduct Unbecoming a Jailer	Sustained	IA
4. Rudeness/Failure to Act	Not Sustained/Exonerated	IA
5. Rudeness/Failure to Act	Not Sustained/Exonerated	IA
6. Safeguard Property	Not Sustained	IA
7. Officer Involved Shooting	Within Policy	IA
8. Fail to Return Property	Unfounded	IA

November 2017

3 Investigations (1 internal complaint received, 2 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Safeguard Property	Not Sustained	IA
2. Rudeness/Failure to Act	Not Sustained/Exonerated	IA
3. Fail to Take a Report	Sustained	IA

December 2017

5 Investigations (0 internal complaint received, 5 citizen complaints received)

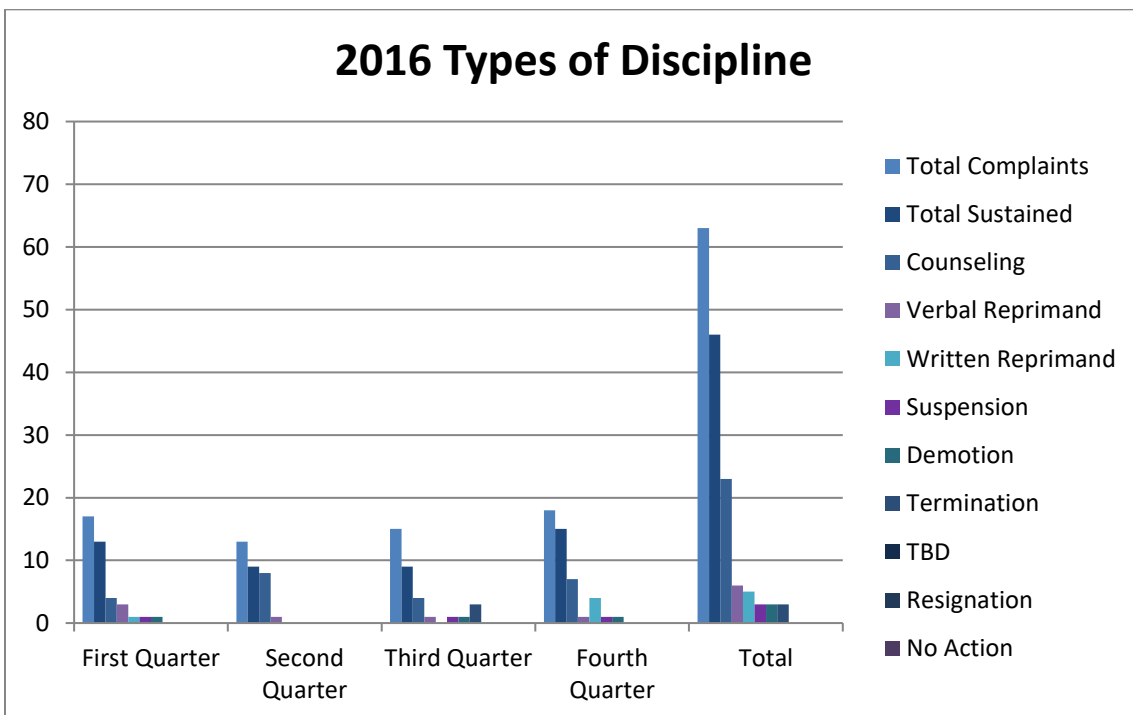
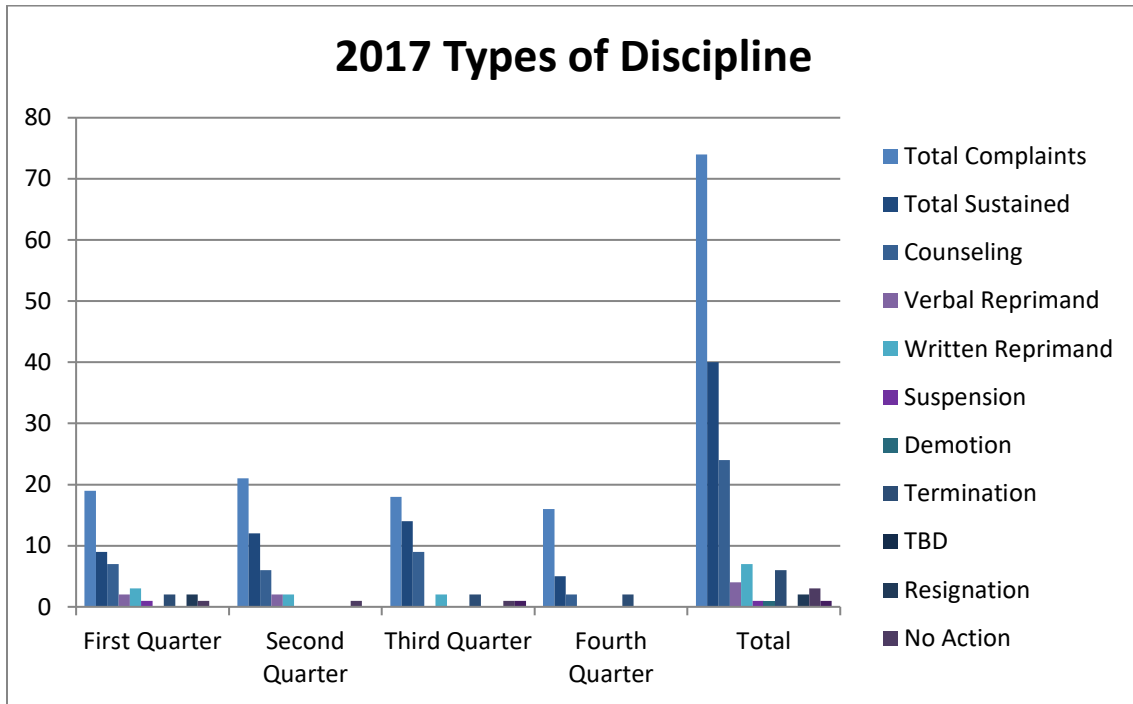
<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Conduct Unbecoming an Officer	Sustained	IA
2. Safeguard Property	Not Sustained	IA
3. Rudeness	Exonerated	IA
4. Harassment	Unfounded	IA
5. Fail to Secure Evidence	Unfounded	IA

The following is a breakdown of Biased Based complaints received for the year 2017:

- 2 Complaints received based on Race
- 0 Complaints received based on Gender
- 0 Complaints received based on Religion
- 0 Complaints received based on Economic Status
- 0 Complaints received based on Age
- 0 Complaints received based on Ethnicity
- 0 Complaints received based on Sexual Orientation

*****It should be noted that there may be more complaint types and investigations than actual complaints received. This is a result of multiple employees being investigated for one complaint form.**

Types of Discipline



***If you see a disciplinary action that does not seem to fit the violation, keep in mind that it may be due to the severity of the case or it could be a progressive level of discipline.**

Crashes and Pursuit Policy

In case of crash or damage to any department vehicle the driver will immediately request the on-duty supervisor be notified. The supervisor will have an investigation made and the crash investigator will report the crash using the State approved crash form. An Crash/Pursuit Review Board will then review all crashes/pursuits involving Police Department employees and vehicles.

The Crash/Pursuit Review Board- the body responsible for reviewing completed officer involved crash and pursuit reports. The Crash/Pursuit Review Board will review each report to ensure compliance with department policy and forward their findings to the Office of Internal Affairs. The Office of Internal Affairs, or his/her designee, will review the Crash/Pursuit Boards findings and initiate an investigation if appropriate. The Crash/Pursuit Review Board is a panel of three officers consisting of the Traffic Sergeant and two designees.

For tracking purposes crashes in a city vehicle and pursuits are separated from internal and citizen complaints and are categorized in the following manner.

Crash

During 2017 there were 22 officer involved accidents in a city vehicle. Of those accidents 11 of the officers were determined by the Crash Review Board to be at fault.

First Quarter Crash Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Verbal Reprimand
Verbal Reprimand

Second Quarter Crash Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Counseling
Verbal Reprimand

Third Quarter Crash Discipline

Violation

Driving Rules
Vehicle Operation
Vehicle Operation
Vehicle Operation
Vehicle Operation

Discipline

Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Not Yet Determined

Fourth Quarter Crash Discipline

Violation

Yet to be determined

Discipline

Pursuits

During 2017 there were 19 officer involved pursuits. During 2016 there were 45 officer involved pursuits. All of the pursuits were reviewed by the Pursuit Review Board. Of the 19 pursuits involving officers, 3 officers were disciplined for policy violations related to the pursuits.

First Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

None

Discipline

None

Second Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

Pursuit Justification

Discipline

Counseling

Third Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

Vehicle Pursuit- Justification

Vehicle Pursuit- Justification

Discipline

Counseling

Written Reprimand

Fourth Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

None

Discipline

None

***If you see a disciplinary action that does not seem to fit the violation, keep in mind that it may be due to the severity of the case or it could be a progressive level of discipline.**