

2016

Joplin Police Department

Annual Report



2016 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 2016 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 199 times to effect an arrest or assist with a prisoner/medical patient. There were 365 officer involvements, meaning that in some arrests more than one officer was involved. Comparatively speaking during 2015 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 171 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 made 7,092 arrests during 2016.
 - Joplin Police Officers made 7,137 arrests during 2015.
- When at full strength the Joplin Police Department has 112 officers.
- Use of force occurred an average of once in every 36.64 arrests during 2016.
 - Use of force occurred an average of once in every 41.74 arrests during the same time period in 2015.
- The use of force rate for 2016 is 2.81%
 - The use of force rate for the 2015 reporting period was 2.40%.
- The average use of force per officer was 1.77 for the reporting period.
 - The average use of force per officer was 1.54 for the same reporting period in 2015.

Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received between January 1st 2016 and December 31th, 2016

Total number of use-of-force incidents:	199
Total number of officers involved:	365

2016 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	57	15 Kicks	4
2 Alternate Impact Weapon	1	16 Knee Strike	8
3 Arm bar	14	17 OC- Spray	5
4 Canine	19	18 Open Hand Strike	3
5 Come-Along	1	19 Physical Restraint	16
6 Clamp	6	20 Pressure Point(s)	10
7 Control Hold	29	21 Push	16
8 Elbow Strike	2	22 Strikes	4
9 Empty Hand Control	39	23 Take to Ground	38
10 Escort	11	24 Taser	55
11 Fist	7	25 Tinsley	14
12 Foot	2	26 Verbal Direction	150
13 Headlock	1	27 Wrist Lock	10
14 Joint Lock	9		

Use of Force by Race of Suspect Tally

White:	70
Black:	13
Hispanic:	2

(The above numbers for Race of Suspect Tally reflect the second half of the year only. The 3rd quarter of 2016 was the first report that we have released with use of force numbers broken down by race. Future reports will contain a comparative quality for this category, such as other categories compare quarterly or yearly numbers.)

Taser Usage

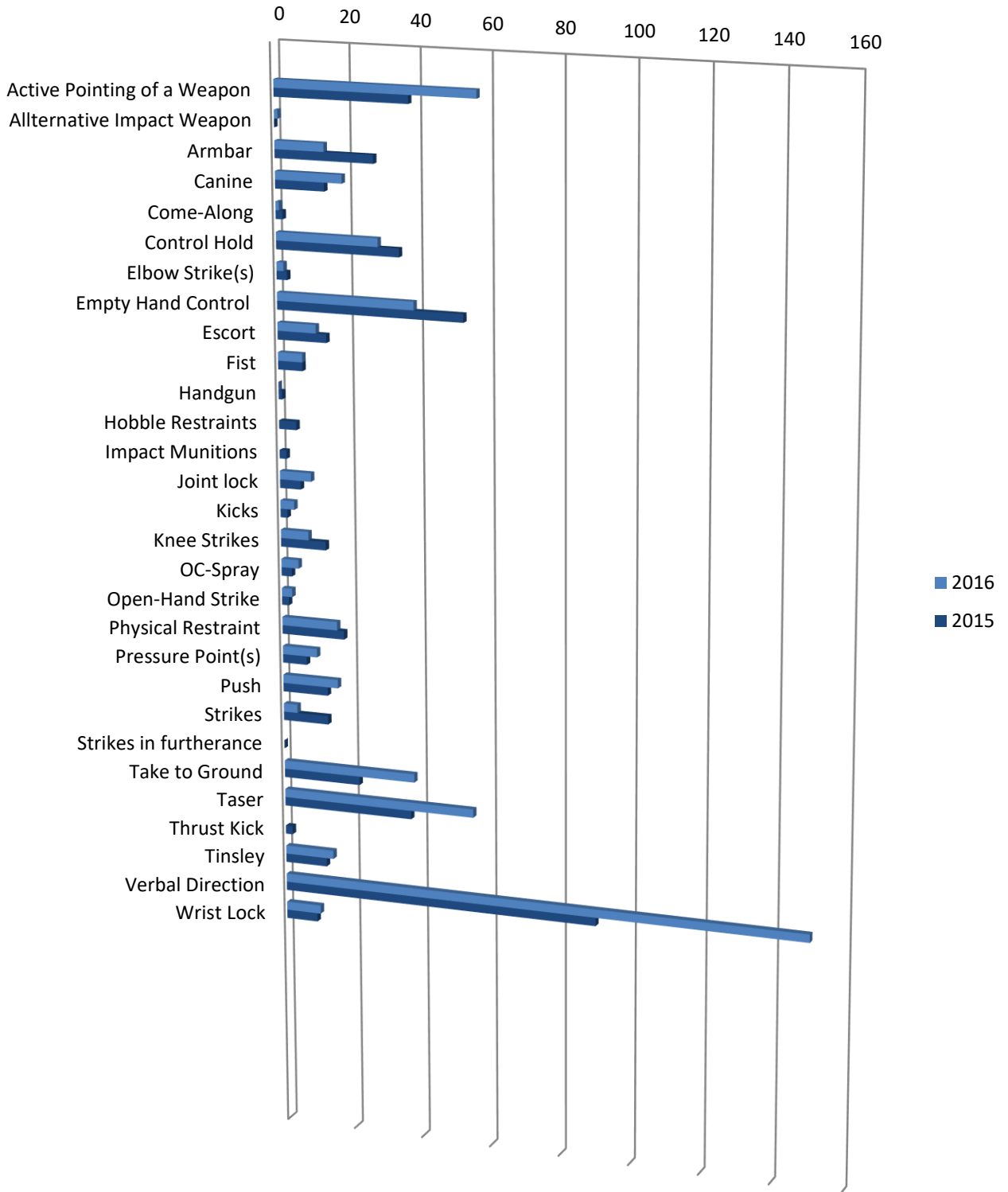
- Tasers were deployed 55 times in 2016.
 - Tasers were deployed 37 times during 2015.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 128.95 arrests in 2016.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 192.9 arrests in 2015.
- The average number of Taser deployments was 4.58 times per month during 2016.
- The Use of Taser rate is 0.78 % of the total number of arrests made in this period.

Yearly Type of Force Comparison

It should be noted that there were 199 use of force events in 2016. There were 173 Use of Force events in 2015. 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

2016 vs 2015 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	33	8%
Active Resistance	88	20%
Deadly Force Assault on Citizen	2	0%
Deadly Force Assault on Officer	2	0%
Escape Resistance	86	20%
Felony Car Stop	6	1%
Knife	3	1%
Non-Compliance	122	28%
None	11	3%
Passive Resistance	32	7%
Psychological Intimidation	35	8%
Self-Harm	10	2%
Showed Great Strength	7	2%
Spit	1	0%
Total	438	

Arrests and Charges

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

	Count	Percent of total
No	34	19%
Yes	144	81%
Unknown	1	0%
Total	178	

Tally of charges against involved citizens:

Charge	Count	Percent of total
96-hour Mental Commit	8	3%
Assault	1	0%
Assault on Officer	14	5%
Domestic Assault	9	3%
DWI/DUI	4	1%
Felony Resisting Arrest	23	9%
Felony Warrant	24	9%
Misdemeanor Warrant	16	6%
Not Arrested/Charged	11	4%
Obstructing service	31	12%
Other Felony PC	23	9%
Other Misdemeanor PC	24	9%
Peace Disturbance	3	1%
Possession of Controlled Substance	10	4%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	10	%
Possession of Marijuana	4	1%
Resisting Arrest	43	16%
Traffic Violations	7	3%
Violation of Ex-parte/Full Order	1	0%
Total	269	

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	109	61%
Yes	69	39%
Unknown	0	1%
Total	178	

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

	Count	Percent of total
No	138	78%
Yes	40	22%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	178	

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

	Count	Percent of total
No	168	94%
Yes	10	6%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	178	

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

	Count	Percent of total
No	177	99%
Yes	1	1%
Unknown	0	0%
Total	178	

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

Reason for use-of-force:

Reason	Count	Percent of total
Felony Car Stop (No arrest)	1	1%
To Defend Another Officer	2	1%
To Defend Another Person	2	1%
To Defend Self	16	9%
To disperse an unlawful assembly	2	1%
To Effect Arrest	114	65%
Investigative Detention	16	9%
To prevent a Violent Felony	1	1%
To Restrain for Subjects Safety	15	9%
Transport Prisoner	1	1%
Failure to Comply	1	1%
Jail Cell Extraction	1	1%
Jail Failure to Comply	5	3%
Total	176	

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

Service type	Count	Percent of total
Accident Investigation	2	1%
Call for Service	29	16%
Criminal Investigation	15	9%
Disturbance	33	19%
Felony Car Stop	9	5%
Foot Pursuit	22	13%
Mental	15	9%
Medical Assist	2	1%
Pedestrian Check	13	7%
Prisoner Handling	3	2%
Prisoner Transport	3	2%
Suspicious Activity	3	2%
Traffic Stop	12	7%
Vehicle Pursuit	2	1%
Warrant Service	14	8%
(Jail) Detention	2	1%
Total	176	

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 2016 Joplin Detention Officers employed some level of force 21 times to defend themselves, enforce a jail rule, or move a prisoner. In 2015 Detention Officers used force 25 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 2016 and December 31th 2016

Total number of use-of-force incidents: **21**
Total number of officers involved: **48**

<u>Type of Force</u>	<u>Total #</u>
Armbar	1
Escort	2
Knee Strikes	1
Physical Restraint	13
Pressure Point	5
Push	1
Strikes	2
Take to the Ground	11
Taser	5
Taser Arc Display	2
Tinsley	3
Verbal Direction	2

Citizen resistance tally:

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Count</u>
Active Aggression	10
Active Resistance	12
Escape Resistance	1
Non-Compliance	15
Passive Resistance	5
Self Harm	2
Showed Great Strength	1
Spit	1
Total	47

Injuries (Detention Officers)

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

	Count
No	16
Yes	5
Total	21

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

	Count
No	18
Yes	3
Total	21

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

	Count
No	18
Yes	3
Total	21

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

	Count
No	19
Yes	2
Total	21

Internal Affairs Report

During the year of 2016, 60 cases were forwarded to the Officer of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were cases that involved 33 sworn personnel and 27 cases that involved non-sworn personnel. Comparatively speaking, for the year of 2015, 60 cases were forwarded to the Office of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were cases that involved 39 sworn personnel and 21 cases that involved non-sworn personnel.

The 60 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.

During the year of 2016 the Joplin Police Department was staffed with approximately 112 sworn officers and 45 non-sworn positions. Non-sworn is broken down as: 10 civilian positions in the police department; 15 jail employees and 20 dispatch employees along with two dispatch/radio technicians. There are also 11-part time crossing guards that are equivalent to approximately 3 full time employees, bringing the total number of employees that fall under the Police Department to 162.

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 the year 2016.

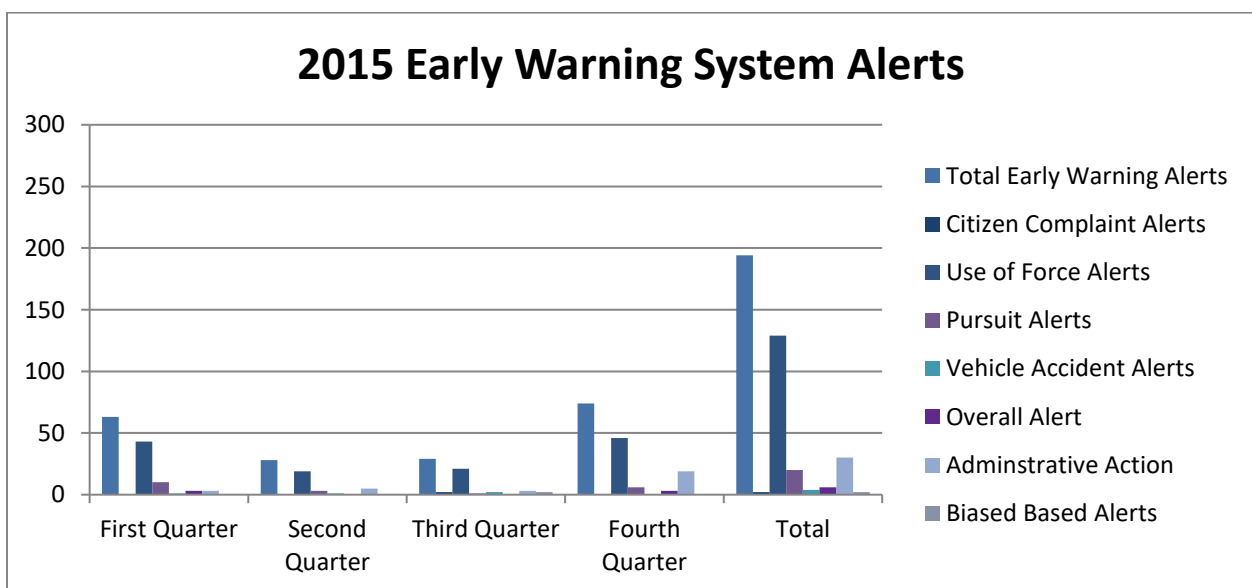
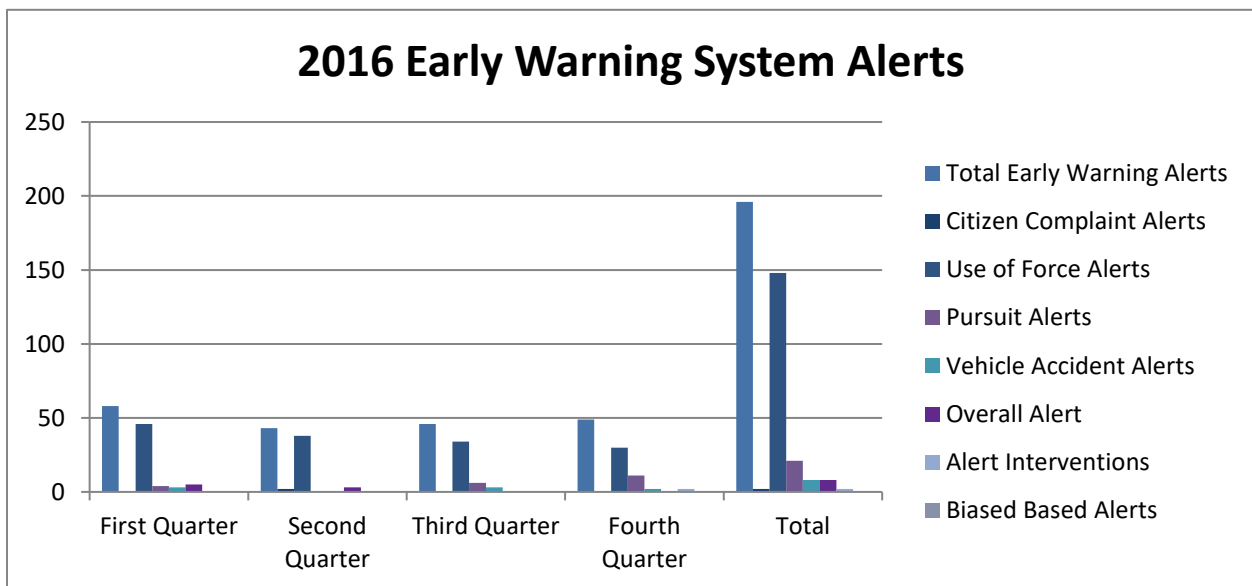
- 60 complaints were received
- 21 complaints were generated by citizens
- 39 complaints were generated within the agency
- 38 complaints were sustained or partially sustained
- 22 complaints resulted in findings that were other than sustained
- JPD received an average of 1.75 citizen complaints per month
- JPD generated an average of 3.25 investigations per month from within the agency

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 7,092 arrests resulting in 14,640 charges.

During the year of 2015 the Joplin Police Department responded to 84,436 calls for service, which is a 5.4% decrease from 2014. Including 18,075 vehicle stops. JPD officers made 7,137 arrest resulting in 14,904 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 2016

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

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Vehicle accident	unfounded	IA

February 2016

5 Investigations (4 internal complaint received, 1 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Failure to safeguard property	Sustained	IA
Pursuit violations	Sustained	IA
Fail to report vehicle accident	Sustained	IA
Fail to Supervise	Sustained	IA
Rudeness	Unfounded	IA

March 2016

7 Investigations (4 internal complaint received, 3 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Accident	Sustained	IA
Rudeness	Exonerated	IA
Fail to perform duties	Sustained	IA
Excessive Use of Force	Unfounded	IA
Pursuit Violations	Sustained	IA
Driving Complaint	Unfounded	IA
Body Camera Violation	Sustained	IA

SECOND QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

April 2016

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

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Unlawful contact reason	Unfounded	IA
Harassment	Unfounded	IA
Incompetence	Sustained	IA
Law violation	Sustained	IA
Neglect of duty	Sustained	IA

May 2016

6 Investigations (2 internal complaints, 4 external complaints)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Rudeness	Exonerated	IA
Excessive Force	Unfounded	IA
Harassment	within-policy	IA
Rudeness	Unfounded	IA
Conduct unbecoming	Sustained	IA
Conduct unbecoming	Sustained	IA

June 2016

3 Investigations (3 internal complaints, 0 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Inefficient Performance of Duties	Sustained	IA
Unsatisfactory Job Performance	Unfounded	IA
Inappropriate material on social media	Sustained	IA

THIRD QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

July 2016

6 Investigations (4 Internal, 2 Citizen complaints)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Excessive Use of Force	Withdrawn	IA
Failure to Enter Call for Service	Sustained	IA
Failure to report for training	Sustained	IA
Failure to take a report	Exonerated	IA
Failure to safeguard city property	Sustained	IA
Mules Violation/Releasing Information	Exonerated	IA

August 2016

7 Investigations (4 internal, 3 citizen complaints)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
False Statements to suspect	Unfounded-Within Policy	IA
Fail to take report/secure evidence	Sustained	IA
Conduct Unbecoming/False Statements	Sustained	IA
Excessive Force	Exonerated	IA
Inefficient Performance of Duty	Sustained	IA
Racial Bias	Sustained	IA
Improper Radio Traffic	Sustained	IA

September 2016

2 Investigations (2 Citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Vehicle operation	Withdrawn	IA
Rudeness	Sustained	IA

FOURTH QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

October 2016

6 Investigations (5 internal complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Fail to Report	Sustained	IA
Rudeness	Sustained	IA
Conduct Unbecoming	Exonerated	IA
Purchasing Policy	Sustained	IA
Inefficient Performance	Unfounded	IA
Fail to Perform Duties	Sustained	IA

November 2016

7 Investigations (7 internal complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Conduct Unbecoming/False Statements	Sustained	IA
Conduct Unbecoming	Sustained	IA
Insubordination	Sustained	IA
Improper Radio Traffic	Exonerated	IA
Cell Check Procedure	Sustained	IA
Cell Check Procedure	Sustained	IA
Inmate Property	Sustained	IA

December 2016

5 Investigations (5 internal complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
Safeguard City Property	Sustained	IA
Fail to Secure evidence	Sustained	IA
Disrespect for subordinate	Exonerated	IA
Inmate Escape	Sustained	IA
Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA

The following is a breakdown of Biased Based complaints received for the year 2016:

- 0 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

First Quarter Discipline

Violation

Insubordination
Unsafe Work Practices
Rudeness
Insubordination
Conduct Unbecoming
Inefficient Job Performance
Fail to Perform Duties
Conduct Unbecoming
Fail to Perform Duties
Policy Violation
Policy Violation
Policy Violation

Discipline

Verbal Reprimand
Counseling
Verbal Reprimand
Verbal Reprimand
Suspension
Counseling
Written Reprimand
Suspension
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling

Second Quarter Discipline

Violation

Inefficient Job Performance
Incompetence
Law Violation
Neglect of duty
Conduct unbecoming
Conduct unbecoming
Inefficient Job Performance
Inappropriate material on social media

Discipline

Counseling
Verbal reprimand
Terminated (was on probation)
resigned before discipline
40-hour suspension
terminated (was on probation)
counseling
counseling

Third Quarter Discipline

Violation

Inefficient Performance of Duties-Fail to Enter Call
Failure to Report for training
Failure to Care for City Property
Failure to Take Report and Secure Evidence
Conduct Unbecoming/False Statements
Inefficient Performance of Duties
Racial Bias
Improper Radio Traffic
Rudeness

Discipline

Verbal Reprimand
Suspension
Counseling
Termination
Termination
Counseling
Termination
Counseling
Counseling

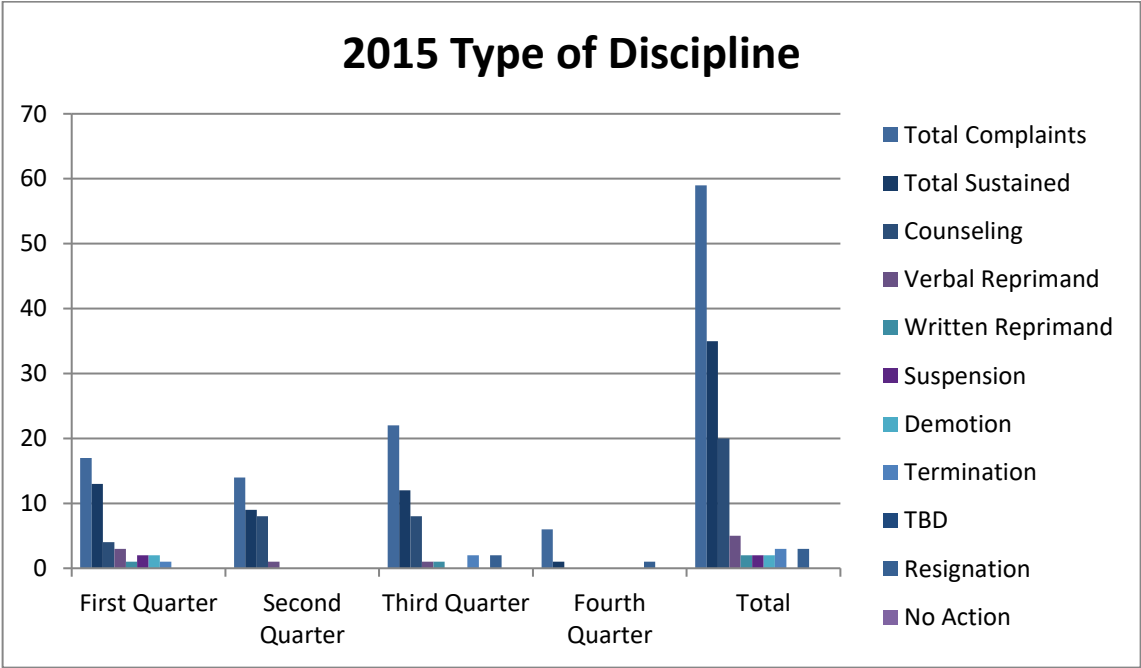
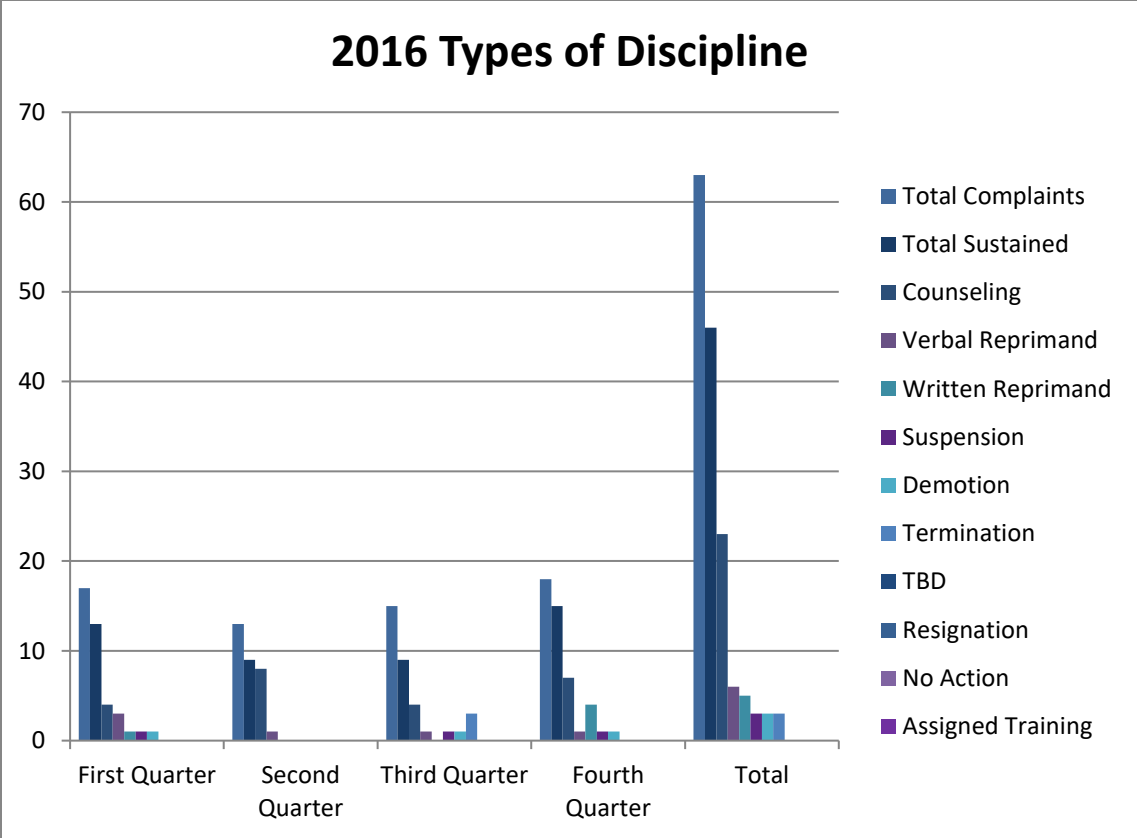
Fourth Quarter Discipline

Violation

Fail to Report
Rudeness to employee
City Purchasing Policy
Fail to Perform Duties
Conduct unbecoming/ false statements
Conduct unbecoming
Insubordination
Cell Check Procedure
Cell Check Procedure
Inmate Property
Fail to safeguard city property
Fail to secure evidence
Inmate Escape
Rules of Conduct

Discipline

Written Reprimand
40-hour suspension
Verbal Reprimand
Counseling
Demotion
Written Reprimand
Written Reprimand
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Written Reprimand



***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.**

Accidents and Pursuit Policy

In case of accident 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 accident investigator will report the accident using the State approved accident form. An Accident/Pursuit Review Board will then review all accidents/pursuits involving Police Department employees and vehicles.

The Accident/Pursuit Review Board- the body responsible for reviewing completed officer involved accident and pursuit reports. The Accident/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 Accident/Pursuit Boards findings and initiate an investigation if appropriate. The Accident/Pursuit Review Board is a panel of three officers consisting of the Traffic Sergeant and two designees.

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

Accidents

During 2016 there were 33 officer involved accidents in a city vehicle. Of those accidents 9 of the officers were determined by the Accident Review Board to be at fault.

First Quarter Accident Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle/Fail to report it
Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Dismissal (was on probation)
Counseling
Counseling

Second Quarter Accident Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Counseling
Verbal Reprimand

Third Quarter Accident Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Counseling

Fourth Quarter Accident Discipline

Violation

Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle
Accident City Vehicle

Discipline

Counseling
Written Reprimand
Written Reprimand

Pursuits

During 2016 there were 45 officer involved pursuits. During 2015 there were 27 officer involved pursuits. All of the pursuits were reviewed by the Pursuit Review Board. Of the 45 pursuits involving officers, 9 officers were disciplined for policy violations related to the pursuits.

First Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

Justification for Pursuit
Fail to slow at red light
Justification for pursuit
Fail to slow at red light

Discipline

Counseling
Suspension
Counseling
Verbal Reprimand

Second Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

N/A

Discipline

N/A

Third Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

N/A

Discipline

N/A

Fourth Quarter Pursuit Discipline

Violation

Fail to terminate
Un-Justified Pursuit
Un-Justified Pursuit
Driving Violations
Driving Violations

Discipline

Verbal Reprimand
Counseling
Counseling
Counseling
Verbal Reprimand

***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.**