

# 2019

**Joplin Police Department**

# Annual Report



2019 Year End Report

January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>

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 2019 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 167 times to effect an arrest or assist with a prisoner/medical patient. There were 338 officer involvements, meaning that in some arrests more than one officer was involved. Comparatively speaking during 2018 Joplin Police Officers employed some level of force 125 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 6,885 people on a total of 15,373 criminal charges during 2019.
  - Joplin Police Officers arrested 6,715 people on a total of 14,934 criminal charges during 2018.
- When at full strength the Joplin Police Department has 110 officers.
- Use of force occurred an average of once in every 41 arrests during 2019.
  - Use of force occurred an average of once in every 54 arrests during the same time period in 2018.
- Use of Force Incidents broken down by race:
  - White-147
  - Black-30
  - Hispanic-4
  - Asian-0
  - Native American-0
  - Other-1
  - Unknown-0

\*Comments: Some use of force incidents involved multiple subjects

### **Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received between January 1<sup>st</sup> 2019 and December 31<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

Total number of use-of-force incidents:	<b>164</b>
Total number of officers involved:	<b>326</b>

## 2019 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	75	22 Knife	0
2 Alternative Impact Weapon	0	23 Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint	0
3 Arm bar	6	24 Leg Strike(s)	1
4 ASP	2	25 OC Spray	8
5 Canine	19	26 Open-Hand Strike	2
6 Clamp	0	27 Pepperball Gun	0
7 Come-Along	10	28 Physical Restraint	18
8 Control Hold	45	29 Pressure Point(s)	4
9 CS Gas	1	30 Push	13
10 Elbow Strike(s)	8	31 Rifle	0
11 Empty Hand Control	64	32 Shotgun	0
12 Escort	12	33 Strike(s)	14
13 Fist	21	34 Strikes in Furtherance	4
14 Foot	1	35 Take to Ground	44
15 Handgun	6	36 Taser	67
16 Headlock	3	37 Taser Arc Display	1
17 Hobble Restraints	0	38 Thrust Kick	2
18 Impact Munitions	1	39 Tinsley	18
19 Joint Lock	9	40 Verbal Direction	170
20 Kicks	9	41 Wrist Lock	7
21 Knee Strike(s)	19		

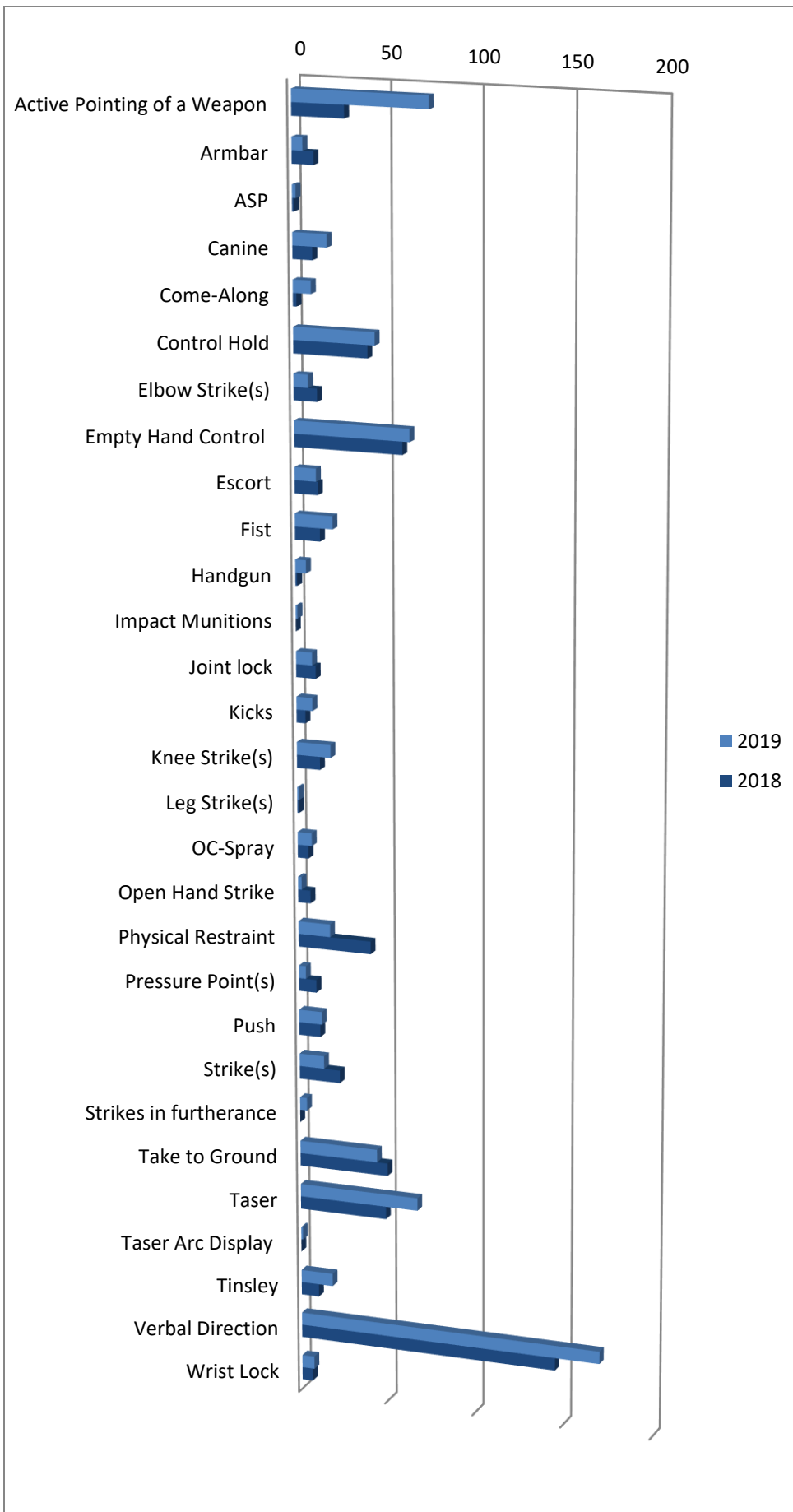
## Taser Usage

- Tasers were deployed 67 times in 2019.
  - Tasers were deployed 49 times during 2018.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 102.76 arrests in 2019.
- Tasers were deployed an average of once in every 137.64 arrests in 2018.
- The average number of Taser deployments was 5.58 times per month during 2019.

## Yearly Type of Force Comparison

It should be noted that there were 167 use of force events in 2019. There were 125 Use of Force events in 2018. 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





## 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	51	11.3%
Active Resistance	97	21.6%
Deadly Force Assault on Citizen	1	0.2%
Deadly Force Assault on Officer	0	0%
Escape Resistance	69	153.0%
Felony Car Stop	8	1.8%
Handgun	3	0.7%
Knife	1	0.2%
Non-Compliance	120	26.7%
None	5	1.1%
Passive Resistance	36	8%
Psychological Intimidation	30	6.7%
Self-Harm	5	1.1%
Showed Great Strength	18	4%
Spit	6	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	

## Arrests and Charges

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

	Count	Percent of total
No	28	17%
Yes	140	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	

### Tally of charges against involved citizens:

Charge	Count	Percent of total
96-hour Mental Commit	12	3.2%
Assault	9	2.4%
Assault on Officer	20	5.4%
Compliance with request for information by Ofc.	7	1.9%
Domestic Assault	11	3.0%
Domestic Peace Disturbance	0	0.0%
DWI/DUI	12	3.2%
Felony Resisting Arrest	40	10.8%
Felony Warrant	22	5.9%
Misdemeanor Warrant	29	7.8%
Not Arrested/Charged	6	1.6%
Obstructing service of Officer/Resisting	39	10.5%
Other Felony PC	24	6.5%
Other Misdemeanor PC	28	7.5%
Peace Disturbance	6	1.6%
Possession of Controlled Substance	18	4.9%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	20	5.4%
Possession of Marijuana	3	0.8%
Resisting Arrest	51	13.7%
Safe Keep	2	0.5%
Traffic Violations	12	3.2%
Violation of Ex-Parte/Full Order of Protection	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	

## 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):**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
No	101	61.6%
Yes	63	38.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	

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

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
No	128	78.0%
Yes	36	22.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	

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

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
No	149	90.9%
Yes	15	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	

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

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
No	159	97.0%
Yes	5	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	

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

### Reason for use-of-force:

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
Jail cell extraction	5	2.9%
Jail failure to comply	5	2.9%
Jail inmate movement	1	0.6%
Jail to enforce jail rule	1	0.6%
Felony car stop (no arrest)	0	0%
To assist another agency	1	0.6%
To defend another officer	8	4.6%
To defend another person	4	2.3%
To defend self	21	12.1%
To disperse an unlawful assembly	1	0.6%
To effect arrest	105	60.3%
Investigative detention	11	6.3%
To prevent a violent felony	1	0.6%
To prevent a violent misdemeanor	1	0.6%
To restrain for subject's safety	7	4.0%
Transport Prisoner	2	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	

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

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
(Jail) detention	14	8.0%
Accident investigation	1	0.6%
Attending court	0	0.0%
Bar check	0	0.0%
Call for service	18	10.3%
Canine Track	0	0.0%
Criminal investigation	12	6.9%
Disturbance	40	23.0%
Felony car stop	7	4.0%
Foot pursuit	19	10.9%
Medical assistance call	2	1.1%
Mental	13	7.5%
Off duty	0	0%
On Lunch Break	0	0%
Pedestrian check	7	4.0%
Prisoner handling	0	0%
Prisoner transport	0	0%
Suspicious activity	8	4.6%
Traffic Stop	15	8.6%
Vehicle Pursuit	4	2.3%
Warrant Service	14	8.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	

## 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 2019 Joplin Detention Officers employed some level of force 19 times to defend themselves, enforce a jail rule, or move a prisoner. In 2018 Detention Officers used force 14 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 Officer Use of Force Continued

### Profile of Jail Use-of-force Incidents received Between January 1<sup>st</sup> 2019 and December 31<sup>th</sup> 2019

Total number of use-of-force incidents: **19**  
 Total number of officers involved: **46**

<u>Type of Force</u>	<u>Total #</u>		<u>Total #</u>
Alternative Impact Weapon	0	Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint	0
Arm bar	3	Leg Strike(s)	0
ASP	0	Open-Hand Strike	1
Clamp	0	Physical Restraint	1
Come-Along	0	Pressure Point(s)	1
Control Hold	8	Push	2
Elbow Strike(s)	0	Strike(s)	0
Empty Hand Control	2	Strikes in Furtherance	0
Escort	5	Take to Ground	7
Fist	0	Taser	6
Foot	0	Taser Arc Display	0
Headlock	3	Thrust Kick	0
Hobble Restraints	0	Tinsley	0
Joint Lock	0	Verbal Direction	10
Kicks	0	Wrist Lock	2
Knee Strike(s)	0		

### Citizen resistance tally:

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Count</u>
Active Aggression	10
Active Resistance	13
Deadly Force Assault on Citizen	0
Deadly Force Assault on Officer	0
Escape Resistance	3
Handgun	0
Knife	1
Non-Compliance	12
None	0
Passive Resistance	3
Psychological Intimidation	1
Self Harm	0
Showed Great Strength	2
Spit	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

## Injuries (Detention Officers)

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

	Count
No	13
Yes	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

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

	Count
No	18
Yes	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

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

	Count
No	16
Yes	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

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

	Count
No	18
Yes	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

## Internal Affairs Report

During the year of 2019, 83 cases were forwarded to the Office of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were 64 cases that involved sworn personnel and 26 cases that involved non-sworn personnel. Comparatively speaking, for the year of 2018, 59 cases were forwarded to the Office of Internal Affairs for investigation. There were 43 cases that involved sworn personnel and 16 cases that involved non-sworn personnel.

The 87 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 2019, the Joplin Police Department was authorized for 110 sworn officer and 12 civilian positions in the police department. There are currently 18 jail employees and 22 dispatch employees. This makes 162 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 2019:

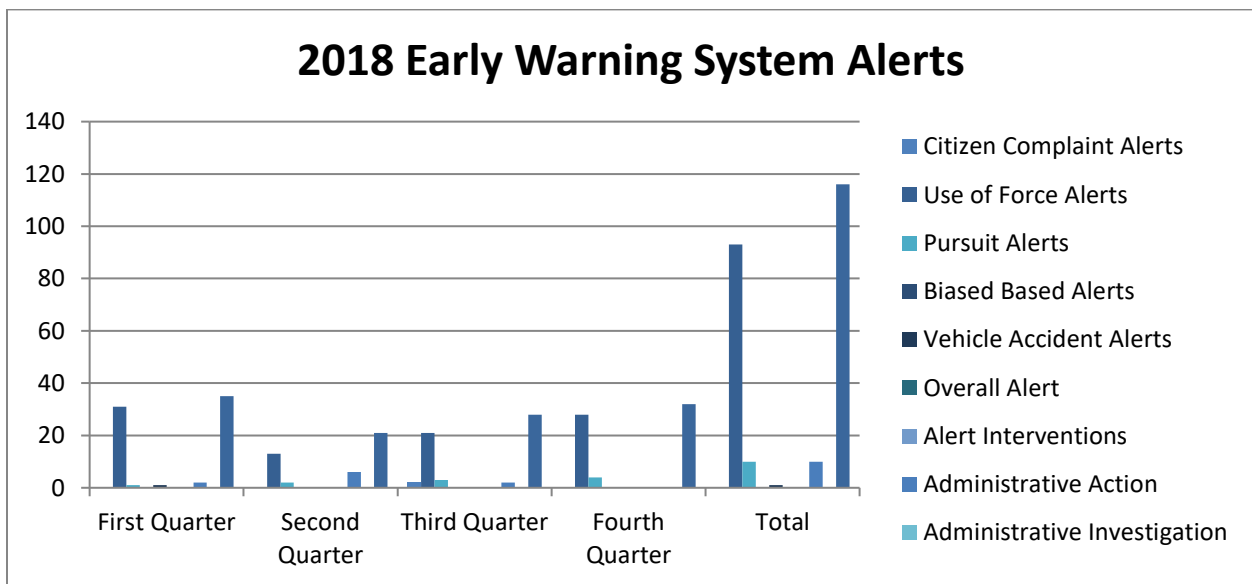
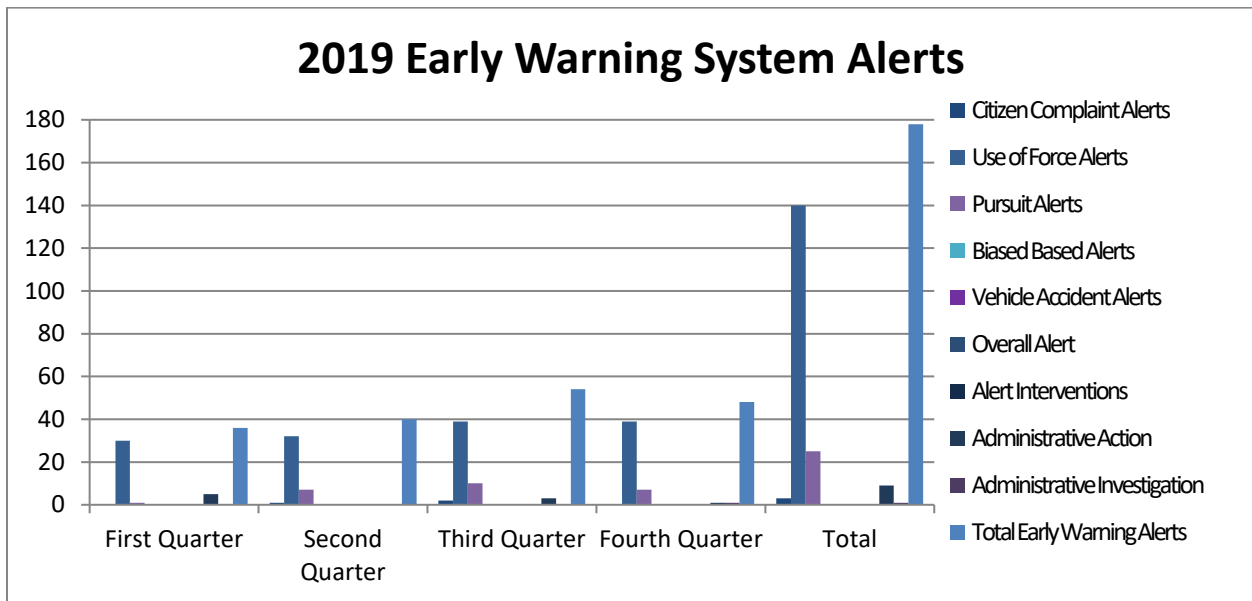
- 83 complaints were received
- 30 complaints were generated by citizens
- 53 complaints were generated within the agency
- 42 complaints were sustained or partially sustained
- 41 complaints resulted in findings that were other than sustained
- JPD received an average of 2.5 citizen complaints per month
- JPD generated an average of 4.42 investigations per month from within the agency

During the year of 2019 the Joplin Police Department responded to 85,918 calls for service. Included in that number is 13,909 vehicle stops. JPD Officers made 6,885 arrests resulting in 15,373 charges.

During the year of 2018 the Joplin Police Department responded to 79,146 calls for service. Included in that number is 12,123 vehicle stops. JPD Officers made 6,715 arrests resulting in 14,934 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 2019**

**11** Investigations (**10** internal complaints received, **1** citizen complaints received)

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Workplace Harassment	Sustained	IA
2. Failure To Perform Duties	Not Sustained	IA
3. Failure to Document Incident	Sustained	IA
4. Jail Procedure	Sustained	IA
5. Failure To Perform Duties	Sustained	IA
6. Conduct Unbecoming	Sustained	IA
7. Vehicle Accident	Sustained	IA
8. Vehicle Accident	Exonerated	IA
9. Vehicle Accident	Exonerated	IA
10. Vehicle Accident	Sustained	IA
11. Vehicle Accident	Sustained	IA

#### **February 2019**

**7** Investigations (**6** internal complaint received, **1** citizen complaints received)

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
2. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
3. Failure To Supervise	Sustained	IA
4. Jail Procedure	Sustained	IA
5. Failure To Perform Duties	Sustained	IA
6. Vehicle Accident	Exonerated	IA
7. Vehicle Accident	Exonerated	IA

#### **March 2019**

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

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Abuse of Authority	Not Sustained	IA
2. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
3. Fail To Safeguard Property	Sustained	IA
4. Inefficient Performance Duties	Sustained	IA
5. Inefficient Performance Duties	Sustained	IA

## SECOND QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

### April 2019

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

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Rules of Conduct	Exonerated	IA
2. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
3. Fail to perform Duties	Unfounded	IA
4. Excessive Force	Unfounded	IA
5. Rules of Conduct	Exonerated	IA

### May 2019

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

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Safeguarding Arrestee Property	Sustained	Supervisor
2. Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA
3. Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA
4. Use of Force	Within Policy	IA
5. Rules of Conduct	Withdrawn	IA

### June 2019

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

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	Supervisor
2. General Duties	Sustained	Supervisor
3. Search Incident to Arrest	Sustained	IA
4. Excessive Force, Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA
5. Racial Profiling/Juvenile Procedures	Unfounded/Exonerated	IA
6. Mobile Video Recording System	Unfounded	IA
7. Excessive Force	Unfounded	IA
8. Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA

## THIRD QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS

### July 2019

12 Investigations (9 internal complaints received, 3 citizen complaints received)

<u>Complaint Type</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Investigator</u>
1. Rules of Conduct	Resigned	IA
2. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	Supervisor
3. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	Supervisor
4. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
5. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	IA
6. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	Supervisor
7. Failure to Perform Duties	Unfounded	Supervisor
8. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA

9. Vehicle Operations	Unfounded	IA
10. Excessive Use of Force	Unfounded	IA
11. Failure to Perform Duties	Unfounded	IA
12. Report Writing	Sustained	IA

### **August 2019**

**9** Investigations (**6** internal complaint received, **3** citizen complaints received)

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Officer Involved Shooting	Within Policy	IA
2. Handling of Evidence	Not Sustained	IA
3. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	Supervisor
4. Rudeness	Unfounded	Supervisor
5. Failure to Perform Duties	Unfounded	IA
6. Conduct Unbecoming	Resigned	IA
7. Vehicle Operations (Crash)	Sustained	IA
8. Vehicle Operations (Crash)	Sustained	IA
9. Vehicle Operations (Crash)	Sustained	IA

### **September 2019**

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

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Conduct Unbecoming	Resigned	IA
2. Evidence and Property Management	Sustained	Supervisor
3. Failure to Perform Duties	Unfounded	IA
4. Rules of Conduct	Unfounded	IA
5. Rudeness	Withdrawn	IA
6. Vehicle Operations	Sustained	IA
7. Vehicle Operations (Crash)	Sustained	IA

## **FOURTH QUARTER INVESTIGATIONS**

### **October 2019**

**4** Investigations (**2** internal complaints received, **2** citizen complaints received)

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Audio Recording Retention	Sustained	Supervisor
2. Rudeness	Withdrawn	IA
3. Rudeness	Unfounded	IA
4. Failure to Perform Duties	Sustained	Supervisor

### **November 2019**

**6** Investigations (**5** internal complaint received, **1** citizen complaints received)

<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

1. Failure to Safeguard Property	Sustained	IA
2. Failure to Inspect Vehicle	Sustained	IA
3. Civil Rights Complaint	Unfounded	IA
4. Rules of Conduct	Sustained	IA
5. Rules of Conduct	Not Sustained	IA
6. Canine Operations	Sustained	IA

**December 2019**

**4 Investigations (1 internal complaint received, 3 citizen complaints received)**

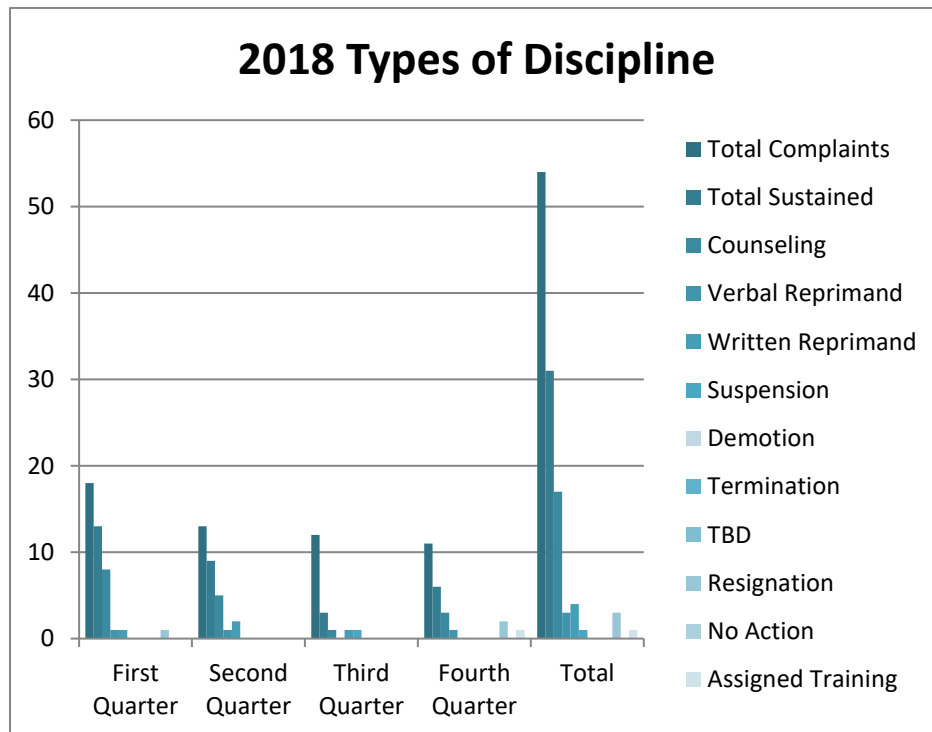
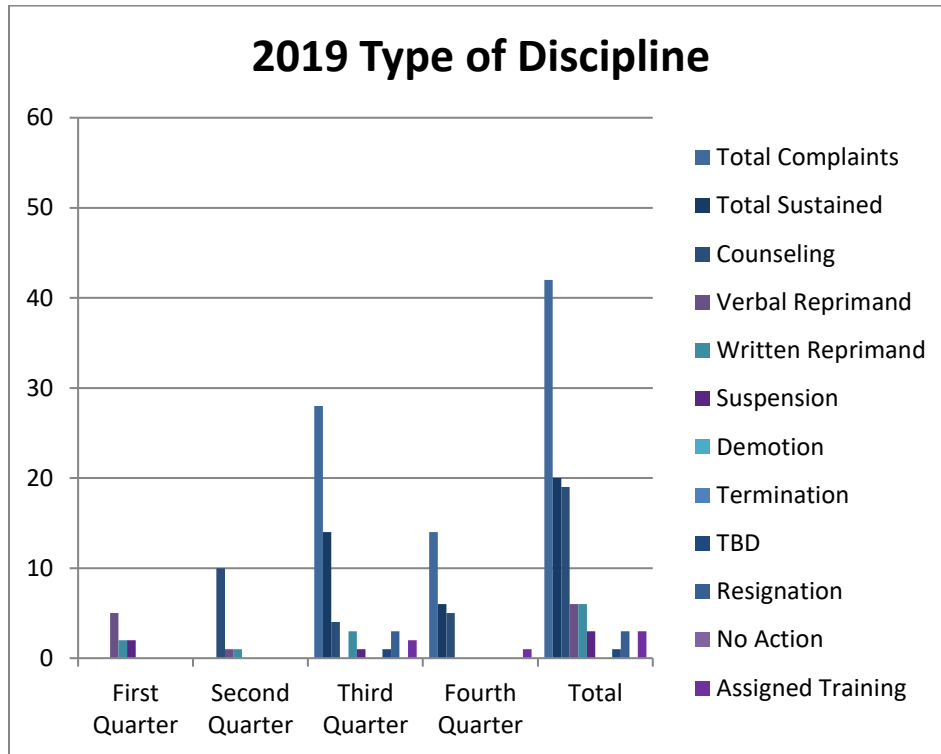
<b><u>Complaint Type</u></b>	<b><u>Results</u></b>	<b><u>Investigator</u></b>
1. Failure to Perform Duties	Not Sustained	IA
2. Rudeness	Not Sustained	IA
3. Rules of Conduct	Not Sustained	IA
4. Excessive Force	Under Investigation	IA

The following is a breakdown of Biased Based complaints received for the year 2019:

- 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 2019 there were 21 officer involved accidents in a city vehicle. Of those accidents 10 of the officers were determined by the Crash Review Board to be at fault.

#### First Quarter Crash Discipline

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Discipline</u>
Driving Rules	Counseling
Vehicle Operation	Counseling
Driving Rules	Counseling

#### Second Quarter Crash Discipline

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Discipline</u>
Vehicle Operations	Written Reprimand
Vehicle Operations	Counseling Form
Vehicle Operations	Counseling Form
Driving Rules	Counseling Form

#### Third Quarter Crash Discipline

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Discipline</u>
Vehicle Operations	Supplemental Training



Vehicle Operations  
Vehicle Operations  
Vehicle Operations

Supplemental Training  
Suspension  
Counseling Form

**Fourth Quarter Crash Discipline**

**Violation**

Vehicle Operations  
Vehicle Operations

**Discipline**

Submitted resignation prior to accident  
Suspension

**Pursuits**

During 2019 there were 28 officer involved pursuits. During 2018 there were 14 officer involved pursuits. All of the pursuits were reviewed by the Pursuit Review Board. Of the 28 pursuits involving officers, 3 officers were disciplined for policy violations related to the pursuits.

**First Quarter Pursuit Discipline**

**Violation**

Vehicle Pursuit-Justification

**Discipline**

Counseling

**Second Quarter Pursuit Discipline**

**Violation**

Vehicle Pursuit-Justification

**Discipline**

Counseling

**Third Quarter Pursuit Discipline**

**Violation**

Rules of Pursuits

**Discipline**

Counseling

**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.**