

# Bremerton Police Department



## 2019 Professional Standards Report

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<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/335/Police-Department>



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# 2019 Professional Standards Report

## COMPLAINTS

The Department recorded 51 complaints in 2019. The Department takes all complaints and addresses them as fully as possible. There are no parameters placed on how a citizen can make a complaint. An anonymous complaint will be taken and followed up to the extent possible.

| General Categories of 2019 Complaints <sup>1</sup>                                    |    |
|---|----|
| Respondents were dissatisfied with the handling of calls, investigations, or reports. | 24 |
| Demeanor / courtesy / rudeness  | 13 |
| Use of Force  | 6  |
| Traffic Violations / Vehicle Use by Officer   | 3  |
| Failure to Arrest   | 2  |
| Search and Seizure  | 1  |
| Disagreed with Traffic Ticket   | 2  |
| Unlawful Arrest   | 0  |
| Harassment / Racial Discrimination  | 0  |
| TOTAL   | 51 |

| Dispositions         | Explanation of Dispositions   | # of Complaints in each disposition category |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <b>Exonerated</b>    | The alleged act occurred, but that the action was justified, lawful, and proper.  | 18   |
| <b>Unfounded</b>     | The allegation was false or not factual or that the alleged act(s) did not occur or did not involve Department personnel. | 22   |
| <b>Not sustained</b> | There is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the employee.                                  | 6  |
| <b>Sustained</b>     | The act occurred, and it constituted misconduct. <sup>2</sup>   | 5  |
| <b>Unresolved</b>    | The complainant did not respond to the Sergeant's attempts to contact them.   | 0  |
|                      |   | 51   |

<sup>1</sup> Some complaints fit two or more categories (e.g. *"I didn't like getting a ticket and the officer was rude."*) Judgments are made as to the best category fit for such complaints.

<sup>2</sup> Complaints are logged in this category if any portion sustained.

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| Complaint # | Complaint / Allegation  | Disposition                            |
|-------------|---|--|
| C19-1       | The wife took the child with her to shelter when she fled her abusive husband. The husband complained against the Officer for not locating and returning the child to him. The overall issue was a civil, not a criminal matter.        | Unfounded                              |
| C19-2       | The caller wanted to claim theft by Officer, who confiscated counterfeit money as evidence during the investigation.  | Exonerated                             |
| C19-3       | Complained that Officer put handcuffs on too tight. Officer beat his ex-wife.   | Exonerated<br>Unfounded                |
| C19-4       | The caller complained there are many accidents at Sheridan and Pine. The PD is not doing anything about it. The complaint was also shared with Engineering to assess conditions.  | Exonerated                             |
| C19-5       | A complaint was made for rude and unprofessional behavior while dealing with an angry customer at the front counter.  | Exonerated                             |
| C19-6       | A citizen complained about a speeding ticket, then saw Officer again and believed the Officer was following and harassing him.  | Exonerated                             |
| C19-7       | A complaint was made for inappropriate off-duty conduct   | Not Sustained                          |
| C19-8       | A complaint that Officer failed to take a report. The Officer received counseling and a record to his file of the issue.  | Sustained<br>Counseling Record to File |
| C19-9       | Officer was rude and unprofessional   | Unfounded                              |
| C19-10      | Officer failed to take a report   | Unfounded                              |
| C19-11      | A citizen complained about a ticket issued at an accident scene. Officer failed to obtain the complainant's side of the story.  | Exonerated                             |
| C19-12      | A citizen complained about receiving a ticket for no front license plate.   | Exonerated                             |
| C19-13      | The Fire Marshall requested a blocking vehicle get towed. The Officer attempted contact with the owner to no avail. The owner complained about the car getting towed.   | Exonerated                             |
| C19-14      | The property owner requested a vehicle that was blocking his drive to get towed. Officer had the car towed. Owner of the car complained about having their car towed.   | Exonerated                             |
| C19-15      | The complainant demanded the mother of his child get removed from his house. The mother would not cooperate. The complainant said the Officer refused to extricate the wife from the home.  | Unfounded.                             |
| C19-16      | Complainant reported the Sergeant was dismissive and rude, and a police report was not complete.  | Not Sustained                          |
| C19-17      | A complaint that Officer acted macho during contact.  | Unfounded                              |
| C19-18      | Officer was rude and would not take a report.   | Not Sustained                          |
| C19-19      | Officer was intimidating the complainant  | Not Sustained                          |
| C19-20      | Complained Officer failed to arrest a person on an order violation. The court office did not enter the order. With no order in the system the Officer may not make an arrest.   | Exonerated                             |
| C19-21      | Officer was attending to a gas leak. Complainant witnessed what he believed was a hit and run and noted the Officer did nothing and complained. Officer did not see what complainant did and follow up could find no damage to vehicle. | Exonerated                             |
| C19-22      | The complainant was upset that the suspect was not arrested and jailed. A report, however, was referred to the prosecutor.  | Exonerated                             |

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|         |   |  |
|---------|---|--|
| C19-23  | A police car crossed the yellow line. The complainant swerved.  | Not Sustained  |
| C19-24  | The complainant was upset; the Officer did not stand near an elderly patient who was causing issues.  | Not Sustained  |
| C19-25  | The complainant called in suspicious circumstances at his residence then complained that the police had come on his property.   | Unfounded  |
| C19-26  | The complainant called in a harassment complaint. Officers found no one in the area. The complainant then got upset and became uncooperative, later complained about a lack of service.                               | Unfounded  |
| C19-27  | Complainant said an Officer twisted his arm using excessive force. The security camera showed it to be a false complaint.   | Unfounded  |
| C19-28  | Complainant said an Officer did not call to speak to her about her noise complaint or issue violations for a noise complaint. Sergeant observed call attempts logged on the phone. The noise did not violate the law. | Unfounded  |
| C19-29  | Complainant said that an accident report was not correct.   | Exonerated   |
| C19-30  | An anonymous complaint that Supervisor and Officer were rude and did not make an investigation.   | Unfounded.   |
| C19-31  | A complainant who committed serious DV assault captured on camera complained in an apparent effort not to have to pay a fee to get an order served. Found to be untruthful.   | Unfounded  |
| C19-32  | Officer was curt and rude to the store clerk.   | Sustained/ Record to file and retraining.                          |
| C19-33  | Officer made inappropriate comments and was unprofessional.   | Sustained/ Record to file and retraining.                          |
| C19-34  | The citizen complained Officer failed to stop at a stop sign. A video showed full stop and no violations by Officer.  | Unfounded  |
| C19-35  | Conduct unbecoming complaint lead to Internal Investigation   | Unfounded  |
| C-19-36 | Complaint on response time to call.   | Unfounded.   |
| C-19-37 | An anonymous complaint of untruthfulness was received.  | Unfounded  |
| C-19-38 | A complaint of racist hate crime and excessive force was taken. Both complainant and Officer were Caucasian.  | Unfounded  |
| C-19-39 | A complainant had a complaint about charges filed by the prosecutor's office. The complainant was referred to the prosecutor's office to file the protest there.  | The complaint was forwarded to the prosecutor's office to address. |
| C-19-40 | Complained that Officer ticketed them for smoking marijuana in public.  | Unfounded  |
| C-19-41 | Claimed Officer lied in a police report.  | Unfounded  |
| C-19-42 | A secondhand complaint about hearing that officers did not adequately handle a theft report.  | Unfounded.   |
| C-19-43 | The complainant was unhappy that Officers did not arrest all suspects during a trespass investigation.  | Exonerated   |
| C-19-44 | The detective put an opinion in a police report.  | Exonerated   |
| C-19-45 | Police Harassment   | Unfounded  |
| C-19-46 | Lack of compassion and rudeness with citizen  | Sustained: Record to file and retraining.                          |
| C-19-47 | Fail to contact witness/suspect for a statement   | Exonerated   |
| C-19-48 | Unhappy with service response, too slow.  | Exonerated   |
| C-19-49 | Used emergency lights at night on a traffic stop and took too long to issue a ticket.   | Exonerated   |
| C-19-50 | The Officer should not have spoken to an older adult in front of their son, a potential suspect.  | Unfounded  |
| C-19-51 | Inappropriate comment to reporting party.<br>Bias against Cyclists.   | Sustained<br>Unfounded   |

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## 2019 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

| Control Number | Description   | Disposition  | Action Taken   |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| 01-19          | Making a false statement.<br>Timely reporting of Domestic Violence by Deputy<br>Abuse of Authority/Position<br>Reporting DV to further civil complaint  | Unfounded<br>Not Sustained<br><br>Unfounded<br>Unfounded | No Action  |
| 02-19          | Conduct Unbecoming an Employee/Unprofessional Behavior: Attempted to get an informant to lie in 2006 to get Officer into trouble during an investigation into Officer having sex with the informant.  | Unfounded  | No Action  |
| 03-19          | A complaint about conduct unbecoming an employee and unprofessional behavior was taken. A previous complaint in regard to this matter had already been investigated; the Officer received counseling for his actions then; this complaint revealed no new information or conduct. | Not Sustained  | No Action  |
| 04-19          | A complaint that an Officer stole money during a search and for harassment.   | Unfounded<br>Unfounded                                   | No Action Taken  |
| 05-19          | Theft of Money during Search Warrant<br>Theft<br>Forgery  | Sustained  | The Officer resigned before termination.<br>Charges are pending. |

### Review and Analysis of Internal Investigations/ Complaints – 2019

A total of fifty-one complaints were investigated in 2019, resulting in "sustained" findings in five of those complaints. The majority of the complaints were dissatisfaction with the handling of a call or complaints of rudeness. In 2019 the Department initiated and completed four internal investigations. Of the four investigations, one resulted in the resignation of an Officer instead of being terminated. During the analysis of complaints and internal investigations, the Department found no behavior patterns by any one officer or directed at any specific group or groups of citizens.

The theft of money by a Bremerton Detective triggered a review of all cases he was involved in both as a narcotics detective and patrol officer. All policies and procedures were reviewed in regard to the handling of money and specifically during search warrants. Policies and procedures that were lacking were changed to help prevent any further thefts by future officers. A State Audit was conducted after these procedures were in place. The audit noted no further issues.

The analysis demonstrates that the Department is quick to address minor to severe complaints and then take action when sustained.

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### 2019 CIVIL CLAIMS

| Claim #  | Inc. Date  | Cause   | Effect                                    | Demand Amt.    | Amount Paid | Status                |
|----------|------------|---|---|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 20190022 | 10/3/2018  | Painted curb creating driveway ticket issued          | Improper Impound                          | \$190.75       | \$190.75    | Closed with Payment   |
| 20190042 | 4/23/2019  | Officer pulled a vehicle over on Warren Ave.          | Broken driver's side front window         | \$234.35       | 0           | Closed Payment denied |
| 20190062 | 4/10/2019  | An officer struck the driver's side rear bumper panel | Damage to the rear bumper panel.          | \$3,840.28     | \$3,840.28  | Closed with Payment   |
| 20190070 | 12/12/2018 | Officer rear ended vehicle                            | Damaged vehicle and injuries              | \$40,000       | \$17,857.70 | Closed with Payment   |
| 20190082 | 11/23/2018 | An incident with a police officer at AutoZone         | Damaged vehicle tabs, car door, brakes    | \$1,000,000.00 | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |
| 20190083 | 11/23/2018 | An incident with a police officer at AutoZone         | Harassment by an officer                  | \$500,000      | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |
| 20190084 | 11/23/2018 | Incident with police officer at AutoZone              | Falsely accused, threatened & intimidated | \$1,000,000.00 | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |
| 20190085 | 11/23/2018 | Incident with police officer at AutoZone              | False accusations & excessive force       | \$1,000,000.00 | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |
| 20190086 | 11/23/2018 | Incident with police officer at AutoZone              | Public humiliation & emotional distress   | \$1,000,000.00 | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |
| 20190087 | 11/23/2018 | Incident with police officer at AutoZone              | Retaliation & property damage             | \$500,000      | 0           | Closed Payment Denied |

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## BIAS-BASED POLICING

| Race       | Criminal Traffic Infractions<br>(e.g., DUI, Driving While License Suspended, Reckless Driving) |           | Traffic Infractions<br>(e.g., Speeding, Failure to Yield, cell phone violations, seatbelt violations) |           | Bremerton Demographics<br>(41,405 est) | Navy Demographics<br>(15,601) |
|------------|--|-----------|---|-----------|--|-------------------------------|
|            | # by race  | % by race | # by race   | % by race |  |                               |
| White      | 328  | 67        | 1685  | 68.4      | 74.0%                                  | 58.2%                         |
| Black      | 94   | 19        | 330   | 13.3      | 6.7%                                   | 19.1%                         |
| Hisp       | 28   | 5.6       | 189   | 7.6       | 6.8%                                   | 16.7                          |
| Asian - PI | 17   | 3.4       | 127   | 5.1       | 9.6%                                   | 5.6%                          |
| Amer Ind   | 5  | 1         | 8   | 0.3       | 2.0%                                   | 3.0%                          |
| Unk        | 20   | 4         | 132   | 5.3       |  |                               |
| Totals     | 628  |           | 2639  |           |  |                               |

The impact that the military presence in and around Bremerton has on the Police Department's enforcement statistics is unknown. Naval Base Kitsap employs 15,601 active duty members who are not included in Bremerton MSA population or demographic statistics. They do, however, live, work, and play here while traveling our roads. The military's presence must be considered in the Bremerton Police Department's enforcement statistics' overall calculus.

The Department also tracks citizen complaints of bias-based policing.

Citizen complaints of biased based policing in 2019: 0<sup>3</sup>

Citizen complaints of biased based policing in 2018: 0

Citizen complaints of biased based policing in 2017: 1

### Notes / Trends

- Infraction statistics from SECTOR and hand-written tickets
- Demographic data from 2010 US census
- Infractions include both traffic and non-traffic infractions

**Training:** The entire staff of the Department and City received bias training in 2019. This training was given by an acclaimed professor who has studied implicit bias and race and is a leading authority and trainer. The Department also does daily training bulletins that included bias training to keep the officers fresh on the topic.

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<sup>3</sup> The department investigated a complaint from an arrestee who complained that her arrest amounted to a racist hate crime. She and the officer were both Caucasian. It appears the complaint was made to try to avoid charges being filed.

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## Review and Analysis of Racial / Bias Policing – 2019

The Bremerton Police Department prohibits race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group from being used as the basis for providing different levels of law enforcement service or the enforcement of the law.

Police agencies use a best practice to learn whether bias-based policing is systematically occurring via analysis of discretionary traffic stops. The Bremerton Police Department can track infractions issued by race through the electronic capture of SECTOR data.

In reviewing the data collected based on the City and Naval Base communities' demographic makeup, the data suggest that the rates that tickets are issued show no bias in citations issued.

The Operations Captain and the Support Service Captain individually reviewed each report of the use of force involving any minority. They looked for overuse, abuse, and any patterns suggesting issues with any employees using force. This fourth layer of scrutiny of the use of force showed no patterns of bias.

The police department received no complaints of racial or bias policing involving race for 2019.

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### EMPLOYEE COLLISIONS

Per internal policy, all collisions involving police department employees get investigated regardless of the degree of damage.

The majority of these driving incidents involved low speeds and minimal damage (i.e., minor scrapes and dents) and would not get classified as reportable collisions under Washington law.

Each collision gets reviewed by an internal panel of Department members who evaluate all available data and then classify the collision as 'preventable' or 'non-preventable.'

Action taken depends on many factors, including the employee's previous driving history, the amount of damage, and the degree of inattention involved.

| Collisions by Category                   |   |
|--|---|
| # of Officer-involved collisions         | 9 |
| # of collisions ruled 'Preventable.'     | 4 |
| # of collisions ruled 'Non-preventable.' | 5 |
| # of collisions that involved injury     | 2 |
| # of collisions that involved pursuits   | 0 |
| # of backing collisions                  | 2 |

| DATE       | BRIEF   | PREV. | NON-PREV. | DISPOSITION       |
|------------|---|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| 7/25/2019  | Officer backed into a signpost while on a call.   | X     |           | Action not taken. |
| 7/25/2019  | Officer was transporting a prisoner when a vehicle turned in front of him, causing an accident.   |       | X         | Action not taken. |
| 6/25/2019  | A detective was in traffic and slowed for traffic when a vehicle struck them from behind  |       | X         | Action not taken. |
| 4/19/2019  | A detective was in traffic, and the vehicle in front hit the brakes hard. The detective could not stop in time, striking the rear of the car. | X     |           | Letter to file.   |
| 9/6/2019   | Officer turned into an alleyway and struck the wall with a fender, causing minor damage.  |       | X         | Letter to file    |
| 1/3/2019   | Warrant Officer was in traffic and had a vehicle turn in front of him.  |       | X         | Action not taken. |
| 11/19/2019 | An Officer running code to a barricaded subject had a vehicle pull in front of them, hitting them nearly head-on.                             |       | X         | Action not taken. |
| 9/15/2019  | The Officer struck a curb causing a flat tire.  | X     |           | Letter to file    |
| 9/15/2019  | While patrolling at night, an officer backed into a wall.   | X     |           | Letter to file    |

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In 2019 there were a total of 9 officers involved in accidents. 44% of these accidents were preventable. In 2018 there were 41% preventable compared to 2017 at 86% and 2016 with 75%.

Of the four preventable accidents, three were minor accidents.

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## PURSUIT / ELUDING

### Definitions from the policy:

**VEHICLE PURSUIT:** A vehicle pursuit is an event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid apprehension while operating a motor vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics such as driving off a highway or turning suddenly.

**ATTEMPTING TO ELUDE:** Refers to the actions of a vehicle operator who, after being given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to immediately stop the vehicle and drives in a reckless manner while attempting to elude a uniformed officer operating a pursuing police vehicle that is equipped with emergency lights and siren (RCW 46.61.024).

Our policy allows officers to engage in vehicular pursuits of fleeing suspects when:

- (a) The initiating Officer reasonably believes and can articulate that the violator has committed, or attempted to commit, a felony crime of violence, or,
- (b) The Officer observed such a degree of hazardous driving by the offender, prior to police involvement, that the offender will likely cause death or serious bodily harm to another person if not stopped.

Pursuit and other driving training is regularly conducted both in the classroom and at the driving range to reinforce the policy. It is the policy of the Bremerton Police Department to weigh public safety first when determining to chase a suspect or not.

| 2019 Pursuit statistics |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 33                      | Suspects who attempted to elude.                              |
| 29                      | Eluding crimes with no pursuit or pursuit officers terminated |
| 4                       | Pursuits engaged in   |
| 2                       | Suspect collisions  |
| 0                       | Officer collisions  |
| Precipitating event     |   |
| 16                      | Traffic violations  |
| 1                       | DUIs  |
| 4                       | Stolen vehicles   |
| 1                       | Robberies   |
| 5                       | Warrants  |
| 1                       | Narcotics   |
| 5                       | Reckless Driving  |

### Review and Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits – 2019

The number of actual pursuits is far fewer than the number of individuals who attempt to elude police.

In 2019, 33 individuals attempted to elude police, with only 4 of those pursued by Bremerton Police officers. This number is a slight increase in drivers trying to elude officers from last year (2018) when

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only 22 drivers attempted to flee. Of the four attempts to elude, where Bremerton Police officers pursued, one was "within the policy," and the other three were deemed "out of policy." Officers involved in the "out of policy" pursuits were provided retraining and received corrective action through employee counseling.

Training officers conducted pursuit and other driver training in the classroom and on the driving range to reinforce the policy.

During our reviews and analyses of these incidents, we determined that the clear majority of the time, officers appropriately "terminated" the pursuit once determined that continuing the pursuit would constitute a violation of policy. An analysis of the pursuit training and policies for pursuits shows these are having the right impact by lowering the number of pursuits officers engage in.

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## USE OF FORCE

### Defining Force

The definition of force is anything more than physically moving someone or grasping their arm to direct them. Bremerton Police Officers must document all uses of force beginning at the lowest level of force used to overcome resistance. The majority of the 117 uses of force were low-level or first-tier uses of force considered physical controls. Examples of physical controls would be armbars, hair holds, and taking someone to the ground to stop resistance.

### Process

Officers immediate supervisors review force to ensure compliance with the law and department policies. After the initial review, it goes through two more layers of review by command staff. All use of force is reviewed by command staff to look for trends and issues to ensure no problems need addressing. The Department examines bias toward any one group.

In 2019, none of the uses of force were outside department policy.

| <b>Use of Force: Type of Force</b>                              |     |  |    |
|---|-----|--|----|
| <b>Primary Type – the first tool or tactic an officer used.</b> |     | <b>Secondary Type – used when the 1<sup>st</sup> tool or tactic proved ineffective</b> |    |
| Physical controls   | 102 | Physical controls  | 9  |
| Taser: Air deployment   | 5   | Taser: Air deployment  | 5  |
| Taser: Contact deployment                                       | 0   | Taser: Contact deployment  | 2  |
| OC / Chemical   | 0   | OC / Chemical  | 0  |
| Impact/ Baton   | 0   | Impact   | 0  |
| Baton used for Leverage tool                                    | 0   | Baton used for Leverage tool   | 1  |
| Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint                                 | 1   | Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint  | 2  |
| Firearm   | 0   | Firearm  | 0  |
| Empty hand  | 0   | Empty hand   | 4  |
| Impact Munition   | 0   | Impact Munition  | 0  |
| Other (K-9)   | 1   | Other  | 0  |
| Leg Restraints  | 0   | Leg Restraints   | 2  |
| TOTAL   | 109 | TOTAL  | 25 |

Total number of incidents where officers used force in 2109: 117

| <b>Use of Force Aggravating Factors</b>  |    |
|--|----|
| Intoxicated / Drugs  | 44 |
| Domestic Violence  | 6  |
| Mental Health  | 30 |
| 68% of all uses of force involved one of the above three issues or a combination of. |    |

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| Use of Force by Race       |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| White                      | 79 |
| Black                      | 19 |
| Asian                      | 2  |
| Native American            | 5  |
| Hispanic                   | 8  |
| Multiple / Unknown / Other | 6  |

| Use of Force by Gender of Subject |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Male                              | 92 |
| Female                            | 23 |
| Multi                             | 4  |

|                | Use of Force Injuries                       |                                     |                    |          |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
|                | # of Injuries<br>(visible or complained of) | Treatment <sup>4</sup>              |                    |          |
|                |   | Minor –<br>No treatment<br>required | On-scene<br>by Aid | Hospital |
| <b>Officer</b> | 5   | 1                                   | 1                  | 1        |
| <b>Suspect</b> | 33  | 4                                   | 11                 | 7        |

## Notes / Trends

- Total incidents where officers used force: 117
- Total calls for service: 50,419
- Percentage of Incidents where force was used: 0.23%

**Note:** Injury statistics do not include those cases where the only "injury" was probe penetration from the use of the Taser.

Policy requires reported injuries be evaluated by paramedics, or at the hospital, and is not indicative of injury severity.

\* Suspects are transported to the hospital out of an abundance of caution, not necessarily due to an injury.

## Review and Analysis of Use of Force Events – 2019

The analysis demonstrates that force was used 117 times, out of all 50,419 police responses. Police Officers used force .23% or less than 1% of all calls that police responded to or initiated in 2019. In 2018, Police Officers used force 142 times while responding to 45,477 calls for service. Use of Force accounted for .31% of all calls resulting in the use of force.

Bremerton Police use time, distance, and resources to help the resistive person de-escalate their violent behaviors. For de-escalation to work, suspects must be willing to cooperate. There are times and situations where that is not possible to use only verbal tactics. Some form of reasonable force is needed to de-escalate a volatile, violent, or resistive person. De-escalation is an outcome; it is not a result. De-escalation is not a specific technique. Measuring De-escalation success is not done by counting if force was used or not.

People cannot be "de-escalated"; it is not something you can do to someone. It's not something you can force upon someone. Tools, tactics, and timing allow people the opportunity to de-escalate themselves and get the services that they need to address whatever crisis they are experiencing. Peace and safety are the goals at the onset of each critical incident.

Each division Captain pulled and reviewed each individual report associated with any minority citizens and use of force. They looked for force patterns against minorities and respective

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officers who were using force more than their peer group. No patterns or issues with the use of force by officers in 2019 emerged from this review.

In reviewing the totality of force used by the Bremerton Police Department, the number of incidents dropping from the year prior, and eighty-nine percent of all force used being lower levels of force; there is no pattern or signs of misuse of force based on the data collected.

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### GENERALIST CANINE

| TEAM                      | Applications | Captures | Agency Assists | Demos | Evidence finds |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| Officer Faidley/ K9 Esco  | 56           | 34       | 28             | 6     | 3              |
| Officer McComas/ K9 Lokie | 15           | 2        | 12             | 2     | 1              |
| Total                     | 71           | 36       | 40             | 8     | 4              |

#### Summary and Highlights:

In 2019 the Department added another K9 team with Officer Alan McComas and K9 Lokie. The team began training in January, and in May, they were certified by the state after passing all certification requirements for a generalist dog team.

Along with finding fleeing felons, the teams participated in the Kitsap County Fair, where they assisted in nineteen K9 demonstrations over five days. The purpose is to educate the public about what the teams do and how valuable they are to Law Enforcement.

Both teams performed various demonstrations for schools and civic organizations as some of the best Law Enforcement ambassadors we have.

K-9 Esco suffered a severe back injury in the fall and was sidelined for eight weeks but healed up quickly and returned.

### NARCOTICS DETECTION CANINE

| SEARCHES     |            |             | NARCOTICS SEIZED   |                 |             |             |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Type         | #          | %           | SUBSTANCE          | Grams           | %           | Guns Seized | Cash Seized |
| Building     | 7          | 4%          | Meth               | 1,546.20        | 81.15%      | 21          | \$27,536    |
| Luggage      | 3          | 2%          | Heroin             | 243.20          | 12.76%      |             |             |
| Outdoor      | 2          | 1%          | Cocaine            | 116.00          | 6.09%       |             |             |
| Package      | 2          | 1%          | Marijuana          | 0.00            |             |             |             |
| Safe         | 0          | 0%          | <i>Total Grams</i> | <i>1,905.40</i> | <i>100%</i> |             |             |
| Vehicle      | 169        | 86%         |                    |                 |             |             |             |
| Currency     | 14         | 7%          |                    |                 |             |             |             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>100%</b> |                    |                 |             |             |             |

| Deployments | Arrests    | Agency Assists | Search Warrants |
|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>197</b>  | <b>152</b> | <b>20</b>      | <b>61</b>       |

## 2019 Professional Standards Report

### Summary and Highlights:

K9 Remy and Officer Ryan Avery started working together at the end of March in 2019 after completing a 240-hour narcotics K9 training school and accrediting through WSPAC. In May of 2019, K9 Remy and Officer Avery completed training and certified with Pacific Northwest Canine Association.

It was a great team effort from patrol officers on gold shift, Officer Forbragd, DET, and SOG to get K9 Remy applications. Officer Avery and K9 Remy had 197 applications in 2019, which led to 152 arrests. K9 Remy and Officer Avery had 20 agency assists and a total of 61 search warrants from K9 Remy's "alerts." A majority of the K9 applications came from officers self-initiating traffic stops on vehicles. Officer France was essential to K9 Remy's success by completing a vast majority of the search warrants for patrol based upon K9 Remy's alert.

There were some large "busts" for K9 Remy, with SOG, DET, and Patrol. Here are some of the larger "busts" from patrol officers. On 3/26/19, Officer Smith and Officer Avery got consent to search a vehicle after K9 Remy's alert. Officers found 16.8 grams of meth, 49.20 grams of heroin, and 38.90 grams of cocaine in a car. On 3/27/19, K9 Remy alerted a vehicle containing 122.60 grams of meth, 13.40 grams of heroin, and two firearms (one being stolen). On 5/2/19, Officer France completed a search warrant on a vehicle with 20.2 grams of meth and two guns. On July 17, 2020, two search warrants were conducted on two different cars from two separate incidences. In one car, 61.40 grams of meth was found, and the other vehicle had 40.70 grams of meth.

SOG and DET completed a large number of search warrants from K9 Remy's alerts. The following are the larger busts from DET/SOG. On 6/18/19, Officer Remy assisted SOG with searching a residence in which 23.20 grams of meth and 6 grams of heroin were located. On 7/18/19, SOG seized 15.8 grams of meth, 16.1 grams of heroin, and 4.1 grams of cocaine from one vehicle. On 10/18/19, SOG found 45.70 grams of heroin from a vehicle. On 11/2/19, SOG found 16.8 grams of heroin, two firearms, and \$1,200 cash in an apartment.



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