



Bremerton Police Department



2022 Annual Report

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Chief of Police

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Monday - Friday
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF	3
PHOTOS OF 2022	4-5
ACCREDITATION	6
2022 OVERVIEW	7
USE OF FORCE	8-10
PURSUIT	11-12
ACCOUNTABILITY	13-19
BIASED BASED POLICING	20
K9	21
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NAVIGATOR	22
WARRANTS DIVISION	23
RECORDS DIVISION	23
COMMUNITY RESOURCES	24
HIRING BULLETINS	25-26



A Message From The Chief

Greetings,

In 2022 your Bremerton Police Department saw unprecedented changes stemming from new laws which altered the landscape of public safety. Simply stated, well intentioned legislation at the State level based on theories of best police practices did not always work out when applied. Through open dialogue, we worked with our residents to communicate how the changes would affect our ability to provide police services. Moving forward, we will collaborate with community members and our law enforcement partners to present a unified voice to the legislature to address our collective concerns. I am confident these efforts will create positive change and allow us to continue meeting the public safety expectations of our citizens.



The Department saw numerous staffing changes in 2022. We promoted seven people during the year: four corporals, two sergeants and one lieutenant. We also hired twelve new officers, nine were entry level and three were laterals. In addition, we hired six civilian positions including an additional Behavioral Health Navigator. We saw two people retire, four resign and one was terminated while on probation. We had three civilian staff retire during the same period.

Your Department re-accredited through the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs in 2022. Through the arduous process, the Department demonstrated its continuing commitment to operation under industry best practices and standards.

2022 was the first full year of body camera implementation and it was a success. The transparency that the cameras afford is outstanding. We found that handling complaints were much easier. We can often go right to the video and have a decisive conclusion to what did or did not happen. The videos are also a great tool for training purposes to improve as individuals and a Department.

I was listening to a doctor the other day and heard him use the phrase, “practicing medicine”. I thought what an interesting concept. We don’t practice law enforcement we have to deliver public safety every day. It is not an exact science and the demand to get it right is very high. We work towards excellence knowing perfection in human services is not attainable. The laws we enforce are constantly being rewritten by the legislature or reinterpreted by prosecutors and judges leading us to change our delivery of services constantly. Preservation of life, peace and safety are our highest priorities and at the forefront of what we strive for each day. When we fall short, we have a track record of acknowledging our missteps and learning from them. I will leave you with that thought as we here at BPD work to bring you the best we have to offer within the laws of the state of Washington.

I look forward to seeing you on the streets or at a community meeting.

Chief Tom Wolfe



Photos from 2022





PHOTOS FROM 2022





Accreditation



The purpose of law enforcement agency accreditation is to professionalize the law enforcement industry by providing a review process for agencies to be certified as operating under industry best practices and standards.

The current accreditation program was created in 2007 and is overseen by the WASPC Accreditation Committee, Accreditation Commission, and Board of Directors. The Committee is responsible for maintaining accreditation standards. The Commission is responsible for reviewing accreditation on-site reports and making recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for conferring accreditation.

Bremerton Police Department's Accreditation Timeline:



In 2022, BPD was successfully reaccredited!

Accreditation Standards:

The purpose of the WASPC Accreditation Program is to recognize agencies operating under industry best practices and standards. There are 144 accreditation standards covering nineteen major law enforcement areas:

1. Goals and Objectives
2. Role and Authority
3. Use of Force
4. Management, Staffing, Organization and Utilization of Personnel
5. Records Management
6. Information Technology
7. Unusual Occurrences
8. Health and Safety
9. Fiscal Management
10. Recruitment and Selection
11. Training
12. Performance Evaluation
13. Code of Conduct
14. Internal Affairs
15. Patrol Function
16. Traffic Function
17. Investigative Function
18. Evidence and Property Control Function
19. Prisoner Security

Benefits of Accreditation:

- Increase public confidence in the agency
- Increase credibility
- Provide a systemized agency self assessment
- Broaden perspectives
- Intensify administrative and operational effectiveness
- Ensure recruitment, selection, and promotion processes are fair and equitable
- Strengthen understanding of agency policies and procedures by agency personnel
- Improve agency morale and pride to decrease susceptibility to litigation and costly civil court settlements
- Potentially reduce liability insurance costs
- Provide state and local recognition of professional competence





Calls For Service

44,337



Case Reports

8,314



Arrests

1,550



Uses Of Force Reported

174



Citizen Complaints Investigated

45



Use Of Force

In 2022, Bremerton Police Officers were involved in 174 incidents that resulted in the Use of Force. Of the 174 Incidents, two were found to be “Out of Policy.”

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.

Review Process: All use of force incidents are subject to a command review process involving a first-line supervisor, a lieutenant, and finally a captain. In this review process, we look to ensure the officers’ actions were within policy and the law. Additionally, we examine the data, read reports, and watch body camera footage looking for trends, issues, and potential biases to ensure no problems need addressing.

The analysis of the use of force data demonstrates that force was used 174 times, out of all 44,337 police responses in 2022. This equates to force being used by a police officer in less than .39% of all calls that they responded to or initiated. Similarly, in 2021, officers used force in less than .37% of all calls they responded to.

In most instances, Bremerton Police Officers utilize time, distancing, shielding, and other resources in their efforts to help resistive people “de-escalate” their violent behaviors. For de-escalation to work, suspects must be willing to cooperate. There are times and situations where it is not possible to only use verbal tactics. Some form of reasonable force is occasionally needed to de-escalate or control a volatile, violent, or resistive person. De-escalation is an outcome; it is not a result. De-escalation is not a specific technique. 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.

House Bill 1310 went into effect on July 1, 2021 and impacted when officers are legally authorized to use physical force. The new law also requires officers to use de-escalation tactics when possible.

Through the review and analysis of each incident, and the associated data, we did not identify force patterns against minorities, nor did we identify officers who were using force unreasonably more often than anyone in their peer group.

In summary, our review and analysis revealed there is no evidence of bias, concerning patterns, or signs of misuse of force based on the data collected.



Use Of Force

National Use-of-Force Data Collection

Since the beginning of 2020, the Bremerton Police Department has participated in a voluntary Use-of-Force Data Collection program managed by the FBI. This program provides more accurate and reliable nationwide statistics regarding Law Enforcement's uses of force and promotes transparency between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

The qualifying uses of force that is reported include:

1. any officer's action that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, or
2. the discharge of a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

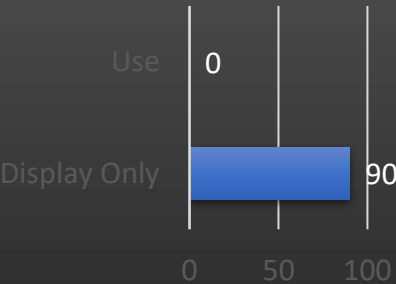
BPD reported zero incidents that fell into either of those two categories since 2020.

The term 'serious bodily injury' means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty."

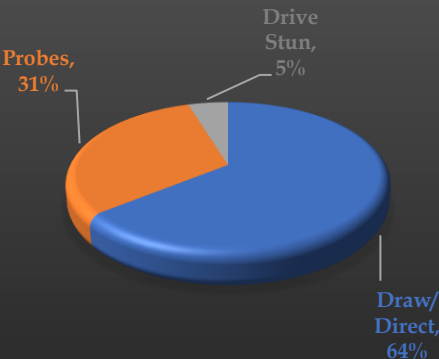


Use Of Force

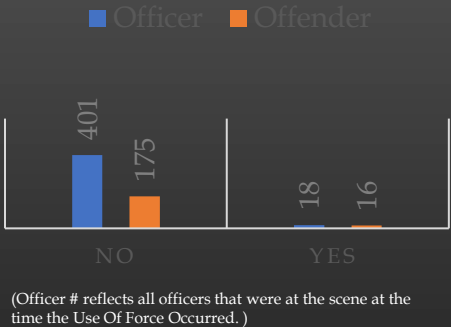
Firearm Deployment



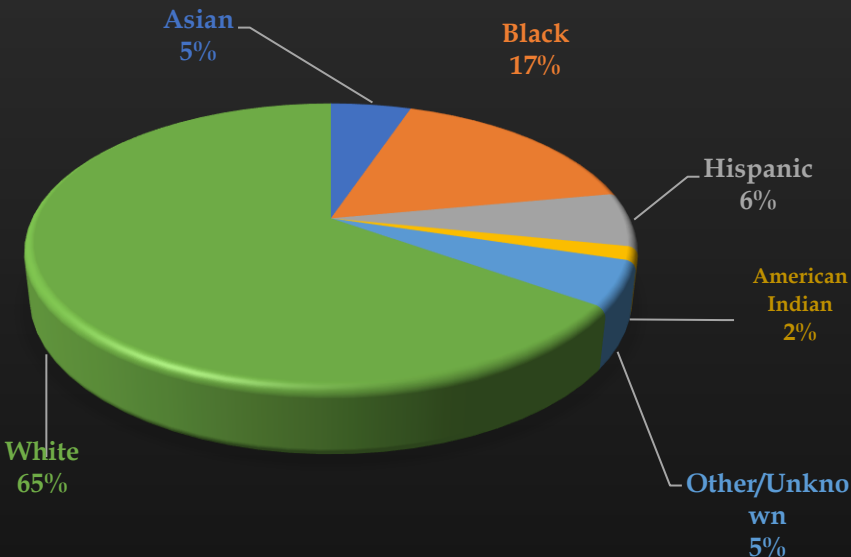
Taser Deployment



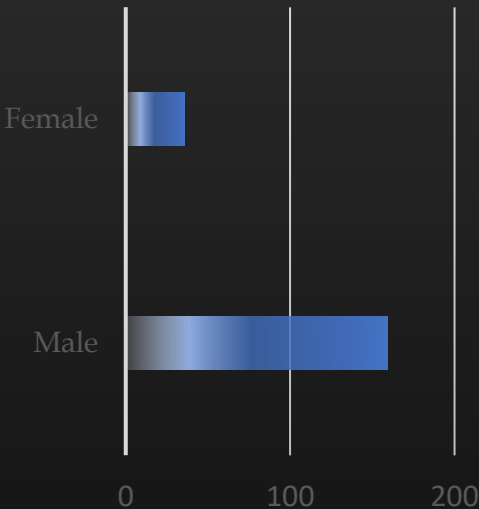
Injuries



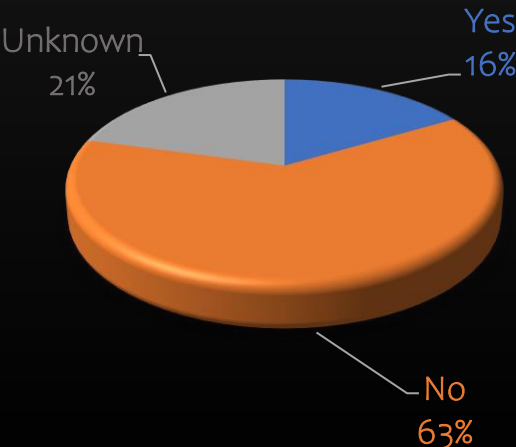
Suspect Race



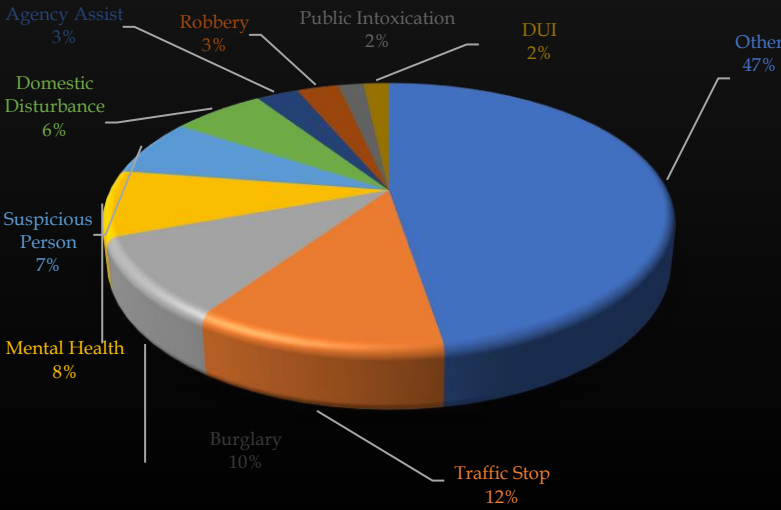
Suspect- Gender



Suspect Exhibiting Signs of Mental Illness/Handicap



Precipitating Event





Pursuits

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, which mirrors the new state law, allows officers to engage in vehicular pursuits of fleeing suspects when:

- (a) The initiating officer has probable cause to believe that an occupant of a vehicle has committed, or attempted to commit, a felony crime of violence, and,
- (b) A supervisor has authorized the pursuit, prior to the pursuit being initiated.

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.

Review and Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits and Failure to Obey

In 2022, 114 suspects attempted to elude BPD. This is a 97% increase from last year, when 58 suspects attempted to elude officers. The breakdown below is how the eludes were handled by BPD.

- In 102 instances- officers immediately terminated their attempts to stop the vehicle.
- 9 officers pursued the offender and were deemed “Out Of Policy”.
- 3 were authorized per policy and state law.

Of the 114 attempts to elude:

- In 4 instances- a supervisor had to instruct the officer to terminate their efforts to comply with policy and state law.
- 6 led to suspect collisions
- 0 led to officer collisions.

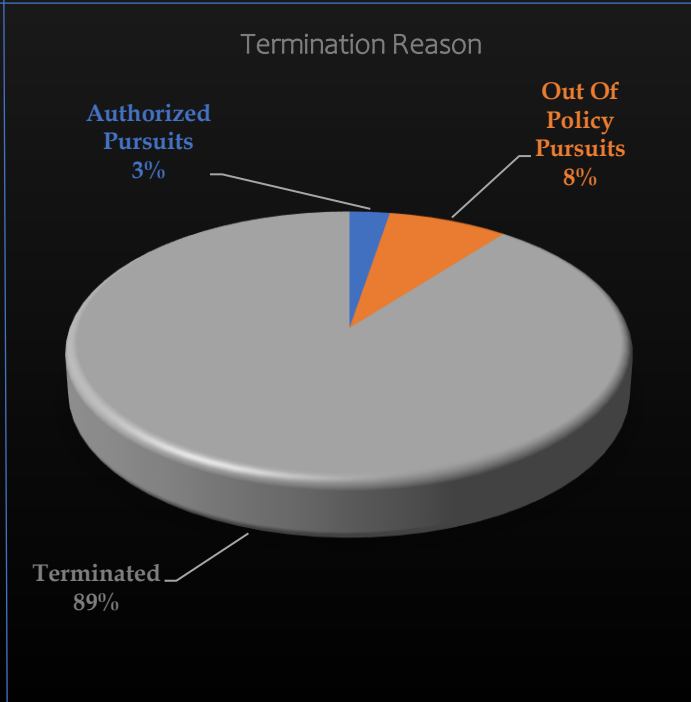
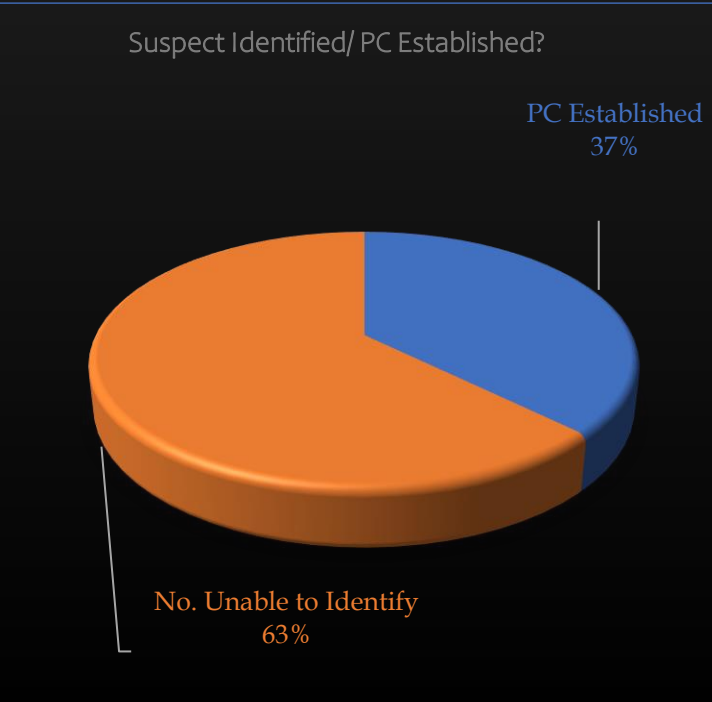
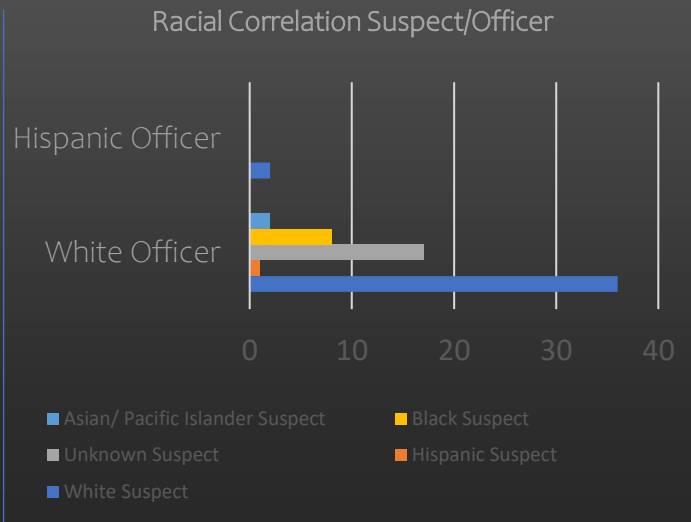
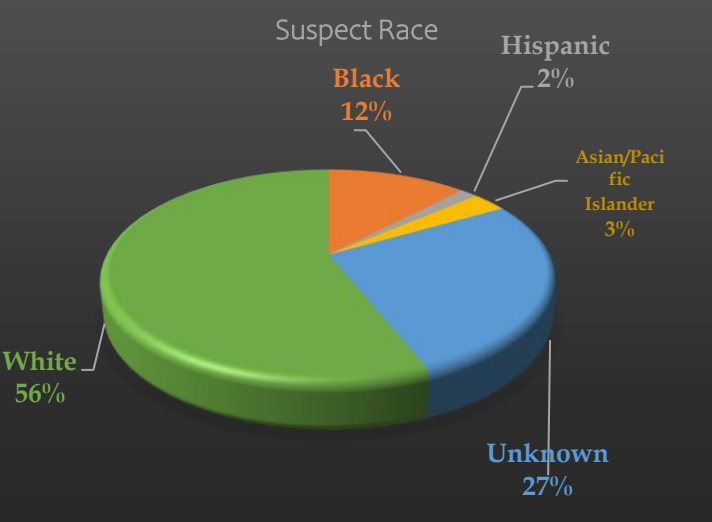
Each incident where a suspect attempts to elude a Bremerton Police Officer is subject to an internal review. The incident is first reviewed by a first-line supervisor, then a lieutenant, and finally a captain. The purpose of the review process is to identify policy/law compliance, training needs, and equipment needs.

The 2022 review of these incidents and analysis of the data show that officers made the decision not to engage in a pursuit, or terminate the pursuit, 89% of the time. By making this decision, they are complying with BPD policy and ensuring the safest conditions for the community.

In 2022, 9 different incidents involving a suspect’s attempt to elude were deemed “out of policy.” Those officers have received employee counseling and retraining on the pursuit policy. Analysis of the pursuit training and policy shows these are having the right impact by limiting the number of pursuits officers are engaging in.



Pursuits



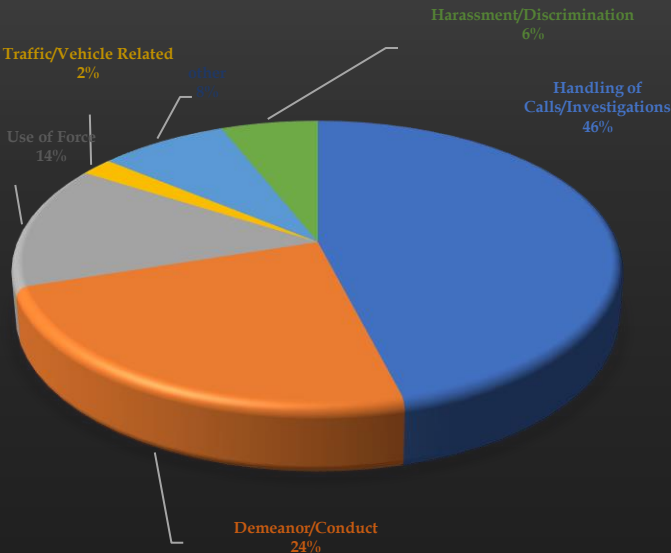


Accountability- Complaints

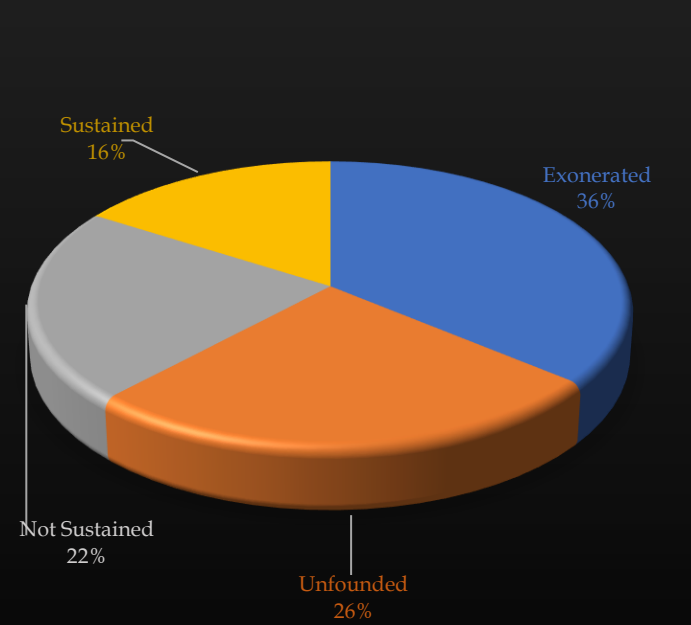
In 2022, The Department recorded 45 complaints with a total of 50 allegations . The Department takes all complaints seriously and fully addresses them. There are no parameters placed on how a citizen can make a complaint. An anonymous complaint will be taken and followed up to the extent possible.

Categories Of Complaints

Neglect of Duty/ Respondents were dissatisfied with the handling of calls, investigations, or reports.	23
Demeanor / courtesy / rudeness/Conduct	12
Use of Force/Detainment/ Abuse Of Authority	7
Traffic Violations / Vehicle Use by Officer	1
Harassment/ Discrimination	3
Other	4



Dispositions



	Explanation of Dispositions	# of Complaints
Exonerated	The alleged act occurred, but that the action was justified, lawful, and proper.	18
Unfounded	The allegation was false or not factual or that the alleged act(s) did not occur or did not involve Department personnel.	13
Not sustained	There is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the employee.	11
Sustained	The act occurred, and it constituted misconduct. (2)	8

[1] Some complaints fit two or more categories (ex. "I didn't like getting a ticket and the officer was rude." Judgments are made as to the best category fit for such complaints.

[2] Complaints are logged in this category if any portion sustained.



Accountability- Complaints

Seq. #	Date	Issue / Complaint	Resolution
C22-1	1/9/22	The complainant said an officer failed to investigate an attempted assault on his mother.	Not Sustained
C22-2	2/28/22	The complainant said an officer should have been wearing a mask while inside their building.	Sustained / Verbal counseling
C22-3	2/28/22	The complainant was concerned about a warrant for his arrest. As it turned out, the warrant stemmed from a Kitsap County Sheriff's Office incident, not BPD.	Unfounded
C22-4	2/18/22	The complainant said her stolen car was impounded by BPD after it was recovered and that she never authorized an impound.	Not Sustained
C22-5	1/23/22	Juvenile complainant said arrest was unlawful and that he was hurt during the arrest.	Exonerated (arrest was lawful and no evidence of injury)
C22-6	1/25/22	Complainant said the officer was rude	Unfounded
C22-7	3/31/22	1.Complainant was concerned that a civilian that was at the BPD range was under the influence of alcohol. 2. The civilian was at the range without correct approval and no liability waiver signed which is required by policy.	1. Not- Sustained 2. Sustained
C22-8	3/9/22	Claimed her complaint to a BPD officer about an incident was not handled correctly and on a different incident she said she was "treated like a hysterical woman."	Not Sustained
C22-9	2/28/22	Complainant was upset that the suspect in her assault case was not jailed or prosecuted. The case was declined by the prosecutor.	Exonerated
C22-10	3/13/22	Complainant was upset with a Seattle WSP trooper's response to an issue with a transient and called a BPD officer. The complainant did not like the BPD officer's response.	Exonerated
C22-11	3/18/22	Complainant said the officer who impounded his stolen ATV didn't look hard enough for the vehicle's identification number before it was impounded. Complainant had not authorized an impound if it was recovered.	Exonerated
C22-12	4/8/22	Complainant said her domestic violence case was handled improperly by the officers. Body camera footage helped to exonerate the officers.	Exonerated
C22-13	3/2/22	Complainant said officers were aggressive with him and said both officers had their "hands on the trigger." Body camera footage assisted in exonerating officers.	Exonerated
C22-14	10/11/22	1.Complainant said her collision report lacked adequate information. 2. The officer seemed "rushed and uninterested in being there."	1.Sustained 2.Not sustained
C22-15	4/4/22	Complainant alleged he was wrongfully arrested for DV assault and never read his Miranda rights, and officers and a witness lied. Body camera footage assisted in exonerating officers	Exonerated



Accountability- Complaints

Seq. #	Date	Issue / Complaint	Resolution
C22-16	4/8/22	Complainant said she was being harassed by the officer over an illegally parked car. Body camera footage helped to exonerate the officer.	Exonerated
C22-17	4/13/22	Complainant said she tried to flag down an officer to help her capture a loose dog. She said the officer drove off. Unable to determine if this was even a Bremerton officer.	Not-Sustained
C22-18	4/23/22	Complainant observed a BPD officer make an illegal right turn on a red light. Unable to determine if this was even a Bremerton officer.	Not-Sustained
C22-19	4/22/22	Complainant claimed a video she provided to an officer wasn't placed into evidence. The video had actually been placed into evidence twice. Once by the officer she was complaining about and once by a supervisor.	Exonerated
C22-20	5/3/22	Assault victim felt an arrest should have been made; however, the officer appropriately determined there was no PC for arrest.	Exonerated
C22-21	3/27/22	Complainant wanted to report an assault and complained the officer: 1. Failed to respond in person 2. Conducted an improper investigation 3. Made a "mental health" reference about the complainant in his report.	1. Exonerated 2. Sustained 3. Not- Sustained
C22-22	3/18/22	Complainant was not satisfied with the investigation. The complainant wanted officers to provide focused attention on his case and this did not occur due to resource constraints.	Not sustained
C22-23	6/9/22	Complainant voiced concern over the response time of officers to his call to 911.	Unfounded
C22-24	4/2/22	Complainant said an officer was "campaigning" and the officer commented that politics had a role in making it hard to keep the neighborhood safe.	Not-Sustained
C22-25	5/1/22	Complainant's vehicle had been towed by his apartment complex manager and the complainant called 911 to report the car stolen had been stolen. The officer told the complainant this was a civil matter, but wrote an informational report anyway. The complainant called the supervisor later and said the officer didn't give a good enough explanation and claimed the officer didn't write a report. Body camera footage assisted in clearing the officer of wrongdoing.	Unfounded
C22-26	5/9/22	Complainant said he reported a theft of his bird to the officer, but the officer did nothing about it. The complainant also complained about a different incident when he was arrested on a misdemeanor warrant and thought the officer should not have arrested him. Body camera footage fully cleared the actions of two different officers.	Unfounded



Accountability- Complaints

Seq. #	Date	Issue / Complaint	Resolution
C22-27	6/22/22	Complainant reported an officer was unprofessional and improperly kicked him out of a motel and didn't adequately follow up on his reported stolen cell phone. Body camera footage assisted in fully exonerating the officer.	Exonerated
C22-28	8/17/22	Complainant said a warrant officer did not take reasonable steps to serve a protection order.	Unfounded
C22-29	6/15/22	1. Complainant said the officer who responded to their call was a "royal jerk" 2. Did not conduct an adequate investigation or provide adequate help. Officer's body camera footage exonerated him of the complaint of being a "royal jerk", but it also provided adequate information to sustain the complaint about his lack of investigation and assistance.	1. Unfounded 2. Sustained (documented counseling / re- training)
C22-30	7/12/22	1. The complainant said the supervisor failed to take her report seriously, and "shushed" her several times during the contact. 2. During the investigation, the sergeant determined the officer involved failed to upload his body camera video and write his report before the end of the shift which is contrary to policy.	1. Exonerated 2. Sustained (Officer received documented counseling)
C22-31	8/7/22	Complainant felt an officer's comment on body camera was insensitive and unprofessional.	Exonerated
C22-32	8/13/22	Complainant upset that an officer left a suspect's car parked in her parking lot after the officer arrested the driver	Exonerated
C22-33	8/16/22	Complainant felt there were not enough details in the officer's police report regarding the complainant's report of an incident that took place at a bar.	Unfounded
C22-34	8/30/22	Complainant said that a supervisor who was taking a complaint from her was "aggressive, disciplinarian, and controlling in nature." (Body camera footage helped to exonerate the supervisor)	Unfounded
C22-35	9/1/22	The complainant was upset at the officer's answer to her issue with a car dealership as being a "civil problem." (Body camera footage helped to exonerate the officer.)	Exonerated
C22-36	9/2/22	Complainant was upset that a person was not arrested by the officer and said the officer was "rude." (Body camera footage helped to determine the complaint finding of "unfounded" against the officer.)	Unfounded
C22-37	10/19/22	Complainant was arrested for unlawful possession of a firearm when he should not have been. When the error was realized, charges were immediately dropped and the firearm that had been seized was returned to the complainant. The officer and supervisor received documented counseling and re- training. This prompted department-wide refresher training.	Sustained



Accountability- Complaints

Seq. #	Date	Issue / Complaint	Resolution
C22-038	11/15/22	Complainant was reporting a civil issue that the officer could take no legal action on. The complainant was upset with the officer's answer and said the officer was "disrespectful".	Exonerated
C22-039	11/15/22	Complainant thought an officer was harassing her, when she was parked in a handicap parking stall with no placard and when the officer ran her license plate, it returned that the owner was the protected person in a protection order. The officer had checked on her well-being to determine if an order violation was in progress.	Exonerated
C22-040	10/17/22	Complainant said he was racially profiled and his arrest charges are false.	Not-sustained
C22-041	9/15/22	Complainant accused an officer of inappropriately running names in police databases. A search of the officer's use of these databases confirmed the officer had not done so.	Unfounded
C22-042	8/20/22	The complainant was upset the officer failed to follow-up with him after the officer did a patrol check for an unwanted person.	Sustained
C22-043	12/14/22	Complainant accused the officers who stopped as being racist, that they had a bias against him, and that one of the officers approached his car with his hand on his weapon. Body and dash camera footage helped to find this complaint "unfounded."	Unfounded
C22-044	12/10/22	Complainant said an officer "hit" him while escorting him down the jail hallway. Body camera footage and jail surveillance showed no evidence of this.	Unfounded
C22-045	12/16/22	Complainant said her sister was falsely arrested by the officers.	Exonerated



Accountability- Internal Investigations

Review and Analysis of Internal Investigations/ Complaints

The Bremerton Police Department takes any allegations of unprofessional behavior or misconduct on the part of our employees seriously. All complaints are fully investigated.

In 2022 the Department initiated 3 internal investigations.

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

The following Internal Affairs investigations were completed in 2022:

IA Number	Description	Disposition	Action Taken
01-22	Bag containing contraband located in patrol car. Investigation into incident showed it was likely seized from a suspect, but not properly documented in a report and submitted into evidence	Sustained	Employee received written counseling and re-training
02-22	Allegation of untruthfulness stemming from an October 2018 incident where the employee’s patrol car sustained minor damage. WSP investigated the incident and noted discrepancies between what was reported on scene and written in the employee’s report. The investigation is ongoing.	The Investigation is Ongoing	
03-22	Criminal allegations of child molestation and assault of a child stemming from a CPS referral which were investigated by KCSO. The criminal investigation was forwarded to the prosecutor and no charges were filed. The internal investigation incorporated the criminal allegations and examined possible violations of department policy. The investigation concluded the policy violations were unfounded and no misconduct took place.	Unfounded	



Accountability- Civil Claims

Claim #	Inc.Date	Cause	Effect	Demand Amount	Amount Issued	Status
20220015	10/25/2021	Employee responding to emergency call struck car	Damages to 2008 Honda Odyssey	\$655.31	\$655.31	CWP
20220019	2/14/2022	Improper vehicle impound	Towing fees	\$680.18	\$680.16	CWP
20220043	3/3/2022	Improper vehicle impound	Impound costs	\$869.47	\$942.47	CWP
20220072	12/20/2021	Employee hit stopped vehicle	Damaged bumper	\$5,967.61	\$5,967.61	CWP
20220080	5/8/2022	Police targeting her & damaged vehicle pushing it	Repair costs & mental duress stress	\$1,501.92	\$1,001.92	CWP
20220086	7/7/2022	Improper vehicle impound	Impound fee & slashed tire	\$693.18	\$693.18	CWP
20220114	6/10/2021	Excessive force & failing to provide medical attn	Injuries	\$2,500,000.00		OLIT
20220138	5/24/2022	Collision with patrol vehicle & City bus	Bus repairs, towing & loss of us	\$42,388.64		O
20220150	1/1/2019	Constitutional violations	Incarceration, lost wages & pain & suffering	\$0.00		OLIT
20220154	8/15/2019	Warrant to extract cell phone	Damaged cell phone	\$0.00		CPD

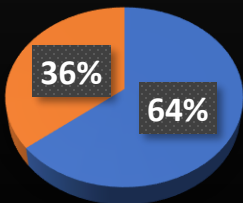
Status Key: CWP – Closed with Payment, CPD – Closed Payment Denied, O – Open, OLIT – Open Litigation

Accountability- Employee Collisions

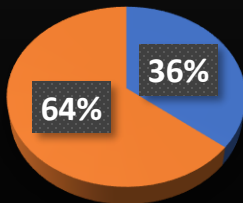
Per internal policy, all collisions involving police department employees are investigated regardless of the degree of damage. Majority of these driving incidents involved low speeds and minimal damage (i.e., minor scrapes and dents) and would not get classified as reportable collisions under Washington law.

Each collision gets reviewed by 3 levels of Command Staff. Action taken depends on many factors, including the employee's previous driving history, the amount of damage, and the degree of inattention involved.

In 2022, there were 14 accidents involving police department employees.



■ Preventable ■ Not Preventable



■ Received Driver Improvement Class ■ Document Only



Biased Based Policing- Traffic Citations/Arrest

	Criminal Traffic Infractions (Ex., DUI, Driving While License Suspended, Reckless Driving)		Traffic Infractions (Ex., Speeding, Failure to Yield, Cell phone violation, Seatbelt Violation)		Arrests		Demographics (US Census 2019)	
Race	# By Race	% By Race	# By Race	% By Race	# By Race	% By Race	Bremerton (est. 43,505)	Navy* (est. 15,601)
White	98	67.6%	656	65.6%	1,157	74.6%	72.3%	58.2%
Black	29	20%	130	13%	254	16.4%	6.2%	19.1%
Hispanic	11	7.6%	117	11.7%			11.1%	16.7%
Asian/Pacific Island	1	.7%	40	4%	61	4%	.6%	5.6%
American Indian	2	1.4%	5	.5%	21	1.4%	.9%	3%
Unknown	4	2.8%	52	5.2%	57	3.7%		
Total	145		1,000		1,550			

*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.

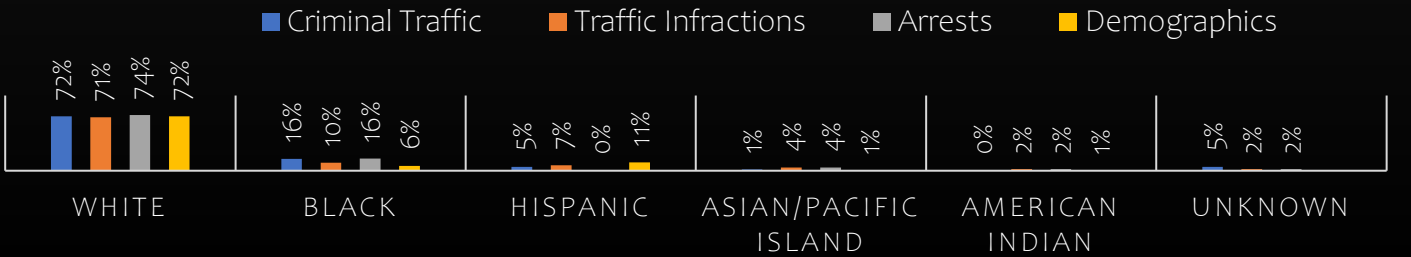
Analysis:
The Bremerton Police Department prohibits race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any other similar identifiable group from being used as the basis for providing different levels of law enforcement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

Police agencies use a best practice to learn if 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 (Statewide Electronic Collision and Ticket Online Records) data.

In reviewing the data collected from citations issued and arrests, there are no concerns of bias.

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 2022.





K9 Applications



Generalist K9 Applications by Type for K9 Esco and Corporal Chris Faidley

Track Search	Area Search	Building Search	Evidence Search	Total Applications	
19	1	2	4	26	
Captures- No Contact	Captures W/Contact	Confirmations	Evidence Finds	Agency Assists	Demos
9	1	2	5	12	3

Generalist K9 Applications by Type for K9 Loki and Officer A. McComas

Track Search	Area Search	Building Search	Evidence Search	Total Applications	
16	0	1	1	18	
Captures- No Contact	Captures W/Contact	Confirmations	Evidence Finds	Agency Assists	Demos
0	0	0	0	12	3

Highlights/Summary:

The K9 teams’ applications were lower this year than in years past, primarily due to changes in the state’s use of force law which resulted in a critical review of the types of crimes the K9 teams could or should deploy on.

With the COVID crisis in decline, both handlers began to conduct K9 demos for schools and public associations. Both officers did demos for local school and community organizations. The highlight again being the Kitsap County Fair in August along side the K9 teams from the Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office.

Big transitions took place within the K9 unit toward the later part of 2022. First, there was the resignation of Corporal Faidley and retirement of his partner, Esco, in September. Also, the decision was made to retire K9 Loki. Officer McComas and Sergeant Hall made a trip to Tarhill K9 in North Carolina and selected a new partner for Officer McComas. He then returned to North Carolina in November to train with his new partner, named Nox, for a month. They returned to Washington and by the end of December were certified to work the road and everyone looks forward to much success for the team.





Behavioral Health Navigators

In 2022, we said goodbye to Navigator Corum Szathmary as he started his journey to becoming a Police Officer with BPD. We were very fortunate to welcome 2 new Navigators- Rachelle Evinsky and Hannele Pihkakoski.

Navigator Rachelle Evinsky Biography:

"I started my career working with adults that had intellectual disabilities, as well as mental health illnesses. In 2016 I worked as an early intervention service coordinator working with young children who had delays, I then transitioned to working as Care coordinator for adults with intellectual disabilities. I noticed most also had mental health issues though could never be fully diagnosed. When I moved to Washington, I started working at Kitsap Mental health services working in the outpatient setting with adults as a Care Coordinator, working with co-occurring disorders is near to my heart as it has affected close family. While at KMHS, I was on the QA team, as well as facilitated a group teaching individual about Dialectical behavior therapy.

I am working on finishing my master's degree in social work and continuing to focus on studying mental health and substance use. "

Navigator Hannele Pihkakoski Biography:

"I started my career path in the field of mental health working as a nurse in UK and Australia. As I noticed the many aspects of mental health symptoms while working with a chronic client group in inpatient setting, I decided to expand my view of approaching people who needed support in overcoming their mental health crisis. I continued my studies in Canada and Finland, and I was able to work as a chaplain with children and adults on behavioral health unit. After some years went by, I still had an interest to study therapy approaches deciding to focus on cognitive behavior therapy.

At the same time, I was offered a place to work in a counseling office, including a possibility to study couple therapy where I met with couples who were experiencing relationship crisis in my office. As there has been several big changes in my life, I was facing one more change by moving to US and I found myself working with clients who needed support in coping and managing behavioral health symptoms in the community. Since becoming the Navigator at BPD- I have seen a different aspect of mental health and often a curvy, unexpected road of recovery."

2022 Navigator Stats:

As of 2022 there were 2,854 calls for behavioral health calls (this number also includes calls dispatched as unwanted subjects and unknown problems which appear to be behavioral health in nature).

506 referrals were made to the Navigators, 558 people were contacted by the Navigators in 2022.

415 people accepted our help while the rest declined needing our services or we did not hear back from them. We have continued to decrease some of our high utilizers that either call 911 a lot or continued to be contacted by Law Enforcement by getting them connected to Navigators as well as services to assist them.



Warrants Division

- The Warrants Unit received and processed 490 Protection orders for entry and/or service. A majority contained Orders to Surrender Firearms and Dangerous Weapons. This was an increase of 42 orders from last year.
- The Warrants Unit monitored 16 Level 3 Sex Offender's and conducted address verifications every 90 days. In addition, the Warrants unit assisted with the Level 1 and 2 Sex Offender address verifications every 6 months.
- The Warrants Unit processed 25 Subpoenas for service.
- The warrants Unit received 1,190 warrants from Bremerton Municipal Court, which were entered into WACIC utilizing data runs from WACIC, NCIC, DOC, NLETS, and DOL. The entry/working copy is filed per Access requirements and the original copy is filed in a separate file. All entries are Second party checked for errors.
- The Warrants Division validated 1,520 Arrest Warrants held for Bremerton Municipal Court.
- The Warrants Unit Confirmed, Cleared from WACIC, and returned to the Court 632 Arrest Warrants.
- The BPD Electronic Home Detention program had 29 participants, since March of 2022, they were ordered to serve 1008 days collectively. Defendants pay the court to be enrolled in the program 10.00 per day. The EHM Bill is paid for out of that line item and not borne by the departmental jail budget. Defendants paid approximately
- \$10,080.00 to be in the program. If the participants had not elected to be in the program it would cost an additional \$158,760.00 in jail costs, saving the department \$148,680.00. The program is available to Kitsap County residents who were sentenced out of Bremerton Municipal Court. The defendants are monitored by the Warrant officers via various tracking/alcohol monitoring programs, when ordered by the court. The Bremerton EHD program is independent of the court, and we review applications/criminal histories to determine if they are a viable candidate. Warrant officers occasionally check the residences of the defendants enrolled in the program to ensure compliance.

Records Division

- In 2022, Records responded to 1,943 requests. Requests for records can come from anyone, including law firms, private organizations, insurance agencies, other law enforcement agencies, and media.
- Records staff spent a total of 2023.41 hours completing these requests
- Approximately 87% of all public records requests were handled within the first 5 business days upon receiving."



Community Resources

The following resources are just some of what is available in Bremerton and Kitsap County.

Please- if you have an emergency, call 911.

Kitsap County Crisis Line- 1-888-910-0416

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline- 1-800-273-8255 (TALK)

The Coffee Oasis- Teen Crisis Text Line 1-360-377-5560

Text line is for any youth age 13-25 years old who is experiencing a crisis or just needs to talk.

YWCA 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline- 1-800-500-5513

or Text Line 360.277.7607

Scarlet Road's Survivor Support Line- 360-362-5143

Survivor's Support Line for anyone who is or has experienced sexual exploitation.

Veterans Crisis Line- 1-800-273-8255 (Press 1)

The Salvation Army- 832 6th St. Bremerton. *(Services for homeless)*

Peninsula Community Health Services- 1-360-377-3776

Medical, Dental, Substance Abuse, Behavioral Health, and Pharmacy Services.

KITSAP RECOVERY—661 Taylor St. PO. 1-360-337-4625.

Inpatient & Withdrawal Management

Drug Court & Outpatient Services—1026 Sidney Ave. PO. 1-360-337-5724.

Kitsap Sexual Assault Center—600 Kitsap Street #103. PO. 1-360-876-3282.

(24-hour support lines) 1-360-479-8500 & 1-866-831-2050.

Advocacy & Therapy. Services provided-no cost.

NO HOME? WANT TO KNOW WHAT TO DO NEXT? Call 2-1-1 or the **HOUSING SOLUTIONS CTR:**
1201 Park Ave. B. 1-360-473-2035 2021. HSC coordinates placement for Homeless Shelters
& Provides Rental Assistance as available.



Now Hiring Entry Level Officers!

Bremerton Police Department



The Bremerton Police Department is made up of a sworn personnel staff of 59: Chief of Police, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals and 37 Officers.

The City of Bremerton is proud to be an equal employment opportunity employer committed to a diverse workforce.

Applicants Must:

- ♦ Possess a High School diploma or General Education Degree (GED)
- ♦ Meet required physical and medical standards and all Civil Service requirements.
- ♦ Read, speak and write the English language.
- ♦ Possess valid Washington State driver's license with a good driving record is required.
- ♦ Pass a comprehensive background investigation including financial investigation, polygraph and/or truth verification examination, physical fitness/agility test and psychological and medical evaluations.
- ♦ Successfully complete Washington State Law Enforcement Training Commission Academy.
- ♦ Washington State Peace Officer Certification must be obtained within one year of hire.
- ♦ Must be twenty-one (21) years of age at time of hire.
- ♦ Must be a US Citizen.

Join
our team!

Opportunities within the Department:

- ♦ Patrol
- ♦ Traffic enforcement
- ♦ K9 Unit
- ♦ General Investigations Unit
- ♦ Bicycle patrol
- ♦ Directed Enforcement Team

Our Mission:

Enforcing The Law ♦ Building Relationships ♦ Combatting Crime

Our Vision:

To maintain a safe and desirable place to:
Live ♦ Work ♦ Visit

We Value:

Leadership ♦ Integrity ♦ Teamwork

Pay & Benefits:

Hourly Rate: **\$36.07 - \$44.43**
(Step 1-5)

- ♦ 2% for a 2-year degree
- ♦ 4% for a 4-year degree
- ♦ Medical/Dental Insurance
- ♦ Retirement
- ♦ Deferred Compensation
- ♦ Life Insurance

APPLY NOW

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/169/Current-Jobs>



Follow us on Twitter &
Facebook
@BremertonPD



Now Hiring Laterals!

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The City of Bremerton is proud to be an equal employment opportunity employer committed to a diverse workforce.

Applicants Must:

- ◆ Have two years of experience as a police officer or deputy sheriff
- ◆ Be certified through the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA) or an equivalent academy to the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission. Possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.
- ◆ Meet required physical and medical standards and all civil service requirements
- ◆ Possess a valid Washington State driver's license
- ◆ Be 21 years of age
- ◆ Pass a comprehensive background investigation

Note: (All applicants from outside the State of Washington must take and pass the basic equivalency test to forgo attending the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy. The Department retains the right to send a lateral applicant to the WSCJTC Police Academy if it is determined during the hiring process that a candidates existing training is not comparable.)

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(Step 1-5) **\$36.07- \$44.43**

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- ◆ 4% for a 4-year degree
- ◆ Medical/Dental Insurance
- ◆ Retirement
- ◆ Deferred Compensation
- ◆ Life Insurance

Additionally, Lateral applicants are eligible for:

- ◆ Up to \$10,000 signing bonus
- ◆ Longevity bonus pay
- ◆ 40 hours vacation
- ◆ 40 hours sick leave
- ◆ Take home vehicle

Opportunities within the Department:

◆ Patrol ◆ Traffic enforcement ◆ K9 Unit ◆ General Investigations Unit ◆ Bicycle patrol ◆ Directed Enforcement Team

APPLY NOW

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/169/Current-Jobs>



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