



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Office of Professional Accountability
2014 Annual Report

February 17, 2015



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Collaborative Reform

Spokane Police Department's Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) served as the main point of contact for the Collaborative Reform process with the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Collaborative Reform is a voluntary process that includes an assessment of policies, training and operations as they relate to use of force and interactions with citizens, taking into account national standards, best practices, current and emerging research, and community expectations. Only one other law enforcement agency has completed a Collaborative Reform process, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

During 2014, the collaboration involved sharing thousands of files (such as incident reports, training documents, surveys, and policy manuals) and arranging meetings, interviews with personnel and community stakeholders, ride-alongs, and trainings for site visits. The COPS team conducted four site visits in January, June, August, and September of 2014.

During the site visits, the COPS team:

- Interviewed 85 SPD employees and 55 community members.
- Interviewed Police Ombudsman Tim Burns and two of the Ombudsman Commissioners.
- Administered a survey to 50 officers.
- Participated in a dozen ride-alongs with patrol officers.
- Held a community roundtable meeting.
- Observed two COMPSTAT (data-driven policing model) meetings.
- Observed two Deadly Force Review Board meetings.
- Attended outreach program events such as the Police Activities League and a Youth & Police Initiative (YPI) graduation at West Central Community Center.
- Attended in-service training sessions for officers and for command staff.
- Attended VIRTRA, Reality-Based Training, and Use of Force Report Writing training for current officers.
- Observed Defensive Tactics training and the Equivalency Academy.
- Met with SPD staff and Frontier Behavioral Health about the collaboration between the two agencies and the enhanced mental health training SPD is planning for officers.
- Visited WSU Spokane's Research Center to observe the violence confrontation simulation laboratory and to learn more about the collaboration on Crisis Intervention Training with WSU Spokane.

In December 2014, the COPS Office released a report with findings and recommendations for the Spokane Police Department. SPD is committed to implementing the recommendations outlined in the report. The Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) will continue to be the main point of contact with the COPS office during the implementation process.



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Office of Professional Accountability Performance Audits

The Office of Professional Accountability began the year with a comprehensive analysis of 2013 use of force incidents. After that project was completed, Director Schwering tasked Kathy Armstrong to review the past five years' use of force reports, track several variables, and provide an analysis of the 580 incidents, which was shared with executive staff and Department of Justice Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

Director Schwering also designed a use of force performance audit involving subjects of color. In addition to many other factors, Director Schwering specifically wanted to know if use of force incidents were the results of officers initiating contact with subjects or officers being dispatched to calls. Ms. Armstrong analyzed every incident over the last five years involving subjects of color, and created narratives describing the circumstances of each incident. The analysis provided SPD with the information that the huge majority of incidents were not self-initiated by officers. Most incidents resulted in officers being dispatched to a call. The analysis did not show a pattern of biased application of force. The audit documents were shared with the COPS office and executive staff, as well community partners such as the Native Project and NAACP. The documents were posted on the website, along with arrestee racial/ethnic demographics and the department's policies regarding Bias-Based Policing and Immigration.

OPA also produced a mid-year use of force analysis in the summer of 2014, and provided an annual comprehensive analysis in February. See Attachment.

Improved Transparency

In 2014, the Office of Professional Accountability web page was updated to include several more documents of interest to the community:

- Use of force reports from 2012-2014
- 2014 mid-year use of force analysis
- Completed IA investigations from 2011-2014
- SPD's Policy Manual
- SWAT/Emergency Response Unit statistics
- Spokane Investigative Regional Response Team (SIRR) Critical Incident Protocol
- Use of Force Commission reports
- Body Camera page including SPD policy, other agencies' policies, articles, videos, and a space for public comment



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- Bias-Based Policing page with related policies, arrest data racial demographics, and use of force analysis involving subjects of color
- Monthly Office of Professional Accountability reports for the Public Safety Committee

Internal Affairs Training

Under Director Schwering, training for all Internal Affairs staff increased dramatically from previous years. Director Schwering and Lieutenant Lundgren spent a week visiting Los Angeles Police Department and attending Internal Affairs training. IA investigators also completed the Reed Interview and Interrogation course. Lieutenant Lundgren and Sergeant Staben attended Use of Force Investigative Training hosted by the Seattle Police Department. Lieutenant Lundgren and IA Sergeants also completed the Leadership in Police Organizations course.

Director Schwering, Lieutenant Lundgren, Sergeant Braun, and Sergeant Staben are now certified use of force investigators after completing a one-week Force Science® force investigations course. The Force Science Institute has conducted exhaustive research into what occurs during a use of force encounter and how investigators can analyze the evidence to determine what occurred. The Office of Police Ombudsman (OPO) staff members were encouraged to take the training, and Ombudsman Tim Burns participated.

All IA personnel completed IA Pro/Blue Team software training. OPO staff members were invited to participate, and the OPO Assistant attended. IA Sergeants provided Blue Team training to sergeants and lieutenants a month later.

Director Schwering attended a Taser Technology Summit in June. In September, he attended a seminar entitled "Use of Force Risk Management & Technologies Solutions" and the "Building Communities, Broadening Oversight" conference sponsored by the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement.

Office of Inspections

In 2014, Director Schwering created the Office of Inspections, led by Internal Affairs Lieutenant Justin Lundgren. The Office of Inspections coordinates with several other SPD units to handle compliance audits, such as drug burns at the Property facility, accreditation audits, and IT audits. Sergeants Staben and Braun will complete Inspections training in February 2015 and will be tasked with carrying out the compliance measuring function of the Inspections unit.

The Office of Inspections also manages policy updates, both Lexipol-driven updates and department-driven updates. Lexipol updates to policy are frequent, as at least twenty policy



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updates are in the process of being adjusted, due to changes in case law around the country. Sergeant Rob Dashiell was tasked with several significant Department-driven projects this year, such as the creation of Bias-Based Policing and Immigration policies. Lieutenant Lundgren and Sergeant Dashiell coordinate policy changes with department subject matter experts, other law enforcement agencies, and the City Attorney's Office.

Sergeant Dashiell is the lead person for Telestaff, SPD's employee information management software. He is heavily involved with payroll operations, coordinating department moves, schedule changes, and specialty unit overtime. Sergeant Dashiell received advanced training for Telestaff in 2014 with the purpose of being able to use several Telestaff enhancements. Sergeant Dashiell, in conjunction with payroll staff, began using the Deployment function, which tracks specialty unit overtime and training. Previously, payroll employees had to manually change overtime accounting codes for each employee's specialty unit call out, so the funds came out of their unit instead of the Patrol budget. Now, every time a specialty unit is deployed, the time is automatically attributed to the correct fund, a significant time savings for payroll employees.

His use of another Telestaff enhancement sped up the process of patrol shift bids, and resulted in a markup change taking only a fraction of the time as previous changes. Sergeant Dashiell also coordinates light duty assignments with various units using Telestaff.

Creation of Technical Assistance Response Unit (TARU)

In his role as the Director over Police Information Technology, Director Schwering organized TARU during the first few months of 2014. TARU's purpose is to handle all things technical, providing quality service to both the line-level officers and the department as a whole.

TARU specifically:

- Addresses Information Technology needs in the public safety building and precincts, such as desktop problems, software, Wi-Fi, etc. The Help Desk is a TARU function.
- Responds to technical issues officers are experiencing in the field, including radios, laptops, connectivity problems, etc. --including evening and weekends.
- Coordinates technical equipment (order, deploy, and train officers with new laptops, etc.).
- Serves as the liaison for SRECS (Spokane Regional Emergency Communications System) for SPD, facilitating all radio needs and issues for SPD regarding the new radio system and SRECS.
- Manages SPD's body camera program and Evidence.com data storage.
- Provides assistance with all digital evidence, such as cell phones, video cameras, and surveillance cameras. Two TARU staff members are certified forensic evidence technicians, and two are in the process of becoming certified.
- Serves on the Next Generation CAD Selection and Integration project committee.



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- Manages programming needs for several law enforcement software systems, such as: COPLINK (central repository for regional crime data), GangNet, BEAST (Property), and Chronic Offender and Fleet Management applications.
- Manages SPD servers.
- Administrates LInX (national crime database).
- Manages Comp Stat (crime statistics for resource management and crime reduction) and provide technical assistance as needed.
- Manages state and federally-mandated UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) submissions.
- Coordinates with other departments for RMS (Records Management System) and CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) data mining.
- Works closely with Records and Crime Analysis units to provide timely and accurate crime data.

In December, Fleet was brought under the TARU umbrella to ensure coordination of officer technological and vehicle needs and greater coordination with the City Fleet department. Unit supervisor Kyndrin Tenny, along with members of the TARU unit, took over the management of SPD cell phones from City IT in the fourth quarter of 2014. One of their first tasks was to conduct an audit of the cell phone inventory and the lines of service. From that audit, Officer John McGregor found a number of lines that were not in use or were not necessary and were able to substantially reduce SPD's monthly bill. In addition, Ms. Tenny was able to negotiate with Verizon to get a refund of \$16,804.

Body Camera Implementation

Under Director Schwering's leadership, SPD's body camera implementation made significant headway in 2014.

Preparation for the Pilot

In March, SPD ordered 220 Taser Axon Body Cameras from Taser International, along with docking stations. SPD also ordered a three-year contract with Evidence.com for video storage.

SPD began collaborating with other agencies implementing body cameras. Agencies include: Las Vegas; Fort Worth; Rialto, CA; Albuquerque; and Sacramento, as well as several agencies in Washington State.

In June, SPD participated in a national best practices conference regarding police use of body cameras at Taser International headquarters. Technical Assistance Response Unit (TARU) staff traveled to Albuquerque in July to study their police department's body camera implementation.



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SPD created a draft policy with the assistance of SPD Legal Advisor Mary Muramatsu, Spokane County Prosecutor Larry Haskell, Training Lieutenant Kevin King, Defensive Tactics Instructor Shawn Kendall, and Officer Ryan Snider. In June, it was reviewed by the Spokane Police Guild, the Chief and Assistant Chiefs, Lieutenants and Captains Association, and a representative from Taser International. SPD also sent the draft policy to the ACLU.

In July, Director Schwering began contacting community groups about conducting outreach presentations, reaching out to 160+ community groups and agencies. In August, the draft policy was posted online on a special page dedicated to the body camera implementation. In addition to SPD body camera policy, the policies of 15 other law enforcement agencies were posted. SPD's website has videos, articles, and an area for public comment.

September 2014-- Start of Pilot Program

The pilot program began September 1, 2014, with Evidence.com providing training to the 17 officers involved in the pilot program, a Records Supervisor, and 4 Internal Affairs staff members. The officers also attended a special Use of Force Report Writing class.

SPD hosted a body camera forum for the media on September 12, 2014 at the Spokane Police Department's Training Academy, with the goal of familiarizing members of the media with the equipment, policy, public records request process, privacy concerns, and to solicit thoughts and comments. Body camera training was also provided for City Council members and the Mayor's Cabinet during the first weeks of September.

Fall 2014- Technical Assistance and Community Outreach

TARU's Officer Snider was selected as the person to trouble-shoot technical issues. He helped officers in the pilot program document any problems (issues with the cameras and issues with the current pilot policy). In order to assist the audit of videos available for incidents with an incident number, TARU created PSTAT codes for use of the total counts of video taken at incidents.

SPD Sergeants were trained on the use of Evidence.com, to successfully attach the video files to Blue Team reports, for Internal Affairs' tracking of use of force incidents, pursuits, accidents, and complaints. More training is scheduled for February 2015.

In an effort to share the draft policy with community members, Director Schwering held a community forum on October 30, 2014 at Cataldo Hall on the Gonzaga University campus. The forum was recorded and posted to the website. He also continued presentations to community groups. More than 70 outreach presentations were given to community groups during the pilot project, and a few more are scheduled in 2015. Training was also provided to city and county prosecutors, public defenders, and judges.



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In November, SPD completed the hardware work for the Evidence.com upload connection, which is in connection with Comcast and City IT. The hardware upgrade allows SPD to run 37 upload docks simultaneously at 3 Megabytes a second, allowing the large amounts of data to be uploaded without negatively affecting City servers.

Officer Snider began working with Bryce Newell from the University of Washington on a research project related to the adoption and use of the wearable cameras by officers by SPD. Dr. Newell conducted a similar research project with Rialto Police Department. University of Arizona and Washington State University have also approached SPD about future collaboration on body camera projects.

Next steps

The pilot program formally ended December 31, 2014. Although the pilot ended, the officers in the program continue to wear cameras on a volunteer basis while during examination of the results of the pilot program. Nine more officers volunteered to wear cameras starting January 1, 2015, so there are a total of 25 officers wearing cameras currently.

Over the next several months SPD will review use of the cameras and work to develop estimates on the video storage capacity and staff time to respond to record requests that a full body camera program would require. SPD will create a permanent policy governing camera use and will create a stakeholder commission to help with that process. The policy will be revised and updated to reflect any forthcoming changes in state law addressing video footage and public records requests. SPD Legal Advisor Mary Muramatsu created a document "Protecting the Privacy of Citizens in the Use of Body Cameras" for SPD staff that explains public record exemptions. See Attachment.

Once the Spokane pilot program has been reviewed, cameras will be phased in for patrol officers gradually, with the goal of outfitting all patrol officers by the end of 2015.

Outreach

In 2014, Director Schwering began coordinating his outreach efforts with the newly-created Community, Youth, and Intervention Services Unit led by Lieutenant Tracie Meidl, sharing contacts and identifying additional outreach opportunities. Director Schwering also shared the activities and accomplishments of Lieutenant Meidl's unit in monthly Public Safety Committee briefings.

Some of the unit's highlights include:

- Creation of **Youth and Police Initiative (YPI)**. The goal of YPI is to break the cycle of mutual distrust that commonly exists between youth and police in our community. YPI is



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an early intervention and prevention program that works to build trust in the law while reducing stereotypes. SPD hosted monthly YPI sessions at community centers, high schools, Crosswalk, and Excelsior with plans to hold sessions at Martin Luther King Jr. Center, contract schools, and Juvenile Detention in 2015. In 2014, 110 youth participants and 45 officers participated in YPI.

- Expansion of the **Spokane Police Activities League (PAL)**. PAL hosts events during July and August to increase the level of respect, understanding and goodwill between Spokane area community members (participating youth), community leaders and members of the Spokane Police Department. The last session of the season is celebrated with a family dinner, raffle drawings, certificates and photos. PAL started in 2013 but participation doubled in 2014. In 2015, the PAL program will expand to two separate programs: in the East Central and West Central city neighborhoods.
- Partnering with **Spokane County Juvenile Detention**. – As part of the Coordination of Services program, an SPD officer presents an hour block titled “Bridging the Gap” to low risk juvenile offenders.
- In the process of working with Spokane Public Schools’ creation of the **Restore Our Kids (ROK)** program (will pilot in April). ROK is an alternative to suspension curriculum in which high school students are referred by school staff to attend a two day course, allowing them to stay in school. Two SPD YPI Instructors partner with SPD School Resource Officers to teach a two hour block, twice a week for one week, to break down barriers between law enforcement and youth. Completion of the course defers suspension of discipline.
- Participation in **The Zone**, collaborating with several partners in the Northeast neighborhood, helping them reinvest in the community. The project is modeled after the Harlem Children’s Zone, and the Spokane group is working towards federally funded Promise Zone designation.
- Serving as the SPD Liaison in **Excelerate Success**, a United Way program that gathers policy makers down to line level employees to problem solve issues relating to graduation, literacy, and other school-related items.
- Serving on the Leadership Team of the **Homeless Coalition**, a coalition of fifty agencies serving Spokane. Officers attend monthly meetings addressing the most prominent issues facing the homeless population.
- Involvement in the **Hot Spotters** program, coordinating resources for high-end users of emergency services with dozens of service providers within the Spokane community.
- Reading books to youth on a regular basis at the **Martin Luther King Jr. Family Outreach Center** and providing safety education.
- Partnering with the faith-based communities in the **Christian Service Summit** to address needs within geographic boundaries of each service summit group.
- Participating in the local **Smart Justice** effort, attending the Smart Justice conference.
- Serving as panelists at the **Washington State Minority and Justice Commission’s** first annual conference, sharing SPD intervention and outreach efforts with conference



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attendees. The Commission recognized SPD's Youth and Police Initiative (YPI) as "an innovative way that police officers are positively interacting with youth."

- Reaching out to diverse populations of at-risk youth, about choosing a career in justice through the **Youth & Justice Forum**.
- Participating in the **SPD-initiated meeting between faith leaders, leaders of diversity groups, and law enforcement**, facilitated by Pastor Shon Davis. The meeting was called by Chief Straub as a measure to increase communication between the groups.
- Serving as liaisons with various community groups such as the **NAACP**.

Community, Youth, and Intervention Services also includes a Chronic Offender Unit and a Youth Intervention Services Unit. Participants in those programs are identified as prolific offenders who commit crimes such as burglaries, identity theft, and vehicle theft. Many are unsupervised by the Department of Corrections or are minimally supervised. Officers on the SPD teams coordinate with Department of Corrections, judges, teachers, family members, and service agencies to closely monitor program participants and prevent them from re-offending. The teams connect identified chronic offenders to needed resources such as mental health services, employment, insurance, shelter, driver's license, etc. They do not duplicate the services of other providers, but instead provide referrals and work on behalf of participants to allow access to programs. For example, officers coordinate with other agencies to help participants apply for medical insurance so they can enroll in drug treatment, as their drug habits are often the root of their criminal behavior.

The unit hopes to deter crime with the close monitoring of the program participant and the dialogue with his/her associates and family members. Officer involvement in the courts makes a difference as well; should a participant commit more crimes, the officer can advocate for higher bail or a longer sentence. On the other hand, when a participant is making a genuine effort, officers advocate on their behalf with employers, other enforcement agencies, etc. At Christmas, the team rewarded one of the Chronic Offender participants. The participant had made great strides since his initial meeting with SPD, and was about to graduate from the program. He was worried about having gifts for his two toddlers. The team adopted his family; each member donated money, and then officers delivered the presents and placed them under the tree.

Lieutenant Meidl's unit has many success stories to share. Many participants have been overcome with the offers of help from the unit and have cried during their initial meetings. Many have changed their views of law enforcement and are now willing to cooperate, based on their relationships with the officers. Participants have decided to willingly turn themselves in rather than run from the police, or resist arrest, preventing use of force incidents and foot pursuits, and resulting in peaceful resolution. In the dozens of arrests that the Chronic Offender team made in 2014, only one resulted in a use of force. It's difficult to place a monetary value on the prevention of crime, but the unit is proud of their work.



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Records Unit

The Records Unit's largest accomplishment was significantly improving the management of public record requests, eliminating a four-month backlog and providing requested documents in real time.

In 2014, the Police Records Unit also:

- Processed 9849 new concealed pistol license applications
- Processed approximately 15,000 gun transfer requests
- Prepared and provided 15,017 reports in response to public records requests
- Served approximately 25,000 citizens at our public windows (records requests, gun permits, fingerprinting, general inquiries)
- Entered approximately 3,000 runaways/missing persons into local, State, and National databases
- Entered approximately 15,000 new warrants into local, State, and National databases
- Entered approximately 5,500 court orders into local, State, and National databases
- Completed manual data entry of approximately 600 police reports monthly.
- Received approximately 35,000 phone calls from internal and external criminal justice entities
- Manually batched, scanned, and indexed approximately 400,000 pages of paper police reports
- Devoted over 3,000 hours to on-the-job training of new Records Specialists.

Property Unit

SPD's Property Unit was recognized by Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) as a model program in May 2014. WASPC Accreditation Evaluators noted that the facility has set the standard for best practices in the state of Washington. The unit was also interviewed by Evidence Technology Magazine for an article highlighting the requirements and methodology on moving an Evidence Room.

In 2014, the Property Unit also:

- Prepared 3,070 items for auction and abandoned currency for a deposit of \$98,565.37
- Prepared and assisted with the deposit of \$174,331.63 seizure funds
- Received 30,904 items into the evidence facility and processed 26,591 items out
- Conducted a complete inventory of all general storage areas
- Completed the Evidence Facility Internal Standard Operating Procedures
- Developed and published the SPD Evidence Packaging Manual



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- Prepared and successfully completed WASPC accreditation for Spokane County as well as the City of Spokane
- Updated BEAST property management software
- Received approval to purchase an evidence disposal transport vehicle. It has been ordered and will be delivered soon.

Property staff made several updates to the facility:

- Installed skylight covers located on the vehicle storage roof to remedy a safety violation documented by City Risk Management, bringing the facility to 100% compliance
- Replaced chain link fence enhancing security of outside vehicle storage areas
- Purchased additional and replacement material handling equipment
- Updated exterior lighting by replacing existing fixtures with cost-saving LED lamps
- Installed exterior propane tank storage
- Replaced aging hardware/peripheral devices



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Spokane Police Department Comprehensive Analysis of 2014 Reportable Use of Force Incidents

Use of Force Defined

Use of Force is the application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. When a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained, it is not considered a reportable use of force; it is considered compliance. Less intrusive control tactics are not normally deemed a "Reportable Use of Force." For example, when an officer uses his body weight to control a suspect while handcuffing the person in a prone position, that situation would not require a use of force investigation. However, if an injury occurred that is not consistent with that tactic, a use of force investigation would occur. Most reportable use of force incidents involve an officer using a tactic such as a baton or Taser. Spokane Police Department also categorizes the "draw and direct" technique a reportable use of force incident. The "draw and direct" involves an officer pointing his/her firearm directly at a person while giving commands.

Use of Force Investigation

Incidents are reported by the officer's supervisor using Blue Team software. Blue Team reports contain the administrative review and supplemental documents such as police reports, radio transmissions, and investigative summary narratives. Incidents are reviewed by the chain of command (sergeant, lieutenant, captain) before being sent to the Assistant Chief for the final decision. This review process ensures that the application of force is within policy, law and meets department expectations.

This review process measures the objective reasonableness of each application of force considering the following:

- The threat factors pertaining to victims, public, officers and the involved subject.
- The subject's resistance level/ability and attempts to flee officer control efforts.
- The severity of the crime or community care-taking elements of the incident.

This review also takes into consideration the involved officers' level of training and experience and the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions during situations that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. Completed incident reports are then sent to representatives of Internal Affairs, the Office of Police Ombudsman, Academy staff, and defensive tactics subject matter experts, patrol captain, and executive staff. The average length of time for investigation and review is 30 days. All of the 2014 reportable use of force incidents were found to be within policy.



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Total Reportable Use of Force Incidents

In 2014, Spokane Police Officers used force in 114 incidents out of 129,338 contacts with individuals in the community. 9,255 of the contacts involved arrests, 3,228 involved warrant arrests and 9,984 involved citations. Reportable force was used in less than one-tenth of a percent of overall community contacts, .08%.

In 22 incidents, a Use of Force report was created because an officer pointed a firearm, but no physical force was needed. 92 incidents involved other types of force. Two incidents occurred outside of Spokane (Spokane County), due to inter-agency cooperation. The incidents in this analysis do not include the four deadly force incidents from 2014.

Total Incidents over the Past Five Years:

- 2010: 99 incidents
- 2011: 126 incidents
- 2012: 125 incidents
- 2013: 147 incidents (firearm-pointing included)*
- 2014: 114 incidents (firearm-pointing included)*

*SPD began tracking firearm-pointing as Use of Force in May of 2013.

Calls for Service versus Officer-Initiated Contacts

76% use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to calls rather than officer-initiated activity. 24% incidents involved officers initiating contact, such as officers following up with potential suspects from a crime from the day before, or officers discovering a stolen car and deciding to contact the suspect driving the vehicle.

Type of Call

Domestic Violence-related calls were the most common type of call resulting in a reportable use of force. DV-related calls (include a wide variety of classifications from DV protection order violations to DV Assault) made up 15% of incidents. Other common types of calls resulting in force included serving a warrant (9%), Person with a Weapon (8%), and Suspicious Person (7%). 7% of calls involved suicidal persons, the same percentage as 2013. The rest of the calls varied and included classifications such as Burglary, Robbery, Argument, Shooting, Stabbing, Check Welfare, Assist Other Agency, Disorderly Conduct, Trespassing, Vehicle Theft, and so on



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Type of Force

Many of the incidents involved multiple officers and more than one type of force. For example, one officer might use a Takedown Technique while another officer used a Personal Impact tool while taking a subject into custody. In 2014, the most frequent types of force included: Body weight/manual force (also labeled Arrest Tactics), pointing a firearm, and deploying Tasers.

- Body Weight/Manual Force was used in 28 out of 114 incidents, a total of 44 applications. An example of body weight/manual force would be an officer using his/her body weight to hold a subject on the ground while another officer assisted with handcuffing.
- Officers pointed their firearms (the “draw and direct” tactic) 34 times in 2014.
- Officers deployed Tasers 27 times.
- Reportable Takedown Techniques also were used commonly, with 20 applications. An example of a Takedown Technique is an officer guiding the subject to the ground for prone handcuffing.
- Reportable Lateral Neck Restraint applications totaled 10 for the year.
- Personal Impact Tools (such as baton strikes) were used 12 times.
- Less common types of force involved chemical applications and specialty-impact munitions (such as bean bag rounds).

K9 contacts are also a reportable use of force, but they are unique in that only five officers are able to use K9s, and SPD K9s are used extensively. From January 1st to December 31st, K9s were deployed 1415 times, to assist with tracking, building searches, perimeter security, evidence finds, and suspect apprehension. K9 contacts occurred 24 times, representing of 1.7% of total K9 deployments.

Reason Force was used:*

- Resisting Arrest: 25%
- Fleeing (Felony): 23%
- Assaulting Officer/s: 19%
- Threat to Harm Others: 13%
- Fleeing (Misdemeanor): 9%
- Suicidal/Harming Self: 7%
- Assaulting Citizen/s: 4%

*The Blue Team software utilized by Spokane Police Department has a limitation in this regard, as the person entering the incident can only select one reason force is used. However, there are often many reasons in one incident why force is used (for example, a person may threaten to use a knife to cut themselves and officers in the same incident) but only one reason can be selected.



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Environmental Characteristics

Police District (Neighborhood)

- Northeast District: 20%
- Nevawood District: 18%
- Downtown District: 16%
- Garry (also known as East Central): 13%
- Central District (also known as West Central): 11%
- Northwest District: 11%
- Southwest District: 8%
- Southeast District: 2%
- Other: 2 incidents took place in the County

Day of the Week

The majority of incidents happened on Sunday: 23%.

- Sunday: 23%
- Monday: 18%
- Tuesday: 9%
- Wednesday: 15%
- Thursday: 15%
- Friday: 8%
- Saturday: 12%

Time of Day

Force was most frequently used between 1800 and 2059 hours.

- 000-0259 12%
- 0300-0559 7%
- 0600-0859 6%
- 0900-1159 9%
- 1200-1459 12%
- 1500-1759 19%
- 1800-2059 21%
- 2100-2359 14%



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Subject Characteristics

Subject Age

The average age of the subjects was 34 years old.

Subject Gender

89% of subjects were male; 11% of the subjects were female.

Subject Racial/Ethnic Demographics

The majority of subjects were White. 15 subjects were Black, 10 subject were Native American, 4 subjects were Asian, and 3 subjects were Hispanic.

Drug and Alcohol Impairment

55 of the 114 (48%) of the involved subjects appeared to be impaired by alcohol and/or drugs, as documented in officer reports. Alcohol was known to be involved in 33 of the 114 incidents, 29%. Subjects were intoxicated by alcohol only in 19 incidents, and appeared to be under the influence of both drugs and alcohol in 14 incidents. Subjects in 36 of the 114 incidents (32%) appeared to be using drugs, usually unknown drugs. Specifically, methamphetamine was known to be involved in six cases and LSD in another. It is difficult to determine the extent of drug and alcohol use in the incidents, as sometimes subjects are in possession of drugs but claim not to be using. It's also difficult to discern which drug/s subjects are using. In one case, the suspect admitted to recently using marijuana but not meth, even though the person who called 911 reported that he was under the influence of meth.

Mental Health Status

Subjects appeared mentally unstable in 36 of the incidents (32%). 15 of those incidents involved mental health factors and known drug use. Attempted suicide was a factor in 8 of the 114 incidents, or 7%.

Warrant status

In 42 (37%) of the incidents, subjects had outstanding warrants.



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Officer Characteristics

Officer Age

The average age of officers involved in use of force incidents was 34 years old.

Officer Gender

6% of the officers were female; 94% were male.

Officer Racial/Ethnic Demographics

4 of the officers were Hispanic; 2 were Black; 1 was biracial; 1 was Native American, and 88 were White.

Officer Assignment

80% of officers were functioning as Patrol officers during incidents. 8 were corporals, 6 were sergeants, 4 were detectives, and one employee was a Captain. Reportable Use of Force incidents most commonly occurred with officers assigned to Power shift (38%). 28% of officers were assigned to Swing shift and 22% were assigned to Graveyard shift. 12% were assigned to Day shift.

Officer Experience

Officers involved in incidents had been employed with Spokane Police Department an average of 11 years. Officers' previous law enforcement experience was not factored, only their time with SPD.

Frequency of Force

96 officers were involved in Use of Force incidents in 2014, the majority involved in one incident. Six officers were involved in four or more incidents. Of those officers, three officers were patrol officers, one assigned to Power shift and two assigned to Graveyard shift. Three were K9 officers. K9 officers tend to be involved in more use of force incidents because their K9s are used so extensively.



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Citizen Complaints

Internal Affairs received five Excessive Force complaints during the year. Four of the complaints had been closed with no improper conduct findings for the involved officers. The last complaint's investigation is still open at the time of this report (the first week of February 2015).

Training Issues Identified during the Incident Review Process

Although officers' actions were within policy, SPD's extensive review of incidents often identify opportunities for training. When additional training was needed in report writing, two officers were provided use of force report writing training. One incident prompted a review of the foot patrol policy; another incident prompted a sergeant to review how warnings should be better documented and how de-escalation efforts need to be described. Taser dart placement was also reviewed with officers. Another incident resulted in a sergeant reviewing the types of reportable force with his team.

Safety issues for officers and citizens were identified in a few incidents. Captain Torok arranged for shift-level training for officers regarding responding to priority calls with back up officers if possible. Other individual officers received counseling about responding to calls alone. Finally, when a subject injured himself in the back of a patrol car, leadership discussed ways to prevent injury to subjects in cars, including adding padding to the partition. Assistant Chief Dobrow is currently looking into that issue.

Trends

Use of force incidents significantly went down in 2014—a reduction of 22%.

Many suicide attempt calls were successfully de-escalated without the use of force. In 2014, officers responded to 941 suicide calls; force was used in only 8 of those calls.

Domestic Violence-related calls continue to be the most common type of call resulting in force, involving 15% of calls. In our analysis of incidents from 2009-2013, DV-related calls were always the most common type of call involving force, making up between 15-24% of total calls during the five year span.

2014 Use of Force Incidents Involving Asian Subjects

In 2014, Asian subjects were involved 3 incidents out of 114. In 2 incidents, contact was initiated by an officer, while the other use of force incident resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls.

Self-Initiated:

F14-053

Officer Rogan (White) drove by a car, and heard someone say "Cops." Everyone quickly walked away from the vehicle. Rogan ran the car's license plate and discovered it was stolen. He contacted the subject (Asian), who had exited the driver's door of the stolen vehicle. Rogan told him to stop and asked if the vehicle was his. The suspect told Rogan the car was his and he began to back away and appeared to be getting ready to run. Rogan told the male he was under arrest for possession of a stolen motor vehicle. He grabbed the suspect's left arm and but the male tried to pull away. He reached his right hand into his waist band, possibly reaching for a weapon. Rogan transitioned to a Level One lateral neck restraint and took the suspect to the ground. Rogan advised him to stop resisting and to put his hands behind his back, but he did not comply with the order. The suspect continued to grab at his waist band and while attempting to pull away from Rogan. Rogan used a Level Two neck restraint and rendered him unconscious. Brasch (White) arrived at that moment and assisted Rogan with handcuffing. Fire Department paramedics were requested to examine the male. Upon arrival they determined no medical assistance was needed. A large knife in a leather sheath was found next to the sidewalk near the front of Rogan's patrol car. The suspect was booked into jail for Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle, Resisting Arrest, and for an outstanding felony warrant for forgery. Note: The male was listed as Asian in the report but described as Hispanic in the narrative. He is listed as Asian in the IDENT system.

F14-097

Sergeant Vigesaa (White) was in the process of conducting follow up on a shooting. He was outside the shooting suspect's residence, when a vehicle pulled up. The subject getting out of the car (Asian) matched the description of the shooting suspect. He ran as soon as he saw Vigesaa. As Vigesaa initiated a foot pursuit, he saw the male reach into his waist area as if trying to access a weapon. As Vigesaa was closing distance, he was able to tackle the male. The subject fell to his stomach and violently began trying to access his waist area. Vigesaa held him on the ground with his upper body control and began trying to pull his right arm away from his waist. While Vigesaa held onto his resisting right arm, the male began forcefully pushing his left arm to his waist area while trying to roll over on his side. Officer S. Kennedy (White) arrived to assist and took control of his right arm and Vigesaa began trying to pull out his left hand in an effort to get it out of his waist area. The situation was tense and uncertain and due to the violent resistance and reach for the waist area, Vigesaa delivered a knee strike to the male's ribcage area. The knee strike was effective in allowing Vigesaa to get the suspect's left hand out of his waist area. However, the suspect continued to resist. It was later determined that he was under the influence of methamphetamine. Kennedy was able to get one handcuff on his right hand and Sgt. Vigesaa

got one on his left, but had to deliver two to three more knee strikes to his ribcage. This loosened him up enough temporarily to get the two handcuffs connected. Even with two handcuffs on, the male was flexible enough to continue to reach into his waist area. Detective Willard (White) arrived and assisted with handcuffing. Once he was safely contained, the suspect explained that he was not armed, but he panicked and had been reaching towards his waistband as he had meth on his person. He was not the shooting suspect but explained he always ran from police. He advised his arm was hurting and had previously been broken (from an altercation with another police agency a few months ago) and his side hurt. Medics were called and the male was transported to the hospital; no injuries were found. The suspect was then transported to jail and booked for Possession of a Controlled Substance (Meth), second degree Possession of Stolen Property, and a warrant. There was also probable cause for Obstructing and Resisting Arrest.

Assisting another Agency:

F14-026

This incident took place outside of Spokane city limits; Spokane Police were assisting Spokane County with a burglary in process. Lieutenant Hendren (White) was the first unit to arrive, and he pointed his firearm briefly at the suspect (Asian). Lieutenant Hendren ordered the suspect to put his hands where they could be seen and to get on the ground. The intoxicated suspect complied and Hendren holstered his weapon. He was handcuffed and turned over to Spokane County Sheriff's deputies. Note: Although the suspect's race was not identified in the report, he was listed as Asian in the IDENT system.

2014 Use of Force Incidents Involving Black Subjects

In 2014, Black subjects were involved in 15 incidents out of 114. In two incidents, contact was initiated by an officer, one was court-ordered contact, and the other 11 use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls.

Self-Initiated Incidents:

F14-098

Officer Spolski (White) initiated a bike stop on a subject for a minor violation (no rear reflector). As he activated his emergency lights, the subject (Black) attempted to flee, riding recklessly into traffic and almost causing a collision. Spolski sped up and stopped his car in front of the bike. He told the male to take his hands out of his pockets and get on the ground, but the male refused to comply and continued searching for something in his pocket. Spolski was unable to get arm control but grabbed his puffy coat and escorted him to the ground. The bike fell during the struggle and the male fell on the bike. Spolski used body weight to hold the subject while C. Johnson (White) arrived to assist. Officers handcuffed him and saw that the subject sustained a cut above his eye during the take down and cuffing process. Medics were summoned and they advised that stitches might be necessary. He was taken to the hospital for stitches and then booked for his warrant.

F14-099

The Targeted Crimes Unit was conducting follow up on a suspect on a string of recent armed robberies when Detective Tofsrud (White) located the robbery suspect (Black). Tofsrud attempted to take him into custody, but the suspect attempted two punches towards the Detective (but neither one made contact) and fled into a nearby apartment. Tofsrud called for backup; Sergeant Preuninger (White) arrived. Both officers entered the apartment and gave repeated commands which were ignored. They attempted to grab the man's arms for handcuffing but he pulled away. Tofsrud attempted a foot sweep takedown but all three men fell. Tofsrud tried to use body weight to control the suspect but the male continued to struggle, reaching into his waistband and secreting his hands under his body. It was a very unsafe situation; Tofsrud saw a pistol and several knives close by in addition to being in an unsecured room. Tofsrud applied a Level One neck restraint to the subject, making him docile for a few seconds, but as soon as he released pressure, the subject struggled again. His hands would break free and he would reach toward his waistband again. Preuninger's backup pistol had dislodged from its holster and was on the floor in close proximity to the subject. Preuninger delivered one hand strike and 3-5 knee strikes to the man's torso. The man seemed to be under the influence of some type of drug and continued to violently resist. C. Johnson (White) arrived to assist, delivering 4-6 knee strikes to the man's torso. The subject finally quit resisting and was handcuffed. He did have a knife in the pocket he was reaching for, along with a suicide note. Witnesses stated that the suspect had taken too much of a drug and they had never seen a person resist in that manner. The subject was transported to the hospital to be cleared for booking. He was booked for first degree Robbery, second degree Robbery, and his warrant.

Court-Ordered Contact:

F14-029

Officers from the Patrol Anti-Crime Team assisted the Gang Unit with locating a known 4th Street Crip gang member. The team was advised that the suspect (Black) had a felony material witness warrant for his arrest stemming from a shooting that occurred in the city with another gang member. Officers Howe and Cole (both White) and a U.S. Marshal located the suspect riding in the passenger seat of a vehicle. Officers stopped the vehicle to arrest him for his outstanding warrant. Howe approached the passenger side of the vehicle while the U.S. Marshal approached the driver's side of the vehicle. Howe immediately observed the suspect reaching into his right front pants pocket. Howe could see a large bulge in the suspect's right front pocket and a folding knife partially sticking out of the same pocket. Howe informed the suspect he was under arrest and ordered him to take his hand out of his pocket. The suspect refused to comply. Howe gave the suspect several more commands to remove his hands from his pockets and the suspect continued to refuse to comply. Howe was concerned for his safety given the suspect's actions, so he opened the door in an attempt to control the suspect's hands and extract him from the vehicle. Howe used both of his hands to pry the suspect's hand out of his pocket. However, the suspect became very animated, tensed up, and continued to resist despite Howe attempting to deescalate the situation by telling the suspect to relax and cooperate. Cole reached in and worked to control the suspect's right hand while Howe unbuckled the suspect's seat belt. Howe worked to control the suspect's left hand but he continued to resist both of them. Throughout the contact, the suspect was screaming racial epithets and things like, "White mother fuckers! Fucking dick head!" Howe used the back of his left hand to apply a tapping distraction technique to the nose area of the suspect's face in an attempt to disrupt the mental process of the suspect. The technique worked for a moment and Howe pulled the suspect's sweatshirt over his head in an attempt to further distract and control him. Both officers were able to get the suspect turned and partially out of the vehicle but the suspect continued to resist. The U.S. Marshal deployed his Taser from the driver's side, striking the suspect in the back area. The Taser deployment assisted Howe and Cole in removing the suspect from the vehicle. Despite the suspect's continued resistance, they used body weight and were able to take him into custody in the prone handcuffing position. Medics were called to the scene to remove the probes and check the suspect's medical condition. The suspect was cleared to be transported to the hospital. The suspect admitted he knew he had a warrant and did not want to go to jail. He admitted keeping his hand in his pocket despite being told to remove his hand and said he resisted because he did not want to go to jail. He confirmed that Howe used the back of his hand to strike him in the nose area while he was resisting and he did not have any injuries from this application. He did not have any complaints and added, "The officers were doing their job." He added that he has paranoid schizophrenia. He was booked into jail for his warrant.

Calls for Service:**F14-014**

Officers Rosenthal, Donaldson, Briggs, Stewart, Gobble, and Johnson (all White) and Meyer (Hispanic) responded to a suicide attempt call. The caller reported that he was armed with a gun and a knife and felt like hurting himself. Officers were in the elevator when the subject (Black) entered while holding a knife to his throat. Rosenthal drew and directed her firearm while she told the subject to drop the knife. He dropped the weapon immediately and she returned her firearm to the low-ready position. Gobble spoke with the subject, who explained that he is a

transient and an Army veteran with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. He said he was ready to get help and wanted to receive treatment. Gobble transported him to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.

F14-027

Officers Coleman, Zinkgraf and Ponto (all White) responded to a stolen vehicle call. The complainant said there was a suspicious vehicle outside with the driver asleep or passed out, and the vehicle had been reported stolen. Officers approached the car and knocked on the window. Initially, officers could not see the driver's hands and did not know if he was armed. The suspect (Black) was slow to comply with orders to unlock the vehicle and show his hands. Although he put his hands up, Coleman felt he was getting ready to flee the scene because the keys were still in the ignition and he was looking around to see if he could drive away. She drew her firearm and pointed it directly at the suspect while continuing to give commands to open the door. After she repeated the order five times, the suspect finally exited the vehicle and was detained. He was arrested for Possession of a Stolen Vehicle and Possession of Stolen Property and was booked into jail. Coleman reported the incident to the ATF because the male had the bullets in his pockets, and as he is a convicted felon, he is not allowed to have ammunition.

F14-048

Officer Flynn (White) responded to a domestic violence call where the suspect (Black) had assaulted her stepfather. As Flynn approached the intoxicated suspect, she had a bottle of wine in her hand and threatened to hit the officer with it. Her boyfriend took the bottle away from her. She hit him in the jaw with an open hand. Flynn asked to talk to the suspect several times but she stood with clenched fists and refused to cooperate. Flynn was afraid she would be assaultive since he had just witnessed her hit her boyfriend and she had threatened him. He deployed his Taser to her torso area. The Taser application was not successful, so he deployed it two more times with some success. Rodriguez (Hispanic) arrived and helped handcuff the subject. After being seen by medics and cleared for jail, she was booked for two counts of DV Assault and Resisting Arrest.

F14-057

Officers Bode, C. Johnson, J. Kernkamp, and Brash (all White) responded to a Suicide call. The subject (Black) was observed stabbing the ground, talking to himself, and waving the knife around, and then holding the knife to his own body. Officers made contact and asked for his cooperation. He refused their help and would not put the knife down. Officers identified this as a mental crisis situation and called for additional resources, including SWAT and Hostage Negotiators, as SWAT is well suited to deploy multiple less-lethal options simultaneously (affording the best chance of resolving the situation without the need for deadly force) while Negotiators are the most highly trained in dealing with crisis interventions. Mental health professionals arrived to help as well. They advised that the subject had a paranoid schizophrenia diagnosis and had not been taking his medications for about six months. Negotiators worked with the subject for 5 hours without gaining any sort of dialogue or cooperation. Several times during negotiations he held the knife to his own body in apparently suicidal behavior. SWAT command had clearly communicated rules of engagement to its members. It was specifically planned that negotiations would continue until he surrendered, but that the subject would not be allowed to move toward officers or the many civilian onlookers with the weapon. After five

hours, the subject abruptly stood up and began walking to the west (toward civilians) still armed with the knife. At this point Bode, Johnson, and Kernkamp (all White) deployed Blunt Impact Munitions. Bode and Johnson deployed bean bag rounds while Kernkamp fired a sponge round. Brasch fired his Taser. He stated that he believed it made contact with the male's baggy sweatshirt and may have contributed to him being knocked to the ground. As he was being hit with the munitions, SWAT Team Leader Preuninger (White) deployed a noise distraction device, commonly known as a flash bang. This was another part of the multi-force response SWAT uses in situations such as this to disrupt the subjects thought process and gain compliance. They began to move toward him with designated arrest operators to handcuff the male. The SWAT operators recognized that although the subject had gone down, he did not drop the knife and began pointing it toward officers. Brasch tried another Taser cycle, but the probes did not appear to have maintained proper contact for a circuit to be achieved. When the operators deployed another round of less-lethal special munitions, the man dropped the knife and surrendered. He was taken into custody without further incident. No permanent injuries resulted from the force used to take him into custody. Medical care was given immediately and he was subsequently taken to the hospital for a mental health evaluation.

F14-073

Officer Coleman and Captain Torok (both White) responded to a vehicle prowling in progress call. They contacted the subject (Black) in the parking lot and discovered he had a warrant for his arrest. He fled and officers chased him. The subject stumbled and fell, and Torok attempted to handcuff him. The male struggled to get away and Torok used his body weight to hold him on the ground while handcuffing. The subject complained of back pain but refused medics or ambulance to the hospital. He was booked for Vehicle Prowling, Resisting Arrest and Possession of a Controlled Substance (Heroin).

F14-080

Officer Rodriguez (Hispanic) responded to a suspicious person call at a youth homeless shelter. Rodriguez arrived and contacted the female (Black). When he asked her name, she pushed Rodriguez in the chest with both hands as she attempted to run. He tried to gain arm control and executed a takedown technique. They struggled on the ground while she attempted to jab him in the face with her keys. Brownell (White) arrived and helped handcuff the subject. Medics checked on the subject, who did not cooperate or allow photographs. Later, she explained that she fought because she did not want the officer to know she was a runaway. She was taken to juvenile detention with charges of Assault on Law Enforcement; Resisting Arrest, and Providing False Information.

F14-083

Officers Strassenberg and McCasland (both White) responded to a suicide attempt call. In addition to the threats to kill himself, the subject (Black) had also made statements about wanting law enforcement to come so he could reach for his gun and have police kill him. Strassenberg attempted to diffuse the situation verbally, but the subject appeared to be under the influence of drugs and was extremely agitated, telling the officers to shoot him. Strassenberg explained he was being detained until medics could see him, due to his statements. He attempted to handcuff the subject, but he spun and pushed himself away. Strassenberg attempted a Level One lateral neck restraint but was unsuccessful; the subject ran away. After a short foot pursuit, officers

caught him and handcuffed him. He was uninjured but evaluated by a medic and taken to the hospital for a mental evaluation. The subject's mother told officers that he had a Bi-Polar disorder but had not taken medications for a few years.

F14-091

Several officers responded to a robbery involving a mentally disabled victim who was severely beaten. Officer Hamilton (White) responded with his K9 Leo to set up a perimeter and find the fleeing suspects. Hamilton saw a man matching the description of a suspect (Black) and yelled at him to stop. He gave numerous commands but the suspect continued to run. K9 Leo found him, causing minor injuries consisting with small scratches, scrapes, and a tear on his thumb. He was taken to the hospital for treatment and then booked into jail for first degree Robbery, second degree Assault, and second degree Theft.

F14-093

Officer Wilkinson (White) responded to a Trespassing call at senior living apartments. Wilkinson contacted the intoxicated subject (Black), and asked him to remove his hands from his pockets. The subject refused and jammed his hands further into the pocket. The subject did not follow commands or heed the warning that he would be arrested if he didn't leave. Wilkinson called for backup and then tried to remove the man's hand from his sweatshirt. The man resisted, drew his arms away and bit the officer on the hand. The subject also struck Wilkinson in the head and arm with a closed fist. Bennett and Conrath (both White) arrived to help handcuff the subject and witnessed the subject's assault. The subject had not been searched and officers were afraid he was trying to access a weapon. During the struggle, the subject bit Conrath's thumb as well. Conrath administered a knee strike to his torso, and Wilkinson administered a Level Two neck restraint, rendering the man unconscious while officers handcuffed the subject. After being evaluated at the hospital, the subject was booked for two counts of Assault on Law Enforcement.

F14-094

Officer Wilkinson (White) responded to a Trespassing call where the subjects who had been evicted and trespassed from the location. Wilkinson arrived on scene and contacted a male (Black) who fit the description of the individual he was looking for. Wilkinson explained he was conducting his investigation, and the man needed to cooperate with him, but the male tried to leave. Wilkinson detained the male in handcuffs and called for backup. He read the male his rights and told him to sit down, but the male refused. Wilkinson grabbed him and pulled him to the ground, and held him down until other officers arrived on scene. Wilkinson then contacted the complainant and realized that although the complainant wanted the subject trespassed, the subject had not been at the location earlier when the eviction notice was served so there was no probable cause for arrest. Wilkinson instructed the subject that he was trespassed and would be arrested in the future if he returned. He removed the man's handcuffs and told him he was free to leave. The subject said his back hurt and wanted to talk to a supervisor. He was transported to a hospital for evaluation, but he refused treatment. He was discharged from the hospital.

F14-104

Officer Hamilton (White) and his K9 Leo were summoned to help other agencies find a wanted violent suspect (Black). He joined the U.S. Marshals Violent Fugitive Task force, and the Spokane Police Domestic Violence and Patrol Anti-Crime Team units. The suspect was

reportedly armed and unstable, running from the police for several weeks, with several felony warrants for domestic violence assaults and protective order violations. The suspect had fled into a backyard of a house in a nearby residential area, and Hamilton gave several K9 warnings before deploying Leo. Leo found the suspect in a shed. The suspect was taken to the hospital where he was treated for his minor injuries: raking on legs (not bleeding, just scraped). He was then booked into jail for his warrants.

F14-110

Officers Brownell and Prim (both White) were dispatched to a Trespassing call at a business. The caller indicated that a man was talking to himself and yelling at people passing by. He said he would press charges if the man did not leave willingly. They found the subject (Black) in a vehicle belonging to the business owner, talking incoherently and holding a knife to his throat. He appeared under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Other officers, including Hostage Negotiators, came to the scene to de-escalate the situation, trying to convince the man to drop the knife. Negotiator K. Gately (White) successfully got the man to come out of the vehicle, but he did not follow officers' commands and tried to walk away. Officer Brownell deployed his Taser to stop the man, but the probes got stuck in his coat sleeve, not making contact with the subject. The attempted Taser deployment did not causing any injury but surprised him. The subject stopped walking away and was taken into custody without incident. He was taken to jail for a second degree Trespassing charge, and Officer Watson made arrangements for a mental health evaluation.

2014 Use of Force Incidents Involving Hispanic Subjects

In 2014, Hispanic subjects were involved in 3 incidents out of 114. None of the contacts were initiated by officers; all three use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls.

Calls for Service:

F14-004

Officers responded to a "Shots fired" call. Officer Spiering (White) responded to assist officers that were in foot pursuit of suspects from the call. The suspects had caused an accident, hitting a citizen's car, after driving recklessly through downtown trying to evade officers. Spiering located one of the suspects (Hispanic) hiding in the Chili's restaurant. Due to the nature of the call originating from gunshots, he had his firearm drawn and at the low ready as he entered Chili's. When they saw each other, the male dropped the menu and then his hands, moving his hand out of sight and under the table. The male fit the description briefly given by officers as fleeing on foot from that vehicle, had been seen entering the same restaurant in which he was sitting, and was visibly out of breath as if from running. Upon seeing police, he had dropped his hands out of sight and right in front of him, and he was wearing baggy clothing easily able to conceal firearm(s). Spiering then pointed his firearm at the male's chest as a WSP Trooper was giving him commands to put his hands up. The male complied and was taken into custody. He was booked on four counts of Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, as he had thrown four guns out of the car, as well as Drive-by Shooting. The suspect had a criminal history out of California.

F14-049

Officer Conrath (White) responded to a subject (Hispanic) standing in the middle of Main Street waiving around a knife and threatening people. There were crowds of people on the sidewalk, as the downtown bars had just closed. Conrath pulled his vehicle up to the male with his emergency lights on and exited his vehicle while drawing his gun. Conrath gave verbal commands to the suspect to drop the knife, but he did not comply. He was waving the knife in the air. The citizens were very close by, and Conrath was the only officer on scene, so he felt the situation needed immediate action. Conrath pointed his gun at the suspect's chest while ordering him to drop the knife, explaining that he would shoot him if he did not. The suspect finally complied with Conrath's lawful orders and threw the knife on the ground. He went to the ground and he was taken into custody. The suspect stated he needed to kill all the black people because they were poisoning the children. Another officer interviewed the complainant, who explained that he felt threatened when the subject was only a few feet away from him, shouting about killing people. The suspect was booked for Display of a Dangerous Weapon, as the knife had an 8-inch long blade, and a misdemeanor warrant. The report was distributed to Spokane Mental Health for a future evaluation.

F14-070

Officers Dotson (White) responded to a robbery call at a grocery store. The suspect (Hispanic) fled on foot when he saw the officer. Dotson pursued the male on foot and ended up confronting him in an alley. Dotson could see the pepper spray attached to the top of the suspect's pants.

Dotson drew his firearm and brought it to the low ready position. Dotson issued commands but the subject did not immediately comply. Dotson was not sure if the subject had any more weapons. He pointed his gun directly at the subject as he moved in to handcuff him. When he got closer to the male, he holstered his weapon and placed him in handcuffs. Officer Christensen (White) arrived as Dotson was taking the male into custody. The subject was booked for second degree Robbery and warrants.

2014 Use of Force Incidents Involving Native American Subjects

In 2014, Native American subjects were involved in 10 incidents out of 114. In one incident, contact was initiated by an officer. In three incidents, contact was court-ordered, and the other six use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls.

Self-Initiated Calls:

14-002

Officer Wilkinson (White) observed erratic driving and attempted a traffic stop. He discovered that it was a stolen vehicle. As he stopped the car, the driver (Native) fled on foot to the north and left two females in the back seat. Wilkinson stayed with the passengers and Officer Lesser (White) responded with K9 Rav to find the suspect, who had fled into a residential area, putting innocent parties at risk. The subject had a history of theft and resisting arrest. Lesser gave verbal commands for the suspect to stop and give himself up, but he continued to flee even after hearing several PA announcements from perimeter officers that he was under arrest and a K9 would be deployed to locate him. Without the use of Rav's tracking ability, it was likely that the suspect would not have been located or identified. Rav apprehended the suspect, whose injuries consisted of a minor abrasion and one rake on the left buttocks. The injuries were cleaned and treated with a Band-Aid. The suspect was released to be booked for second degree Taking a Motor Vehicle without Permission (a Felony crime) and his warrants.

Court-Ordered Contacts:

14-054

Officer Daniel (White) was on a proactive patrol when he spotted a vehicle belonging to a repeat offender's girlfriend. Daniel recognized the repeat offender and knew he had a Department of Corrections escape warrant. His lengthy criminal history included burglaries, assaults, possession of controlled substances with the intent to deliver, and possession of stolen property. He was also known as a suspect with which to use caution. Daniel attempted a traffic stop but the suspect (Native) ran from the vehicle. Daniel confirmed with the car's owner that the man who fled was the repeat offender he was looking for, so he requested a police perimeter to find the wanted suspect. Officer Hamilton (White) and his K9 Leo responded. Hamilton gave several K9 announcements while they tracked the area. Leo found the suspect in a nearby garage and apprehended him. Hamilton and Daniel handcuffed him and summoned medics to tend to his minor injuries, consisting of raking and punctures to the lower legs. He was transported to the hospital for treatment and booked into jail on his warrant.

F14-087

SPD officers and detectives with the Domestic Violence Unit responded with Department of Corrections officers to arrest a subject (Native) on domestic violence charges stemming from an incident the day before. When confronted by officers, the subject barricaded himself in the bathroom and claimed to be armed with a knife. The Emergency Response Unit (ERU), the Hostage Negotiators Team, and mental health professionals were requested to respond. During nearly 5 hours of negotiations there was no measurable amount of success for a peaceful

surrender. The male refused to disarm and come out of the bathroom. He made statements such as, "You're going to have to kill me. I'm not leaving here alive. If you try to come in here, I'm going to fucking kill you. I'm going to stab you in the face." A search warrant was secured as ERU began taking measures to prevent a deadly force encounter. The measures included tying off the door to the bathroom to hold it shut to ensure that the male could not simply charge officers and force a "suicide by cop" scenario. ERU was directed to break out a part of the bathroom window and utilize a pole camera to view the subject. ERU was directed to deploy OC10 (a chemical application spray) into the bathroom through the window. Officer Stone (White) then sprayed liquid form OC10 through the window. As he did so, the man began stabbing at his hand and the canister through the window. This was the first confirmation that he did in fact have a knife. He continued to yell death threats to the officers and coughed some, but did not surrender. ERU was then authorized to use CS gas (a non-lethal chemical application spray causing excessive tearing of the eyes). Officer Stone deployed one of the CS munitions through the window, but the man threw it back out. They threw another munition inside and blocked the hole so it could not be thrown out. ERU members on the inside of the house then began to hear the CS affect the subject. He continued to make threats, but began hitting the door. Officer Baldwin interpreted this to mean he was giving up and released the rope holding the door shut. The subject emerged with the knife still in hand and refused to comply with numerous verbal commands to drop the knife and surrender. Officer S. Lesser (White) was in the closest proximity to him; he fired the Taser at the subject but one of the probes missed and there was no effect. McMurtrey (White) noted that the male had taken steps toward them (about 14 feet away) still holding the knife. McMurtrey then fired two bean bag rounds to the front of the male's left thigh, which had no effect. McMurtrey then fired an additional two bean bag rounds, this time at the hip area. Again, they did not have the desired effect. McMurtrey recognized that he only had two rounds left, and the chances of avoiding lethal force were dwindling. He elevated his sights and delivered a bean bag round to the man's right bicep. He re-evaluated after this shot and again saw it had no effect. He fired his last bean bag round while aiming for his hip area again. However the round struck him in the hand that was holding the knife. At this point the male dropped the knife but began looking for it, refusing to listen to verbal commands. McMurtrey took over S. Lesser's Taser and reloaded a new cartridge, firing toward the abdomen area and successfully achieving contact with both probes. The male was incapacitated by the TASER. S. Lesser pinned him to the ground with the shield and he was subsequently handcuffed without further use of force. The male received minor injuries from the encounter: bruising from the bean bag rounds and the TASER probe penetrations. He was then transported to the hospital for evaluation and later booked into jail for two counts of first degree Assault, City Assault, and felony DV Harassment (Threats to Kill).

F14-108

In his special police patrol assignment Downtown, Officer Prim recognized a subject (Native) with active warrants, including a felony escape warrant. He had a violent criminal history, including resisting police. Officers Prim, Dotson, and Christensen (all White) encountered Larson in the stairwell of an apartment building. Officers told him to stop, that he was under arrest, but he fled. Officers engaged him in a foot pursuit. He had not been searched and it was unknown if he had any weapons on him. He attempted to open the door to another apartment (not his). Prim did not know if the man was trying to break in or attempting to gain access to a weapon inside this apartment or barricade himself inside. H also did not know if there was

anyone else in the apartment that could render aid to the man or could be taken as a hostage. Prim decided to deploy his Taser in dart mode to the man's back as he was entering the apartment. He was uninjured and safely handcuffed. Corporal Harding photographed the area where the Taser darts contacted his shirt but did not penetrate the skin. The Taser cartridge and darts were placed on property. The suspect was booked for Resisting Arrest and his warrants.

Calls for Service:

14-018

Officers E. Bishop, Groom and Geren (all White) responded to a Person with a Weapon call. Dispatch advised that they had received several calls stating a male appeared high and was making threats with a handgun. Officers contacted several witnesses for confirmation and searched the complex. Witnesses all said they saw the suspect holding the handgun and acting in a threatening manner. Two witnesses expressed extreme fear for themselves and nearby children. The subject had a history of possessing illegal weapons and drugs. Officers located a male matching the suspect's description (Native) and ordered him to get on the ground. The suspect was initially uncooperative. Geren aimed his rifle at the suspect until Groom and Bishop safely detained him in handcuffs and searched him. The intoxicated suspect was arrested and booked into jail for Intimidation with a Weapon. Other officers located the weapon that had been partially hidden behind an electrical panel. It was an air soft pistol with a laser sight.

14-022

Officers responded to a report of an armed robbery (carjacking). The victim stated that the suspect put a gun to his head and took his dog, wallet, keys and vehicle. Officers located the car, but the suspect (Native) resisted arrest by driving recklessly from the pursuing officers. The vehicle pursuit was later terminated as officers lost sight of the vehicle. The suspect was a known repeat offender flagged to treat with caution, with a history of burglaries, assaults, drugs, illegal weapons, and vehicle thefts. Officer Hamilton (White) responded to the area to assist and observed the suspect vehicle. It had collided with a concrete wall. Moments later the suspect exited the passenger side of the vehicle and fled on foot through the alley. Hamilton exited his vehicle and gave the male a K9 announcement, ordering him to stop, but he refused. Based on the severity of the crime, the threats involved in this incident and the suspect's resistance, Hamilton utilized K9 Leo as an apprehension tool. The suspect was contacted by Leo on the right wrist, right ankle and scalp area. He was handcuffed and taken into custody. He was cleared for police transport from the scene by medics. He was transported to the hospital and treated for the K9 contact. Sergeant Kendall contacted the suspect at the hospital. He said that he heard the dog coming but denied hearing Hamilton give the K9 announcement. He said, "You need to keep that dog. He is really good." He was later booked into jail on felony charges of Armed Robbery and Attempt to Elude.

14-023

Officer Brownlee (White) assisted Officer Erickson (White) on a shoplifting call. He looked up the suspect in the database and found a description based on a prior booking photo. He found the suspect (Native) walking outside. He approached her and explained he needed to speak with her. She began walking backward. Brownlee grabbed her arm and told her she was under arrest and not to resist, but she argued with him that she had done nothing wrong and tried to pull away. He

used an arm bar take down technique to handcuff her. She ended up on the ground with her knee underneath her and basically in a seated position. He repeatedly told the subject to stop fighting with him. After she was handcuffed, the subject told Brownlee she was pregnant and not to hurt her baby. After being placed in the car, she told him that her stomach hurt and she was bleeding. Brownlee called medics but she was uncooperative with them would not respond to their questions. Lieutenant Arnzen responded while she was in the police car being attended to by medics. Arnzen introduced himself and asked her if she had a complaint against the officer. She just moaned and wailed. He asked her if the officer hurt her and she again didn't respond. Arnzen noticed no visible injuries to her face/head or arms which weren't covered by clothing. Medics also discovered no injuries or sign of bleeding. She was cited and released for City Theft and Resisting Arrest. Medics took her to the hospital by ambulance for evaluation due to her pregnancy concern. Arnzen spoke with a witness who lives at the apartment complex where the arrest occurred in the parking lot. The witness said she saw the entire interaction and the female was clearly resisting, pulling away from the officer while he kept telling her she was under arrest. She said the officer brought the woman to the ground but it wasn't violent as the subject had her leg underneath her. The witness explained that officer tried to calm the female down. She said all the officer did was grab her arm and the female walked to the police car just fine. Although the subject did not claim an injury or wish to make a complaint, a use of force report was done because the subject went to the hospital with a possible pregnancy issue.

F14-052

Officer Lyons (White) responded to an Argument call. The complainant explained that a transient male (Native) unknown to them was trespassing-- would not leave his property and kept arguing. Lyons approached the subject, who was asleep. The suspect had a history of obstructing officers. He was initially cooperative but when Lyons asked to see his identification, he pulled a folding knife out of his pants pocket. Lyons drew his firearm and ordered him to drop his knife; the suspect dropped the knife. Lyons commanded him to get down on the ground, but the male yelled, "Make me," and something along the lines of "Come get me, bitch!" Lyons holstered his firearm and tried to gain arm control to handcuff him. The male tensed up and attempted to pull away. Lyons moved to a Level One neck restraint, and both men fell to the ground in a struggle. The subject threw his body weight on Lyons and rolled the officer onto his back and got on top of him. Lyons moved to a Level Two restraint and successfully rendered him unconscious long enough to radio for backup. The subject began fighting again, but Lyons was able to apply another Level Two neck restraint rendering him unconscious. He pinned him to the ground with his body weight until backup arrived and Officer Wells (White) assisted with handcuffing. Medics arrived and cleaned a small cut over the male's eye. No other medical assistance was needed. Sergeant Wuthrich tried to interview the intoxicated subject but he repeatedly threatened officers and paramedics on scene and said that he would kill all Spokane Police officers. The male was booked into jail for Assault on Law Enforcement and warrants for DUI, Obstructing, and Resisting Arrest.

F14-066

Several officers responded to a residence to arrest a suspect (Native) who was barricaded in a room in his house. The suspect had confirmed Felony arrest warrants including: first degree Robbery, Resisting Arrest, and Obstructing. The male had also been involved in an earlier assault with a neighbor. The suspect was intoxicated and possibly under the influence of other

substances, and had a violent criminal history dating back twenty years. He was given several verbal commands to open the door but refused to comply. He made numerous statements indicating he would fight with officers. After 20 minutes of talking to him through the door, officers forced the door open, and he aggressively advanced on them in an assaultive manner. Officer Childress (White) deployed his Taser, striking the male in the stomach. He was then handcuffed and taken into custody. Medics removed the Taser probes. The suspect was then taken to the hospital to be treated for his injuries from the earlier fight with his neighbor, as his wounds would need stitches. After treatment, he was booked for Resisting Arrest and his three warrants.

F14-090

Officer Buchmann (White) responded with his K9 partner Talon to assist with the arrest of a suspect with an active felony warrant for first degree Kidnapping, a Department of Corrections escape warrant, and a misdemeanor warrant. Responding officers advised that there was information that the male (Native) attempted to drown an unknown female earlier in the day, but the female was so scared of him that she went into hiding and refused to contact law enforcement. There was also a comment in the call that the male had made threats to kill his current girlfriend. Officers had information that the suspect was at his apartment picking up his belongings. Buchmann moved around to the backside of the apartment to apprehend him if he attempted to flee out the back of the apartment as officers made contact at the front. Officers made an announcement for the subject to come out, but he did not respond. Officers confirmed that he was the only person in the apartment. A few seconds later, a male matching the suspect's description ran out of the back of the apartment. Buchmann immediately yelled, "Police! Stop or my dog will bite you!" However, the male did not stop and continued to run. Buchmann decided to deploy Talon to apprehend him. Talon had a positive identification of the man and immediately gave chase, apprehending the subject. Sergeant Eckersley (White) handcuffed and searched the man. Buchmann retrieved his first aid supplies and began treating his head wounds with gauze to control the bleeding until medics arrived. Medics treated him and Officer Daniel transported him to Deaconess for treatment. The suspect's injuries consisted of superficial punctures on the back of his lower triceps area and two rake marks on the side of his arm with light bruising developing. He had another light puncture on his right arm on the outside of his arm and rake marks on the back side of his upper arm at the arm pit and three punctures on his head. After being released from the hospital, the suspect was transported to jail and booked for Resisting Arrest, Obstruction and his warrants.

Protecting the Privacy of Citizens

In the Use of Body Cameras

Redacted from the Video	Brief Explanation	Legal Basis
Domestic Violence Victims	This redaction strikes out name / identity and contact information for victims of domestic violence since such victims are endangered and often take steps to escape violence and prevent their assailants from finding them. This redaction is in accordance with the legislative intent that law enforcement protect the victim and take all reasonable steps to prevent further abuse.	RCW 40.24.010 RCW 10.99.030(5) RCW 10.99.010 RCW 42.56.240(2)
Sexual Assault Victims	This redaction strikes out contact name / identity and contact information for victims of sexual assault since such victims are endangered and often take steps to escape violence and prevent their assailants from finding them. This redaction is in accordance with the legislative intent that law enforcement protect the victim and take all reasonable steps to prevent further abuse.	RCW 40.24.010 RCW 10.99.030(5) RCW 10.99.010 RCW 42.56.240(2)
Trafficking Victims	This redaction strikes out name / identity and contact information for victims of trafficking since such victims are endangered and often take steps to escape violence and prevent their assailants from finding them. This redaction is in accordance with the legislative intent that law enforcement protect the victim and take all reasonable steps to prevent further abuse.	RCW 40.24.010 RCW 10.99.030(5) RCW 10.99.010 RCW 42.56.240(2)
Stalking Victims	This redaction strikes out name / identity and contact information for victims of stalking since such victims are endangered and often take steps to escape violence and prevent their assailants from finding them. This redaction is in accordance with the legislative intent that law enforcement protect the victim and take all reasonable steps to prevent further abuse.	RCW 40.24.010 RCW 10.99.030(5) RCW 10.99.010 RCW 42.56.240(2)

Witnesses who fear for their safety	A witness has requested the protection of his or her identity and disclosure would endanger any person's life, physical safety, or property.	RCW 42.56.240(2)
Witnesses who wish their identity not be disclosed	A witness has requested the protection of his or her identity and disclosure would endanger any person's life, physical safety, or property.	RCW 42.56.240(2)
Juveniles in the system.	Redacted to protect the personal information of a juvenile in the court system. May not be released to the public except by court order.	RCW 13.50.050 and RCW 13.50.100 (4) (a) and (b). <i>Deer v. DSHS</i> , 122 Wn.App. 84, 94 (2004)
Child Victims of Sexual Assault	This redaction protects information revealing the identity (name, address, location, or photograph) of child victims of sexual assault who are under age eighteen.	RCW 42.56.240(5)
Child victims or child witnesses	Information re a child witness / victim is protected to assure the rights under law: to not have name, address, nor photograph disclosed by any law enforcement agency w/o permission of the child or parents/guardians.	RCW 7.69.030(4)
Person who cooperates to provide sensitive information to law enforcement	Contains identifying information which could reveal the identity of a confidential informant. Considered intelligence information, used in a confidential manner for law enforcement purposes, protected to preserve the life and personal safety of the informant and family.	RCW 42.56.240(1) Specific intelligence information compiled by law enforcement, the nondisclosure of which is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person's right to privacy. <i>Ashley v. Public Disclosure Comm'n</i> , 16 Wn.App. 830, 836 (1977).
Person Receiving Medical Treatment	Persons receiving medical treatment reveals medical record information and consists of confidential and privileged information highly personal and restricted. The disclosure of medical records is regulated by state and federal law and not public information.	RCW 70.02.005 and HIPPA (45 CFR 164.502). RCW 42.56.050 Right to Privacy: Disclosure would be highly offensive to a

		reasonable person RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Person Experiencing Medical Emergency	Footage of persons experiencing medical emergencies and receiving emergency response consists of confidential and privileged information highly personal and restricted. The disclosure would reveal confidential medical treatment information which is regulated by state and federal law and not public information. Disclosure would also violate a person's right to privacy. This is highly offensive to a reasonable person and of no legitimate public purpose.	RCW 70.02.005 and HIPPA (45 CFR 164.502). RCW 42.56.050 Right to Privacy: Disclosure would be highly offensive to a reasonable person RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Deceased Individual	Disclosure would violate a person's right to privacy. Photos of deceased individuals are highly offensive to a reasonable person and of no legitimate public purpose.	RCW 42.56.050 RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Person with Apparent Mental Illness	This redaction contains confidential information concerning services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of mental health services. Such information, if disclosed, would invade an individual's privacy and possibly cause unintended consequences for that individual.	RCW 71.05.390 RCW 42.56.050 RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Person Detained for Mental Health Hold	This redaction contains confidential information concerning a mental health detention under RCW 71.05. Such information, if disclosed, would invade an individual's privacy and possibly cause unintended consequences for that individual.	RCW 71.05.390 RCW 42.56.050 RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Other Sensitive Information		
Social security number	This information constitutes personal identifying information unique to the holder and which, if obtained by the public could be abused or lead to identity theft.	RCW 42.56.050 RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250, 42.56.210(1)
Driver's license or Identocard	This information constitutes personal identifying information unique to the holder and which, if obtained by the public could be abused or lead to identity theft.	18 USC 2721 Prohibition On Release And Use Of Certain Personal Information From State Motor Vehicle Records; RCW 42.56.050 RCW 42.56.230, 42.56.250,

42.56.210(1)

Credit/Debit Card Numbers	Could be subject to identity theft. Disclosure has no legitimate public value and violates the individual's right to privacy.	RCW 42.56. 230 Personal Information
Electronic Check/Check Numbers	Could be subject to identity theft. Disclosure has no legitimate public value and violates the individual's right to privacy.	RCW 42.56. 230 Personal Information
Card Expiration Dates	Could be subject to identity theft. Disclosure has no legitimate public value and violates the individual's right to privacy.	RCW 42.56. 230 Personal Information
Bank Account Number	Could be subject to identity theft. Disclosure has no legitimate public value and violates the individual's right to privacy.	RCW 42.56. 230 Personal Information
Financial Institution Account Number	Could be subject to identity theft. Disclosure has no legitimate public value and violates the individual's right to privacy.	RCW 42.56. 230 Personal Information

Implementation of DOJ Recommendations Progress Report February 13, 2015

Recommendation 4.1: While the recent implementation of Blue Team software to document UOF incidents will potentially solve most issues with inaccurate reporting, SPD should still train its officers on the proper reporting of use of force tools and tactics used in an incident.

Lt. Lundgren is heading up this recommendation, although this recommendation involves Internal Affairs and Training. On the IA side, Lt. Lundgren is working on an in-depth training on IA procedures and Blue Team. This training may take a while to develop as the training for supervisors will encompass so many things and be a hands-on training. In the meantime, he has scheduled five supervisor trainings throughout the month of February on the use of Evidence.com to view videos associated with administrative use of force reports. The Technical Assistance Response Unit (TARU) will lead the training.

On the Training side, Lt. King explained how they will meet the goal of training every officer on proper UOF report writing. Although officers have had use of force report writing as an in-service training, that training was a shorter block than the 8-hour course we have now. As officers are outfitted with body cameras, they will attend an all-day scenario-based training on use of force report writing and body cameras. During the training, officers go through scenarios wearing the body cameras, write reports, review the video footage, examine how well the report documents the incident, and learn to improve their report writing. As SPD gradually phases in body cameras, each team will be trained. The report writing training is ready to go, but SPD will not begin the training until more patrol teams begin wearing cameras.

AC Dobrow said there is also specific training on use of force report writing for supervisors that will be incorporated into the regularly-scheduled sergeants' training.

Recommendation 4.2: The supervisor of an officer involved in a deadly force incident should always complete a Blue Team Use of Force Report for the incident.

Lt. Lundgren is the point person for this recommendation. He met with Guild representatives on February 3, 2015, to make sure that there were no issues with implementing this recommendation, and then is working on changing the policy. All policy changes will go through the City Attorney's office for approval.

Recommendation 4.3: The SIRR team should develop a common template for all deadly force incident files.

On January 29, 2015, Lt. Lundgren met with Major Crimes Lt. Wohl, who is working on a template for deadly force files. Lt. Wohl will present the template at the next SIRR meeting on

March 18th, and ask for buy-in. (A meeting had been scheduled for February 11, 2015, but was cancelled due to an officer-involved shooting at an agency in Eastern WA.) It is important to note that Lt. Wohl cannot force SIRR to agree to the template, but SPD can fully implement it for cases where SPD is the investigator (like a Spokane County Sheriff's Office officer-involved shooting).

Recommendation 4.4: SPD should develop a formal way to track the investigatory (criminal and administrative) process and include this tracking sheet with every deadly force file.

Lt. Wohl is developing a checklist/case flow sheet. He and his colleagues are reviewing at SPD's IA investigation checklist and other agencies' forms. Lt. Wohl will also present the proposed checklist at the next SIRR meeting on March 18th.

Recommendation 4.5: SPD should include all supporting documentation (e.g., photos, radio transmissions) in all non-deadly use of force files, and these complete files should be saved electronically in one location. SPD should audit these files annually in order to ensure that they are complete.

Lt. Lundgren is currently working with external partners County Forensics and the Prosecutor's Office to determine how Internal Affairs can have all photos in a timely fashion loaded into Blue Team; however, there are issues with custody that will require a few meetings. Part of the evidence.com training mentioned above (Rec. 4.1) is instructing all SPD supervisors and command staff in the proper way to memorialize all video evidence for non-deadly force investigations.

The audit of 2014 use of force files was completed February 5, 2015 by Program Professional Kathy Armstrong.

Recommendation 4.6: SPD should consult with the city of Spokane's use of force commission to clarify and define their request for a cultural audit and to determine if a further examination of the department's culture is necessary.

Chief Straub and the Use of Force Commission discussed this issue on February 13, 2015. The Use of Force Commission acknowledged that a culture shift had already taken place in some areas. The Commission's final report will provide guidance as to the next steps.

Recommendation 4.7: SPD should analyze use of force reporting data on a semiannual basis and before and after major policy or procedure changes in order to identify trends and quickly remedy any issues through remedial training or discipline.

The 2014 Use of Force Comprehensive Analysis (which captures trends) was completed on February 10, 2015. On February 11, Lt. Lundgren and Kathy Armstrong shared the analysis with the Training Director and subject matter experts.

Recommendation 4.8: SPD should continue to publish annual use of force reports and release these reports to the public.

The Use of Force Comprehensive Analysis is complete. It will be shared with the public safety committee during the February 17th meeting, posted to the website, and shared with the community through meetings, such as Director Schwering's outreach presentations.

Recommendation 4.9: SPD should further examine the patterns of behavior for officers with a high frequency of use of force incidents. This additional examination should be conducted every four years.

Lt. Lundgren will be working on implementing this practice into policy. IA Sergeant Braun has already begun an examination of officers for the last four years.

Recommendation 5.1: SPD executive leadership should hold meetings with their personnel to discuss the changes, the intended strategy, the reasoning behind the changes, and the impact of these changes and to reaffirm the department's overall mission.

The Chief's Office will be handling this recommendation.

Recommendation 5.2: Manuals outlining the training and learning requirements, transitional period, and mentoring opportunities for all promotions to supervisory-level positions should be updated or developed.

Assistant Training Director Sergeant Overhoff will form committees to provide input for the different supervisory-level positions, starting with Sergeant training.

Recommendation 5.3: The SPD leadership should emphasize the importance of procedural justice policing practices and provide additional training on these topics.

Lt. King sent several employees to DOJ COPS Office Procedural Justice training in spring 2014. SPD will be providing the Procedural Justice training to all uniformed personnel through the April 2015 in-service.

Recommendation 6.1: SPD should formalize the EIS notification process and include the officer's supervisor, IA, the officer's union representative, and executive leadership in this notification process.

Lt. Lundgren met with the Spokane Police Guild leadership on February 3, 2015, to discuss this recommendation. He also provided the Lieutenants and Captains Vice President with a copy of all recommendations and requested input on February 3rd. They will be discussing this issue and many others with their attorney. Lt. Lundgren and Kathy Armstrong will be meeting in late February to go over the policy changes for EIS.

Recommendation 6.2: SPD should expand the type of information its EIS collects, such as sustained complaints and completed training.

Lt. Lundgren and Kathy Armstrong will be meeting in late February to go over the policy changes for EIS.

Recommendation 6.3: The SPD should adjust the triggering criteria in its EIS from six to four use of force incidents per officer per year.

At the first of the year, Lt. Lundgren instructed Michelle Reiner, the IA Secretary who tracks material for the EIS, to change the criteria.

Recommendation 6.4: SPD should establish both periodic and ad hoc procedures to update its policy manual to ensure that it is consistent with departmental practices.

Lt. Lundgren, overseeing the Office of Inspections, is in charge of this recommendation. Lt. Lundgren and Kathy Armstrong will be meeting in late February to go over the policy change recommendations. Sgt. Dashiell and Lt. Lundgren have begun the process of making several ad hoc policy changes as well as systematic Lexipol updates with the assistance of Mari Odle in City Legal.

Recommendation 6.5: SPD should immediately update its UOF policy to ensure that it is comprehensive and consistent with the departmental practices.

Lt. King and the Defensive Tactics Cadre have been tasked with this recommendation. They met on February 13, 2015 to discuss the implementation. Lt. King, Sergeant Kendall, and Range master Boothe will be working on the policy changes. They will meet with Kathy Armstrong on February 25, 2014 to discuss their progress report regarding this recommendation.

Recommendation 7.1: SPD should revise policy 208 to ensure that it reflects current departmental practices and requirements for use of force training.

Lt. King and the Defensive Tactics Cadre have been tasked with this recommendation. They met on February 13, 2015 to discuss the implementation. Lt. King, Sergeant Kendall, and Range master Boothe will immediately begin work on this policy. They will meet with Kathy Armstrong on February 25, 2014 to discuss their progress report regarding this recommendation.

Recommendation 7.2: SPD should establish a committee to evaluate and determine department-wide training needs and develop an annual training plan.

Assistant Chief Dobrow established a committee for long-range planning, comprised of external partners, criminal justice training experts, and SPD personnel. The first Training Plan Committee meeting took place February 12, 2015, and they will meet again on February 27. Lt. King will use internal resources as well; he will be meeting with his subject matter experts to inform the training plan.

Recommendation 7.3: SPD should develop a data collection and evaluation capacity for training conducted throughout the department and should use the data captured to identify and proactively address any training deficiencies.

Lt. King is working with Deputy Director Sarah Lynds to discuss plans to purchase the data collection software. Sarah plans on sending out the RFP by March 15, 2015.

Recommendation 7.4: SPD should re-examine its policies, procedures, and training on the use of the LNR and require a deadly force review every time a level 2 LNR is used.

Lt. King and the Defensive Tactics Cadre have been tasked with this recommendation. They met on February 13, 2015 to discuss the implementation. Lt. King, Sergeant Kendall, and Range master Boothe will immediately begin work on this policy. They will meet with Kathy Armstrong on February 25, 2014 to discuss their progress report regarding this recommendation.

Recommendation 7.5: SPD should update its rifle policy and provide officers with explicit and more detailed guidance on the proper deployment of rifles.

Range master Sergeant Boothe is leading this recommendation. He has already begun work on policy review, collaborating with other law enforcement agencies and looking at best practices. His progress will be discussed at the meeting February 25, 2015 with Lt. King, the Defensive Tactics Cadre, and Kathy.

Recommendation 7.6: SPD should institutionalize the CIT training by updating its training policies to reflect the CIT recertification requirement.

Lt. King will meet with Captain Cummings at SPD and Staci Cornwell, a mental health subject matter expert, to develop the recertification requirement. Then he will be working with the Office of Professional Accountability to implement the requirement into policy.

Recommendation 8.1: SPD should mitigate the delay caused by the county prosecutor by formalizing its new process and beginning the administrative investigation after the SIRR team completes its criminal investigation.

Lt. Lundgren has been tasked with this recommendation. He initially met with the bargaining units on February 3, 2015.

Recommendation 8.2: SPD should expand the scope of the ARP finding determinations to allow panel members to vote on officer tactics and decision-making and policy violations outside the use of force

On February 5, 2015, Lt. Lundgren provided the Spokane Police Guild and the Lieutenants and Captains Association with a copy of the Las Vegas Collaborative Reform Process. The document contains some insight as to how the voting process works for LVPD. The bargaining units are currently reviewing this information as it changes the ARP process which is a component of the disciplinary system.

Recommendation 8.3: SPD should update the policy manual to ensure that it accurately reflects the current ARP process and provides detailed guidance on the roles and responsibilities of each ARP member.

Lt. Lundgren will be working on developing this policy after implementation of 8.2 which covers changes in the process.

Recommendation 8.4: SPD should develop a system to track the information exchange between the Office of Professional Accountability and the supervisors who are in charge of ensuring that the recommendations are implemented.

Lt. Lundgren assigned IA Sgt. Staben to this task. He is in the process of developing a system for this recommendation. Lt. Lundgren will implement the policy change once the plan is developed.

Recommendation 8.5: SPD should formally document the UOFRB's policies and outcomes and should collectively review non-deadly use of force incidents on a monthly basis.

Lt. King and Sgt. Kendall will develop the policy; after approval from the City Attorney's Office, the UOFRB will be formally implemented.

Recommendation 8.6: Although civilian members (e.g., the ombudsman, SPD director of strategic initiatives) are included in the DFRB, SPD should also include the ombudsman in the D-ARP.

This recommendation will require consult with the Spokane Police Guild and Lieutenants and Captains Association as it constitutes a change in the Ombudsman's role as per the agreements with both bargaining groups. This matter will be referred to Chief Straub to discuss at labor-management meetings.

Recommendation 8.7: SPD should reassess the purpose and goal of the DFRB to ensure that it both provides transparency and maintains its ability to effectively assess tactics, training, and equipment after a deadly force incident.

Lt. King will be handling this recommendation. He is already working on DFRB issues, including making sure that any recommendations that come out of DFRBs are incorporated into training.

Recommendation 8.8: SPD should formalize the new IA training requirements and guidelines in the department's policy manual and communicate these changes to the department and community stakeholders.

Lt. Lundgren is working on this project, as described in recommendation 4.1. Lt. Lundgren will communicate the training requirements to other members of the department by disseminating the new policy department wide upon adoption. Director Schwering will share the new requirements with the public during his continuing outreach efforts and public meetings.

Recommendation 10.1: SPD should sustain and institutionalize these outreach efforts by establishing a continued community outreach strategy and plan.

Lt. Tracie Meidl has met with her staff and with Kathy Armstrong on January 28, 2015. They are in the early stages of developing a community outreach strategy draft that will be shared with various internal and external stakeholders during its development.

Recommendation 10.2: SPD should leverage existing or past outreach programs to increase its active engagement with the community.

Lt. T. Meidl and her team are planning a continuation or expansion of all of their current outreach programs (such as the Police Activities League starting in another neighborhood).

Recommendation 10.3: Similar to its media academy, SPD should hold a citizen's academy on an annual basis.

Lt. King and AC Dobrow met on January 29 about this recommendation. AC Dobrow asked the Police Advisory Committee (PAC) to give input on the Citizen Academy. Many of the committee members had attended the Citizen Academy in the past and had great suggestions about what they found most interesting and helpful. AC Dobrow shared those suggestions at the meeting, and Lt King added a few more ideas.

The initial plan is five weekly evening sessions with topics such as police procedures, Emergency Response Unit, K9, Internal Affairs processes, civilian oversight, Office of Police Ombudsman, use of force reality-based training, VIRTRA, body cameras, and Crisis Intervention training.

The Training Plan Committee will discuss the Citizen Academy and provide input at their meetings. Lt. Tracie Meidl will also incorporate plans for the Citizen Academy in the community outreach strategy. Lt. King and the training staff will be working closely with Lt. Meidl.

Lt. King is tentatively looking at scheduling the Academy in May, but it will depend on the availability of the subject matter experts.

Recommendation 10.4: SPD should form a chief's advisory council.

Chief Straub will be overseeing this recommendation.

Recommendation 10.5: SPD should conduct a staffing analysis to determine if the department is meeting its operational needs and has an adequate amount of staff to ensure its continued mission, objectives, and community policing principles.

Kathy Armstrong contacted three companies who provide staffing analyses. She is in the process of contacting other agencies to learn about their experience. The information will be shared with the Chief's office on February 17, 2015, and soon the RFP process will start.

Recommendation 10.6: The SIRR should revise its media relations protocol to ensure that the agency involved in a deadly force incident is allowed to release appropriate information after a deadly force incident. In addition, SPD should continue to utilize and improve virtual and more traditional methods to maintain communications with interested community stakeholders after a critical incident.

Director Cotton and Assistant Chief Smith will be working on this recommendation.

Recommendation 10.7: SPD should routinely survey the community to measure increased police-community relationships, increased understanding of police procedures, and organizational changes and to evaluate police-initiated programs like the PAL.

DOJ COPS recommended that SPD complete the CP-SAT (community and police survey) in June 2015. Kathy Armstrong contacted DOJ COPS to begin the process and has collected the contact information for all of the community partners who participated in 2013. Kathy contacted the CP-SAT provider on February 13, 2015 to make arrangements for the CP-SAT to be administered in June.