



# SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Office of Professional Accountability

Timothy B. Schwering



**Spokane Police Department**

**Comprehensive Analysis of Reportable  
Use of Force Incidents  
Year 2015**



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### **Introduction**

The Spokane Police Department is committed to protecting people, their property, and their rights. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use objectionably reasonable force in carrying out their duties. The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use objectively reasonable force and to protect themselves and the public requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

The primary purpose of the Comprehensive Analysis of Reportable Use of Force Incidents is to provide Spokane Police Department information about officers' use of force and trends associated with use of force. The analysis provides information on many factors involving the subjects and involved officers, as well as environmental details. The document also describes the training issues that were identified during the incident review. SPD's Training Unit and the Training Plan Committee use the information in the report to assist in their development of training curriculum.

The report also serves to inform the community about use of force. SPD's transparency initiatives include making the analysis available to the public. The analysis and individual use of force reports are available on SPD's website at the following link:

<https://my.spokanecity.org/police/accountability/use-of-force/>

For more information, contact Lieutenant Steve Braun at (509) 835-4556 or [ssbraun@spokanepolice.org](mailto:ssbraun@spokanepolice.org).

### **Use of Force Defined**

Use of Force is any effort towards detention or control. Deadly Force is the application of force that creates a substantial likelihood of causing serious bodily injury or death.

This report analyzes non-deadly applications of force. There were a total of 121 uses of force in 2015. There were four deadly uses of force in 2015; three of those incidents did not involve a fatality. This report will analyze the 117 non-deadly uses of force. It should be noted that two different use of force numbers (F15-085 and F15-086) were for the same incident. Due to this duplication our internal records show a total of 122 uses of force and 118 non-deadly uses of force.



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It is difficult to provide a definitive number of police-citizen contacts. In 2015, according to our CAD/RMS records, there were 144,191 incidents involving the police department that generated an incident number. However, this number is not an accurate depiction of the number of citizens that were contacted by the police department. For example, an incident cleared with the code "1A" means that a specific incident was cleared with a report. This number does not, however, indicate how many officers were on that call or how many people were contacted in association with that call. A single "1A" could be a one officer call involving one citizen or could have 10 officers involved and 50+ citizens contacted as part of that one call.

### **Reportable Use of Force**

Reportable uses of force involve an officer's 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 the prone position, that situation would not require a use of force investigation. However, if an injury occurred that is not consistent with an applied control technique or tactic, a use of force investigation would occur. Most reportable use of force incidents occur when an officer uses a physical tactic, such as using a baton or Taser. Spokane Police Department also categorizes the intentional pointing of a firearm as a reportable use of force incident, although it does not involve the application of physical force. The technique involves an officer pointing his/her firearm directly at a person.

### **Reportable Non-Deadly Use of Force Applications\***

- All applications of a Conducted Energy Weapon (e.g. TASER™) or control device
- All applications of Level II Lateral Neck Restraint
- All applications of the intentional pointing of a firearm at a suspect
- All applications of Kinetic Energy Projectiles
- All applications of K9 contacts
- Any application causing a visible injury (with the exception of minor marks on the wrist consistent with being handcuffed or minor marks as a result of prone handcuffing) or resulting in the subject complaining of injury.

\*SPD's Use of Force policies were revised during the course of 2015 to expand the types of reportable force; new policies were implemented January 1, 2016.



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### **Investigation and Administrative Review of Use of Force**

Incidents involving use of force 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. The Blue Team report is reviewed by the chain of command (sergeant, lieutenant, captain) before being sent to the Assistant Chief for the final determination. This review process ensures that the application of force is within policy and 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 often tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. The approximate length of time for investigation and review of an incident is 30 days. After the final determination has been made, the use of force report is then distributed to SPD's Training Director, Defensive Tactics subject matter experts, Internal Affairs Lieutenant, patrol captain, Chief, Assistant Chiefs, Director of Strategic Initiatives, and representatives of the Office of Police Ombudsman.

### **Use of Force Data: January 1, 2015-December 31, 2015**

#### **Total Reportable Use of Force Incidents**

Spokane Police Department officers used non-deadly force in 117 incidents in 2015 out of 144,191 SPD incidents that received an incident number. 11,053 of the contacts involved adult arrests and 846 involved juvenile arrests. Reportable force was used in .00082% of police involved incidents. For comparison, there were 114 non-deadly use of force incidents in 2014, 8,357 adult arrests and 898 juvenile arrests.



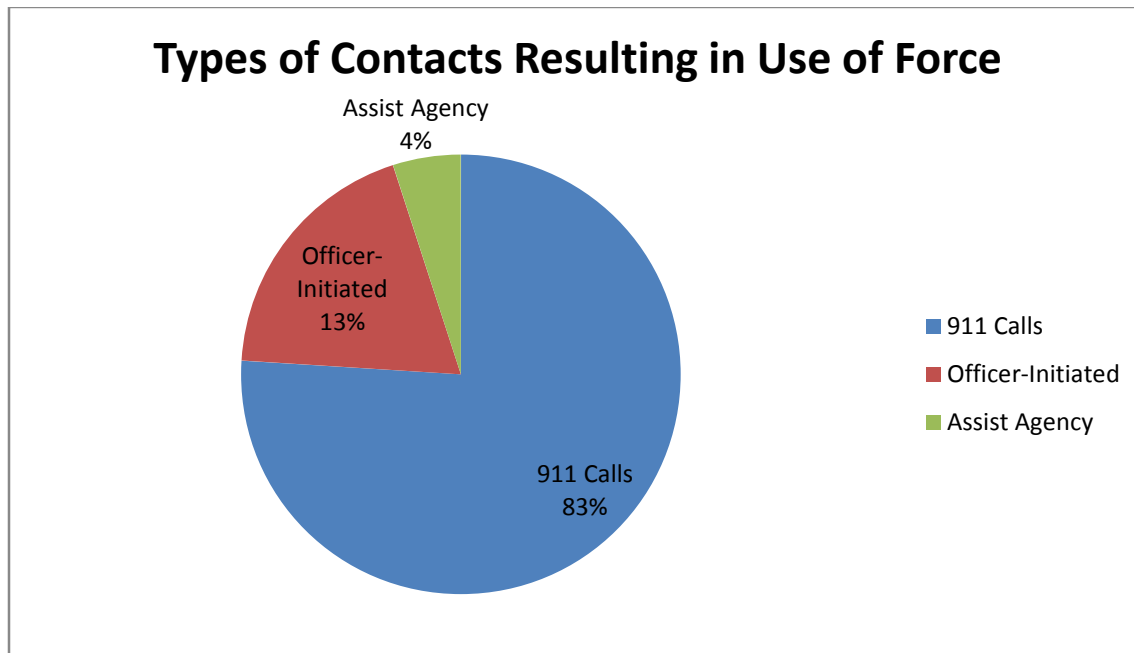
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## Calls for Service versus Officer-Initiated Contacts

Figure 1



97 (83%) of 117 use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 or Crime Check calls rather than officer-initiated activity. In 15 (13%) of incidents, the officer initiated contact. Some examples include an officer on foot patrol witnessing a fight outside a nightclub, an officer following up on a stolen vehicle, and traffic stops. 5 (4%) of calls involved officers assisting another agency. See Figure 1.

## 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 18% of incidents. Other common types of calls resulting in force included serving a court-ordered warrant (6%), and Person with a Weapon (6%). The rest of the calls varied and included classifications such as Assault, Burglary, Residential Burglary, Robbery, Fight, Argument, Rape, Suspicious Circumstances, Trouble Unknown, Check Welfare, Assist Other Agency, Traffic Stop, Vehicle Theft, Vehicle Recovery, Stolen Property, etc.



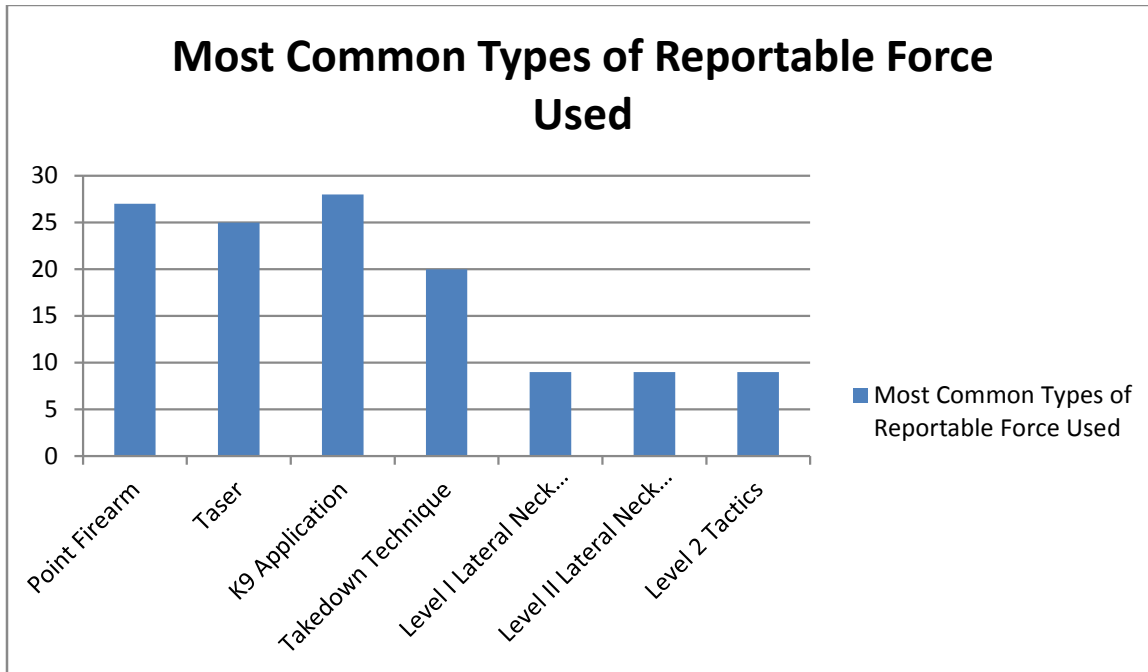
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### Type of Force

Figure 2



Many of the incidents involved multiple officers and more than one type of force. For example, while taking a subject into custody, one officer might use a Takedown Technique while another officer used a Taser. In 2015, pointing a firearm was the most frequent type of reportable force used by officers.

- Officers pointed their firearms 27 times
- Officers deployed Tasers 25 times.
- K9 contacts occurred 28 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.
- Level I Neck Restraint (where the officer does not intend to render the subject unconscious) applications totaled 9.
- Level II Neck Restraint (where the officer renders the subject unconscious) applications totaled 9.
- Level Two Tactics (such as knee strikes) were used 9 times.





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- Less common types of force involved specialty-impact munitions (such as bean bag rounds).

Reportable applications of Body Weight/Manual Force were used in 24 incidents. 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. Body Weight/Manual Force is not normally a reportable use of force tactic on its own, but it is reported in when another type of force is used in combination, such as a Taser deployment and then an officer uses body weight while handcuffing. See Figure 2.

\*Officers who are assigned K9s tend to have more use of force incidents than officers without a K9 because they are involved in more incidents that could result in a use of force. SPD K9s are used extensively. From January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31st, K9s were deployed 1,156 times, to assist with tracking, building searches, perimeter security, evidence finds, and suspect apprehension. K9s were involved in 242 arrests during this time period and 28 incidents involving use of force. K9 contacts occurred 28 times, representing 2.1% of total K9 deployments.

Two of the incidents classified in Blue Team as a use of force were firearm discharges. In both cases, an officer had to discharge a firearm to dispatch dangerous dogs that had caused harm to citizens.

84 officers were involved in use of force incidents with the majority involved in one incident. 11 officers were involved in four or more incidents. Of those officers, six officers were assigned to patrol and five were K9 handlers.





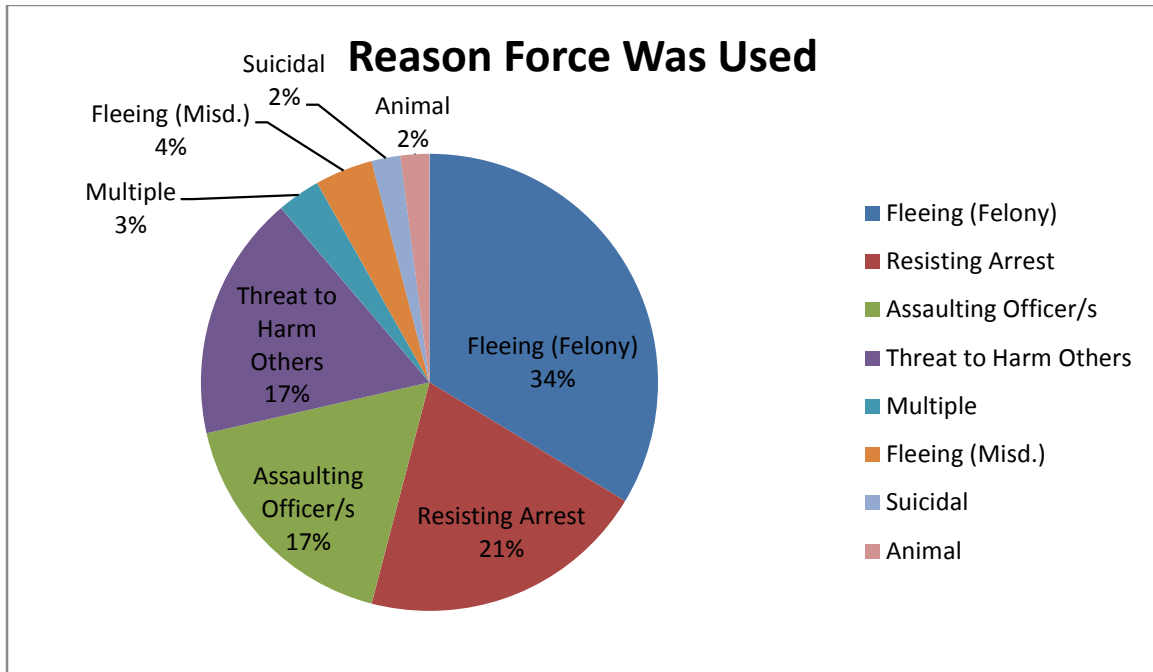
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## Reason Force Was Used

Figure 3



Spokane Police officers are required to document the circumstances of use of force incidents and identify a reason that force was used. The most common reason was that a suspect was fleeing from a Felony arrest. An example of Felony fleeing is an armed robbery suspect flees the scene and hides in a nearby abandoned building, and a K9 is called to locate him. The K9 then locates and apprehends the suspect, who is arrested for first-degree Robbery. See Figure 3.



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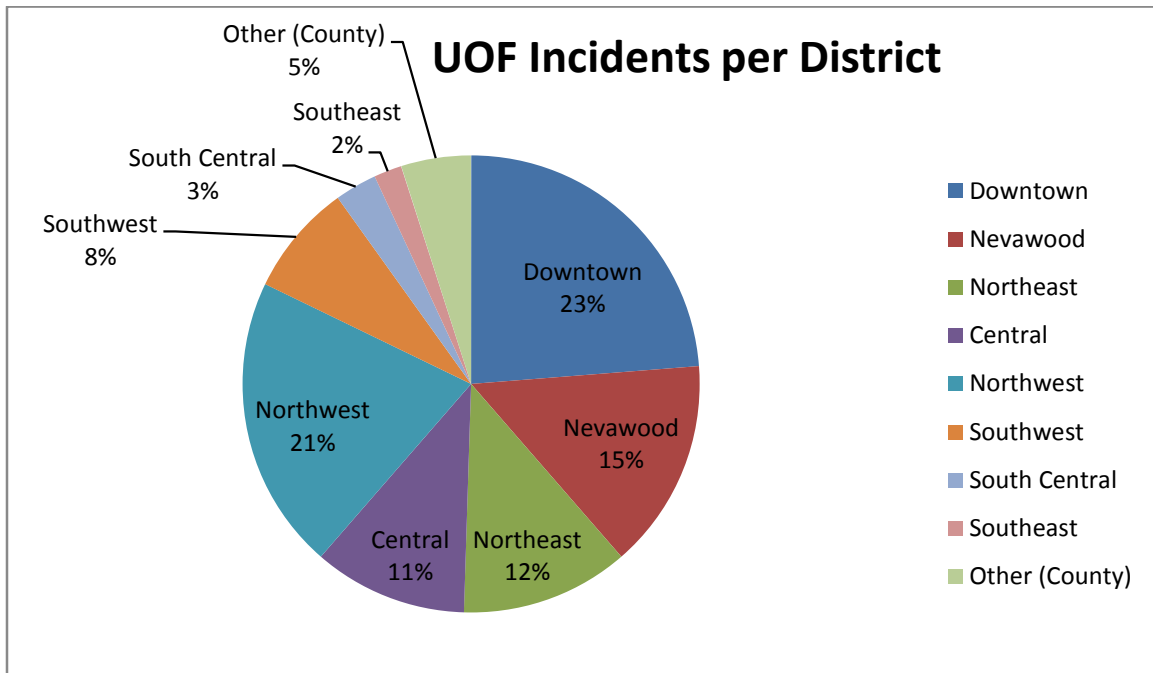
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## Environmental Characteristics

### Police District (Neighborhood)

Figure 4





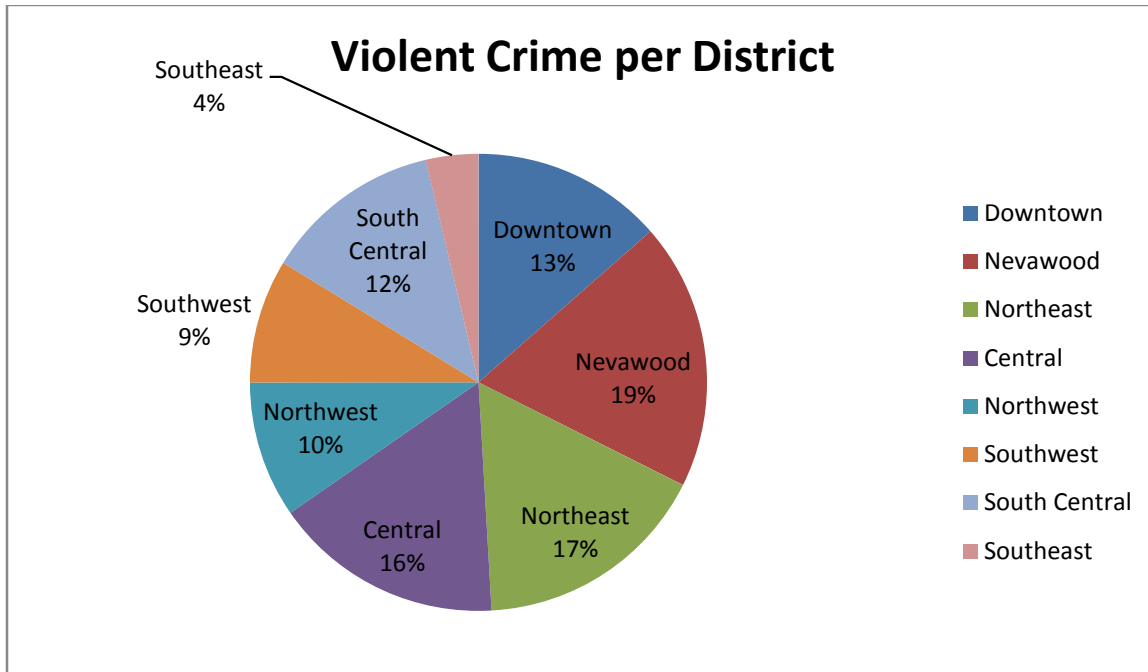
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### Violent Crime per District

Figure 5



Use of force incidents took place most often in the Downtown and Northwest police districts in 2015. During this time period, the Nevawood and Northeast police districts had the highest incidence of violent crime. The Downtown district was somewhat of an anomaly because violent crime statistics were lower in Downtown, yet Downtown had the most use of force incidents. The Southeast district had the least amount of use of force incidents and had the lowest incidence of violent crime. The Central District is also known as the West Central neighborhood; the South Central district was formerly known as Garry/East Central. Refer to Figures 4 and 5. Also refer to Attachment A for a map of the districts and Attachment B for the crime rate per district.



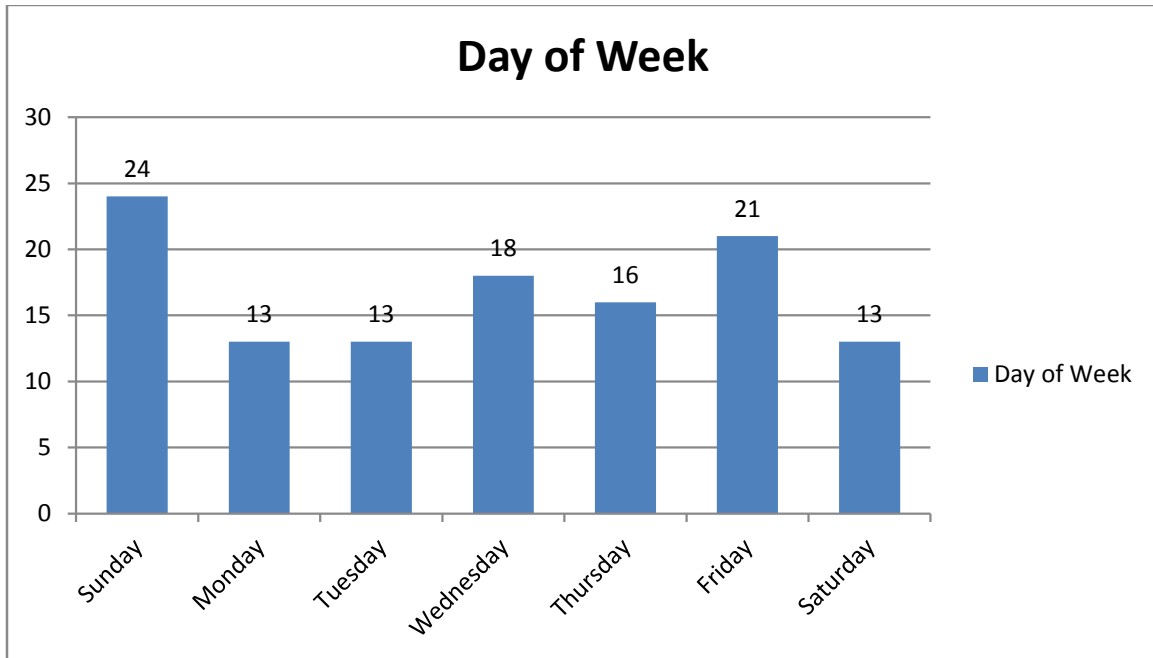
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## Day of the Week

Figure 6



Incidents occurred more often on Sunday (20%) than any other day of the week. See Figure 6.



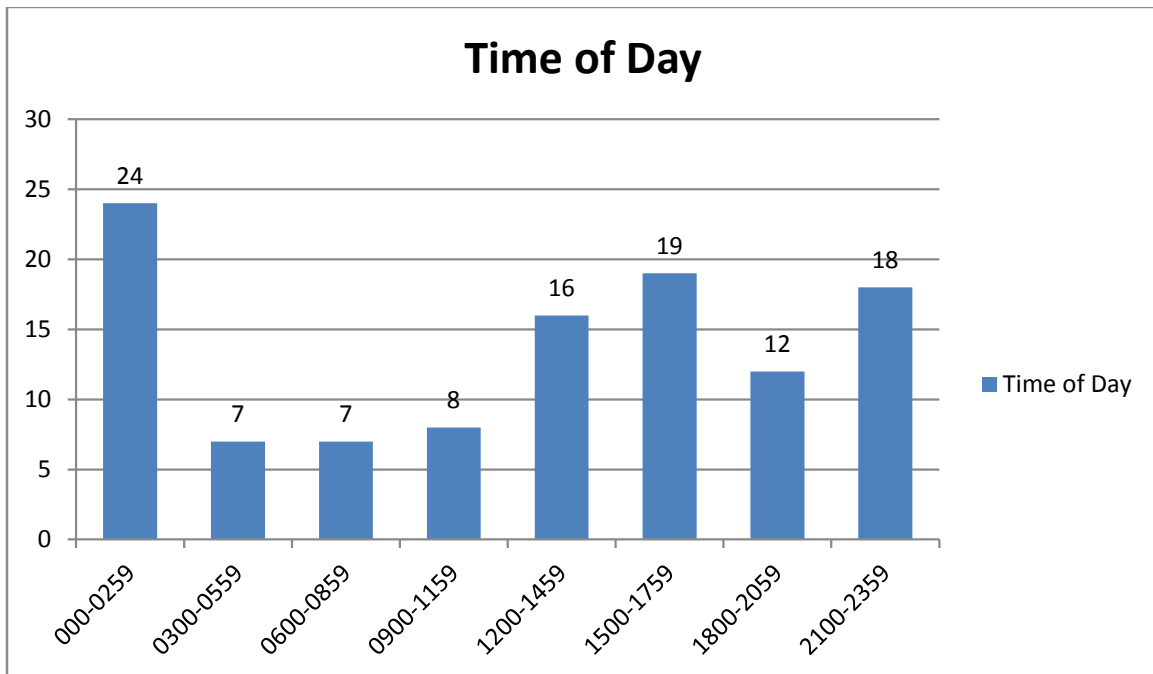
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## Time of Day

Figure 7



Force was most frequently used between 0000 and 0259 hours (includes Power and Graveyard shifts) and 1500-1759 hours (includes Day, Swing, and Power shifts). Day Shift hours are from 0600-1640. Swing shift hours are from 1000-2040. Power Shift hours are from 1600-0240. Grave Shift hours are from 2000-0640. SPD assigns more officers to Swing and Power shifts than to Day and Grave shifts. K9 officers are also assigned to Power shift. See Figure 7.



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### Subject Characteristics

#### Subject Age

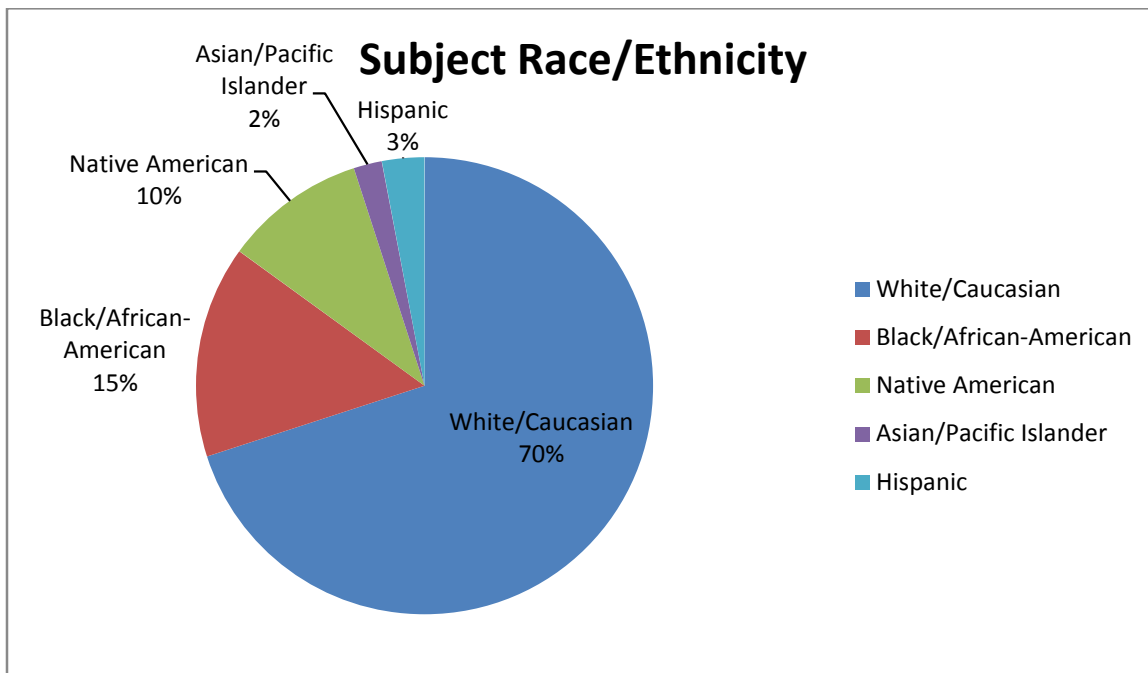
The average age of the subjects was 32 years old. Five subjects were juveniles. The youngest subject was 14 and the oldest subject were 60 years old.

#### Subject Gender

The vast majority of involved subjects in use of force incidents were male. Only 6 subjects were female.

#### Subject Racial/Ethnic Demographics

Figure 8



82 of the 117 of subjects involved in use of force incidents (70%) were White/Caucasian. 17 (15%) subjects were Black/African-American, 11 (10%) subjects were Native American, 3 (3%) subject were Hispanic, 2 (2%) subjects were Asian/Pacific Islander. See Figure 8. Refer to Attachment C for narratives associated with these incidents.



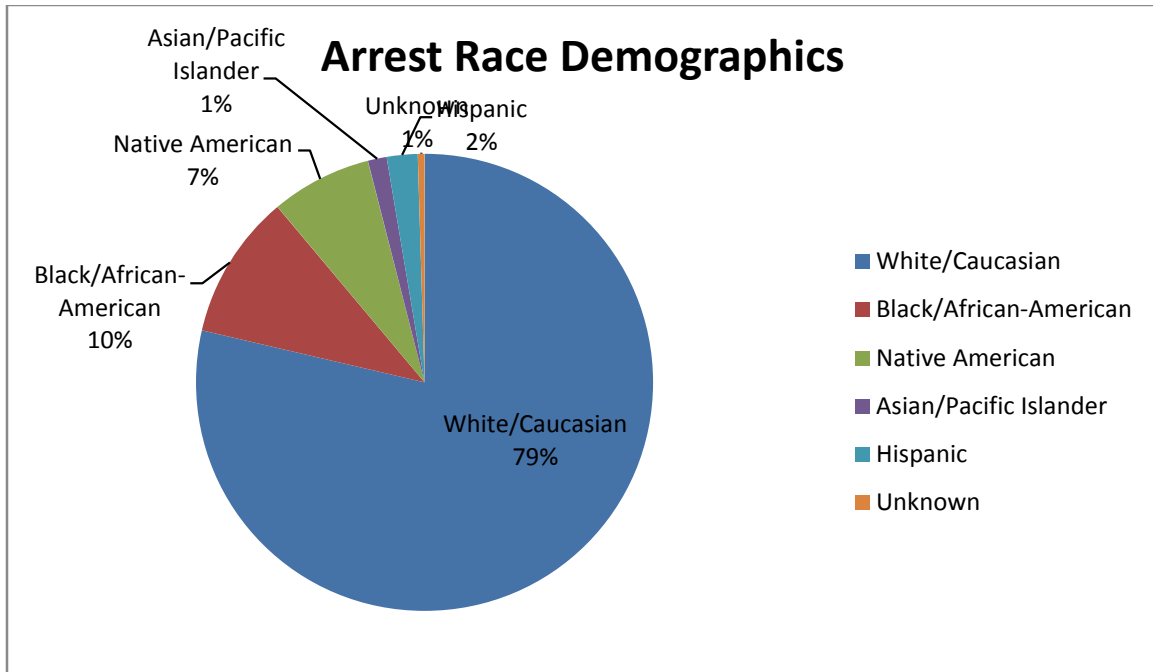
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### Racial/Ethnic Background of Subjects Arrested in Spokane

Figure 9



Of 11,053 total arrests in the City of Spokane, 8,695 individuals (79%) were White/Caucasian; 1132 (10%) were Black/African-American; 786 (7%) were Native American; 148 (1%) were Asian or Pacific Islander; 241 (2%) were Hispanic; and 52 were not known. See Figure 9.





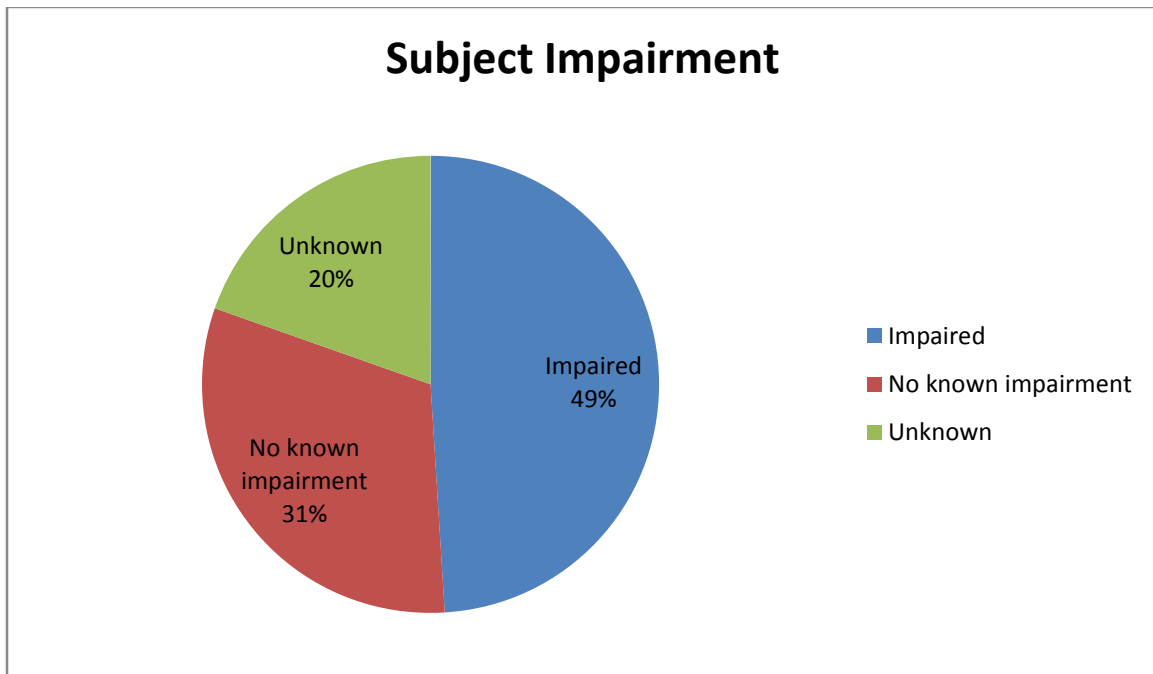
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### Subject Drug and Alcohol Impairment

Figure 10



58 of the 117 (49%) of the involved subjects appeared to be impaired by alcohol and/or drugs, as documented in Blue Team. 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 under the influence at the time of the incident. It's also difficult to discern which drug/s or which combination of drugs that subjects are using. In 22 (20%) incidents, the supervisor reported that the subject's behavior was unusual due to unknown reasons (alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, or a combination of those factors). See Figure 10.



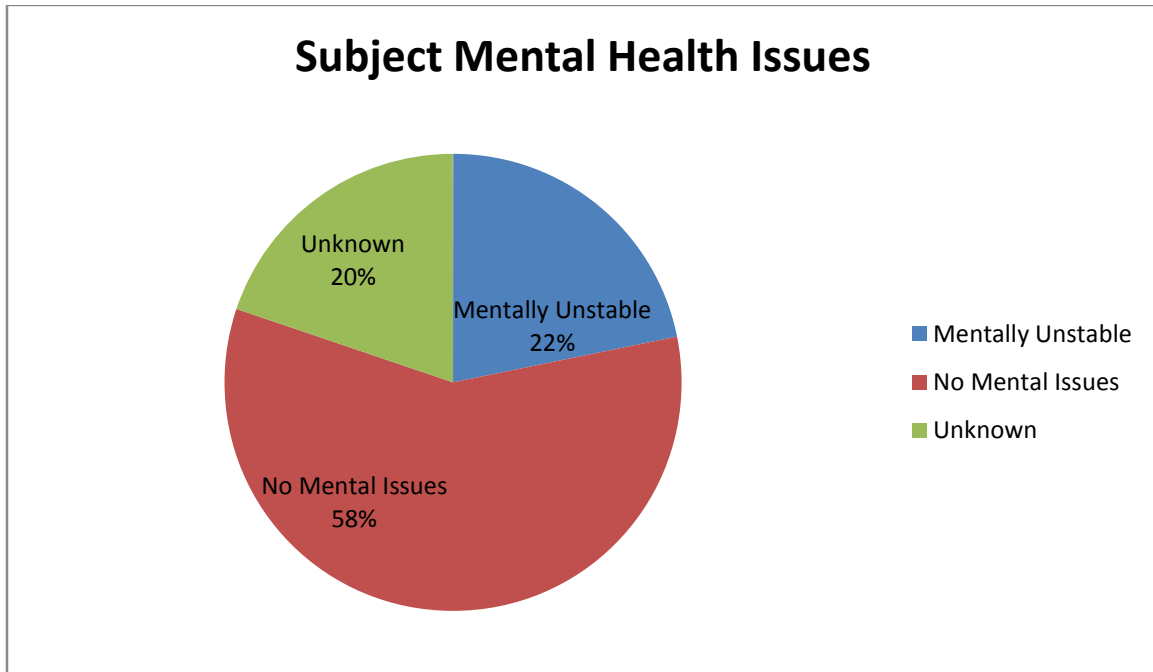
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## Mental Health Status

Figure 11



Subjects were documented as mentally unstable in 26 (22%) of the use of force incidents. 19 (16%) of those incidents involved mental health factors and known drug use. In two (2%) incidents, the subject was harming him or herself. In 69 (58%) incidents, officers were not aware of any mental health issues. In 22 (20%) incidents, the supervisor reported that the subject's behavior was unusual due to unknown reasons (alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, or combination of those factors). See Figure 11.

## Warrant status

In 35 (30%) of the incidents, subjects had outstanding warrants.



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### **Officer Characteristics**

81 different officers were involved in use of force incidents in 2015. 78 of those officers spent most of the year assigned to patrol. A patrol assignment could include being a Neighborhood Conditions Officer or being assigned to a Patrol Anti-Crime Team. Some of the officers changed shifts during the year for a variety of reasons (probationary officer being moved for manpower needs, etc.). At least two of the officers worked a portion of the year on patrol but had also been assigned to investigative teams outside of patrol (Domestic Violence Unit and the Civil Enforcement Unit. Two of the officers were Reserve Officers, two were assigned to TARU, and one was a supervisor of an investigative unit. 52 of the incidents were associated with Power Shift, 32 with Swing shift, 19 with Graveyard, and 14 with Day shift. Day Shift hours are from 0600-1640. Swing shift hours are from 1000-2040. Power Shift hours are from 1600-0240. Grave Shift hours are from 2000-0640. The majority of the officers held a patrol rank (Patrolman First Class, Senior Police Officer, Police Officer), five were corporals, four were sergeants, and one was a lieutenant.

Involved officers in use of force incidents had been employed by Spokane Police Department an average of 12 years. Officers' previous law enforcement experience at other agencies was not factored (only their time with SPD). Officers with SPD currently average 13 years of service. The average age of involved officers involved in use of force incidents was 39 years old; the average age of current officers is 42 years old. 5% of the involved officers were female; 95% were male. The current comparable officer demographics are 8% female and 92% male. 74 of the involved officers were White/Caucasian; 3 were Hispanic; one was African-American/Black; and three were Multi-Racial. Of officers that were employed in 2015, 297 are White/Caucasian; 10 are Hispanic; 3 are African-American/Black; 5 are Native American; 1 is Asian/Pacific Islander; and 6 are Multi-Racial (It is important to note that these numbers do not reflect current staffing numbers. They included all officers that were employed in 2015 regardless of hire, retirement, or separation date.)

### **Outcomes of the Investigation and Review of Use of Force**

Of the 117 non-deadly uses of force in 2015, only two were found to be in violation of policy.

The first incident that was found to be in violation of policy (F15-013) was referred by a supervisor to Internal Affairs for investigation by a sergeant. The off-duty officer was investigating malicious mischief that occurred to his personal vehicle and engaged in a verbal altercation with the suspect. During the altercation, he drew his firearm and directed the suspect to "get on the ground" while he called police. The Internal Affairs investigation determined that the officer violated Policy 386 (Off-Duty Law Enforcement) and Policy 300 (Use of Force) as the use of force was not reasonable for the situation.



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The second incident that was found to be in violation of policy (F15-120) occurred during a chain of command review. The involved officer had used his Taser in “drive stun” mode in an attempt to gain pain compliance. It was determined that was not a proper use of the Taser. That officer received additional training into the proper use of the Taser.

None of the other 2015 incidents involving use of force were associated with citizen complaints or internal complaints.

While the majority of incidents were found to be within policy, the administrative review resulted in identifying training issues, described in the next section.

### **Training Issues Identified during the Incident Review Process**

SPD’s extensive review of incidents often identifies opportunities for training. One incident prompted a Defensive Tactics instructor to review report-writing with the officer who had deployed his Taser in the incident. While his Taser application and after-deployment response, as shown on body camera footage, were deemed “as perfect as possible,” his written report needed clarification. There were ten other incidents where report writing issues were identified and addressed with the involved officer. The main report writing issue that was addressed was the need for a formal “Graham Statement” to be included as part of the officer’s report. (*Graham v. Connor* Supreme Court case law governs law enforcement officers’ use of force.) To ensure that the entire department is aware of the need to include a “Graham Statement” in all use of force reports, training will take place at In-Service and supervisor training in the first quarter of 2016.

Two of the incidents involved a supervisor talking with the involved officer about the importance of activating their body worn camera. Other training issues that were identified included the need to wait for back-up and not holding a firearm and a Taser at the same time.

In one case, though the officer’s use of force was determined to be reasonable and within policy, the chain of command review determined the officer needed a review of patrol procedures, suspect control and officer safety. The involved officer was already signed up for the Use of Force Report Writing Class and the Equivalency Academy as a lateral hire, but his supervisor also arranged for team partner rides and mentoring.

SPD’s Training Unit created a mandatory Field In-service Training module for all officers, based on a use of force incident involving a subject who had overdosed on drugs and exhibited symptoms of Excited Delirium. The officers’ actions, as shown on the body worn camera video associated with the incident, were cited as a model response.



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In 2015, all SPD patrol officers completed Use of Force Report Writing training, a unique class designed by SPD to teach officers how to properly and effectively document their decision to use force. The concepts and format taught are taken directly from the *Graham v. Connor* Supreme Court case law that governs law enforcement officer's use of force. The Use of Force Report Writing training also has a Reality Based Training component. Using safety protocols, officers respond to scenes that may include real-world locations and actors and include the use of all the tools and training they have available to them on a day-to-day basis. As an example, one scene may include Crisis Intervention Training, Verbal Defense and Influence de-escalation training, Defensive Tactics, and First Aid. The Spokane Police Department has been a leader in utilizing this concept. Half of Patrol officers have completed the course in the first half of 2015; the rest of Patrol officers completed the course in November 2015. This class is being considered by the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for incorporation into the Basic Law Enforcement Academy, so that all new recruits in the state of Washington would have this training.

Analysis of use of force incidents has determined that Domestic Violence-related calls are the most common type of call resulting in force over the past seven years. The Training Unit strategically incorporates Domestic Violence scenarios into Reality-Based Training for officers. Refer to the Trends section below for more information.

### Outreach

One use of force incident resulted in a training opportunity for the community. The subject from F15-047 participates in our Youth and Police Initiative (YPI) sessions at various area high schools. He talks to teens about his experience and the dangers of drug use. A story about his experience and resulting outreach through YPI was covered by a local news station: <http://www.kxly.com/news/spokane-news/illegal-drugs-police-intervention-and-a-life-changed/39271006>.

### Trends

#### Comparison to 2014

The frequency of use of force incidents in 2015 is comparable to 2014. Use of force incidents during 2015 totaled 117, compared to 114 in 2014.

The most common application of force used during the time frame in 2015 was pointing a firearm (also the case in 2014).



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Most use of force incidents stemmed from officers responding to a call for service, rather than court-ordered contacts, officer-initiated contacts, or assisting another agency. In 83% of the incidents in 2015, the officer was responding to a call for service; this was the case in 86% of the incidents during the same time frame in 2014.

### **Domestic Violence Calls**

Domestic Violence-related calls continue to be the most common type of call resulting in force, involving 12% of calls in 2015 and 15% of calls in 2014. In an 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.

Calls for Service (CFS) in the City of Spokane in the past several years indicate that Domestic Violence is a persistent, high volume problem in the community. Between 2011 and 2014, there were more than 8,000 DV-related CFS per year, more than 200 reported felony assaults per year, and more than 2,100 reported misdemeanor assaults per year. Domestic Violence CFS account for 7% of calls generated by Spokane citizens and rank 11th for all calls for service in the City of Spokane. Additionally, 31% of all homicides, 35% of aggravated assaults, and 40% of simple assaults in Spokane since 2011 are DV related. The above statistics are provided by SPD Crime Analysis and FBI Uniform Crime Report data.

As Domestic Violence calls can be volatile, SPD is preparing officers with enhanced training to respond to those calls. SPD strategically uses many Reality Based Training (RBT) scenarios that involve responding to domestic violence situations. RBT sessions provide officers opportunities to apply de-escalation, crisis intervention, use of force, and patrol procedures in the context of a Domestic Violence call.

SPD trained all officers in Verbal Defense & Influence (VDI) de-escalation training in 2014, and integrated VDI concepts into all aspects of training. VDI is a structured communication method designed to increase positive outcomes in stressful situations. VDI provides a framework that allows officers to control, resolve, and even prevent conflict. The approach taken by VDI is to recognize and address the underlying factors that lead to conflict instead of simply attempting to deal with a situation after it has already become a problem.

SPD is also working to reduce the root problem of Domestic Violence in the community through a specialty DV offender-focused program. This best-practices DV unit takes a multi-pronged approach to address the problem:

- Identifies and categorizes offenders by the severity of their offenses.
- Develops customized approaches for working with each identified group.
- Works with victims to protect their safety and help them access services and support.





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In 2015, work by the domestic violence unit officers and detectives resulted in 716 new arrests or charges for violating domestic violence protection orders; 548 new arrests on other domestic violence charges; and 437 visits to victims' homes.

Also in 2015, the Family Justice Center opened at the YWCA to house Spokane Police officers, Spokane County Sheriff's deputies, Spokane City and County prosecutors, and YWCA legal advocates. The Justice Center provides one location where victims can feel safe and encouraged to seek help. The Family Justice Center, identified as a national best practices approach to Domestic Violence intervention and prevention, is an important step forward in the Spokane community's commitment to hold DV offenders accountable, protect the safety of DV victims, and reduce overall incidents of Domestic Violence in Spokane.

### Further Analysis

In 2015, SPD partnered with the Simulated Hazardous Operational Tasks Laboratory at Washington State University (WSU) Spokane. WSU researcher Dr. Stephen James provided training development assistance to SPD throughout 2015. Dr. James is providing additional analysis of the 2015 use of force incidents as part of his training development assistance. He is examining the relationship between officers who had completed Enhanced Crisis Intervention Training (ECIT) and their use of force.

SPD established a Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) to review all non-deadly use of force incidents. Beginning January 2016, the UOFRB reviews all incidents after their investigation, chain of command review, and final determination of policy compliance by the Assistant Chief. Each incident is evaluated and debriefed by the UOFRB to evaluate training, equipment needs, and policy and standard operating procedures (SOPs) in place or practiced department-wide.

While reviewing use of force incidents, the UOFRB considers the totality of the circumstances which may include the following:

- A) Officers involved and their current assignments during use of force incidents
- B) The training, experience and ability of the involved officers
- C) The physical ability and potential impairment of the subject
- D) Incident threat factors
- E) Level of resistance by the subject
- F) Any attempt by the subject to evade detention by flight
- G) Severity of the crime or community caretaking situation
- H) Tense, uncertain, rapidly evolving situations
- I) Split-second decision making
- J) Involved weapons and proximity to potential weapons
- K) Environmental considerations
- L) The time of day that incidents took place and geographic locations of incidents





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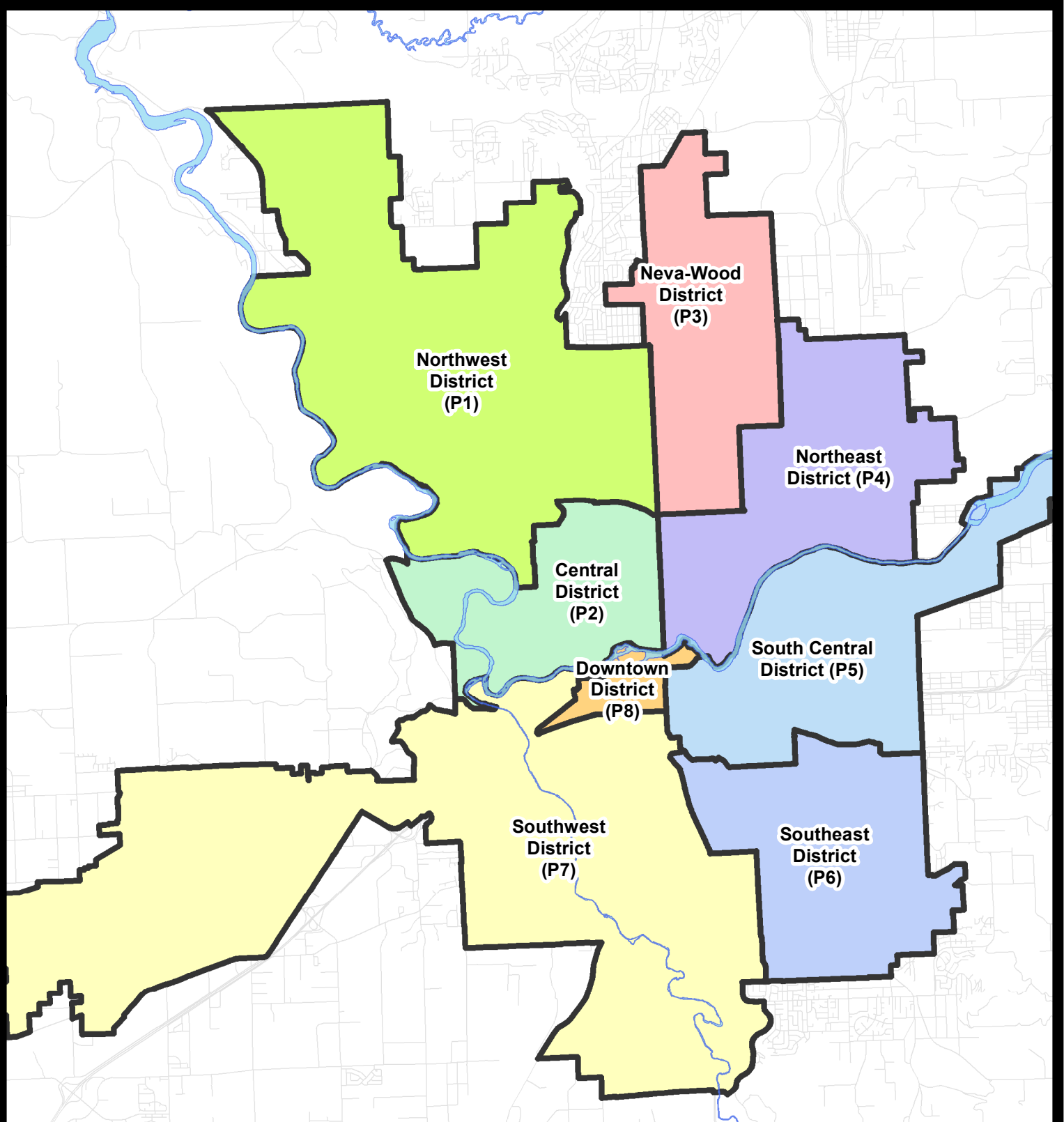
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- M) The considered and/or chosen tactics of the involved officers and the results of the considered and/or chosen tactics
- N) Injuries to officers and/or involved subjects
- O) Number of officers and subjects present during the incident
- P) Availability of other force options during the incident, etc.
- Q) Prior knowledge and/or contacts with the subject
- R) Quality of supervision
- S) Early Intervention System (EIS) alerts
- T) Training considerations
- U) Police radio considerations
- V) Tactical considerations
- W) Patrol procedures considerations
- X) Equipment considerations
- Y) Documentation considerations
- Z) Policy considerations
- AA) Other relevant observations and recommendations

Every incident involving a Level II Lateral Neck Restraint is debriefed individually at the UOFRB meetings.

The recommendations of the UOFRB are compiled and reported through the chain of command by the UOFRB Chairperson, the Training Director. The Training Director will coordinate any approved training recommendations for individual officers recommended by the UOFRB for implementation. The Training Director will be responsible for coordinating departmental recommendations, such as those involving in-service training. The Office of Professional Accountability will document any recommendations and action taken involving individual officers.

The recommendations resulting from the UOFRB will be submitted in a monthly report to the Chief of Police and the Police Ombudsman following each meeting. The report is also shared with all department members.



**Spokane Police**  
**Police Districts**  
**("P Groups")**

**Prepared By:**  
**Crime Analysis Unit**  
**Spokane Police Department**

**Legend**

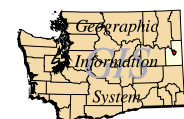
**DispatchGroupIndex**

**District**

- Northwest District (P1)
- Central District (P2)
- Neva-Wood District (P3)
- Northeast District (P4)
- South Central District (P5)
- Southeast District (P6)
- Southwest District (P7)
- Downtown District (P8)



*For Additional Information on  
Incidents pertaining to an  
Area, Trend, or Pattern  
Contact Information Analysis*



**THIS IS NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT:**  
The information shown on this map is compiled  
from various sources and is subject to constant  
revision. Information shown on this map should  
not be used to determine the location of facilities  
in relationship to property lines, section lines,  
streets, etc.



## CITYWIDE TOTAL

### 2015 Total Violent Crime

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| Homicide      | 12   |
| Forcible Rape | 119  |
| Robbery       | 333  |
| Agg. Assaults | 647  |
| Total         | 1111 |

### 2015 Total Property Crime

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| Burglary | 2817  |
| Larceny  | 11408 |
| MV Theft | 1746  |
| Total    | 15971 |

#### \*Ungeoverified 2015 Total Violent

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Homicide      | 0 |
| Forcible Rape | 3 |
| Robbery       | 0 |
| Agg. Assaults | 0 |
| Total         | 3 |

#### \*Ungeoverified 2015 Total Property

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Burglary | 0 |
| Larceny  | 4 |
| MV Theft | 0 |
| Total    | 4 |

P1

#### P1 2015 Total Violent

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Homicide      | 3   |
| Forcible Rape | 19  |
| Robbery       | 33  |
| Agg. Assaults | 52  |
| Total         | 107 |

#### P1 2015 Total Property

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Burglary | 509  |
| Larceny  | 1557 |
| MV Theft | 220  |
| Total    | 2286 |

P2

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| <u>P2 2015 Total Violent</u> |     |
| Homicide                     | 2   |
| Forcible Rape                | 14  |
| Robbery                      | 51  |
| Agg. Assaults                | 113 |
| Total                        | 180 |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| <u>P2 2015 Total Prop</u> |      |
| Burglary                  | 441  |
| Larceny                   | 1531 |
| MV Theft                  | 231  |
| Total                     | 2203 |

#### P8 2015 Total Violent

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Homicide      | 2   |
| Forcible Rape | 19  |
| Robbery       | 55  |
| Agg. Assaults | 74  |
| Total         | 150 |

#### P8 2015 Total Property

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Burglary | 73  |
| Larceny  | 843 |
| MV Theft | 62  |
| Total    | 978 |

P7

#### P7 2015 Total Violent

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Homicide      | 0  |
| Forcible Rape | 11 |
| Robbery       | 23 |
| Agg. Assaults | 63 |
| Total         | 97 |

#### P7 2015 Total Property

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Burglary | 298  |
| Larceny  | 1163 |
| MV Theft | 171  |
| Total    | 1632 |

P3

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| <u>P3 2015 Total Violent</u> |     |
| Homicide                     | 0   |
| Forcible Rape                | 16  |
| Robbery                      | 62  |
| Agg. Assaults                | 131 |
| Total                        | 209 |

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| <u>P3 2015 Total Property</u> |      |
| Burglary                      | 568  |
| Larceny                       | 2682 |
| MV Theft                      | 400  |
| Total                         | 3650 |

P4

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| <u>P4 2015 Total Violent</u> |     |
| Homicide                     | 2   |
| Forcible Rape                | 17  |
| Robbery                      | 49  |
| Agg. Assaults                | 117 |
| Total                        | 185 |

#### P4 2015 Total Property

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Burglary | 366  |
| Larceny  | 1685 |
| MV Theft | 342  |
| Total    | 2393 |

P5

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| <u>P5 2015 Total Violent</u> |     |
| Homicide                     | 3   |
| Forcible Rape                | 11  |
| Robbery                      | 49  |
| Agg. Assaults                | 76  |
| Total                        | 139 |

#### P5 2015 Total Property

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Burglary | 356  |
| Larceny  | 1228 |
| MV Theft | 251  |
| Total    | 1835 |

P6

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| <u>P6 2015 Total Violent</u> |    |
| Homicide                     | 0  |
| Forcible Rape                | 9  |
| Robbery                      | 11 |
| Agg. Assaults                | 21 |
| Total                        | 41 |

#### P6 2015 Total Property

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Burglary | 206 |
| Larceny  | 715 |
| MV Theft | 69  |
| Total    | 990 |

**Attachment C**  
**Narratives of Use of Force Incidents Involving Subjects of Color**  
**2015**

**Asian/Pacific Islander Subjects**

In 2015, Asian subjects were involved in two of the 117 total reportable use of force incidents involving Spokane Police Department officers. One of the use of force incidents was related to a call for service. The other use of force incident was a court-ordered contact.

**Calls for Service:**

**F15-070 / 15-289331**

Officers Jones and Dotson (both white) responded to a person with a weapon call in the area of Sunset Hwy and Government Way. A caller gave a description of a male and said he was walking w/b holding a gun. When officers arrived they could see what looked like a black handgun in his right hand. Officers stopped on the south side of the street and activated their emergency lights. When they exited their patrol vehicle they had their firearms drawn and began to give the male (Asian) commands. As commands were given, officers pointed their firearms directly at the male. The subject put his hands on the back of his head and was told to face away from the officers, but made no motion to comply. Officer Dotson repeated the command several times until he turned about 90 degrees, still concealing his right side. When he finally faced away, officers could see the grip of what looked like a black semi-automatic handgun sticking out of the back right pocket of the male's shorts. Dotson then ordered the subject to his knees and waited for additional units to arrive. Once other units arrived, they detained him in handcuffs. Because of the way the male was carrying the gun in a way that caused alarm, there was probable cause to arrest him for Disorderly Conduct. When searched, officers also found a baggie containing a small amount of crystalline substance. He was transported to jail and booked for Disorderly Conduct and Possession of a Controlled Substance.

**Court-Ordered Contact:**

**F15-107 / 15-394618**

Officer D. Lesser (white) and his K9 partner Rav responded to 1623 E. Longfellow to locate a suspect (Asian) with confirmed warrants, and officers also had probable cause for Theft of a Firearm. The school resource officer had originally confronted the subject, who fled into a school, causing it to go into lockdown, because the subject was believed to be armed. The subject then fled outside around the school. K9 Rav was used to find the subject. After the suspect was contacted by the K9 Rav, it was determined it was the brother of the suspect they believed they were chasing. The subject who was contacted also had a warrant and was charged with Disturbing a School. He was treated at the hospital and then booked into the Juvenile detention facility. The original subject was booked for Obstructing and his warrant.

**Black/African-American Subjects**

During 2015, Black/African-American subjects were involved in 17 out of 117 total use of force incidents. 11 use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls. Two incidents were court-ordered contact. In two incidents contact was initiated by an officer. Two

incidents involved assisting other agencies.

### **Calls for Service:**

#### **F15-001 / 15-12929**

Officers Prim and Dotson (both White) responded to an Assault call at a residential treatment facility. The suspect (Black) had assaulted another patient and had made threats to use his gang affiliation to kill the victim and his family. Officers attempted to arrest the suspect. He immediately began resisting arrest by pulling away and thrashing about, causing the officers to be slammed into a shelving unit and bookcase, sustaining injuries. Dotson attempted a Level I Neck Restraint but the subject spun out of his grasp. The subject continued this assaultive behavior by taking a fighting stance and facing off with the officers. Although the officers pointed their Tasers at him, the subject refused to comply with verbal commands to stop and get on the ground. Prim deployed his Taser probes, making contact with the male's leg, which immediately subdued him, allowing officers to take him into custody. He was arrested for 4<sup>th</sup> degree Assault and Harassment, as well as Assault against Law Enforcement, and permanently trespassed from the treatment center. When the subject was interviewed by a supervisor, he said he takes mental health medications and had not taken his medication. He also admitted to being a gang associate from the Seattle area. He was photographed by a corporal and transported to jail.

#### **F15-005 / 15-16305**

Officer O'Brien (White) responded to a Theft call, where the suspect (Black) had stolen a firearm from a pawn shop. O'Brien came into contact with a person who matched the suspect's description. O'Brien was waiting for backup to arrive, and he didn't know if the suspect had added ammunition and loaded the gun, or if he had further weapons. He was also in a busy part of downtown with many open businesses and people on foot. It would have been easy for the suspect to walk into a business or take someone hostage to assist him in flight. For these reasons, O'Brien drew his duty firearm and directed the suspect to the ground upon initial contact. The suspect did not comply; he reached both hands into his coat pockets and started to walk away briskly. O'Brien continued to issue commands, which were ignored by the subject. The male continued to walk away from O'Brien, producing a handgun from his pocket. O'Brien decided to deploy his Taser. The probes had no effect on the suspect, who began running. O'Brien continued chasing him on foot. Officer McVay (White) came to the scene and drew his weapon and gave commands for the subject to show his hands and get on the ground, but his commands were ignored as well. McVay also chased the suspect on foot. When O'Brien arrived where other officers had arrived to help take the suspect into custody, he could see officers struggling to get the man's hands behind his back. The suspect was trying to pin his arms underneath his body so he would not be handcuffed. O'Brien decided to use his Taser in the drive stun mode on the man's buttocks, as he was still resisting arrest as officers were attempting to handcuff him. The drive stun was effective and he was finally handcuffed. The subject sustained a minor laceration on his forehead consistent with prone cuffing. Medics were summoned and cleared him for booking. Officers noted he seemed to be under the influence of a narcotic. After interviewing the employee of the pawn shop, officers discovered that the suspect had committed armed robbery rather than theft. As an eleven-time convicted felon, the subject was not allowed to have a gun, so he was booked into jail for first degree Robbery and Unlawful Possession of a Firearm.

#### **F15-019 / 15-78930**

Officers Howe, Brannon, and Howard (all White) responded to a Fight call. Several callers spoke to Dispatch about the incident. Officers were advised that two Black males were beating up a female and had just left on foot with one White male. Officers arriving in the area attempted to detain the three males who matched the caller's description as suspects. The subject (Black) did

not comply immediately with commands to stop and tried to walk briskly away with the white male, who had a felony warrant. The subject appeared to be extremely intoxicated and was confrontational. He cursed at officers and refused to remove his hands from his pockets. Despite being told he was not free to leave and was a suspect in the investigation, he ignored officer requests to provide truthful information and finally tried to run away. Howe grabbed the male by the sweatshirt as he tried to flee and spun him around, taking him to the ground face-down. The subject did not completely catch himself before his face struck the asphalt, and he sustained a bloody lower left lip. Officers requested that a supervisor come to the scene. Lieutenant Sprague interviewed the subject as he sat in the back of a patrol car while the assault/fight investigation continued. The male admitted that he heard the officer's commands and refused to obey them and tried to run. He declined medical attention for his lip, and when specifically asked if the officer was unprofessional, said that the officer (Howe) was professional and did what he needed to do. As the investigation continued, the assault was linked to the other male and not the subject. The female victim refused to press charges, insisting that she did not want to be a snitch. The subject was arrested for Obstructing only and booked into jail.

#### **F14-044 / 15-153056**

Officers responded to a "Check Welfare" call. The caller had reported that she was worried about her friend as there was a no-contact order against the friend's boyfriend. Officers confirmed a valid no-contact order between the parties, protecting the female from the male (Black). They arrived at the woman's residence to hear arguing between the couple. The male sounded very agitated and the female was yelling, "Stop!" Officers knocked, and the female and child came out of the house and were secured. Despite multiple announcements and commands, the male subject refused to come out of the house. He was reported to be hiding in the basement. The K9 unit was summoned for assistance. Officer Buchman (White) arrived with K9 Talon. After making announcements, he deployed Talon to search for the subject. Talon located and apprehended the man, causing minor injury. The subject was taken to the hospital for the contact areas to be cleaned and bandaged and a corporal photographed his injuries. He was then booked into jail for Residential Burglary-DV and violation of the no-contact order.

#### **F15-047 / 15-182380**

Officers J. Scott, Benesch, Gonsalves, Matthew, and C. Johnson (all White) responded to an Assault call. The subject was reported to be extremely high and damaging property. He had assaulted an individual trying to help him. Officers saw the subject (Black) with a bleeding laceration on his head, the result of breaking a window. He was hallucinating and believed he was the Incredible Hulk. Officers decided that the effects of unknown drugs posed a danger to the subject and he needed medical treatment for his head wound. After about eight minutes of de-escalation attempts with the subject, officers were unable to persuade him to voluntarily come with officers to the hospital. The officers decided they would have to physically gain control of the subject to transport him. From their training, officers recognized that the subject exhibited signs of possible Excited Delirium so they wanted the physical struggle to end as quickly as possible. When officers made contact, the subject resisted and attempted to strike officers. He was successful in kicking Benesch and Gonsalves. Johnson then deployed his Taser but it never made contact with the male. Scott deployed his Taser as well, but it was ineffective. Benesch applied a Level I Neck Restraint but transitioned into a Level II Restraint. While the Level II restraint did not render the subject unconscious, it did allow him to be handcuffed. Matthew used body weight to assist with the prone handcuffing. As soon as he was restrained, the subject was transported to the hospital. He would later be booked for 3<sup>rd</sup>-degree Assault on Law Enforcement. Later, the subject's mother thanked SPD for saving her son's life. The subject admitted to taking hallucinogenic and had no recollection of the event and wanted to apologize to the officers involved.

**F15-055 / 15-228839**

Officers Kirby and D. Lesser (both white) responded to a 911 call from a mother who said she was arguing with her adult son and that he'd damaged property. Arriving officers found the woman and her son arguing loudly with each other as well as overturned furniture in the yard. The son (Black) briefly retreated into the house but quickly exited and twice assaulted his mother in front of the officers. He was yelling, appeared out of control, and assumed a fighting stance. Nearly simultaneously Officer Kirby applied a Level 1 LNR to the subject while Officer Lesser fired his Taser one time. Officer Kirby then guided the male to the ground. He was handcuffed without further force. The subject was transported to jail and booked for DV Assault and DV Malicious Mischief.

**F15-056 / 15-217538**

Officers Bryer and Conrath (both White) were conducting foot patrol around the Downtown bars. A group of people approached the officers and asked for their help as there was a fight involving dozens of people on the street. Officers called for back-up and approached the crowd. Several officers were dispatched to the Fight call and tried to disperse the people in the street. Bryer saw males fighting near him with one male (Black) tackling and throwing punches. Due to the subject's immediate threat to harm others, Bryer deployed his Taser towards the subject's abdomen. He then used a drive stun to the man's thigh, which took him to the ground. Sergeant Ennis helped place the male in handcuffs. Officers walked the subject back to the patrol car. After the situation had calmed down, officers tried to establish the man's identity, but he gave false names. A search of his person revealed a baggie of unknown substance. It was field-tested and tested positive for cocaine. The subject said he had lost consciousness during the fights prior to law enforcement contact. He thought he had been hit with a bottle, so he was taken to the hospital for medical clearance before being transported to jail. He was booked for Disorderly Conduct, Making False Statements, and Possession of a Controlled Substance- Cocaine.

**F15-060 / 15-201043**

Multiple officers responded to a Domestic Violence call where the suspect (Black) had kicked in the door and choked a victim. The suspect was reported to have existing mental health issues and had been drinking all day. The suspect also had DOC warrants for Criminal Mischief while Armed with a Deadly Weapon and DUI. He had been involved in a collision the week before where he grappled with officers and had a loaded handgun underneath his driver's seat. The subject exited a nearby residence while officers were outside at a call. They recognized him from booking photos. Officers advised the subject he was under arrest. He ignored verbal commands to get on the ground, yelling, "Fuck you! Shoot me!" He walked towards officers, fists clenched. Officers D. Lesser and Stone (both White) deployed their Tasers, striking the subject. The subject fell and hit his head on the pavement, causing a small injury to his forehead. He was safely taken into custody. Medics removed the Taser dart and a corporal took photos. The male was booked into jail for 1<sup>st</sup> degree Burglary and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Assault- Strangulation, along with his warrants.

**F15-069 / 15-286289**

Officers responded to a fight call. It was reported that two suspects hit a citizen in head with a skateboard. Upon arrival, Officer Willard (white) had the suspects detained and in handcuffs. The suspect (Black) began running. Sergeant Vigasaa and Officer Gonsalves (both white) immediately began a short pursuit to prevent his escape. Sgt. Vigasaa gave the male a slight push from behind and he fell to the ground hitting his face. The subject attempted to get back up and Gonsalves assisted in keeping him down to prevent him from escaping again. Once officers were able to get the male to calm down, he was lifted up and escorted to the patrol car and medics were requested. The subject's injuries consisted of several bruises, cuts and scrapes on his face and arms. The male



was then transported to Juvenile and booked for Assault 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree, Escape 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree and Possession of Controlled Substance.

**F15-095 / 15-346450**

Officers responded to a report of Malicious Mischief and Theft. It was reported that suspect (Black) had thrown punches that damaged items inside the group home and stole from his sister's residence. When officers made contact with the suspect, he was cooperative and was placed in handcuffs. As Officer Brownlee (white) was walking him to his patrol car he began to pull away and started yelling. Brownlee's was parked about a block away and was instructing the male to calm down. The subject continued yelling and sat down in the street. Cpl. Beckley (white) waited with the subject while Brownlee retrieved his car. The male was moved into the prone cuffing position so Beckley (white) could more easily control him because he was kicking and thrashing. When Brownlee returned he saw that the male had rolled on his back and was kicking at Beckley. They moved the subject back onto his stomach and placed him in leg restraints. The subject was then transported to Juvenile. During transport, he continued to scream, slammed his head against the screen and kicked the officer's screen. The subject had abrasions on his left elbow, left shoulder and on the left side of his face. Beckley had scratches on both arms and was kicked in the leg during the struggle. He was booked for 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Assault, 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Theft and 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Malicious Mischief.

**F15-105 / 15-397725**

Officer Kirby (white) was at an unrelated call at a large apartment complex, when a family fight broke out in an adjacent building. Kirby simultaneously heard sounds of an argument and units being dispatched to it. Kirby excused himself from the original call and went outside to investigate. He saw an open apartment door, several people inside and heard continued yelling in a foreign language. While waiting for backup, a male ran outside and yelled that someone armed with a knife was threatening to stab someone. Seconds later another male exited the apartment and began chasing the first male while yelling that he was going to kill him. Kirby grabbed the suspect and held his hands behind his back. Just as quickly, a third male (Black) ran up and tried pulling the suspect away from Kirby. This male ignored several commands to let go and step back. Kirby then attempted to handcuff the original suspect in order to focus his attention on the third male. The third male reached around and slapped Kirby's hand and the handcuffs away. Simultaneously, two more males exited the apartment and began yelling in a foreign language that was unfamiliar to Kirby. Kirby was unsure if these men were telling the combatants to calm down or urging them on. Kirby then administered a one-second burst of pepper spray in the third male's face to stop the aggression and take control of the situation. The subject quickly stopped his actions and removed himself from the situation. Additional officers arrived and controlled the overall situation, which resulted in multiple arrests for DV Assault. The subject refused all offers of medical aid and was transported to jail and booked for Obstructing.

**Court-Ordered Contacts:**

**F15-012 / 15-60821**

Officer C. Johnson (White) responded to a grocery store parking lot, in reference a Crime Stoppers tip of a wanted male (Black) in the area. The caller gave a description of the suspect and advised the suspect was armed with a handgun, would use the gun, and would run from the police. SPD Radio advised the suspect had a confirmed DOC arrest warrant. Johnson located the suspect walking near the area and identified him from an arrest photo and his clothing. Johnson activated the overhead lights on his fully marked patrol car to detain the suspect, who immediately began running away. Johnson gave chase on foot, giving numerous commands for the suspect to stop, show his hands, and that he was under arrest. While running, the suspect tripped and fell

forward on to his stomach, breaking his fall with his hands. Johnson moved to place the suspect in prone handcuffing. The suspect put his hand under his stomach and refused numerous commands to show his hand, which was problematic as he was reported to be armed with a handgun. Johnson placed his right knee across the suspect's head to control his body movements. This caused the suspect to pull his hand out from under his body and attempt to push Johnson's knee off his head. Johnson took control of the suspect's arm, and with the assistance of a Deputy, placed the suspect in handcuffs. The suspect was moved out of the intersection and seated on the curb. A search revealed oxycodone pills in his pockets. Johnson requested a supervisor to respond to the scene. Sergeant Carpenter arrived and spoke to the suspect, who stated he understood why he was under arrest. The suspect had minor abrasions and a small bump on the side of his face, injuries consistent with the application of prone handcuffing, or which may have been sustained when he tripped and fell on the asphalt. The suspect also had scrapes and abrasions on his hands from the fall. The suspect did not complain about Johnson's actions. A corporal responded and photographed the suspect's injuries. The suspect was booked into jail for his DOC warrant, a warrant out of Federal Way, and Possession of a Controlled Substance.

#### **F15-054 / 15-225176**

Officers Wells, Maplethorpe, and D. Eckersley (all White) responded to an address to attempt a warrant arrest of the subject (Black). The subject had confirmed warrants for Felony DOC Escape, Residential Burglary, Attempted Assault and Misdemeanor Assault-Domestic Violence. Officers advised the subject that he was under arrest for his warrants. The subject appeared to be under the influence of some mind-altering substance. He refused to follow officers' directions and resisted arrest by tensing his muscles and actively trying to pull away. He began screaming and grabbing at officers. He was advised several times he was under arrest and to stop resisting. Wells managed to break the male's grip on his leg and came up behind the subject. Wells successfully applied a Level II Lateral Neck Restraint, which rendered the subject unconscious for 5-10 seconds and allowed officers to handcuff him. The subject not respond to Wells' attempt to talk to him after he was handcuffed, and he continued to scream and grunt, hitting his head on the floor and kicking his legs, so medics were asked to evaluate him for possible signs of Excited Delirium. Medics found his behavior erratic and aggressive so they administered a sedative and took him to the hospital by ambulance. A supervisor visited the subject later at the hospital but he was uncooperative with staff and officers. It was later determined that he had meth, opiates, and THC in his system. After two hours, he medically cleared for jail and was booked for his warrants and for Resisting Arrest.

#### **Self-Initiated Incidents:**

#### **F15-052 / 15-200436**

Officer Schneider (White) was following up on a Domestic Violence call when he recognized the suspect listed in in the incident. The subject (Black) was wanted for Reckless Endangerment-DV and Malicious Mischief-DV. There was also probable cause to arrest the subject for 2<sup>nd</sup>-degree Assault-DV from a separate incident. Schneider requested back-up and approached the subject. Schneider told the subject (Black) he was under arrest, but the male attempted to flee. When Schneider grabbed his shirt, the subject turned and appeared to him to be preparing to strike him. Schneider attempted two knee strikes to his abdomen. The men grappled and the subject then shoved Schneider in an attempt to disengage and flee. He broke away and Schneider ran after the subject. The male subsequently fell to the ground, apparently tripping over his pants that had partially fallen down. Schneider applied a knee strike to the male's abdomen as he attempted to get up and flee again. He warned the male that he would use his Taser if he attempted to get up. He used body weight to hold him and another officer arrived to help with handcuffing. The subject suffered minor injuries to his palms in the fall. He also said he had hit his head, so

Schneider called a supervisor and medics to transport him to the hospital for evaluation before booking. When he was searched, officers located a baggie of meth. Probable cause existed for Possession of a Controlled Substance-Meth and 3<sup>rd</sup>-degree Assault on Law Enforcement along with the previously-mentioned charges.

#### **F15-099 / 15-355516**

Officer McMurtrey (white) responded to a traffic stop to assist Sergeant Eckersley (white). Upon approaching the vehicle, he saw a female under a blanket in the back seat and called out to her. She was in the fetal position in the back seat completely covered with a blanket and was not moving. Officers immediately feared that the female had been harmed or was being held against her will. McMurtrey tried to open the back door to check the welfare of the female, the door was locked. As soon as he tried to open the door, the driver (Black) started the vehicle. Eckersley warned him to turn it off, with no compliance. McMurtrey ran to his patrol vehicle and pulled it in front of the suspect's vehicle in an attempt to prevent him from driving away. He then heard Eckersley yelling at the driver. He jumped out of his patrol car and yelled at the driver to turn the car off, he did not. McMurtrey reached in to try and take the keys from the vehicle through the driver's window that was down. The driver then grabbed the officer's hand and batted it away from the keys. At that time he tried to place the vehicle into drive. McMurtrey grabbed for his hands, he then pushed the driver back in to his seat by his head. The officer's intent was to distract him from placing the vehicle in to drive. The driver pushed back against his hands and still tried to place the vehicle in to gear. McMurtrey then delivered approximately 2-4 open hand strikes to his face. The driver then sped away. McMurtrey jumped into a patrol car, activated the emergency lights and engaged the suspect. Eckersley monitored the pursuit. Two other patrol cars entered the pursuit, and at that time, McMurtrey pulled over to the side of the road, due to the fact that his vehicle had heavy damage. Officers then alerted that they located the suspect vehicle in the alley. McMurtrey drove to that location and assisted K9 Officer Gorman (white) with tracking the suspect. The K9 tracked located a female hiding under the front porch of a residence. There was an active protection order and she was protected from the suspect. Officers Gorman, Briggs, Lesser and McMurtrey continued tracking the male. Officer Gorman believed the suspect may be hiding behind the back fence in the backyard of the residence. As Gorman circled around to clear the yard, the male tried to jump the fence. McMurtrey was standing on the other side. He drew and directed his firearm and told the male to get on the ground. McMurtrey grabbed him from the fence and pulled him on to the ground and into the prone cuffing position. He was then taken in to custody, transported to jail, and booked for DVOPV, Attempt to Elude and 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Malicious Mischief.

#### **Assist Other Agency While in City of Spokane:**

#### **F15-023 / 15-76653**

Officer Bryer (White) was on Downtown patrol when he saw a Washington State Patrol Trooper struggling with an arrest of a subject (Black). Bryer decided to provide backup as the Trooper was alone. The intoxicated subject, who was being arrested for DUI, was resisting and had not been frisked for weapons. The Trooper had his Taser ready for use, so Bryer tried to reason with the subject, explaining he was under arrest and needed to follow the Trooper's orders. Bryer took one arm to help with handcuffing. The subject tensed his arm and would not allow Bryer to put his arm behind his back. Bryer tried to use his body weight to hold the subject against the hood of the car for handcuffing, but the subject was actively resisting their grasp. Officer Bryer decided to take the subject to the ground for prone cuffing as he and the Trooper were struggling to control the suspect at the patrol car. The takedown technique resulted in an injury to the subject, a small laceration to on his eyebrow. The subject was treated and cleared by medics while still lying on the ground because he was too uncooperative and hostile to place in any other position. A corporal took photos. The Trooper continued the DUI investigation and completed the arrest.

**F15-048 / 15-185705**

The SPD Patrol Anti-Crime Team (PACT) became aware of an incident in Airway Heights, WA; Detectives advised SPD that they had probable cause to arrest a subject (Black) for Second-degree Assault. Detectives also advised the suspect was armed with a machete-style knife, possibly a gun, and they gave the subject's vehicle description. The PACT team located the vehicle in Spokane and approached the subject near the car. Officers Cole and McCollough (both White) commanded the subject to go to the ground for prone handcuffing. The subject complied and they attempted to handcuff him, but the handcuffing was slow due to the subject's unusually large size, girth, and lack of flexibility in his arms and shoulders. Officers needed three pairs of handcuffs as the subject's wrists could not be comfortably brought together. Officer Hartman (White) arrived while they were attempting to handcuff him, and advised the male that he would use his Taser if he resisted arrest. Before McCollough could get the third handcuff on, the man broke away from his grasp and reached under his body towards his waistband. Officers commanded him to move his hand out from under his body. They had information that he was armed and he could be accessing a weapon. The subject refused to comply. Hartman deployed his Taser to the man's buttocks. He then removed his arm and officers successfully handcuffed him. Medics were called to remove the probes. A corporal photographed the Taser contact area and the slight abrasions to his forehead consistent to prone handcuffing. The subject was booked into jail on his warrant and for Resisting Arrest. He also had an active DOC warrant for Robbery and was listed as a DOC Violent offender with gang affiliations.

**Hispanic Subjects**

During 2015, Hispanic subjects were involved in three use of force incident out of 117 total incidents. One use of force incident resulted from officers being dispatched to a 911 call. The other two use of force incidents resulted from self-initiated events by the officers.

**Calls for Service:****F15-004 / 15-23698**

Officers Manwill (Hispanic), Honaker, and Erickson (both White) responded to a Domestic Violence call. After developing probable cause, officers told the suspect (Hispanic) that he was under arrest for Assault-DV. Manwill took hold of his right arm and Erickson took hold of his left arm to handcuff him. The subject pulled away, headed out of the room towards the victim, pulling the officers with him. As the subject moved through the doorway, Manwill lost her grip due to the doorway blocking her. Erickson advised the subject to stop resisting arrest and placed a Level One Lateral Neck Restraint on him. Honaker assisted on pushing the subject back into the bedroom. The subject was guided onto a mattress for prone cuffing, but he continued to resist by tensing his muscles in his arms and torso, pulling away and kicking. Officers told him several times to stop resisting. Manwill regained control of his right arm and Honaker controlled the subject's kicking. Manwill used a gooseneck hold on the subject's right arm and placed handcuffs on him. Officers stood the subject up but he tried to pull away again, attempting to run back into the living room. Erickson reapplied the Level I Lateral Neck Restraint on the subject to maintain control and Manwill applied pressure to the subject's right wrist to gain pain compliance. The subject finally stopped resisting. He was escorted out to a patrol vehicle and placed in the back seat. The subject never lost consciousness from the neck restraint application.. He did not have any injuries and did not need medics. He did not complain about any of the officers or their actions. The subject stated that he understood why he was under arrest. A corporal was requested to take pictures of the victim and a small 3" by 4" dent in the drywall created when the subject

was struggling and taken down to the mattress. The subject was booked for City Assault-DV and Resisting Arrest.

### **Self-Initiated Incidents:**

#### **F15-080 / 15-275020**

Sgt. Kannberg (white) was in his patrol car in a downtown parking lot when he heard loud voices just to the north. He observed numerous people (estimated 5 subjects) running around in the roadway. It appeared someone was chasing someone and hitting them. He advised radio of the fight and began heading in that direction. As he got closer he could see one male had a belt in his hand and he was hitting another male with the belt and his fist. Kannberg activated his emergency lights and drove toward them. The suspect (Hispanic) continued pulling the male around and hitting him as Kannberg pulled up in his patrol car and exited, ordering the subjects to stop fighting. The males ignored his commands and continued more intensity. The scene was tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving and Sgt. Kannberg was by himself. He decided to deliver two downward diagonal strikes utilizing his expandable baton in his right hand to the suspect's left thigh. This disrupted his thought process and he turned towards the officer. Kannberg then pushed into the suspect, knocking him and the other male to the ground as they were still engaged. Once on the ground, the suspect was on his right side with his arms down toward his feet. At this time Kannberg could not see his hands. Kannberg then pinned the suspect to the ground with his body and took upper body control using his baton as a tool to control the suspect's upper body. The suspect began to struggle. There were people standing very close to Kannberg and yelling at him. Kannberg continued to hold him down, advised Radio, and told the subjects to stay back. About this time, other officers arrived on scene to assist. Officer Yrigollen (white) tried to get the suspect's left hand; however he was holding on to the other male. During this time the suspect was on his right side and he was pulling on the other male and moving around. Yrigollen told him numerous times to let go and he did not. Yrigollen told the suspect that he was going to be Tased if he did not let go. Kannberg pushed the suspect's right arm up and he finally let go of the other male. The suspect was placed in a prone cuffing position and handcuffed. Medics were requested. The suspect was searched incident to arrest. While being searched, the suspect began twisting around and resisting and threatened to kill officers. The suspect transported to jail and booked for three counts of Assault 3<sup>rd</sup> and Resisting.

#### **F15-109 / 15-428055**

Reserve Officers Mayhew and Nevers (both white) were conducting a traffic stop near a gas station when they observed a male exiting a stolen vehicle and walking towards the front of the gas station. The subject lingered around the front of the store while Mayhew was confirming the status of the stolen vehicle. The subject then walked behind a large white truck and entered the passenger's side door. Mayhew then activated his emergency lights and pulled behind the truck. The subject exited the vehicle without any prompting and began walking towards the officers. Mayhew then drew his weapon and pointed it at the subject while giving him clear verbal commands to show his hands and then instructed him to lie down on the ground. Once the subject complied with the verbal commands, Mayhew holstered his weapon and placed the male in handcuffs. The subject was then transported to jail and booked on three warrants and Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle.

### **Native American Subjects**

During 2015, Native American subjects were involved in 10 out of a total of 117 use of force incidents. Six use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 calls. In two incidents, contact was initiated by an officer in recovering a stolen vehicle. In one incident, SPD assisted Colville Tribal Police. In one incident officers were attempting to arrest a wanted subject.

## **Calls for Service:**

### **F15-020 / 15-80295**

Officer Daddato (White) was dispatched to a Domestic Violence call. The suspect was reported to be high. Daddato did not develop probable cause for DV charges, but had reason to believe the impaired subject (Native) was a danger to himself or others and needed a mental evaluation. Daddato was able to detain and transport the male to the hospital for treatment without incident. At the hospital, the subject's behavior became more bizarre and resistive. Daddato used numerous various verbal techniques to diffuse this situation, but the male continued to escalate. Several security officers from the hospital also attempted to get control of the subject but were unable to. The male continued to actively struggle against officers, kicking and screaming. He and Daddato fell to the floor. Daddato used a Level I Lateral Neck Restraint, but the male still resisted. Daddato did not apply pressure to the male's neck until he continued to resist. At that point, Daddato transitioned to a Level II restraint, causing the subject to lose consciousness briefly. Hospital security officers were then able to get him placed in leg restraints and get him onto a hospital bed. The male suffered no injuries and was safely taken to the psychiatric ward.

### **F15-024 / 15-80172**

Officers Brannon, C. Johnson, McMurtrey and Wilkinson (all White) responded to a Person with a Weapon call. The victim reported to 911 that a male was waving a gun at her while inside of the laundromat. When officers arrived on scene, they observed the suspect (Native) inside of the facility. The door was locked, and from the information gathered, officers believed that the victim was still inside. The subject did not obey verbal commands to unlock the door and come out of the business. From information reported at the time of the call, officers worried that there was a potential hostage situation. Officers pointed their firearms at the suspect, using a draw and direct technique, to gain tactical advantage while approaching the all-glass store frontage. Officers were able to have the front door remotely unlocked. The suspect eventually cooperated and lay down on the ground. After taking the male into custody, officers were unable to locate a victim and/ or handgun. The subject was incoherent and appeared to be significantly impaired by alcohol and/or drugs. Officers determined that he would be transported to the hospital for evaluation. While being placed in the patrol car, the male attempted to head-butt Johnson and run away from him. Johnson used a takedown technique to bring the subject to the ground, where he was placed in the prone position until fire personnel arrived. No injuries were caused by the initial takedown, but there was slight redness to his cheek due to his kicking and thrashing about. Officers determined that he would be transported to the hospital via ambulance.

### **F15-027 / 15-92884**

Officer Lynch (White) responded to a Trouble Unknown call, referencing a person with a weapon. The complainant reported he saw a male throw a female to the ground after pulling her out of an apartment. When the complainant confronted the male, the suspect pulled a gun out, pointed it at the complainant, and then cocked it, before getting in a car. The complainant gave the suspect vehicle information. As Lynch was getting close, the suspect vehicle came toward him and then sped away. The suspect (Native) began driving in a reckless manner. Lynch initiated a pursuit because of the reported felony assault and possible domestic violence charges. The suspect turned a corner and jumped out of the still-moving vehicle, which rolled into a pole. While the suspect ran, Lynch was able to drive behind him until he had to get out and chase him on foot. He yelled "Stop—Police!" as he ran after the suspect. Lynch believed that the male likely had a gun and he was not able to see his hands as they ran. When Lynch was close enough, he put his shoulder into the back of the suspect, causing him to fall forward. When he fell, the suspect's face hit the ground, causing a minor injury to his mouth. The suspect was taken

into custody without further incident. Although the subject refused medics, Lynch summoned them. Medics cleared the subject for jail and he was booked for Attempt to Elude and Obstructing. The firearm was not recovered, and the female involved denied the incident. As the complainant wished to remain anonymous and did not want to identify the subject or press charges, the suspect was not arrested for pointing the gun at the man.

#### **F15-065 / 15-265629**

Officer Gorman (white) and his K9 Partner Axl responded to a possible burglary. While in route, Radio advised the complainant called in to report her boyfriend was in her duplex and he wasn't supposed to be because of a court order. She was staying in the other duplex because of a previous domestic issue. She also reported a large knife stuck in her front door jamb, possibly used to gain access. Sergeant Meyer (Hispanic) made contact with the woman and advised that there was no order, and her boyfriend was not restricted from the residence. Due to the past domestic issues, and the report of a weapon stuck in the door jamb, officers decided to knock on the front door and have a consensual conversation with the male. When they knocked, they heard a male voice inside. The told the male they were Police, and they wanted to speak with him. The male became very agitated, and started yelling at them through the door. The woman said that the male had been harassing her. She said he had burglarized her house several times and she couldn't stop him. She immediately told officers that she wanted him arrested for burglarizing her house. She also advised that nobody had permission to be inside her residence. If anyone was inside, she wanted them arrested for Burglary. The male (Native) made one attempt to run out the side sliding glass door, but saw officers and ran back inside. Gorman heard Meyer make repeated announcement to the male telling him he was under arrest. Upon checking his name, officers learned he had several felony warrants for Residential Burglary, Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle w/out Permission and Identity Theft. After several minutes of the male refusing to surrender and no longer hearing noises from inside the residence, officers assumed he was hiding. Officers forced the front door open, and immediately noticed a very large fixed blade on the floor, in the entry area of the house. It appeared to be half of a garden shear, or something similar to that. It looked like a 10" blade fixed on a handle. It was probably the knife used to enter the house. Due to the nature of the burglary and the male's criminal record, Gorman decided to deploy K9 Axl. Axl was brought to the front door of the residence. Gorman gave four loud announcements. He waited over 30 seconds between announcements, and didn't hear or see any attempt from the suspect to surrender; he did not hear voices, movement, or any other form of surrender. After working upstairs for a minute or two, Axl went downstairs. Within a minute of being downstairs, Gorman heard Axl alert with a bark, then heard yelling. Officers immediately entered the residence, and went downstairs. Once downstairs, Gorman observed Axl making contact with someone under the stairs. It appeared the person piled up items in front of them, in an attempt to barricade himself. Gorman had to remove the items in order to get to Axl. Once he climbed under the stairs with them, he could see Axl contacting the left ankle of a male. The male had his hands around Axl's mouth and was attempting to pull his mouth off. Gorman gave Axl the command to release, and he did so. The male was arrested and removed from the basement. He was not the boyfriend they were looking for. Gorman deployed Axl into the bedroom to search for the suspect. Immediately officers heard yelling. Gorman observed K9 Axl contacting the suspect on his left upper leg. Gorman gave Axl the command to release, and he did so immediately. Both subjects were transported to Deaconess for treatment of their injuries. The first subject's injuries consisted of two punctures and some scratching on his right ankle, scratches on his left ankle, and two punctures on the palm of his left hand. The second subject's injuries consisted of deep scratching that were not bleeding on his left hip and buttock, deep scratches to his left rib cage, two punctures on the top and bottom of his left forearm, and slight bleeding on his left hand and fingers. No stitching was required. After being released, the second subject was transported to jail and booked for Residential Burglary. The first subject was transported to juvenile and also booked for



## Residential Burglary.

### **F15-114 / 15-449239**

Officers responded to a DV Assault call. The suspect was a violent offender (Native) known to be suicidal, homicidal, and anti-police in previous incidents with law enforcement. Officers E. Bishop and Lyons (both white) contacted him the subject, who was under the influence of drugs and alcohol. He was uncooperative and refused to take his hand out of his jacket. Bishop gave commands to the male, but he refused to comply. She had her handgun at the low ready position. Lyons deployed his Taser using the probes on the male's back, but it had no effect. Lyons put another cartridge on the Taser and gave the suspect commands to get on the ground and take his hand out of his pocket. When he refused, Lyons deployed the second cartridge. It was effective and the suspect fell to the ground on his back. Officers took arm control and ordered the male to roll over onto his stomach, but he refused and tensed up his arms like he was going to fight or assault them. Lyons activated the Taser again and they were able to control and handcuff the suspect. After medics removed the probes, the suspect was transported to jail and booked for 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Assault, 4<sup>th</sup> degree Assault, and Interfering with Reporting DV.

### **F15-121 / 15-428582**

Officers responded to multiple reports of a person w/ a weapon. Officer Hice (white) arrived first and was able to determine that suspect (Native) was not holding a knife, but rather a T-shaped tool that appeared to be made of steel. Hice was able to corner the suspect in an entry way to a medical building and, thankfully, the doors in that entry way were locked. The suspect was not complying with commands and attempted to break the glass doors in an attempt to gain entry into the building and get away from officers. The suspect appeared to be under the influence of a drug and he exhibited behaviors of a person who was not present in reality, and further exhibited behaviors that indicated that he was going to fight officers. These behaviors included taking off his two coats, not stepping away from the tool, and twice reaching for the tool, against officer commands. Hice drew his weapon and pointed it at the suspect while the suspect was holding the tool. Officers on scene attempted to use verbal de-escalation techniques and made a plan to take the suspect into custody. That plan included having a supervisor on scene, having a team of officers ready to take the suspect into custody, having Officer Baldwin (white) ready with an option of shotgun-fired bean bag rounds, and Hice as lethal force cover for the other officers. Officers continued to use verbal commands to de-escalate the situation, but when the suspect moved in a manner that suggested that he was going to pick up the tool again, Baldwin shot him with a bean bag round in the right thigh. While this temporarily stunned the suspect, it did not stop him. When he attempted to pick up the tool again, Baldwin shot him again with another bean bag round; this time in the left thigh, another primary target area. This second bean bag round, or the combination of the two, disoriented the suspect enough that he stumbled away from the tool. At this time, Baldwin believed that there was enough space between the suspect and weapon, and that the suspect was disoriented enough, that the arrest team could safely move in and take the suspect into custody. Despite being armed with a potentially deadly weapon and assaulting or attempting to assault numerous people, the suspect was taken into custody with only two bruises on his legs. At the hospital, he appeared to not remember the incident and admitted that he had ingested alcohol and heroin in the hours leading up to this incident.

## **Court-Ordered Contacts:**

### **F15-088 / 15-310776**

Officers Iverson and Dotson (both white) observed a known wanted subject (Native) spitting in the face of another male. Officers stopped the situation and placed the subject under arrest for his warrants. He resisted arrest and had to be rendered unconscious by Dotson with a neck restraint to

stop his actions. After being handcuffed, the male intentionally kicked Dotson in the shin. He was then leg restrained and taken to the hospital as a precaution due to being rendered unconscious, having prior injuries to the face and arm, and being under the influence of unknown substances. After being released, he was transported to jail and booked for 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Assault, Resisting and an outstanding warrant.

#### **Self-Initiated Calls: F15-010 / 15-49419**

Officer Chimienti (White) was on patrol when he saw a vehicle that matched the description of a vehicle on the stolen auto list. He confirmed through the license plate that it was indeed stolen. He activated his emergency lights and initiated a traffic stop. The driver (Native) fled, so Chimienti summoned the K9 unit. Officer Buchmann (White) responded with K9 Talon. Buchmann gave the standard K9 announcement, that the subject was under arrest, to show himself, and that he was being tracked by a police dog. Talon located and apprehended the subject, who sustained minor injuries. He was transported to the hospital where he was treated and cleared for jail. He was booked into jail for Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle.

#### **F15-038 / 15-138040**

Officer Zimmerman (White) observed a vehicle that matched the description of a stolen vehicle. As he began to follow the vehicle and run the plate, he observed the driver make several turns without signaling. Zimmerman initiated a traffic stop. When he approached the vehicle, he noticed the smell of alcohol. Nobody was in the driver's seat and the keys were not in the ignition. Zimmerman contacted the people in the car and questioned who was driving the vehicle. He called for backup and Officer J.C. Anderson (White) arrived to assist. All of the passengers in the vehicle had their seatbelts on with the exception of an unknown male (Native) with watery eyes and smelled of intoxicants. Zimmerman believed him to be the driver and asked him to step out of the vehicle, but the subject refused. Zimmerman attempted to have the male exit the vehicle, and a small scuffle ensued. A Rottweiler dog that was in the hatch compartment of the vehicle started to growl and bark. At that point, Zimmerman retreated from his position, which was in the opening of the passenger side door, and closed the door to stop the dog from advancing toward him. The male took off his shirt in a fighting manner and attempted to push the growling dog out of the vehicle towards the officer. Zimmerman drew his Taser in preparation of the Rottweiler being freed. The male exited the vehicle and squared up in a fighting stance toward the officers. Zimmerman deployed the Taser probes, but they did not make contact with the male, who turned and ran from the officer's location. Zimmerman did not pursue him as he was arresting another passenger who was exiting the vehicle. All of the passengers were arrested for other charges and warrants. The fleeing male was not located.

#### **Assist Another Agency while in City of Spokane (Tribal Police):**

#### **15-042 / 15-157765**

Colville Tribal Police issued a bulletin for a suspect (Native) wanted for armed kidnapping. Officers McMurtrey, Brannon and Wheeler (all White) were conducting surveillance of the suspect, who lived in Nespelem, Washington, but was staying at a motel in Spokane. Officers confronted the suspect in the parking lot. McMurtrey pointed his rifle at the male as he announced "Police!" and ordered him to get on the ground. The subject complied with directions and was taken into custody without further incident. He was transferred to Tribal officers and FBI agents.