

# GRINNELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

## 2023 ANNUAL REPORT



### MISSION

*We are committed to making our community safer every day, free of crime, fear, and disorder, doing so with the highest ethical and professional standards.*

This annual report covers the numerous activities of the department and includes materials such as crime statistics and initiatives that we utilize to deal with criminal activity. This report also provides an opportunity for the public to see the various activities that the Police Department engages in to protect the public while continually striving to maintain an open, transparent, and professional relationship with the people we serve.

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## STAFFING:

The Grinnell Police Department has **11 full-time members** (9 sworn police officers and two civilian staff members). 2023 Police Officers Jon Soubayi, Zach Sittig, Nathan Stupka, Jacob Cuppy, Holly Coogler, and most recently, Sgt. Ben Smith left the department.

Of the nine sworn members, staffing consists of one (1) Chief of Police, one (1) Captain, two (2) Sergeants, and five (5) Patrol Officers.

**Chief** – Chief Executive of the Grinnell Police Department who serves as the final department authority in all policy, operations, and discipline matters.

**Captain** – Represents the second highest level of command within the Police Department and falls under the immediate command and direction of the Chief of Police. The captain is responsible for the administration and oversight of department operations, Internal Affairs, Public Information Officer, Quartermaster, training, scheduling, jail administration, Property and evidence operations, and Special Events.

### **Sergeant (2)**

- *(1) Dayshift* – Besides being responsible for the first-line supervision of officers assigned to our day tour, the dayshift sergeant also serves as our Investigation Commander for tobacco and alcoholic beverage compliance.
- *(1) Nightshift* – Night shift sergeants are responsible for first-line supervision of officers assigned to the night tour; their collateral duties include Department training, including field training program coordination; Law Enforcement Intelligence Network Liaison, Fleet Maintenance, Traffic Safety, Arson investigation and Peer Support Coordinator.

**Patrol Officers** – Five (5) assigned to 12-hour patrol shifts.

- In addition to their primary responsibility of patrol operations, all patrol officers have collateral duties that include but are not limited to peer support, firearms and training, defensive tactics, vehicle maintenance, vehicle nuisance abatement, Crime Prevention, community activities, and school-based programs, bike patrol, and animal control coordination.

**Criminal Investigator** (Sgt. Chris Wray & Cpt. Dan Johnson)

- In addition to their responsibilities, our criminal investigators are responsible for investigating criminal activity and processing crime scenes.

**Narcotics Investigator** (Vacant)

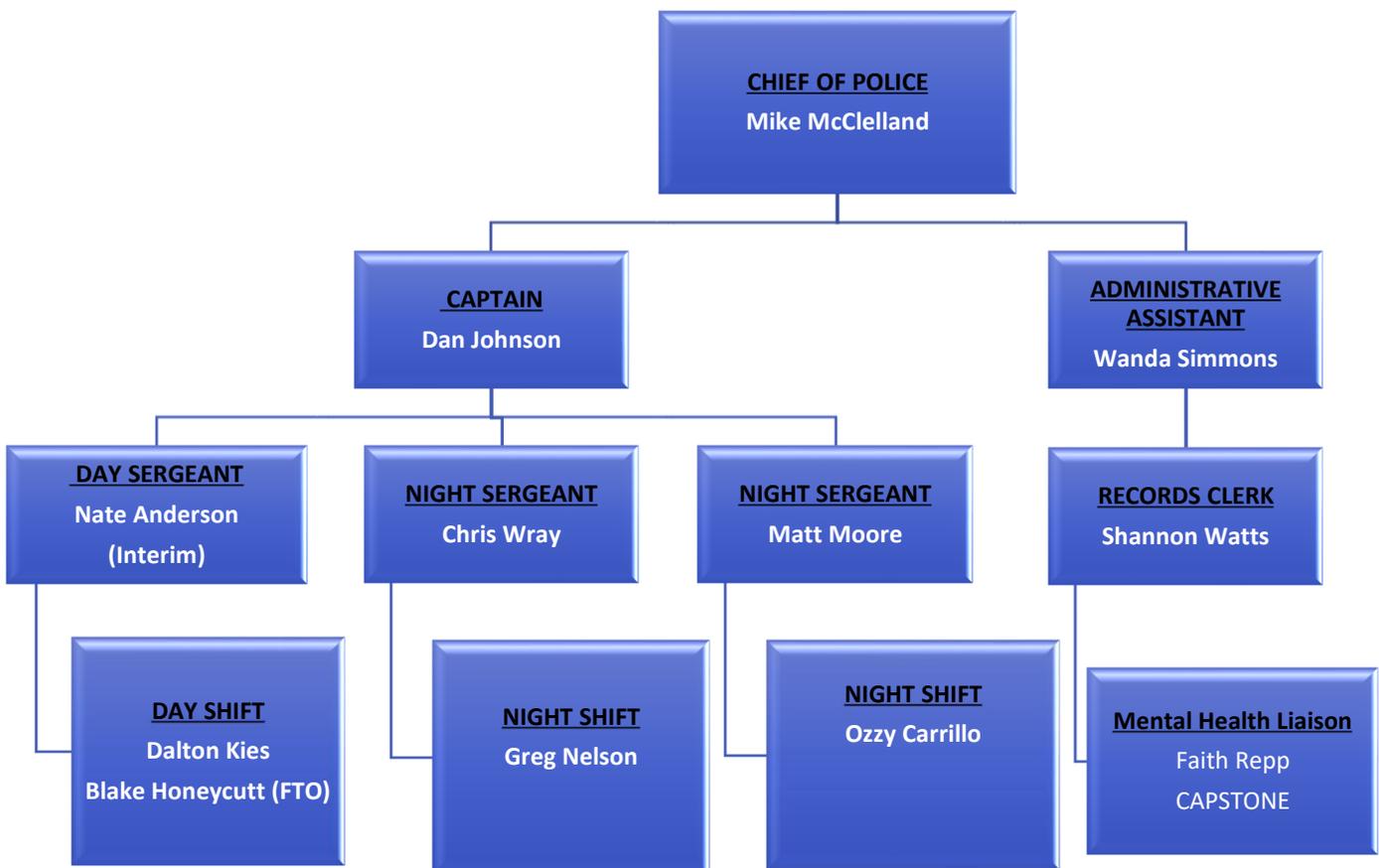
- Our narcotics investigator is assigned to the Mid-Iowa Narcotics Enforcement (M.I.N.E.) East and is responsible for the investigation of narcotic activities, as well as other vice-related activities.

**Civilians – non-sworn (2)**

- *Evidence Custodian/ Administrative Assistant* – Responsible for assisting department

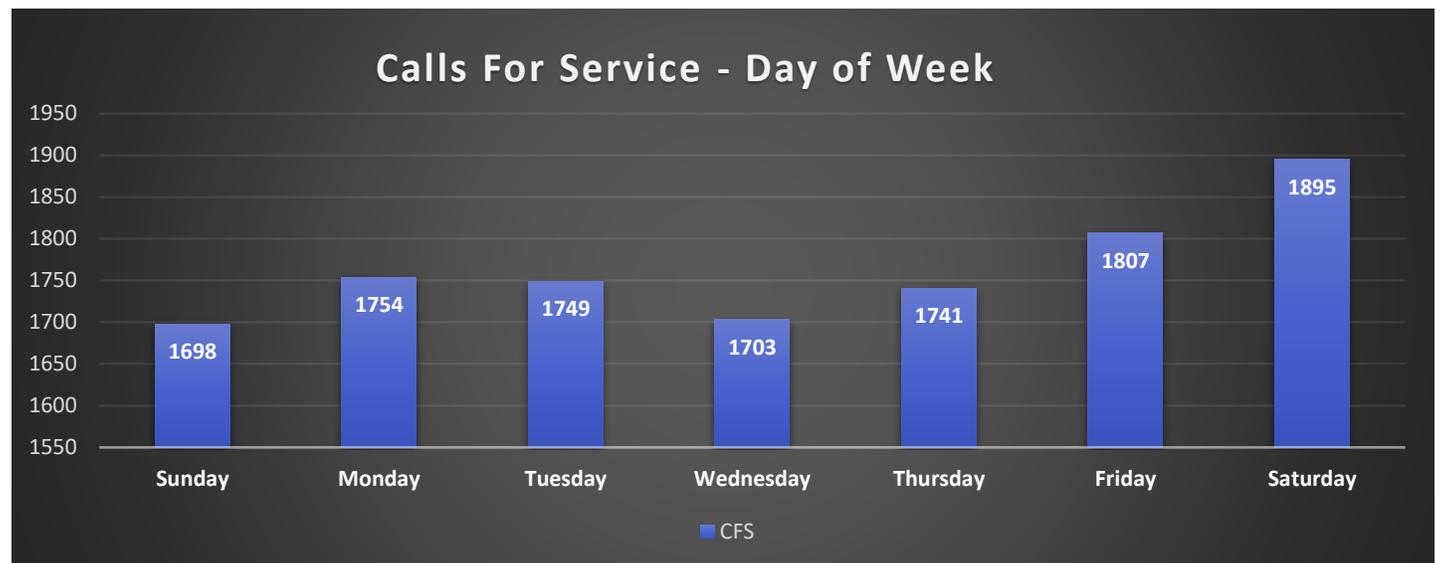
administration with numerous office management tasks, including accounts payable and receivables, payroll, time accrual tracking, and correspondence. The Administrative Assistant is also responsible for managing the Property & Evidence function, in-car and body worn camera video, public record requests, and liaising with Poweshiek County courts and the County Attorney's office.

- *Records Clerk* – Responsible for various records assignments and computer data entry. The Records Clerk is also responsible for managing and submitting our Uniform Crime Report, Grinnell Safety Committee representation, coordination of annual city safety training for the department, and Parking citation processing.



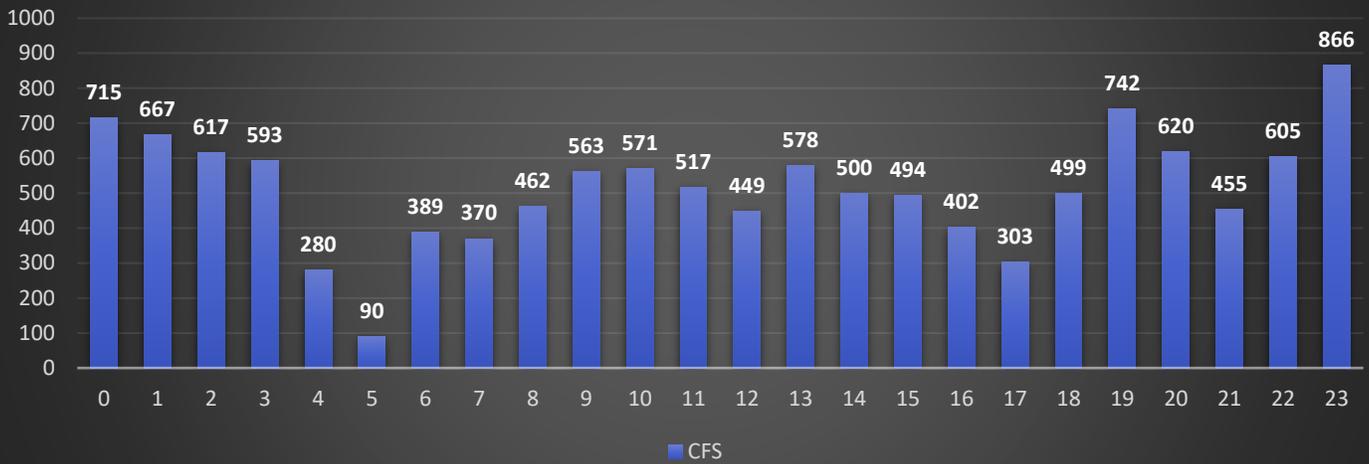
## CALLS FOR SERVICE AND INVESTIGATIONS

In 2023, our officers responded to or initiated **12,347 calls for service**. This is a **10.8% decrease** from 2022.



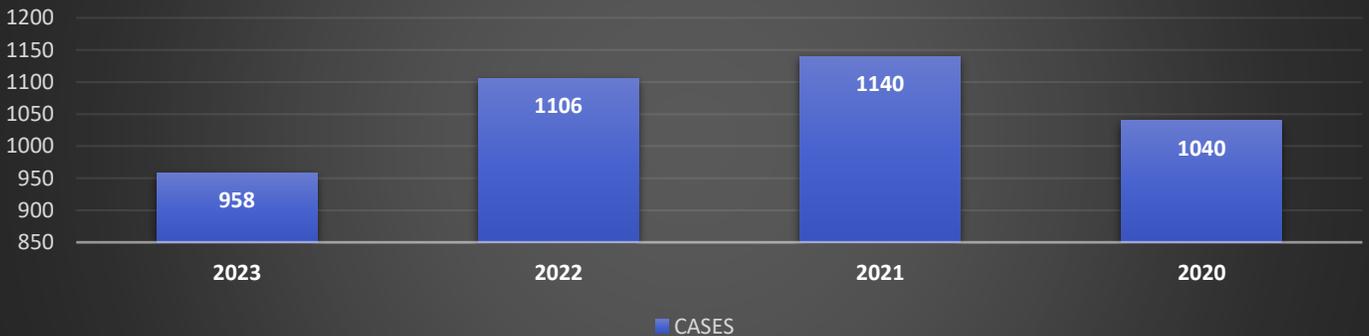
These calls for service include but are not limited to reports of criminal activity, motor vehicle crashes, traffic enforcement, assistance to other agencies, medical and fire emergencies, alarm activation responses, business and property checks, and other service-related functions. It should be noted that these numbers are directly related to the robust records management system that we invested in, providing officers and the department with a more efficient method of documenting our activities.

## Calls For Service- Time of Day

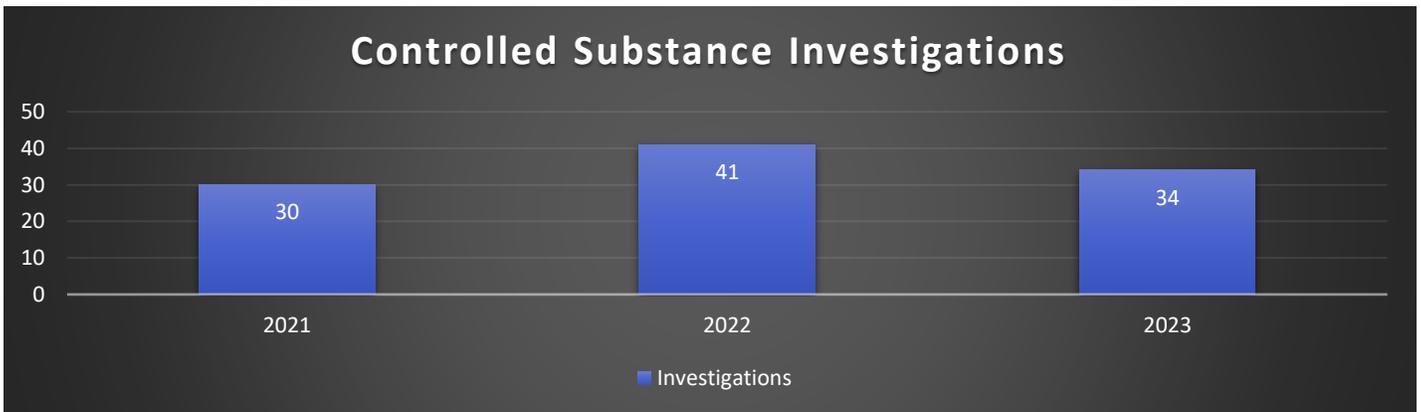


Of the 12,347 calls for service in 2023, **958** resulted in case reports being filed and investigated. This is a **decrease of 13% from 2022**.

## GPD - Cases Investigated

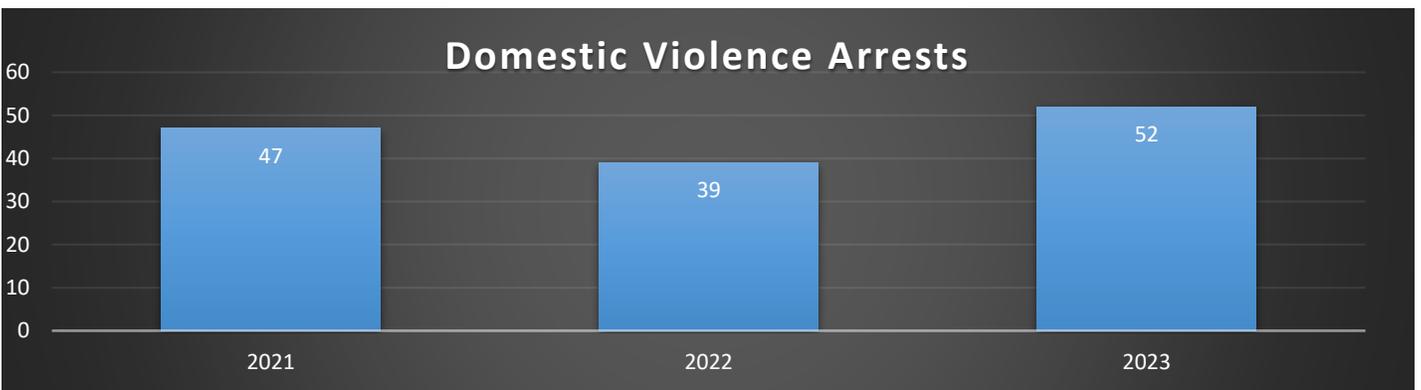


In 2023, the Grinnell Police Department (GPD) handled **34** narcotics-related investigations, compared to **41** in 2022. This is a **decrease of 17%**. In 2023, due to staffing shortages, we pulled our officer assigned to the Mid-Iowa Narcotics Enforcement (M.I.N.E) Task Force East to have a more focused effort to patrol activities. Priorities of having patrol officers available to cover calls for service negated the ability of our assigned Investigator to perform Task Force duties.



Domestic Violence continues to be a national problem, where it is estimated that, on average, nearly 20 people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner. Grinnell continues to be not immune to this wave of violence, and the members of this department take an aggressive approach to this behavior while working within the limits of the Iowa Domestic Abuse statute.

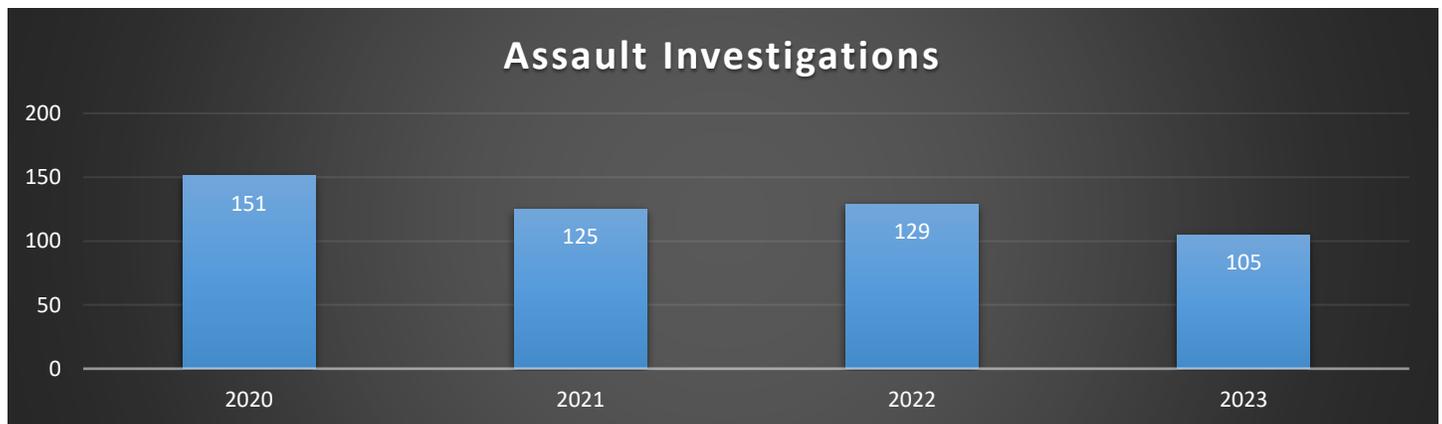
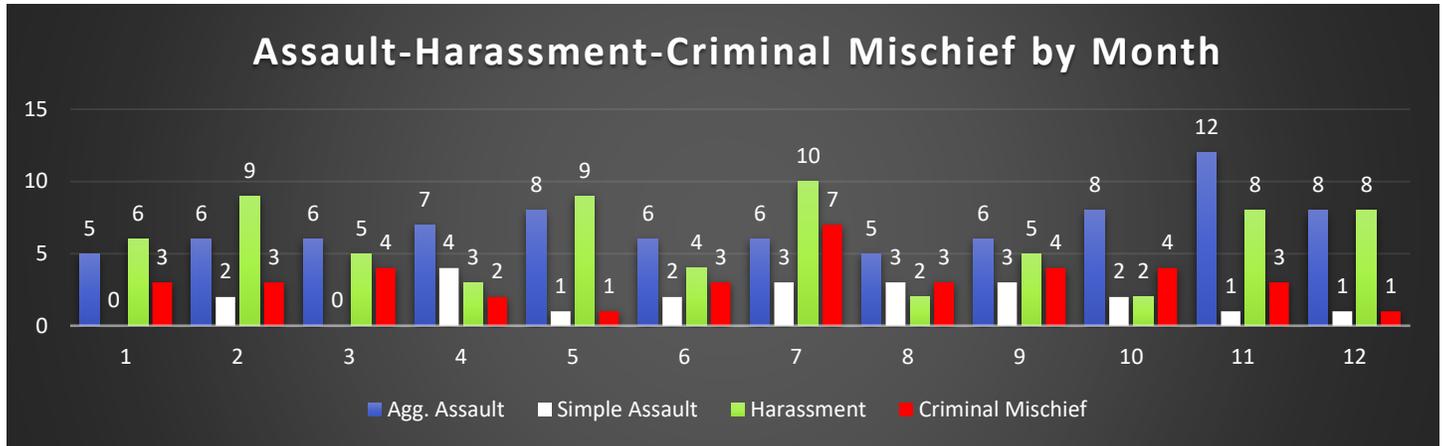
In 2023, the GPD made **14** arrests from **52** reported Domestic Abuse calls for service.



For those who need further assistance with a domestic abuse situation, the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence (<http://www.icadv.org>) is a tremendous resource. For those experiencing domestic abuse within the city of Grinnell, our officers are here 24/7 to render assistance and provide victims with resource information.

Addressing quality-of-life issues is particularly important for the police department to maintain what we enjoy here in Grinnell. Those quality-of-life issues include reports of disturbances (Fights, Neighbor disputes, Juvenile problems, Noise Complaints, Trespassing, Fireworks) and alcohol-related events. In 2023, we responded to **438** disturbance and alcohol-related calls for service, a significant increase from 2022, which was 257.

Often, the root cause of a disturbance is alcohol consumption or controlled substance use. Hence, a prompt response is necessary to minimize the potential for these incidents to mushroom into something more serious, such as assaults, criminal mischief, and harassment. In 2023, the GPD investigated 105 instances of assault, 71 harassment complaints, and **38** criminal mischief incidents.



In 2023, the GPD responded to 121 reported thefts, 6 cases of motor vehicle theft, and fraud and identity theft cases were at **37**. Often, the reporting party of a fraud is referred to another agency since the offense did not occur in Grinnell. **10** of the **171** reported theft cases were theft from a vehicle.

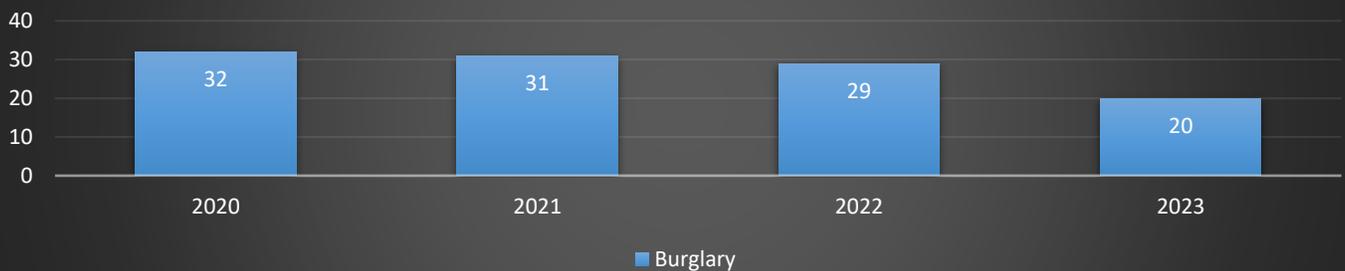
Instances of identity theft and deception schemes often take place by persons who are not in the United States, which makes investigation difficult. What is essential for our residents to remember, especially our elderly, who are often targeted, is that if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is not. Likewise, when an entity makes phone contact demanding financial payment, further research is required. We are also working with our retail partners to help prevent or aggressively pursue acts of retail theft. **Forty-two** of our theft reports were from shoplifting, which continues to be a significant problem at our local area Walmart.

## 2023 Theft & Fraud Offenses by month

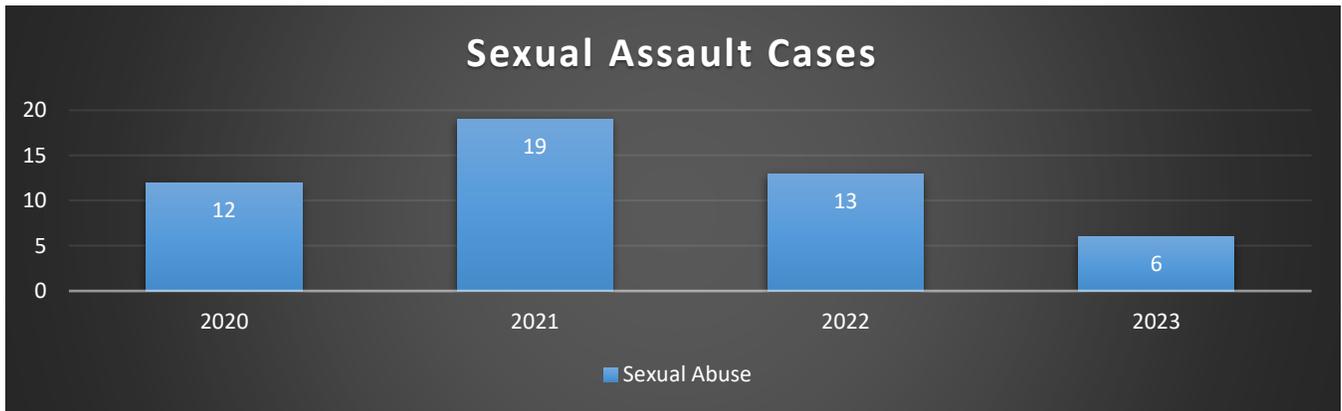


In 2023, the GPD investigated **20** cases involving an accusation of burglary. Historically, these burglaries are generally more attributed to vehicle and commercial properties. The highest number of reported burglaries was 99 in 2000. As with most property crimes, burglary suspects are often opportunists. Most burglary suspects are not looking for confrontation but instead looking to slip in and out without detection. They look for indicators of an unoccupied residence, unlocked vehicles and valuables left in plain sight, or vulnerabilities with a business such as no lights on during the evening hours, newspapers or mail not being taken in, cash being left in business registers, poor exterior lighting and possibly the lack of any video monitoring or alarm system. The burglar will also look for homes with overgrown bushes or poor lighting near entry points, which provides concealment. Leaving a residence or vehicle unlocked while unoccupied also does not help matters.

## Burglary

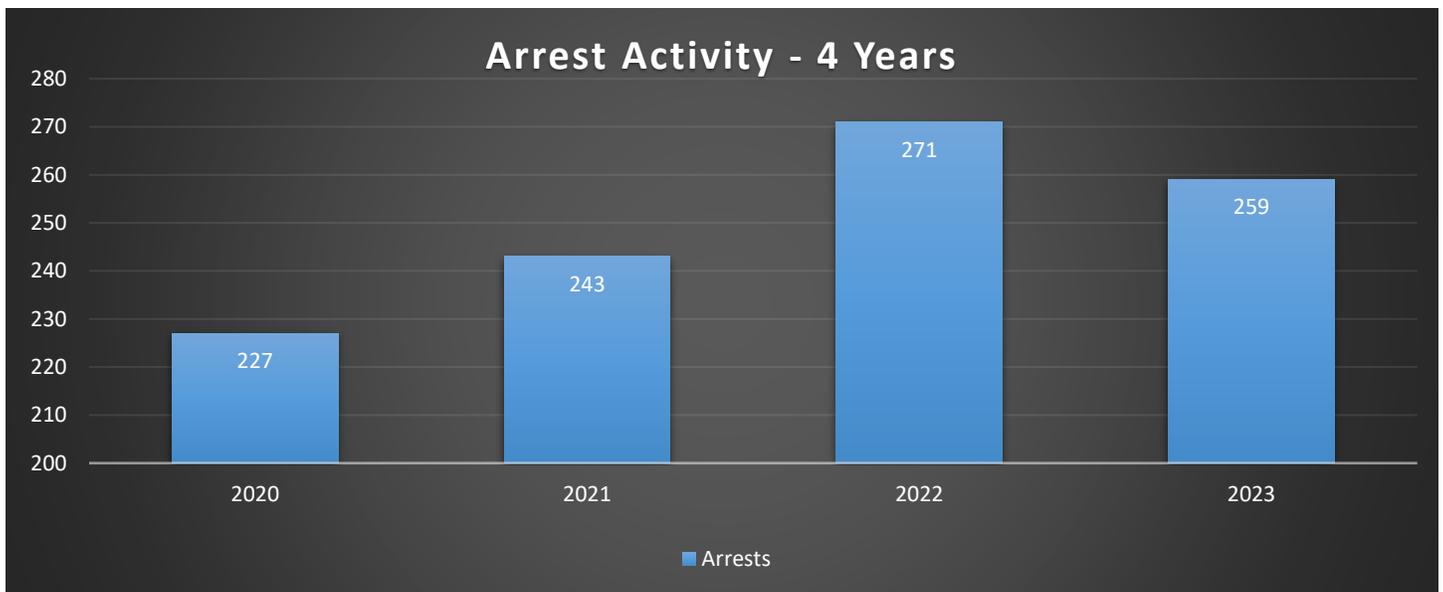


Aside from murder, sexual assault cases are probably the most significant crime against a person that an officer can be assigned to. In most instances, these crimes, with 2023 being no exception, are committed by suspects whom the victim knows. In 2023, the GPD investigated **6** cases of alleged sexual assault.



In 2023, Captain Dan Johnson oversaw investigations, with Sgt. Ben Smith assigned as our criminal investigator. Our criminal investigators handled **27 investigations**, and those cases were assigned to the investigator as part of their daily patrol function. Of the 27 criminal investigations, **16** of those cases were cleared (**59% clearance rate**), with four still in active status. The remaining 7 cases were exceptionally cleared- prosecution declined.

There were **259** arrests in 2023, a slight decrease from 2022. Of those arrested in 2023, **35** were juvenile referrals to the Juvenile Court Officer. Among the charges levied against juveniles were alcohol possession violations, criminal mischief, possession of a controlled substance and drug paraphernalia, assault, and theft.

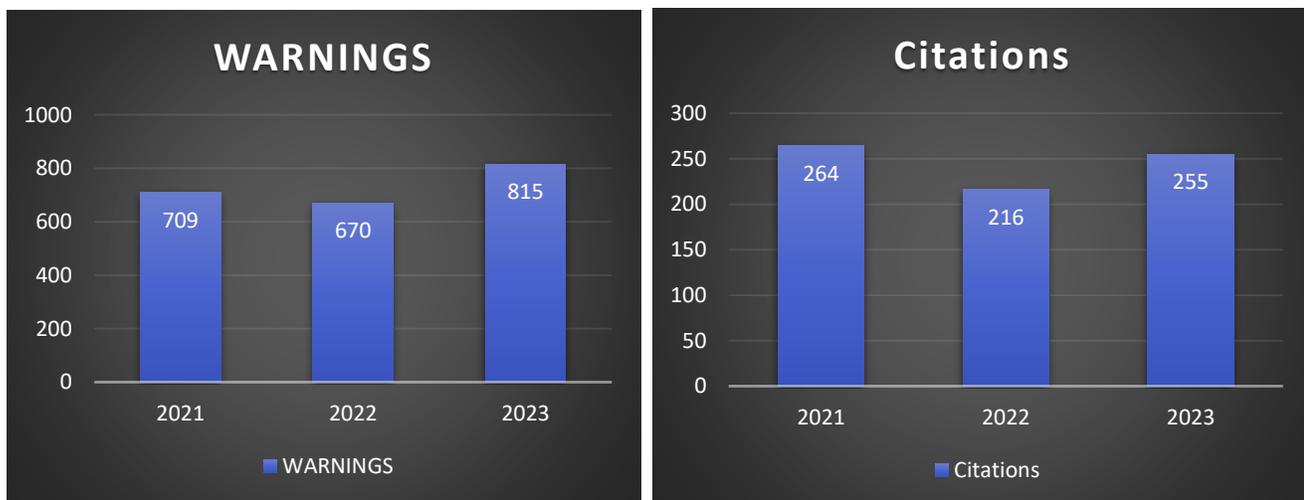


## TRAFFIC SAFETY:

In 2023, GPD officers issued **255** traffic citations (**an 18% increase from 2022**) and **815** warnings (**a 21% increase from 2022**). Using a combination of citations and warnings, officers educate motorists on traffic safety while taking enforcement action by stopping the motorist and providing them an opportunity to bring their own corrective action.

As evidenced by this data, the Grinnell Police Department seeks to educate motorists, when possible, by issuing warnings where appropriate. In addition to identifying the traffic violations that lead to a motor vehicle stop, officers will identify more severe violations after the traffic stop occurs. These more serious traffic violations include drivers operating a motor vehicle with a suspended, revoked, or barred driving privilege. In 2023, approximately **40** drivers were identified as being suspended, revoked, or barred. An additional **110** instances of a vehicle being operated without proof of financial liability (No Insurance) occurred due to a traffic stop or accident.

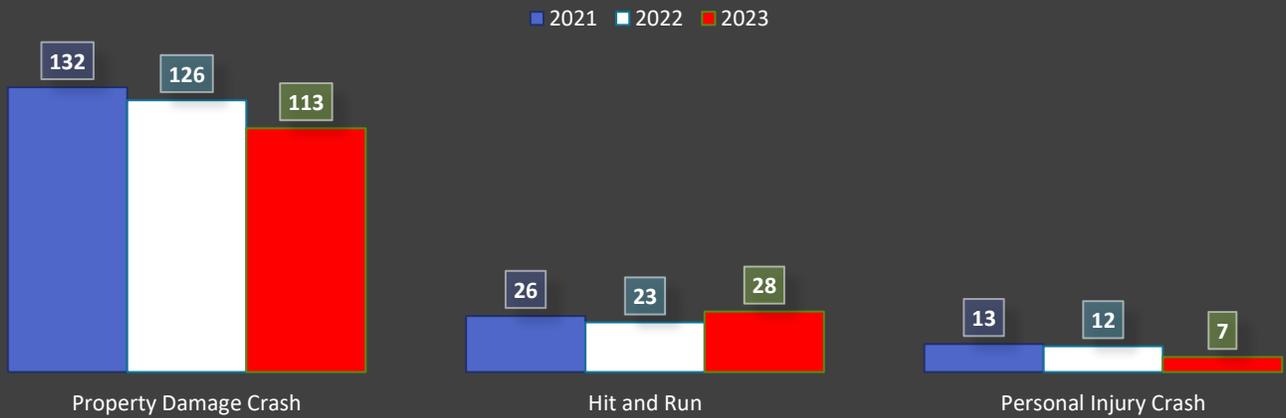
Based on traffic studies conducted, coupled with areas identified by our officers for being prone to moving violations, our officers will conduct stationary radar and special enforcement activities to address these moving violations. In 2023, officers worked on approximately **279** static radars and **771** special enforcement details.



There was a **10.3%** decrease in property damage crashes in 2023, with **113** occurring. We also experienced a slight reduction in personal injury accidents, with **7** occurring. There were **28** hit-and-run crashes in 2023, an increase from **23** in 2022.

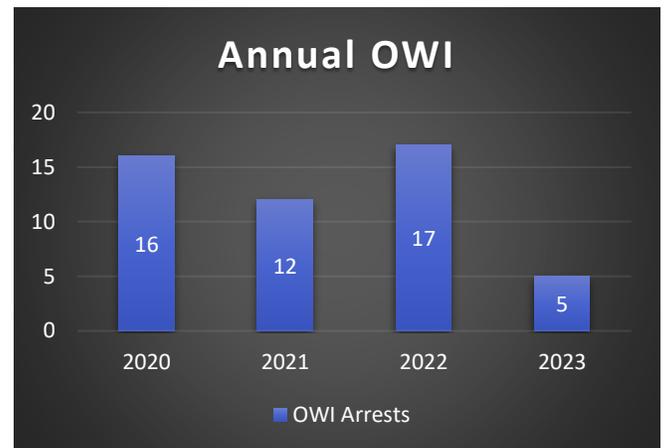
To address impaired and distracted driving, in 2023, we continued to receive grant funding from the Governor's Highway Traffic Safety Bureau, Iowa Department of Public Safety. This Special Traffic Enforcement Program (S.T.E.P.) grant has been awarded to us for several years. It is used for overtime during traffic enforcement projects around the holidays and other events where violations are likely. It also provides for purchasing equipment such as radar units or in-car video systems.

# ANNUAL CRASH REPORT



In 2023, **378** fatalities occurred on Iowa roads, up from **337** in 2022. Our officers are trained to detect and apprehend impaired drivers to minimize these tragedies from occurring in Grinnell and the surrounding area.

In 2023, our officers made **5** Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) arrests. The OWI offender is another example of a more severe offense being discovered off that traffic contact for a moving or equipment violation.



There were **767** parking citations issued in 2023. Parking violations can cause vision obstructions, jeopardize pedestrian safety (especially near schools, college campuses, and the downtown area), and hamper snow removal efforts. Residents and visitors are encouraged to sign up for city notifications, such as when snow emergencies are declared.

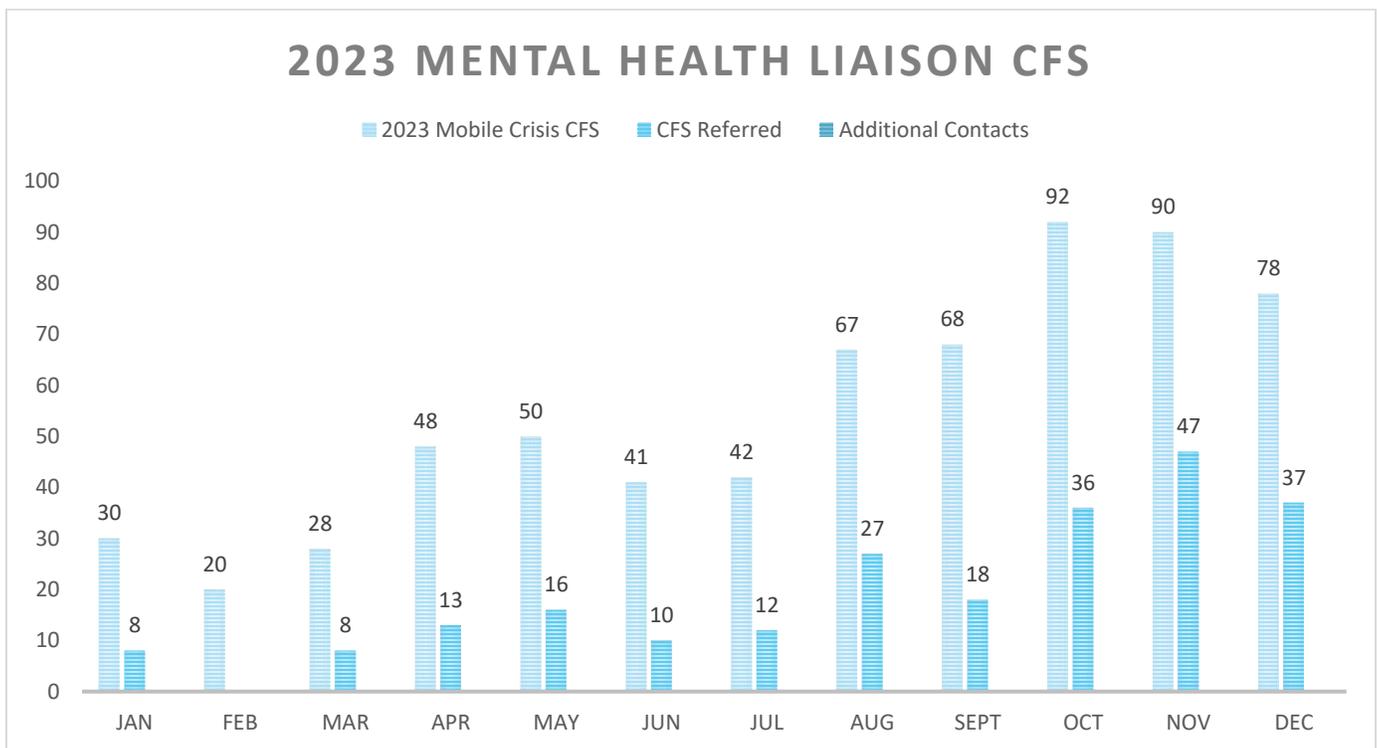


## MENTAL HEALTH LIAISON PROGRAM

On March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022, we established a partnership with Capstone and Mental Health Liaison/Advocate Faith Repp as she began splitting time at the Grinnell Police Department and the Poweshiek County Sheriff's Office. Due to the growing need for more mental health support and resources, cities around the State of Iowa are hiring mental health liaisons who will respond with law enforcement when they have contact with someone who is having a mental health crisis. Cities are having success with liaison and law enforcement partnerships. This holds especially true here in Grinnell. We continually see contacts ask officers if Ms. Repp is available to talk to, which shows that Ms. Repp is building a good rapport and building trust with our citizens.

In 2023, GPD handled **654** incidents related to mobile crisis calls.

Note: Numbers reflect contacts/follow-ups Ms. Repp made regarding the data below. The data can be associated with repeat offenders and multiple contacts involving one specific person/case.



The nature of these calls can be related to welfare checks, domestics, public assistance, juvenile problems, suicide, and in some cases ambulance, natured calls with trauma-related follow-up that was needed. Occasionally, thefts or property damage is traumatizing in nature, and the reporting party needed additional assistance regarding mental health concerns following the initial crime. Each case can be reviewed case by case to determine the need, the assistance being requested, and how the Liaison can assist. No one has ever been turned away. Resources or contact information given to those in need of assistance for other community resources provided if unable to help appropriately.

Early during this pilot project, we learned how vital follow-up is in each case. The numbers reflected above are the cases referred to Faith but do not show/reflect the impact she is making in the community with follow-up care with each case/client. Each case varies the amount of follow-up required or needed based on the complexity of each call. Follow-ups could include but are not limited to the following communications/contacts:

- DHS, Grinnell School Officials, Probation, Capstone providers, Parents or other family member contacts, other community support services/resources, CICS, Poweshiek Co Clerk of Court, Poweshiek Co Sheriff's Office, Unity Point Grinnell, GPD officers directly, etc.

Jail Diversion transitioned to Justice-Involved Services; Capstone collaborated with CICS and attempted to streamline cases and how cases through the jail system plus community were being tracked/documented. In doing so, Faith and her counterpart case manager in Jasper County were assigned new duties. How cases were tracked, reported, and followed up on in a new documenting/tracking system was deemed too much for one person's caseload. This took away the time Faith could work on her Grinnell Police Department cases. During this time, cases lacked appropriate follow-through due to additional duties, time she was away from the office, and paperwork requirements needed for the job being asked.

Capstone amended its contract with CICS, allowing Faith to be at Grinnell Police Department full-time. Since this transition, you can see a significant increase in the numbers and cases we can track and refer to Faith directly. We can now get a better handle on how we are streamlining our call categories, reaching more people/crises, and assisting in their everyday needs. We have also gained a better insight into our "frequent consumers" and how we can best assist them on a given day. Since the transition, Faith has been able to help assist and continue to complete follow-up assistance on these cases. She assists in 40-55% of our mental health calls monthly.

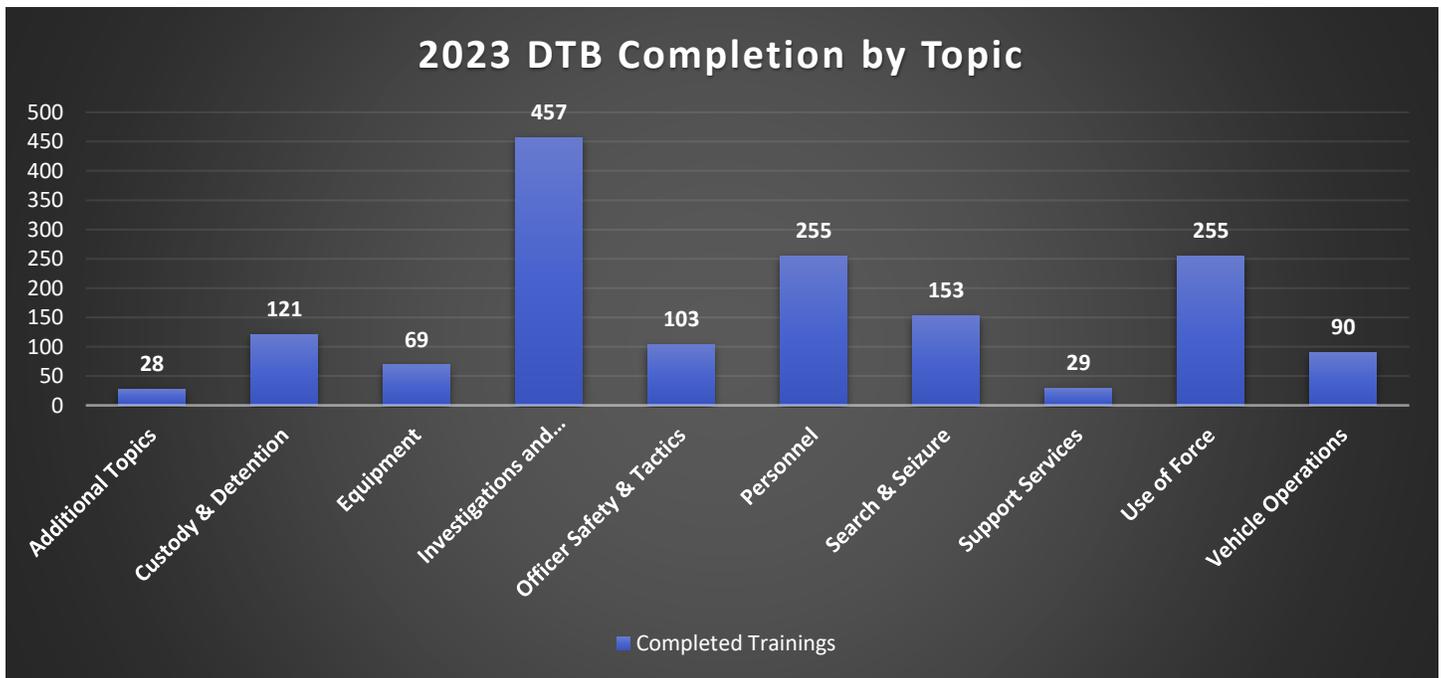
#### Program Highlights

- Continued collaborative efforts with Police Officers During Crisis Natured Calls
- Ride along to calls and have direct support to reporting parties, officers, and others involved in crisis-natured calls.
- Assisting in Follow-up Care/Resources for Clients in Need
- Collaborative Efforts with Local Hospital/ER providers to establish appropriate care for those needing mental health support/services.
- Additional Community Collaborative Efforts with Local Resources (churches, other mental health providers, housing authority, DHS, etc.)
- Faith established her Level I Crisis Negotiations Certificate and can now provide mutual aid on those calls if deemed appropriate.
- Faith continues to sign up and educate herself regarding any juvenile training available or offered in this area.

## GPD TRAINING:

Training our personnel remains a priority for the police department. Mandatory training requirements have been put in place by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy to obtain and maintain police officer and instructor certifications. We continue to exceed those requirements by conducting in-house training, utilizing our own instructors and local expertise, and sending officers and civilian staff to train at remote sites. GPD officers engage in live fire and simulated exercises for firearms training, focusing on their firearms proficiency and tactical skills related to tactical entry and building searches. We also incorporate monthly internet-based training covering mental health, sexual abuse, fair and impartial policing, implicit bias and de-escalation, Iowa law updates, and workplace safety. Our in-service and internet-based training accounted for approximately **409 hours** of training in 2023. This type of training is vital for law enforcement and is often difficult to present online.

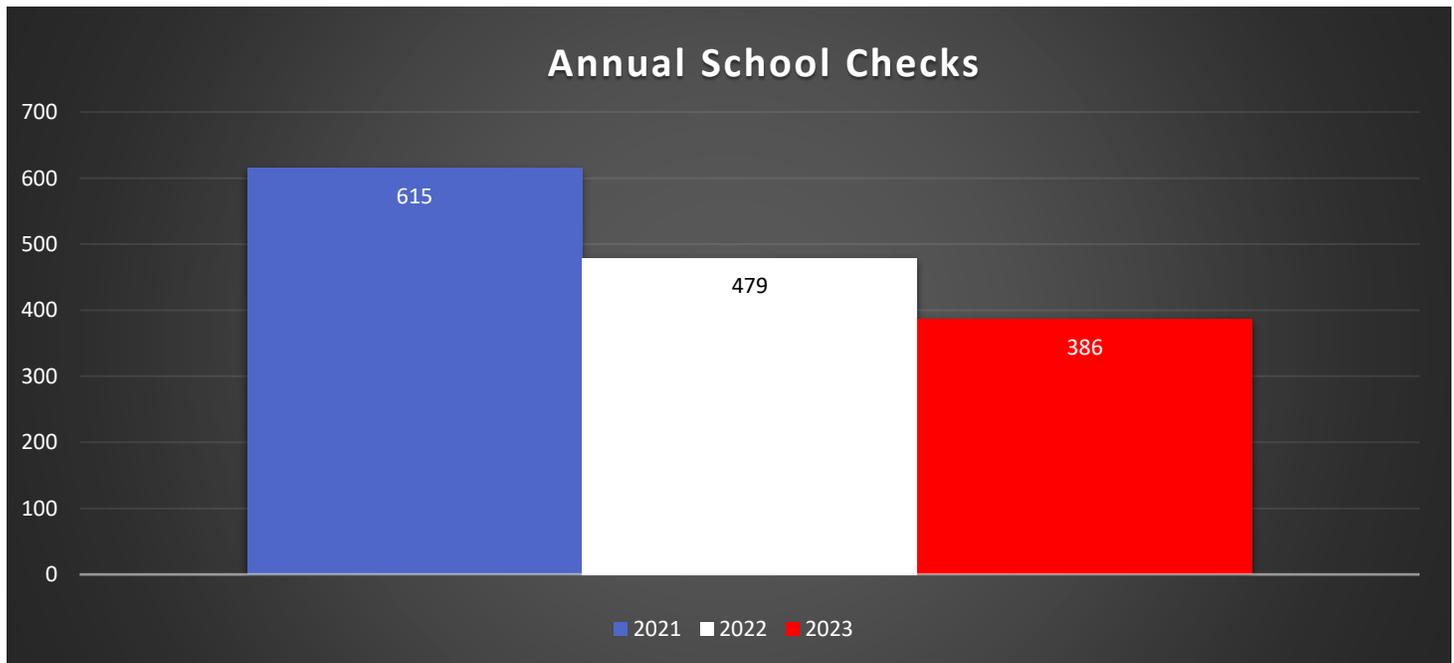
This training time does not include policy-based training. Based on state and federal law and industry best practices, the web-based policy manual currently used by the GPD, Lexipol, incorporates Daily Training Bulletins (DTB) that officers must complete. Each DTB presents a scenario with a related policy question, followed by an applicable policy review for the scenario and then a test question. In 2023, our staff reviewed approximately **1,560** individual DTBs, covering various policy-related topics.



## CRIME PREVENTION:

The Grinnell Police Department continues working with the community on crime prevention programs and methods. It is critical to our operation that we foster and maintain relationships with our community and businesses. As part of our continuing effort to work closely with the various groups and entities of the Grinnell community, we are involved in many coalitions and committees, such as JPK/ Mental Health Consortium; Poweshiek County Healthy Choices; Poweshiek County DVA/SAC Coalition, Grinnell Chamber of Commerce, and the Grinnell Ministerial Association. The programs provided by the Grinnell Police Department included but were not limited to Citizen & Teen Police Academy, National Night Out, A.L.I.C.E. training, Shop with a Cop, and Coffee with a Cop.

Officers also strive to be present in the schools during patrol activities. Depending on call and investigation volume, officers regularly visit Grinnell schools to interact with students and staff. Our department has an officer certified as an A.L.I.C.E. (Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Evacuate) instructor. We are in the process of looking into getting more officers certified as well. A.L.I.C.E. training was developed following the examination of school environment shootings, such as Columbine High School in 1999. This training provides students and educators in the school environment and workers in an office environment with options during an active shooter incident. Those interested in A.L.I.C.E training should contact Sgt. Ben Smith or Chris Wray. Class duration is flexible depending on scenarios, from 2 to 4+ hours.



## 2023 POLICE PURSUIT REVIEW:

Upon review of Grinnell Police Department Policy 307-Vehicle Pursuits, no deficiencies were noted in 2023. The policy remains suitable by Iowa State Code, recent court rulings, and Grinnell Police Department general practices and procedures. As of this review, there are no suggested policy changes.

This report below shows two pursuits in 2023 involving Grinnell Police Units. One of those pursuits resulted in an arrest. Neither of the pursuits injured or killed the suspects or officers. All pursuits were conducted by Grinnell Police Department policy and procedure. None of the pursuits from this review resulted in discipline or extra review.

1. Number of pursuits initiated	2
2. Number of pursuits resulting in accidents	0
3. Number of pursuits resulting in injuries (NO DEATHS)	0
4. Number of pursuits resulting in death	0
5. Number of pursuits resulting in arrest	1
6. Number of vehicles in accidents	
a. Pursued vehicles	0
b. Police vehicles	0
c. Third party vehicles	0
7. Number of people injured	
a. Pursued vehicles	0
b. Police vehicles	0
c. Third party vehicles	0
d. Pedestrians	0
8. Number of people killed	
a. Pursued vehicles	0
b. Police vehicles	0
c. Third party vehicles	0
d. Pedestrians	0
9. Number of people arrested	1
10. Number of pursuits in which a tire deflation device was used or attempted	0

## 2023 BIAS-BASED POLICING REPORT:

The Grinnell Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural, or other differences of those served. This department's policy is to provide law enforcement services and enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively, and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

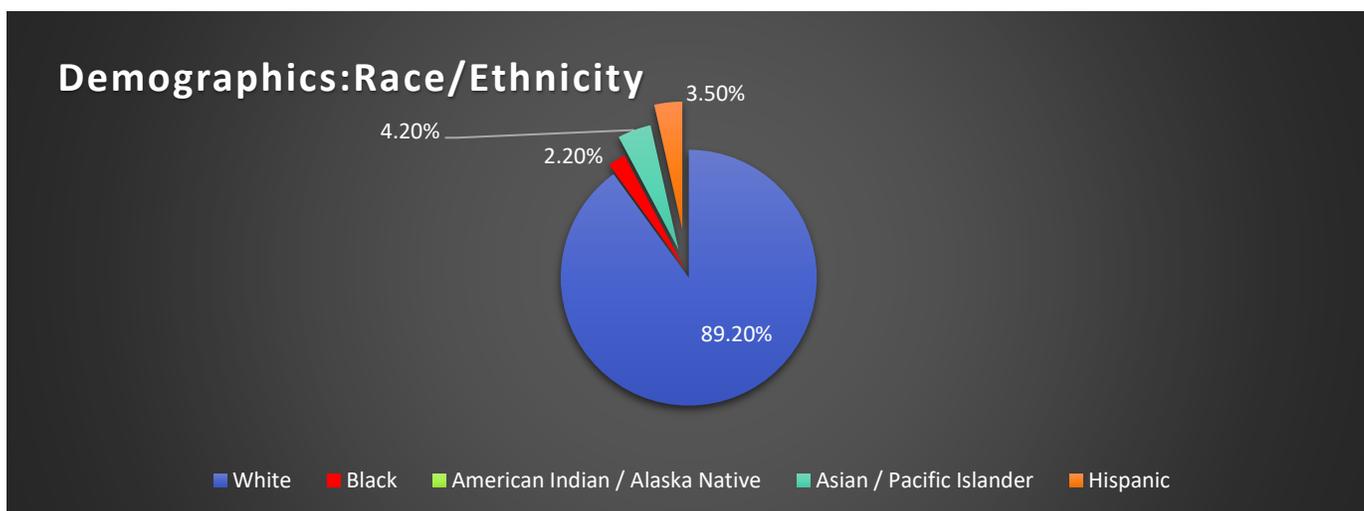
This report aims to initiate and document a review of the department's efforts to provide fair and objective policing. The review should include public concerns and complaints received during the reporting year, as well as an examination of the enforcement activity of the department about race, gender, and ethnicity.

Inappropriate reliance on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement.

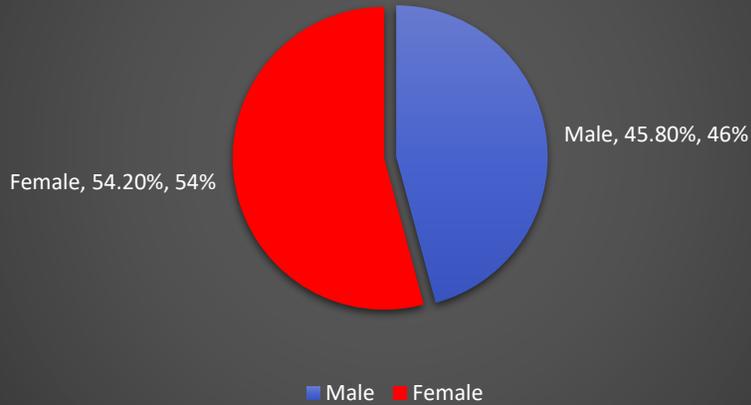
In 2023, no formal complaints or inquiries were made to the Grinnell Police Department about bias-based policing or any nexus to bias-based policing. Anyone who believes they observed or experienced bias-based policing is encouraged to report the incident to the Grinnell Police Department so the matter can be investigated and addressed as soon as possible.

The following data estimates were obtained from the United States Census Bureau in 2022:

<u>Population</u> –	<b>9,493</b>	
• Female –	5,145	(54.2%)
• Male –	4,347	(45.8%)
• White –	8,391	(88.4%)
• Black –	218	(2.3%)
• American Indian / Alaska Native –	0	(0%)
• Asian/Pacific Islander –	389	(4.1%)
• Hispanic –	284	(3.0%)



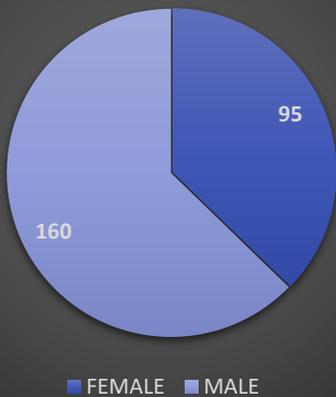
## Demographics: Gender



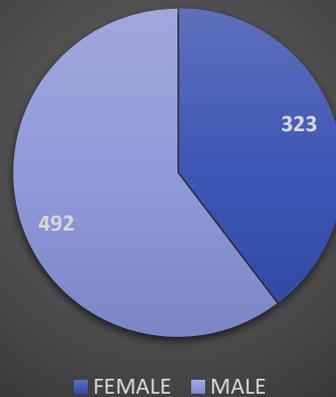
### Enforcement Data

- A. *Traffic Citations*: In 2023, Grinnell officers issued 255 traffic citations. Of those 255 citations, **160** were issued to Males, while **95** were issued to females. The breakdown for race was as follows: White – **248**; Black – **5**; Asian/Pacific Islander – **2**; American Indian – **0**. Regarding ethnicity, **228** were Not Hispanic, while **27** were Hispanic.

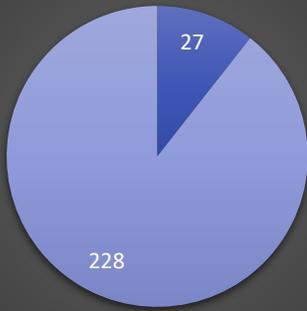
### CITATIOINS BY GENDER



### WARNINGS BY GENDER

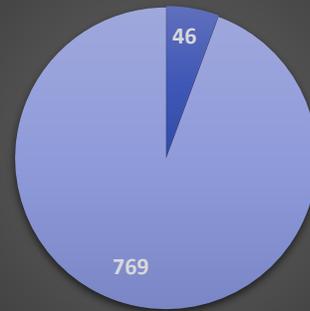


### CITATIONS BY ETHNICITY



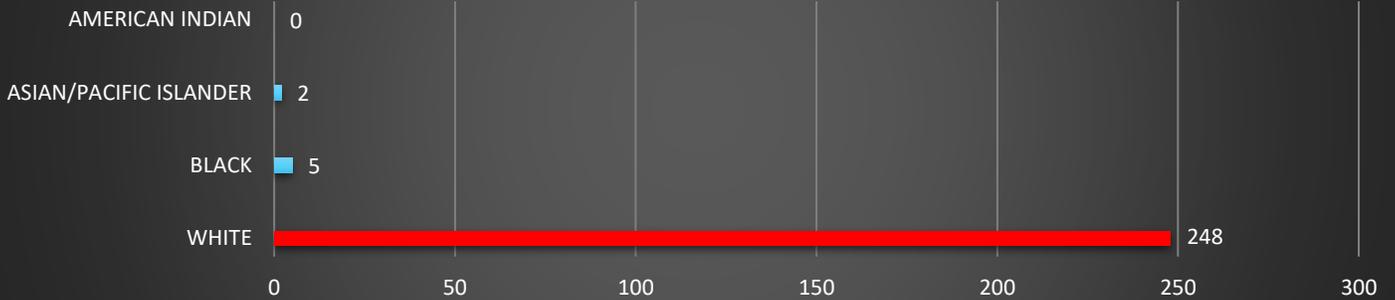
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### WARNINGS BY ETHNICITY



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### CITATIONS BY RACE

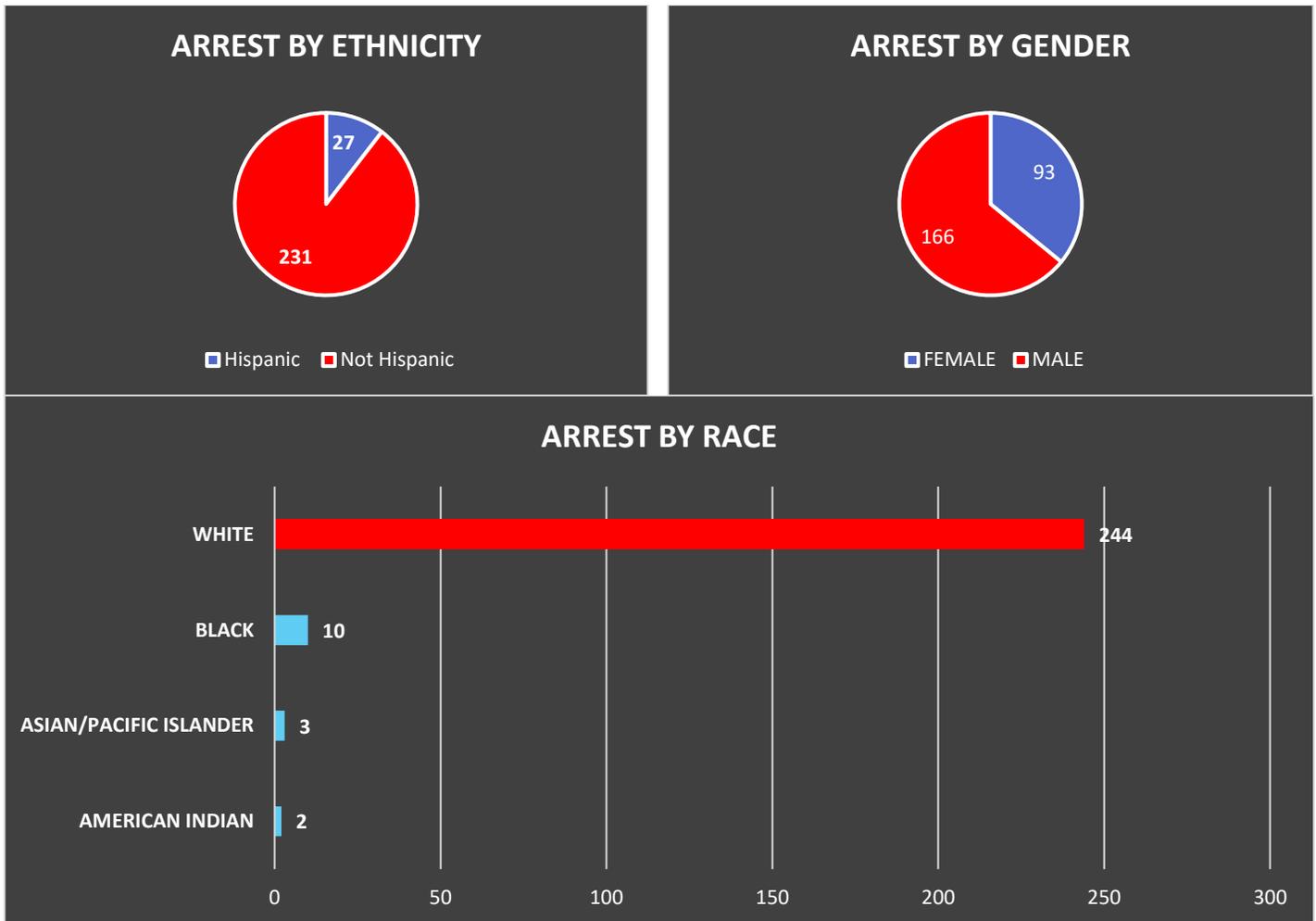


### WARNINGS BY RACE



B. *Traffic Warnings*: In 2023, Grinnell officers issued **815** traffic warnings. Of those warnings, **492** were issued to Males, while **323** were issued to females. The breakdown for race was as follows: White – **779**; Black – **21**; Asian/Pacific Islander – **12**; American Indian - **3**. Regarding ethnicity, **769** were Not Hispanic, while **46** were Hispanic.

C. *Arrest*: In 2023, Grinnell officers arrested **259** individuals. Of those arrests, **166** were Male, while **93** were female. The breakdown for race was as follows: White –**244**; Black – **10**; Asian/Pacific Islander – **3**; American Indian – **2**. Regarding ethnicity, **231** were Not Hispanic, while **27** were Hispanic.



In 2023, training related to Bias-Based Policing included Daily Training Bulletins (Lexipol), Police Legal Sciences, and the department policy system on Bias Based Policing and Reasons for contact. The department also continues researching opportunities for in-service training about Bias-Based Policing and training outside the department.

Supervisor responsibilities, as it relates to Bias-Based Policy under policy section 401.5, include:

- They should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with the policy and handle any alleged or observed violations with prescribed documentation taking place.
- Should periodically review in-car and body worn camera video to ensure compliance with this policy and document the review.
- The annual report shall be reviewed, and the results will be discussed with those assigned to supervise.

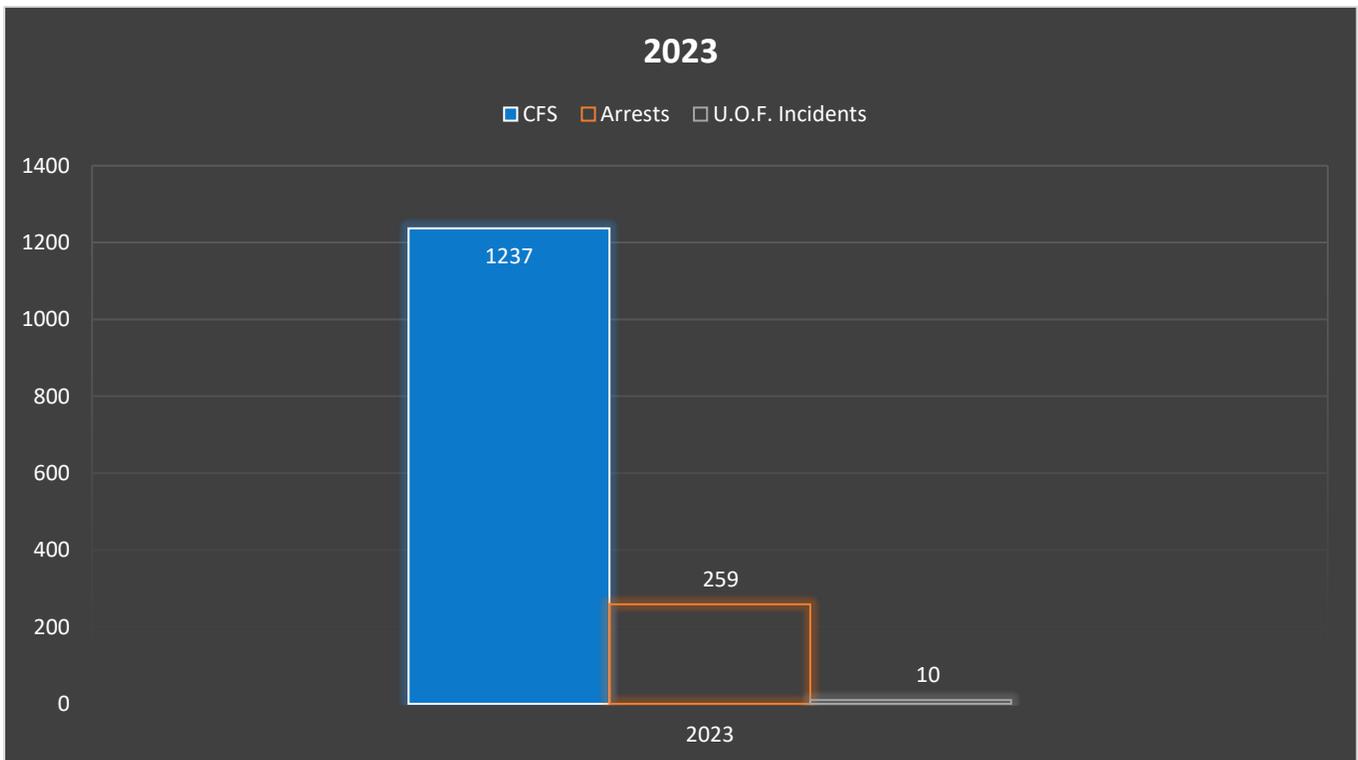
## 2023 USE OF FORCE REPORT:

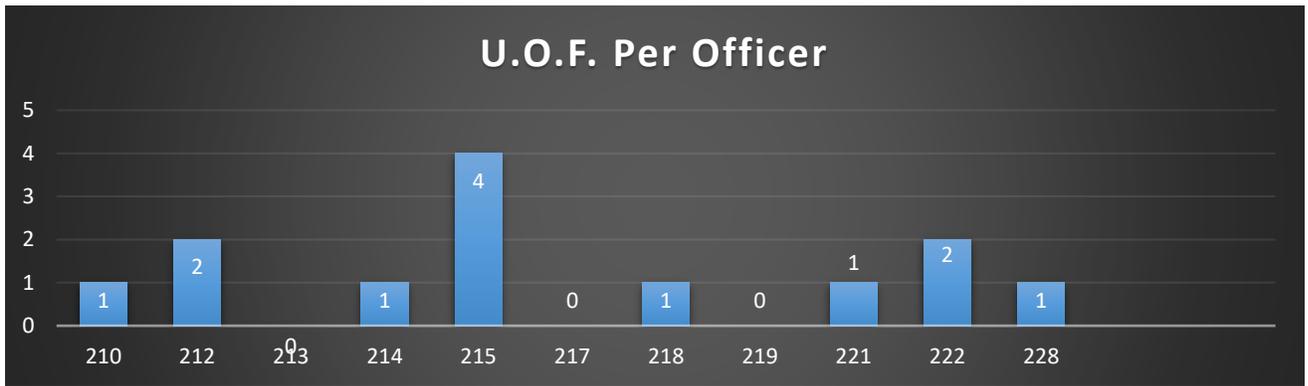
The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a critical concern, both to the public and the law enforcement community. Officers are involved daily in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties. Officers must understand and have a genuine appreciation for their authority and limitations. This is especially true concerning overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties. The Grinnell Police Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and careful balancing of all interests.

The purpose of the following report is to provide an annual synopsis of the Grinnell Police Department's use of force statistics. This report allows us to identify any trends in the use of force by department members. It also allows us to evaluate whether there is data that supports the need for training, equipment, or policy revision.

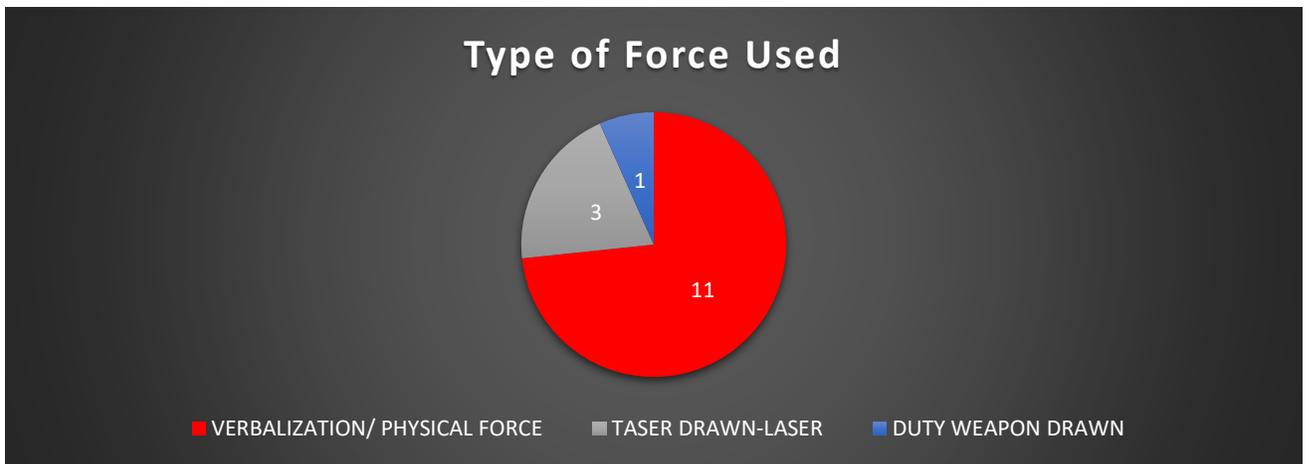
In 2023, **10** contacts with a person required officers to complete **Force Management Reports**. For accuracy purposes, the remainder of the report will use the **10** contacts with the public where force was used on a person.

In 2023, Grinnell Officers responded to a total of **12,347 calls for service**. Of those calls for service, **259** resulted in an arrest. Of those arrests, **10** resulted in a Use of Force against a person or persons. Based on this data, **Grinnell Officers used force on 0.08% of calls for service and 3.8% of arrests.**



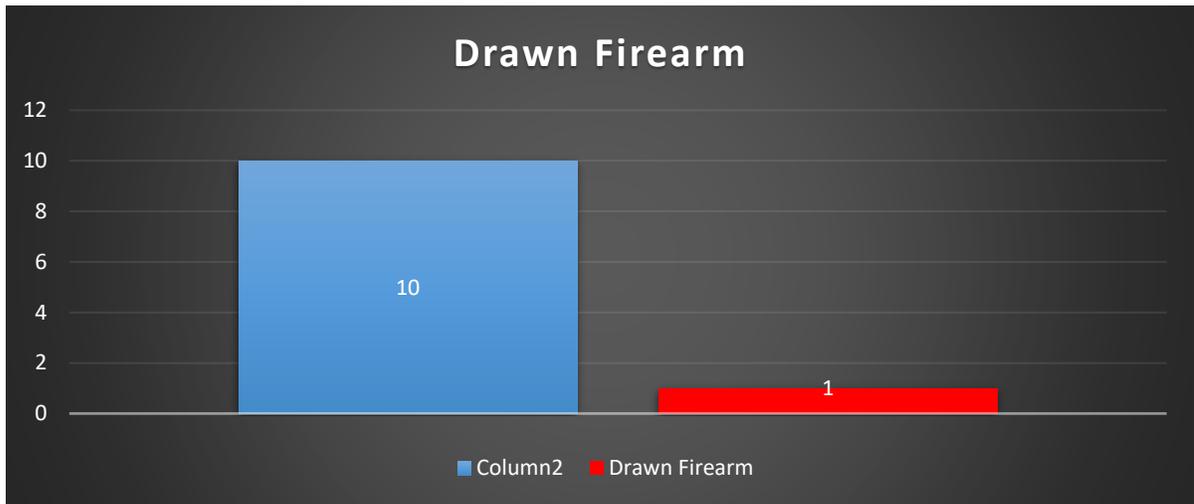


Using “Physical Force” was the officers' most common action, excluding verbalization. Officers are expected to use verbalization in some form on every use of force application outside circumstances where time does not permit the officer to do so. The other force options are listed in the table below. There are times when more than one officer may have to use more than one type of force to handle an incident. (i.e., Physical Force & Taser) There were no deadly force applications by Grinnell Officers for this review period.

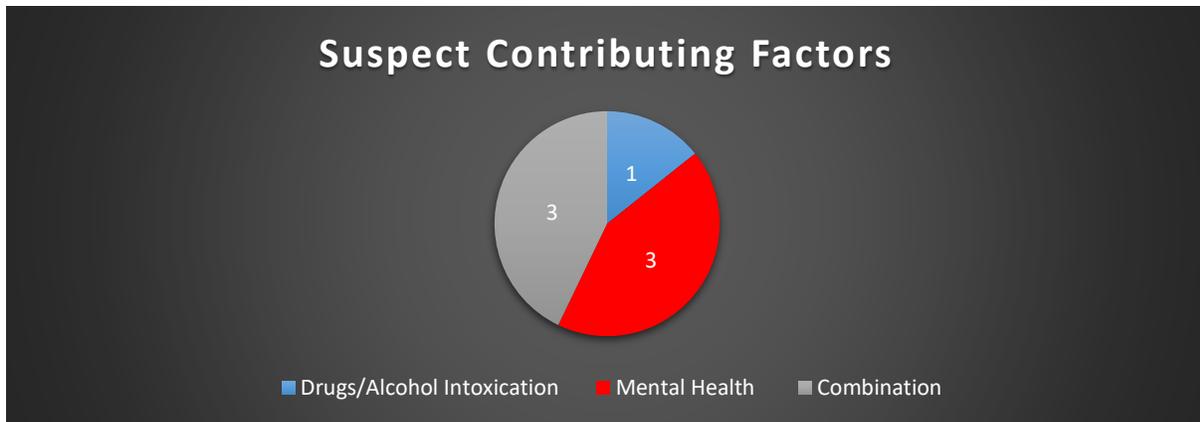


Officers used force primarily to effect an arrest or to subdue a combative subject. In incidents where officers encounter an individual who presents the potential to inflict severe injury or death against an officer or the public, that officer must engage that threat by producing their firearm. Some of these incidents may include but are not limited to felony traffic stops, burglar alarms, the service of search warrants, calls referencing the use or possession of a weapon by a suspect, and active killers.

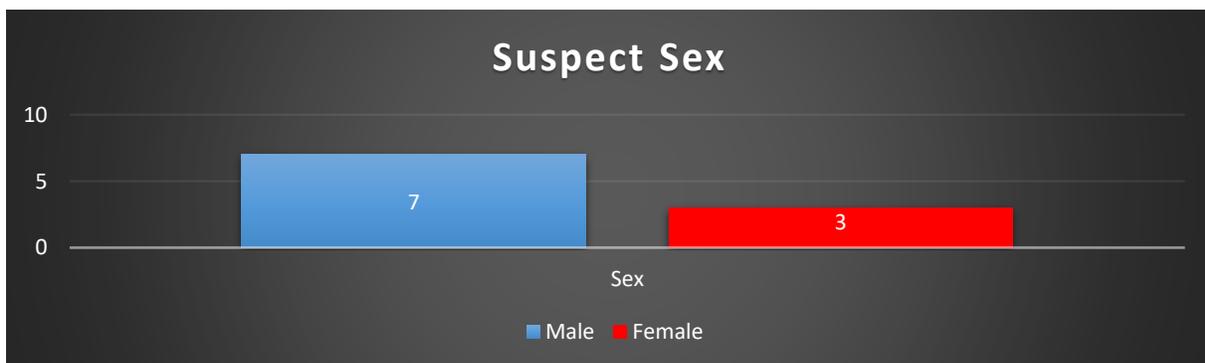
There was one instance where an officer used constructive authority through the production of their firearm. Most of the time, the act of an officer producing their firearm is enough to safely take an individual into custody without further uses of force being necessary.



Of the 10 use-of-force incidents in 2023, 1 individual involved was under the influence of an intoxicating substance, three were suffering from a mental health crisis or disorder, and three were experiencing a combination of the two. This is significant because most of our use-of-force incidents involve the abovementioned factors. Unpredictability and likelihood of assault are variables that officers must consider when dealing with the intoxicated or people experiencing mental health crises.

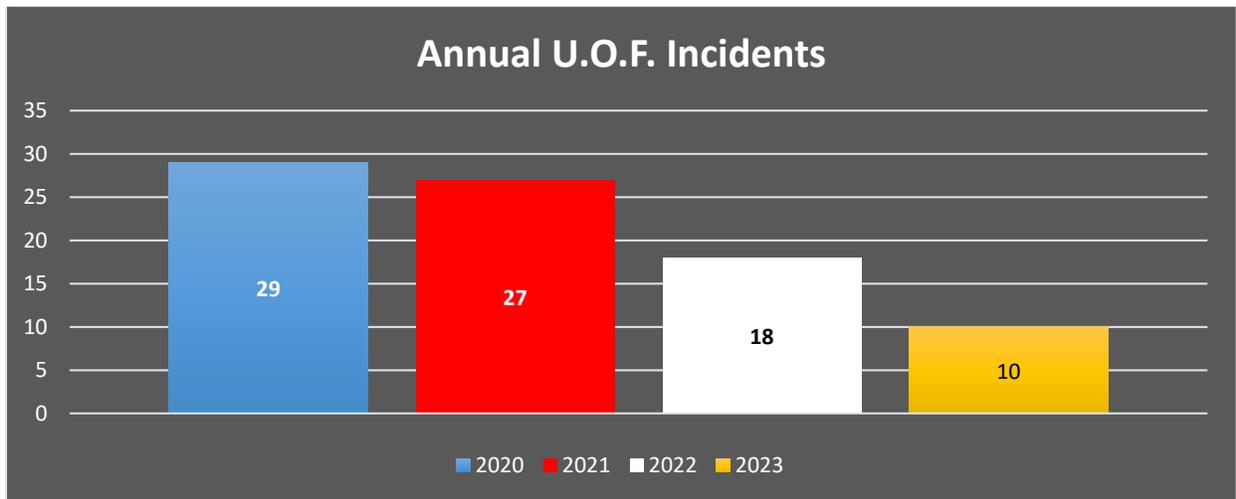
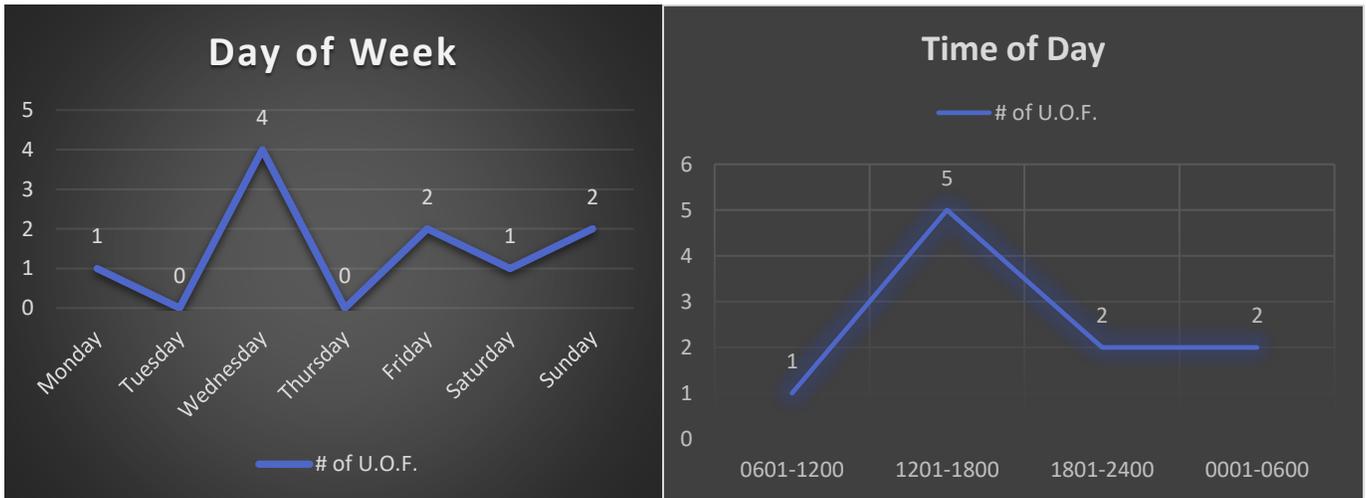


Seven out of the ten individuals subjected to force by an officer were male, while three were female.



Out of those ten individuals, all were White. No other races or ethnicities were represented in this review period.

About days of the week, there were no significant trends. Monday –Wednesday had five reportable uses of force, and Friday – Sunday had 5 for the weekend. Regarding the time of day, 2 of our reportable uses of force occurred between 1800 and 2400 hrs. The remaining were spread evenly through the remainder of the 24-hour day.



In closing, the number of use-of-force incidents is within reasonable expectations. This can likely be attributed to increased regular defensive tactics, de-escalation, and mental health response training. None of our officers were involved in a disproportionate number of incidents. There is no indication of excessive force being used and no indication that force is being used based explicitly or implicitly on gender, sex, ethnicity, or race. Each incident was reviewed and approved by a Supervisor, the Captain, and the Chief of Police.