



Bryan Police Department

Professional Standards Division

2010 End of Year Report

01/01/10 – 12/31/10

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Prepared by Colleen Vranish, PSD Clerk

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Professional Standards Division Standard Operating Procedures III.G.3, this report has been generated for the administration and personnel assigned to the Professional Standards Division of the Bryan Police Department. The figures were generated from numbers calculated by the Professional Standards database.

The information found in this database and stated in this report is statistical in nature, and includes data on commendations, complaints/internal investigations, grievances, arrests, firearm discharges, uses of force, and vehicular pursuits involving the Bryan Police Department. The purpose of the database is to find trends in officer activity that can be analyzed by the administration. All of the information contained in this report should be looked at objectively by those with the experience and knowledge necessary to make an educated analysis.

The material in this report was compiled from Bryan Police Department records from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. All police officers employed during this period are included in this report regardless of their employment status at the time of printing.

A NOTE ON METHODS OF CALCULATION

The Professional Standards database is capable of generating many reports for each of the types of data collected. In most of the reports and tables, the calculations should be obvious based on the information collected. In others, the data may appear to be “inaccurate” because the numbers will not add up to the totals. This is because data counts can be run using many different criteria found within each entry. For example, reports can be generated based on number of incident entries, number of subjects involved in all entries, and actions against/by all subjects in all entries. An example of the possible differences in numbers generated is shown below:

- **Count based on record number** – the number of incident reports for an officer.

Example: Officer Smith: 3 uses of force

10-UF003
10-UF025
10-UF081

- **Count based on involved subjects** – the number of people that are involved in an incident.

Example: Officer Smith: 5 uses of force

10-UF003	John Doe
	Jane Jones
10-UF025	Jim Roberts
10-UF081	Meghan Smith
	Thomas Thumb

- **Count based on actions** – depending on the incident, the number of actions either by or against a subject.

Example: Officer Smith: 7 uses of force

10-UF003	John Doe	Firearm pointed at subject
		Handcuffed subject without arrest
	Jane Jones	Firearm pointed at subject
10-UF025	Jim Roberts	Handcuffed subject without arrest
10-UF081	Meghan Smith	Empty hand control
		Taser
	Thomas Thumb	Empty hand control

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FORMAL COMMENDATIONS

Record	Award Date	Employee(s)	Formal Type	Nominating Party
10-CM001	1/14/2010	Durbin, Andrew	Meritorious Conduct	Stewart, Jim (BPD Supervisor)
10-CM002	1/14/2010	Ingram, JP	Community Service Citation	Holt, Will (BPD Officer)
10-CM003	3/16/2010	Long, David	Police Commendation	Spillars, Steven (BPD Supervisor)
10-CM004	7/7/2010	Hanks, Chad	Police Commendation	Johnson, Robert (BPD Supervisor)
		Hauke, Al		
10-CM005	8/19/2010	Nunn, Stacey	Police Commendation	Alvarez, Gabe (BPD Supervisor)
10-CM006	9/20/2010	Kneese, Michael	Police Commendation	Scheets, Peter Kilgore, Benson (BPD Supervisors)
		Schooler, Andrea		
10-CM007	10/12/2010	Williams, Jerrett	Police Commendation	Peters, Jeff (BPD Supervisor)
10-CM008	11/5/2010	Johnson, Christopher	Police Commendation	Boswell, Brett (BPD Supervisor)
		Suehs, Brandon		
10-CM009	11/18/2010	Avila, Margot	Civilian Service Citation	James, Jason (BPD Supervisor)
		Pope, Vonda		

INFORMAL COMMENDATIONS

Award Date	Employee	Informal Type	Nominating Party
1/7/2010	Fry, Steven	Informal	Turner, Bill (Other Agency)
	Mathews, Lance		
1/11/2010	Barber, Curtis	Achievement Coin	Thane, Dennis Patterson, David (BPD Supervisors)
	Cross, William		
	Fleming, William		
	Gideon, Sharean		
	Harvey, Jamie		
	Neveu, Albert		
	St. Clair, Johnny		
	Sylvester, Allen		
Thane, Dennis			
1/13/2010	Constancio, Gina	Informal	Anderson, Elaine (Civilian)
1/15/2010	Hanks, Chad	Informal	Baker, Brian (Other Agency)
	Hayes, Melinda		
	Melnyk, Walter		
	Swartzlander, Dean		
1/15/2010	Melnyk, Walter	Informal	Pedrone, Paul (Civilian)
1/20/2010	Harvey, Jamie	Informal	Pharris, W (Other Agency)
1/25/2010	Alvarez, Gabriel	Informal	Constancio, Gina (BPD Civilian)
	Askew, Myra		
	Avila, Margot		
	Bowser, Barbara		
	Brogdon, Mayra		
	Bush, Shane		
	Bustos, Jessica		
	Contreras, Misty		
	Gamble, Angelique		
	James, Jason		
	Long, David		
	Lopez, Koren		
	McFarland, Robert		
	Nava, Norma		
	Nunn, Terrence		
	Oliver, Demond		
	Peters, Jamie		
	Rodriguez, Sally		
	Stepp, Patti		
	Stewart, Jim		
Thane, Dennis			
Thraen, Trisha			
1/30/2010	Brooks, Adam	Achievement Coin	Smith, Robert (BPD Supervisor)
	Harvey, Jamie		

Award Date	Employee	Informal Type	Nominating Party
2/2/2010	Loup, Christopher	Informal	Darby, Curtis (BPD Administration)
2/23/2010	Kneese, Michael	Informal	Walters, Jessica (Civilian)
3/30/2010	Smith, Robert	Informal	Farris, Phyllis (Civilian)
4/14/2010	Foltermann, Don	Informal	Vazquez, Fr. Raymundo C. (Business)
4/15/2010	Cottle, Kyle	Informal	Lovell, Donna (Civilian)
	McFarland, Robert		
	Tacey, Alexander		
	Wallace, Franklin		
4/16/2010	Caldwell, Kelley	Informal	Patterson, David (BPD Supervisor)
	Thane, Dennis		
4/19/2010	Caldwell, Kelley	Informal	Ogden, Sen. Steven (Civilian)
	Thane, Dennis		
5/4/2010	Kneese, Michael	Informal	Barborini, Stephen (Other Agency)
	St. Clair, Johnny		
5/13/2010	Brooks, Adam	Informal	100 Club Heroes Award (Business)
5/13/2010	Holt, William	Informal	Kellner, Bev (Other Agency)
	Ingram, JP		
5/17/2010	Eyre, Jerry	Informal	Raymond, Anne (Civilian)
	Travis, Brent		
5/27/2010	Davis, Stephen	Achievement Coin	Bona, Ryan (BPD Supervisor)
	Houk, Michael		
	Kimbrough, Brian		
	O'Rear, Crystal		
	Power, Ryan		
	Spears, Jason		
6/18/2010	Cox, Christopher	Achievement Coin	Johnson, Robert Rawls, Wayland (BPD Supervisors)
	Dowling, Stacey		
	Hauke, James		
	Hodson, Ryan		
	Johnson, Robert		
	Nunn, Terrence		
	Stem, Stephen		
6/22/2010	McFarland, Robert	Achievement Coin	Johnson, Robert (BPD Supervisor)
6/28/2010	Elmore, Jeremy	Achievement Coin	French, Steven (BPD Supervisor)
6/29/2010	Aguilar, George	Informal	Fraley, Dennis (BPD Reserve)
6/30/2010	Halbert, Kyle	Informal	Stratta, Mary Lynne (Civilian)
	Hodson, Ryan		
	Moutray, Christopher		
	Stem, Stephen		

Award Date	Employee	Informal Type	Nominating Party
7/7/2010	Johnson, Robert	Achievement Coin	Rawls, Wayland (BPD Administration)
	Swartzlander, Dean		
7/22/2010	Cottle, Kyle	Informal	Williams MD, Charles B. (Business)
	Hanks, Chad		
	Hauke, Al		
	Holt, William		
	Horsley, Casey		
	Johnson, Robert		
	Owens, Corey		
7/23/2010	Gaston, Kenny	Informal	Weedon, Doug (Civilian)
7/27/2010	Caldwell, Kelley	Achievement Coin	Klinge, Curtis (BPD Civilian)
8/10/2010	Johnson, Robert	Achievement Coin	Rawls, Wayland (BPD Administration)
8/19/2010	Kilgore III, Benson	Achievement Coin	Johnson, David (BPD Supervisor)
8/23/2010	Caldwell, Kelley	Informal	Johnson, Larry (Civilian)
	Darby, Curtis		
	Scheets, Peter		
9/10/2010	Hodson, Ryan	Achievement Coin	Halbert, Kyle (BPD Supervisor)
10/6/2010	Kilgore III, Benson	Informal	Kirk, Christopher C. (Other Agency)
10/11/2010	Caldwell, Kelley	Informal	Jackson, Calvin (Civilian)
10/14/2010	Harvey, Jamie	Achievement Coin	Smith, Robert (BPD Supervisor)
	Sylvester Jr., Allen		
10/18/2010	Johnson, Christopher	Achievement Coin	Boswell, Brett (BPD Supervisor)
	Suehs, Brandon		
11/4/2010	Cox, Christopher	Informal	Wood, Sheryl (Civilian)
	Gaius-Bayode, Michael		
11/9/2010	Bell, Blakely	Informal	Wood, Brian (Civilian)
	Brooks, Adam		
	Fleming, E'Mar		
	Hovey, Bryan		
	Smith, Robert		
	Thane, Dennis		
11/12/2010	Mallard, Kenny	Informal	Gaskin, Dena R. (BCS Chamber of Commerce)
	Stewart, Jim		
11/19/2010	Aguilar, George	Informal	Harrison, Jonathan (Civilian)
12/9/2010	Brooks, Adam	Informal	Achambault, Eli C. (Civilian)
12/21/2010	Bona, Ryan	Informal	Healy, Timothy J (Other Agency)

CLASS I (FORMAL) COMPLAINTS

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Investigator	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
10-FC001	1/9/2010	Civilian	G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D	Rogers	Unfounded	-
			G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D		Unfounded	
			G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D		Exonerated	
			G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D		Exonerated	
			G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D		Exonerated	
10-FC002	1/13/2010	Civilian	G.O. 01-05.5 IV.D	Rogers	Exonerated	-
			G.O. 01-06.3 IV.C		Exonerated	
10-FC003	* Changed to Preliminary Investigation *					
10-FC004	1/25/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10	Rogers	Unfounded	-
10-FC005	1/28/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.9	Rogers	Sustained	60-day Suspension
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10		Sustained	
10-FC006	4/22/2010	Civilian	G.O. 04-29.2 III	Johnson, R	Unfounded	-
10-FC007	5/3/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10	Rogers	Unfounded	-
10-FC008	5/15/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8	Maynard	Exonerated	-
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.15		Exonerated	
			G.O. 04-29.2 III		Exonerated	
10-FC009	8/17/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10	Gideon	Sustained	Written Reprimand
10-FC010	10/8/2010	BPD Supervisor	COB Ch. 4	Gideon	Sustained	20-day Suspension
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.24		Sustained	
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8		Sustained	
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.9		Sustained	
			G.O. 03-12.2 IV.M		Sustained	
			NET SOP VI		Sustained	
			COB Ch. 6		Sustained	

2010 CLASS I (FORMAL) COMPLAINTS SUMMARY

Results		Quarterly Total				2010 Total
		1 st (Jan - Mar)	2 nd (Apr - Jun)	3 rd (Jul - Sep)	4 th (Oct - Dec)	
Allegations	Unfounded	3	2	-	-	5
	Exonerated	5	3	-	-	8
	Not Sustained	-	-	-	-	0
	Sustained	2	-	1	7	10
	Total Allegations	10	5	1	7	23
Total Complaints		4	3	1	1	9

CLASS II (INFORMAL) COMPLAINTS

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Investigator	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
10-NF001	* Changed to Preliminary Investigation *					
10-NF002	1/13/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.15	Oliver	Exonerated	-
10-NF003	3/26/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.F.5	Maynard	Exonerated	-
10-NF004	4/7/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 08-05.2 III.B	Bona	Sustained	Written Reprimand
10-NF005	5/12/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8	Halbert	Sustained	1-day Suspension
10-NF006	5/25/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.1	Swartzlander	Sustained	Written Reprimand
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10		Sustained	
10-VP002	5/29/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 04-04.2 III, IV	Maynard	Sustained	Remedial Training
10-VP004	7/15/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 04-04.2 IV.C.2	Maynard	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
10-NF007	7/25/2010	Civilian	G.O. 01-02.1 III.B	Stepp	Exonerated	-
10-NF008	7/16/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.15	Maynard	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
10-NF009	7/28/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.10	Bell	Not Sustained	Written Reprimand
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.B.1.d		Sustained	
10-NF010	9/2/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8	Boswell	Sustained	Written Reprimand, IPR Entry
			G.O. 06-03.1 IV.C.3,4		Sustained	
10-NF011	9/21/2010	Civilian	G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8	Bona	Exonerated	-
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.15		Exonerated	
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.8		Not Sustained	
			G.O. 03-18.3 III.G.15		Exonerated	
10-VP005	11/27/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 04-04.2	Gideon	Sustained	Remedial Training
			G.O. 04-04.2		Sustained	Informal Counseling
10-NF012	12/22/2010	BPD Administration	G.O. 03-01.1 IV.B.3	Gideon	Sustained	Written Reprimand
			G.O. 03-01.1 IV.D.4		Sustained	
10-VP006	12/23/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 04-04.2	Melnyk	Not Sustained	Policy Review, Informal Counseling
10-VP007	11/14/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 04-04.2 IV.D	Halbert	Sustained	Written Reprimand
			G.O. 04-04.2 V.A.2.b		Sustained	
10-VP008	12/2/2010	BPD Supervisor	G.O. 04-04.2 IV.C	Halbert	Sustained	Written Reprimand
			G.O. 04-04.2 IV.C		Sustained	Informal Counseling

2010 CLASS II (INFORMAL) COMPLAINTS SUMMARY

Results		Quarterly Total				2010 Total
		1 st (Jan - Mar)	2 nd (Apr - Jun)	3 rd (Jul - Sep)	4 th (Oct - Dec)	
Allegations	Unfounded	-	-	-	-	0
	Exonerated	2	-	4	-	6
	Not Sustained	-	-	2	1	3
	Sustained	-	5	5	7	17
	Total Allegations	2	5	11	8	26
Total Complaints		2	4	6	5	17

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS ALLEGATIONS SUMMARY

Alleged Violation (Class I Complaints)	Investigation Results				Complaint Source		Total Allegations
	Unf.	N.S.	Ex.	Sus.	Int.	Ext.	
Bias-based Profiling	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Competent Discharge of Duties	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Conduct Unbecoming an Officer	1	-	-	2	2	1	3
Courtesy	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Excessive/Unnecessary Use of Force	2	-	4	-	-	6	6
False Statements and Records	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Impersonating Public Servant	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Off-Duty Regulations	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Personal Conduct	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Schedule and Work Hours	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Time Reporting	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Unlawful Arrest	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Total	5	0	8	10	10	13	23

Unf. = Unfounded; N.S. = Not Sustained; Ex. = Exonerated; Sus. = Sustained; Int. = Internal; Ext. = External

Alleged Violation (Class II Complaints)	Investigation Results				Complaint Source		Total Allegations
	Unf.	N.S.	Ex.	Sus.	Int.	Ext.	
Absence Without Proper Leave	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Attention to Duty	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Citation Form Processing	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Collection of Evidence	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Competent Discharge of Duties	-	2	1	2	3	2	5
Conduct Unbecoming an Officer	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Courtesy	-	-	4	1	1	4	5
Employee Declaration of Ethics	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Supervisory Responsibility	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Vehicular Pursuit	-	1	-	7	8	-	8
Total	0	3	6	17	19	7	26

GRIEVANCES

No grievances were filed between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010.

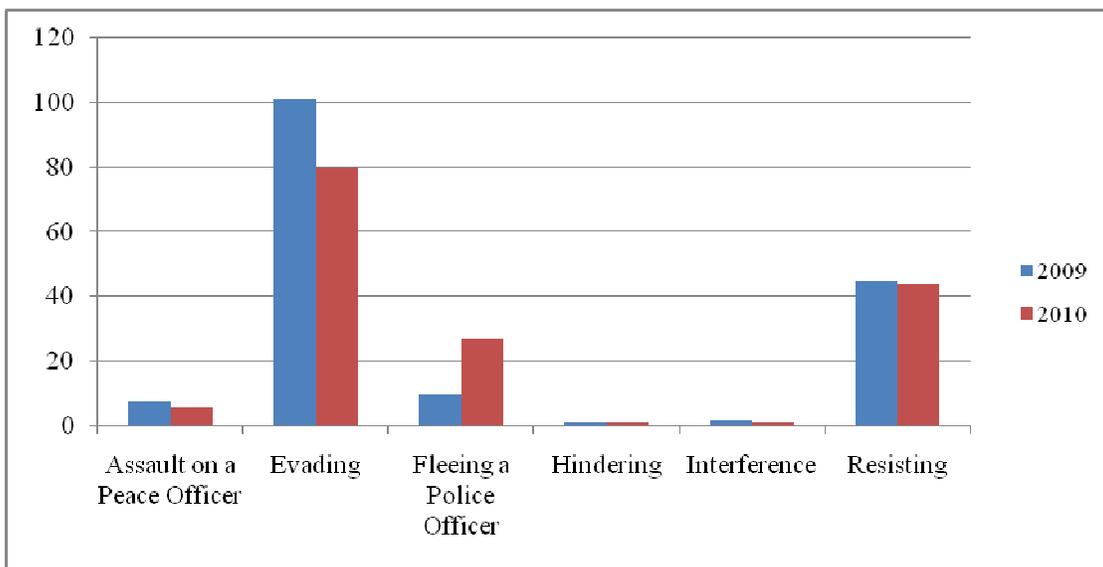
ARRESTS

The Professional Standards Division tracks and reviews arrests involving six specific charges: Assault on a Peace Officer, Fleeing a Police Officer, Evading Arrest, Hindering Arrest, Interfering with Arrest, and Resisting Arrest. These charges are of particular interest to the PSD because the actions of the involved officer toward the subjects involved could have the potential to influence the subjects to run or fight. Therefore, it is imperative to ensure all officers are acting within policy and with propriety, and that there are no negative trends in their arrest habits and procedures. 2010 reviews of officers with high arrest numbers in these categories revealed that the majority of those officers were often in assignments (such as on the Directed Deployment Team or a DWI Task Force) that inherently involve more volatile subjects and therefore more extreme responses to police presence from those subjects. The charts and graphs on the following pages analyze the 2010 arrests with those six specific charges, and are broken down by the actions of the subjects involved, beat of arrest, and the race and sex of the arrest subjects.

ARRESTS BY SUBJECT ACTION

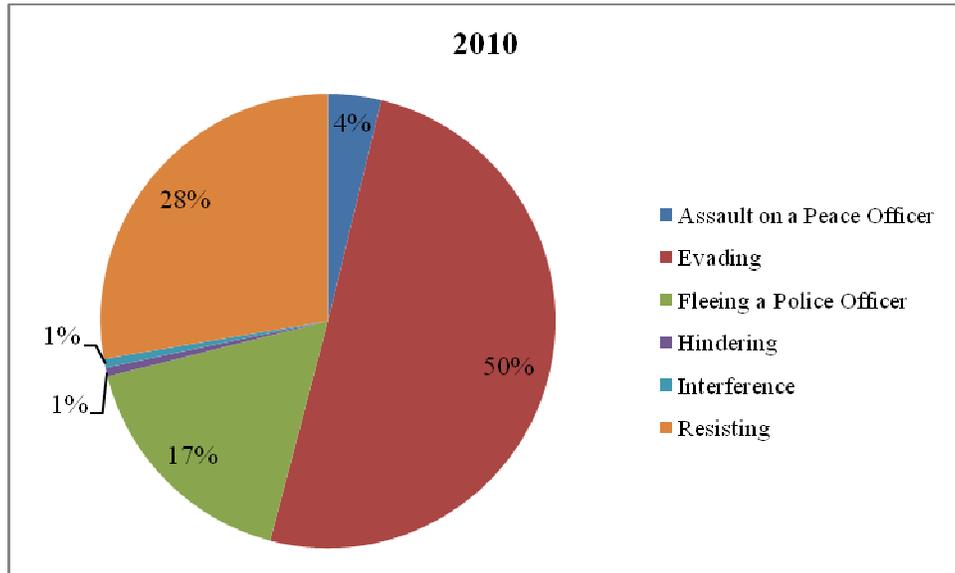
2010	Charge						Total
	Assault on a Peace Officer	Evading	Fleeing a Police Officer	Hindering	Interference	Resisting	
Arrest Charges	6	80	27	1	1	44	159

As can be seen from the chart below, 2010 arrest numbers decreased slightly (by approximately 5%) from 2009. This continues a trend of lower arrest numbers, and is very encouraging as it implies an increased respect for police officers in the community and a better relationship between the citizens of Bryan and the Police Department. The only arrest category that saw an increase in incidents was Fleeing a Police Officer, which increased from 10 incidents in 2009 to 27 in 2010.



ARRESTS BY SUBJECT ACTION, cont.

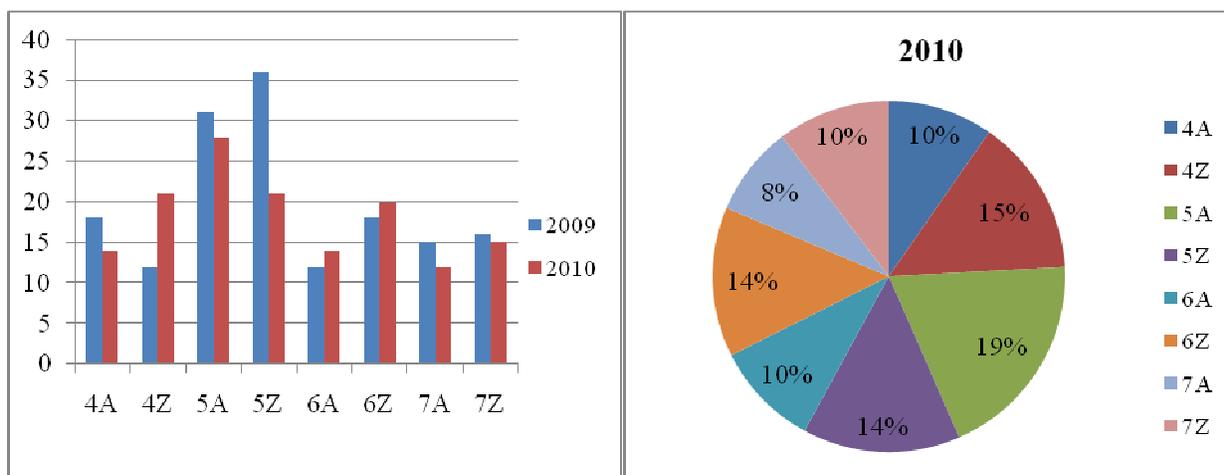
Evading remained the most common charge with 80 arrests, followed by Resisting with 44 arrests. There were 6 charges for Assault on a Police Officer, and just one charge each for Interference and Hinderling in 2010.



ARRESTS BY BEAT

2010	Beat								Total
	4A	4Z	5A	5Z	6A	6Z	7A	7Z	
Arrest Subjects	14	21	28	21	14	20	12	15	145

Though there was a decline in total arrests between 2009 and 2010, some beats saw an increase in arrests. Most strikingly, beat 4Z had a 75% increase (from 12 to 21 arrests). Both beats in 6 Zone had two more arrests in 2010 from 2009. All other beats declined, the most significant change being in 5Z with a 42% decrease (from 36 to 21 arrests).

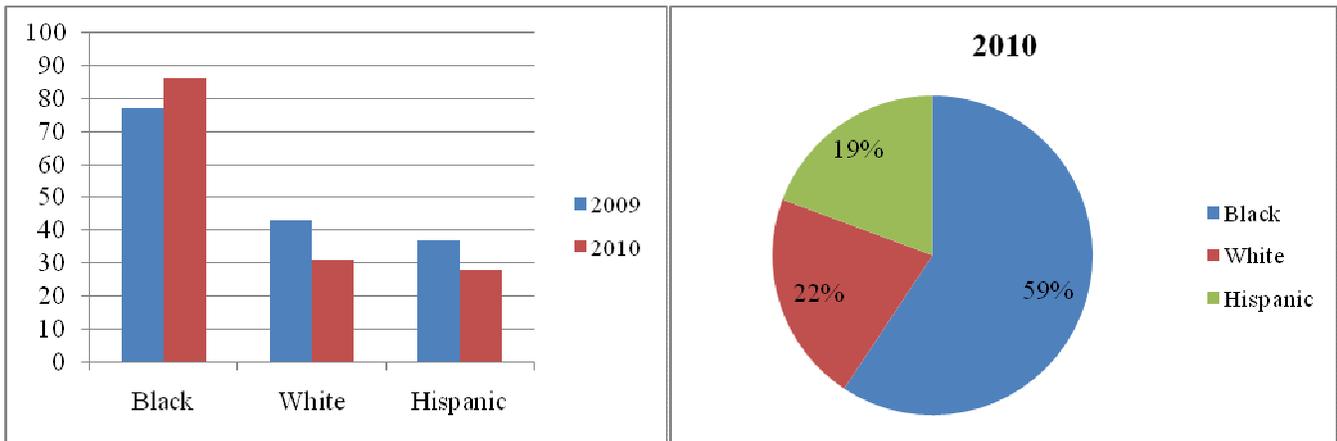


Remaining true to last year's trends, the largest number of arrests occurred in 5 Zone, comprising approximately 1/3 of all arrests in 2010 (though this number is down from 43% in 2009). 4 Zone and 6 Zone each had approximately 1/4 of the total arrests, leaving 7 Zone with 18% of the total arrests in 2010. This is a change from 2009 when Zones 4, 6, and 7 had approximately equal shares of arrest numbers.

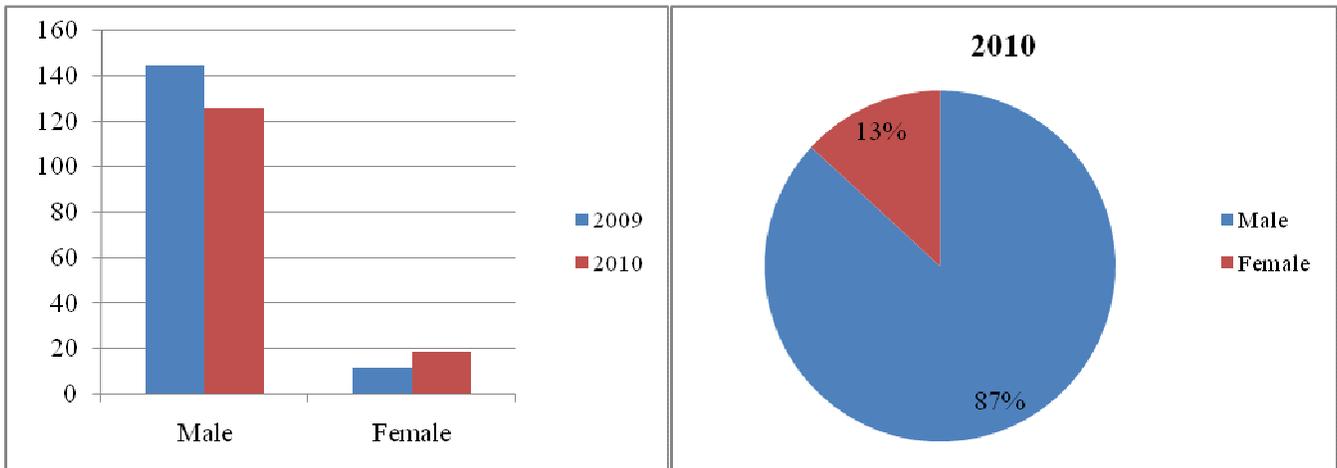
ARRESTS BY RACE AND SEX

2010	Race / Sex						Total
	Black		White		Hispanic		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Arrest Subjects	14	72	4	27	1	27	145

In 2010, arrest numbers declined in all but one category: black females. There was a 133% increase from 2009 (8 more arrests). Numbers for black males and white females remained steady, while white male arrests and all hispanic arrests declined. This accounts for the change in distribution of arrests based on race and sex. In 2009, 49% of subjects arrested were black as opposed to 59% in 2010. Of the black subjects arrested, 84% were males. 87% of white subjects arrested were males, and 96% of all Hispanic subjects arrested were male.



The difference between male and female arrest numbers remains very high despite the increase in black female arrests, with only 19 female arrests (13% of all arrests) in 2010. Of those females arrested in 2010, 74% were black, 21% white, and 5% Hispanic. Of the males arrested, 57% were black, 21% were white, and 21% were Hispanic.



FIREARM DISCHARGES

Eight firearm discharges occurred in 2010, compared to five in 2009. All the firearm discharges for 2010 were in response to injured or aggressive animals. All injured animals (three deer and a cow) were humanely euthanized as a result, and the aggressive dogs' attacks were deterred by the shots toward them (two injured, one killed, and one scared away). All firearm discharges were determined to be policy compliant through Chain of Command and PSD reviews.

Record	Case	Shots Fired	Reason for Shots	Results
Date				
10-FA001	10-0500588	4	Cow hit by car (broken leg) - euthanasia necessary	Fatal
5/12/2010				
10-FA002	10-0501370	5	Aggressive, unrestrained pit bull charged at officer	Fatal
5/29/2010				
10-FA003	10-0901085	4	Deer hit by car (broken legs) - euthanasia necessary	Fatal
9/25/2010				
10-FA004	10-1000406	2	Aggressive, unrestrained pit bull charged at officer	Missed; dog scared off
10/10/2010				
10-FA005	10-1000537	1	Dog bit two people, attacked other dog, charged officer on scene	Serious Injury
10/14/2010				
10-FA006	10-1100115	1	Unrestrained dog barked, growled, charged off porch toward officer	Serious Injury
11/3/2010				
10-FA007	10-1100318	1	Deer hit by ambulance and unable to move (broken leg) - euthanasia necessary	Fatal
11/7/2010				
10-FA008	10-1100652	4	Deer with broken rear legs - euthanasia necessary	Fatal
11/15/2010				

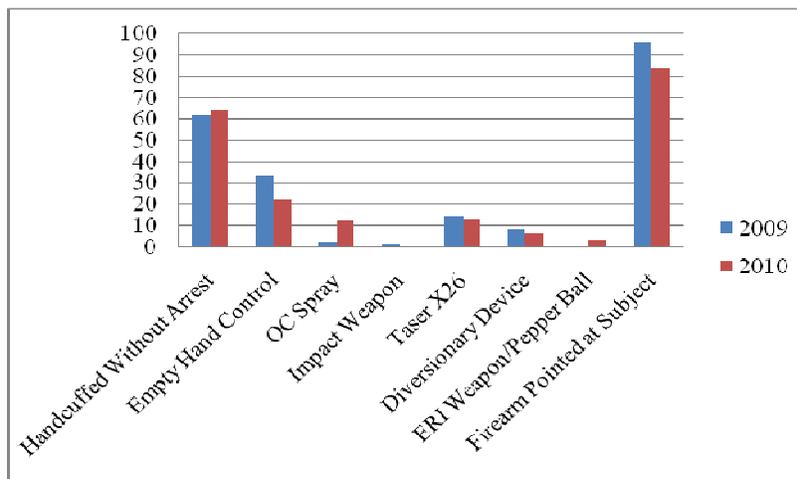
USES OF FORCE

The Professional Standards Division tracks all Use of Force reports generated by officers. Reports are reviewed by the Chain of Command and ultimately the PSD to ensure policy compliance. Officers found to be using force excessively or improperly are subject to disciplinary action, and are subject to administrative investigations as documented above. All Use of Force complaints in 2010 were externally generated, and the involved officers were either exonerated or the allegation was determined to be unfounded. The Use of Force numbers from 2010 are broken down below by type of force, geographic beat of occurrence, race and sex of the subject, reason for contacting the subject, shift of officers involved, and policy compliance.

TYPE OF FORCE

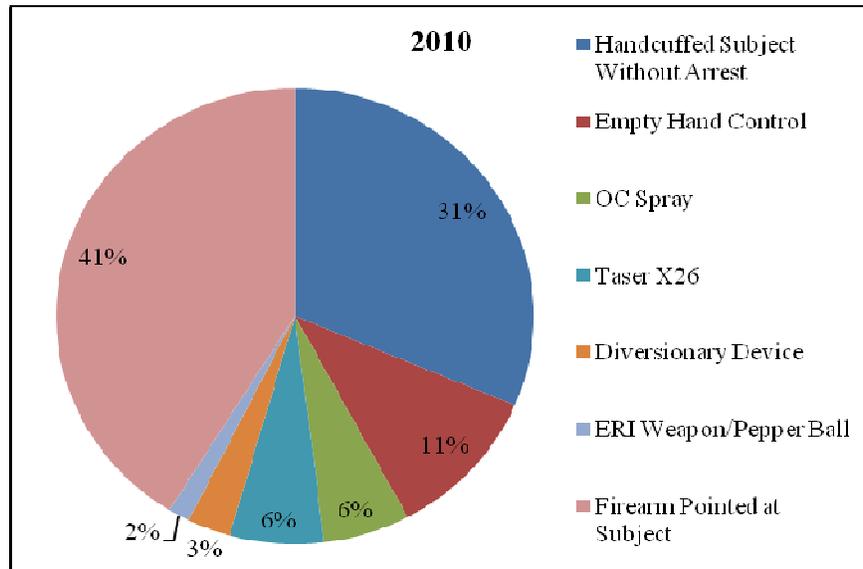
Use of Force	Force Type (NPC - Not Policy Compliant; PC = Policy Compliant)									Total Incidents
	Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest		Empty hand control		OC spray	Taser X26	ERI Weapon / Pepperball	Firearm Pointed at Subject	Diversionary device	
	NPC	PC	NPC	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC	
Tactical Response Team	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	61	6	82
Non-TRT Officers	1	48	1	21	12	13	3	23	-	122
Total	1	63	1	21	12	13	3	84	6	204

The total number of Use of Force reports was slightly lower in 2010 as compared to 2009, with a total of 100 reports in 2010 versus 108 reports in 2009. Therefore, most categories of 2010 numbers are lower. Of particular interest is the “Impact Weapon” category which had zero uses in 2010 (compared to one in 2009), as well as significant decreases in the categories of “Empty Hand Control”, “Firearm Pointed at Subject”, and “Taser X26” (36%, 13%, and 7%, respectively). Three categories saw increases in use – “Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest”, “ERI Weapon/Pepper Ball” and “OC Spray”. The use of OC Spray and Pepper Ball increased dramatically due to a few situations that necessitated the use of mass crowd control techniques. It is important to remember that the numbers from those reports may be slightly skewed, as getting information from rapidly dispersing people is often impossible, and therefore the numbers and information subsequently entered on the Use of Force reports are close approximations.



TYPE OF FORCE, cont.

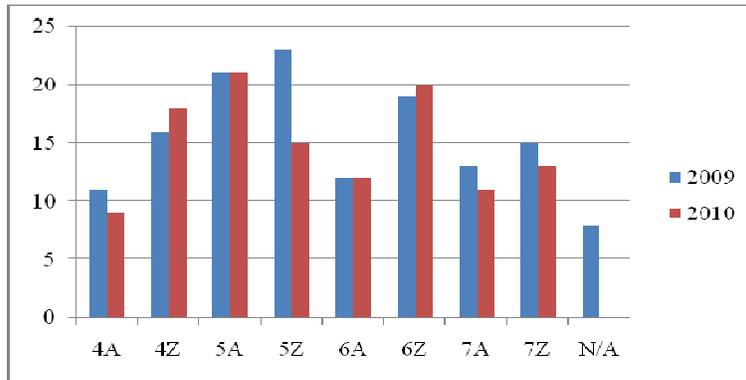
The chart below shows all uses of force by the Bryan Police Department in 2010. The most prevalent use of force was “Firearm Pointed at Subject”, followed by “Handcuffed Without Arrest”. However, if taking out the numbers from the Tactical Response Team – since they account for almost 75% of all “Firearm Pointed at Subject” uses of force, due to dealing with inherently high-risk situations that often automatically call for weapons drawn to control potentially dangerous, surprised subjects – the percentages shift. Outside of tactical operations, the most prevalent use of force is “Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest” (40% of all occurrences), followed by “Empty Hand Control” and “Firearm Pointed at Subject” (both at approximately 19% of all occurrences).



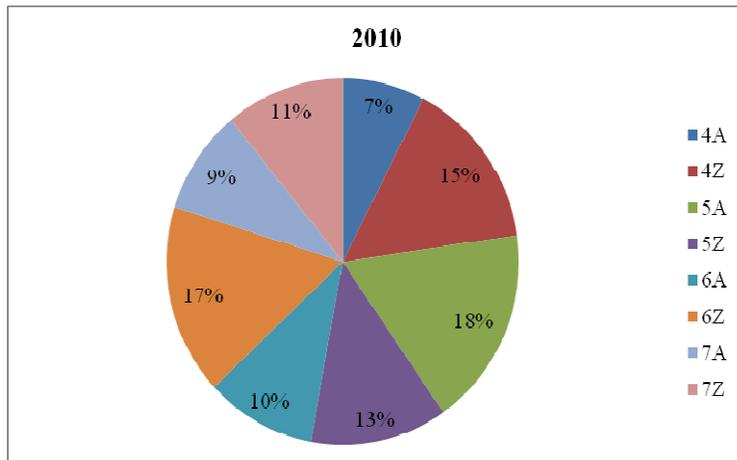
USE OF FORCE BY BEAT

Use of Force	Beat								Total Incidents
	4A	4Z	5A	5Z	6A	6Z	7A	7Z	
Tactical Response Team	2	3	3	2	3	3	-	-	16
Non-TRT Officers	7	15	18	13	9	17	11	13	103
Total	9	18	21	15	12	20	11	13	119

Although the total number of uses of force went down in 2010 compared to 2009, two geographic beats had increased uses of force – 4Z and 6Z. Beats 5A and 6A reported the same number of uses of force in 2010 as 2009, and the remaining beats had fewer incidents requiring the use of force in 2010. Most of these changes were only by one or two incidents, but 5Z had a significant (35%) decrease in the uses of force there – 8 fewer than in 2009. The other dramatic shift in numbers was for the “N/A beat”, referring to uses of force that take place outside of the City of Bryan, such as when helping the College Station Police Department serve a warrant. This took place 8 times in 2009, but no times in 2010. The Tactical Response Team reported 2 to 3 operations involving a use of force in all beats except for 7A and 7Z.



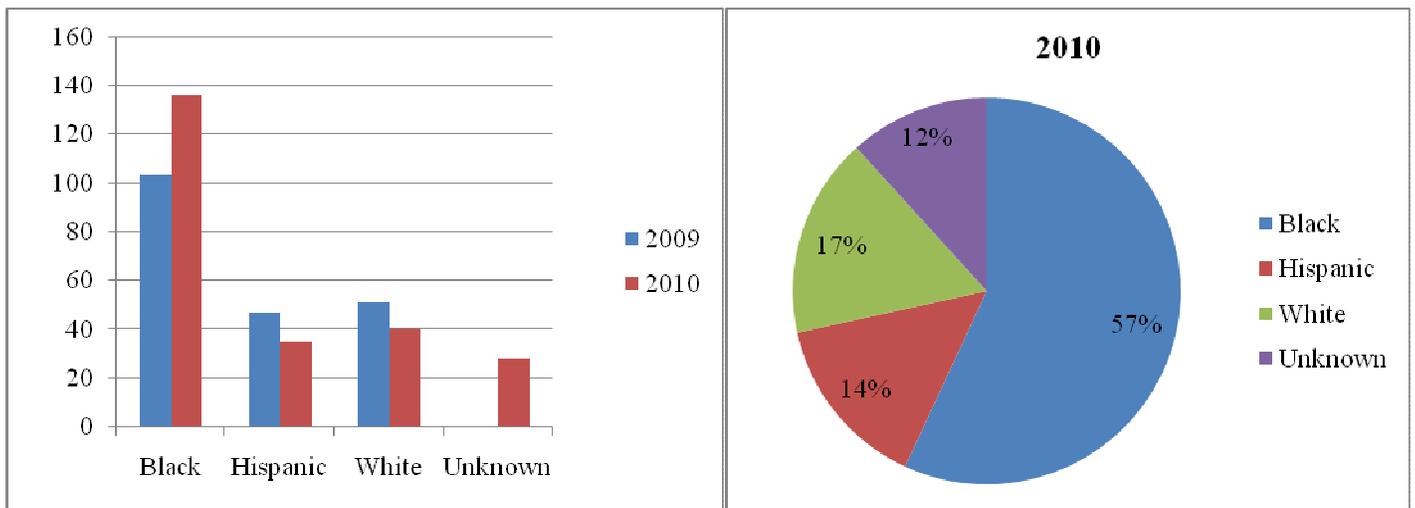
Zone 5 remained the most frequent area for uses of force, with almost 1/3 (31%) of all uses of force occurring there. However, the difference continues to be less pronounced than in years past – in 2009, Zone 5 had 32% of all uses of force. With the “N/A” beat not a factor this year, the percentage of uses of force in the remaining zones either remained the same (20% for 7 Zone) or increased (from 19% to 22% for 4 Zone, and 23% to 27% for 6 Zone).



USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX

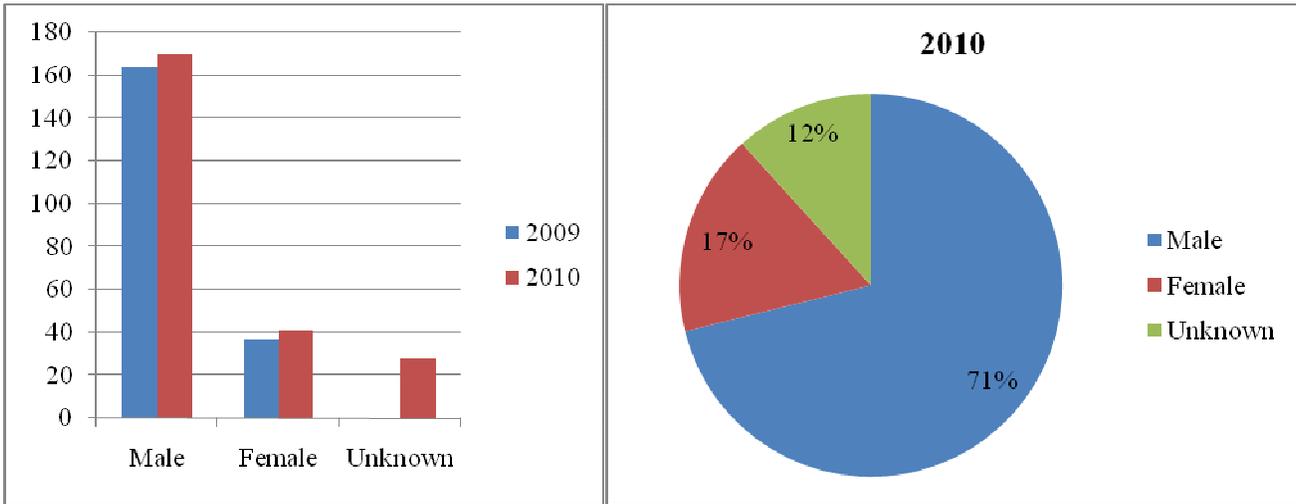
Use of Force	Race / Sex							Total Incidents
	Black		Hispanic		White		Unknown	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	?	
Tactical Response Team	15	25	5	9	4	3	-	61
Non-TRT Officers	8	88	-	21	9	24	28	178
Total	23	113	5	30	13	27	28	239

The “Unknown” category is a result of the uses of force that were in response to the incidents of large riotous crowds in need of control/dispersal that occurred in 2010. As previously noted, it is impractical for officers enacting a crowd-control technique to stop and record exactly who and how many people were affected by their use of force, especially as detention is not a viable option considering the ratio of subjects to officers, and virtually all of the subjects involved dispersed before they could be recorded and interviewed. Therefore, those “unknown” people are left undocumented, and the resulting numbers do not perfectly correlate with each other, as they are all approximations of what occurred. Of the subjects in more routine use of force situations, over half were black. The TRT more than doubled their uses of force against black males from 2009 (from 11 occurrences to 25), and non-TRT uses of force were up 26% for black males (70 in 2009 compared to 88 in 2010), equating to a 40% increase for the whole department. Black females had a 36% increase in 2010 by the TRT, but a 27% decrease from non-TRT contacts, leaving a net increase of 5% for 2010. Overall, uses of force against Hispanics decreased, by 38% for females (from 8 to 5 incidents, all of which resulted from TRT contacts) and 23% for males (9 fewer incidents). However, there was a 50% increase in uses of force against Hispanic males by the TRT (3 more incidents). White subjects experienced no change in the force used against them by the TRT. Non-TRT uses of force decreased by 41% against white males, but white females experienced a 200% increase of uses of force against them in 2010 (from 3 incidents in 2009 to 9 occurrences in 2010).



USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX, cont.

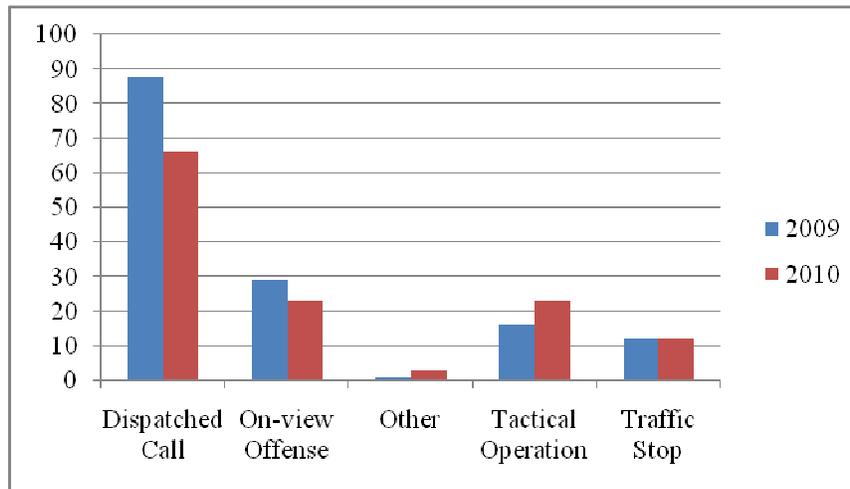
Overall, men accounted for almost 3/4 of all use of force subjects, down from 82% in 2009. However, the 12% “unknown” makes this change uncertain.



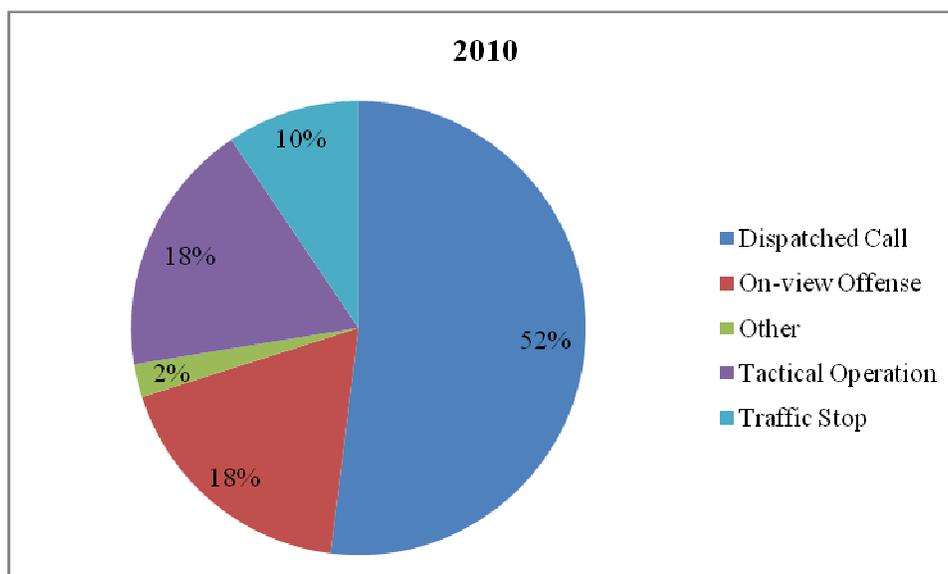
USE OF FORCE BY REASON FOR CONTACT

Use of Force	Reason for Contact					Total Incidents
	Dispatched Call	On-view Offense	Other	Tactical Operation	Traffic Stop	
Total	66	23	3	23	12	127

The most common reason for entering a situation requiring a use of force was a dispatched call, with 66 such incidents reported in 2010 making up just over half of all use of force situations. The “Other” category remains small as a result of the PSD’s effort to carefully categorize all incidents into a more definable category.

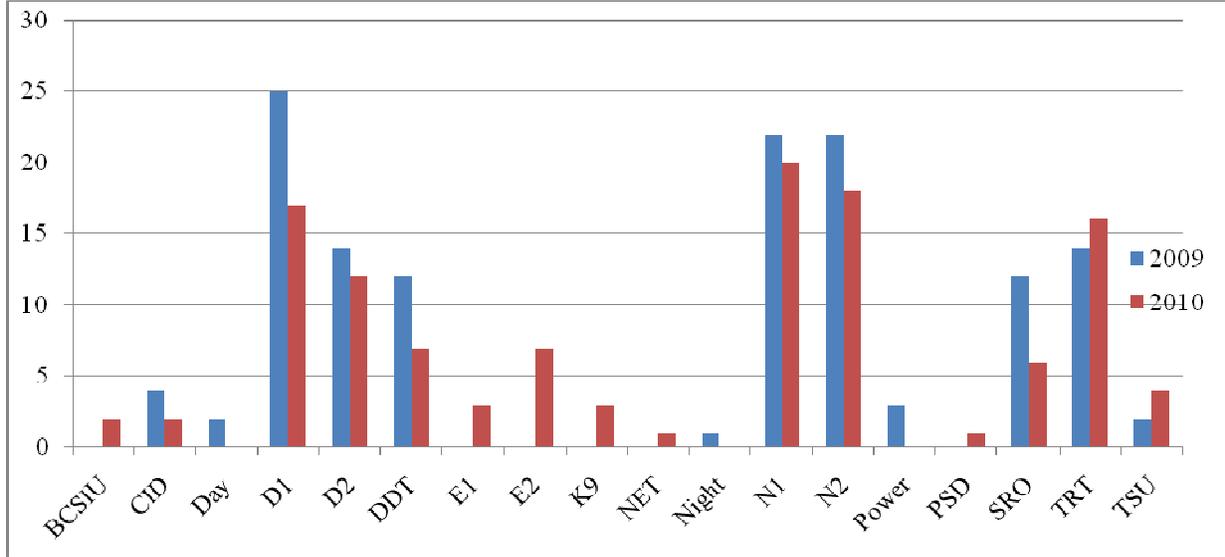


On-view offenses and Tactical Operations were the second most prevalent reasons for the use of force, each comprising 18% of the total uses of force in 2010. These ratios are fairly similar to 2009, the main differences being a decrease in the instances of a dispatched call resulting in a use of force and an increase in the number of Tactical Operations.

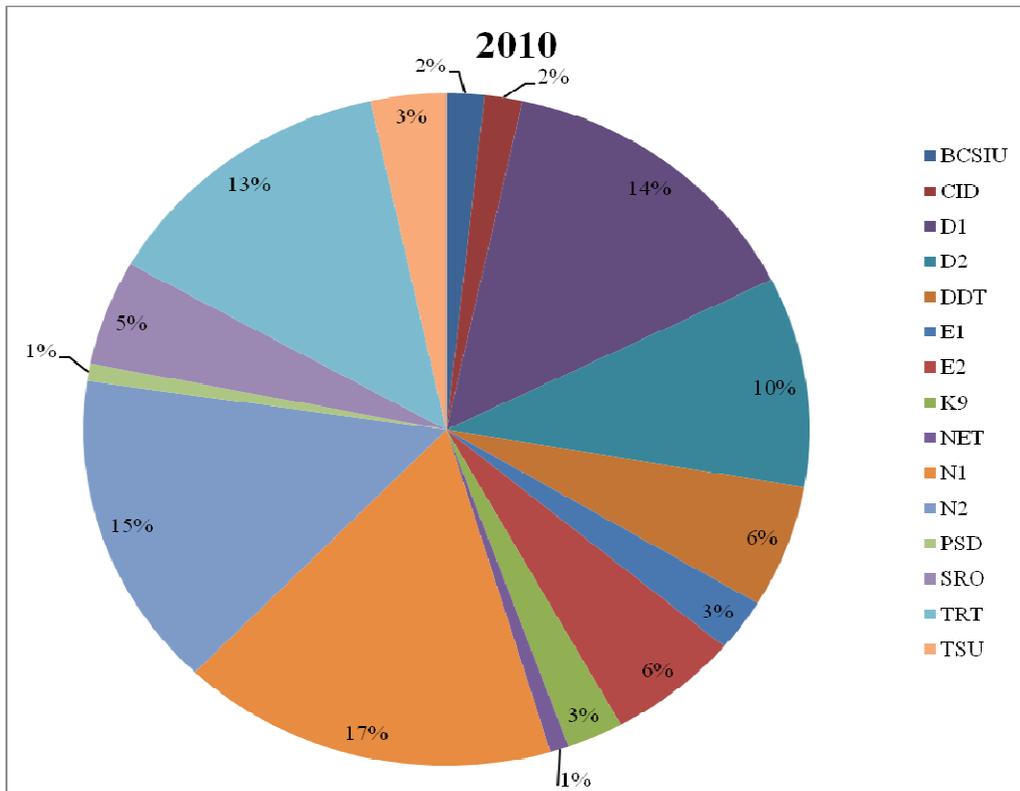


USE OF FORCE BY SHIFT

Due to the drop in total uses of force in 2010, most officer assignments saw moderate drops in numbers as well. However, some shifts had uses of force this year that had none in 2009, such as the newly-created Evening Patrol Team. Officers assigned to the Brazos County Special Investigations Unit, PSD, and K9 officers also reported uses of force in 2010 but not in 2009. The only shift that used force in 2009 that experienced an increase in the use of force for 2010 was the Traffic Safety Unit, going from 2 counts to 4 counts.

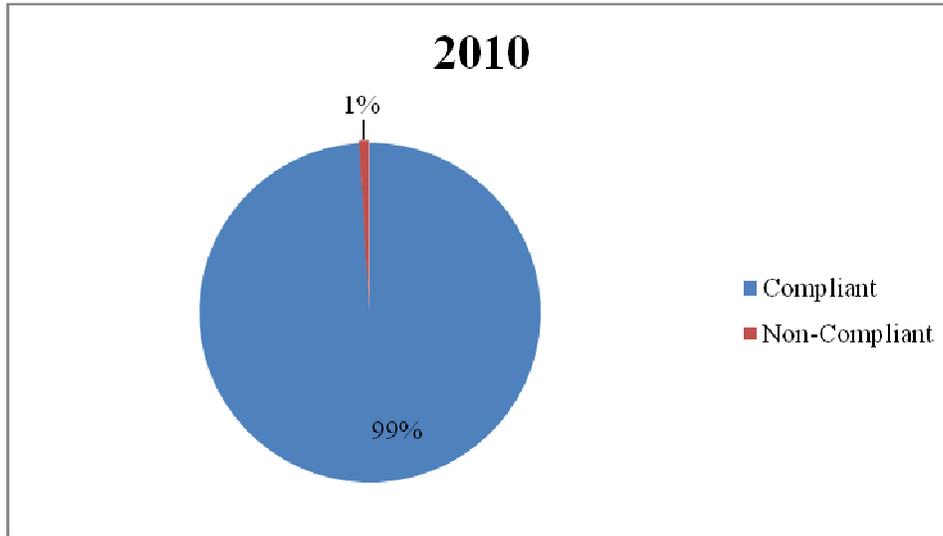


Overall, Night Shift Officers employed force the most, making up 32% of all uses of force in 2010, followed closely by Day Shift with 24%. Those numbers shift to 44% for the whole Night Patrol Division (comprised of Night Shift, Evening Shift and K-9 officers) and 32% for the entire Day Patrol Division (encompassing Day Shift, School Resource Officers, and the Traffic Safety Unit). The Tactical Response team was responsible for 13% of the force used.



USE OF FORCE COMPARED TO POLICY

Of the 204 uses of force in 2010, only 2 were not compliant with BPD policy. These violations (one of “Handcuffing Without Arrest” and one for the use of an “Empty Hand Control”) were quickly brought to the attention of the officer via the Chain of Command. Subsequent training and review of policy were strictly monitored to ensure future compliance. In terms of numbers, the non-complaint uses of force remained steady from 2009. However, since the overall use of force numbers dropped in 2010, those two violations equate to .98% of all uses of force (rounded up to 1% in the chart below), which means that 99.02% of all uses of force by the Bryan Police Department were compliant, a slight drop from 99.07% policy compliance in 2009.



OVERALL USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

For several years, the need for Bryan Police Department officers to use force has been steadily decreasing – in 2005 there were 467 types of force used, compared to only 204 different types of force used in 2010. A continued emphasis on proper training and technique provides officers with the skills necessary to quickly diffuse potentially volatile situations with the minimum amount of force to gain subject compliance, giving police officers a positive image in the community. When that is coupled with other factors such as the relationships built by the Neighborhood Enforcement Team, increased police presence and other positive interactions with the citizens of Bryan, it naturally leads to a better relationship between the Bryan Police Department and the community, thereby necessitating few uses of force.

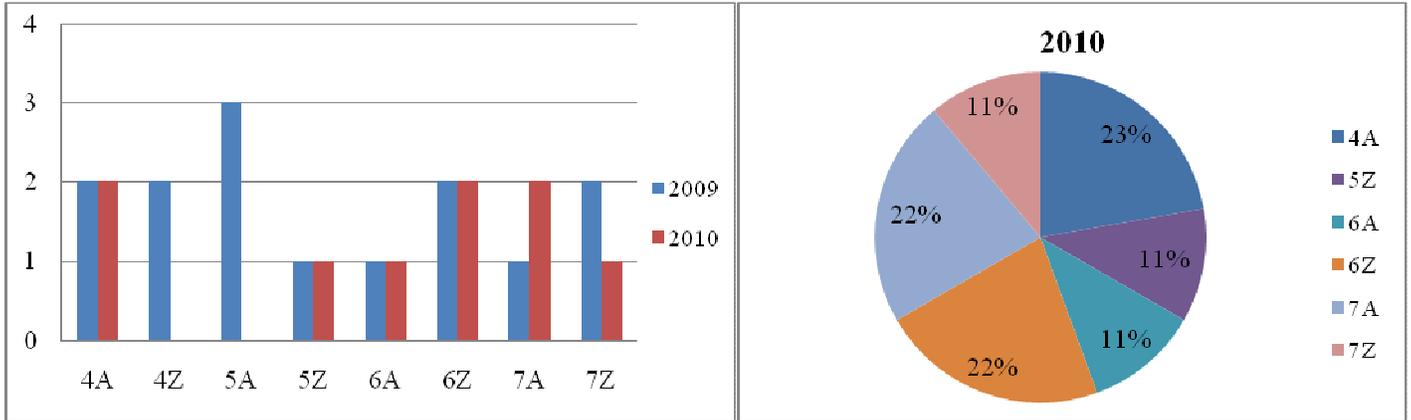
VEHICULAR PURSUITS

The Bryan Police Department initiated vehicular pursuits 8 times in 2010 (with 10-VP005 having two separate parts), down from 14 in 2009. Those 8 pursuits have been broken down according to the beat in which they were initiated, shift of the primary officer, the day of the week, road and traffic conditions, length of pursuit, policy compliance, and officer experience. Corresponding charts are included for each section.

Record	Case	Reason for Beginning	Reason for Ending	Injuries or Damage	Charges Against Subject	Policy Compliant
Date						
10-VP001	10-0200463	Vehicle erratically changed lanes; disregarded visual and audible warnings	Driver exited vehicle while still in motion	After driver exit, rolled into parked car	Evading	Yes
2/12/2010						
10-VP002	10-0501334	Believed BPD officer injured by possible DWI subject	Vehicle stopped on barricaded road	-	Fail to leave info	No
5/29/2010					Evading	
		DWI				
DWLI						
10-VP003	10-0700553	Attempting to arrest subject for DWI - refusal	Lost visual contact	-	Evading	Yes
7/14/2010					DWI	
		FMFR				
Exp.Registration						
10-VP004	10-0700591	Suspected DWI doing donuts in a parking lot	Suspect stopped/gave up	-	Evading	No
7/15/2010						
10-VP005	10-1101053	Suspect fled DWI traffic stop	Jumped tracks; unsafe to follow	Road sign; Sus. vehicle; Mult. suspect fractures	DWI	Yes
11/26/2010		Suspect sighted after evading others	Suspect vehicle crashed, rolled over		Evading	
		10-VP006	10-1200978	Suspected DWI - multiple traffic violations	Suspect vehicle crashed, disabled	Suspect vehicle
12/23/2010		DWI				
		Poss. Marijuana				
Traffic violations						
10-VP007	10-1100609	Failed to maintain single lane - DWI?	Suspect vehicle crashed	Suspect vehicle	Evading	No
11/14/2010					Resisting Arrest	
		No DL				
Warrants						
10-VP008	10-1200044	Attempting to catch up to fleeing suspect	Terminated by Sergeant	-	Evading	No
12/2/2010						

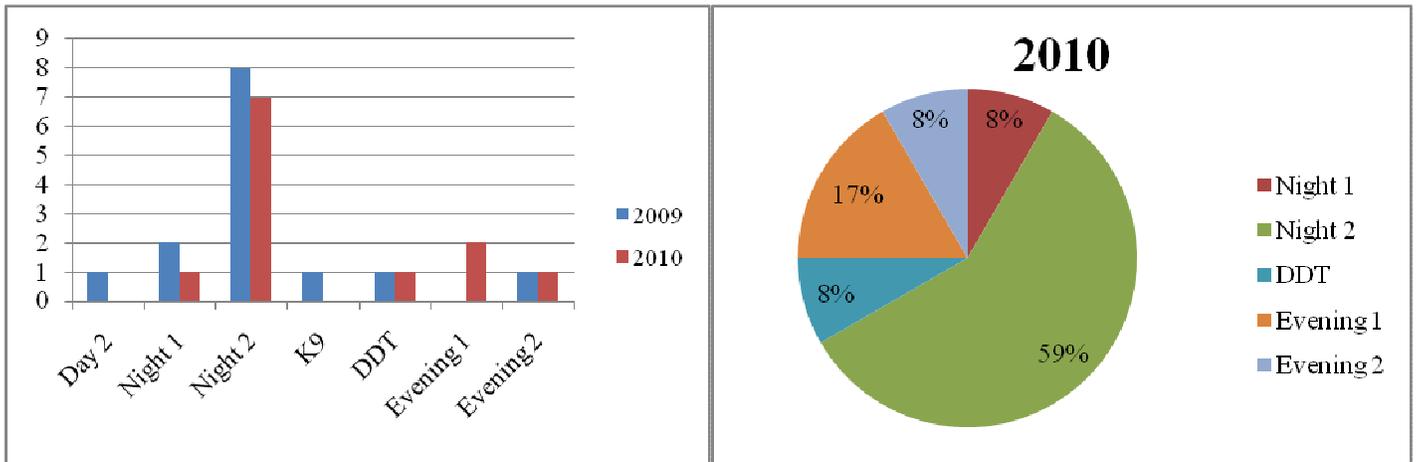
PURSUITS BY BEAT

All zones had pursuits in 2010, with no single beat experiencing a significantly higher number than the others. Zones 6 and 7 saw the most pursuits, with 3 each (the pursuit numbers for this analysis are based off of a total of 9 pursuits, rather than the 8 pursuit numbers assigned, due to pursuit 10-VP005 having two distinct parts). The most dramatic change was the lack of pursuits originating in beat 5A, which had the highest number of pursuits in 2009. Beat 4Z also dropped from 2 pursuits to none in 2010.



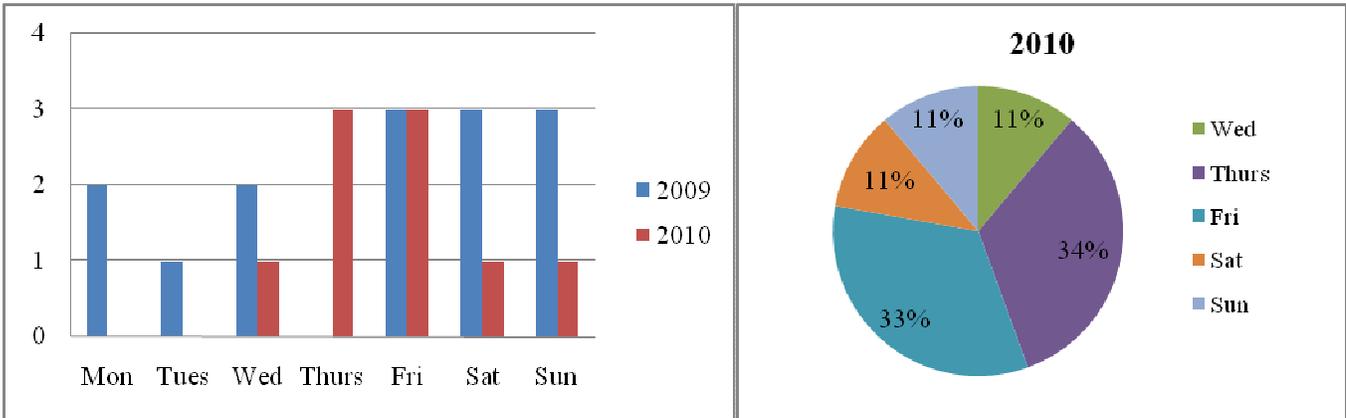
PURSUITS BY OFFICER ASSIGNMENT

The numbers for officer shift assignments were based off of all officers in the pursuit. Similar to 2009, Night 2 experienced over half of the pursuits in 2010. In fact, all of the pursuit officers were assigned to the Night Patrol Division (which also includes the Evening Shift) except for the one pursuit officer assigned to the DDT, which is a part of the Special Investigations Unit.



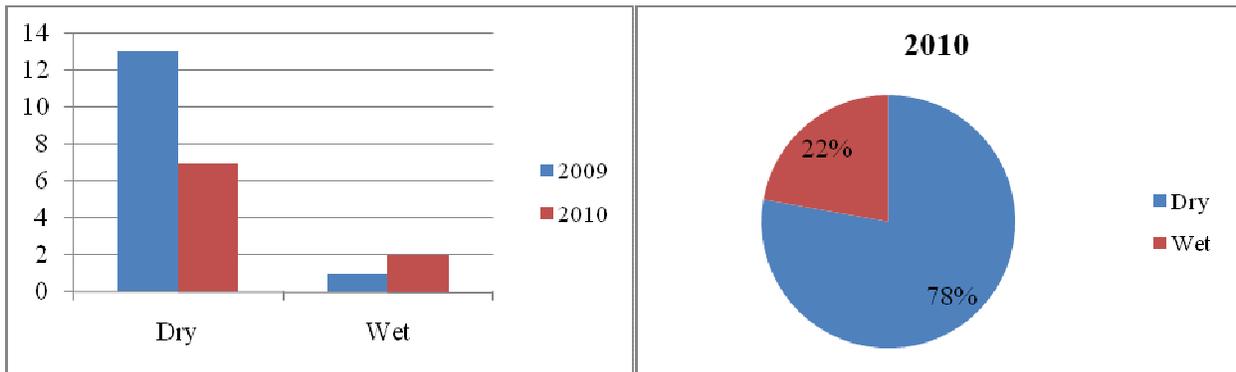
PURSUIITS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

In 2010, there were pursuits initiated on five out of seven days of the week. No pursuits were initiated on a Monday or a Tuesday. Thursday and Friday each had 1/3 of the pursuits. 55% of all pursuits occurred on the weekend (Friday, Saturday, or Sunday).



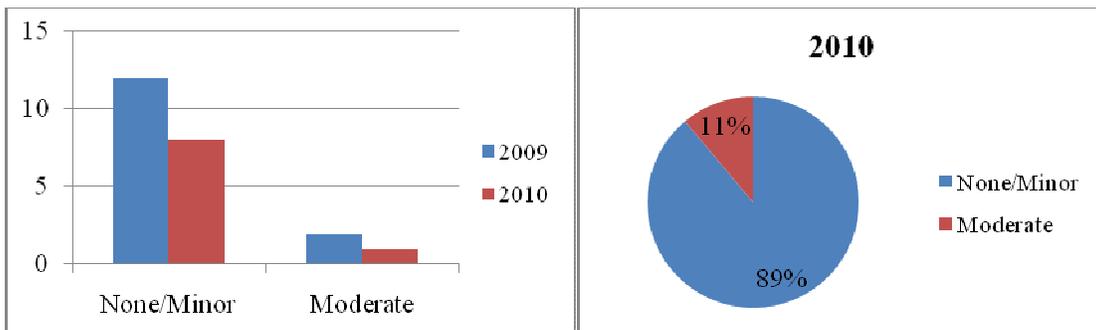
PURSUIITS BY ROAD CONDITIONS

All but 2 pursuits in 2010 reported dry road conditions at the time of the pursuit (again, counting 10-VP005 as two pursuits). This is consistent with previous years in which the majority of pursuits are during dry conditions.



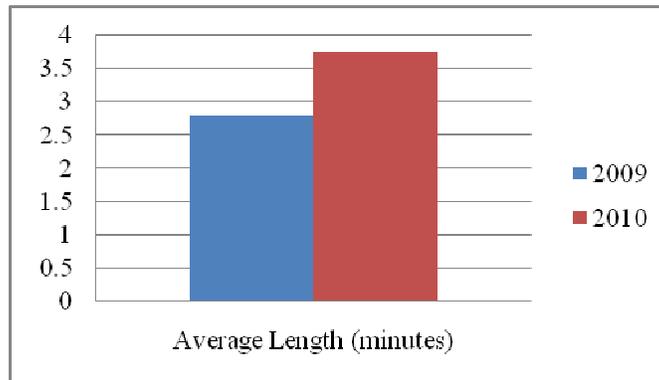
PURSUIITS BY TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

89% of pursuits in 2010 took place in traffic described as either “none” or “minor”. The other pursuit occurred in moderate traffic conditions. This is a similar ratio as in 2009, probably due to most pursuits occurring at night when traffic levels are lower.



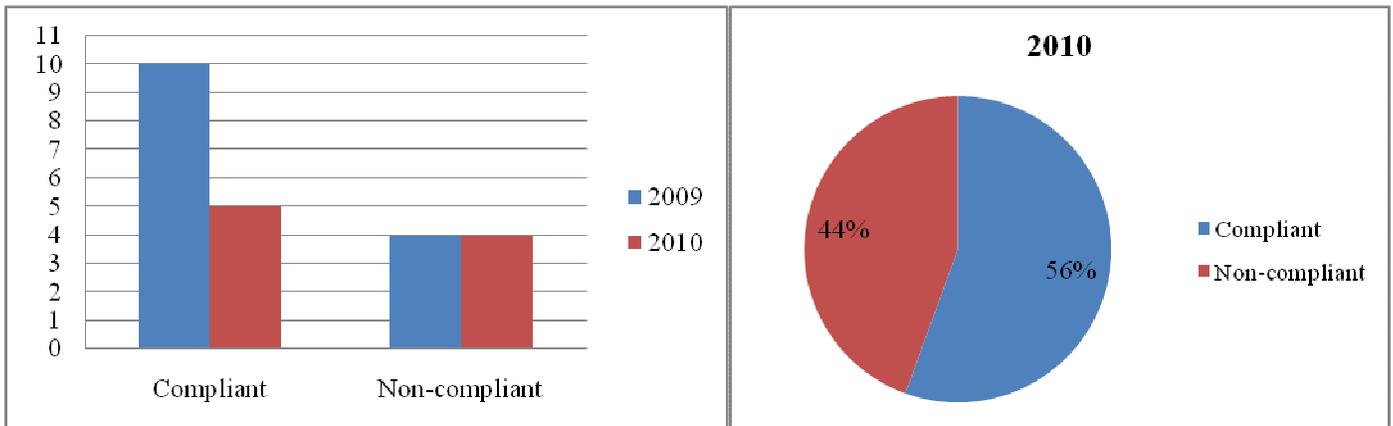
PURSUIITS BY LENGTH

In 2010, vehicular pursuits ranged in length from 1 minute to 12 minutes. The average pursuit lasted 3.75 minutes, an increase from 2.79 minutes in 2009. However, when taking out the single 12-minute pursuit, the 2010 average time is 2.57 minutes.



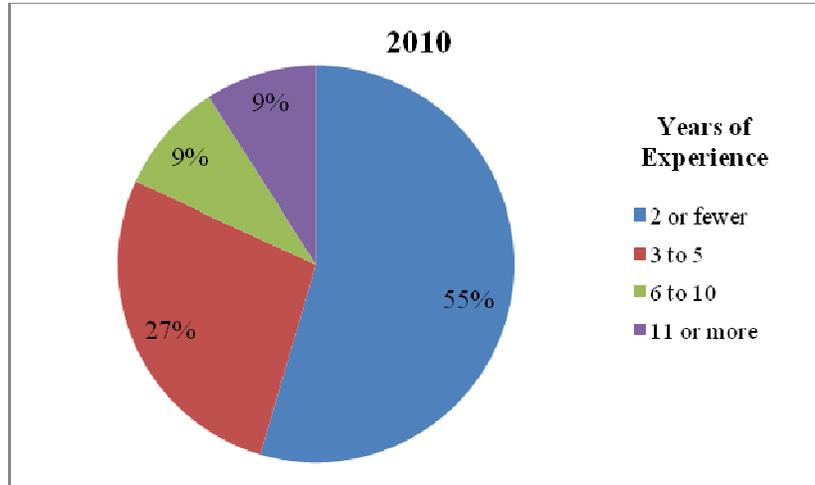
PURSUIITS BY POLICY COMPLIANCE

The numbers reflected in the charts below show the compliance of the pursuit itself; that is, whether or not the initiation of the pursuit was justified according to policy. There were, however, instances in which policy violations were found in the course of a justified pursuit, and those are reflected as complaints earlier in this report. In addition, the vehicle pursuit policy is currently under review by the BPD Administration, to further clarify the procedures and justifications necessary for engaging in vehicle pursuits. Just over half of the pursuits in 2010 were justified, a significant decrease from 71% compliance in 2009. However, the number of non-compliant pursuits remained steady at 4 pursuits each year. The change in percentage, therefore, can be attributed to the lower number of pursuits in 2010 than in 2009.



PURSUIITS BY OFFICER EXPERIENCE

Though the average years of experience for all officers involved in pursuits (as primary or secondary officers) was just over 4 years, over half of those officers had less than 2 years of experience. Only one officer had more than 10 years of experience, and when taking out the two sergeants that were involved in pursuits, the average years of experience drops to 1.8. With so many young, new officers – some of whom engaged in their first pursuit in 2010 – the number of non-compliant pursuits is more understandable.



OVERALL PURSUIT ANALYSIS

As mentioned above, the Bryan Police Department is currently reviewing its pursuit policies to clarify procedures in an effort to cut down on the number of unjustified pursuits and/or pursuits that are justified but have policy violations within them (such as radio traffic procedures, etc.). The training division is also working to emphasize proper procedures and techniques to be used by officers to both prevent the necessity of a pursuit and to minimize the length and danger of a pursuit should one arise. The issue of policy compliance is most directly related to the significant number of young officers on the force who are eager and determined to prevent crime, but have never been in a live pursuit situation before. As the department continues to grow in size and experience, it will continue to perfect the methods and procedures used to keep the citizens of Bryan safe and secure.