



Bryan Police Department

# Professional Standards Division

## 2017 End-Of-Year Report

01/01/17 – 12/31/17

\*\*\* Sterile \*\*\*



Prepared by Viki Rosprim, PSD Clerk  
March 1, 2018

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## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Professional Standards Division Standard Operating Procedures, 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 an aid in the Department's use of the Early Identification System (EIS) to determine trends in officer behavior.

The information found in this database and stated in this report is statistical in nature, and includes data on commendations, complaints/internal investigations, disciplinary actions, sick leave, 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, 2017 through December 31, 2017. 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 different types of reports using the input data. 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 are shown below.

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

Example: Officer R. Valentino: 3 uses of force

17-UF002

17-UF008

17-UF066

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

Example: Officer R. Valentino: 5 uses of force

17-UF002      D. Fairbanks

J. Barrymore

17-UF008      H. Lloyd

17-UF066      J. Gilbert

G. Cooper

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

Example: Officer R. Valentino: 7 uses of force

17-UF002      D. Fairbanks      Firearm Pointed at Subject

J. Barrymore      Firearm Pointed at Subject

Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest

17-UF008      H. Lloyd      Empty Hand Control

17-UF066      J. Gilbert      Taser

Baton

G. Cooper      Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest

**Introduction** - - - - - i

Methods of Calculation

## FORMAL COMMENDATIONS

Record	Award Date	Employee(s)	Formal Type	Nominating Party
17-CM-001	1/9/2017	Joel Bravo	Purple Heart	Sgt. Demond Oliver
17-CM-002	1/18/2017	Corbin Seawell; Steven Laughlin; Marcelo Maldonado	Police Commendation	Sgt. Demond Oliver
17-CM-003	2/6/2017	Stacey Dowling	Life Saving Citation	Sgt. Rob Johnson
17-CM-004	3/27/2017	Steven Laughlin	Meritorious Service Citation	Sgt. Jon Agnew
17-CM-005	5/23/2017	Trent Meckel	Life Saving Citation	Sgt. Brett Boswell
17-CM-006	7/18/2017	Steven Laughlin	Departmental Coin	Sgt. Benson Kilgore
17-CM-007	9/1/2017	Mathew York	Departmental Coin	Sgt. Cary Beason
17-CM-008	9/25/2017	Brian Patrick Bailey	Meritorious Service Citation	Sgt. Chad Hanks
17-CM-009	10/10/2017	Liam Stewart	Life Saving Citation	Sgt. Chad Hanks
17-CM-010	12/4/2017	Michael Watson	Police Commendation	Sgt. Austin Stearns
		Daniel Amaya		
		Austin Stearns		
		Lance Mathews		
17-CM-011	12/30/2017	Steven Laughlin	Police Commendation	Sgt. Benson Kilgore

## INFORMAL COMMENDATIONS

Record Number	Award Date	Employee	Informal Type	Nominating Party
2017-001	1/26/2017	Burglary Unit	Coin Nomination	Sgts Johnson & Bona
2017-002	2/6/2017	Ruth Torres	Commended on Professionalism	Joel Quantock
2017-003	2/20/2017	John McNair	Recognition for Exceptional Service	Perrye Turner, FBI
2017-004	3/8/2017	Lt. Dean Swartzlander	Challenge Coin	Chief Buske
		Rebecca Wendt		
		A/C Wayland Rawls		
2017-005	4/11/2017	Meckel, Trent	Recognition for Exceptional Service	Zachary Gunn (Ride-a-Long)
		York, Mathew		
2017-006	3/22/2017	Halbert, Kyle	Commended on Professionalism	Jim Murphy; House of Representatives
2017-007	6/13/2017	Boswell, Brett	Commended on Distinguished Performance	Ofc. James Hauke
		Johnson, Chris		
2017-008	6/13/2017	Beason, Cary	Community Service Citation	Sgt. Brett Boswell
		Hauke, James		
2017-009	6/29/2017	Harris, Adam	Commended on Professionalism	Wendy Houston
2017-010	7/20/2017	Alford, Reggie	Commended on Professionalism	Jessica Escue; ADA
		Snell, Roy		
2017-011	7/24/2017	Badillo, Lisa	Achievement Coin	Wayland Rawls, A/C
2017-012	10/25/2017	Johnson, Chris	Commended on Professionalism	Stephanie Ward
2017-013	12/12/2017	Martinez, Angel	Commended on Professionalism	Mr. Norman Johnson
		Watson, Mike		
2017-014	12/15/2017	Greenawalt, Lucas	Recognition for Exceptional Service	Ofc. Chris Johnson
2017-015	12/28/2017	Kilgore, Benson	Commended on Professionalism	Ray & Kay Sanders
		Langdon, Louise		
2017-016	12/29/2017	Swartzlander, Dean	Commended on Professionalism	Kim Vickers, Exec. Director TCOLE
		Bona, Ryan		
		Fikes, Darrell		
		Tran, Alex		
		Vela, Amanda		

## CLASS I COMPLAINTS

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Investigator	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
17-CI-001	Case Moved to 17-CIII-004					
17-CI-002	Case Moved to 17-CII-009					
17-UF-012	2/12/2017	Internal	Use of Force	Gideon	Exonerated	None
17-UF-020	3/9/2017	Internal	Use of Force	Gideon	Sustained	Neg. IPR
17-CI-003	4/27/2017	External	Insubordination	Maynard	Sustained	Employee Resigned
17-CI-004	5/12/2017	External	GO: Code of Conduct	Maynard	Sustained	Employee Resigned
17-CI-005	5/12/2017	External	GO: Code of Conduct; Theft	Maynard	Unfounded	None
17-CI-006	5/12/2017	Internal	GO, TLGO, COB: Deadly Conduct; Public Intoxication; Conduct Unbecoming; Personal Conduct; Ethics; Alcohol/Substance Abuse; Use of Force; Supervisor Responsibilities	Maynard	Sustained	Employee Resigned

## 2017 CLASS I COMPLAINTS SUMMARY

Alleged Violation (Class I Complaints)	Investigation Results					Complaint Source		Total Allegations
	Unf.	N.S.	Ex.	Sus.	N/A	Int.	Ext.	
Alcohol/Substance Abuse				1		1		1
Code of Conduct	1			1			2	2
Conduct Unbecoming				1		1		1
Deadly conduct				1		1		1
Ethics				1		1		1
Insubordination				1			1	1
Personal Conduct				1		1		1
Public Intoxication				1		1		1
Supervisor Responsibilities				1		1		1
Use of Force				1		1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

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

## CLASS II COMPLAINTS

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
17-CII-001	1/5/2017	Citizen	GO 03-18.4 III. G. 14. Courtesy	Exonerated	None
17-CII-002	1/5/2017	Citizen	GO 03-18.4 III. G. 14. Courtesy	Exonerated	None
17-CII-003	1/31/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-12.3 Secondary employment	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-004	1/5/2017	BPD Supervisor	COB Policies: Attendance	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-005	2/2/2017	Citizen	GO 04-03.8 & 04-04.3 Violation of Emergency Vehicle Operation	Sustained	Negative IPR
17-CII-006	2/27/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 04-03.8 IV B 2 Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-007	2/28/2017	Citizen	GO 6-14.2 III Towing of Vehicles	Exonerated	None
17-CII-008	3/3/2017	Citizen	GO 3-12.6 V G 3; Secondary Employment; Sign-up Guidelines	Sustained	Oral Reprimand and 30 days Suspension from Off Duty Jobs
17-CII-009	1/30/2017	Citizen	GO 03-18.4 III G 8 Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-010	2/8/2017	Muni Court Supervisor	GO 07-03.1 Bonding Procedures - Cash Bonds	Sustained	Training
17-CII-011	2/23/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 III G 8 Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-012	4/11/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 01-06.4 IV.B.5 Failure to Secure Prisoners Property	Sustained	Written Reprimand; Remedial Training
17-CII-013	4/25/2017	Citizen	GO 04-14.2 Preliminary & follow Up; GO 03-18.4 Code of conduct	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-014	5/3/2017	Citizen	GO 08-10.4 Mobile Video & Audio Mgt.	Sustained	Negative IPR
17-CII-015	5/10/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 Code of Conduct; GO 04-43.2 Procedure	Sustained	Written Reprimand



## CLASS II COMPLAINTS (Cont.)

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
17-CII-016	5/23/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 04-04.3 Vehicular Pursuits	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-017	5/29/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 01-07.01 Vehicle Search & Seizure	Sustained	Oral Reprimand; Remedial Training
17-CII-018	6/21/2017	BPD Supervisor	Job Performance/Competence	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-019	7/28/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-22.7 Uniform Regulations	Sustained	Oral Reprimand
17-CII-020	8/16/2017	BPD Supervisor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allegation being civil rights violation, specifically illegal search of private property, including vehicle and open front yard.</li> <li>2. General Order 01- 07.1 Search and Seizure</li> <li>3. ( D1) Warrantless Search of Vehicles</li> <li>4. ( F)( 1- 2) Plain View Searches</li> <li>5. ( I)( 1- 2) Crime Scene and Searches in Public Places</li> </ol>	Not Sustained	Exonerated
17-CII-021	8/15/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO: 03-18.4 Code of conduct. III G 8 Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Suspension; Remedial Training
17-CII-022	8/3/2017	Citizen	Abuse of Power & Crooked	Unfounded	N/A
17-CII-023	8/18/2017	BPD Supervisor	Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-024	8/18/2017	Citizen	Discretion of Off Duty Police Officer	Sustained	Oral reprimand
17-CII-025	8/24/2017	BPD Supervisor	Dereliction of Duty	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-026	8/29/2017	BPD Supervisor	Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Oral reprimand

## CLASS II COMPLAINTS (Cont.)

Record	Date	Source of Complaint	Complaint	Chief of Police Finding	Disciplinary Action
17-CII-027	9/6/2017	BPD Supervisor	Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Oral reprimand
17-CII-028	9/15/2017	BPD Supervisor	Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Oral reprimand
17-CII-029	7/14/2017	BPD Supervisor	Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Oral reprimand
17-CII-030	9/16/2017	BPD Supervisor	Code of Conduct; Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Oral reprimand
17-CII-031	9/25/2017	BPD Supervisor	Property Release and Disposal; 9.03 General Property Release.	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-032	1/5/2017	BPD Supervisor	BPD CO 4-20.3 Desk Duties V. Procedures; COB Ch 8 Standards of Conduct	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-033	6/3/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 III G 8 Code of conduct; Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-034	10/20/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 III G 8 Code of conduct; Competent Discharge of Duties	Sustained	Written Reprimand
17-CII-035	10/25/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-12.5 V G 3 e; Secondary Employment	Sustained	Oral Reprimand; 30 Day Suspension of Off Duty Jobs
17-CII-036	10/23/2017	Citizen	GO 06-02.2 III A Probable Cause	Not Sustained	Exonerated
17-CII-037	11/11/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 04-04.3 II,IV 3	Sustained	Oral Reprimand; Review of Pursuit Policy
17-CII-038	11/28/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 III G 10; Conduct Unbecoming	Not Sustained	Exonerated
17-CII-039	12/27/2017	BPD Supervisor	GO 03-18.4 III G 6; City Limit Responsibility; GO 04-03.8 III B 10 Vehicle Operations	Sustained	Oral Reprimand

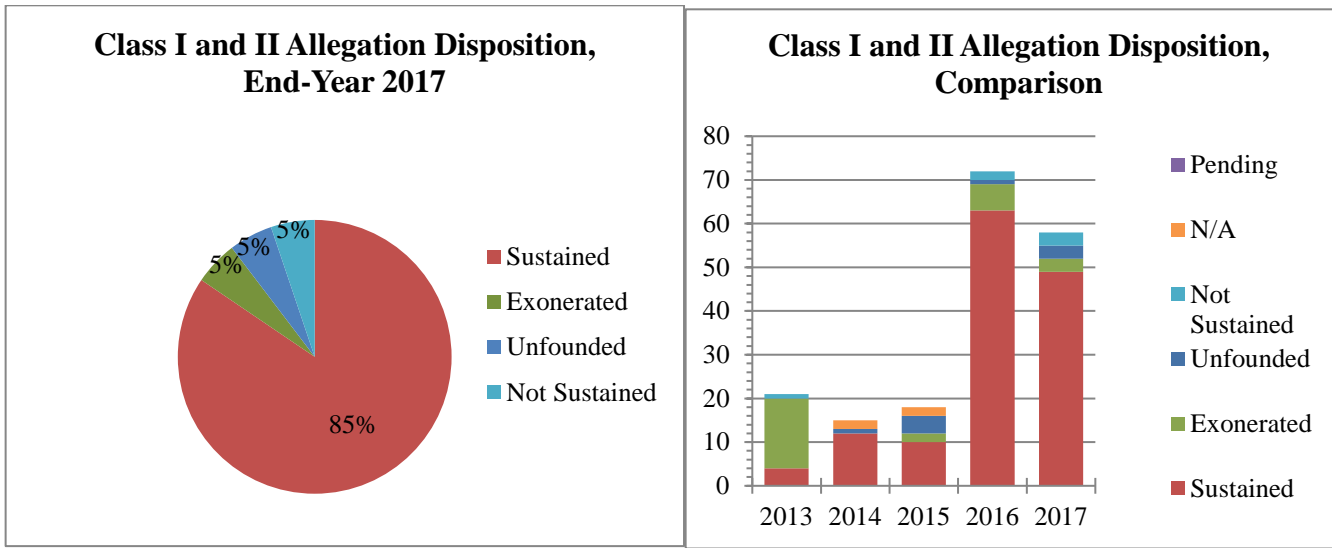
## 2017 CLASS II COMPLAINTS SUMMARY

Alleged Violation (Class II Complaints)	Investigation Results					Complaint Source		Total Allegations
	Unf.	N.S.	Ex	Sus.	N/A	Int.	Ext.	
Abuse of Power	1						1	1
Attendance				1		1		1
Bonding Procedures - Cash Bonds				1			1	1
Civil Rights Violations		1					1	1
Code of Conduct				6		5	1	6
Competent Discharge of Duties				7		6	1	7
Conduct Unbecoming		1				1		1
Courtesy			2				2	2
Crooked	1						1	1
Dereliction of Duty				2		1		2
Discretion of Off Duty Police Officer				1			1	1
Failure to Secure Prisoners Property				1		1		1
Job Performance				1		1		1
Limitations of Conduct				1		1		1
Mobile Video & Audio Mgt. Procedures				1			1	1
Preliminary Investigations & Follow-Up				1			1	1
Probable Cause		1					1	1
Procedures				1		1		1
Property Release & Disposal				1		1		1
Secondary Employment				3		2	1	3
Towing of Vehicles			1				1	1
Uniform Regulations				1		1		1
Vehicular Pursuits				2		2		2
Vehicle Search and Seizure				1		1		1
Violation of Emergency Vehicle Operation				7		6	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47</b>

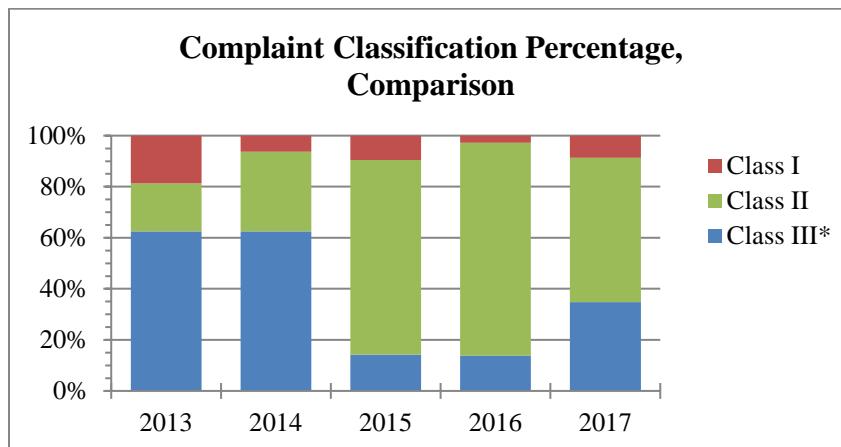
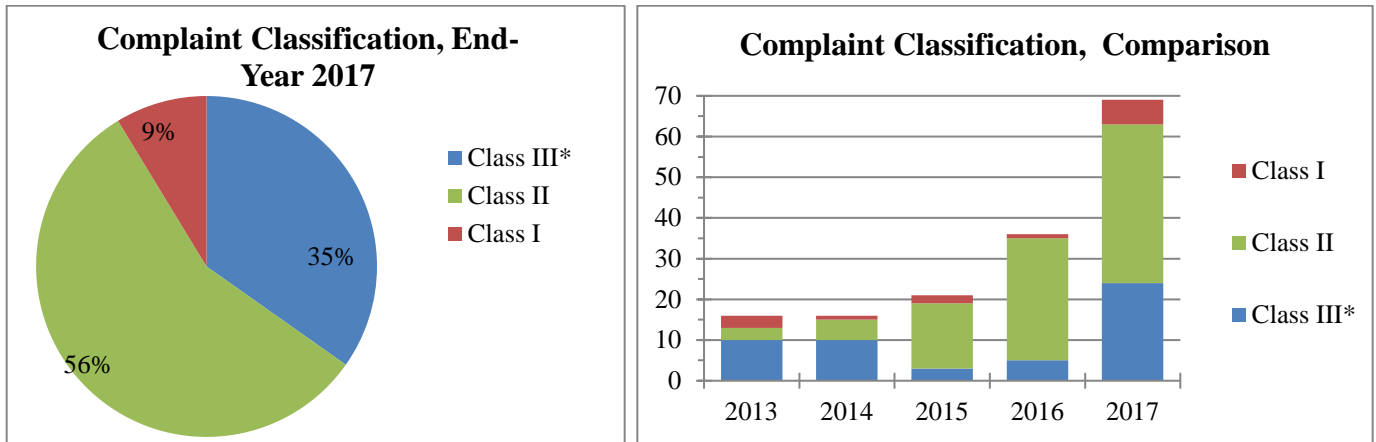
Unf. = Unfounded; N.S. = Not Sustained; Ex. = Exonerated; Sus. = Sustained; N/A = Investigation closed; Int. = Internal; Ext. = External

# INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS SUMMARY

## ALLEGATION DISPOSITION



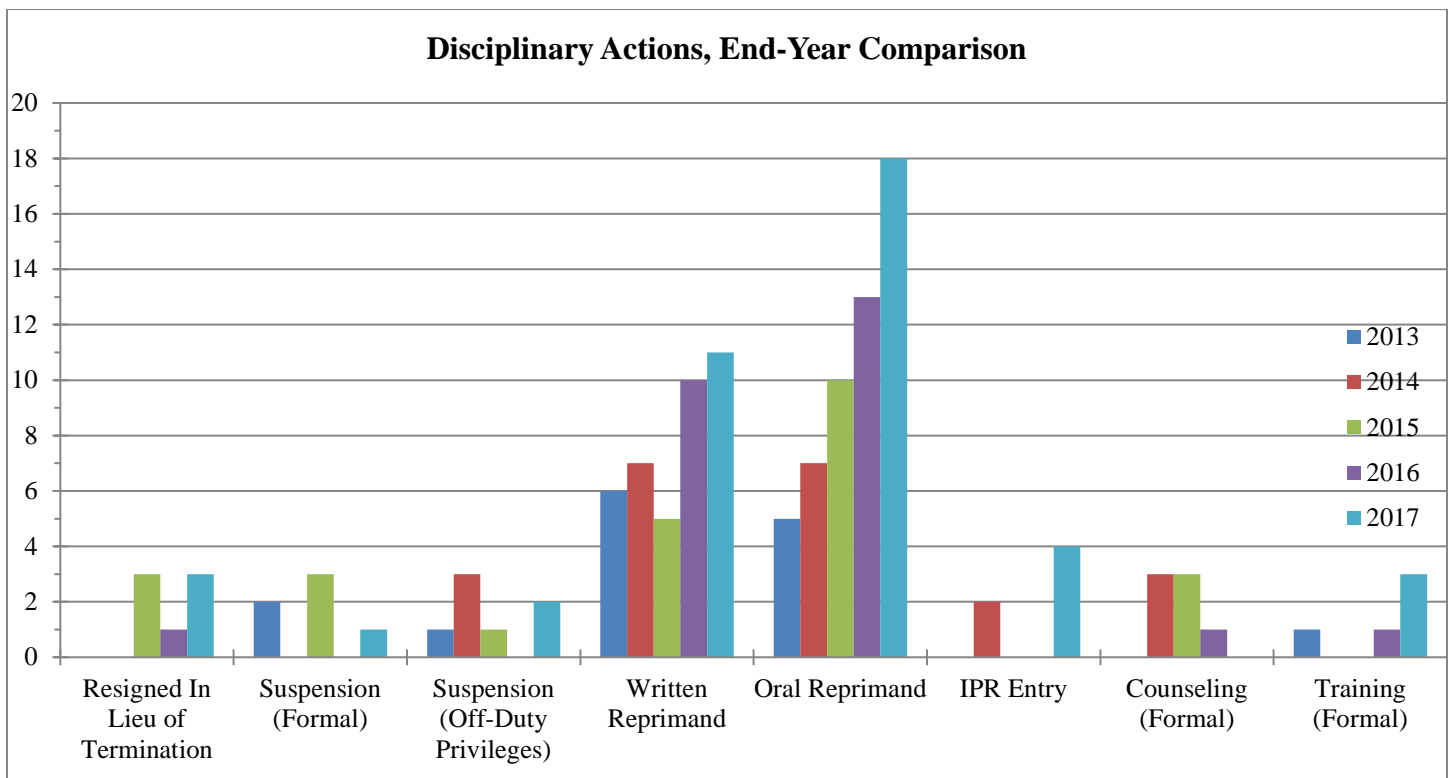
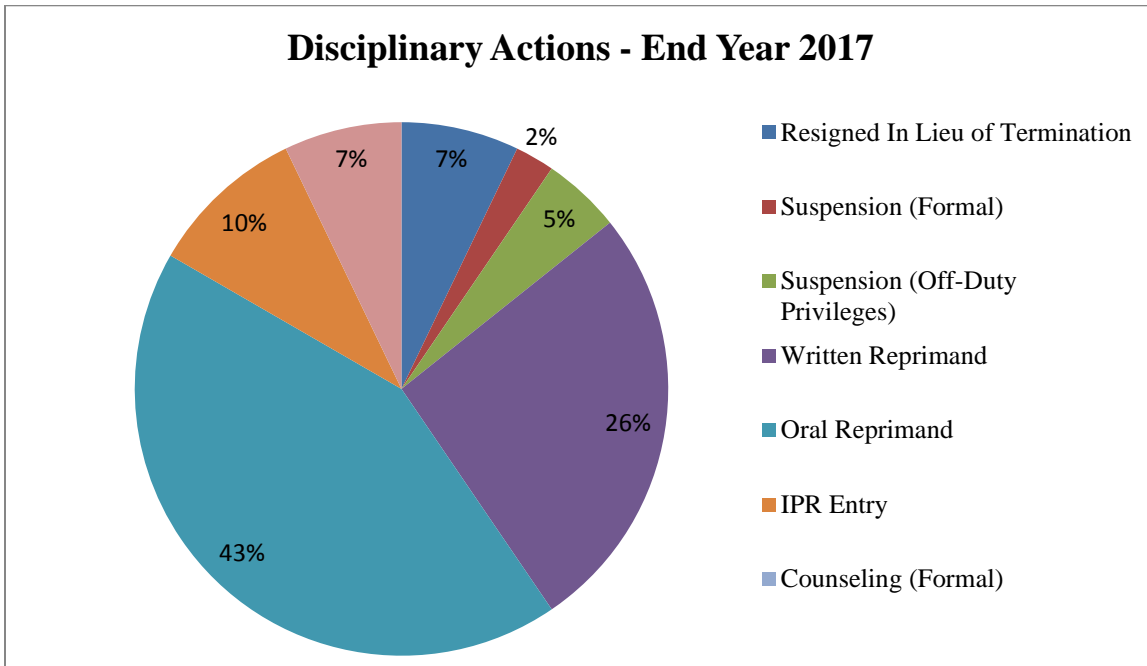
## COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATION



\* Class III allegations are resolved prior to initiation of an internal investigation, and therefore details are not provided in this report

## DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

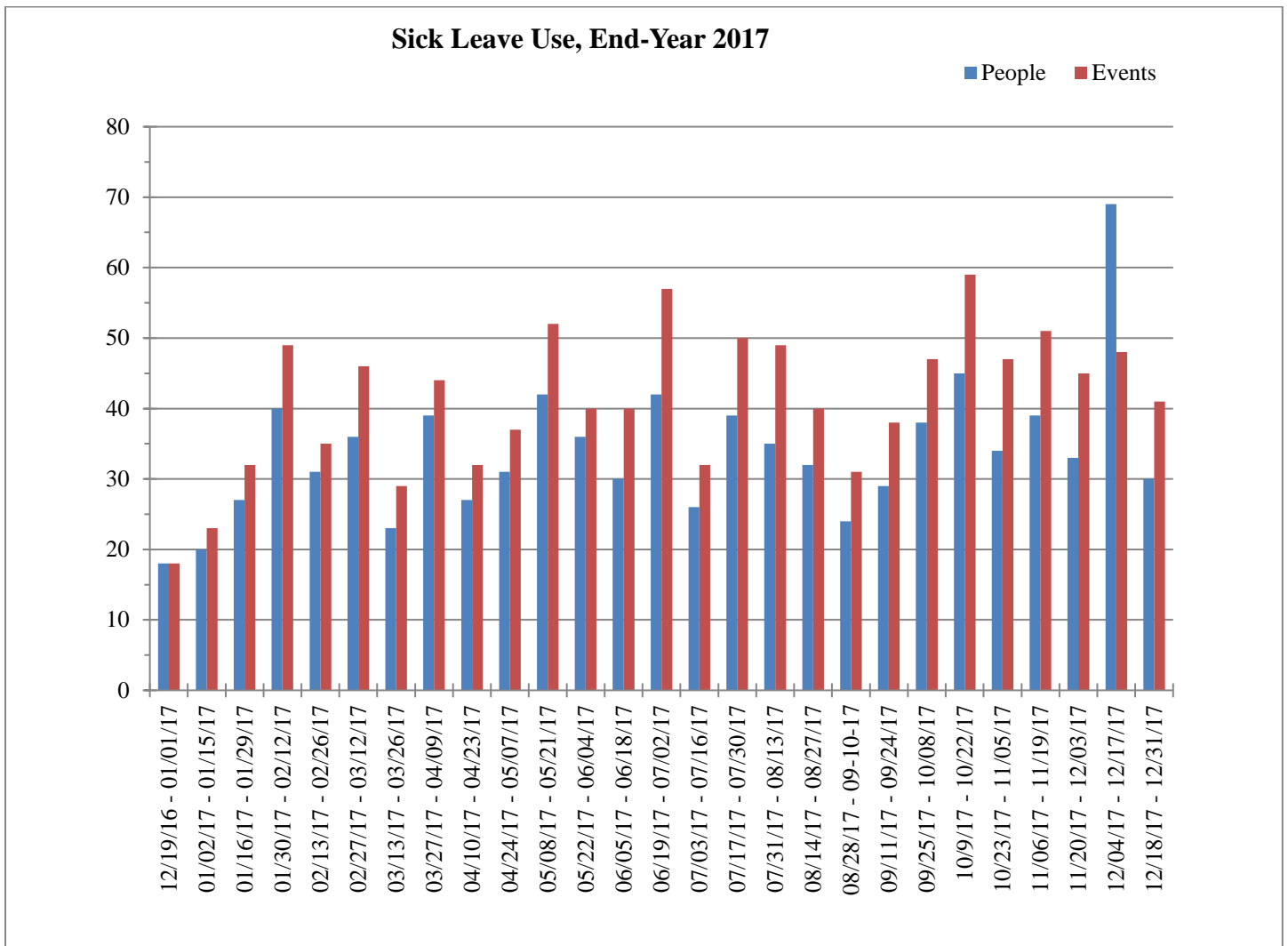
In 2017, 36 employees received 48 disciplinary entries from 26 different events tracked by PSD. It is important to note that some forms of discipline are not required to be documented by PSD, such as informal training/counseling and/or IPR entries. However, they are tracked by the database if such actions were determined to be the appropriate consequence after Chain of Command review of Use of Force reports, Vehicular Pursuit reports, Internal Investigations, etc. The database also does not distinguish between informal and formal counseling, or between informal and remedial training.



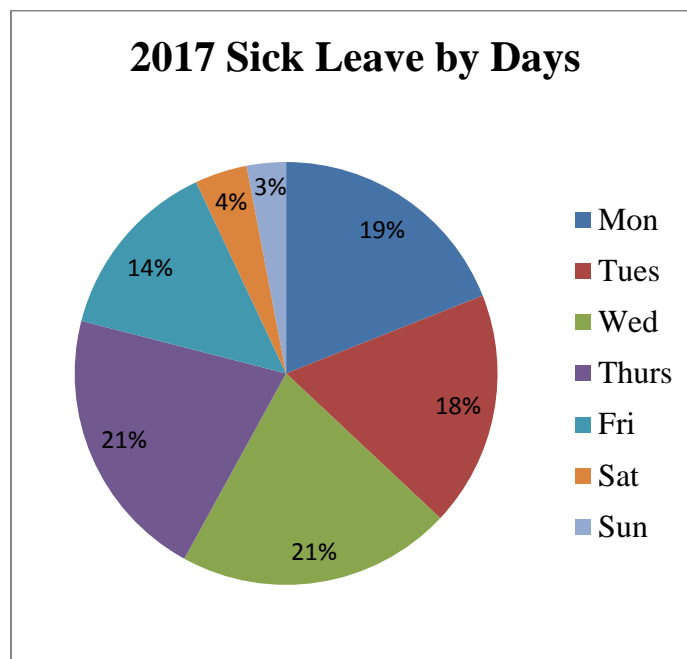
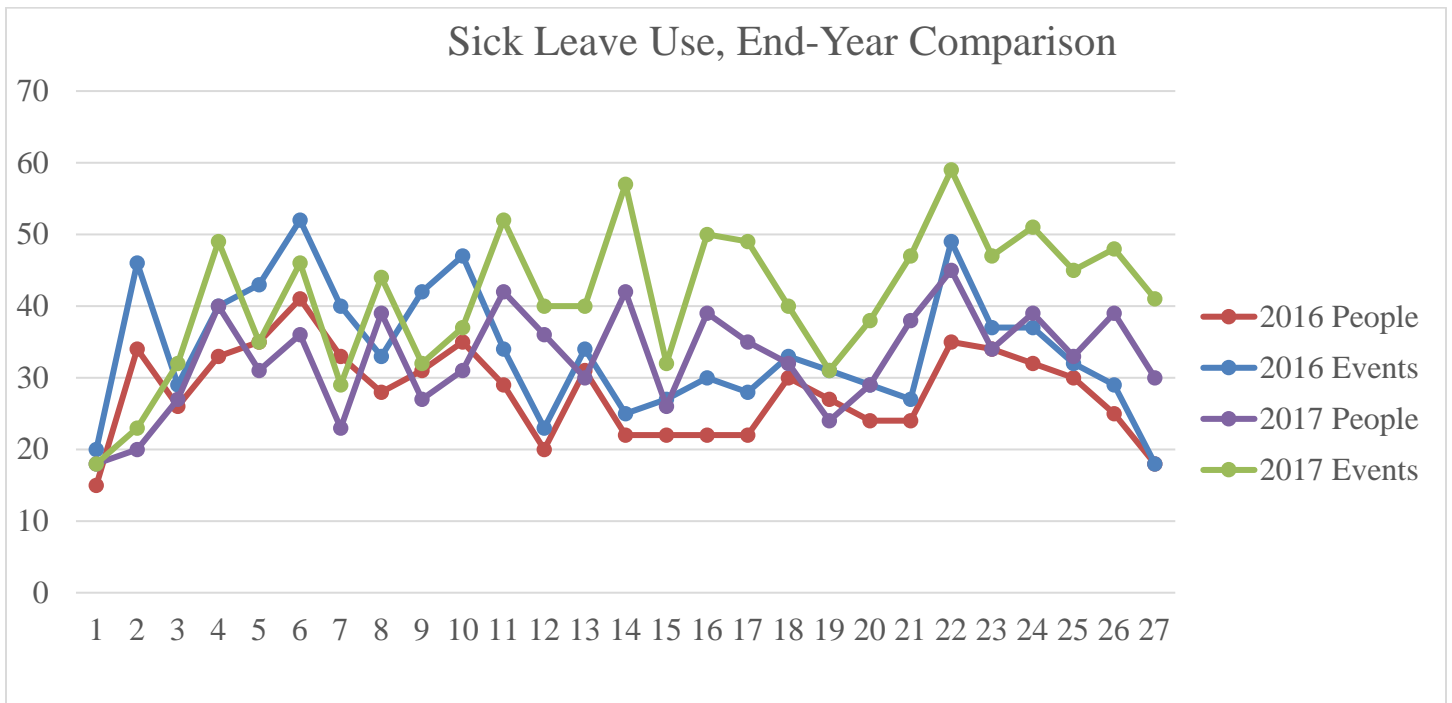
## SICK LEAVE

Sick leave data is gathered via a report created from employee time cards on a bi-weekly basis, coinciding with each pay period. All efforts are made to enter in sick leave per “event”. An event may be a one-hour doctor’s appointment, or a two-day bout of the flu. It is important to note that due to the data collection method, a long-lasting “event” (such as FMLA leave using sick time) may be entered more than once if it spans multiple pay periods. Data collection for the 2017 Year-End Report began with the first pay period to include days from 2017, which began the last week of 2016. To remain consistent with entering events from the whole pay period, all sick leave taken in that pay period is included in this report, even though all data from this pay period was also included in the 2016 End of Year Report. In addition, the final pay period for this report extended into the first week of January – again, all of which data is included below.

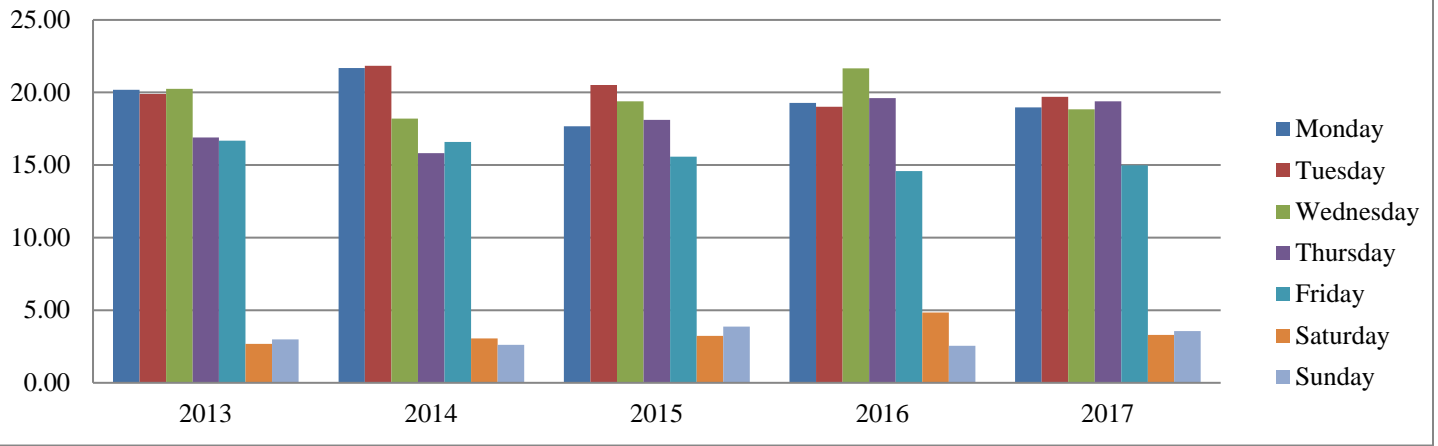
Overall, In the twenty-eight pay periods covering 2017, 166 different people experienced 1,112 sick leave events from December 19, 2016 through December 31, 2017. There were also 15 employees who did not record any sick leave in 2017 (these numbers include employees employed for any amount of time in 2017). Thursday was the most popular day for sick leave use, followed by Tuesday then Monday.



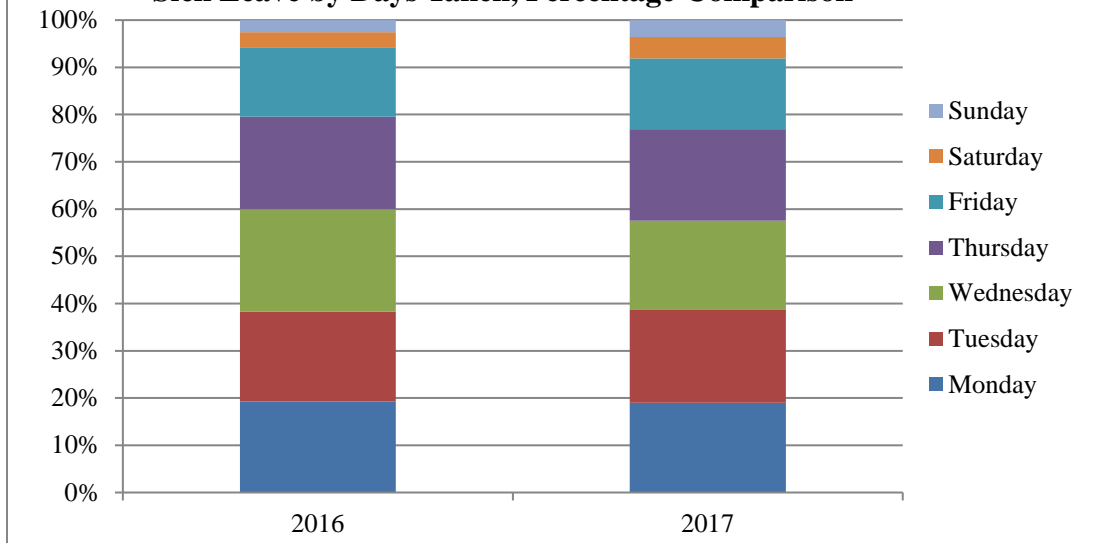
## SICK LEAVE (Cont.)



**Sick Leave by Days Taken Percentage Comparison**



**Sick Leave by Days Taken, Percentage Comparison**





### **GRIEVANCES (25.1.3)**

There have been no formal grievances filed by Bryan Police Department employees in 2017, or at all since 2007. Since the Department has had no grievances, there could be no analysis made. Processes and reviews will and are being conducted. The grievance process is set out in both Bryan Police Department General Orders as well as City Policy, and a grievance is defined therein as “unequal and/or unlawful treatment, interpretation and/or application of City or departmental policies, procedures, practices; and retaliation.”

It the policy of both the Bryan Police Department and the City of Bryan to require that prior to filing a grievance, certain steps toward resolutions are taken by the employee and his/her chain of command. This ensures that many issues are resolved without resorting to the formal grievance process. In addition, the sworn officers of Bryan Police Department are protected by the Civil Service Rules and Regulations which regulate such potentially contentious issues as hiring, promotions, and disciplinary actions. These additional policies serve to create an environment in which officers can be certain they are receiving equal treatment and opportunities as their peers, and thus reduce the need to file a grievance.

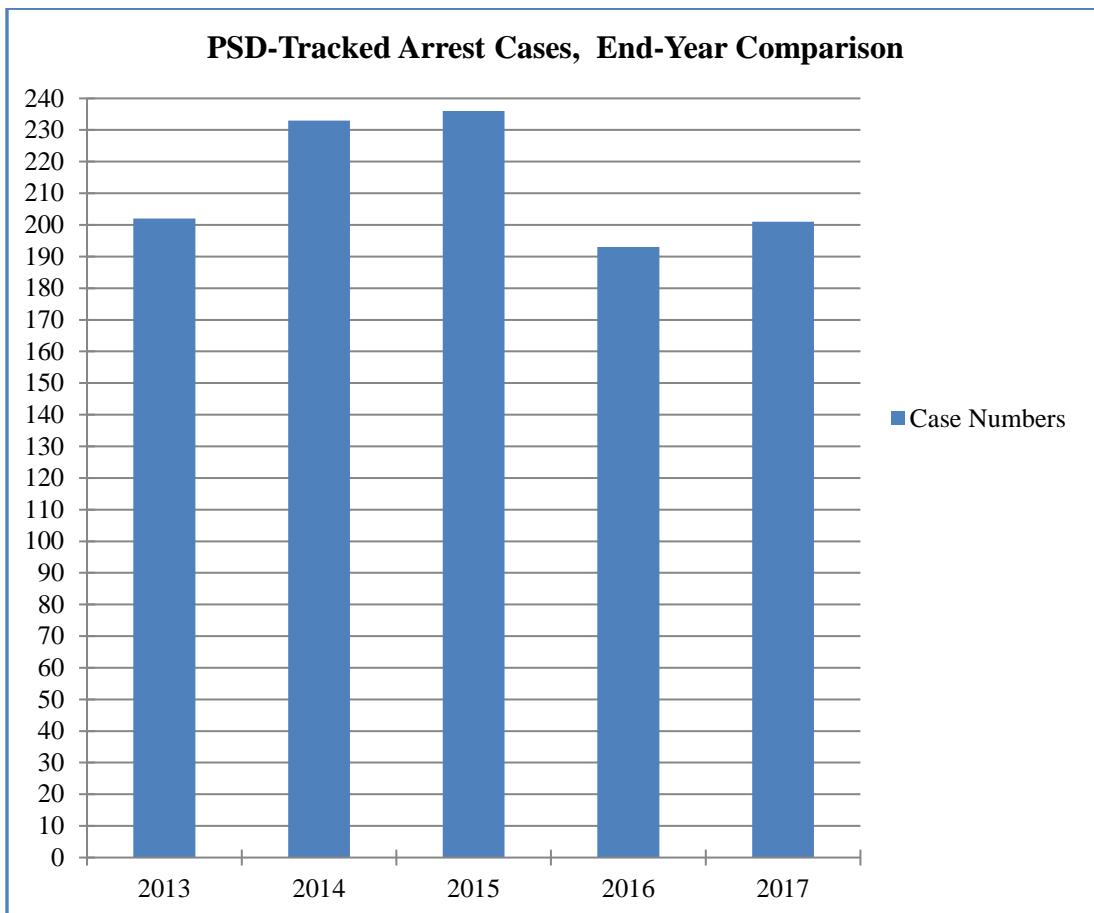
Finally, the Department’s long-standing accreditation status with CALEA shows the Department’s commitment to best practices and ensures the Department is complying with nationally recognized standards for excellence, especially in terms of serving both internal and external customers. These factors combine to produce the virtually grievance-free record of the Bryan Police Department.

## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS

The Professional Standards Division track and review arrests involving six specific charges: Assault on a Peace Officer, Fleeing a Police Officer, Evading Arrest, Hindering Arrest, Interfering with Arrest, and Resisting Arrest. In 2017, there were 201 cases involving arrests for these charges, out of 5658 total agency arrests and 14,913 total case numbers.

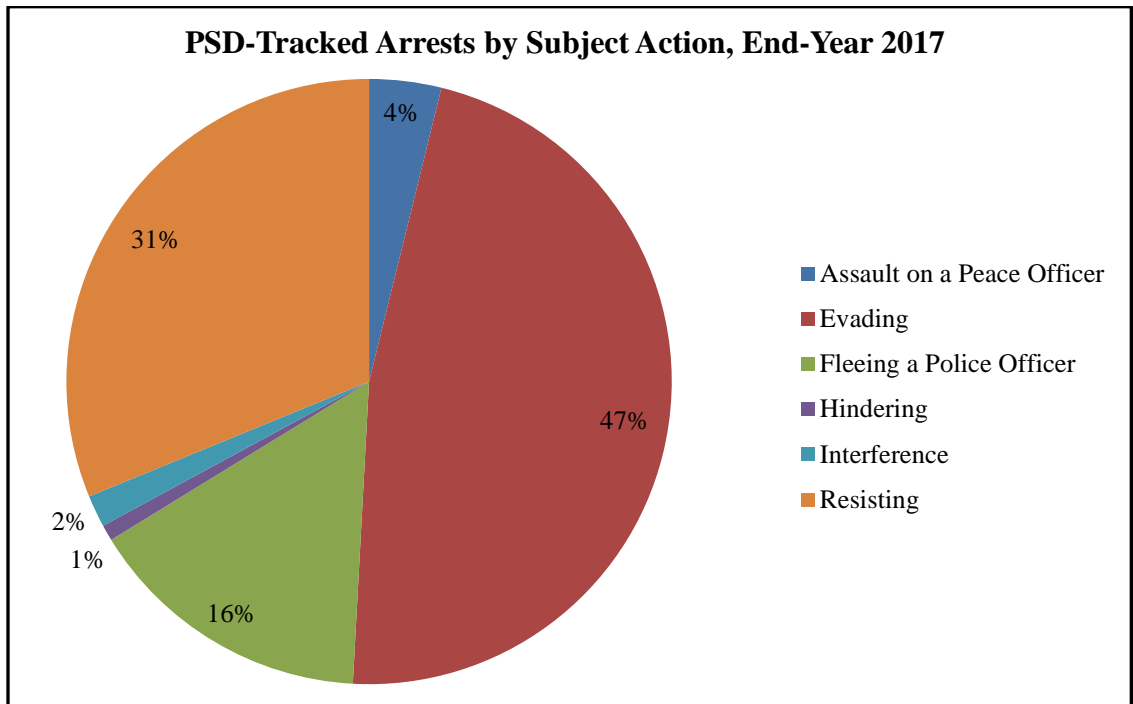
It should be noted that in previous years, the Professional Standards Division relied on the “pink” copies of the paper arrest reports – forwarded through several divisions of the Department before finally reaching PSD – to enter the tracked arrest data. In early 2012, it was discovered that far fewer pink copies were being received than normal. Upon investigation, it was determined that not all arrest reports were being manually documented and forwarded, but were rather completed and stored electronically. It was then necessary to create and utilize an electronic report to gather the PSD-tracked arrest information directly from the records system. In running this electronic report, the PSD is now able to confidently report comprehensive arrest data from 2012 onward.

When comparing the last two years of arrests, the numbers are very similar. The cases involving arrests only in 2017 increased by 8 from 193 in 2016 to 201 in 2017.

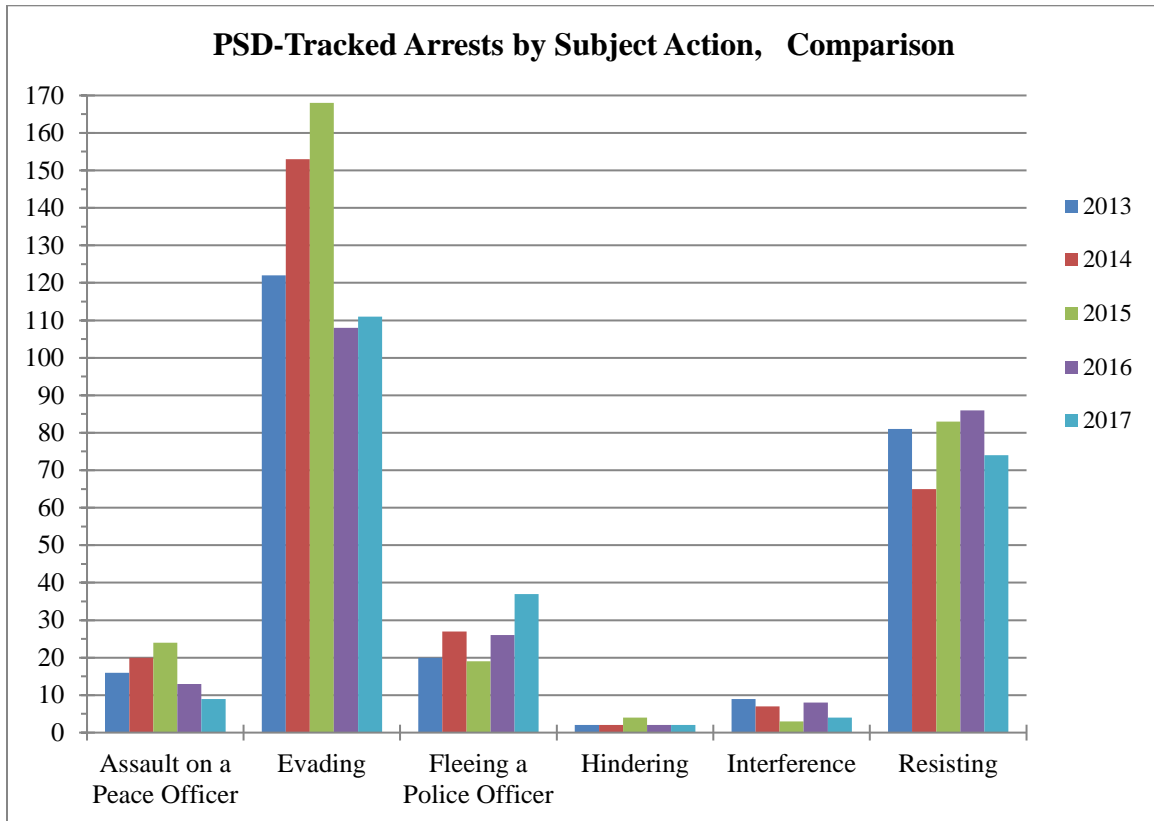


## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY SUBJECT ACTION

2017	Charge						Total
	Assault on a Peace Officer	Evading	Fleeing a Police Officer	Hindering	Interference	Resisting	
<b>Arrests</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>237</b>



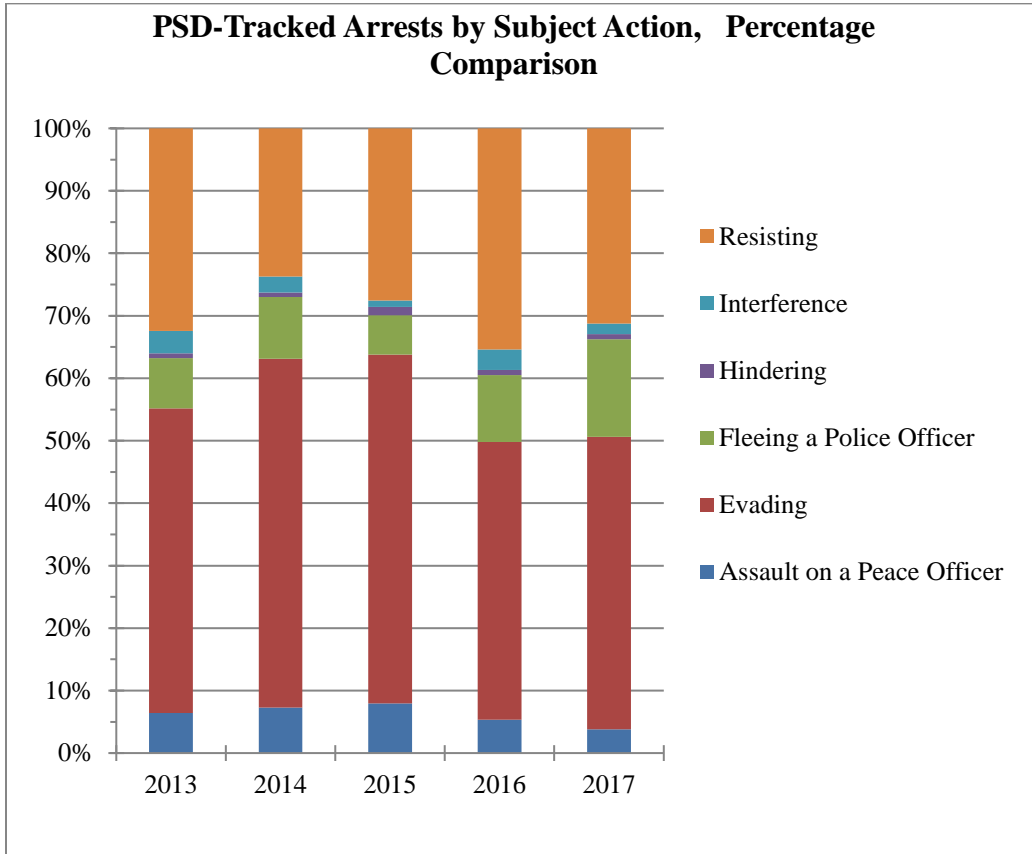
## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY SUBJECT ACTION



Overall arrest numbers increased 4% from 2016 to 2017. In 2016, there were 193 PSD-tracked arrest charges whereas there were 201 arrest charges filed in 2017. There were two categories of PSD-tracked arrests that increased over 2016: Fleeing a Peace Officer (11 more), and Evading (3 more). Where Assault on a Peace Officer saw 5 less, Interference saw 4 less and Hindering stayed the same as the previous year, 2. The most significant increase was the charge of Fleeing, which increased from 26 charges in 2016 to 37 in 2017.

Looking at the overall trends, it can be seen that by far the most utilized charge tracked by PSD is Evading at 47%. The next most common charge, Resisting at 31%. There is another significant gap between Fleeing and Assault on a Peace Officer. Interference averages 6 per year and Hindering averages two charges per year. This shows consistency in Bryan Police Department tactics, training, and procedures.

## ARRESTS BY SUBJECT ACTION (Cont.)

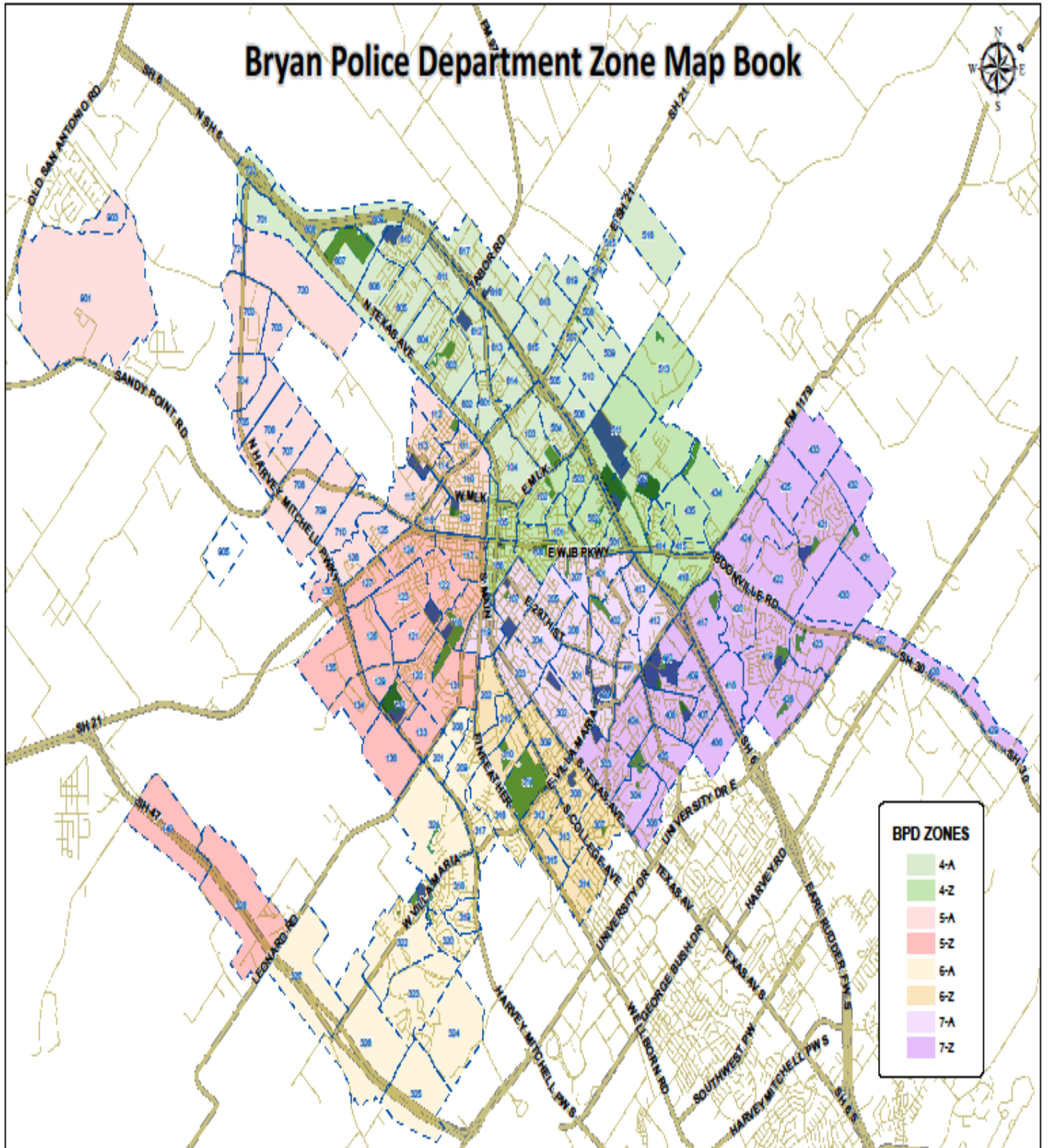


## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY ZONE

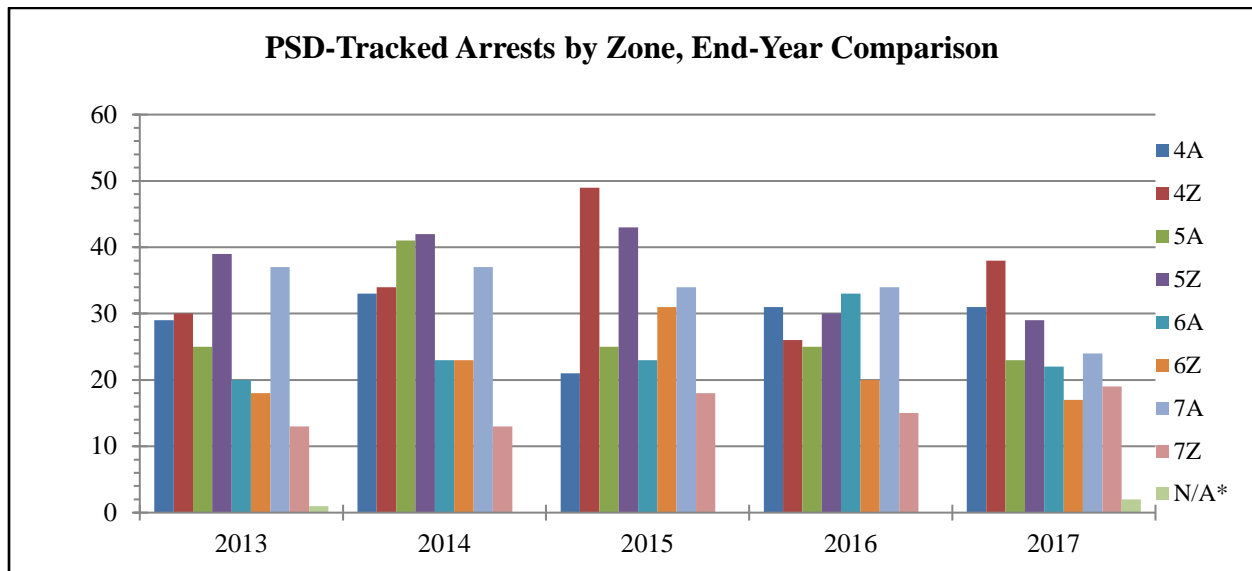
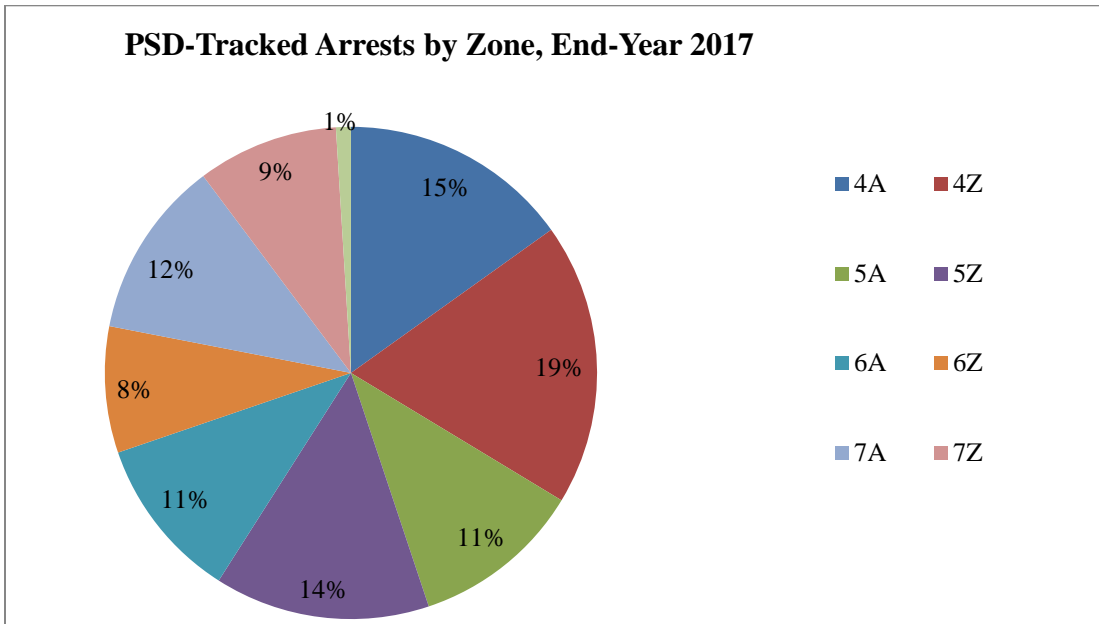
2017	Beat								Other	Total
	4A	4Z	5A	5Z	6A	6Z	7A	7Z		
PSD-Tracked Arrests	31	38	23	29	22	17	24	19	2	205

In 2017, 4 Zone and 5 Zone had 59% of all PSD-tracked arrests, followed by 7 Zone with 21%. 6 Zone had 19% of the arrests. All zones had decreases in PSD-tracked arrests, with the exception of 4 Zone which had an increase of 7% over 2016.

# ARRESTS BY ZONE (Cont.)



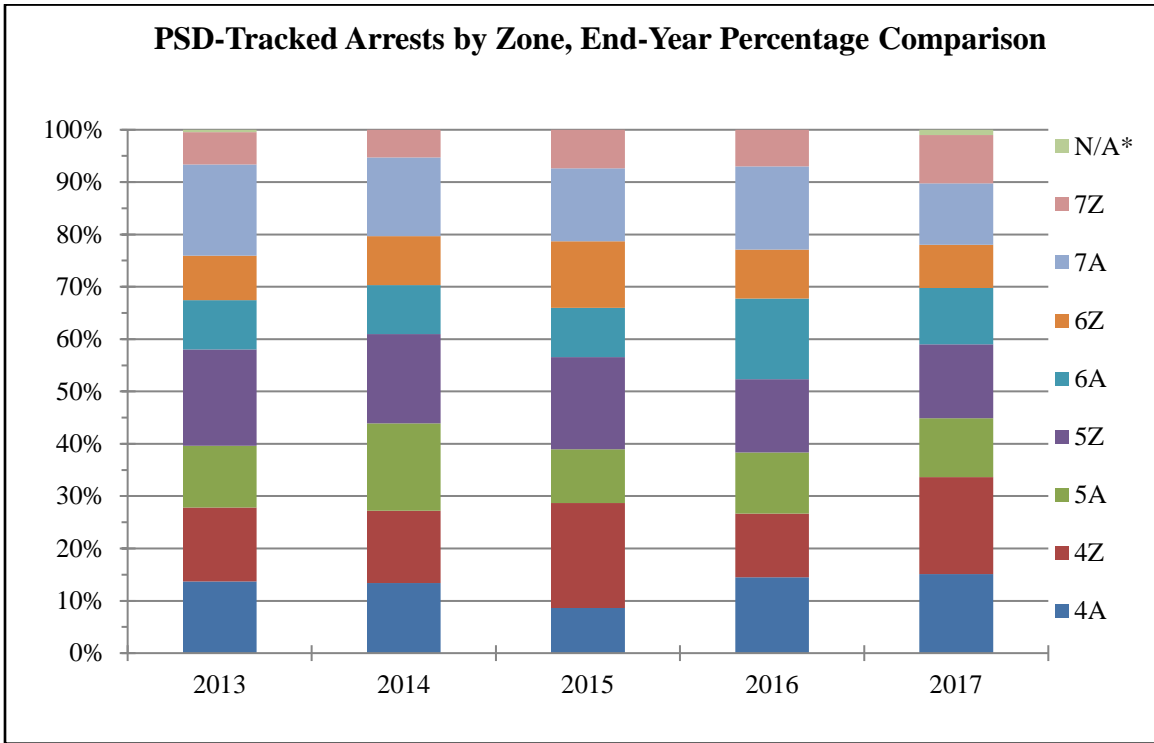
## ARRESTS BY ZONE (Cont.)



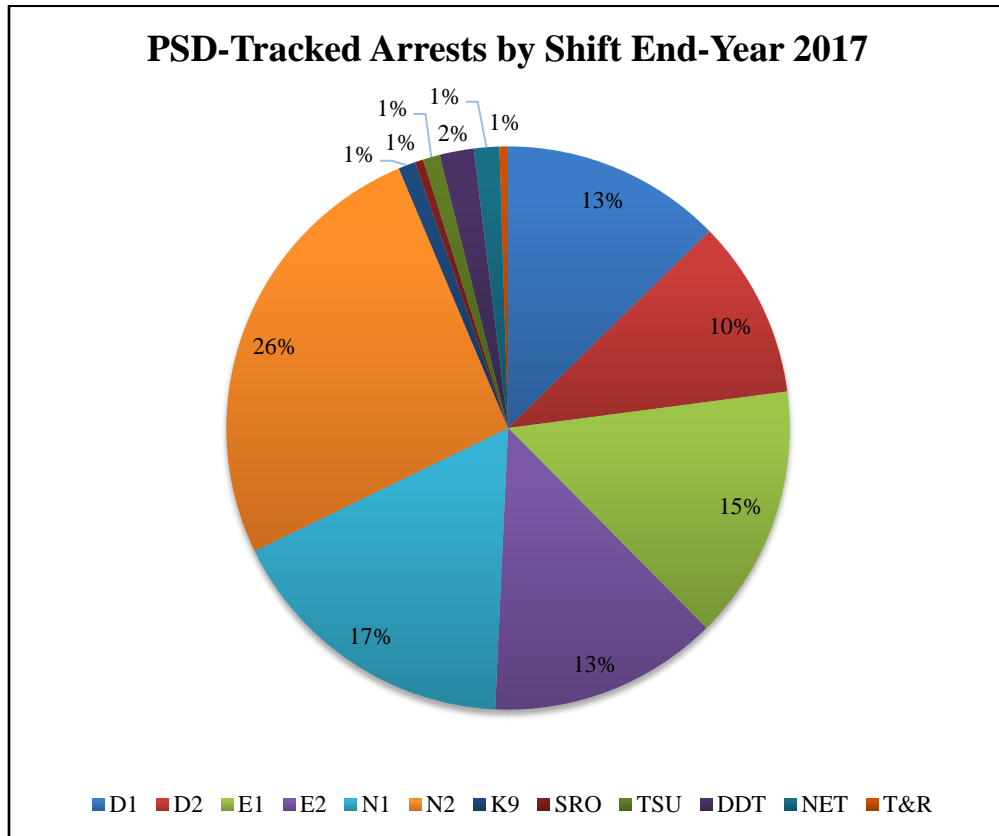
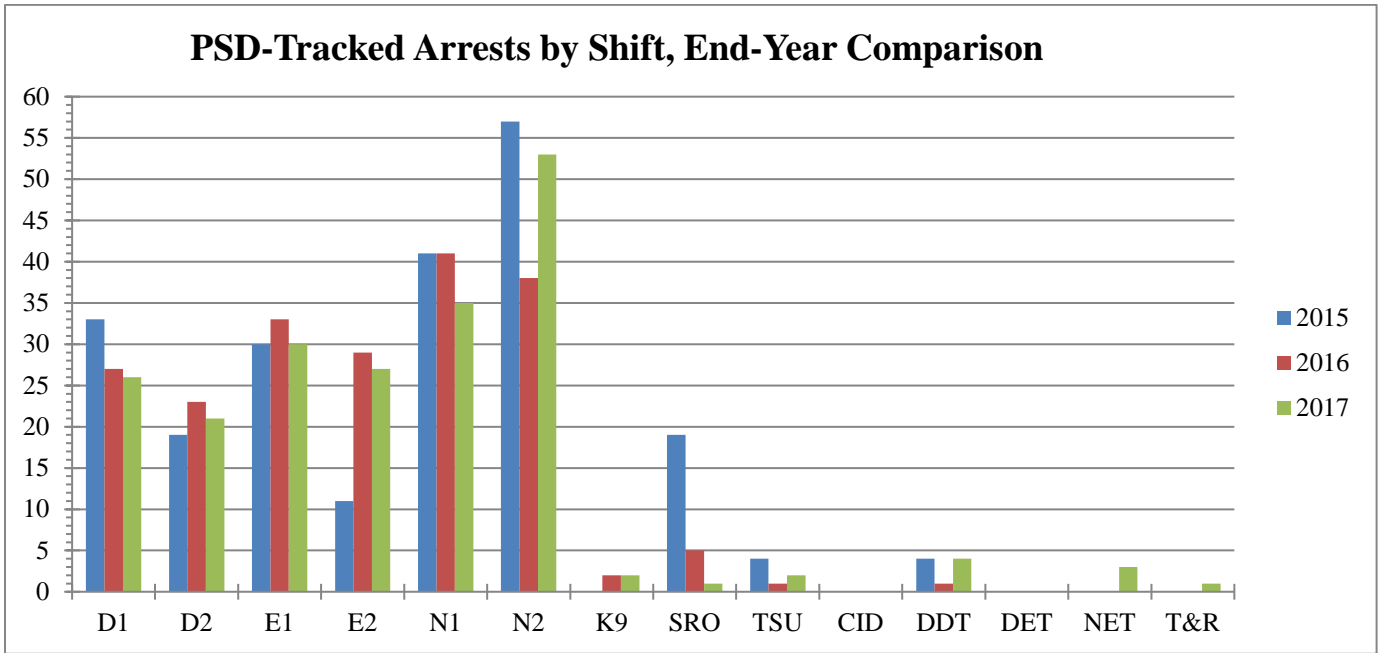
\*N/A refers to an arrest made in College Station in conjunction with an ongoing investigation



## ARRESTS BY ZONE (Cont.)



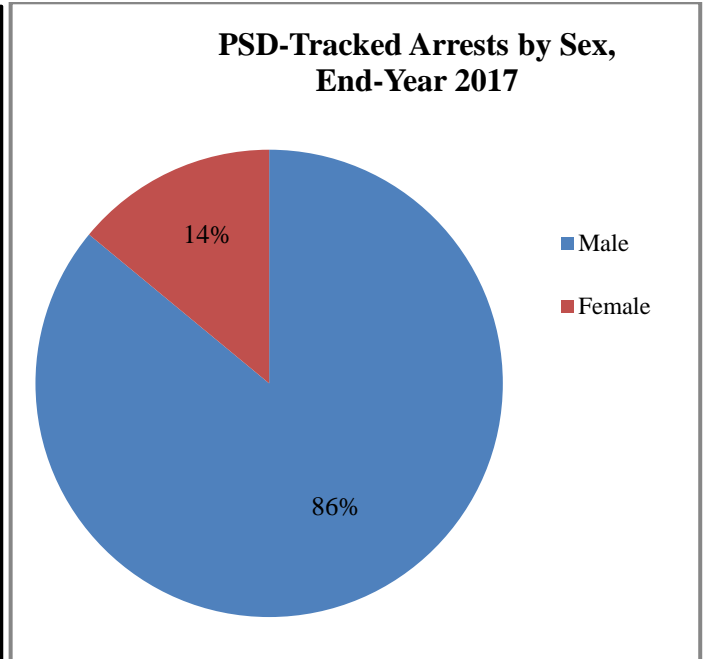
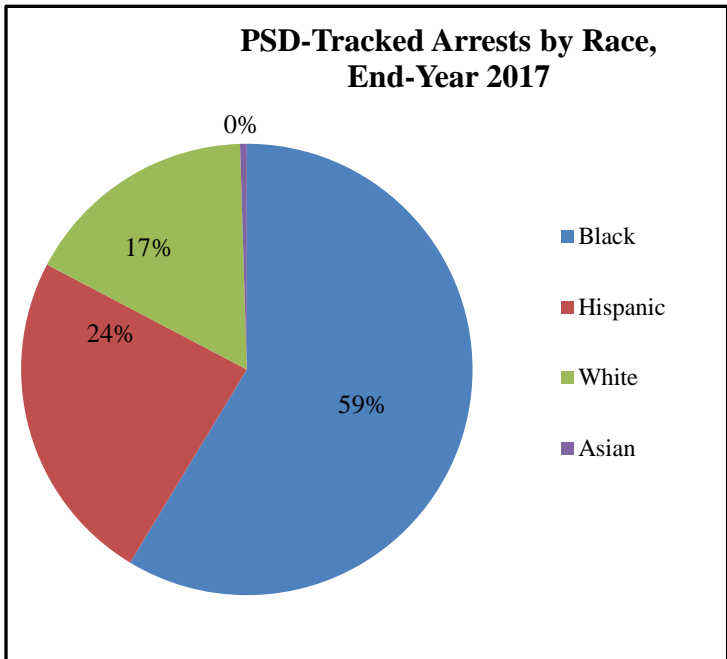
## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY SHIFT



In 2017 PSD tracked arrest by Shifts. There are six shifts, Day 1 & 2, Evening 1 & 2 and Night shift 1 & 2 (K-9), each shift is 12 hours long. Day 1 & 2 start at 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. Evening Shift 1 & 2 start at 2:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m., Night Shift 1 & 2 starts at 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The other divisions, SRO, TSU, DET, NET and T&R account for 1% or less of the arrests made. It was noted that the Night shift had more arrests, 43% of all arrests. Evening shift had 28% and the Day shift had 23%.

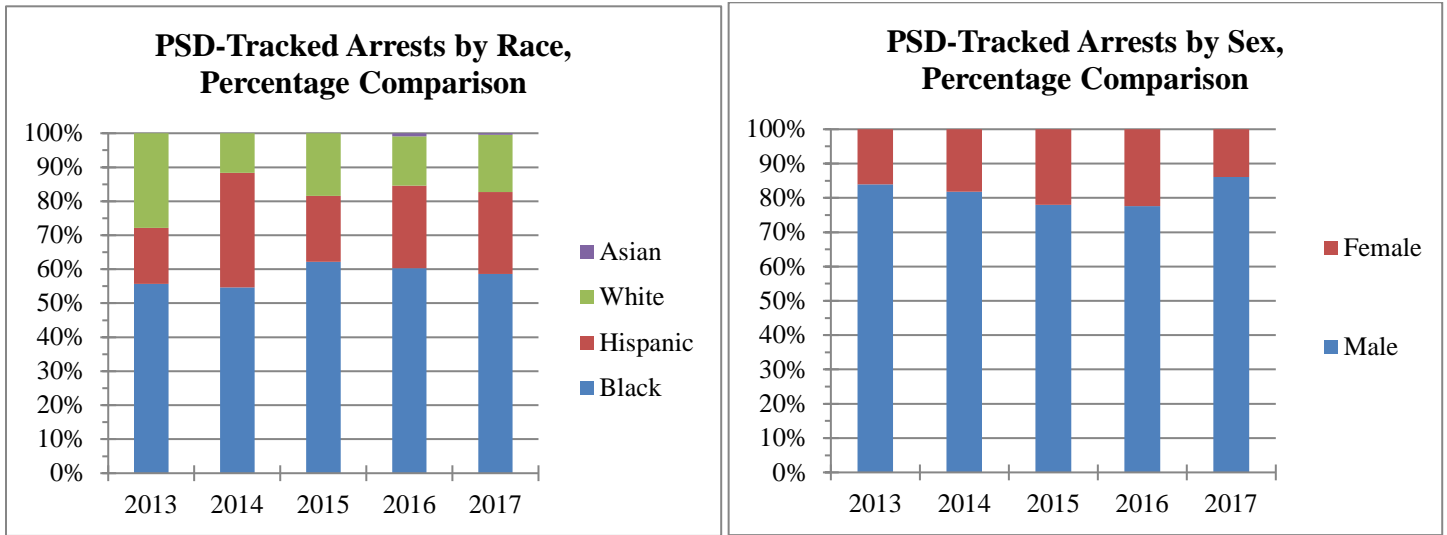
## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY RACE AND SEX

2017	Race / Sex							Total
	Black		Hispanic		White		Asian/Other	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	
Arrest Subjects	15	107	4	46	10	25	1	207

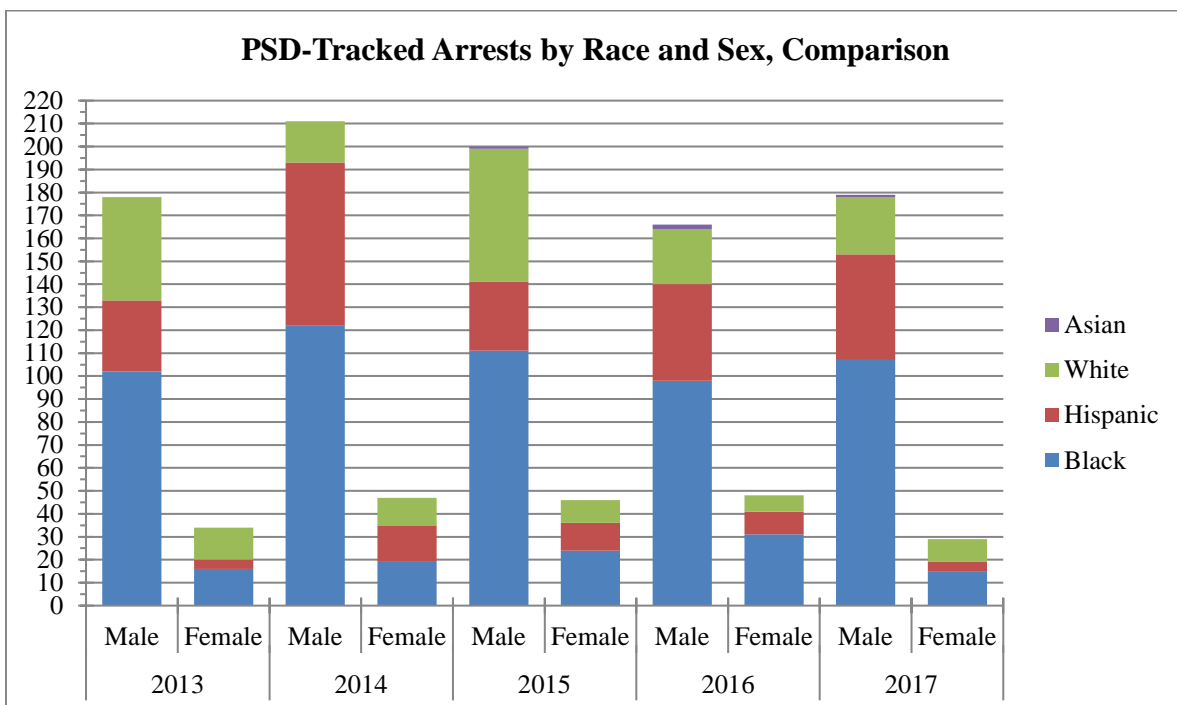


2017 arrest numbers show 59% of subjects in PSD-tracked arrests were black. White subjects made up 17%, Hispanic arrests made up 24% while Asian/Others made up < 1%. Males accounted for 86% of the PSD-tracked arrests, up 9% from last year.

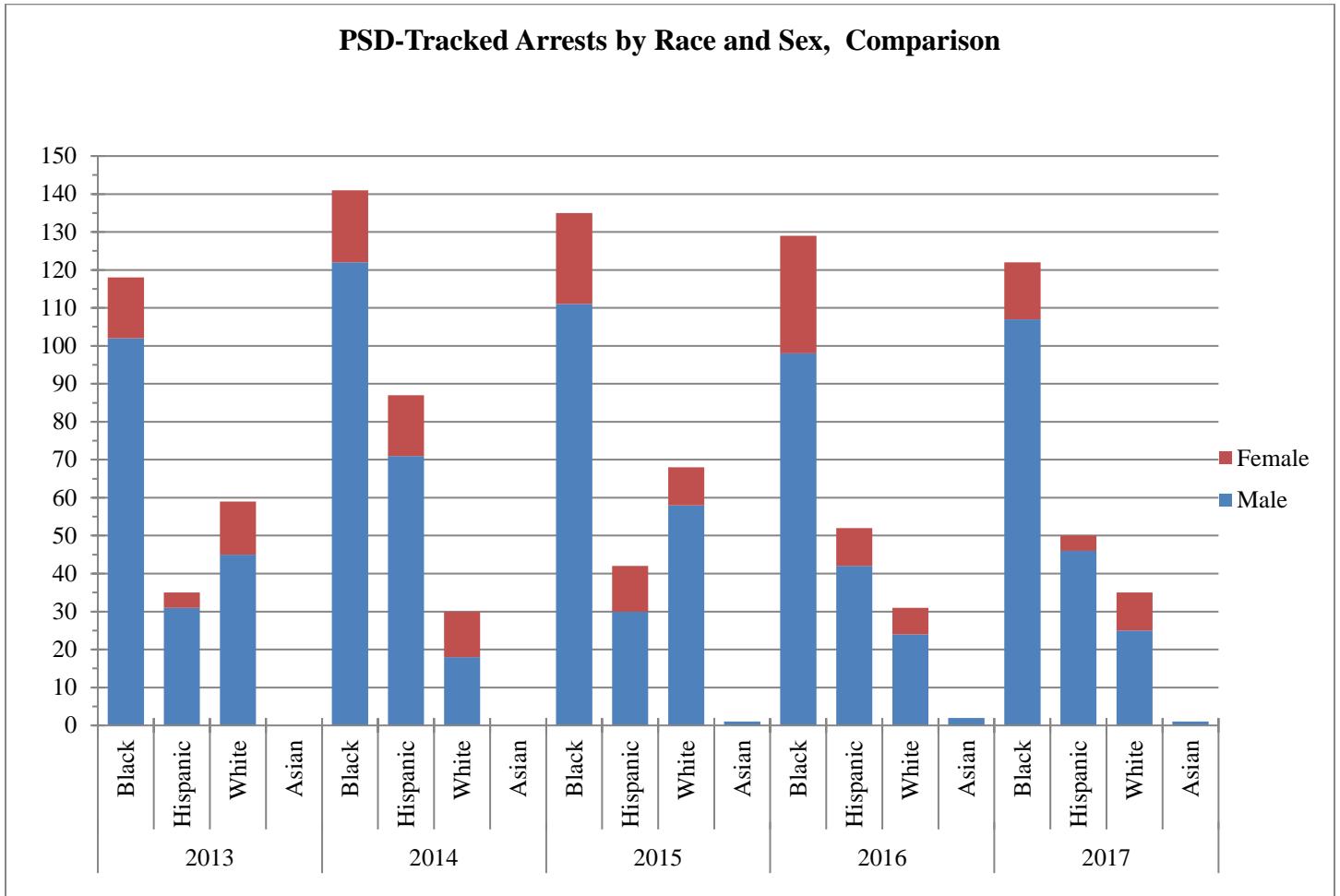
## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY RACE AND SEX (Cont.)



The biggest increase from 2016 to 2017 occurred in White Females with an increase of 25% over last year, followed by Black Males at 10% and Hispanic Males at 10% and then White Males at 9%. The largest numerical increase was Black males (10 more arrests), again followed by White females with 2 and White Males with 2 more than last year. Black females had a decline in arrests from 32 in 2016 to 15 in 2017 and the Hispanic females declined from 10 in 2016 to 4 arrests in 2017.



## PSD-TRACKED ARRESTS BY RACE AND SEX (Cont.)

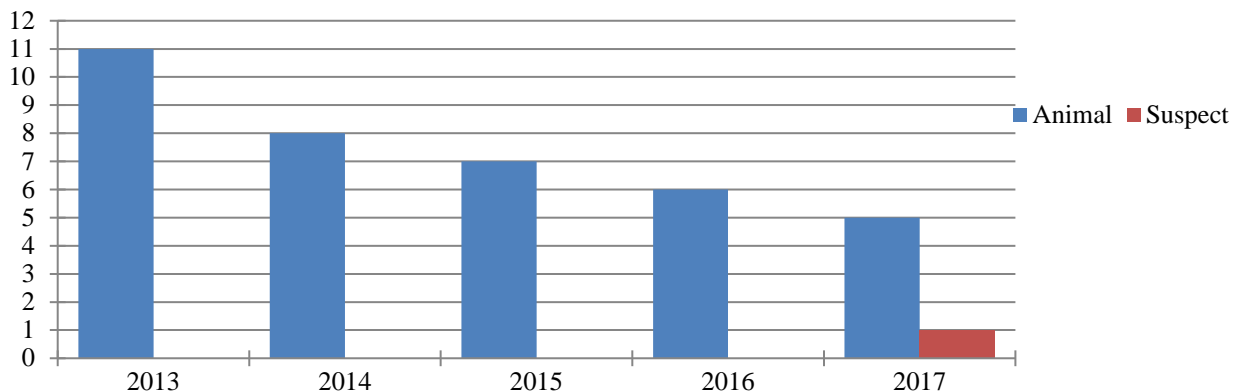


## FIREARM DISCHARGES

In 2017 there were six firearm discharge reports filed. Five against animal subjects and one against a suspect. Four incidents were from officers dispatched to the side of a road for a mortally injured deer and one incident where a dog lunged at the officer. There was one incident where the suspect drew out his right hand and it appeared to be holding a gun, officer fired in self-defense.

Record	Case	Shots Fired	Reason for Shots	Results
Date				
17-FA-001	17-0200523	5	Suspect, without warning, drew right hand and it appeared as if he was armed with a handgun.	Suspect hit twice; Survived.
2/12/2017				
17-FA-002	17-0401138	5	Animal was already injured for fighting with 2 other pit bulls. Dog lunged at me and then at ACO	Fatal
4/25/2017				
17-FA-003	17-0600330	2	Animal laying on the ground, hind legs paralyzed	Fatal
6/8/2017				
17-FA-004	17-0900417	1	Deer appeared to have 4 broken legs along with an injury to the head and body due to a collision with a vehicle.	Fatal
9/1/2017				
17-FA-005	17-1100095	1	Broken Right Rear Leg, bleeding from the mouth, scrapes on left legs, running and falling down.	Fatal
11/3/2017				
17-FA-006	17-1100290	1	Rear legs broken, dragging itself with front legs.	Fatal
11/7/2017				

**Firearm Discharges, End-Year Comparison**

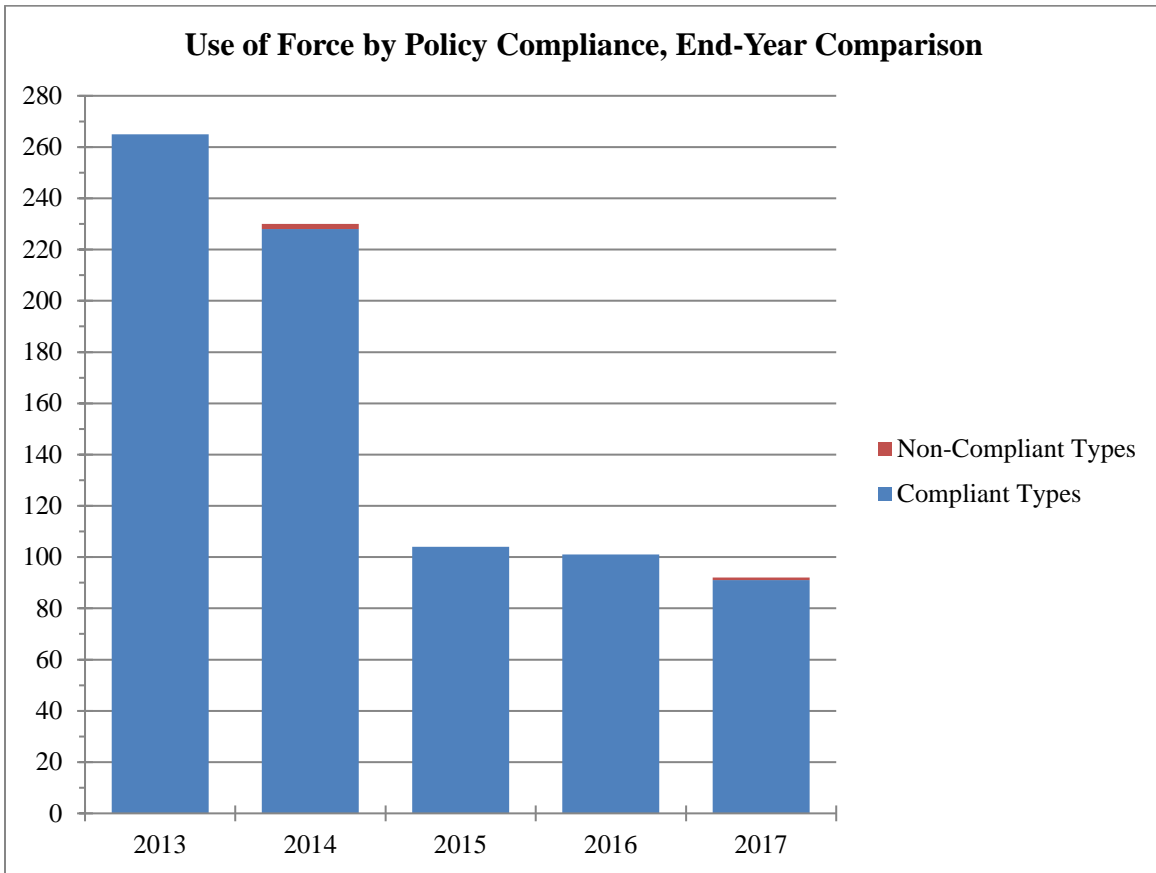


## USES OF FORCE

All “Use of Force” reports generated by officers are forwarded to the Professional Standards Division via the Chain of Command, and are reviewed to ensure compliance with Department policies and standards.

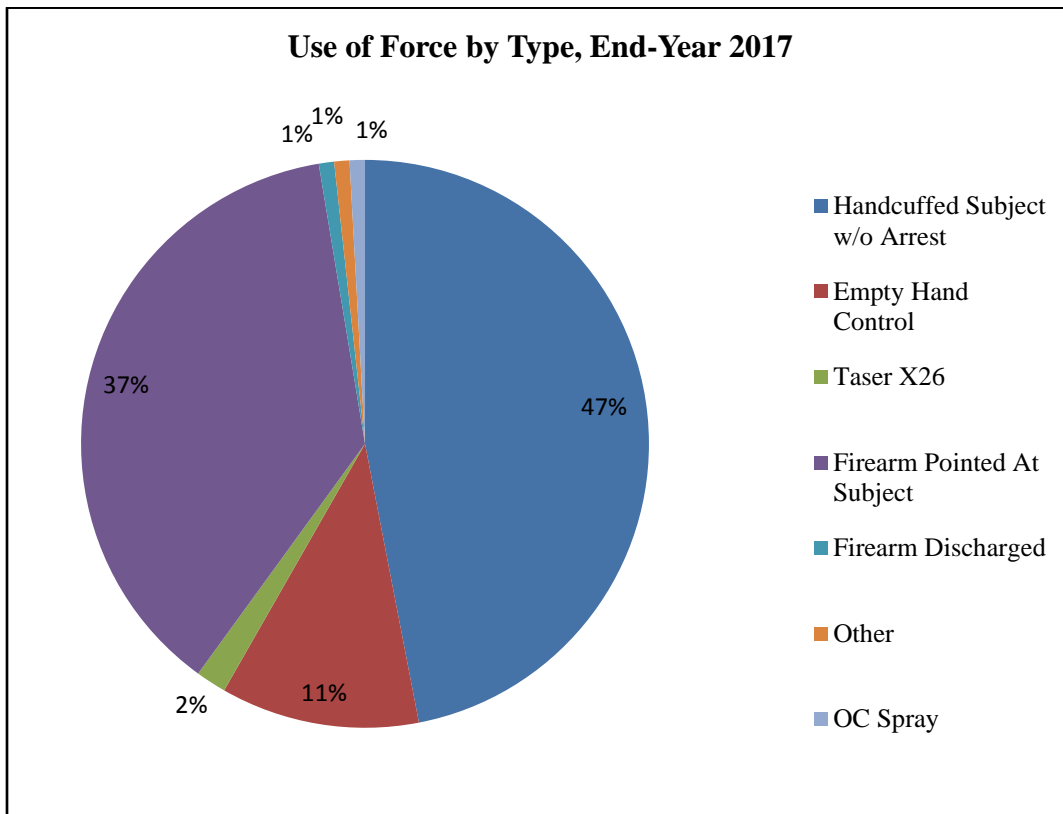
There were 92 Use of Force reports submitted to the PSD by December 31, 2017. This number is down slightly from 101 in 2016. The following pages contain that data broken down by type of force used, beat of occurrence, race and sex of the subject, reason for contacting the subject, shift of the officers involved, and policy compliance.

In 2017, 80,767 calls for service resulted in 92 Use of Force Reports. The Chain of Command review found one incident that violated BPD policy and procedures. In addition, the PSD thoroughly investigated all externally generated allegations of excessive or improper force, and determined those complaints to be unfounded or the officers’ actions exonerated. Let it be known that for the last five years, Use of Force cases have dropped from 130 in 2013 to just 92 in 2017.



## USE OF FORCE BY TYPE

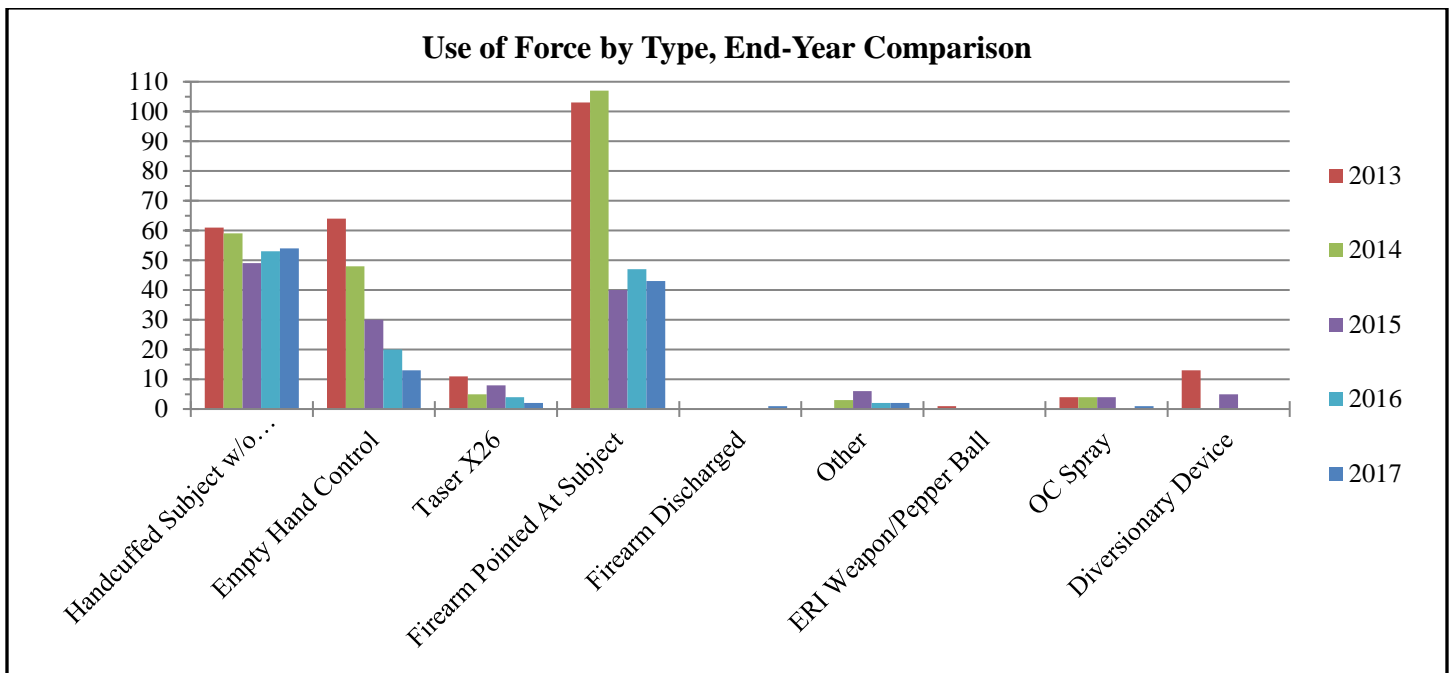
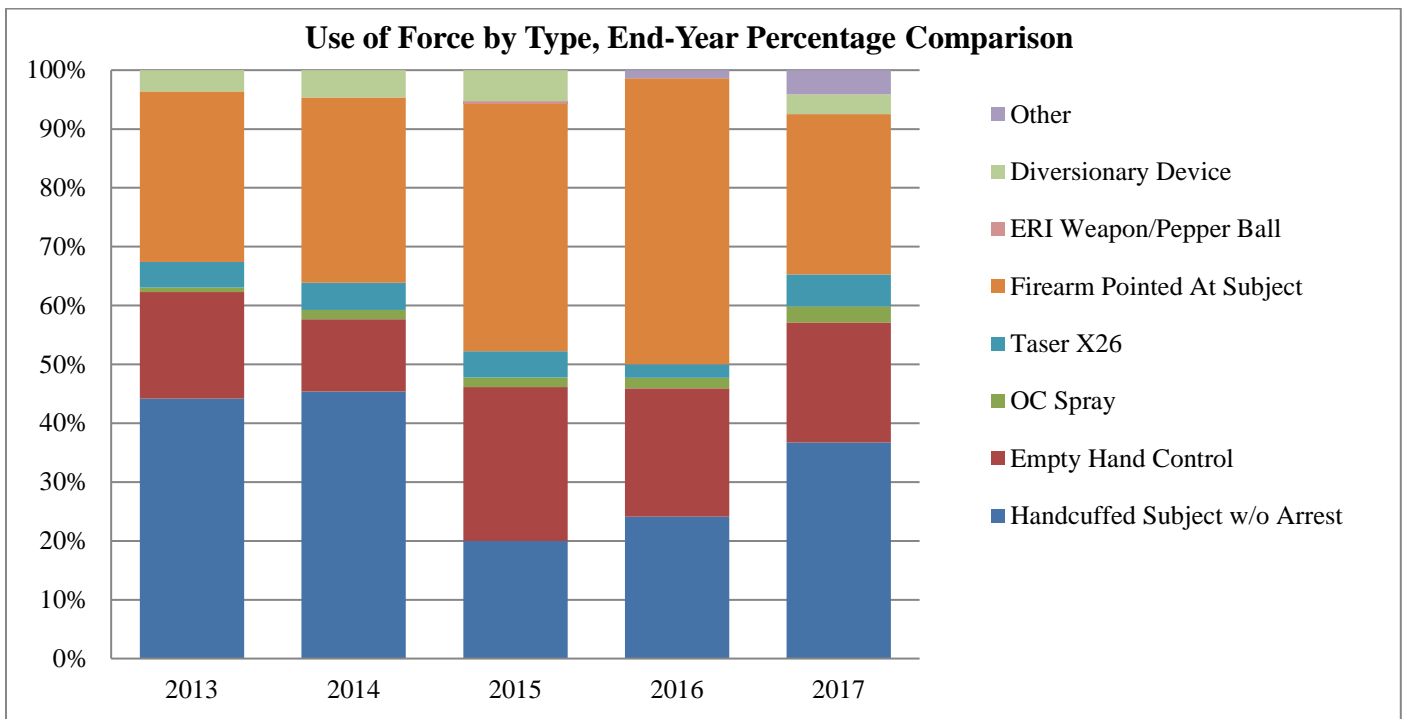
2017	Type of Force (NPC = Not Policy Compliant; PC = Policy Compliant)									Total Incidents
	Handcuffed Subject Without Arrest		Empty hand control	OC spray	Taser X26	Firearm Pointed at Subject		Firearm Discharge	Other	
	NPC	PC	PC	PC	PC	NPC	PC	PC	PC	
<b>TRT, Tactical Response Team</b>		<b>4</b>					<b>17</b>			<b>21</b>
<b>Officers</b>	2	48	13	1	2	0	25	1	2	94
<b>Total</b>	2	52	13	1	2	0	42	1	2	115



The frequency of types of force used in 2017 decreased by 9%, from 126 in 2016 to 115 in 2017 .



## USE OF FORCE BY TYPE (Cont.)

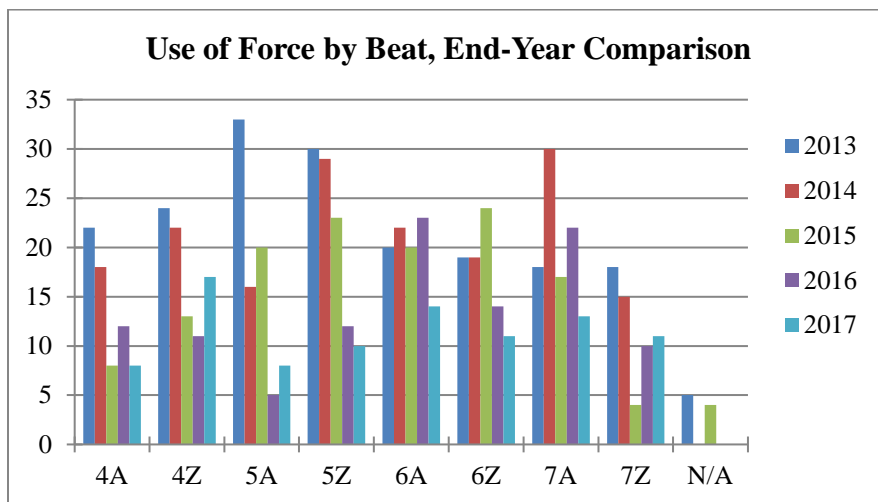


## USE OF FORCE BY BEAT

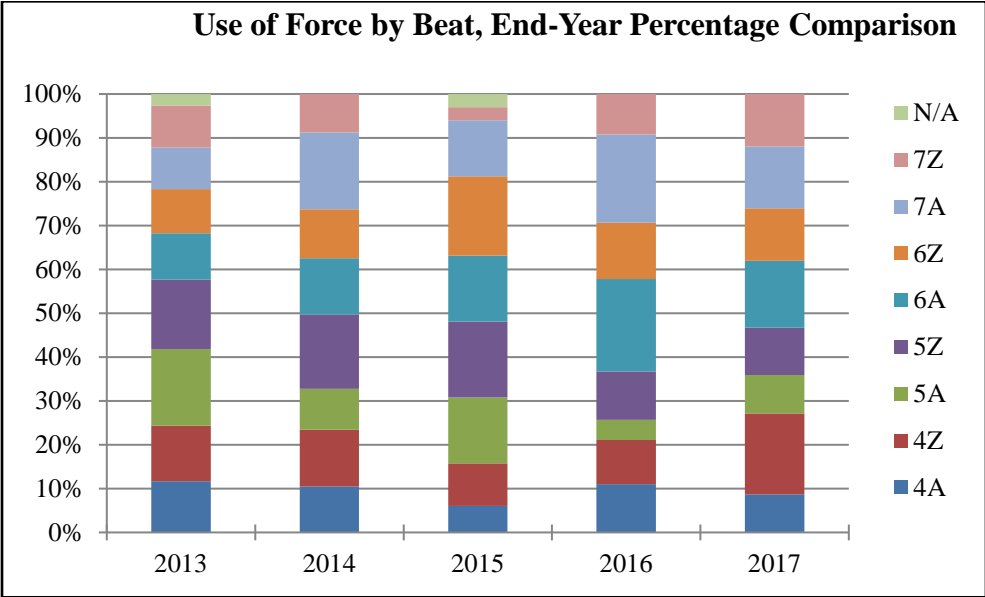
2017	Use of Force Beat								Total Incidents
	4A	4Z	5A	5Z	6A	6Z	7A	7Z	
<b>TRT, Tactical Response Team</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92</b>

In 2017, beats 4A and 5A had the least amount of use of force activity, whereas beats 4Z and 6A had the most. The most extreme changes were in beat 7A, with 14% fewer uses of force in 2017 than in 2016, and in beat 4Z, which had a 18% increase in uses of force.

However, the uses of force were very evenly distributed when looking at zones: 4 and 6 Zones each accounted for 27% of uses of force, and 7 Zones accounted for 26% and Zone 5 accounted for 20%. There were no uses of force performed outside of Bryan city limits in 2017.

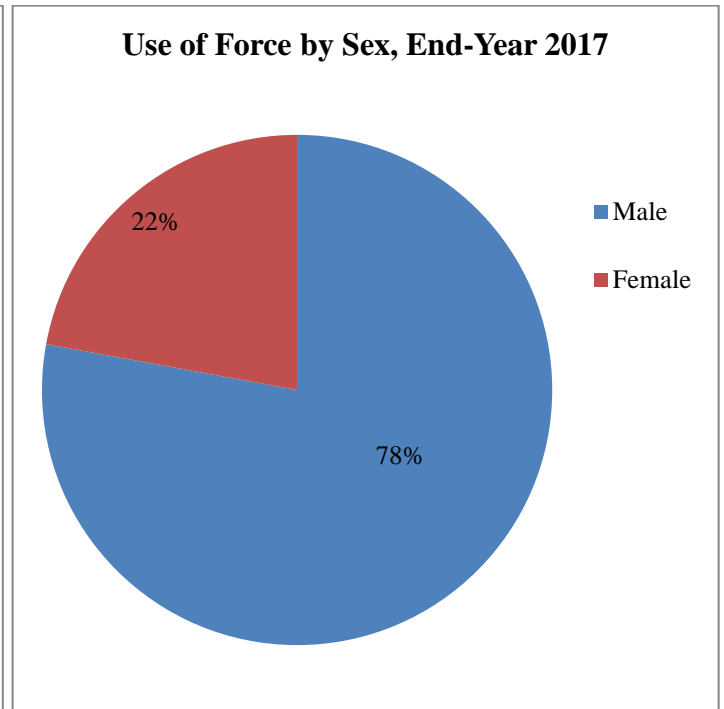
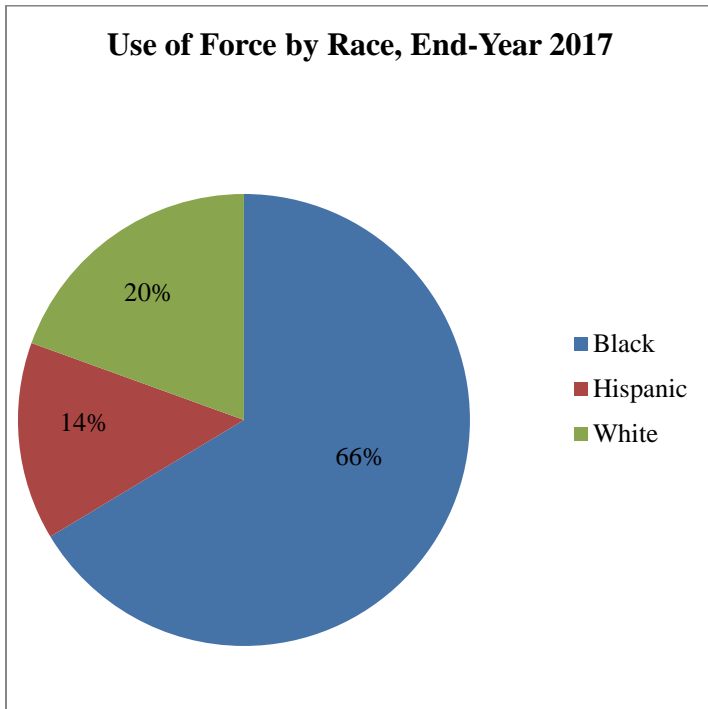


# USE OF FORCE BY BEAT (Cont.)



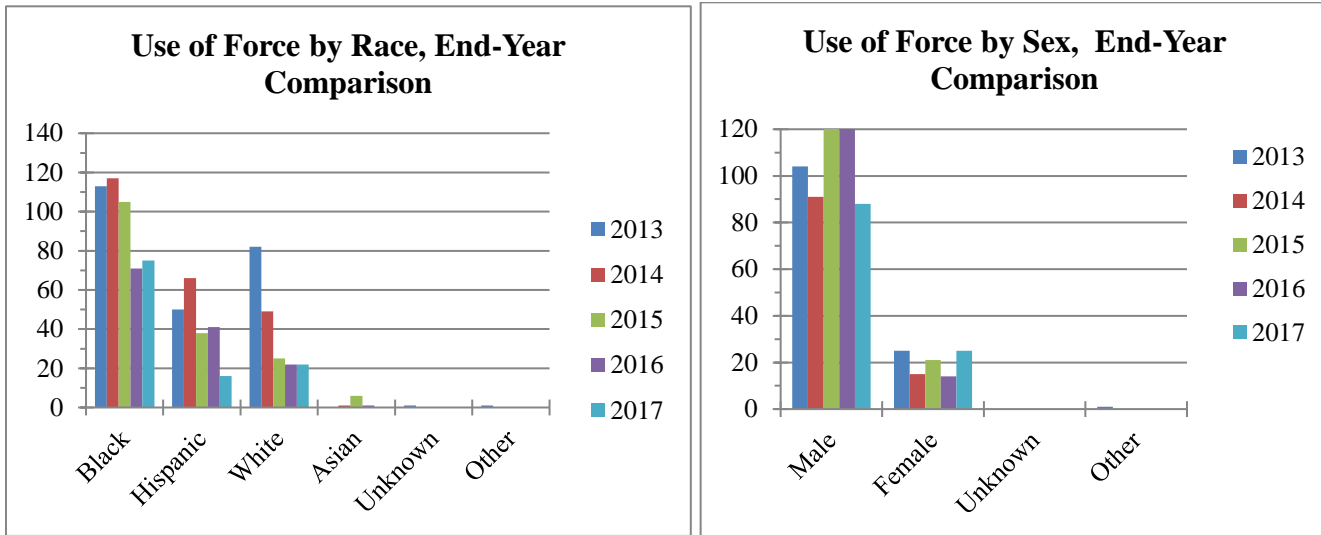
## USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX

2017	Use of Force Subject Race / Sex						Total Incidents
	Black		Hispanic		White		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<b>TRT, Tactical Response Team</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>110</b>

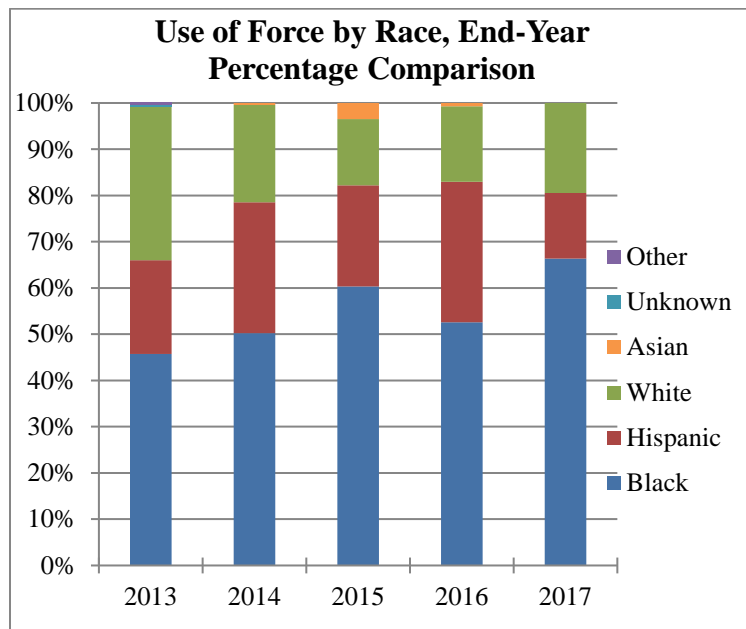


Use of Force against black subjects made up 66% of all use of force actions, and force against Hispanics accounted for 14% of actions, Whites accounted for 20%. Females accounted for 22% of all uses of force, an increase of 12% from 2016.

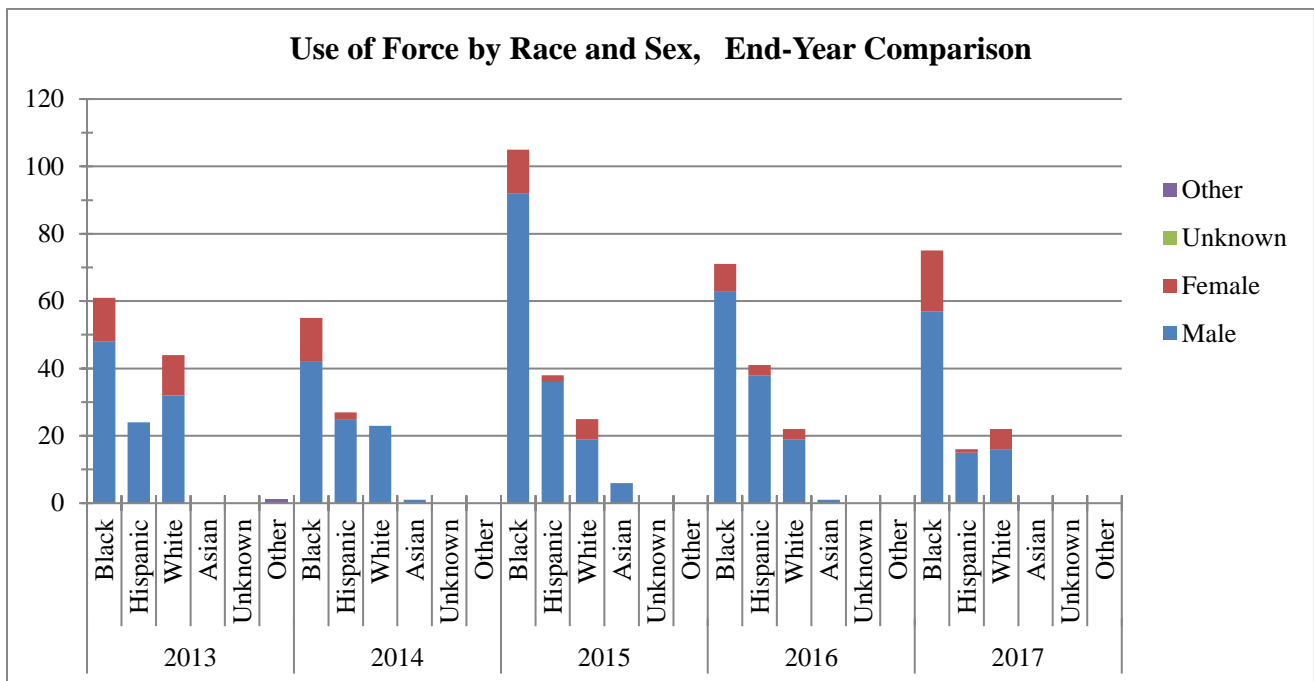
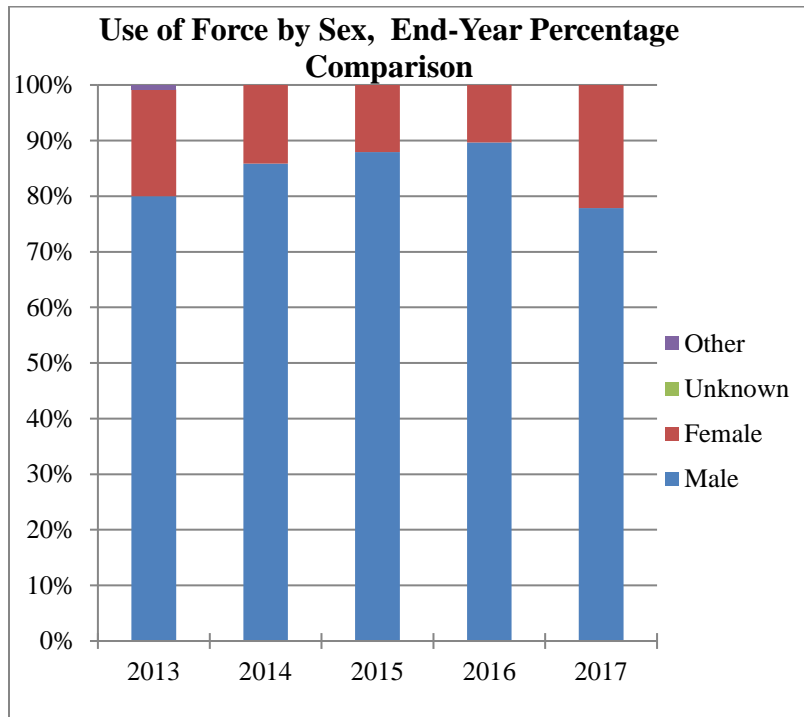
## USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX (Cont.)



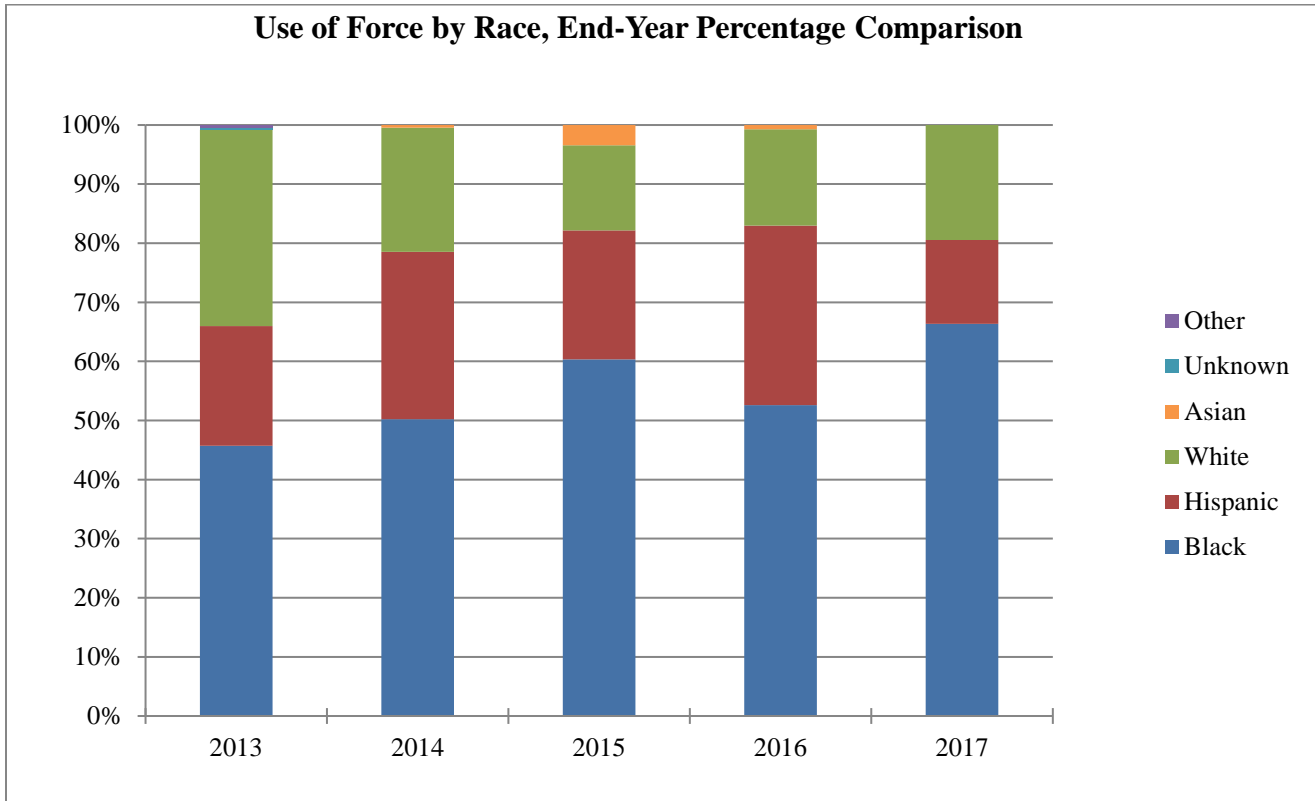
Force used against Hispanic females decreased in 2017 by two. Force against Hispanic males also decreased, from 38 to 15 uses of force. Force used against black males decreased from 63 uses of force in 2016 to 57 in 2017. Force against black females increased from 8 in 2016, to 18 in 2017. Force against white females increased by from 3 in 2016 to 6 in 2017, and force against white males decreased from 19 in 2016, to 16 in 2017.



## USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX (Cont.)

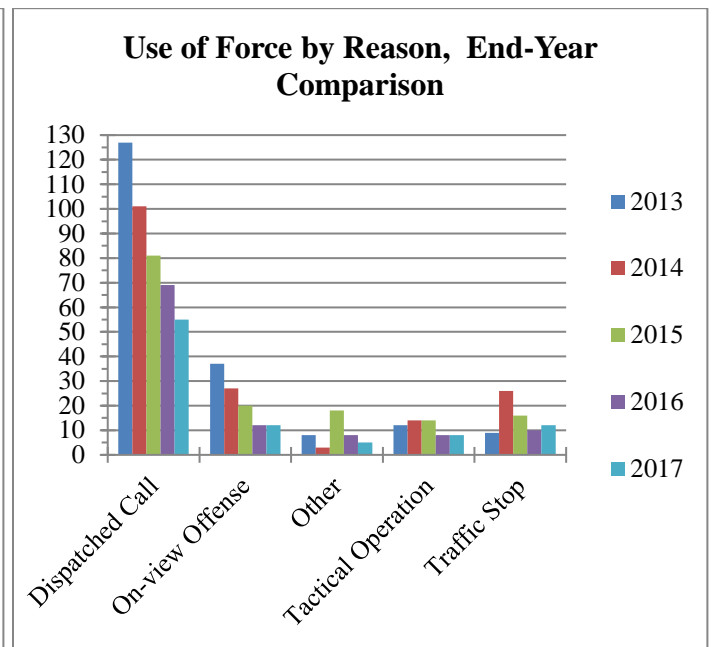
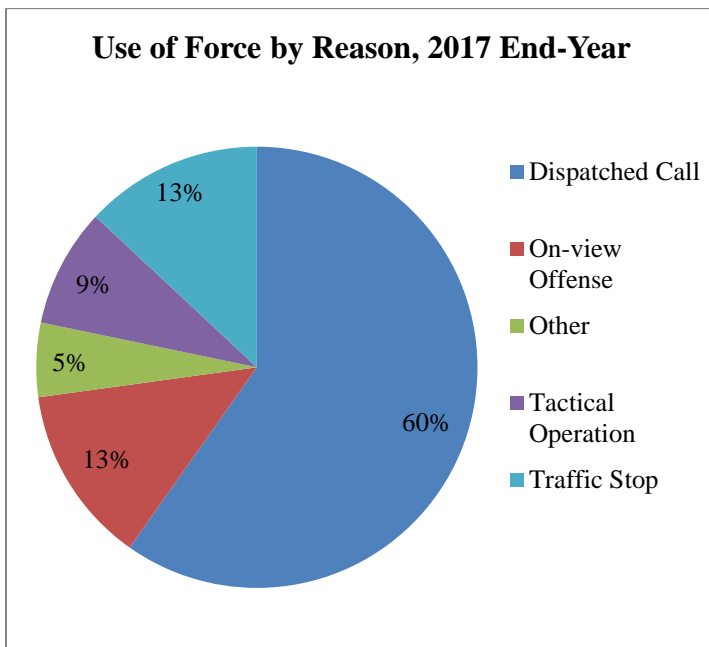


## USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND SEX (Cont.)



## USE OF FORCE BY REASON FOR CONTACT

2017	Reason for Contact					Total Incidents
	Dispatched Call	On-view Offense	Other	Tactical Operation	Traffic Stop	
<b>TRT, Tactical Response Team</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>Officers</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>

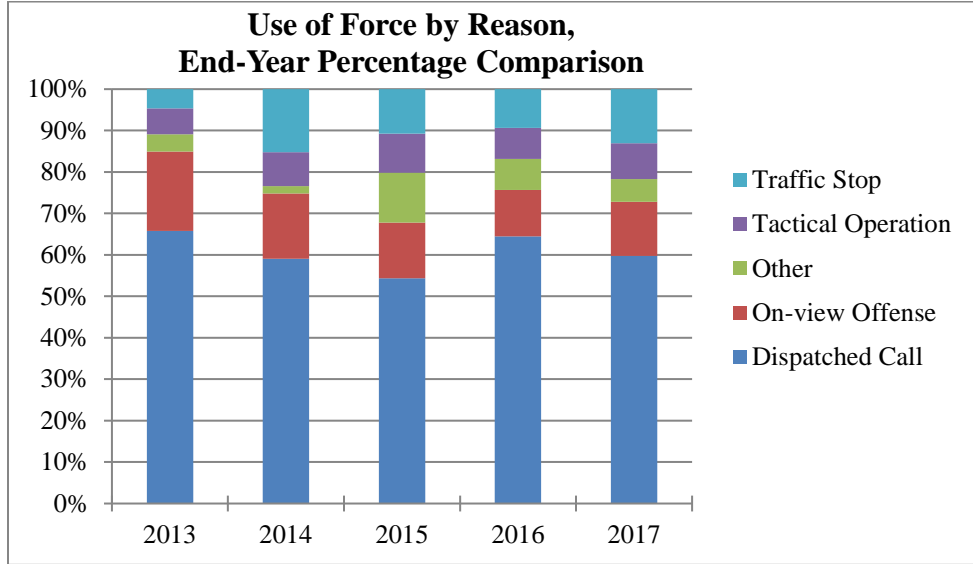


Traffic stops that led to a use of force showed a slight increase from 2016 to 2017, from 10 incidents to 12. Tactical operations remained the same, 8 in 2016 and 8 in 2017. Dispatched calls were still the primary reason for contact with an eventual use of force subject, and made up 60% of all use of force contacts. On-View and Traffic Stops made up 13% each and the 5 use of force contacts with an “Other” reason for contact included agency assists and other similar responses.

There may be a skewing the numbers somewhat, since each officer involved in one of those operations that uses force is credited with one use of force for that reason. For example, if three members of the TRT engage in a tactical operation that involves them using force, that is only counted as one “Tactical Operation” since they are recorded as the TRT rather than individually. However, if three members of the DET engage in a tactical operation that involves them using force, they are listed individually and it is counted as three “Tactical Operations” in the final total.



## USE OF FORCE BY REASON FOR CONTACT (Cont.)



## USE OF FORCE – BODILY INJURY

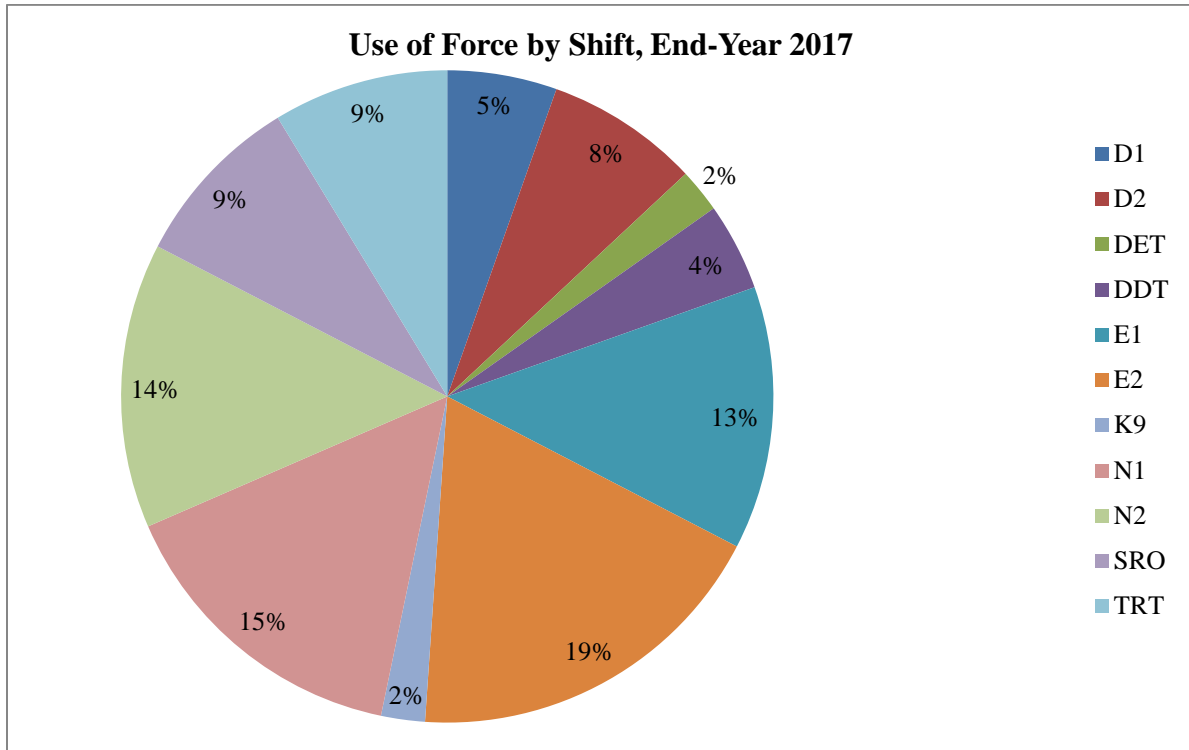
### INSTANCES WHERE PEACE OFFICERS USED PHYSICAL FORCE THAT RESULTED IN BODILY INJURY

Date of the Stop	Instance where L.E.O. Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury	Location of the Stop	Reason For the Stop	UF Record Number
1/24/2017	Subject was fighting with Officers and was put in a "prone cuffing" position on the ground. Subject suffered minor scratches to the right side of face.	100 Block of Regent Ave.	Broken rear passenger side tail lamp cover.	17-UF-008
2/12/2017	Subject concealed his right hand and asked if the officer was ready. He then pulled out his hand and it appeared as if he was armed with a handgun. Officer discharged his firearm striking Subject.	Mallard Dr.	Dispatched to the residence for a disturbance call.	17-UF-012
3/14/2017	Subject was fighting officers refusing to leave the car. When pulled out of the car, Subject continued to fight the officers all the way to the ground. The Subject received minor abrasions located on the top and backside of right shoulder and arm.	N Congress Ave. and W. 26th Str.	Vehicle making a wide right turn onto W. WJB Pkwy from Brazos Street. Vehicle turned into the inside lane instead of the outside lane.	17-UF-030

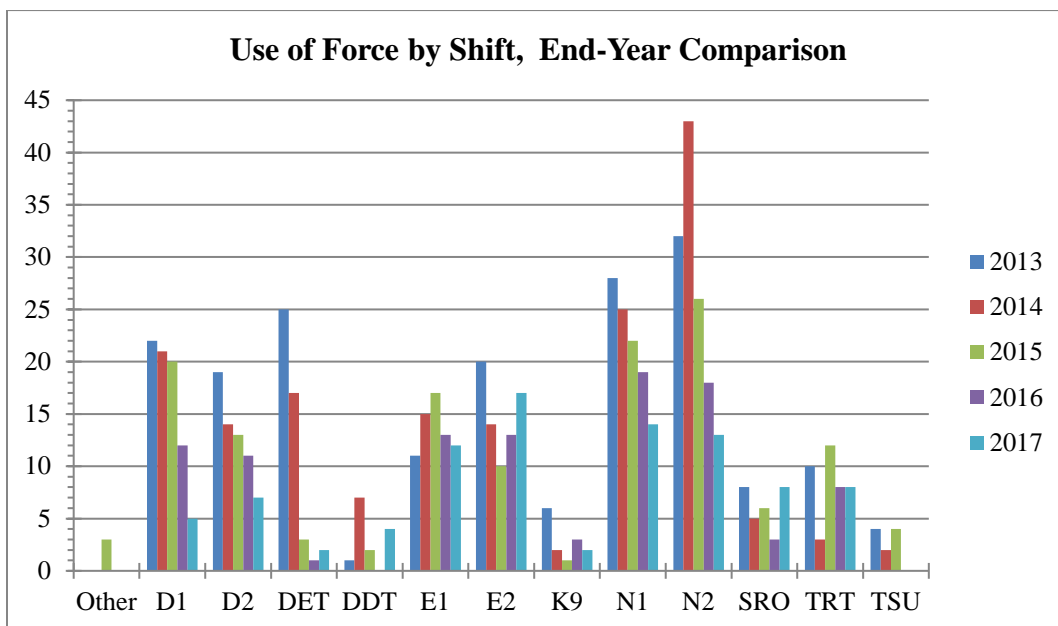
## USE OF FORCE – BODILY INJURY (Cont.)

<b>Date of the Stop</b>	<b>Instance where L.E.O. Used Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury</b>	<b>Location of the Stop</b>	<b>Reason For the Stop</b>	<b>UF Record Number</b>
9/14/2017	Subject was fighting with the Officer (and a civilian who helped in bringing the subject down to the ground). Subject suffered minor abrasions on his head, hands and legs.	1600 S. College Ave.	Fraud. Subject was trying to cash a tax refund check that did not belong to him.	17-UF-075
10/16/2017	Subject was fighting with the Officer to keep his hands inside his pant pockets. Subject suffered minor abrasions on both knees and his right upper cheek.	3604 E. SH 21.	The individuals were trying to conceal themselves. Made contact with individuals sitting in a vehicle at the Relax Inn Motel. The Motel has an active CT Affidavit. The suspect was taking baggies out of his pockets and trying to conceal them.	17-UF-087
11/27/2017	Subject attempted to shove the Officer down. They ended up wrestling. Subject reported that his knee hurt and that he bit his lip.	801 Crenshaw St.	Dispatched call for Suspicious Person	17-UF-089

## USE OF FORCE BY SHIFT



Officers assigned to the Night Patrol Division – both night shifts, both evening shifts, and K9 units – accounted for 62% of all uses of force. Night 1 by itself accounted for 19% of all uses of force which is relatively the same as in 2016. The amount of all Day Patrol Division officers combined (both day shifts, the School Resource Unit, and the Traffic Safety Unit) accounted for 22%. Of the officers assigned to divisions and units within the Investigative Services Bureau, those assigned to the Drug Enforcement Team and Direct Deployment Team had an increase in force used, from one in 2016 to six in 2017. Several officers were reassigned to different duties and teams in 2017, which may account for the change in numbers.



Use of Force 2017  
Ethnicity

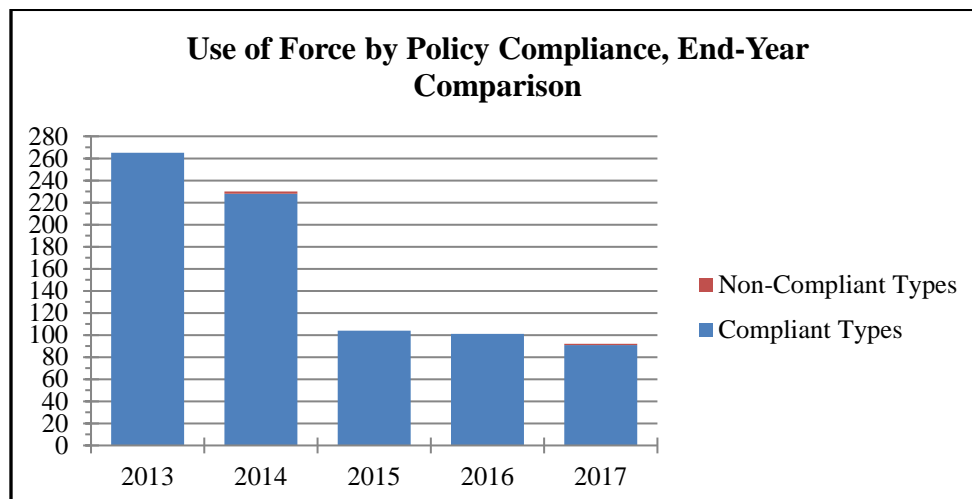
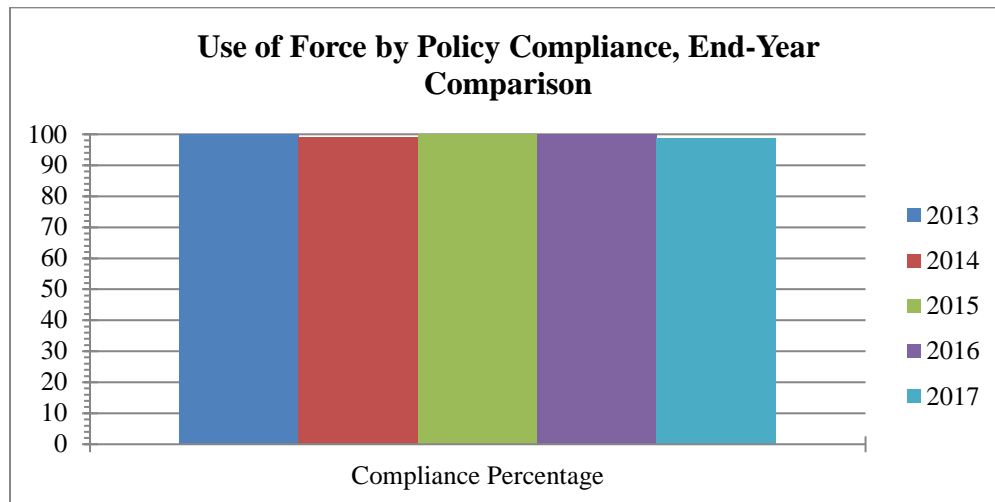
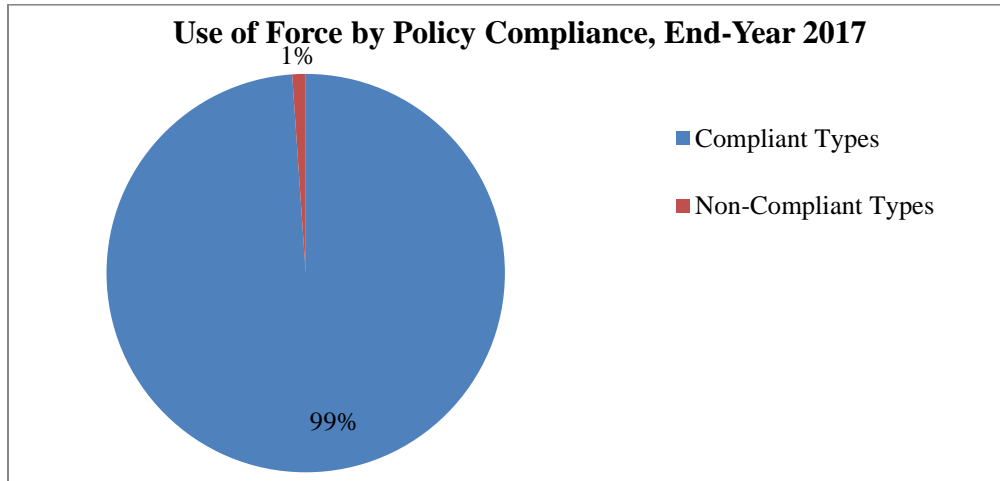
Sworn Personnel	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic-Latino any race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Firearm</b>									
• Discharge									
• Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries			1						1
• Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries									0
• Display only	5	2	23	5	8	0			43
<b>EWC</b>									
• Discharge			2						2
• Display only									0
Baton									0
Chemical /OC			1						1
Weaponless	3	1	2	5	2				13
Handcuffed Subject without Arrest	9	3	30	10	1	1			54
<b>Canine</b>									
• Release Only									0
• Release and Bite									0
<b>*Other</b>					1				1
<b>Total Uses of Force</b>	17	6	59	20	11	1	0	0	115
Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death									0
Total Use of Force Arrests	7	1	16	6	7	1			38
Total Agency Custodial Arrests									0
Total Use of Force Complaints									0

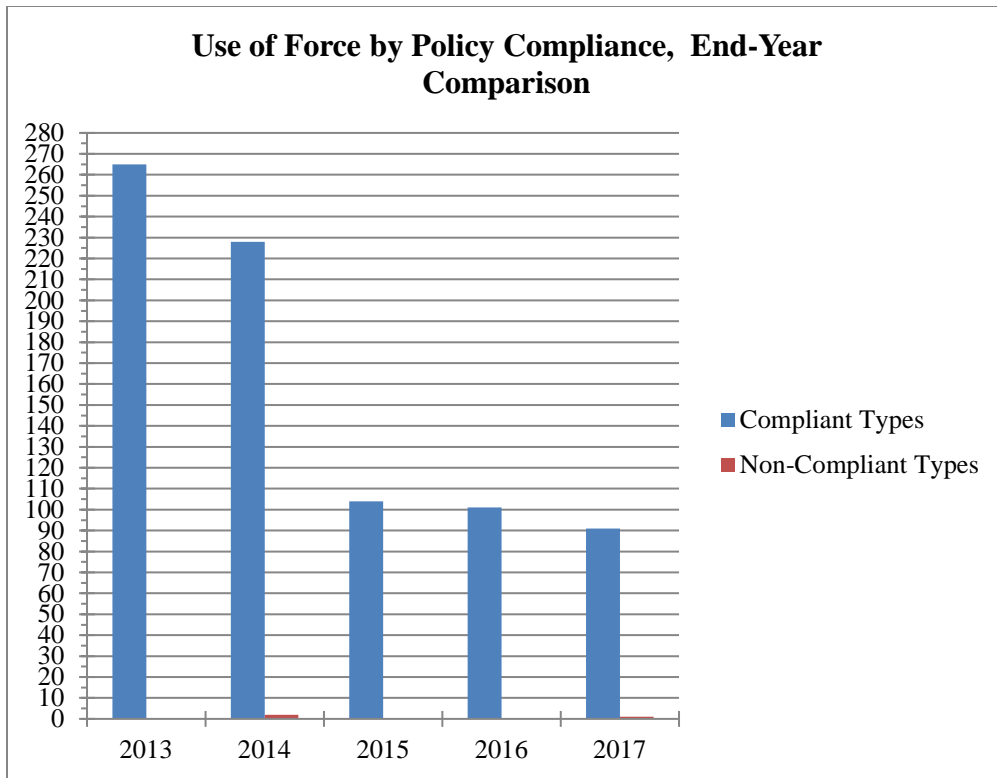
Data Collection Period: January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017

\* Other: Takedown/Leg Sweep

## USE OF FORCE BY POLICY COMPLIANCE

There was one Use of Force that were determined to be non-compliant with Bryan Police Department policy in 2017, which gives an overall policy compliance rate of 99%. This is the second time in 5 years that the Bryan Police Department has not been at 100% compliance. The other time was in 2014 where the department had two Uses of Force that were non-compliant.





### **OVERALL USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS (1.3.13)**

Annually, the Professional Standards Division conducts an analysis on the Use of Force activities, policies and practices.

Use of force by police officers has become a highly scrutinized subject within the past couple of years. The Bryan Police Department is committed to ensuring that the minimum amount of force necessary is used to ensure the safety of all citizens and officers while upholding constitutional rights.

It is shown that only .12% (less than 1/8 of one percent) of all calls for service (including traffic stops) required a Use of Force Report in 2017. This is a significant decrease in Use of Force since 2016 and all but one were policy compliant for 2017.

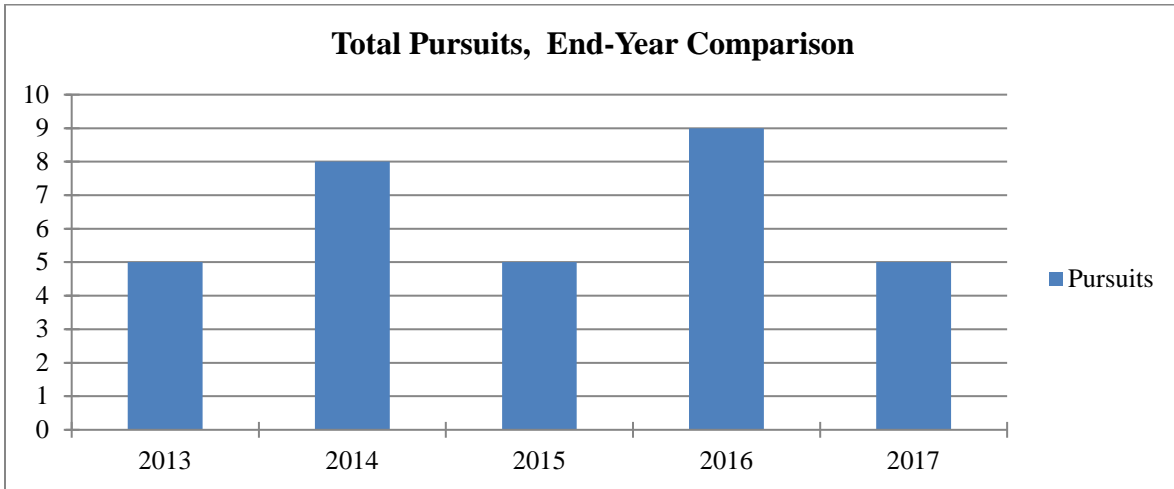
The Training Division continues to emphasize this during annual in-service, with training that focuses on not only firearms, but PPCT defensive tactics and realistic scenario training in which officers must correctly demonstrate officer safety skills, knowledge of the proper amount of control to exert, and deescalation techniques. Policy is reviewed annually by Lieutenants. Furthermore, supervisory personnel continue to collect and review reports in a timely fashion and their oversight aids in this process as officers apply the learned skills in real-life situations on the street.

## VEHICULAR PURSUITS

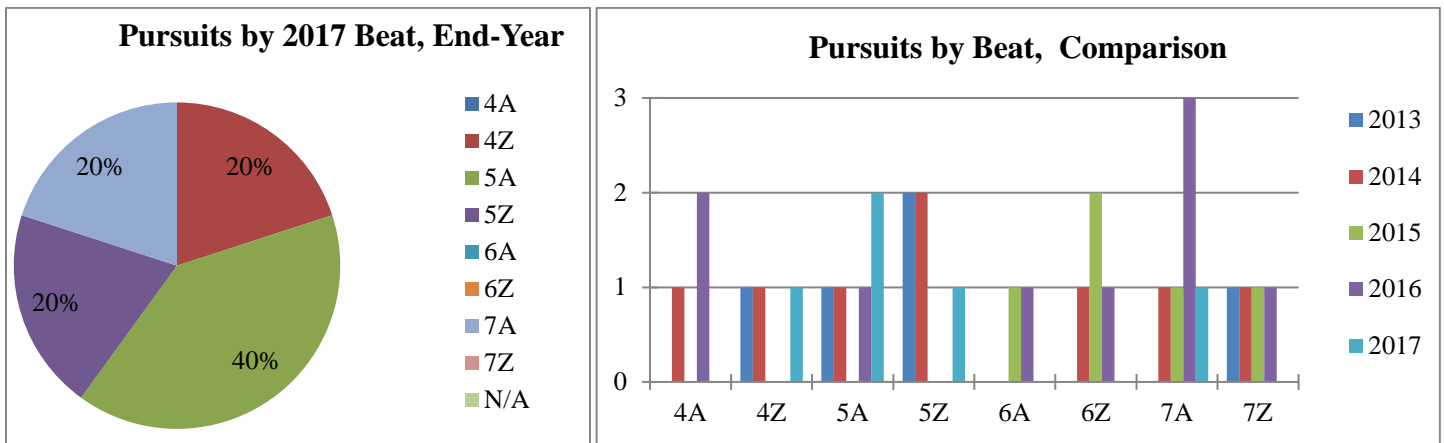
Record	Case	Reason for Beginning	Reason for Ending	Injuries or Damage	Charges Against Subject	Policy Compliant
Date						
17-VP-001	17-0300001	Suspect vehicle pulled into private dr., appeared the occupants were getting ready to flee on foot.	Suspect vehicle wrecked and suspects fled on foot.	No injuries. Damage to back left quarter panel of a Hyundai Sonata.	Evading in Vehicle, Evading, FTLI, Poss CS PG 2-A; BPD Warrant for No DL; JDC Warrant, BCSO Warrant	No
3/1/2017						
17-VP-002	17-0400624	Defendant was leaving the scene of a robbery he had just committed	The defendant was successfully taken into custody	Front tires & back right passenger side tire were deflated by TDD	Robbery; Evading in a Vehicle	Yes
4/14/2017						
17-VP-003	17-0500667	Suspect vehicle in "assault in progress" call that left location. Operator was reportedly intoxicated and was suspected of returning to the original location	Suspect drove around the block and pulled back into the residence where the assault occurred.	None	Assault FV w/prev X 2 / Evading in vehicle / Muni 99	Yes
5/15/2017						
17-VP-004	17-0900005	Agency Asst. (CSPD) Attempted Aggravated Assault DW Peace Officer.	Got too Dangerous; Unit Damage; Found out who he was.	3 Patrol Vehicle tires (6-266); 1 Front Right tire of Suspect Vehicle from TDD's.	DWI; Evading in Vehicle	Yes
11/11/2017						
17-VP-005	17-1100387	Violation of Vehicle Pursuit Policy	Suspects wrecked	Vehicle was wrecked, suspects fled the scene	Fail to Leave Information; Evading Arrest	No
11/11/2017						



## TOTAL PURSUITS (Cont.)

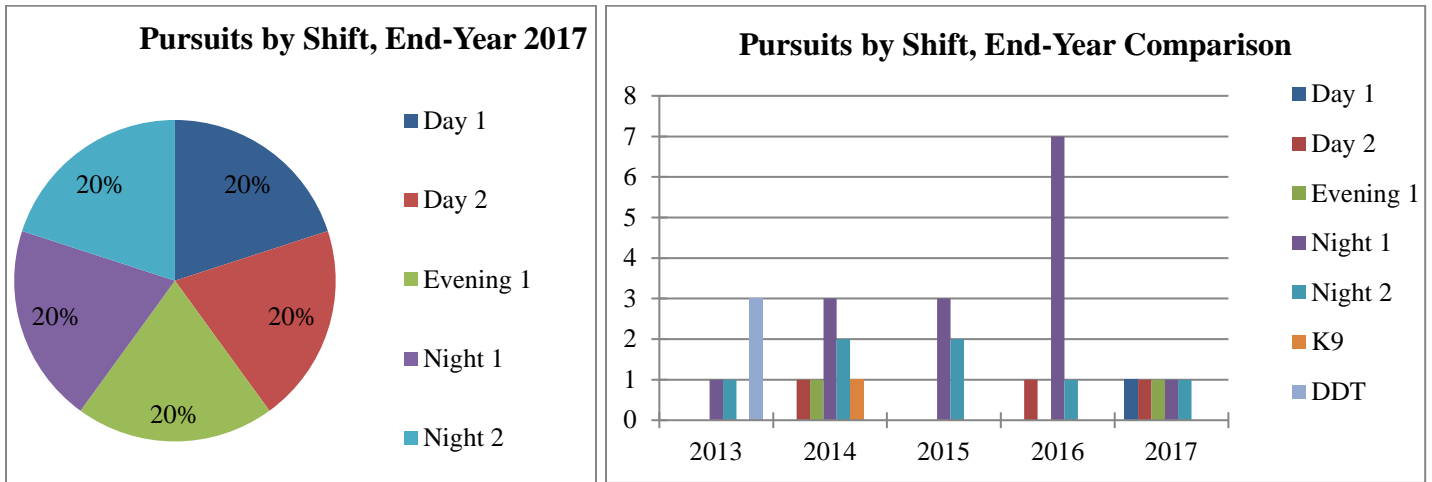


## PURSUITS BY BEAT



In 2017, three out of the five pursuits ended outside of the beat in which they were begun. The charts depict only the beat in which a pursuit was initiated. Over the past five years, beats 5A and 5Z have had more pursuits than any other beat.

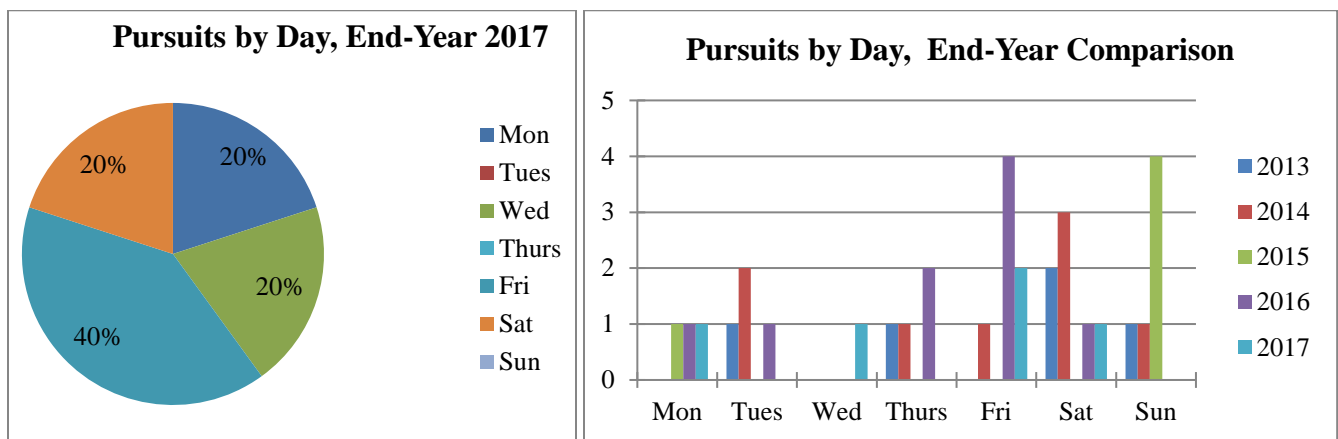
## PURSUITS BY OFFICER ASSIGNMENT



Officers working five different shifts were responsible for initiating the five pursuits in 2017. The patrol officers initiated pursuits in response to suspected DWI offenses, warrants or violent felonies. Since DWIs occur most often in the evening or nighttime, and are one of the few reasons to justify a pursuit, it is unsurprising that officers who work late shifts were the majority of the ones involved in pursuits in 2017, and that throughout the years officers in those positions have engaged in pursuits most often.

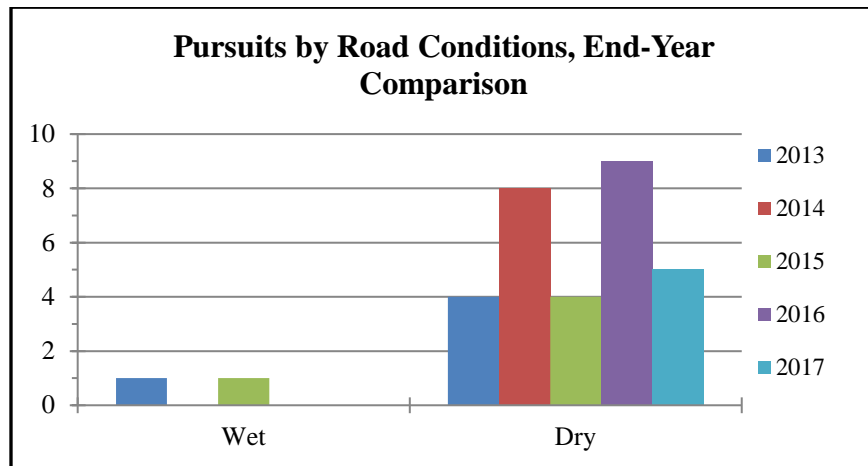
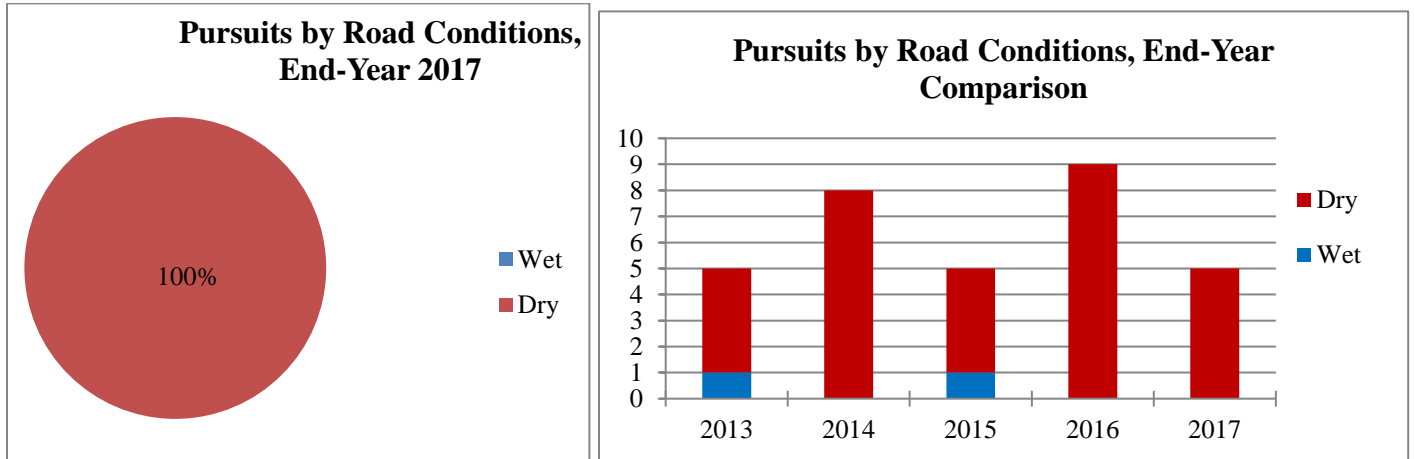
## PURSUITS BY DAY OF THE WEEK

In 2017, two out of the five pursuits occurred on Friday during times more prone to DWI incidents. The others on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The trend continues, however, of most pursuits within the past five years occurred during times in which DWI drivers are more likely to be on the road and therefore pursued by police.

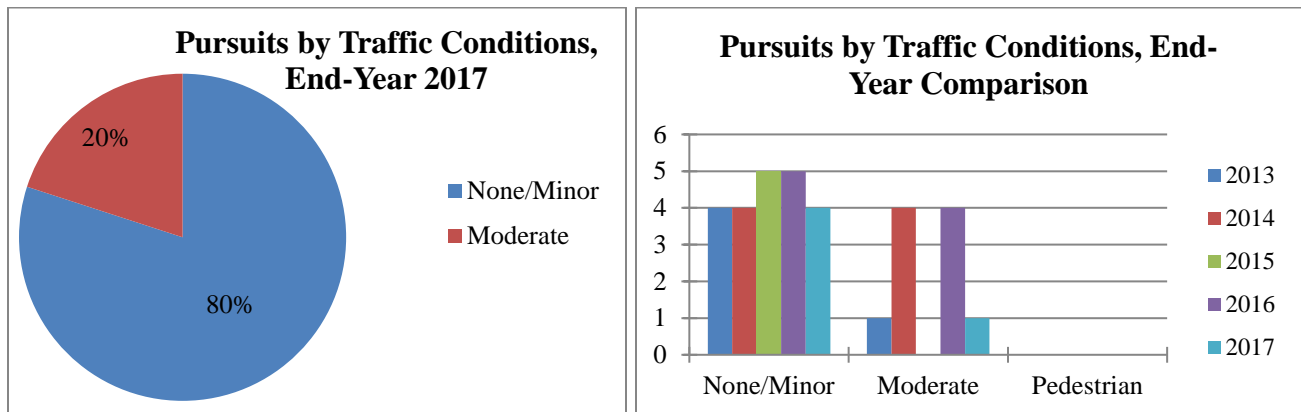


## PURSUIITS BY ROAD CONDITIONS

Of the pursuits in 2017, all five pursuits took place on dry roadways.

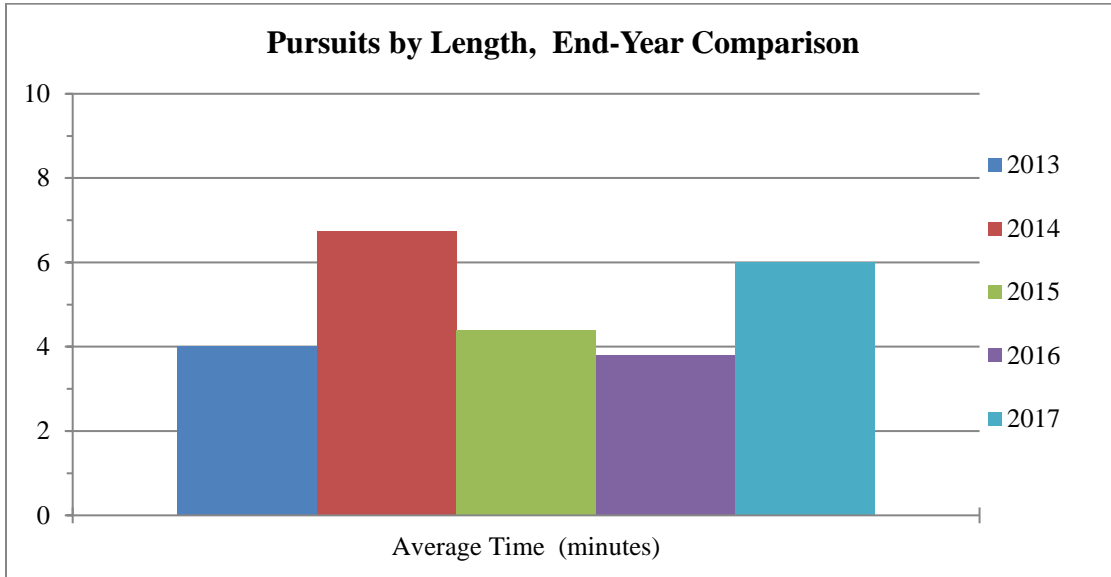


## PURSUIITS BY TRAFFIC CONDITIONS



All of the pursuits in 2017, 80% listed the traffic conditions as “none/minor and 20% listed as Moderate.

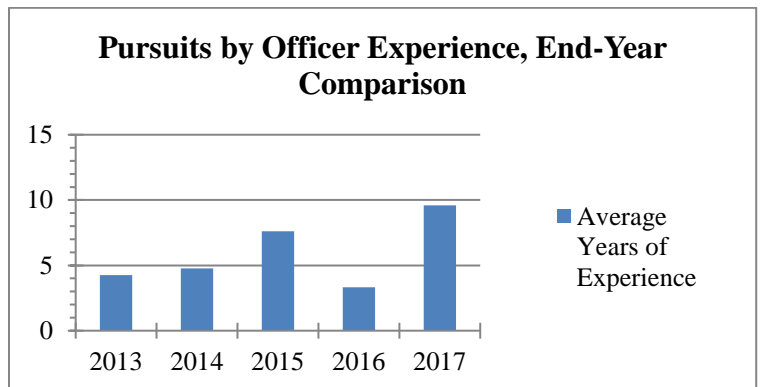
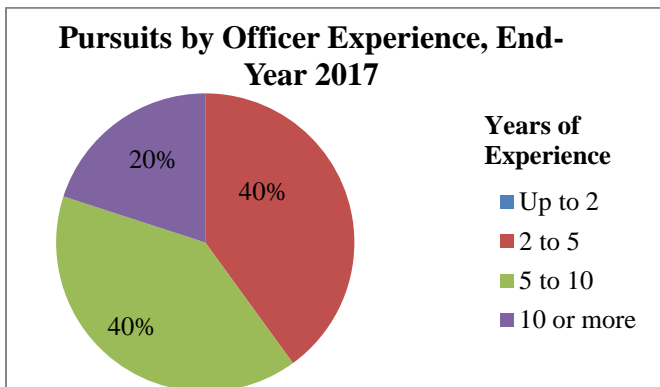
## PURSUITS BY LENGTH



The average length of all five pursuits in 2017 was 6 minutes. More than half the pursuits lasted for one minute or less, with one pursuit that lasted 15 minutes and one lasting 12 minutes. With the longest pursuit taken out, however, the average time for pursuits in 2017 drops to less than four minutes. This is much more comparable to average pursuit length in previous years.

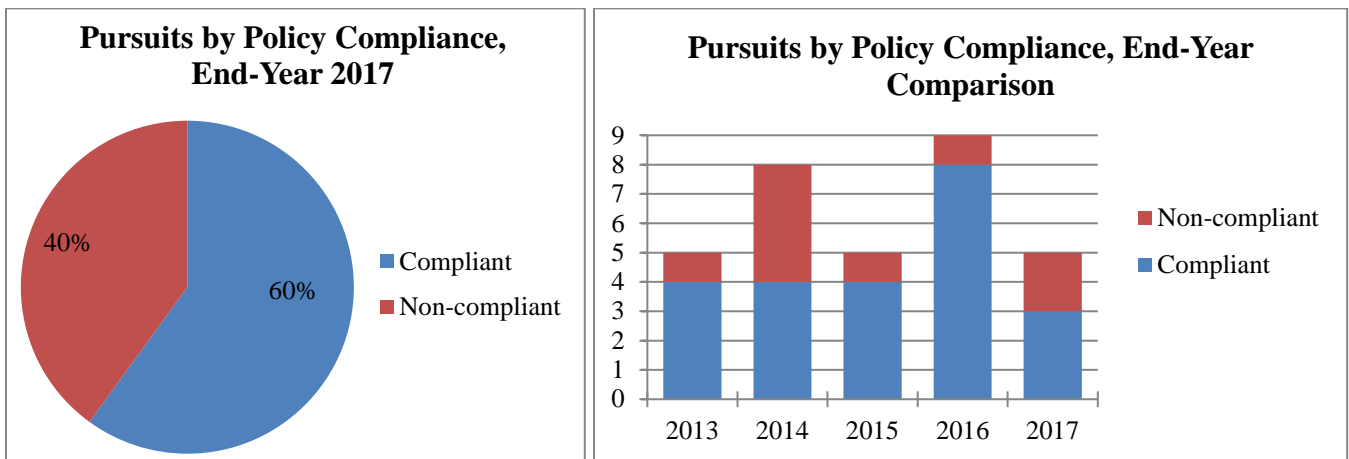
## PURSUITS BY OFFICER EXPERIENCE

The officers who initiated pursuits in 2017 averaged 9 years of experience with the Bryan Police Department. This is slightly higher than previous years. Individual experience ranged from just over two years to approximately 10 years. Officer experience did not necessarily correlate to whether or not a pursuit was policy compliant.

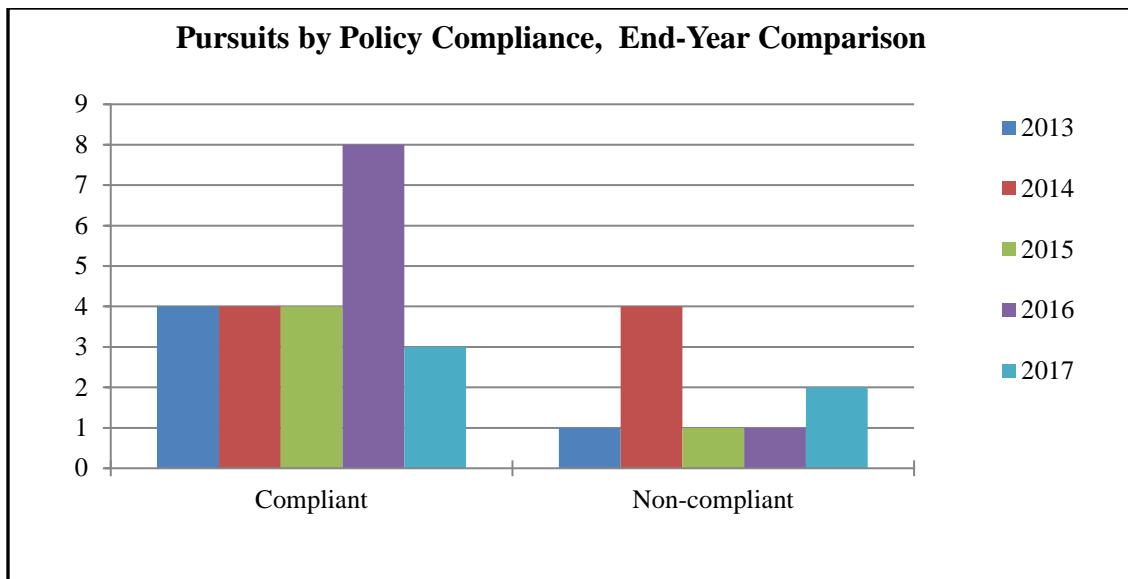


## PURSUITS BY POLICY COMPLIANCE

Two out of the five pursuits in 2017 was in violation of Bryan Police Department policy. The first non-compliant pursuit was initiated when a suspicious vehicle pulled into a private drive and appeared to the officer that the occupants were getting ready to flee on foot. The pursuit was terminated after the driver of the vehicle wrecked and the suspects fled on foot. The involved officer received training and review of the pursuit policy. The second non-compliant pursuit was initiated when the suspect was driving without headlights. The pursuit was terminated when the suspect crashed the vehicle. The officer involved in this pursuit received an oral reprimand and training of the pursuit policy. Because pursuits do not occur with great frequency, it is difficult to prepare officers for the stress and adrenaline encountered when evaluating whether or not to pursue. Due to the high numbers in 2014, a strict pursuit policy of the Department was reemphasized in 2015 and in conjunction with planned EVOC in-service training, led to the sharp drop in non-compliant pursuits and pursuits overall.



## PURSUITS BY POLICY COMPLIANCE



## **OVERALL PURSUIT ANALYSIS**

Given the intense nature of pursuits, the regular training provided by the Department in emergency vehicle operation is a key factor in the successful implementation of the Department's vehicular pursuit policies and philosophy. The oversight provided by the mandatory chain of command and PSD reviews on each pursuit is essential to ensure officers involved in a pursuit – especially in the case of non-compliant pursuits - are able to reevaluate their decisions and techniques outside the heat of the moment and therefore be better prepared for future occurrences. This is a continual process in which the Bryan Police Department realizes its commitment to the safety and well-being of both officers and citizens. In all its practices, the Bryan Police Department continues to strive to provide the highest quality service and to protect the citizens of Bryan with the utmost professionalism and respect.

### **REVIEW OF POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR VEHICULAR PURSUITS (41.2.2) (Documented Annual Review)**

The 2017 Review of General Order, 04-04.3, Emergency Operation and Pursuit, was conducted on October 10, 2017 by Professional Standards Lieutenant Maynard. The policy and procedure was reviewed for accuracy and relevance. The policy was found to be current and procedures were reflective of practices; therefore, no modifications or changes were made to the order.

Vehicular pursuits significantly decreased in 2017. In 2016 there were 9 vehicular pursuits and 8 of these pursuits were determined to be compliant. At time of review, there were five vehicular pursuits in 2017. All were but two were compliant with policy and procedures. Vehicular Pursuit 17-0300001 was reviewed by chain of command and PSD. All agreed that the officer failed to rise to the level necessary to justify a pursuit, and remedial training would be given as disciplinary action. Vehicular Pursuit 17-1100387 was reviewed by chain of command and PSD. All agreed that the officer failed to rise to the level necessary to justify a pursuit and remedial training and an oral reprimand would be given as disciplinary action. All pursuits were video-taped. Property damage was reported in four of the pursuits. Intoxication factors existed in one, two consisted of assault/aggravated assault and one was robbery and evading in a vehicle. The annual analysis will include the vehicular pursuit findings.

The review processes continue to be timely, and are usually completed with very few corrections, and the form was reviewed for out of date information and accuracy. No corrections were necessary.

Regular training and communication regarding the pursuit policy is expected. This mandatory course is given through in-service, where both the policy and procedure is extensively reviewed. Training was given in 2017 and emphasis was placed on not engaging in pursuits unless absolutely necessary. In addition, remedial training and periodic roll call training has been documented to reemphasize the existing policy.