



Kitsap County Sheriff's Office



2024 Annual Office of Professional Standards Report



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Kitsap County Sheriff's Office



Port Orchard Main Office

614 Division St. MS-37
Port Orchard, WA 98366
Ph: (360)337-7101

Hours:

Monday – Friday
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Closed 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Silverdale Sub-Station

3951 Randall Way
Silverdale, WA 98383

Hours:

Monday – Friday
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Closed 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.



Office of Professional Standards

Ph: (360)337-7002
Email: kcsso-ops@kitsap.gov
[Office of Professional Standards](#)



Core Values

Teamwork

We are committed to consistently engage and interact with the public, civic partners, and other police agencies in order to continually improve our community and our Sheriff’s Office. We also empower and support the individual talents and creativity of our personnel. We understand that collaboration, and the sharing of knowledge and information results in the greatest problem-solving outcomes for all and further cultivates partnerships across our community.

Integrity

Understanding the great authority given us, whether observed by others or not, we embrace the highest standards of honesty, discipline, and ethics. We ensure that our communication and actions are conscientious and empathetic. We respect and show dignity to all persons, recognizing the diversity enhances our community.

Professionalism

We recognize and adjust to the evolving needs of our community, ensuring a sustained commitment to those we serve. We are an agency that remains fiscally responsible, is progressive, proactive, effective, and reliable. Being sworn to be accountable to ourselves and to the citizens, we conduct ourselves as an example to others. We invest in the welfare and safety of our personnel and the public. We are an agency that continuously strives to learn and operate at the highest levels of our professions in order to ensure that we continue to provide quality services.



Mission

Through our vision and values, we are dedicated to providing quality public safety services in partnership with our diverse communities.

Vision

Through our vision and values, we are dedicated to providing quality public safety services in partnership with our diverse communities.



Accreditation



The purpose of law enforcement agency accreditation is to professionalize the law enforcement industry by providing a review process for agencies to be certified as operating under industry best practices and standards.

The current accreditation program was created in 2007 and is overseen by the WASPC Accreditation Committee, Accreditation Commission, and Board of Directors. The Committee is responsible for maintaining accreditation standards. The Commission is responsible for reviewing accreditation on-site reports and making recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for conferring accreditation.

Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office Accreditation Timeline:



In 2022, KCSO was successfully reaccredited!



Accreditation Standards:

The purpose of the WASPC Accreditation Program is to recognize agencies operating under industry best practices and standards. There are 144 accreditation standards covering nineteen major law enforcement areas:

1. Goals and Objectives
2. Role and Authority
3. Use of Force
4. Management, Staffing, Organization and Utilization of Personnel
5. Records Management
6. Information Technology
7. Unusual Occurrences
8. Health and Safety
9. Fiscal Management
10. Recruitment and Selection
11. Training
12. Performance Evaluation
13. Code of Conduct
14. Internal Affairs
15. Patrol Function
16. Traffic Function
17. Investigative Function
18. Evidence and Property Control Function
19. Prisoner Security

Benefits of Accreditation:

- Increase public confidence in the agency
- Increase credibility
- Provide a systemized agency self assessment
- Broaden perspectives
- Intensify administrative and operational effectiveness
- Ensure recruitment, selection, and promotion processes are fair and equitable
- Strengthen understanding of agency policies and procedures by agency personnel
- Improve agency morale and pride to decrease susceptibility to litigation and costly civil court settlements
- Potentially reduce liability insurance costs
- Provide state and local recognition of professional competence



Commissioned Deputies Overview



Calls for Service

85,417



Case Reports

11,931



Arrests

3,157



Uses of Force Reported

333



Corrections Overview



Bookings 4,841



Releases 4,952



Daily Average Population 289



Uses of Force Reported 117



Support Services Overview



Reports Processed

12,381



Public Disclosure Requests

4,692



Concealed Weapons Permits

5,574



Civil Documents Served

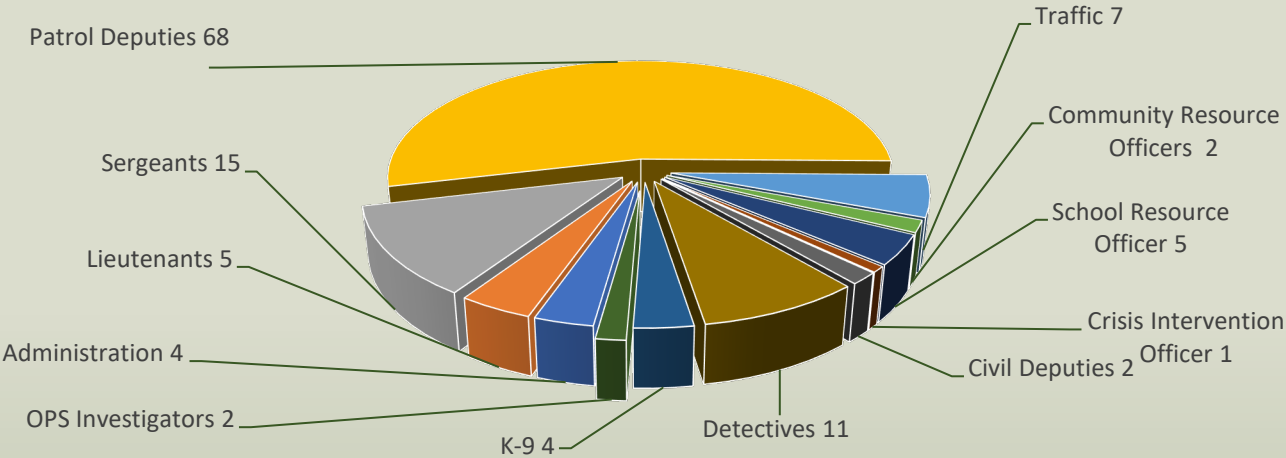
1,806



Staffing

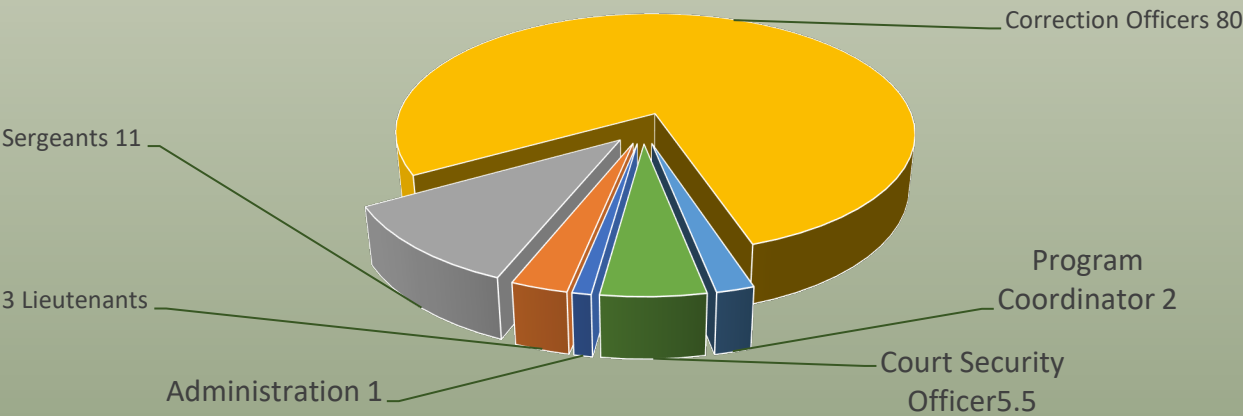
The Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office is staffed by quality men and women who are dedicated public servants. Each member goes through extensive background checks before they are hired. The Sheriff’s Office is divided into four main divisions: Patrol, Detectives, Corrections and Support Services.

Commissioned



Between the Patrol Division and Detective Division there are a total of 126 Commissioned Deputies.

Corrections



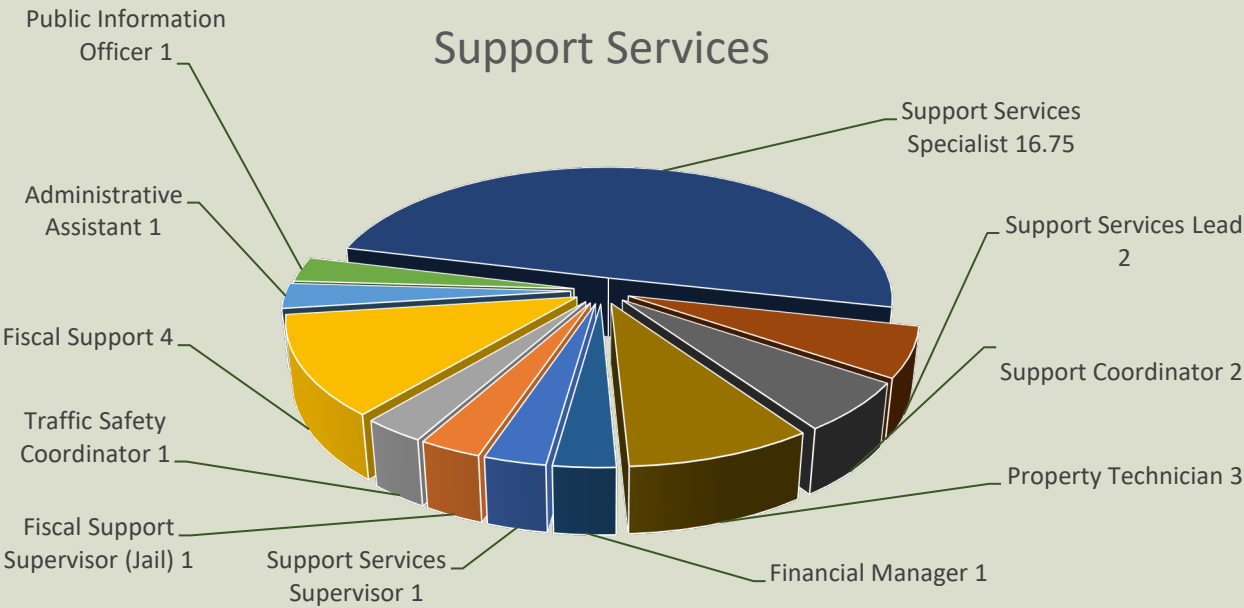
Within the Corrections Division there are 95 Corrections Officers, 5.5 Court Security Officers and 2 Program Coordinators.

*** The total number of personnel represented in this report are budgeted positions. The actual number of personnel in each division varies throughout the year.



Staffing

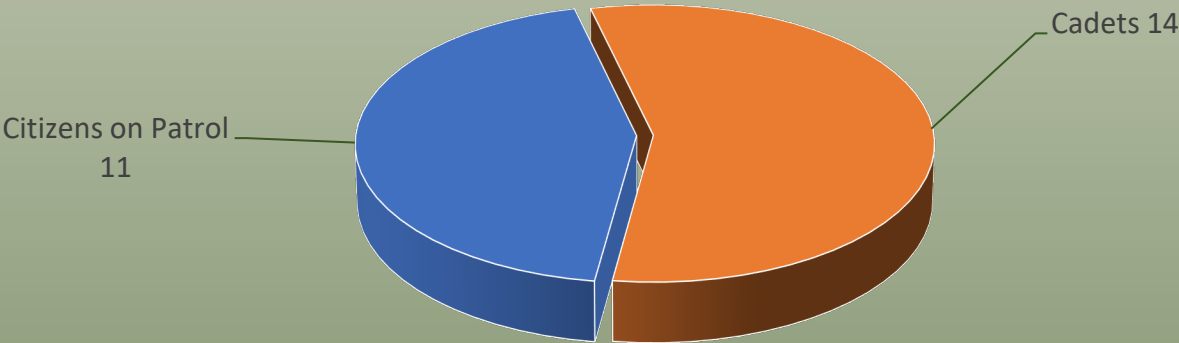
Support Services



Within Support Services there are 33.75 personnel.

Two volunteer organizations work closely with our Patrol Division, Citizens on Patrol (C.O.P.) and Cadets. The C.O.P. team is responsible for disabled parking enforcement, vacation house checks, public assistance during County events such as the fair, as well as other various duties. The cadet program is made up of youth between the age of 16 and 21 with an interest in law enforcement. They train and ride with deputies. The cadets are active in many in many charitable events.

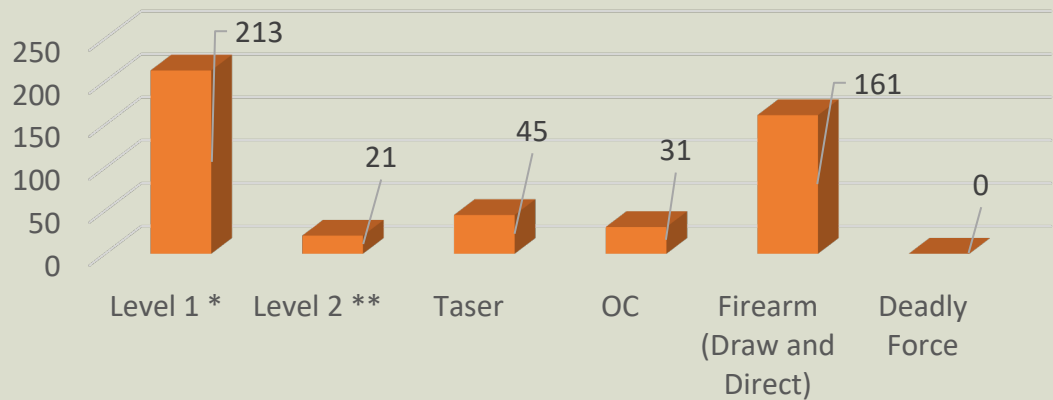
Volunteers





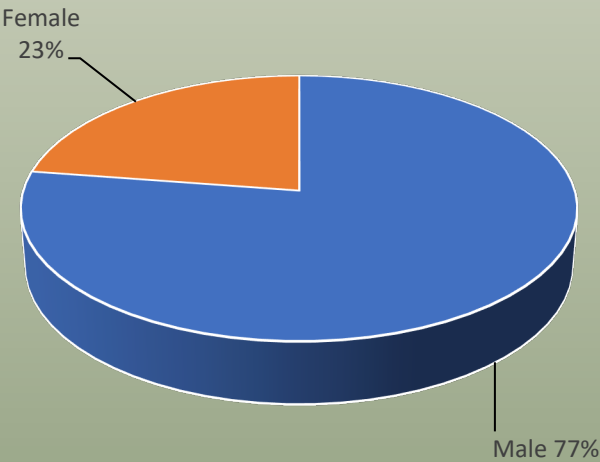
Use Of Force – Commissioned Deputies

Use of Force

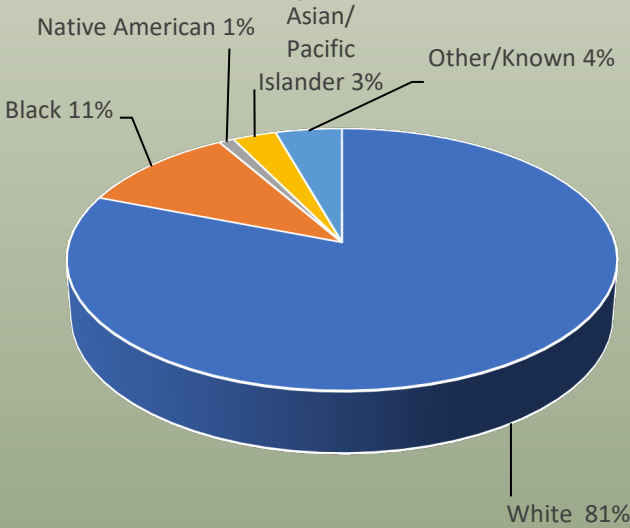


* Level One: e.g. Counter Joint; Hair Hold; Take Down; Taser; OC Spray
** Level Two: e.g. Open Hand; Knee Strike; Kick; Kinetic Energy Projectile; Baton Strike

Subject Sex



Subject Race





Use Of Force – Commissioned Deputies

Review and Analysis

In 2024, The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office responded to 85,417 calls for service, a decrease of 3.03% over the 88,023 in 2022. Deputies used force a total of 333 times which equates to a use of force on .39% of incidents, which is slightly higher than the .32% the previous year.

The analysis showed assaults on deputies in 2024 (23) was a decrease of 23% over the previous year (30) and slightly higher than the previous four-year average (20.75).

The Sheriff's Office uses de-escalation tactics utilizing time, distance and shielding to slow the pace of incidents to seek alternatives to the use of force in efforts to ensure non-violent resolutions to incidents, minimizing the risk of injury to individuals and deputies alike.

The Sheriff's Office remained proactive on its use of force and deadly force training, including legal updates, defensive tactics, firearms, less-lethal options, emotional intelligence, advanced patrol tactics and policy updates.

Effective analysis on uses of force can be difficult as it is typically based on incidents where force is used and does not consider where an outcome did not result in a use of force. Use of Force is only one outcome to every call for service, contact with an offender or person in crisis. Possible outcomes include a peaceful encounter, violent-aggressive subject demeanor with successful de-escalation, violent-aggressive subject involving a use of force, just to name a few.

De-escalation is both a tactic and an outcome; however, it is one which is difficult to put into a statistical metric, although we know it is highly effective and undoubtedly results in fewer instances where force is used and typically results in lower levels of force being used during those incidents.

Every use of force is reviewed by each deputy's immediate supervisor, their respective Division Lieutenant, and the Office of Professional Standards. The Office of Professional Standards enters each use of force into a database that provides early warning detection, analyzes trends, and provides statistical comparisons. At any stage during a use of force review the matter may be directed for further inquiry or assigned to the Office of Professional Standards for formal investigation.

The review and analysis of use of force instances provided in the report showed that most techniques used were low level uses of force such as physical control/hands-on, which did not require strikes, OC, Taser, or other less-lethal options to be employed. The review also showed that in most instances where higher levels of force were used, lower levels of force had been tried, and failed, prior to the application of those higher levels. Most incidents involving the use of force continue to be with individuals who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol, suffer mental illness or are in crisis, and those involved in domestic violence.



Use Of Force – Commissioned Deputies

Review and Analysis Cont'd

The review identified a significant increase (57%) in the overall instances where force was used (333) in 2024 compared to (212) the previous year which is also significantly higher than the previous four-year average (176). The increase in the instances in which force was used primarily occurred in the lowest areas of force (level 1 and draw/direct).

The analysis did not reveal any one specific trend or concern that would identify the increase in instances where force was used. Some of the increases are likely attributed to:

- Clarification to deputies on when Use of Force reports are expected (lowered threshold).
- Patrol Tactics Training-this state mandated training has continued to improve and has been attended by all deputies. The increased quality and frequency of the training has improved deputies' confidence and understanding of the law as it relates to Use of Force. With this understanding and confidence, we have seen a decrease in the number of instances where a deputy has been hesitant to act or engage when the use of force is appropriate.

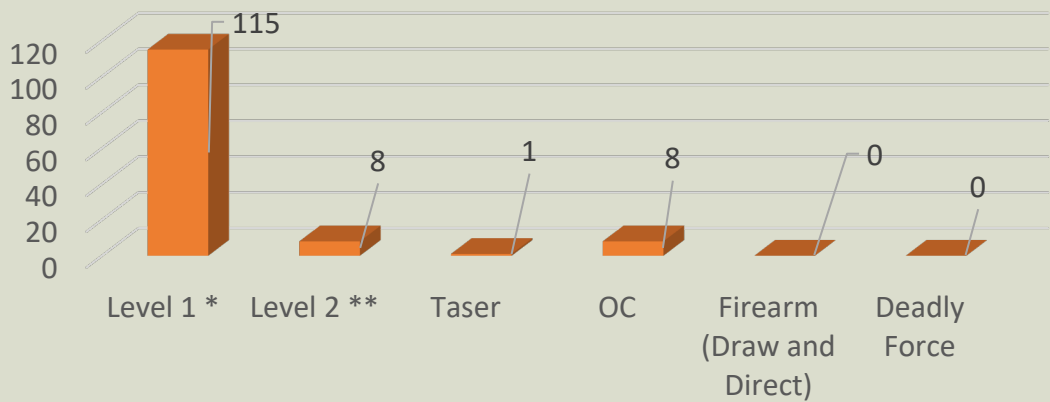
No specific trends or issues were identified with training, equipment or supervision and all policies are aligned with state and local law.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office should continue its efforts to review all Use of Force incidents in a timely manner to identify any troubling trends or patterns and take corrective action where necessary. The Sheriff's Office should also continue to adopt the best practices as they evolve and continue to deliver training consistent with Federal, State and local laws and align with the expectations of the community.



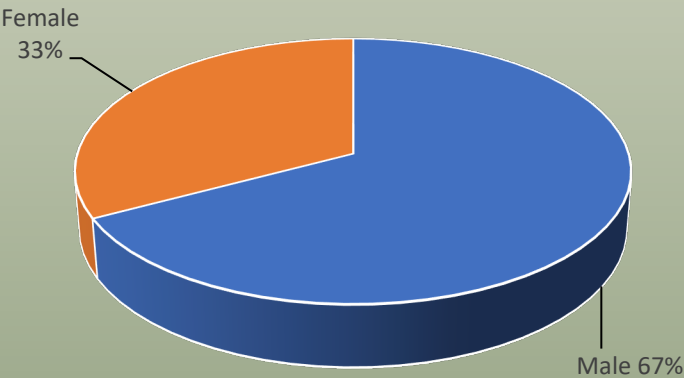
Use Of Force - Corrections Officer

Use of Force

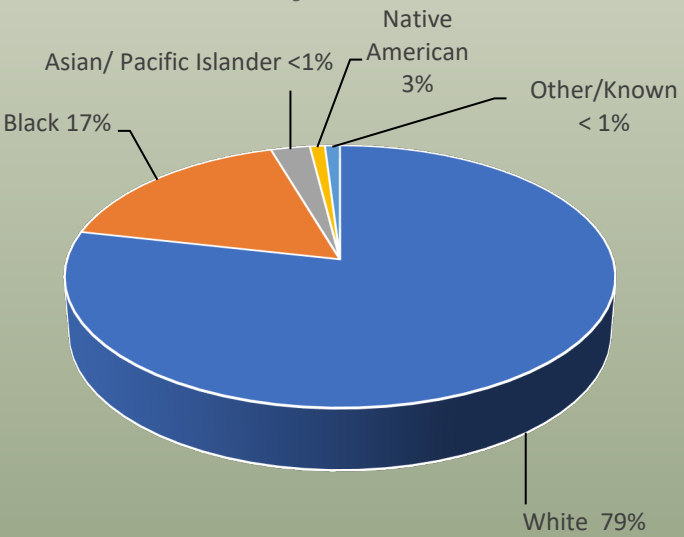


* Level One: e.g. Counter Joint; Hair Hold; Take Down; Taser; OC Spray
** Level Two: e.g. Open Hand; Knee Strike; Kick; Kinetic Energy Projectile; Baton Strike

Subject Sex



Subject Race





Internal Investigations

Initiation of Investigation

Personnel Complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal state, or local law, policy or rule.

Complaints may be initiated externally by citizens or other agencies, or they may be initiated internally by any Sheriff's Office employee.

Citizens may file a complaint in person, by phone, mail, e-mail, or online. Complaints can be made to any on-duty Sheriff's Office employee, regardless of rank or position.

Types Of Investigations

Depending on the nature and severity of the allegation, a complaint may be investigated as a Supervisory Investigation or an Administrative Investigation.

Supervisory Investigations

- Typically involves only minor infractions
- Involves issues where discipline will be no more than a written reprimand (i.e. traffic complaints, rudeness)

The employee's immediate supervisor will usually conduct the Supervisory Investigation as they are typically in daily contact with their staff and are therefore best suited to address issues occurring on their shift.

The investigating supervisor will most likely be the one to decide if the allegation in the complaint is sustained, and if so, what rules or policies were violated. The supervisor will then make a determination on what discipline and/or training is appropriate.

Administrative Investigations

- Usually involves more serious complaints or complaints that could lead to more serious discipline. These are typically complaints that could involve loss of pay or higher discipline.

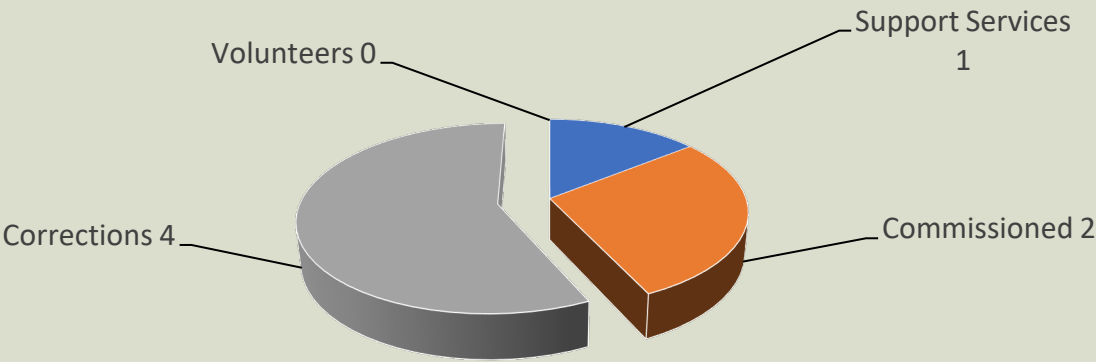
The Division Chief of the involved employee typically decides who will conduct the investigation. The Division Chief can assign the investigation to the Office of Professional Standards Investigator, a supervisory or manager level employee, or if a conflict of interest may arise, request the assistance of an outside agency.

The assigned investigator will prepare a final report and present it to the employee's Division Chief. The Division Chief will review the investigation and make the initial determination whether the allegation(s) are sustained. When an allegation is sustained, the Division Chief will then determine which rules or policies were violated. If policies were violated, the Division Chief will implement effective corrective actions through appropriate discipline and/or training.

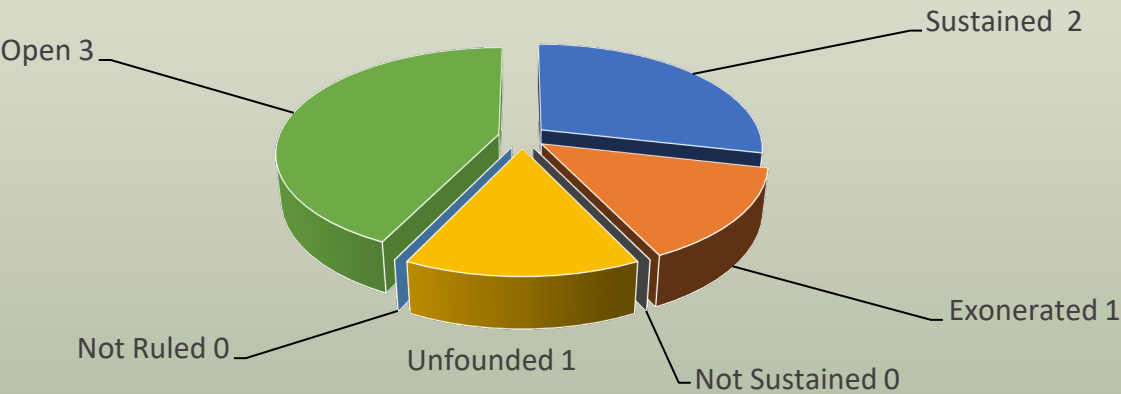


Administrative Investigations

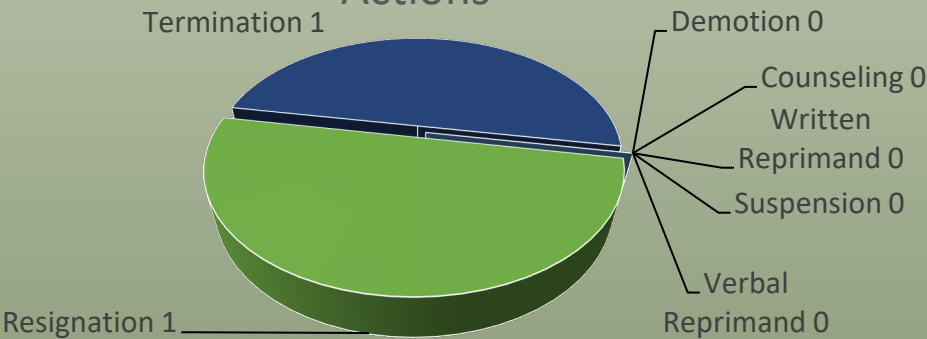
Administrative Investigations by Division



Administrative Investigations Findings



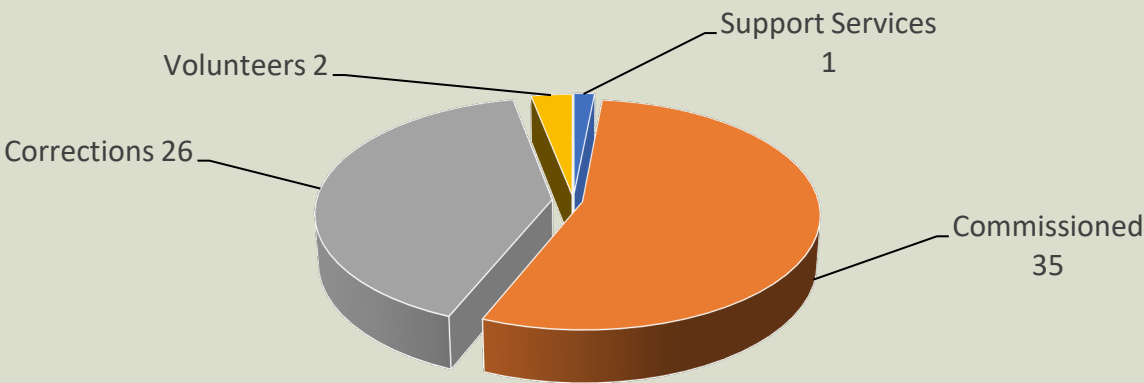
Administrative Investigations Corrective Actions



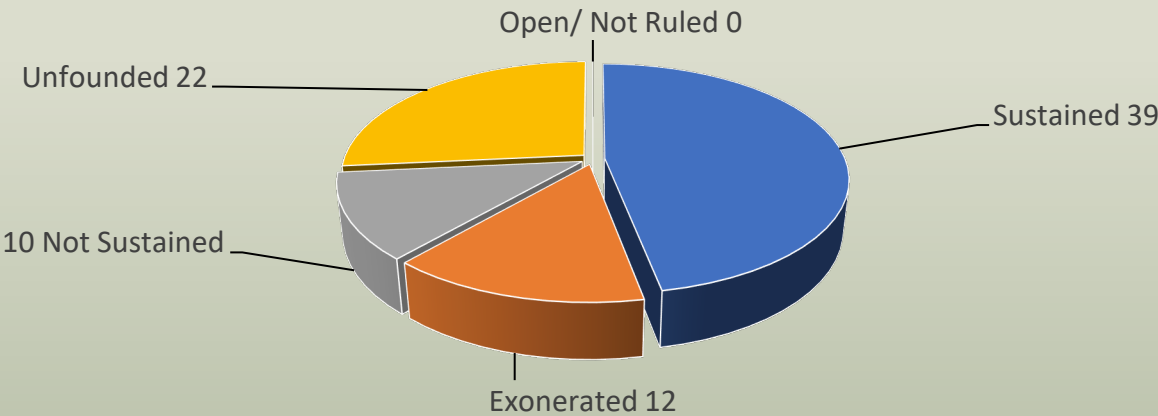


Supervisory Investigations

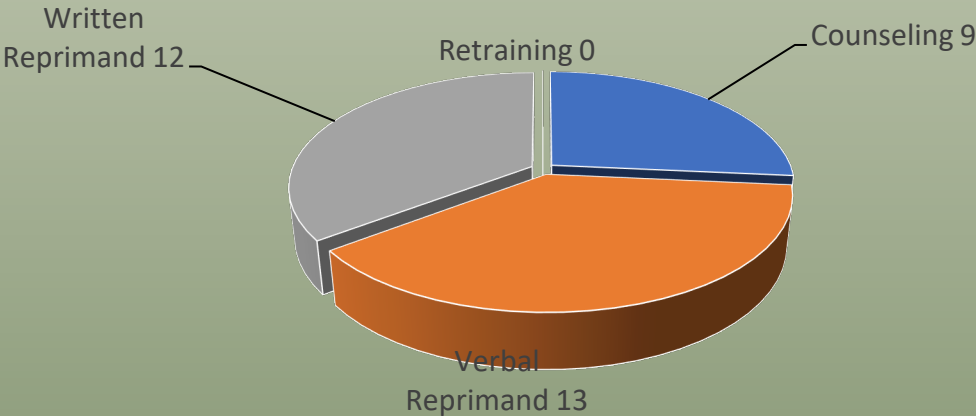
Supervisory Investigations by Division



Supervisory Investigations Findings



Supervisory Corrective Actions





Administrative and Supervisory Investigations

2024 Commissioned Review and Analysis

In 2024 a total of two Administrative Investigations were initiated. Administrative Investigations typically involve allegations of more serious conduct or a pattern of behavior and are typically assigned to the Office of Professional Standards for investigation. One of these investigations resulted in sustained findings and one is currently under review. The sustained investigation resulted in termination.

In 2024, a total of thirty-five supervisory complaints were received and investigated. Most of these complaints were centered around citizens who were unhappy with the outcome of a call for service or how they were treated by the deputy. Each complaint was forwarded to the respective Division Chief and assigned to either a Lieutenant or Sergeant from that Division for investigation. Nineteen of those complaints were sustained and resulted in eleven reprimands (7 written, 4 verbal) and eight instances of counseling/training. The remainder of the complaints were found to be not sustained, unfounded or exonerated.

The analysis showed that the number of Administrative Investigations conducted in 2024 (two) was lower than the previous four-year average (4.25). The number of Supervisory Reviews in 2024 (35) is consistent with the previous four-year average (35).

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office strives to be transparent and hold its employees to a high professional standard, respond to and evaluate citizen complaints or concerns, and hold employees accountable when appropriate.

The analysis did not identify any sustained pattern of misconduct by any one deputy, against any specific group of citizens or identify any trends or patterns of misconduct and shows that the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office has demonstrated its ability to meet those goals.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office should continue its efforts to review all alleged complaints in a timely fashion, no matter the source or how they were received. All employees are directed to accept all complaints, including anonymous ones. Complaint forms are available in all lobbies; however, they may also be submitted online via the KCSO website. The Office of Professional Standards also has a direct phone-line and email for complaints or concerns.

The review identified no concerning trends with respect to misconduct or internal investigations by the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office or any individual deputy in 2024 and no specific trends or issues were identified with training, equipment or supervision and all policies are aligned with state and local law.



Pursuits

Review and Analysis

In 2024 the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office engaged in 18 Vehicle Pursuits, up 20% from the previous year's total of 15, but close to the 4-year average (19).

Even if a pursuit is permitted under current law, deputies are expected to continually evaluate the severity of the crime and the risks of the pursuit against the need to apprehend the offender and to self-terminate the pursuit when the risk outweighs the need. On-duty supervisors monitor all pursuits and are required to make the same analysis based on information they are provided and may also terminate those pursuits.

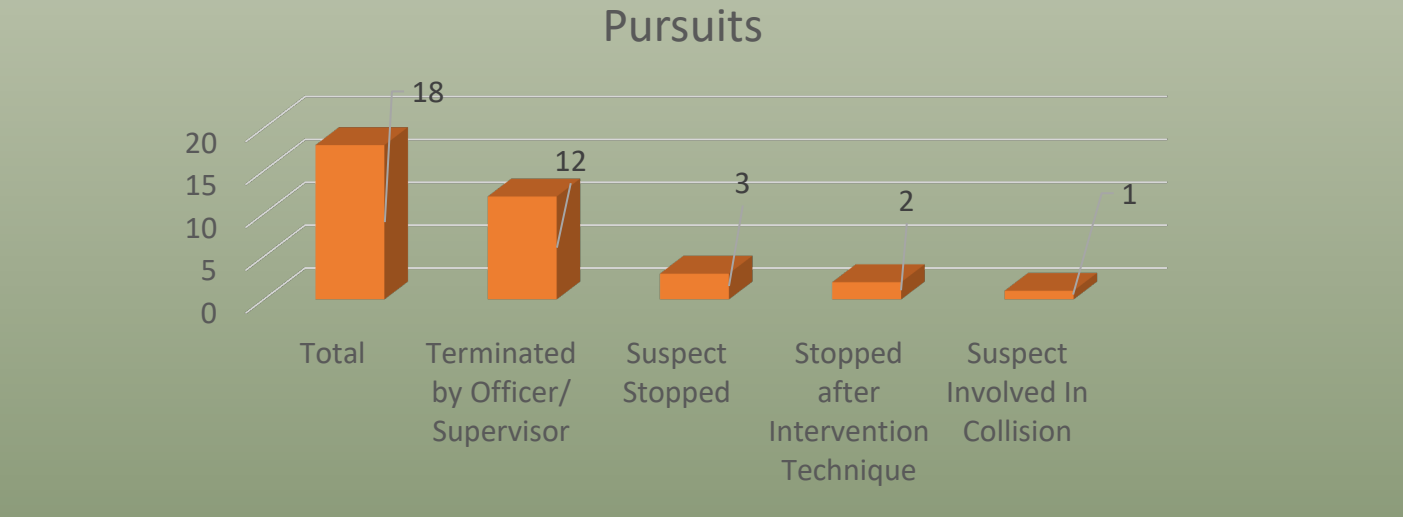
In 2024, of the 19 pursuits initiated 63% (12) were terminated by the deputy or supervisor. Of the remaining seven: one resulted in a collision, two involved an intervention or attempted intervention technique, and three ended after the suspect voluntarily stopped.

During the review and analysis, it was noted that a number of pursuits had not been properly reported, and it appears there remains uncertainty and ambiguity about the constantly evolving laws and policy regarding vehicle pursuits.

After a thorough review, it was determined that in general deputies are exercising sound judgement on when to initiate a pursuit, and when to terminate or discontinue one when the risks outweighed the need for apprehension or when they exceeded legal or policy standards.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office should continue to provide training and very clear expectations for deputies and supervisors should be emphasized as well as increased oversight and review of those instances where pursuits occur.

No other specific trends or issues were identified with training, equipment or supervision and all policies are aligned with state and local law.





Employee Collisions

“All employees or members of the Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office who operate county vehicles shall use their best judgement and operating abilities to avoid becoming involved in any type of traffic collision.”

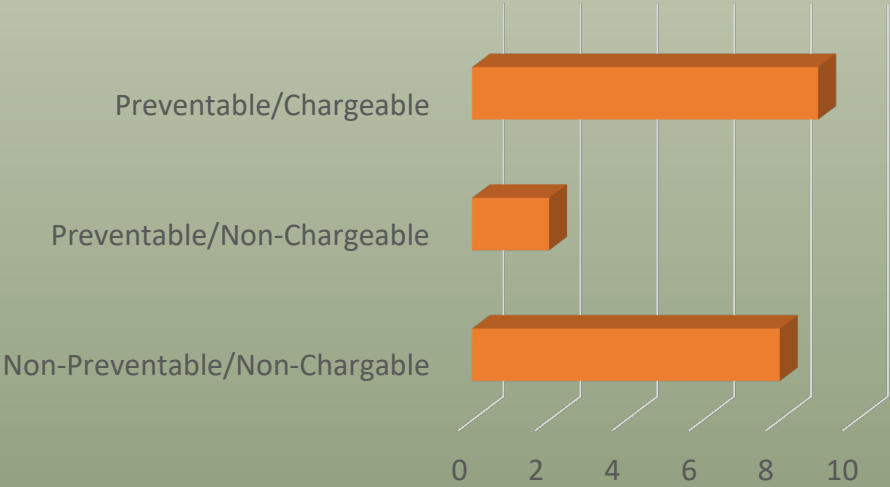
Information on each collision involving a Sheriff’s Office employee gets forward to a division chief or designee. The division chief or designee shall conduct a division review when the circumstances of the collision meet the following criteria (all other collisions shall be subject to supervisory review):

- A) In any collision where more than one vehicle is involved or,
- B) When damage to a single vehicle is in excess of the accident-reporting threshold according to WAC 446-85-010 or,
- C) When there is reportable damage to the property of another or,
- D) When any person is injured as a result of the collision or,
- E) Repeated incidents involving the same employee driver that raise a question about the skill and due care exercised by the employee driver. This includes collisions when damage to a single vehicle is less than the accident-reporting threshold according to WAC 446-85-010.

During a collision review, the division chief or his designee determine whether the collision was “preventable” or “non-preventable”. Action taken depends on may factors, including the employee’s previous driving history, the amount of damage and the degree of inattention involved.

In 2024, there were 19 accidents involving Sheriff’s Office employees/volunteers.

Employee Collisions





Biased Based Policing- Traffic Citations/Arrest

Race	Criminal Traffic Infractions (Ex., DUI, Driving While License Suspended, Reckless Driving)		Traffic Infractions (Ex., Speeding, Failure to Yield, Cell phone violation, Seatbelt Violation)		Arrests		Demographics	
	# By Race	% By Race	# By Race	% By Race	# By Race	% By Race	Kitsap County (2024) (est. 281,420)	Navy* (est. 15,601)
White	146	74%	3221	65%	2,553	81%	81.3%	58.20%
Black	7	4%	196	4%	305	10%	3.2%	19.10%
Asian/Pacific Island	3	2%	132	3%	94	3%	6.9%	5.60%
Native American	2	<1%	18	<1%	76	2%	1.8%	3%
Unknown	40	20%	1352	28%	129	4%		
Total	198		4,925		3,157			

*The impact that the military presence has on the Sheriff's Office's enforcement statistics is unknown. Naval Base Kitsap employs 15,601 active-duty members who are not included in Kitsap MSA population or demographic statistics. They do, however, live, work, and play here while traveling our roads. The military's presence must be considered in the Sheriff's Office's enforcement statistics' overall calculus.

Analysis:
The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office prohibits race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any similarly identifiable group from being used as the basis for providing different levels of law enforcement service or the enforcement of the law. A review of demographic data shows the rate of arrests, citations, and infractions to be statistically consistent with the previous four years and does not appear to show bias.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office is unable to analyze the rate at which citations are issued compared to verbal warnings as no demographic data is collected when only verbal warnings are issued. The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office does not issue written warnings.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office remains committed to ensuring all community members are treated fairly and impartially and prohibits deputies from engaging in bias-based profiling or policing.

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office received one complaint regarding racial bias or about bias-based policing. That complaint was thoroughly investigated and determined to be unfounded.

A review of use of force events was comparable to the demographic data regarding arrests, citations and infractions and showed no indications of racial bias, patterns, or trends with any deputies' use of force and the review of the annual report did not indicate any concerning behavior.

This review found no evidence of bias-based policing. The demographic and statistical data in the annual report supports this conclusion.

No specific trends or issues were identified with training, equipment or supervision and all policies are align with state and local law.





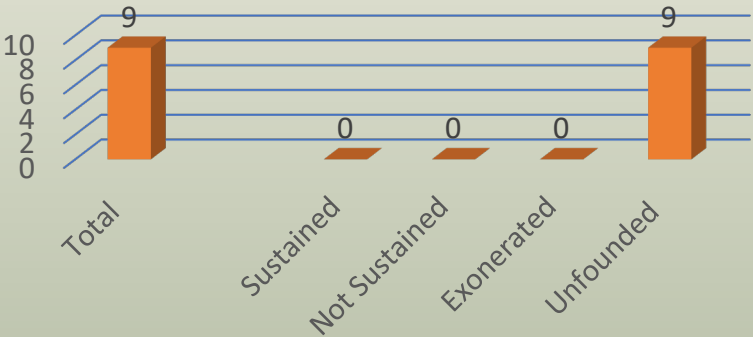
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The Prison Elimination Act of 2003 is a federal law that prohibits sexual misconduct in correctional settings such as prisons, jails, lockups, juvenile facilities and Immigration Services/ICE Detention facilities. Sexual misconduct under this law includes:

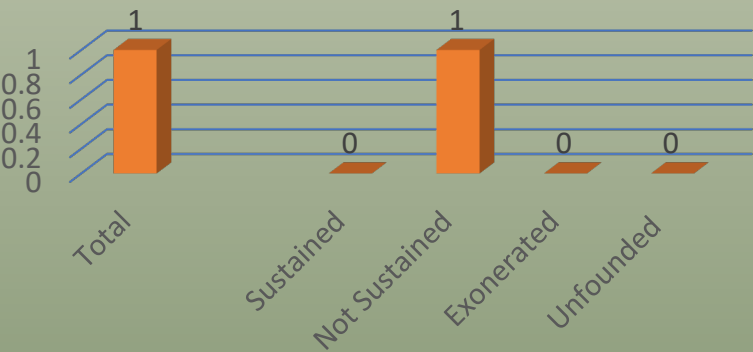
- Inmate-on-inmate sexual assault/abuse
- Staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct (sexual/inappropriate relationships with inmates)
- Inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual harassment

The Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office is committed to providing a safe, healthy environment for staff and inmates. Every report is taken seriously, and all allegations will be thoroughly and promptly investigated.

PREA Investigations
Allegation Against Staff



PREA Investigations
Allegation Against Inmate





Generalist K-9 Applications



K-9 Bumper and Deputy Williams



K-9 Odin and Deputy Baker



K-9 Echo and Deputy Jenkins



K-9 Milo and Deputy Schendel

The Kitsap County Sheriff's Office K-9 Unit was established in 1980 and has served the citizens of Kitsap continuously for the past 44 years. KCSO started 2024 with two canine handlers: Deputy Aaron Baker with K-9 "Odin", and Deputy Noland Williams with K-9 "Bumper". In May of 2024, KCSO moved forward with its strategic plan to expand the unit, adding two additional handlers: Deputy Will Jenkins and Deputy Zach Schendel. Through an exhaustive process Jenkins and Schendel were placed with two canine candidates and began their 400 basic K-9 course in September 2024. Deputy Baker a Washington State Police Canine Association certified trainer led the training class, essentially reducing our working K-9 handlers on the road to just one (Deputy Williams) for the last four months of the year. In December of 2024, both Jenkins and Schendel successfully completed their training and were certified with the state of Washington, welcoming K-9 Echo and K-9 Milo (respectively) to the team.

Tracks	69
Building Searches	13
Evidence Searches	20
Arrests	46
Assisting Other Agencies	22
K-9 Demonstrations	64



5-Year Statistical Comparison

Administrative Investigations

Total Investigations

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Commissioned	2	3	3	5	6
Corrections	4	2	2	4	4
Support Services	1	0	0	1	2

Findings

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Unfounded	1	0	0	0	1
Exonerated	1	0	0	0	0
Not Sustained	0	0	0	1	0
Sustained	2	4	3	2	7
Not Ruled/ Pending	3	1	2	6	4

Conclusion

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Counseling	0	0	0	0	0
Verbal Reprimand	0	0	1	1	0
Written Reprimand	0	0	2	1	2
Suspension	0	2	0	0	2
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0
Resignation	0	0	0	0	2
Termination	2	3	0	0	2

Supervisory Investigations

Total Investigations

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Commissioned	35	29	35	29	47
Corrections	26	23	31	27	28
Support Services	1	1	3	1	4
Volunteers	2	0	1	0	1

Findings

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Unfounded	22	21	21	11	14
Exonerated	12	7	7	5	13
Not Sustained	10	17	16	12	6
Sustained	39	21	21	29	32
Not Ruled/ Pending	0	2	4	0	0

Conclusion

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Counseling	9	8	10	4	6
Verbal Reprimand	13	4	4	1	18
Written Reprimand	12	6	5	2	4
Retraining	0	0	2	0	0



5-Year Statistical Comparison

Prison Elimination Act (PREA) Allegation

Allegations Against Inmate	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Incidents	1	7	3	4	2

Unfounded	0	3	1	2	0
Exonerated	0	0	0	0	0
Not Sustained	1	1	0	0	1
Sustained	0	1	1	2	1

Allegations Against Staff	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Incidents	9	8	6	2	2

Unfounded	9	7	4	0	5
Exonerated	0	0	0	0	0
Not Sustained	0	0	1	1	0
Sustained	0	0	1	0	1

Vehicle Pursuits

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Pursuits	18	15	9	19	33

Terminated by Deputy/ Supervisor	12	4	3	16	18
Suspect Stopped	3	1	1	1	7
Stopped After Interventions Technique	2	4	5	1	3
Suspect Involved in Collision	1	5	2	1	5

Employee Involved Collisions

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Collisions	19	10	13	18	9

Non-Preventable/ Non-Chargeable	8	4	3	10	3
Preventable/ Non-Chargeable	2	2	3	0	0
Preventable/ Chargeable	9	4	7	8	6



5-Year Statistical Comparison

Commissioned Use of Force

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Incidents	333	212	161	138	192

Assault on Deputies	23	30	21	18	14
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Technique Used					
Level 1	213	183	151	117	105
Level 2	21	8	22	14	15
Lethal	0	0	1	1	1
Draw and Direct	161	125	83	50	46
Taser Display/ Applied	45	38	51	21	13
OC	31	36	7	3	4
LVNR	0	0	0	0	0

Sex					
Male	77%	78%	79%	75%	78%
Female	23%	22%	21%	75%	22%

Race					
White	81%	78%	78%	76%	80%
Black	11%	13%	12%	10%	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Native American	1%	3%	2%	3%	0%
Other/Unknown	4%	3%	4%	8%	2%

Corrections Use of Force

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Incidents	117	130	160	101	156

Assault on Corrections Officer	19	30	18	13	13
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Technique Used					
Level 1	115	123	155	96	156
Level 2	8	24	15	8	21
Lethal	0	0	0	0	0
Draw and Direct	0	1	0	0	0
Taser Display/ Applied	1	9	17	10	8
OC	8	7	18	6	12
LVNR	0	0	0	0	0

Sex					
Male	67%	76%	83%	65%	67%
Female	33%	24%	17%	35%	33%

Race					
White	79%	78%	84%	73%	79%
Black	17%	13%	15%	21%	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1%	4%	<1%	0	<1%
Native American	3%	2%	<1%	2%	3%
Other/Unknown	<1%	3%	<1%	4%	2%



5-Year Statistical Comparison

All Arrests

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Arrests	3157	3194	3174	3146	3625

Age					
8-12	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
13-18	1%	4%	3%	3%	3%
19-25	13%	15%	15%	16%	17%
26-35	33%	32%	33%	36%	35%
36-45	30%	29%	31%	27%	26%
46-60	17%	16%	15%	13%	15%
61-75	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%
76 +	<1%	<1%	<1%	>1%	>1%

Sex					
Male	77%	75%	79%	78%	75%
Female	22%	24%	21%	22%	25%
Other	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Race					
White	81%	79%	82%	81%	83%
Black	10%	11%	10%	11%	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Native American	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Other/Unknown	4%	4%	1%	1%	%



5-Year Statistical Comparison

Traffic Stops

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Stops	8971	7122	6617	5549	6602	Parking Infraction	692	467	424	399	281

Criminal Citation Issued (Traffic and Non-Traffic)

Total Issued	198	192	284	389	413
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Notice of Infraction Issued (Traffic and Non-Traffic)

Total Issued	4938	2806	2549	3091	3501
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Age					
8-12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
13-18	4%	2%	1%	3%	3%
19-25	11%	15%	13%	17%	18%
26-35	25%	26%	25%	34%	32%
36-45	35%	30%	32%	20%	18%
46-60	21%	21%	23%	20%	18%
61-75	4%	7%	5%	4%	2%
76 +	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	>1%

Age					
8-12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
13-18	7%	8%	6%	6%	6%
19-25	18%	19%	19%	21%	22%
26-35	23%	23%	26%	26%	25%
36-45	21%	19%	20%	18%	17%
46-60	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
61-75	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%
76 +	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%

Sex					
Male	73%	67%	70%	69%	68%
Female	27%	33%	30%	31%	31%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	>1%

Sex					
Male	60%	62%	60%	61%	60%
Female	40%	38%	40%	39%	39%
Other	<1%	<1%	0%	>1%	>1%

Race					
White	74%	78%	70%	74%	79%
Black	4%	6%	5%	6%	8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Native American	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other/Unknown	20%	13%	25%	19%	11%

Race					
White	65%	74%	75%	77%	82%
Black	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Native American	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Other/Unknown	28%	18%	18%	15%	10%



2024

PHOTOS





2024

PHOTOS

