



2020 - Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

Written and compiled by
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5/19/2021

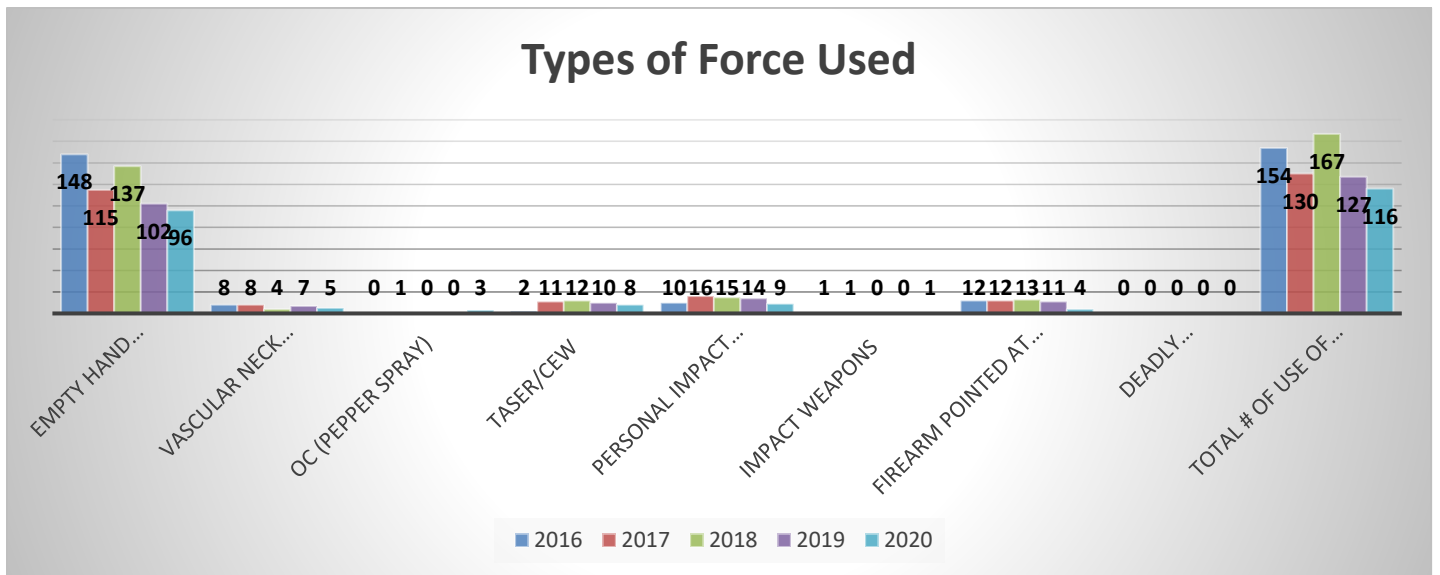
This report summarizes and analyzes the Department’s “Use of Force” by its officers during the past year to include statistics, trends and training that occurred. In 2020, Bellevue police officers responded to 57,753 calls for service in 2020. During this year the number of incidents where BPD officers responded with force was 116, which was down from 127 in 2019. This number represented a decrease of approximately 9 percent. The data shows that in 2020, officers used force approximately two times for every 1000 calls for service, or 0.2 percent of the time.

The average number of force incidents per year over the last 5 years is approximately 139. The reason for the decrease in overall incidents is not attributed to any specific known factors.

1. Force Incidents/Types of Force Used

The table below displays the different types of force used by officers and the number of times each type was applied during an incident. It should be noted that in many incidents, more than just one type of force was used during a single incident and often more than one officer involved in an incident responded with some type of reportable force.

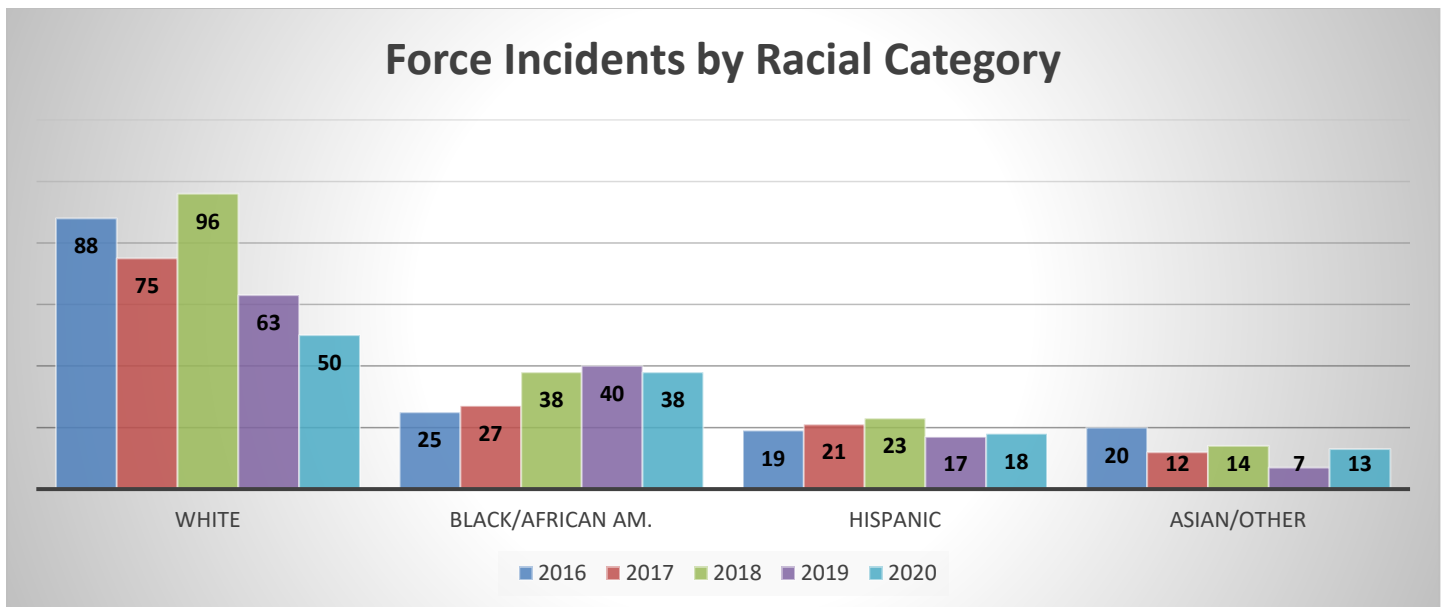
Type of Force Response	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Empty Hand Control/Restraint	148	115	137	102	96
Vascular Neck Restraints (VNR)	8	8	4	7	5
OC (Pepper Spray)	0	1	0	0	3
Taser/CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapon)	2	11	12	10	8
Personal Impact Tools	10	16	15	14	9
Impact Weapons	1	1	0	0	1
Firearm Pointed at Person	12	12	13	11	4
Firearm Discharged at Person	0	0	0	0	0
Total # of Use of Force Incidents	154	130	167	127	116



2. Force Incidents By Subject Racial Category

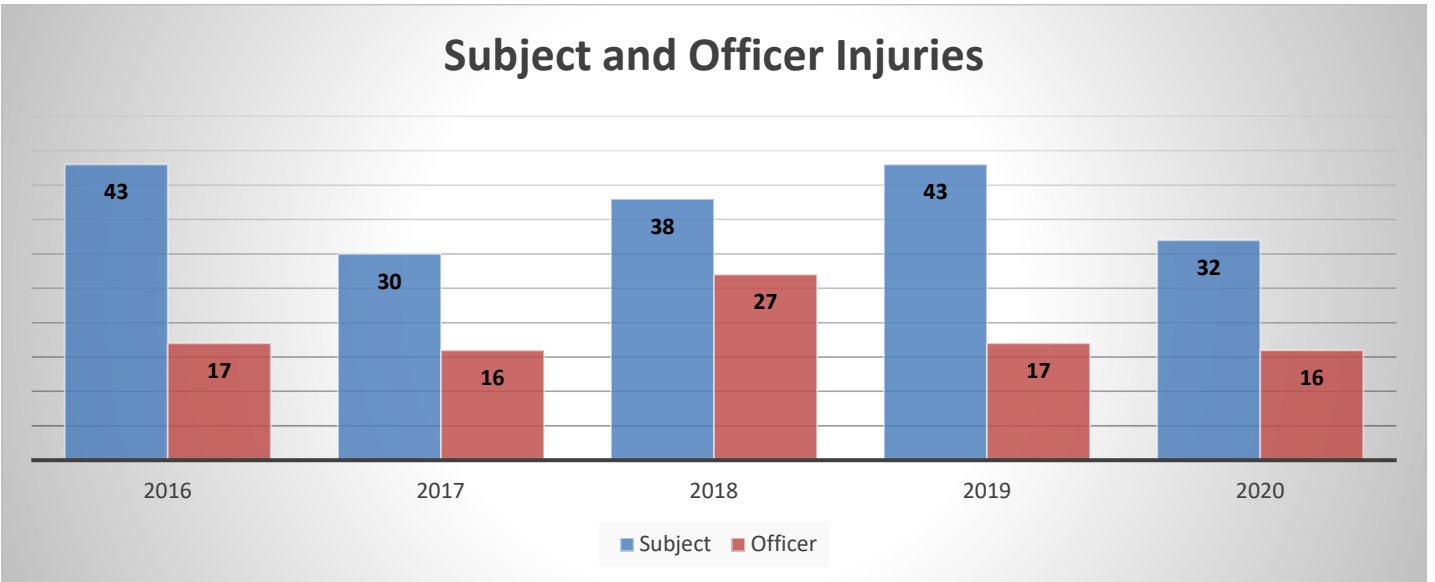
The below table indicates the number of subjects that force was used against belonging to each of the different listed racial categories. The data shows that a slight decrease in the overall number of incidents where force was used on a subject identifying as Black went from 40 in 2019 to 38 in 2020. There was a larger decrease in the number of incidents involving a White subject which went from 63 in 2019 to 50 total incidents in 2020. Officers responded with force against a Hispanic/Latino subject 18 times in 2020, which was up by one from 2019. The last racial category includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Eskimo, and individuals of mixed race. The five year average for this category was 13 incidents, which was also the same number of incidents for 2020.

Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
White	88	75	96	63	50
Black/African Am.	25	27	38	40	38
Hispanic	19	21	23	17	18
Asian/Other	20	12	14	7	13



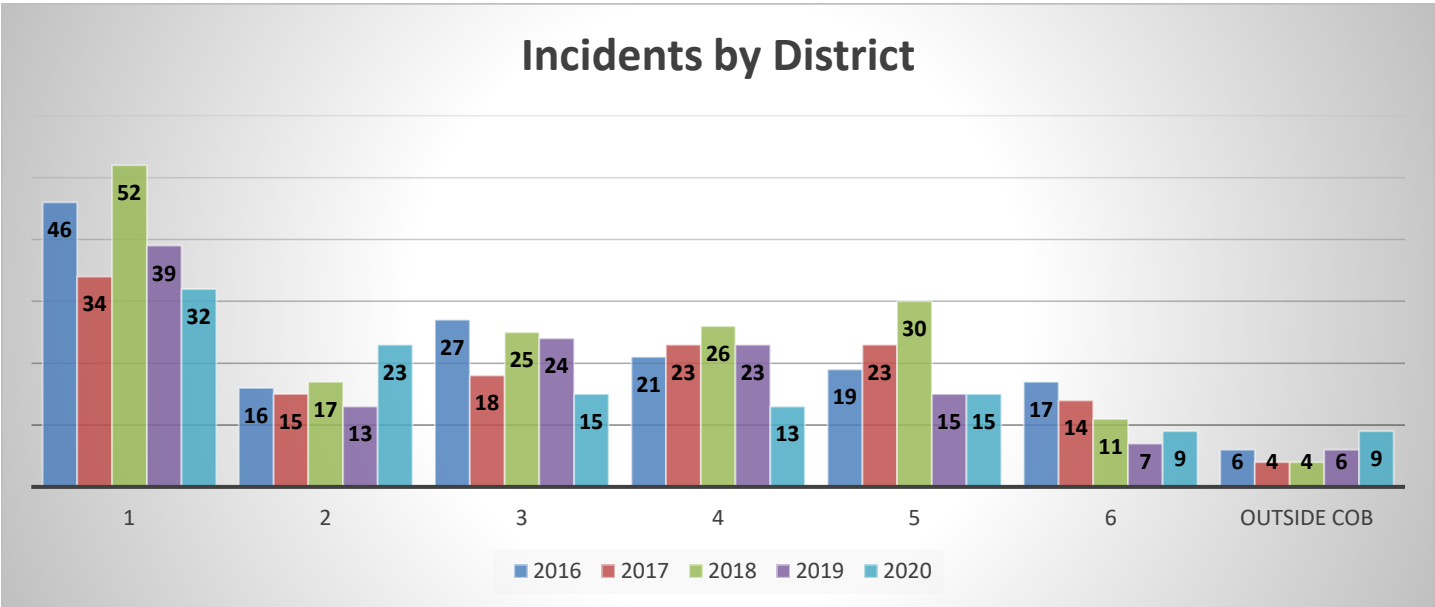
3. Force Incident Injuries

The below table displays the recorded number of injuries to officers and to subjects (resulting from the subject's resistance and police force response). The numbers show that the overall percentage of incidents involving injuries to subjects decreased by 25 percent, from 43 in 2019 to 32 in 2020. All of these injuries were classified as minor in nature that included abrasions, cuts and complaints of pain. The number of incidents with injuries to Officers stayed almost the same, going from 17 incidents to 16 incidents with all but one being classified as minor injuries. In one incident, an officer sustained moderate facial injuries (cuts and contusions) from a subject who repeatedly struck the officer in the face with his fists.



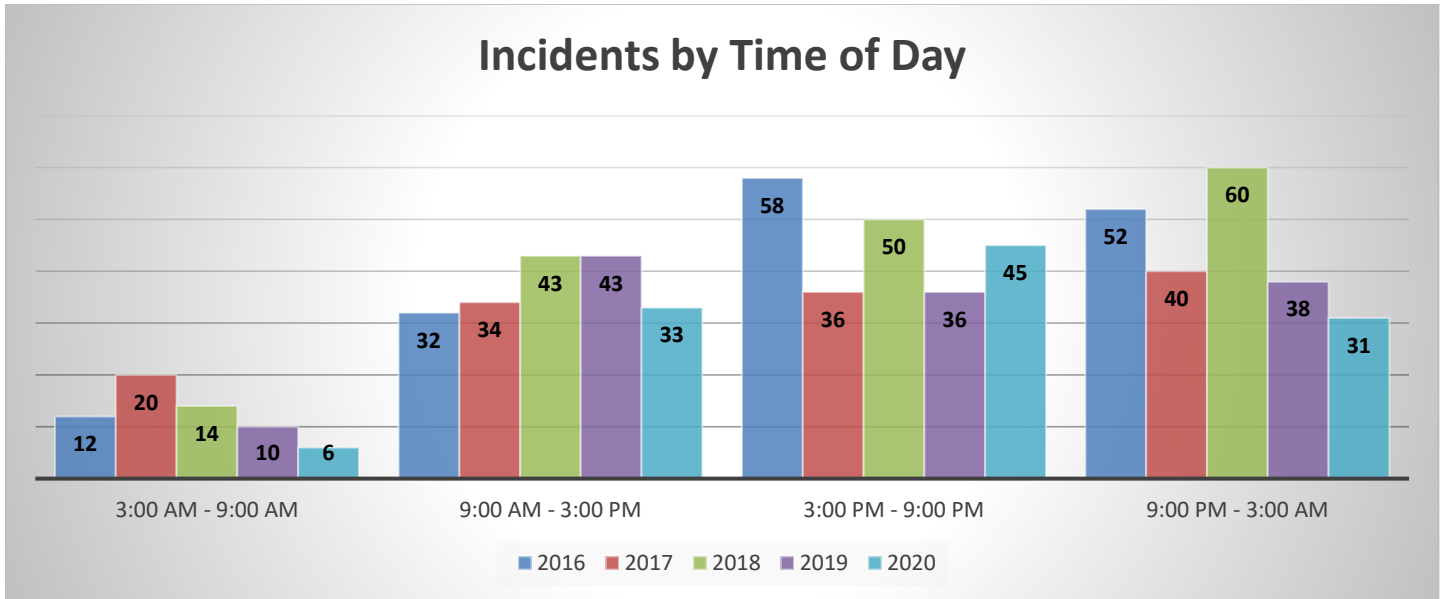
4. Force Incidents By District

This below table shows the number of force incidents that occurred in each of the six districts over the last five years, with the light blue bar displaying 2020 totals. District 1 (Downtown Bellevue) saw an decrease of 18% while district District 2 was up considerably from 13 incidents to 23 incidents. District 6 was the only other district to see an increase of incidents from 7 to 9. The final category listed is “Outside COB” and includes those incidents where various units or officers were involved in contacts outside of the City of Bellevue (SWAT, Crowd Control, SOG, etc.).



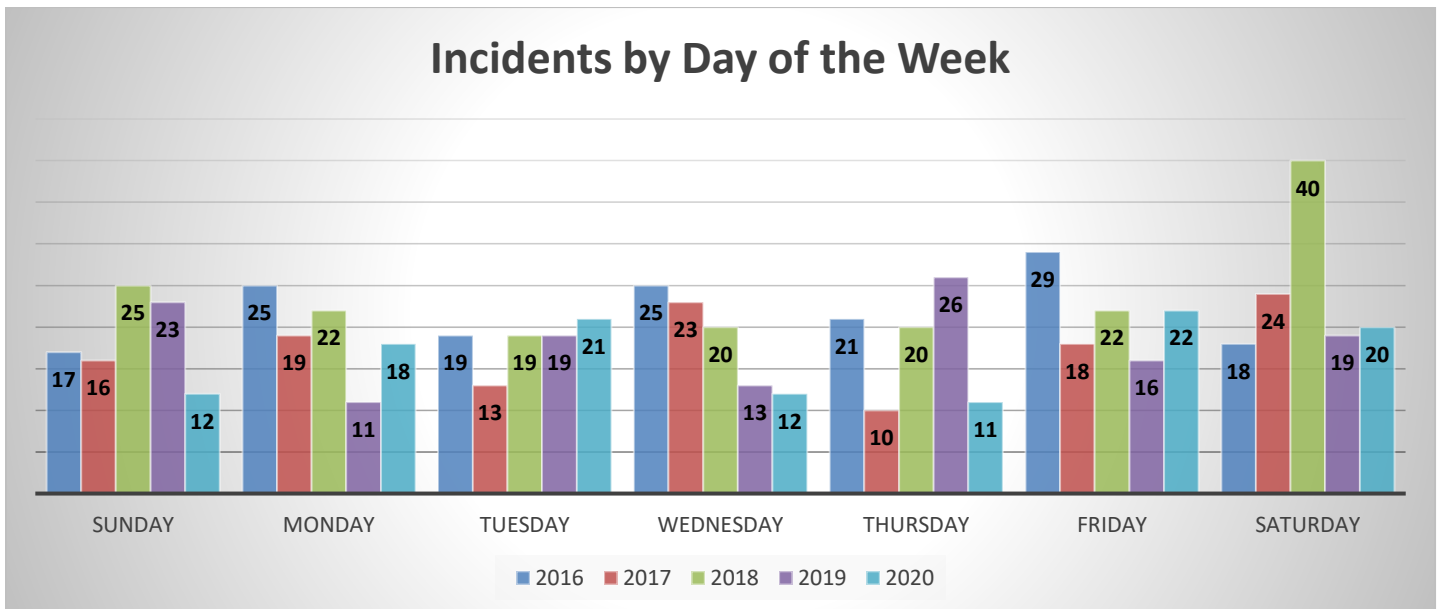
5. Force Incidents By Time of Day

This table displays force incidents that occurred during different time periods during the day for each year. The numbers below are fairly consistent with previous years with the highest frequency of incidents occurring during the hours between 1500 to 2100 followed by period between 0900 to 1500.



Force Incidents by Day of the Week

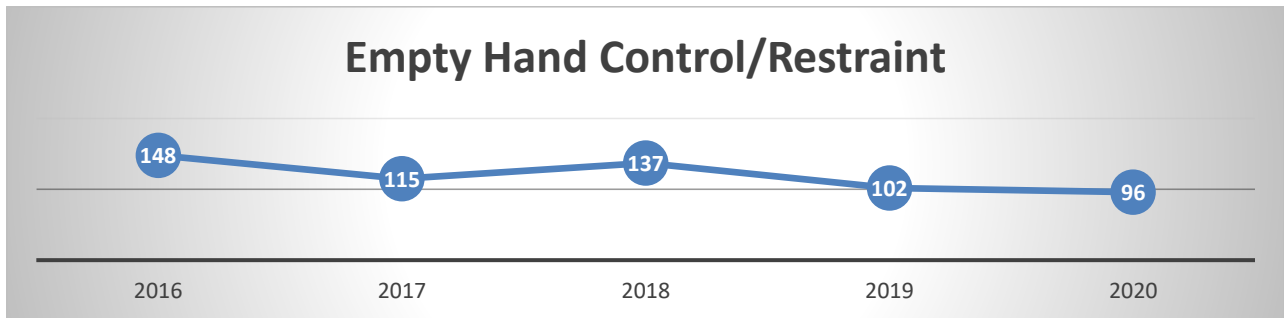
This table shows the days of the week and the corresponding number of force incidents that occurred on each day. Four of the days of the week saw an increase in incidents (Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday).



6. Individual Force Usage Breakdown

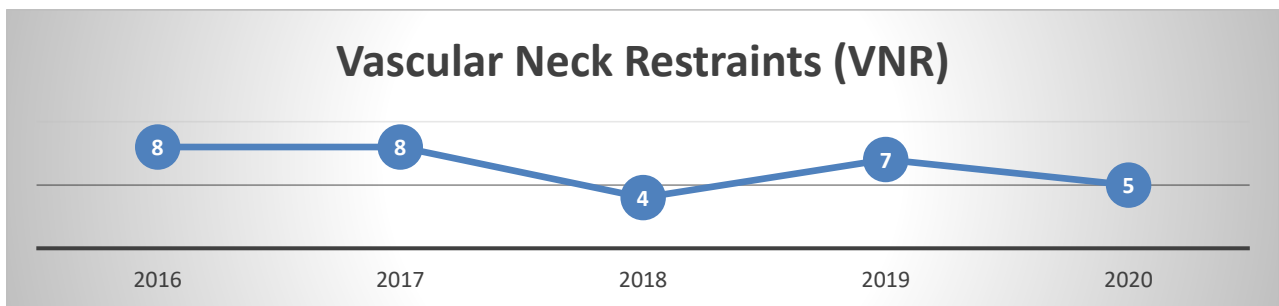
A. Low Level Force Tactics

Empty Hand Control/Restraint- The number of incidents where Empty Hand Control and Restraint Tactics (control holds, takedowns and other low level physical restraint tactics) were utilized in 2020 was 96 out of a total of 116 incidents. This high percentage is expected since when an officer uses some other weapon or tool to counter or overcome various levels of threat or resistance, there is usually also a need to follow up with some type of “empty hand” control tactic to finish taking the subject into custody. Instances where this may not happen is when a firearm (or TASER) is displayed to direct or compel a subject during a high risk situation (e.g. Stolen Vehicle, Burglary, Robbery, etc.) and the subject complies and follows the commands of the officer throughout the arrest process.

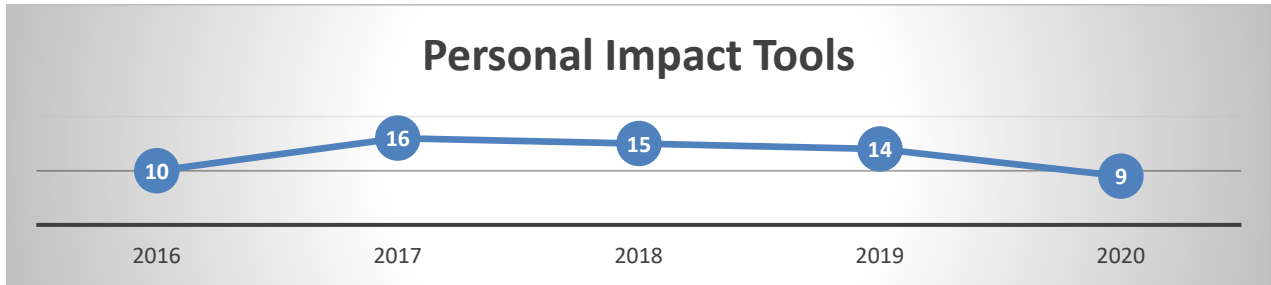


B. Intermediate/Less-Lethal Force:

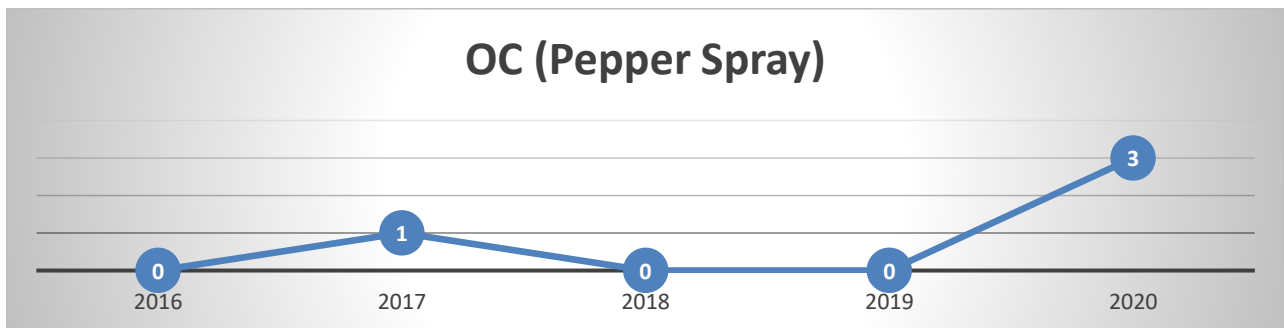
Vascular Neck Restraints- Between January and May of 2020, there were a total of 5 VNR applications. However in June 2020, due to current national events that occurred over the summer and the controversial nature of these types of techniques, this technique was suspended and was authorized only in situations where deadly force was justified. The Washington State Legislature just passed a law in April 2021 that will take effect in July that prohibits officers from using of any type of chokehold or neck restraint.



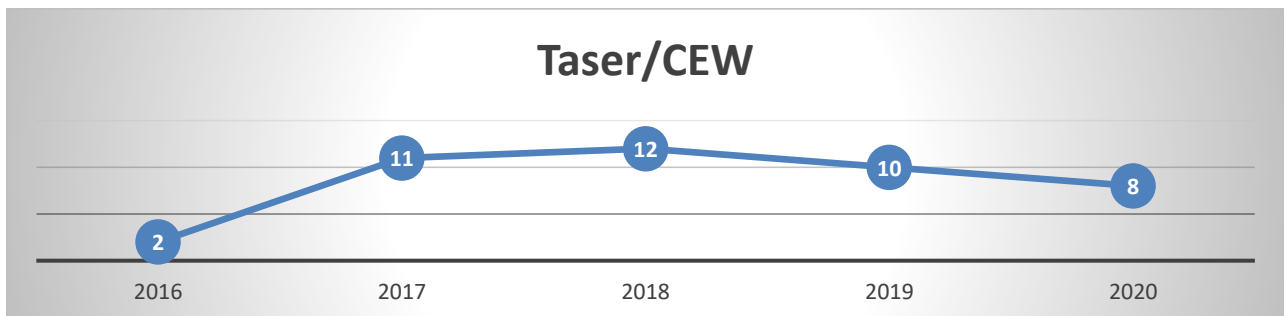
Personal Impact Tools- During 2020, officers used a part of their body as an impact tool (i.e. hands, elbows, knees or feet) in 9 different incidents (down 5 from 2019).



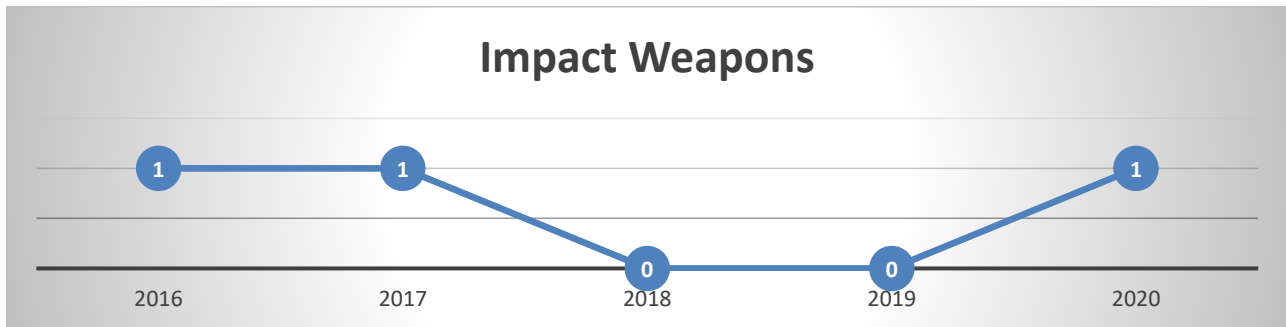
OC/Pepper Spray- There were three incidents in which OC/Pepper Spray was used in 2020. Two of these incidents occurred during civil unrest events. One was in Bellevue where a riot occurred on May 31st and the other was while our Bike Unit was assisting Seattle PD during violent protests in June. The third occurrence involved a theft suspect who became aggressive and fought officers prior to being sprayed with OC and subsequently taken into custody. Prior to 2020, there had only been one application of OC in the previous four years.



TASER (CEW)- The TASER was used as a force option in eight different force incidents in 2020. This was down two from the previous year. In all eight incidents the TASER was fired using the probe mode with one incident involving a Drive Stun follow up tactic that was applied in order to complete the circuit in accordance with department training. The highest number of applications (or cycles) of the TASER during one incident was three applications used on a single subject.



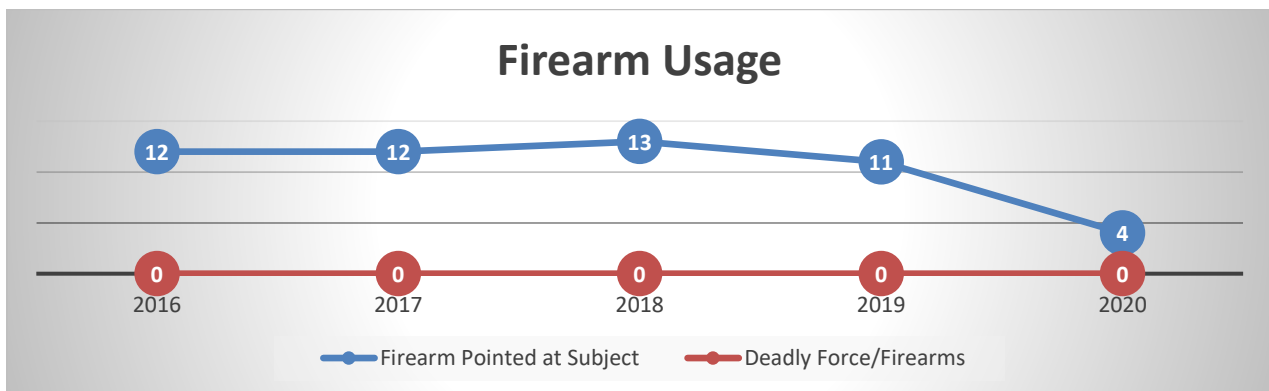
Impact Weapons- In July of 2020 there was one incident in which several SWAT Officers utilized Blastball munitions in support of Seattle PD during a protest that turned into a violent riot where Seattle PD's east precinct was under siege. No other impact weapons or batons were used during the year.



C. Deadly Force/Firearms

There were once again no incidents involving the use of firearms or other type of deadly force by officers in the department during 2020.

There were only four documented incidents where one or more officers displayed a firearm and pointed it directly at a person during a detention and/or arrest.



2020 General Use of Force Related-

Use of Force Training

Defensive Tactics Training- In 2020 there were only two Defensive Tactics Training sessions in July and October (5 hours total), which was limited during the first half of the year due to COVID-19 restrictions. This training covered basic arrest and control tactics including use of the new WRAP Restraint device that was officially deployed for department use at the beginning of 2021. A total of 27 DT training sessions were completed during the year

TASER Recertification Training- Annual TASER Recertification training was conducted during January and February of 2020. There were a total of 12 sessions conducted with all uniformed personnel (Corporal and below) required to carry and recertify on the TASER. The training was conducted in combination with

Defensive Tactics Training as part of a full day of In-Service training for each patrol squad and unit. A total of 126 officers were recertified or certified during the year.

VNR Recertification Training- In June of 2020, due to national and local civil unrest and controversy surrounding the death of George Floyd, a decision was made to temporarily suspend use of the Vascular Neck Restraint (VNR) except in situations where Deadly Force was authorized. Although the technique was only to be used in deadly force situations, the recertification training was continued since at that time it was unknown whether the technique would eventually revert back to its original status and could be again be used as an intermediate force option as it had been in this department since 2009. A total of 13 sessions were completed with 118 officers being recertified. In April of 2021, the state legislature passed a new law prohibiting officers from using any type of neck restraint in the course of their duties. As a result, the department will no longer be conducting VNR training moving forward.

Force Scenario Training- The department conducted 4 hours of force scenario and VirTra deadly force simulator training during the 2020 Spring In-Service training. The training in the DT Room incorporated a variety of micro scenarios using role players that focused on de-escalation tactics and transitioning up or down in force levels depending on the perceived threat to the officer. In the VirTra Simulator training, officers dealt with scenarios having varying threat levels and subject behaviors. During this training, officers were able to implement appropriate de-escalation tactics of using time, distance and cover when possible as well as demonstrating proper decision making during shoot/no-shoot scenarios

Other Issues

The OIR Group's Use of Force Policy Review and Report- In September 2020, the City hired a private consulting company, the Office of Independent Review (OIR) Group to conduct a review of the police department's use of force policies and to recommend any changes to that policy if necessary. Engagement with the community and various department members occurred during October and November of 2020. A final report was issued in April of 2021 where a total of 47 recommended policy changes were made.

2021 Use of Force Related

State Legislative Updates in Police Use of Force- Several police use of force reform bills were passed by the state legislature in April 2021 that will greatly effect law enforcement in the state of Washington over the next year. The following is a sampling of some of the changes that will be taking effect in July 2021:

- Neck restraints
- Duty to intervene
- De-Escalation tactics
- Use of tear gas (CS)
- Use of canine teams
- Vehicle pursuits
- Shooting at moving vehicles

The department will be be convening a committee made up of a cross-section of stakeholders to review and draft proposed changes to use of force policy in connection with the above changes to state laws and/or changes made as a result of the OIR Group recommendations.



Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

Appendix A Use of Force Data By Race and Arrests 2011-2020

5/19/2021

<i>White</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116	138
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	78	105	105	74	82	88	75	96	63	50	82
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	62%	66%	70%	58%	67%	58%	58%	57%	50%	43%	59%

Arrest Data

<i>Total Number of Arrests</i>	3868	3784	3531	3422	3492	3702	3961	4180	4476	3339	3776
<i>Arrests by Race-White</i>	2543	2407	2278	2180	2225	2311	2339	2332	2328	1822	2277
<i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i>	66%	64%	65%	64%	64%	62%	59%	56%	52%	55%	61%
<i>Percentage of Arrests-Force Used</i>	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
<i>Percentage of Arrests-No Force Used</i>	97%	96%	95%	97%	96%	96%	97%	96%	97%	97%	96%

<i>Black</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116	138
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	23	35	27	26	21	25	27	38	40	38	30
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	18%	22%	18%	20%	17%	16%	21%	23%	31%	33%	22%

Arrest Data

<i>Total Number of Arrests</i>	3868	3784	3531	3422	3492	3702	3961	4180	4476	3339	3776
<i>Arrests by Race-Black</i>	553	674	582	613	607	724	834	1006	1037	747	738
<i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i>	14%	18%	16%	18%	17%	20%	21%	24%	23%	22%	19%
<i>Percentage of Arrests-Force Used</i>	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
<i>Percentage of Arrests-No Force Used</i>	96%	95%	95%	96%	97%	97%	97%	96%	96%	95%	96%

Appendix A
Use of Force Data
By Race and Arrests 2011-2020

Hispanic	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116	138
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	11	15	10	15	7	19	21	23	17	18	16
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	9%	9%	7%	12%	6%	13%	16%	14%	13%	16%	12%

Arrest Data

<i>Total Number of Arrests</i>	3868	3784	3531	3422	3492	3702	3961	4180	4476	3339	3776
<i>Arrests by Race- Hispanic</i>	355	245	271	255	293	303	336	401	485	341	329
<i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i>	9%	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	10%	11%	10%	9%
<i>Percentage of Arrests- Force Used</i>	3%	6%	4%	6%	2%	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%
<i>Percentage of Arrests- No Force Used</i>	97%	94%	96%	94%	98%	94%	94%	94%	96%	95%	95%

Asian/Other	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avg.
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116	138
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	13	14	12	14	13	20	12	14	7	13	13
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	10%	9%	8%	11%	11%	13%	9%	8%	6%	11%	10%

Arrest Data

<i>Total Number of Arrests</i>	3868	3784	3531	3422	3492	3702	3961	4180	4476	3339	3776
<i>Arrests by Race- Asian/Other</i>	356	416	350	310	305	306	347	327	399	429	355
<i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i>	9%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	9%	13%	10%
<i>Percentage of Arrests- Force Used</i>	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%	7%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%
<i>Percentage of Arrests- No Force Used</i>	96%	97%	97%	95%	96%	93%	97%	96%	98%	97%	96%



Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

Appendix B

Use of Force Data

By Race and Type of Force 2011-2020

5/19/2021

White	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	78	105	105	74	82	88	75	96	63	50
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	62%	66%	70%	58%	67%	58%	58%	57%	50%	43%
	Types of Force Used									
<i>Control/Physical Restraint</i>	71	96	92	71	78	85	65	82	47	43
<i>Body Impact Strikes</i>	3	11	11	4	2	6	10	10	7	1
<i>Vascular Neck Restraints</i>	1	6	6	3	6	4	6	2	4	2
<i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>TASER</i>	7	4	3	2	4	3	7	7	6	5
<i>Impact Weapon</i>	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Firearm Pointed</i>	6	11	15	3	4	1	7	6	7	2
<i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Types of Force Used									
	Black									
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	23	35	27	26	21	25	27	38	40	38
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	18%	22%	18%	20%	17%	16%	21%	23%	31%	33%
	Types of Force Used									
<i>Control/Physical Restraint</i>	23	31	24	23	21	24	25	28	34	31
<i>Body Impact Strikes</i>	3	4	0	1	0	2	5	3	5	2
<i>Vascular Neck Restraints</i>	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	1	0
<i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
<i>TASER</i>	3	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	3	1
<i>Impact Weapon</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Firearm Pointed</i>	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	1	0
<i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix B
Use of Force Data
By Race and Type of Force 2011-2020

<i>Hispanic</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	11	15	10	15	7	19	21	23	17	18
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	9%	9%	7%	12%	6%	13%	16%	14%	13%	16%
	Types of Force Used									
<i>Control/Physical Restraint</i>	10	13	9	11	7	16	12	17	14	13
<i>Body Impact Strikes</i>	2	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	1	3
<i>Vascular Neck Restraints</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>TASER</i>	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0
<i>Impact Weapon</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Firearm Pointed</i>	0	2	1	2	0	3	3	4	3	2
<i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Types of Force Used									
<i>Asian/Other</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i>	126	159	151	127	122	152	130	167	127	116
<i>Total Use of Force by Race</i>	13	14	12	14	13	20	12	14	7	13
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	10%	9%	8%	11%	11%	13%	9%	8%	6%	11%
	Types of Force Used									
<i>Control/Physical Restraint</i>	13	13	12	13	12	19	7	12	5	8
<i>Body Impact Strikes</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
<i>Vascular Neck Restraints</i>	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	2
<i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i>	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>TASER</i>	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2
<i>Impact Weapon</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Firearm Pointed</i>	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	0
<i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0