

Boise Police Department

Office of Internal Affairs



Annual Statistical Report
January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015

Introduction

The Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) is established within the Professional Development and Standards Division of the Boise Police Department (BPD). The commander of this office is a Police Captain, who reports directly to the Chief of Police on Internal Affairs matters. Two Civilian Investigators and one Administrative Specialist comprise the staff of this office. The investigators are responsible for conducting internal investigations and special projects. The Administrative Specialist is responsible for primary complaint intake, office coordination, case tracking, maintenance of the IAPro database and other administrative duties.

The primary function of OIA is to ensure the highest level of professionalism within the Boise Police Department. This is accomplished through ongoing analysis of National trends, policy analysis and review of training methods. OIA also works to ensure the highest level of service is maintained by individual employees through the receipt, assignment and investigation of complaints received from citizens or initiated by department supervisors regarding the actions of employees. OIA investigators handle investigations of more serious complaints. Both OIA investigators and other department supervisors handle less serious complaints. OIA monitors all investigations for timely completion and reports the findings to the complaining citizen and subject employee(s).

Other functions of OIA include critical incident investigations, assignment and investigation of citizen and administrative inquiries, and tracking of citizen commendations of employees. OIA also reviews and tracks reports of employee uses of force, pursuits, vehicular accidents, missed court appearances, administrative incident reviews, lawsuits, and notice of claims and assigns them to staff for follow-up when required. Additionally, OIA manages and tracks the Department's discipline process as well as coordinates risk management and employee grievance matters.

For purposes of this report, the term "employee" is used throughout to denote both sworn (officer) and non-sworn (civilian) members of the Boise Police Department. While most citizen complaints are lodged against sworn police officers, the increased amount of contact between non-sworn personnel and the public has resulted in some complaints of misconduct against civilian employees. Therefore, we have chosen to use "employee" as a generic term for all Boise Police Department members.

Complaints

OIA defines a *complaint* as a singular incident which gives rise to one or more allegations of misconduct. A single complaint may allege misconduct by multiple employees and/or multiple violations of policy by a single employee. Therefore, the number of complaints filed will not equal the number of allegations and findings resulting from the complaint investigation.

Citizen Complaints and Inquiries

Citizen complaints are classified in one of two categories. Class II complaints include allegations of inadequate service, discourtesy, and minor performance issues, improper procedure and other less serious and non-criminal conduct. Class I complaints are more serious and include allegations such as excessive force, violations of criminal law, breach of civil rights, bias policing, patterns of similar Class II complaints and other more serious allegations.

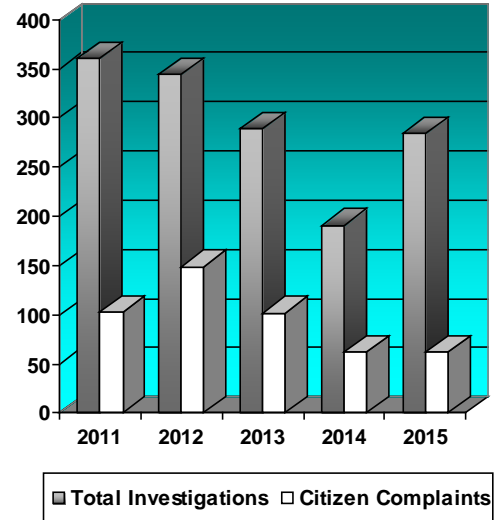
OIA also classifies some citizen concerns as *citizen inquiries*. In a citizen inquiry a citizen has raised a question or complaint regarding department policy or procedure, rather than an allegation of misconduct.

Department Initiated Complaints

If a complaint is initiated by BPD supervisors or brought to supervisory attention by any BPD employee, it is classified as a department initiated complaint.

Comparison of the Number of Investigations by Year

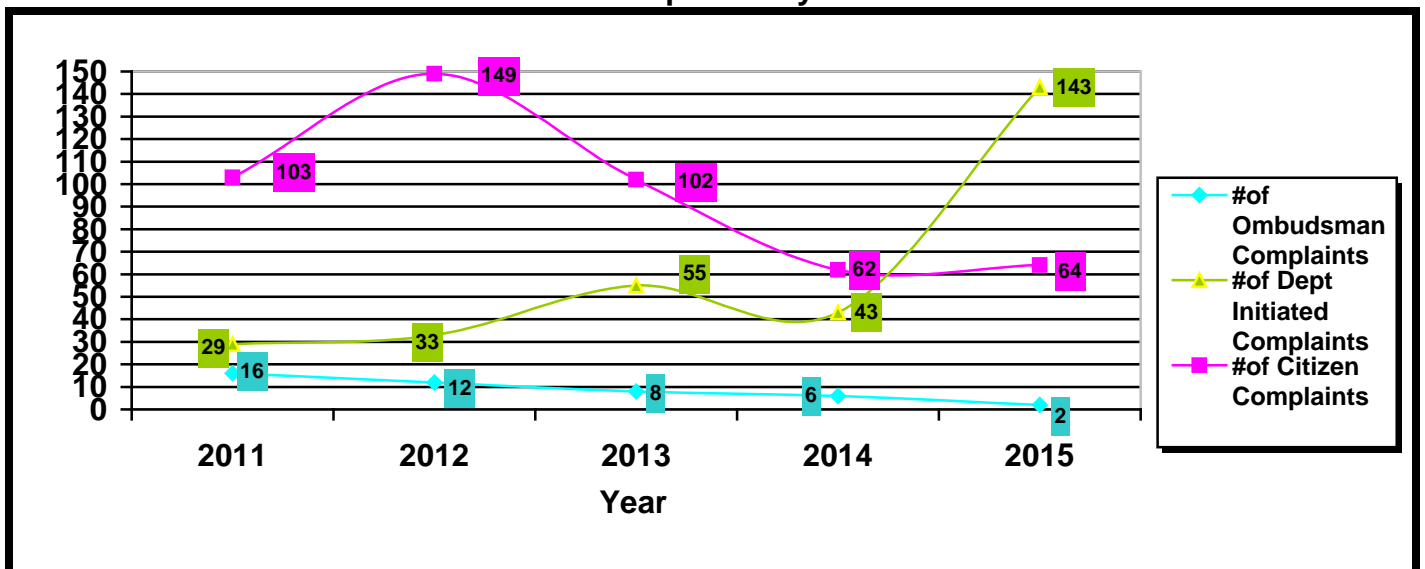
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Citizen Complaints - Class I	20	29	23	22	26
Citizen Complaints - Class II	83	120	79	40	36
Citizen Inquiries- includes OMB referral inquiries	228	163	132	86	79
Departmentally Initiated - Class I	9	8	10	10	87 *
Departmentally Initiated - Class II	20	25	45	33	56 **
Total Investigations	360	345	289	191	284



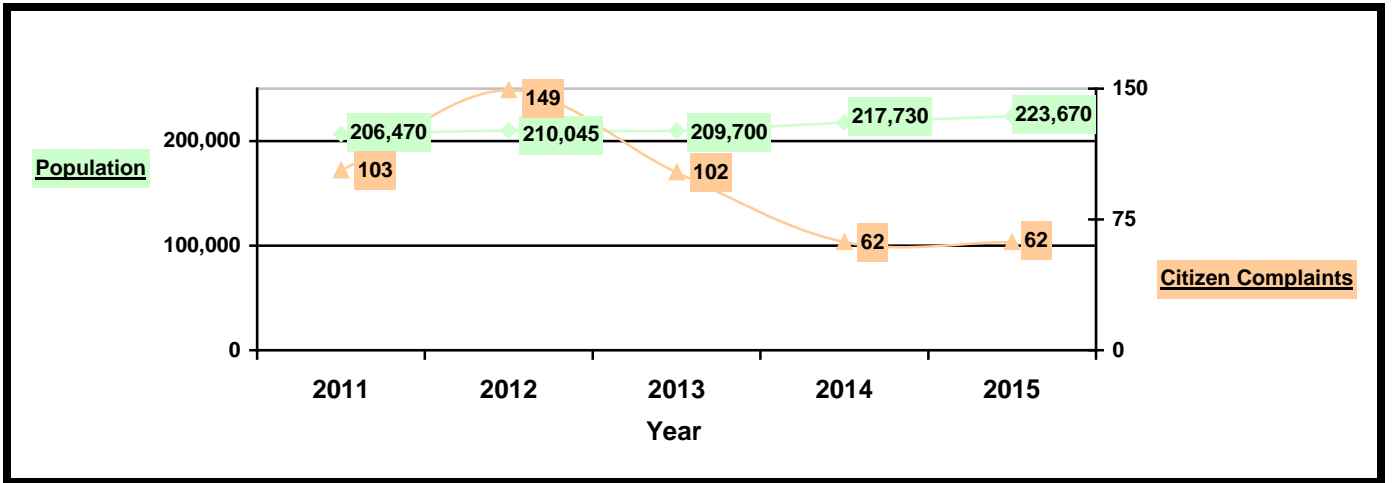
*The noticeable increase in Department-initiated class I complaints in 2015 is the result of an internal audit of time records. Sustained policy violations were found as a result of the department-wide audit. Contributing factors to the violations discovered during the audit did include; training, supervisory review processes, and the time keeping system itself. All are all being revised as a result.

**The increase in Department-initiated class II complaints in 2015 is primarily due to how certain minor violations are documented. Examples of these types of violations include minor performance issues, missed trainings, etc.

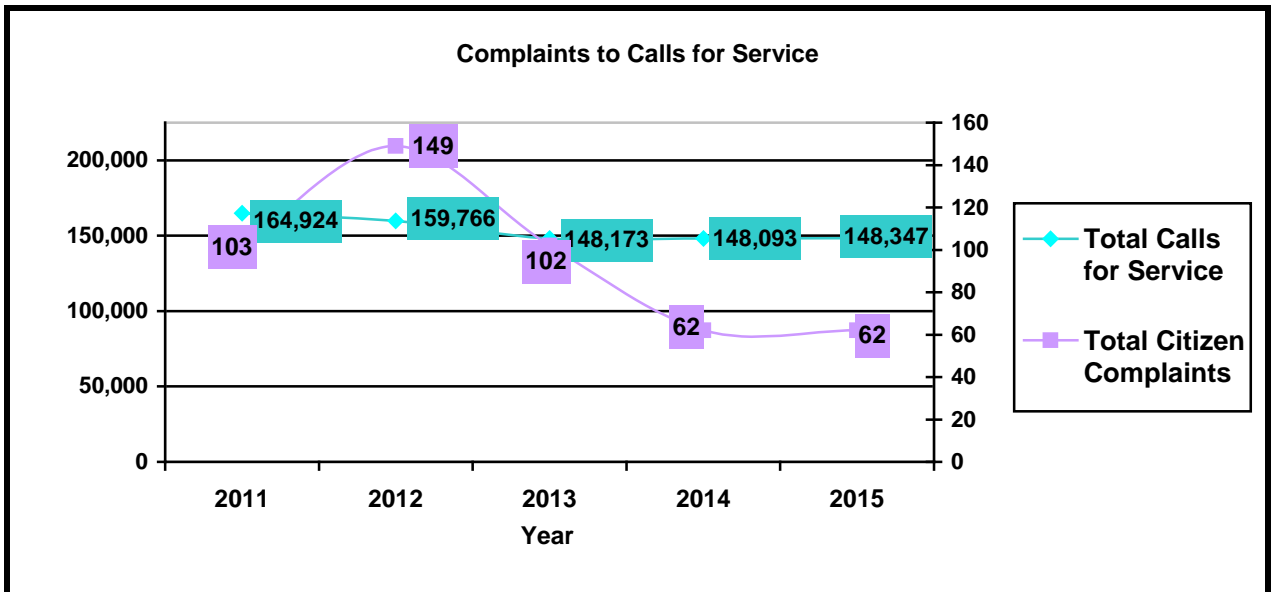
BPD Citizen/Department Initiated Complaints (includes) Ombudsman's Citizen Complaints by Year



Boise Population / Total Complaints 2011 - 2015



Complaints to Calls for Service



Classification of Complaints

As stated previously, a single complaint may result in multiple allegations of misconduct. Since the types of allegations may be vastly different, it is difficult to categorize complaints. However, it is possible to gain some insight into the concerns of citizens and the department by looking at the most serious allegation from each complaint. The following table represents the distribution of these allegations.

	Citizen Class I Complaints	Citizen Class II Complaints	Dept. Init. Class I Complaints	Dept. Init. Class II Complaints
Conduct Unbecoming	3	0	4	0
Constitutional Rights Violation	2	0	0	0
Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	0
Demeanor / Rudeness	0	14	0	3
Driving Violations	0	8	0	1
Duty Performance	2	14	82	36
Use of Force	19	0	1	0
Failure to Tape Record	0	0	0	16
Workplace Harassment	0	0	0	0
Total	26	36	87	56

Allegations and Findings

Allegations represent a distinctly different category than complaints. They are assertions of an employee's behavior that, if proven, would amount to a violation of department policy. A single complaint may result in multiple allegations of misconduct against one employee, single allegations against multiple employees, or any combination thereof.

Findings are issued for each allegation in an investigation, including those made by the complainant as well as any allegations of misconduct not included in the original complaint, but that may be discovered during the investigation. Findings are also issued when policy violations are discovered during a review of employee performance following an incident such as a pursuit, a use of force or an employee vehicular accident. For these reasons, the number of findings issued will exceed the number of complaints reported.

Although complaints are the primary basis for our statistical reporting, we also track the findings for each allegation, rather than a single overall finding for each individual complaint. Examining allegations separately from complaints is useful in gaining a more accurate understanding of areas of concern to citizens and to the department.

Findings fall into one of five categories, which are explained in detail in Appendix A of this report. The following table represents the findings issued for 2015 cases.

Findings from Allegations During 2015

	Citizen Class I Complaints	Citizen Class II Complaints	Dept. Initiated Class I Complaints	Dept. Initiated Class II Complaints
Exonerated	37	9	3	18
Not Sustained	1	8	4	3
Sustained	4	9	80	39
Unfounded	28	20	3	2
No Finding	0	4	0	1
Total	70	50	90	63

Distribution of Sustained Findings During 2015

	Citizen Class I Complaints	Citizen Class II Complaints	Dept. Init. Class I Complaints	Dept. Init. Class II Complaints
Conduct Unbecoming	0	0	1	0
Criminal Conduct	0	0	0	0
Constitutional Rights Violation	0	0	0	0
Demeanor/Rudeness	1	3	0	0
Driving Violations	0	3	0	1
Duty Performance	0	2	77	29
Failure to Report	0	0	0	4
Failure to Take Action	0	0	0	0
Failure to Tape Record	3	1	0	5
Use of Force	0	0	2	0
Workplace Harassment	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	80	39

As can be seen from examining the sustained findings from Class I citizen complaints, some violations such as rudeness and failure to record are listed as sustained findings but are not Class I violations of policy. In such cases, the citizen complained of a more serious violation, which caused the complaint to receive the Class I classification. However, the citizen also raised these less serious issues or they were uncovered during the course of the investigation. Therefore, all sustained findings reached in a Class I citizen complaint are not necessarily serious violations of policy.

Critical Incidents

A *critical incident* is an event in which an employee intentionally uses deadly force or in which death or life-threatening bodily injury result from the actions of an employee.

When a critical incident occurs, the Office of Internal Affairs conducts an administrative investigation to determine whether employees complied with applicable policies and procedures, to evaluate the effectiveness of those policies and procedures, and to assess quality control issues. In addition to the investigation conducted by OIA, the Office of Police Oversight conducts an administrative investigation and the Critical Incident Task Force, which is comprised of five area law enforcement agencies, conducts a criminal investigation.

During 2015, the Boise Police Department experienced four officer-involved critical incidents.

On February 16, 2015, at approximately 0123 hours, Ada County Dispatch received a 911 call from a concerned citizen reporting erratic behavior by his neighbor. Several BPD Officers responded to the call however one officer arrived before the others. While in the vicinity of the subject's residence waiting for assist officers to arrive, the officer heard shots being fired from the residence. The officer crossed the street and took up a position of concealment. The male subject fired several more shots across the street in the direction of the officer, a nearby vehicle and occupied residences. The officer then observed the male subject pointing the long barrel of a gun out the broken window and in the direction of other responding officers. The officer gave the subject repeated verbal commands to put the gun down however he did not comply. The officer fired his service weapon at the subject in response to a direct threat against himself, the innocent civilians inside the occupied residences and other responding officers. A perimeter was secured and surrounding residences were evacuated. The subject was fatally wounded. The incident was investigated by the Critical Incident Task Force and reviewed by the Twin Falls County Prosecutor who found the officer's actions in this shooting to be justified. The Boise Police Department's Office of Internal Affairs and the Boise City Office of Police Oversight independently concluded the actions of the officer were justified.

On February 28, 2015, at approximately 0231 hours, a BPD Officer observed a vehicle drive past him at a high rate of speed. The officer visually estimated the speed of the vehicle to be approximately 100 miles per hour. The vehicle eventually slowed and came to a stop at a red light. The traffic light turned green and the vehicle accelerated and ultimately crossed over into the opposing lane of traffic. Fearing for the safety of the driver and as well as the safety of other drivers on the road, the officer attempted to conduct a traffic stop. The officer activated his lights and siren however the vehicle willfully fled from the officer at a high rate of speed. The officer followed the vehicle's path of travel and found the vehicle had left the roadway and collided with a building of a nearby business. The driver died of his injuries as a result of the crash. The Critical Incident Task Force was not activated as a result of this incident. The Boise Police Department's Office of Internal Affairs and the Boise City Office of Police Oversight conducted independent reviews of the incident.

On March 14, 2015 at approximately 0343 hours, officers conducted a traffic stop on State Street just east of Lander Street. During the stop, the driver was asked to exit his vehicle due to his alcohol consumption. As the subject exited the vehicle he produced a handgun and a brief struggle occurred with one of the officers. The subject was able to free himself at which time he shot himself in the chest. The subject was transported to the hospital where he was pronounced dead.

On October 26, 2015, at approximately 2353 hours, a BPD Officer initiated a traffic stop on a vehicle for driving without headlights. He was assisted by other BPD Officers. During

this traffic stop the male passenger opened the door of the vehicle and fled from the scene. Officers immediately identified the male subject as the same person who had fled from a traffic stop the day prior. Officers had prior knowledge the male subject carried a gun and in fact officers observed the gun in the subject's hand as he fled from the vehicle. The subject was given several commands to drop the gun. Officers chased the subject on foot and ultimately shots were fired. The Critical Incident Task Force has conducted an investigation into the incident. The investigation is pending prosecutorial review. Independent reviews of the incident by the Boise Police Department's Office of Internal Affairs and the Boise City Office of Police Oversight are pending.

Uses of Force

In any incident requiring the use of force, officers may employ a variety of techniques in an attempt to control the situation. The department conducts a review of an officer's use of force whenever any of the following occurs:

- The subject is injured or complains of injury
- A hard empty hand technique is used (see Appendix B)
- A lateral vascular neck restraint (LVNR) is used
- Intermediate weapons are used (includes baton, flashlight, less lethal flex round, OC spray, K-9, and Taser®)
- Firearms are discharged.

A separate use of force report is completed for each subject upon whom the force is used; therefore, more than one use of force report may be generated from the same incident. These reviews of an officer's use of force are reflected in the table below. For tracking purposes, OIA categorizes use of force by the highest level of force used upon a subject. Thus, of the incidents listed, more than one type of force may have been deployed on a subject due to a lower level of force not being effective. In some instances when certain multiple techniques have been utilized on the same subject, the department has chosen to capture these incidents in a "multiple techniques" category. Use of force categories are explained in greater detail in Appendix B of this report.

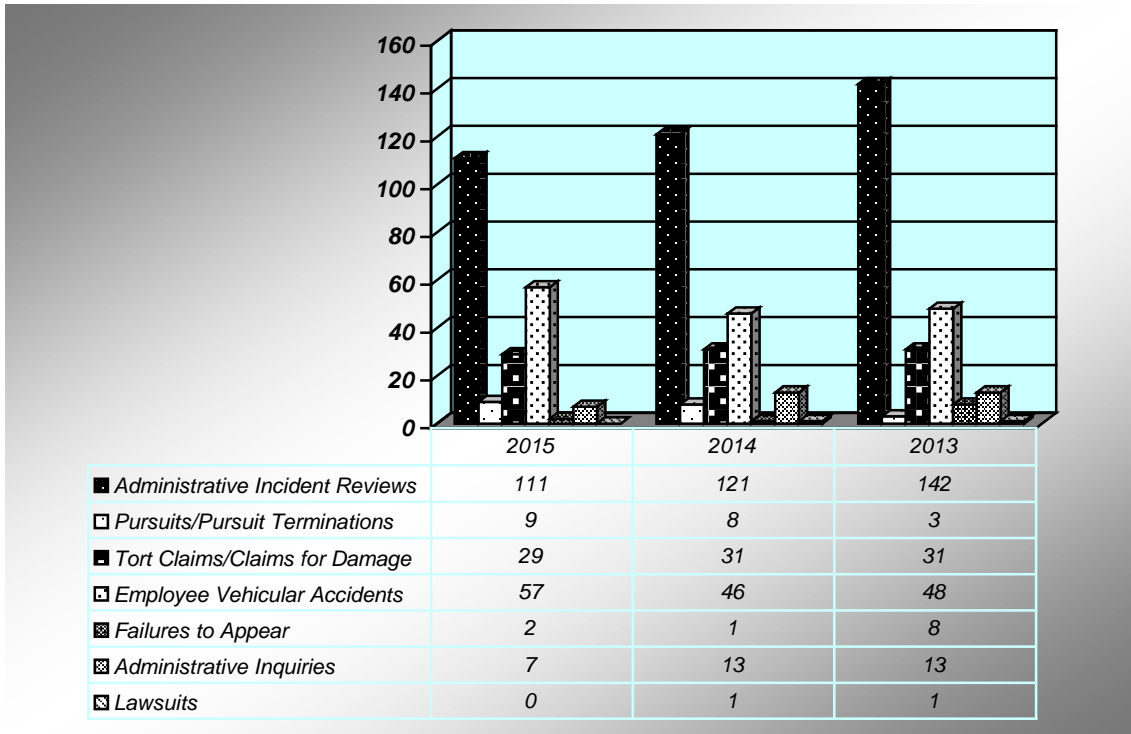
Types of Force Used	Number for 2015	Number for 2014	Number for 2013
Hard Empty Hand Control	29	40	29
Common Peroneal	9	14	9
Suprascapular	4	2	1
OC Spray	0	2	6
LVNR	27	22	13
Baton	2	1	2
Taser®	16	21	9
Taser Drive Stun	7	3	1
Taser Red Dot	6	4	13
Firearm	2	1	1
K-9	10	4	4
Soft Empty Hand	105 *	280	233
Total	217	394	321

The types used for any incident will be listed under the force used; an officer may have used several types during one incident.

*The decrease in the number of soft empty hand uses of force shown above is primarily due to a change in the reporting processes. Soft empty hand uses of force that did not involve complaints or injuries are now documented in conjunction with the report writing system.

Other Information Tracked by OIA

In addition to Complaints and Department Initiated Investigations, the Office of Internal Affairs also tracks other reported activities, which bear on the performance of the Police Department. These activities include administrative reports and legal claims and are listed below and are tracked for three years.



Appendix A

Classification of Findings

The Boise Police Policy Manual specifies the following definitions for required findings in internal investigations:

EXONERATED - The acts, which provided the basis for the complaint or allegation did occur, but were justified, lawful, and proper. This finding also may be used when the acts complained of did occur and were not proper or justified, but resulted from a lack of policy or training.

NOT SUSTAINED - The investigation failed to discover sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegations made.

SUSTAINED - The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegation(s) made.

UNFOUNDED - The investigation conclusively proved that the act or acts complained of did not occur. This finding also applies when individual officer(s) or employee(s) named were not involved in the act or in acts, which may have occurred.

NO FINDING - The investigation cannot proceed because the complainant failed to disclose promised information to further the investigation; or the complainant wishes to withdraw the complaint; or the complainant is no longer available for clarification. This finding may also be used when the information provided is not sufficient to determine the identity of the officer(s) or employee(s) involved.

Appendix B Use of Force Categories

Hard Empty Hand Control - An empty hand technique that has a higher potential for injury than Soft Empty Hand techniques.

Common Peroneal - A strike to the common peroneal nerve on the outside center of the thigh. This is normally accomplished by using a knee or fist.

Supra Scapula - A strike to the area above the scapula, or shoulder blade. This is normally accomplished by using a fist and may be a strike to both sides of the upper back at the same time.

OC Spray - Oleoresin Capsicum aerosol spray. Also, known as pepper spray, the successor to Mace.

LVNR - Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint. This is not a “choke hold” but is intended to diminish blood flow to the brain. LVNR is classified into three sub-levels which range from: receiving immediate compliance from the subject upon application of the maneuver without the use of compressions (level I), to continued resistance from the subject and the officer beginning compressions (level II), to prolonged or heightened resistance from the subject and the officer continuing compressions, leading to the subject being rendered unconscious (level III). The escalation to LVNR III requires an examination of the subject by medical personnel as soon as practicable following the application of the procedure.

Baton - A strike to any part of the body using either the side-handled PR24 baton or the more common expandable baton.

Taser® - A conducted energy weapon which fires barbed projectiles up to 21 feet. The deployment generates an electrical current that causes motor dysfunction and pain compliance.

Firearm - An authorized Department-issued or personally owned service weapon used by an officer in his/her capacity as a police officer.

K-9 - The deployment of a police service dog for the purpose of locating and/or apprehending a suspect.

Soft Empty Hand Control - Soft empty hand control techniques are designed to control passive or defensive resistance. They are used when verbal direction / commands are not effective and there is noncompliance with lawful orders. While soft empty hand control techniques may inflict pain to gain control, they generally will not cause any form of bruising or injury to a subject. By definition soft empty hand control has little or no potential for injury.