

Bremerton Police Department



2019 Professional Standards

- Complaints
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- Officer Collisions
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COMPLAINTS

The Department recorded fifty-one complaints in 2019. We accept and investigate any complaint and address each to the extent possible.

General Categories of 2019 Complaints ¹	
Dissatisfied with handling of call, investigation, or report	24
Demeanor / courtesy / rudeness	13
Use of Force	6
Traffic Violations / Vehicle Use by Officer	3
Failure to Arrest	2
Search and Seizure	1
Didn't agree with Traffic Ticket	2
Unlawful Arrest	0
Harassment / Racial Discrimination	0
TOTAL	51

Dispositions	Explanation of Dispositions	# of complaints in each disposition category
Exonerated	The alleged act occurred, but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.	18
Unfounded	The allegation was false or not factual or that the alleged act(s) did not occur or did not involve Department personnel.	22
Not sustained	There is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the employee.	6
Sustained	The act occurred and it constituted misconduct. ²	5
Unresolved	Complainant did not respond to sergeant's attempts to contact.	0
		51

¹ Some complaints fit two or more categories (e.g. "I didn't like getting a ticket and the officer was rude.") Judgments are made as to the best category fit for such complaints.

² Complaints are logged in this category if any portion is sustained.

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Control Number	Complaint / Allegation	Disposition
C19-1	The wife took child with her to shelter when she fled abusive husband. The husband complained against the Officer for not locating and returning the child to him. The overall issue was civil, not criminal matter.	Unfounded
C19-2	The caller wanted to claim theft by Officer, who confiscated counterfeit money as evidence during the investigation.	Exonerated
C19-3	1) Complained that Officer put handcuffs on too tight. 2) Officer beat his ex-wife.	1) Exonerated 2) Unfounded
C19-4	The caller complained there are many accidents at Sheridan and Pine and the PD is not doing anything about it. The complaint was also shared with Engineering to assess conditions.	Exonerated
C19-5	A complaint was made for rude and unprofessional behavior while dealing with an angry customer at the front counter.	Exonerated
C19-6	A citizen complained about a speeding ticket then saw Officer again and believed the Officer was following and harassing him.	Exonerated
C19-7	A complaint was made for inappropriate off-duty conduct	Not Sustained
C19-8	A complaint that an Officer failed to take a report. The Officer received counseling and a record to his file of the issue.	Sustained / Counseling Record to File
C19-9	A complaint that an Officer was rude and unprofessional	Unfounded
C19-10	A complaint that an Officer failed to take a report	Unfounded
C19-11	A citizen complained about a ticket issued at an accident scene. Officer failed to obtain the complainants side of the story.	Exonerated
C19-12	A citizen complained about receiving a ticket for no front license plate.	Exonerated
C19-13	The Fire Marshall requested a blocking vehicle get towed. The Officer attempted contact with owner to no avail. The owner complained about having their car towed.	Exonerated
C19-14	The property owner requested a vehicle that was blocking his driveway be towed. The Officer had the vehicle towed.	Exonerated
C19-15	The complainant demanded the mother of his child be removed from his house. The mother would not cooperate. The complainant said the Officer refused to extricate the wife from the home.	Unfounded
C19-16	The complainant reported the Sergeant was dismissive and rude, and a police report was not complete.	Not Sustained
C19-17	A complaint that an Officer "acted macho" during contact.	Unfounded
C19-18	A complaint that an Officer was rude and would not take report.	Not Sustained
C19-19	A complaint that an Officer was intimidating the complainant.	Not Sustained
C19-20	A complaint that an Officer failed to arrest a person on an order violation. The court office did not enter the order. With no order in the system the Officer may not make an arrest.	Exonerated

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C19-21	The Officer was attending to a gas leak. The complainant witnessed what he believed was a hit and run collision and noted the officer did nothing. The Officer did not see what the complainant did and follow up could find no damage to a vehicle.	Exonerated
C19-22	The complainant was upset that the suspect was not arrested and jailed. A report, however, was referred to the prosecutor.	Exonerated
C19-23	A police car crossed the yellow line. The complainant swerved.	Not Sustained
C19-24	The complainant was upset; the Officer did not stand near an elderly patient who was causing issues.	Not Sustained
C19-25	The complainant called in suspicious circumstances at his residence then complained that the police had come on his property.	Unfounded
C19-26	The complainant called in a harassment complaint. Officers found no one in the area. The complainant then got upset and became uncooperative, later complained about lack of service.	Unfounded
C19-27	Complainant said an Officer twisted his arm using excessive force. The security video showed it to be a false complaint.	Unfounded
C19-28	Complainant said an Officer did not call to speak to her about her noise complaint or issue violations for noise complaint. The Sergeant observed call attempts logged on the phone. The noise did not violate the law.	Unfounded
C19-29	Complainant said that an accident report was not correct.	Exonerated
C19-30	An anonymous complaint that a Supervisor and Officer were rude and did not make an investigation.	Unfounded
C19-31	A complainant who committed a serious DV assault captured on camera complained in apparent effort to not have to pay fee to get order served. Found to be untruthful.	Unfounded
C19-32	A complaint that an Officer was curt and rude to a store clerk.	Sustained / Record to file and retraining.
C19-33	A complaint that an Officer made inappropriate comments and was unprofessional.	Sustained / Record to file and retraining
C19-34	A citizen complained an Officer failed to stop at stop sign. A video showed full stop and no violations by an Officer.	Unfounded
C19-35	Conduct unbecoming complaint led to Internal Investigation.	Unfounded
C19-36	A citizen complaint on the response time to call.	Unfounded
C19-37	An anonymous complaint of untruthfulness was received.	Unfounded
C19-38	A complaint of racist hate crime and excessive force was taken. Both complainant and Officer were Caucasian.	Unfounded
C19-39	A complaint about charges filed by the prosecutor's office. The complainant was referred to the prosecutor's office to file the protest there.	Sent to prosecutor's office for their complaint process
C19-40	A complainant said an Officer ticketed them for smoking marijuana in public.	Unfounded
C19-41	Complainant said an Officer lied in a police report.	Unfounded
C19-42	A second-hand complaint about hearing that Officers did not properly handled a theft report.	Unfounded

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C19-43	The complainant was unhappy that Officers did not arrest all suspects during trespass investigation.	Exonerated
C19-44	Complaint that a Detective put an opinion in a police report.	Exonerated
C19-45	Complaint of police harassment.	Unfounded
C19-46	A complaint of lack of compassion and rudeness with citizen.	Sustained / Record to file and retraining
C19-47	Complaint that an officer failed to contact witness/suspect for a statement.	Exonerated
C19-48	Complainant was unhappy with service and response too slow.	Exonerated
C19-49	A complaint that officers used emergency lights at night on a traffic stop and took too long to issue ticket.	Exonerated
C19-50	A complaint that an Officer should not have spoken to elderly person in front of their son, who was a potential suspect.	Unfounded
C19-51	1) A complaint of an inappropriate comment to a reporting party. 2) Bias against cyclists.	1) Sustained 2) Unfounded

2019 INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Control Number	Description	Disposition	Action Taken
01-19	Making a false statement. Timely reporting of Domestic Violence by Deputy. Abuse of Authority/Position. Reporting DV to further civil complaint.	Unfounded Not Sustained Unfounded Unfounded	No Action
02-19	Conduct Unbecoming an Employee / Unprofessional Behavior: Attempted to get an informant to lie in 2006 to get Officer into trouble during an investigation into Officer having sex with the informant.	Unfounded	No Action
03-19	A complaint about conduct unbecoming an employee and unprofessional behavior was taken. A previous complaint in regard to this matter had already been investigated; the Officer received counseling for his actions then; this complaint revealed no new information or conduct.	Not Sustained	No Action
04-19	A complaint that an Officer stole money during a search and for harassment.	Unfounded Unfounded	No Action Taken
05-19	Theft of Money during Search Warrant / Forgery	Sustained	The Officer resigned before termination. Criminal charges were filed.

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Review and Analysis of Internal Investigations & Complaints – 2019

A total of fifty-one complaints were investigated in 2019, resulting in "sustained" findings in five of those complaints. The majority of the complaints were dissatisfaction with the handling of a call or complaints of rudeness. In 2019 the Department initiated and completed four internal investigations. Of the four investigations, one resulted in the resignation of an Officer instead of being terminated. During the analysis of complaints and internal investigations, the Department found no behavior patterns by any one officer or directed at any specific group or groups of citizens.

The theft of money by a Bremerton Detective triggered a review of all cases he was involved in both as a narcotics detective and patrol officer. All policies and procedures were reviewed in regard to the handling of money and specifically during search warrants. Policies and procedures that were lacking were changed to help prevent any further thefts by future officers. A State Audit was conducted after these procedures were in place. The audit noted no further issues.

The analysis demonstrates that the Department is quick to address minor to severe complaints and then take action when sustained.

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2019 CIVIL CLAIMS

Claim #	Inc. Date	Cause	Effect	Demand Amt.	Amount Paid	Status
20190062	4/10/2019	Officer struck driver's side rear bumper panel	Damage to rear bumper panel.	\$3,840.28	\$3,840.28	Closed with Payment
20190042	4/23/2019	Officer pulled vehicle over on Warren Ave.	Broken driver's side front window	\$234.35	0	Closed Payment denied
20190022	10/3/2018	Painted curb creating driveway ticket issued	Improper Impound	\$190.75	\$190.75	Closed with Payment
20190082	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	Damaged vehicle tabs, car door, brakes	\$1,000,000.00	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190083	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	Harassment by an officer	\$500,000	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190084	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	Falsely accused, threatened & intimidated	\$1,000,000.00	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190085	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	False accusations & excessive force	\$1,000,000.00	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190086	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	Public humiliation & emotional distress	\$1,000,000.00	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190087	11/23/2018	Incident with police officer at AutoZone	Retaliation & property damage	\$500,000	0	Closed Payment Denied
20190070	12/12/2018	Officer rear ended vehicle	Damaged vehicle and injuries	\$40,000	\$17,857.70	Closed with Payment

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BIAS-BASED POLICING

Race / Ethnicity	Criminal Traffic Infractions (e.g. DUI, Driving While License Suspended, Reckless Driving)		Traffic Infractions (e.g. Speeding, Failure to Yield, cell phone violations, seatbelt violations)		Bremerton Demographics	Navy Demographics
	# by race	% by race	# by race	% by race		
White	328	67	1685	68.4	74.0%	58.2%
Black	94	19	330	13.3	6.7%	19.1%
Hispanic	28	5.6	189	7.6	6.8%	16.7%
Asian - PI	17	3.4	127	5.1	9.6%	5.6%
Amer Ind	5	1	8	0.3	2.0%	3.0%
Unknown	20	4	132	5.3		
Totals	628		2639			

The impact that the military presence in and around Bremerton has on the Police Department's enforcement statistics is unknown. Naval Base Kitsap employs 15,601 active-duty members who are not included in Bremerton 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 Bremerton Police Department's enforcement statistics' overall calculus.

The Department also tracks citizen complaints of bias-based policing.

Citizen complaints of biased-based policing in 2019 – 0³

Citizen complaints of biased-based policing in 2018 – 0

Citizen complaints of biased-based policing in 2017 – 1

Notes / Trends:

- Infraction statistics from SECTOR and hand-written tickets
- Demographic data from 2010 US census
- Infractions include both traffic and non-traffic infractions

Training:

The entire staff of the Department and City received bias training in 2019. This training was given by an acclaimed professor who has studied implicit bias and race and is a leading authority and trainer. The Department also does daily training bulletins that included bias training to keep the officers fresh on the topic.

Review and Analysis of Racial / Bias-Policing – 2019

The Bremerton Police Department prohibits race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any other similar

³ The Department investigated a complaint from an arrestee who said her arrest amounted to a racist hate crime. She and the officer were both Caucasians. It appears the complaint was made to try to avoid charges being filed.

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identifiable group from being used as the basis for providing different levels of law enforcement service or the enforcement of the law.

Police agencies use a best practice to learn whether bias-based policing is systematically occurring via analysis of discretionary traffic stops. The Bremerton Police Department can track infractions issued by race through the electronic capture of SECTOR data. In reviewing the data collected based on the City and Naval Base communities' demographic makeup, the data suggest that the rates that tickets are issued show no bias in citations issued.

The Operations Captain and the Support Service Captain individually reviewed each report of the use of force involving any minority. They looked for overuse, abuse, and any patterns suggesting issues with any employees using force. This fourth layer of scrutiny of the use of force showed no patterns of bias.

The police department received no complaints of racial or bias policing involving race for 2019.

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EMPLOYEE COLLISIONS

Per policy, all collisions involving police department employees get investigated regardless of the degree of damage.

Many of these driving incidents involved low speeds and minimal damage (i.e., minor scrapes and dents) and would not get classified as reportable collisions under Washington law.

Each collision is reviewed by an internal panel of Department members who evaluate all available data and then classify the collision as “preventable” or “non-preventable.”

Action taken depends on many factors, including the employee’s previous driving history, the amount of damage, and the degree of inattention involved.

Collisions by Category	
# of officer involved collisions	9
# of collisions that were ruled ‘Preventable’	4
# of collisions that were ruled ‘Non-preventable’	5
# of collisions that involved injury	2
# of collisions that involved pursuits	0
# of backing collisions	2

DATE	BRIEF	PREV.	NON-PREV.	DISPOSITION
7/25/2019	Officer backed into a signpost while on a call.	X		Action not taken.
7/25/2019	Officer was transporting a prisoner when a vehicle turned in front of him, causing an accident.		X	Action not taken.
6/25/2019	A detective was in traffic and slowed for traffic when a vehicle struck them from behind.		X	Action not taken.
4/19/2019	A detective was in traffic, and the vehicle in front hit the brakes hard. The detective could not stop in time, striking the rear of the car.	X		Letter to file.
9/6/2019	Officer turned into an alleyway and struck the wall with a fender, causing minor damage.		X	Letter to file.
1/3/2019	Warrant Officer was in traffic and had a vehicle turn in front of him.		X	Action not taken.
11/19/2019	An Officer running code to a barricaded subject had a vehicle pull in front of them, hitting them nearly head-on.		X	Action not taken.
9/15/2019	The Officer struck a curb causing a flat tire.	X		Letter to file.
9/15/2019	While patrolling at night, an officer backed into a wall.	X		Letter to file.

In 2019 there were a total of 9 officers involved in accidents. 44% of these accidents were preventable. In 2018 there were 41% preventable compared to 2017 at 86% and 2016 with 75%.

Of the four preventable accidents, three were minor accidents.

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PURSUIITS / ELUDING

Definitions from the policy:

VEHICLE PURSUIT: *A vehicle pursuit is an event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid apprehension while operating a motor vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics such as driving off a highway or turning suddenly.*

ATTEMPTING TO ELUDE: *Refers to the actions of a vehicle operator who, after being given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to immediately stop the vehicle and drives in a reckless manner while attempting to elude a uniformed officer operating a pursuing police vehicle that is equipped with emergency lights and siren (RCW 46.61.024).*

Our policy allows officers to engage in vehicular pursuits of fleeing suspects when:

- (a) The initiating Officer reasonably believes and can articulate that the violator has committed, or attempted to commit, a felony crime of violence, or,
- (b) The Officer observed such a degree of hazardous driving by the offender, prior to police involvement, that the offender will likely cause death or serious bodily harm to another person if not stopped.

Pursuit and other driving training is regularly conducted both in the classroom and at the driving range to reinforce the policy. It is the policy of the Bremerton Police Department to weigh public safety first when determining to chase a suspect or not.

2019 Pursuit statistics	
33	Suspects who attempted to elude officers in 2019
29	# of eluding crimes with no pursuit or the pursuit was terminated
4	Pursuits engaged in
2	Suspect collisions
0	Officer collisions
Precipitating event	
16	Traffic violations
1	DUIs
4	Stolen vehicles
1	Robberies
5	Warrants
1	Narcotics
5	Reckless Driving

Review and Analysis of Vehicle Pursuits – 2019

The number of actual pursuits is far fewer than the number of individuals who attempt to elude police.

In 2019, 33 individuals attempted to elude police, with only 4 of those pursued by Bremerton Police officers. This number is a slight increase in drivers trying to elude officers from last year (2018) when only 22 drivers attempted to flee. Of the four attempts to elude, where

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Bremerton Police officers pursued, one was "within the policy," and the other three were deemed "out of policy." Officers involved in the "out of policy" pursuits were provided retraining and received corrective action through employee counseling.

Training officers conducted pursuit and other driver training in the classroom and on the driving range to reinforce the policy.

During our reviews and analyses of these incidents, we determined that the clear majority of the time, officers appropriately "terminated" the pursuit once determined that continuing the pursuit would constitute a violation of policy. An analysis of the pursuit training and policies for pursuits shows these are having the right impact by lowering the number of pursuits officers engage in.

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USE OF FORCE

Defining Force

The definition of force is anything more than physically moving someone or grasping their arm to direct them. Bremerton Police Officers must document all uses of force beginning at the lowest level of force used to overcome resistance. The majority of the 117 uses of force were low-level or first-tier uses of force considered physical controls. Examples of physical controls would be armbars, hair holds, and taking someone to the ground to stop resistance.

Process

Officer's immediate supervisors review force to ensure compliance with the law and department policies. After the initial review, it goes through two more layers of review by command staff. All use of force is reviewed by command staff to look for trends and issues to ensure no problems need addressing. The Department examines bias toward any one group. In 2019, none of the uses of force were outside department policy.

Use of Force: Type of Force			
Primary Type – the first tool or tactic an officer used.		Secondary Type – used when the first tool or tactic proved ineffective	
Physical controls	102	Physical controls	9
Taser: Air deployment	5	Taser: Air deployment	5
Taser: Contact deployment	0	Taser: Contact deployment	2
OC / Chemical	0	OC / Chemical	0
Impact/ Baton	0	Impact	0
Baton used for Leverage tool	0	Baton used for Leverage tool	1
Vascular Neck Restraint	1	Vascular Neck Restraint	2
Firearm	0	Firearm	0
Personal Weapons ⁴	0	Personal Weapons	4
Impact Munition	0	Impact Munition	0
Other (K-9)	1	Other (K-9)	0
Leg Restraints	0	Leg Restraints	2
TOTAL	109	TOTAL	25

Total number of incidents where officers used force in 2019: 117

Use of Force Aggravating Factors	
Intoxicated / Drugs	44
Domestic Violence	6
Mental Health	30
68% of all uses of force involved one of the above three issues or a combination of.	

⁴ "Personal Weapons" are defined as an officer's hands and/or feet (e.g. strikes, kicks, etc.)

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Use of Force by Race / Ethnicity	
White	79
Black	19
Asian / Pacific Islander	2
Native Indian / Alaskan Native	5
Hispanic	8
Multiple / Unknown / Other	6

Use of Force by Gender of Subject	
Male	92
Female	23
Multi	4

	Use of Force Injuries			
	# of Injuries (visible or complained of)	Treatment		
		Minor – No treatment required	On-scene by Aid	Hospital
Officer	5	1	1	1
Suspect	33	4	11	7

Notes / Trends

- Total incidents where officers used force: 117
- Total Incidents: 50,419
- % of Incidents in which force was used:
0.23%

Note: Injury statistics do not include those cases where the only “injury” was probe penetration from the use of the Taser.

Policy requires reported injuries be evaluated by paramedics, or at the hospital, and is not indicative of injury severity.

* Suspects are transported to the hospital out of an abundance of caution, not necessarily due to an injury.

Review and Analysis of Use of Force Events – 2019

The analysis demonstrates that force was used 117 times, out of all 50,419 police responses. Police Officers used force .23% or less than 1% of all calls that police responded to or initiated in 2019. In 2018, Police Officers used force 142 times while responding to 45,477 calls for service. Use of Force accounted for .31% of all calls resulting in the use of force.

Bremerton Police use time, distance, and resources to help the resistive person de-escalate their violent behaviors. For de-escalation to work, suspects must be willing to cooperate. There are times and situations where that is not possible to use only verbal tactics. Some form of reasonable force is needed to de-escalate a volatile, violent, or resistive person. De-escalation is an outcome; it is not a result. De-escalation is not a specific technique. Measuring De-escalation success is not done by counting if force was used or not.

People cannot be "de-escalated"; it is not something you can do to someone. It's not something you can force upon someone. Tools, tactics, and timing allow people the opportunity to de-escalate themselves and get the services that they need to address whatever crisis they are experiencing. Peace and safety are the goals at the onset of each critical incident.

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Each division Captain pulled and reviewed each individual report associated with any minority citizens and use of force. They looked for force patterns against minorities and respective officers who were using force more than their peer group. No patterns or issues with the use of force by officers in 2019 emerged from this review.

In reviewing the totality of force used by the Bremerton Police Department, the number of incidents dropping from the year prior, and eighty-nine percent of all force used being lower levels of force; there is no pattern or signs of misuse of force based on the data collected.

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GENERALIST CANINE

TEAM	Applications	Captures	Agency Assists	Demos	Evidence finds
Officer Faidley / K9 "Esco"	56	34	28	6	3
Officer McComas / K9 "Loki"	15	2	12	2	1
Total	71	36	40	8	4

Summary and Highlights

In 2019, the department added another K9 team with Officer Alan McComas and K9 "Loki." The team began training in January, and in May, they were certified by the state after passing all certification requirements for a generalist dog team.

Along with finding fleeing felons, the teams participated in the Kitsap County Fair, where they assisted in nineteen K9 demonstrations over five days. The purpose of these demonstrations is to educate the public about what the teams do and how valuable they are to law enforcement.



Officer McComas and K9 "Loki"



Officer Faidley and K9 "Esco"

Both teams also performed various presentations for schools and civic organizations.

K-9 "Esco" suffered a severe back injury in the fall and was sidelined for eight weeks but healed up quickly and is back on duty.

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NARCOTICS DETECTION CANINE

SEARCHES			NARCOTICS SEIZED				
Type	#	%	SUBSTANCE	Grams	%	Guns Seized	Cash Seized
Building	7	3.5%	Meth	1,546.20	81.15%	21	\$27,536
Luggage	3	1.5%	Heroin	243.20	12.76%		
Outdoor	2	1%	Cocaine	116.00	6.09%		
Package	2	1%	Marijuana	0.00			
Safe	0	0%	Total Grams	1,905.40	100%		
Vehicle	169	86%					
Currency	14	7%					
TOTAL	197	100%					

Deployments	Arrests	Agency Assists	Search Warrants
197	152	20	61

Summary and Stats

K9 Remy and Officer Ryan Avery started working together at the end of March in 2019 after completing a 240-hour narcotics K9 training school and accrediting through WSPCA. In May of 2019, K9 Remy and Officer Avery completed training and certified with Pacific Northwest Canine Association.



Officer Avery and K9 "Remy"

It was a great team effort from patrol officers on the gold shift, Officer Forbragd, Directed Enforcement Team (DET), and the Special Operations

Group (SOG) to get K9 Remy applications. Officer Avery and K9 Remy had 197 applications in 2019, which led to 152 arrests. K9 Remy and Officer Avery had 20 agency assists. A total of 61 search warrants were completed from K9 Remy's "alerts." A majority of the K9 applications came from officer's self-initiating traffic stops on vehicles. Officer France was essential to K9 Remy's success by completing a vast majority of the search warrants for patrol based upon K9 Remy's alert.

Highlights from 2019

- 3/26/19 – Officer Smith and Officer Avery got consent to search a vehicle after K9 Remy's alert. Officers found 16.8 grams of meth, 49.20 grams of heroin, and 38.90 grams of cocaine in a car.
- 3/27/19 – K9 Remy alerted on a vehicle which contained 122.60 grams of meth, 13.40 grams of heroin, and two firearms (one being stolen).
- 5/2/19 – Officer France completed a search warrant on a vehicle and found 20.2 grams of meth and two guns.
- 6/18/19 – Officer Remy assisted SOG with searching a residence where they found 23.20 grams of meth and 6 grams of heroin.

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- 7/18/19 – SOG seized 15.8 grams of meth, 16.1 grams of heroin and 4.1 grams of cocaine from one vehicle.
- 7/17/19 – Officers completed two search warrants on two separate cars from two separate incidences. In one vehicle, officers found 61.40 grams of meth, and the other vehicle contained 40.70 grams of meth.
- 10/18/19 – SOG found 45.70 grams of heroin from a vehicle.
- 11/2/19 – SOG found 16.8 grams of heroin, 2 firearms and \$1,200 cash in an apartment.