

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE:	Discussion of the 2020 Police Service Report		
DEPARTMENT:	Shoreline Police Department		
PRESENTED BY:	Chief Shawn Ledford and Captain Ryan Abbott		
ACTION:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Motion
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing	

PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:

The 2020 Police Service Report (PSR) is an annual police report presented by the Shoreline Police command staff to the City Council. The report contains information on crime statistics, police data and other information relevant to public safety. The report helps keep residents, staff and elected officials informed on police services and crime activity in Shoreline. The Shoreline Police Department will comply with significant 2021 legislative changes that will impact how law enforcement responds to incidents, criminal activity and quality of life concerns.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no financial impact to the City regarding the PSR; this report is for informational purposes only. The City's partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office has been an effective way to provide quality service and contain costs. The cost per \$1,000 assessed of property value was \$1.13 in 2020. It has steadily declined the past seven years, as the growth in assessed property value has outpaced the City's contract cost increases. In 2014, it was \$1.63 per \$1,000 of assessed value and has trended down each year. The City's cost per capita increased in 2020 from \$220 to \$232.

RECOMMENDATION

This is a discussion item only and no action is required. The 2020 Police Service Report is a general report on annual crime data and statistics of the Shoreline Police Department. Staff recommends that the Council discuss the 2020 Police Service Report and ask questions of the Shoreline Police command staff.

Approved By: City Manager **DT**

City Attorney **MK**

BACKGROUND

The City of Shoreline Police Department consists of 54 full time employees assigned to the City, of which 51 are commissioned staff. Shoreline currently has eight (8) commissioned vacancies and the number is expected to increase throughout the year. Shoreline PD is made up of the following positions:

- 25 Patrol Officers
- 8 Sergeants
- 5 Traffic Officers
- 4 Detectives for criminal investigations
- 4 undercover Special Emphasis Team (SET) Detectives
- 3 command staff, which includes the Chief and two Captains
- 2 Administrative Support Staff
- 1 K9 Team
- 1 Crime Prevention Officer
- 1 Community Services Officer (CSO)

In addition, there are other units within the Sheriff's Office that support the operations of the Shoreline Police Department, including the communications center (dispatch), property management unit (evidence), major crimes – robbery/homicide, special assault unit – elderly/child abuse and sex crimes, SWAT, air support and other support services.

DISCUSSION

The 2020 Police Service Report (PSR) is an annual police report presented by the Shoreline command staff to the City Council. The report contains information on crime statistics, police data and other information relevant to public safety. The report helps keep residents, staff and elected officials informed on police services and crime activity in Shoreline. The Shoreline Police Department continues to work in a collaborative manner with other City departments to focus on the priorities of the City. The 2020 PSR is attached to the staff report as Attachment A.

The 2020 PSR has only two years of comparable data in several crime categories. 2019 was the first full year of KCSO using the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for reporting crime data. The FBI transitioned from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system to NIBRS, and therefore all police agencies across the country will be required to use NIBRS for crime reporting by 2021.

NIBRS is a more comprehensive reporting system to capture all crimes associated with an incident. The UCR system used the most serious crime and closed the incident with the most serious crime as the classification. Thus, the 2019 and 2020 PSR was not able to use data from previous years to compare crime trends for five years. With NIBRS, one police incident may now have five crimes associated with it, which does not mean that crime is going up; rather, the reporting is more comprehensive. Comparing 2019 and 2020 NIBRS data to prior UCR data could give the impression that there has been

an increase in crime, when that may not be the case. The 2020 PSR provides data for 2019 and 2020 in several categories where NIBRS is used to capture the data.

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons are crimes in which the victims are always individuals. In 2020, the City of Shoreline had 383 crimes against persons, which was a slight increase from the 376 in 2019. Hate crimes are considered a crime against a person. Shoreline saw an increase in the number of hate crimes in 2020 to a total of 11 as compared to 3 in 2019. A hate crime is an act that has done maliciously and with the intent to intimidate and/or harass a person. It is an act that is reasonably related to, or associated with the person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, mental, physical, or sensory disability, or sexual orientation.

For a crime to be classified as hate crime, one or more of the following acts must occur:

- Cause physical injury to a person;
- Cause physical damage to, or destruction of property of another person; or
- By words or conduct, place another person in reasonable fear of harm for their safety, or property, or to the safety or property of a third person.

Per Washington State law, speech or acts that are only critical, insulting, degrading, or do not constitute a threat of harm to the person or property of another are not criminal. The victimization of people because of race, religion, heritage, or sexual orientation causes great harm in a community. Victims can do nothing to alter their situation, nor is there any reason they should be expected to change. The Shoreline Police Department considers bias crimes to be very serious and it is the department's policy to vigorously investigate all reported hate crimes as defined by RCW 9A.36.080. The police must be mindful that it is not only the individual who is personally victimized by these offenses, but it is the entire class of individuals residing in the community who are affected as well.

Crimes Against Property occur when the object of the crime is to obtain or destroy money, property, or some other benefit. Usually people associate burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft and all kinds of larceny in this category. Shoreline continued to see a downward trend in both commercial and residential burglary but did see a 56% increase in motor vehicle thefts from 145 in 2019 to 227 in 2020. Thefts from motor vehicles also increased by 57% going from 276 in 2019 to 433 in 2020. The largest increase in crimes against property was the result of the state-wide fraudulent unemployment claims during 2020, in which the state auditor's office estimated an international fraud scheme stole more than \$640 million from Washington in 2020, with total losses at the Employment Security Department potentially higher than \$1 billion. Individuals impacted by this fraud scheme were encouraged to file police reports. As a result, Shoreline saw a significant increase in fraud offenses, with them going from 178 in 2019 to 722 in 2020. This increase represented nearly 50% of the overall increase in Crimes Against Property in 2020. Police expect that this will be a one-year issue.

Crimes Against Society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. This includes illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations. Overall, Shoreline saw a 18% decrease in Crimes Against Society from 2019 (151) to 2020 (124).

2020 PSR Highlights

Some highlights of the 2020 PSR are as follows:

- Shoreline Officers responded to 14,949 dispatched calls for service (DCFS) in 2020 and on-viewed 7,741 details, for 22,690 police related contacts. Since 2010, when there were 10,981 DCFS, there has been a steady increase in DCFS over the years. In the past two years, the DCFS have leveled off and decreased from the high of 16,567 in 2018. DCFS per patrol officer has decreased from a high in 2018 of 473 to 456 in 2019 and 404 in 2020.
- Shoreline had two deaths classified as homicides in 2020.
- The number of traffic citations issued in 2020 decreased 67% with 1,347 citations issued, compared to 4,110 the previous year.
- The number of traffic collisions decreased by 9% with 345 collision last year, compared to 378 the year prior.
- In 2020, the average response time to the highest priority emergency calls, Priority-X, was 3.52 minutes. 911 calls are categorized and dispatched in order of their priority, from the Priority-X being the highest priority, to non-emergency calls, Priority-3. They are categorized as Priority- X, 1, 2, 3. The average response time to the lowest priority call, Priority-3, was 24.72 minutes.
- Domestic violence cases decreased 23% from 239 in 2019 to 185 in 2020.
- In 2019, Shoreline PD taught eight (8) Community Response to Active Shooter Events (CRASE) trainings. The training gives residents information and guidance on what to do and what not do if they encounter a violent incident at work, a movie theater, shopping center or other locations. In 2020, there were no CRASE trainings provided due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is likely that CRASE trainings will no longer be offered by Shoreline PD.
- In the 2020/2021 school year, the School Resource Officer was not assigned to the Shoreline high schools. A majority of the year, the students were not in school in person as instruction was provided online. Additionally, in May of 2021, the Shoreline School District suspended the School Resource Officer program for the 2021-2022 school year.
- In 2020, there were no Nurturing Trust workshops. Nine (9) Nurturing Trust workshops were held from 2014 to 2018, with eight of the nine workshops taught in Spanish. Shoreline PD is hopeful the Shoreline School District will be interested in partnering in the Nurturing Trust program for parents to help their children with information on bullying, the dangers of social media, teen suicide, parental discipline, narcotic recognition and other information.
- The Shoreline Police Department will need to determine the best way to address drug complaints and drug use in the City and in Shoreline parks. New legislation took effect May 13, 2021 (SB 5476) that no longer allows police in the State of Washington to make an arrest for the use and/or possession of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, and other narcotics; unless the subject has

had two prior contacts with law enforcement for drug use-possession and treatment referrals were made in both cases.

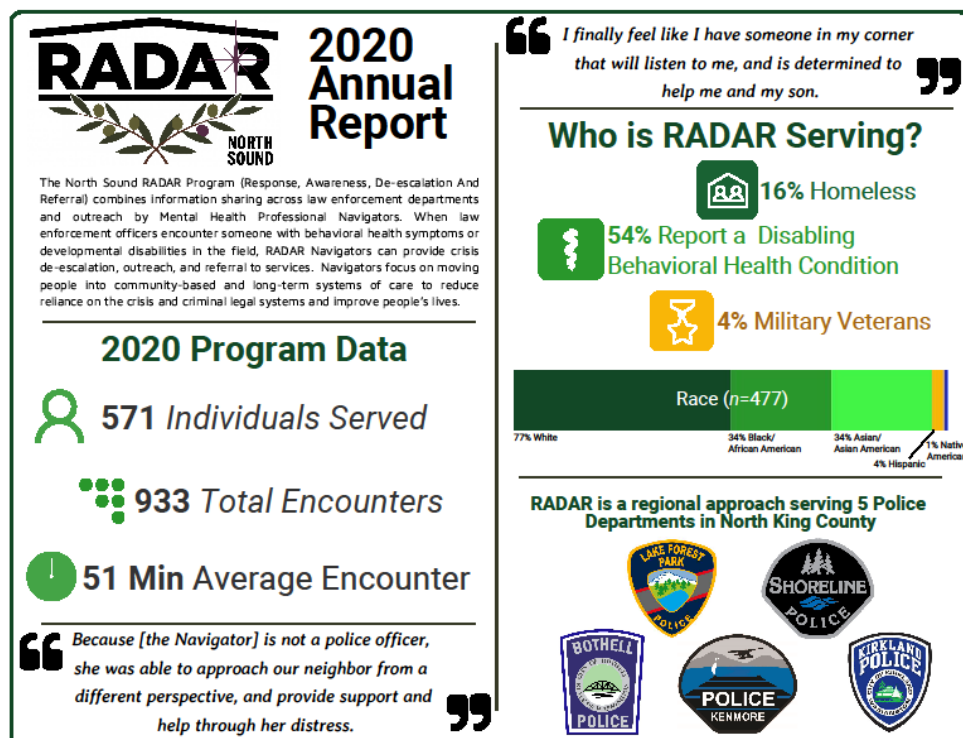
Use of Force

In 2020, Shoreline PD had 22,690 contacts and made 865 arrests. Out of these contacts, force, or a report of force, was used in 15 incidents. This equates to 0.06% of Shoreline PD contacts in 2020. A use of force report covers a broad range of force tactics. Pointing a firearm is considered a use of force, as is handcuffing someone if there's a complaint of pain. A taser application and any contact that results in a complaint of pain or injury is reported as a use of force.

In the 15 Shoreline use of force incidents, three (3) resulted in a complaint of pain or injury, and in the other 12, there was no complaint of pain or injury. Of the three that did result in pain or injury, one was an officer involved shooting that resulted in death, one was a complaint of pain because of handcuffing, and one was a control hold that resulted in a complaint of chest pain. More information about these 15 use of force incidents can be found in Attachment B.

Response Awareness De-escalation And Referral (RADAR)

North Sound RADAR is a co-responder program that provides structure and a consistent way to address mental health calls for service. The partnership with Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park and Kenmore Police Departments is a force multiplier that increases the chance of a Mental Health Professional being on duty in the north end. The five cities share a Program Manager and Navigators that are funded by King County MIDD funding and a Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC) grant. Highlights of the North Sound RADAR 2020 Annual Report are provided below:



2021 State Legislative Changes

In the 2021 legislative session, there were 100 newly enacted bills relevant to law enforcement. Some changes are significant and will impact law enforcement's ability to proactively prevent crime and arrest criminals. It will take time to update policies and train officers on the new legislation. The most significant new legislation is as follows:

- **HB 1310 - Physical force can only be used in two situations.** There must be probable cause to make an arrest; effect an arrest; prevent an escape as defined under chapter RCW 9A.76 (obstructing a law enforcement officer). To protect against an imminent threat of bodily injury to a peace officer, another person, or the person against whom force is being used.
- **HB 5476 – Blake decision, controlled substance possession.** This legislative action has made controlled substance possession a misdemeanor that can only be charged after two incidents in which the individual has received referral for treatment. It requires law enforcement, in lieu of booking or referring a case to the prosecutor to offer a referral to assessment and services. Authorizes jail booking and referral to the prosecutor if two prior diversions have been offered.
- **HB 1054 – Tactics, vehicle pursuits.** Law enforcement can only pursue if there's probable cause for a violent offense, or reasonable suspicion for DUI.
- **HB 1140 –** Requires juveniles (under age of 18) to access an attorney for consultation prior to a juvenile waiving any constitutional rights.

2021 Focus and Priorities

The Shoreline Police Department will need to focus on interpreting the new legislation and how it applies to what the police are able to do and not do. There are major legislative changes that limit law enforcement's ability to make arrests for drug use and certain crimes, including burglary and domestic violence. The Sheriff's Office General Orders Manual, policies and procedures will need to be updated to provide guidance to the officers in the field doing the work and making the decisions. Several Shoreline officers have attended the Sheriff's Office 2021 in-service training. The in-service training will need to be put on hold, so the curriculum can be updated to reflect the law changes, police accountability and restrictions for law enforcement.

Shoreline PD has taken great pride over the years in responding to 911 calls when it's not clear who should respond and responding to quality of life concerns. Police officers do a good job de-escalating and problem solving a variety of issues in the community when 911 is called.

On July 25, 2021, most of the new legislation takes effect; law enforcement will have limited, or no ability to enforce drug use, behavior from mental health crisis, or criminal violations where there is no probable cause. Some 911 calls may need to be referred to other entities and the police will not be able to respond to certain calls. There is a lot of work that needs to be done with command staff, legal advisors, prosecutors, and others to try and figure out the best way to comply with the legislation and continue to keep the community safe. One of the primary issues is that much of the infrastructure to support the new legislation is not currently in place. For example, in implementing HB 5476, police agencies must find a way to record and share information across agencies on the status of treatment referrals for individuals so that officers know if an individual has

previously received a treatment referral. Access to treatment centers is also a challenge as 24/7 access and access locally will be the best way to have an individual receive immediate connection with a treatment facility.

COUNCIL GOALS ADDRESSED

The Shoreline Police Department continues to focus on Council Goals #4 and #5, primarily Goal #5 – Promote and enhance the City’s safe community and neighborhood programs and initiatives. The Shoreline Police Department will continue to work closely with other City departments to address crime trends and public safety concerns.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT

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RECOMMENDATION

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: City of Shoreline 2020 Police Service Report
Attachment B: 2020 Use of Force Incident Data

CITY OF SHORELINE ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE REPORT 2020



Provided for the Residents by:

CHIEF SHAWN LEDFORD, CITY OF SHORELINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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City of Shoreline Administration

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DEPUTY MAYOR	Keith Scully
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Susan Chang Doris Fujioka McConnell Keith McGlashan Chris Roberts Betsy Robertson
CITY MANAGER	Debbie Tarry
CHIEF OF POLICE	Shawn Ledford

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Dear Shoreline Residents,

It's my pleasure to present the 2020 Shoreline Police Department's Police Services Report. The year 2020 has been a challenge for law enforcement with the COVID pandemic, social justice reforms and public trust with law enforcement. The issues have impacted police agencies locally and on a national level. I'm committed to working with policy makers, community groups, city staff and other stakeholders to improve public trust and ensure the Shoreline Police Department maintains our high standards and we make improvements that our community expects.



Shoreline will focus on transparency, accountability and improving communication. I'm proud of the men and women of Shoreline PD and the difficult work they do every day to keep this community safe. Occasionally we have a misstep and always work towards making improvements. My officer's know that I expect professionalism at all times and I support them when they act in good faith. All complaints and allegations of policy violations are investigated by the Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit and reviewed by the King County Office of Law Enforcement Oversight.

In 2020 Shoreline Police responded to 14,949 Dispatched Calls for Service (911 calls) and initiated 7,741 contacts, we made over 850 arrests. We have seen an increase in calls for service that are related to mental illness, often associated with drug or alcohol dependency. We work closely with Mental Health Professionals in an effort to connect people in crisis to available resources. Sometime the proper course of action is the criminal justice system, but often there's an underlying condition that can be addressed in a better way to try and solve the problem.

Shoreline Police partners with Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park and Kenmore with a program called RADAR – Response Awareness De-escalation and Referral. It's a co-responder program that pairs a mental health professional with a police officer. Partnering with other police agencies is a force multiplier to have an MHP available more often. Our goals are to reduce use of force incidents, avoid a misunderstanding and connect people in need to services.

In 2020 Shoreline selected 10 community members to be part of an I-940 independent investigation team if Shoreline PD has a significant use of force incident. A minimum of two community members will work with an outside agency to investigate the use of force. The process complies with State law and will improve transparency, public trust and include the community.

We have seen an increase in crime in certain areas and a decrease in others. There was a significant increase in crimes against property, in large part related to fraudulent unemployment claims during the COVID pandemic.

Public safety involves more than the police, it's the criminal justice system and many others. Shoreline PD will continue to do our best to keep the community safe within new legislative restrictions, policy changes and other changes that have been implemented to improve police accountability.

Sincerely,

Shawn Ledford
Police Chief, City of Shoreline

About the Police Service Report

The Police Service Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Shoreline Police Department to support its mission, core values, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Shoreline residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Shoreline Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Contracts and Crime Analysis Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the Shoreline Chief of Police.

The Highlights Section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Statistics Section, unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

Changes in Police Service Report

In mid-2018, the King County Sheriff's Office (which captures police data for the Shoreline Police Department) switched its crime reporting structure away from the historic Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) format, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. This report is the 2nd annual report using the new NIBRS system. Because UCR data is not comparable to NIBRS data, this report will show only 2 years of data for many of the crime categories. As years progress, each successive report will show more comparable information over the years. Some categories which use other non-NIBRS sources will still have five years of comparative data.

For more information about crime statistics changes reflected in this report, please see the Statistics Section in the second half of this report.

Shoreline Police Department and King County Sheriff Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The King County Sheriff's Office is a trusted partner in fighting crime and improving the quality of life for our residents and guests.

Vision

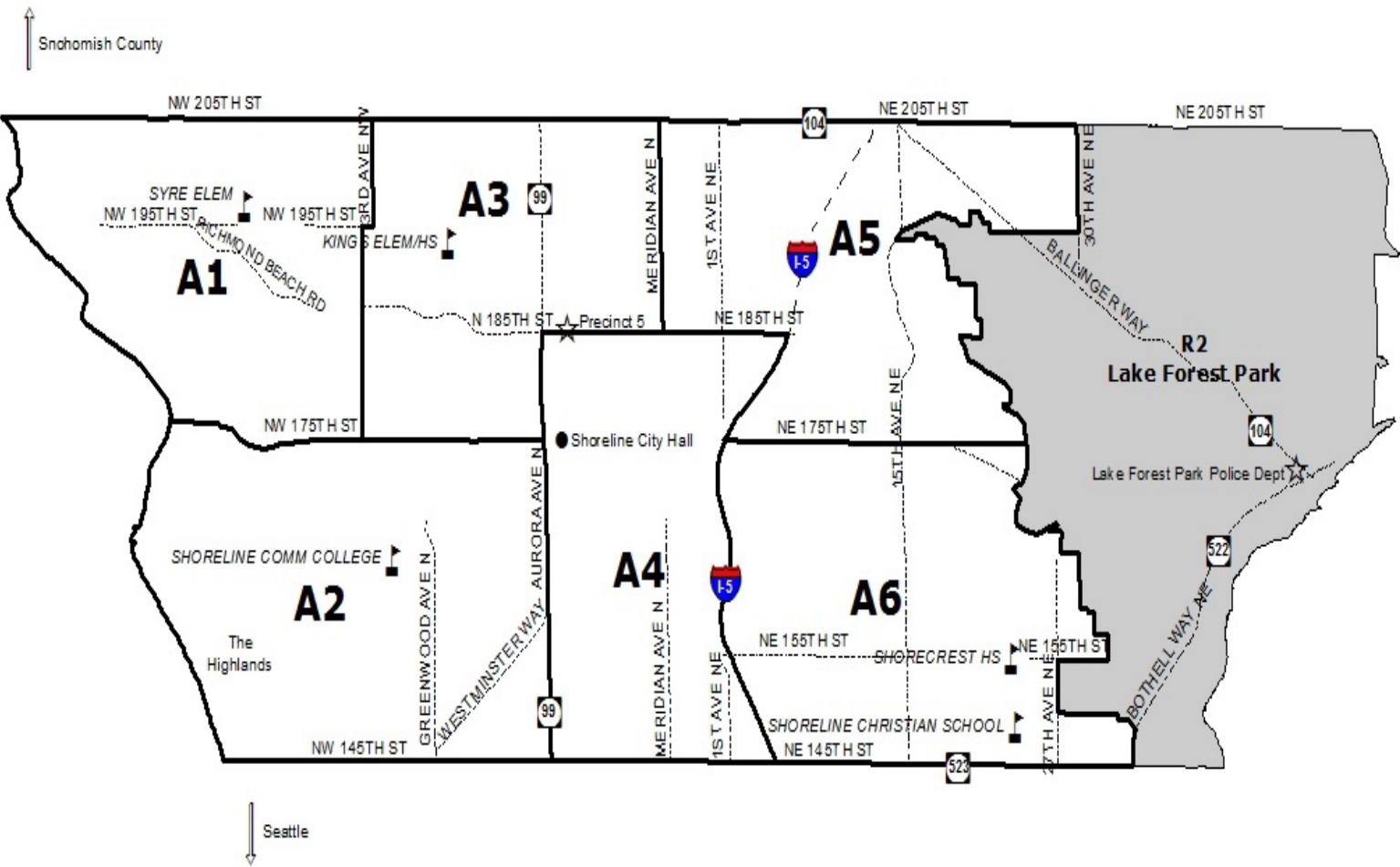
The King County Sheriff's Office is a highly effective and respected law enforcement agency and criminal justice partner, both trusted and supported, helping King County to be the safest county in America.

Goals

Through community engagement and collaboration we will:

- Develop and sustain public trust and support while reducing crime and improving the community's sense of safety.
- Improve traffic safety by reducing impaired and unsafe driving behaviors and traffic collisions.
- Recruit, hire, train and promote the best people to provide high quality, professional and responsive services.
- Provide facilities, equipment, and technology, systems and processes that support achievement of our mission.
- Provide for the safety, health and wellness of members of the King County Sheriff's Office.

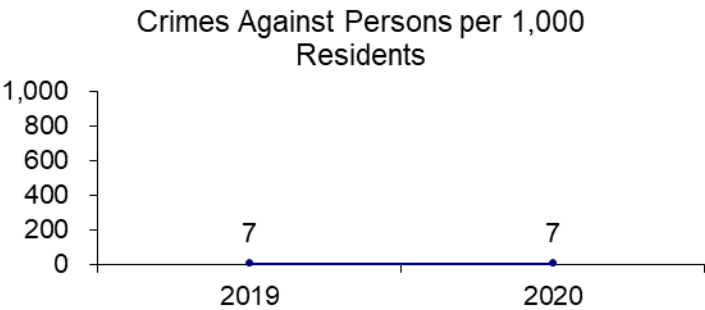
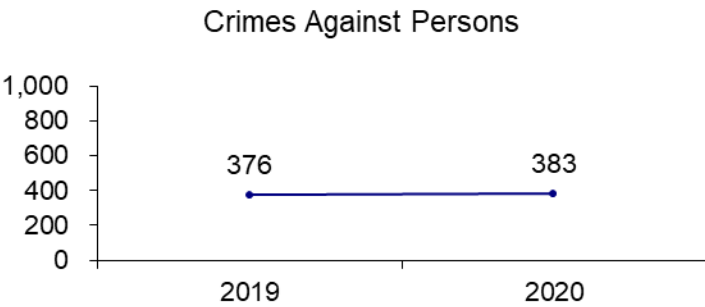
City of Shoreline Patrol Districts



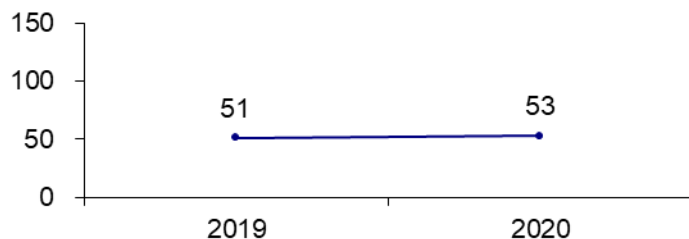
City of Shoreline
2020 Police Service Report:
Highlights Section

Crimes Against Persons

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons offenses include murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. Some offenses related to pornography/obscene material are a NIBRS Crimes Against Society, but are included in this report under sex offenses for simplicity. The following are Shoreline’s Crimes Against Persons.



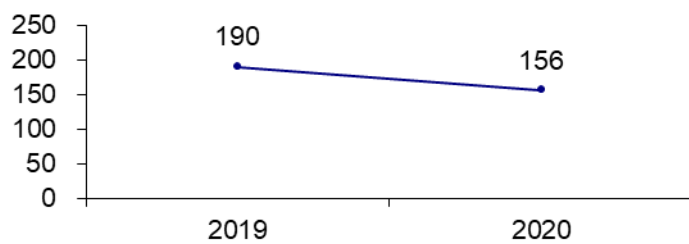
Aggravated Assault Offenses



Aggravated Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

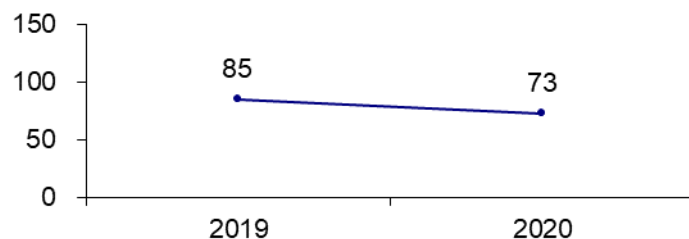
Simple Assault Offenses



Simple Assault Offenses

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

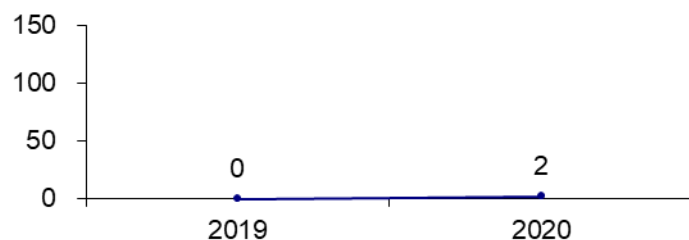
Intimidation Offenses



Intimidation Offenses

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Homicide Offenses

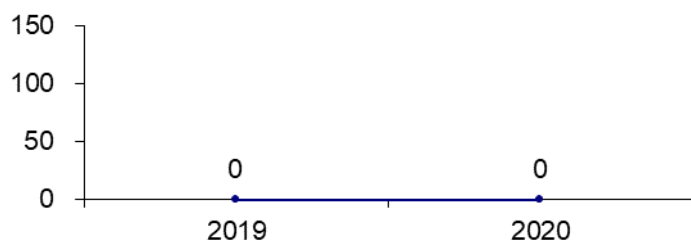


Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another. Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide.

**All offense definitions are per the FBI NIBRS library.
<https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/nibrs-offense-definitions>*

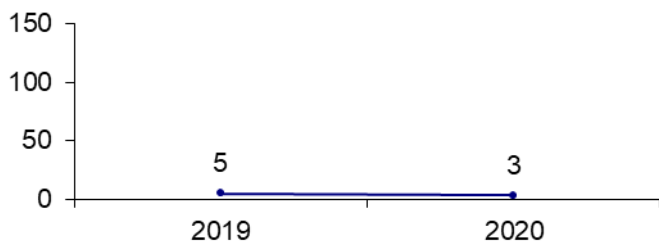
Human Trafficking Offenses

Human Trafficking Offenses

Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

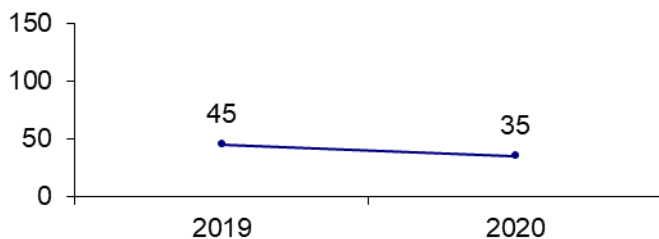
Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not be include commercial sex acts.)

Kidnapping

Kidnapping

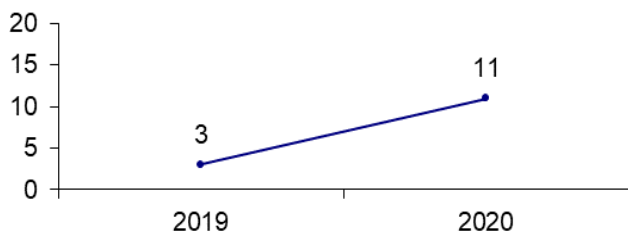
Kidnapping or abduction is the unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will or a minor without the consent of a legal guardian or parent.

Sex Offenses

Sex Offenses

Includes forcible (any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent), and non-forcible (unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse). Excludes prostitution offenses.

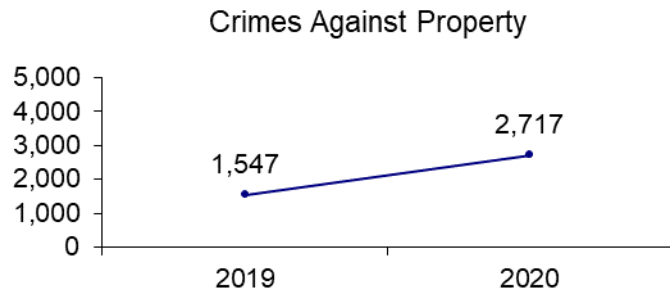
Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes

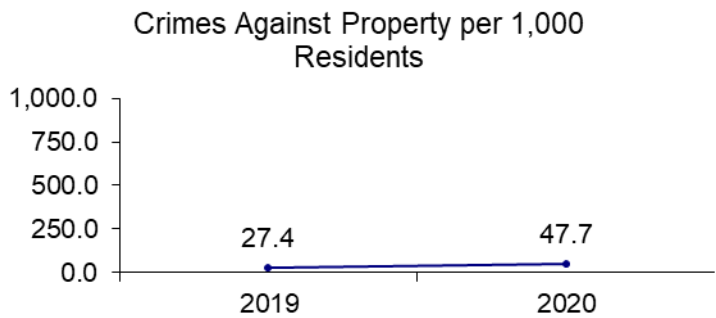
Criminal offense which is motivated, in whole or in part by the offender's bias (es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, gender identity.

Crimes Against Property

The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and all kinds of larceny all fall into this category.

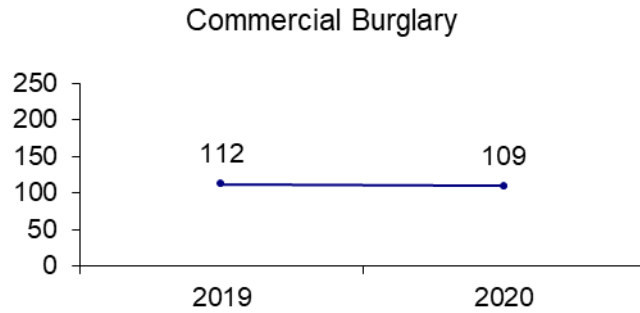


NOTE: Crimes in this category include the influx of unemployment fraud cases reported by Shoreline residents. These fraud cases were prevalent throughout the State of Washington.

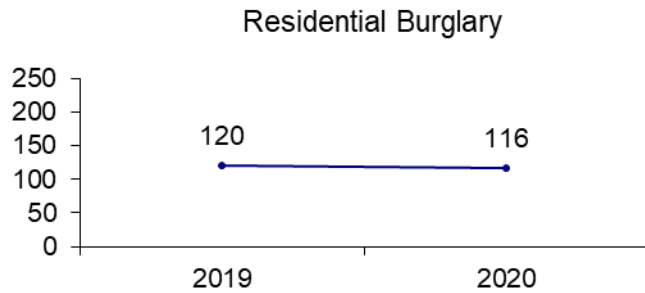


Commercial Burglary

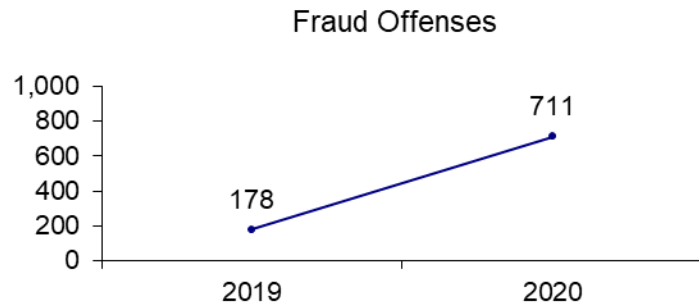
The unlawful entry into a commercial building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Residential Burglary

The unlawful entry into a residential building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Fraud Offenses

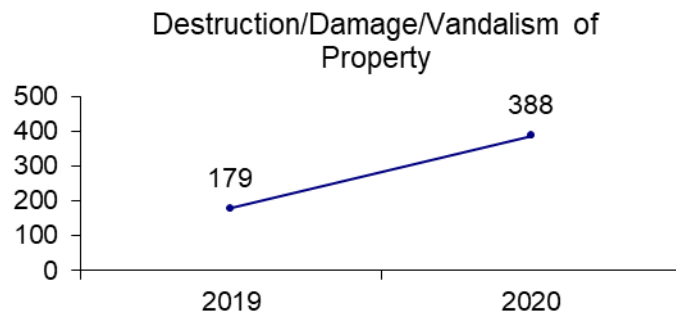
The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Excludes counterfeiting, forgery and bad checks.



Crimes in this category include the influx of unemployment fraud cases reported by Shoreline residents. These fraud cases were prevalent throughout the State of Washington.

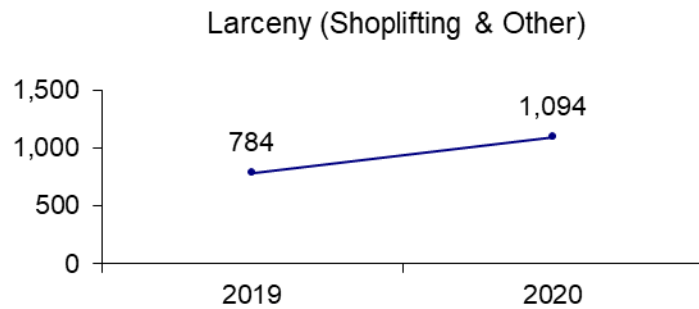
Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property Offenses

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Excludes arson.

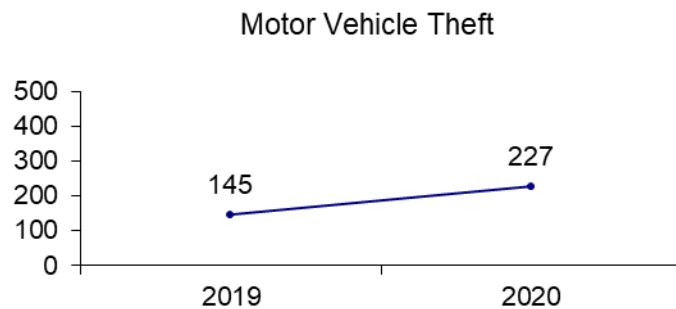


Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)

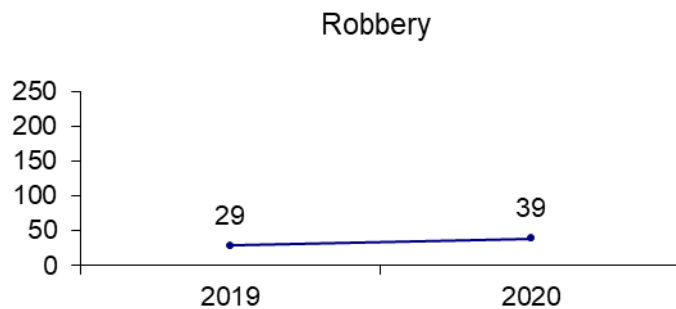
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle.

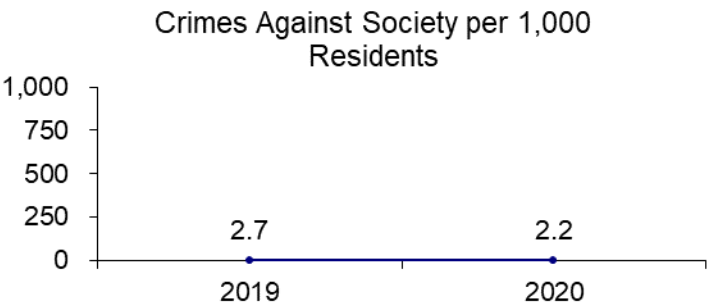
Robbery

The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.



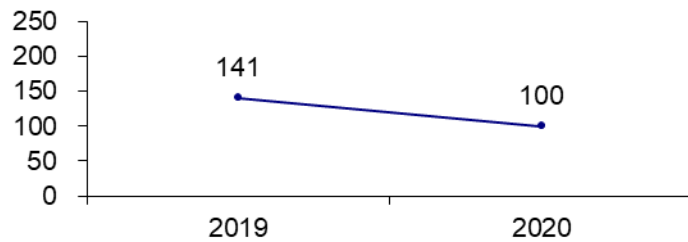
Crimes Against Society

Crimes against society are offenses against society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.

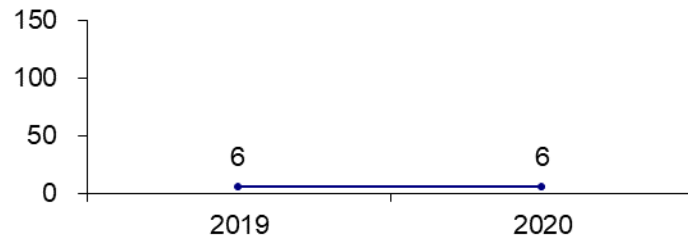


Drug / Narcotic Crimes

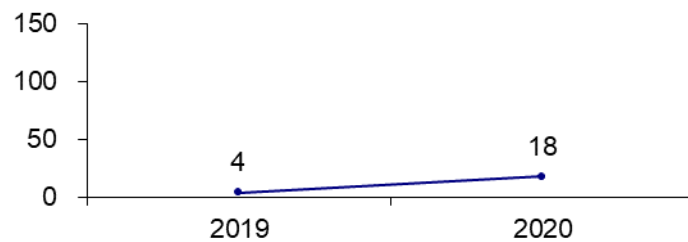
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. Excludes driving under the influence.

Drug / Narcotic OffensesProstitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

Prostitution OffensesWeapon Law Offenses

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Weapon Law Violations

Cases Closed / Cleared

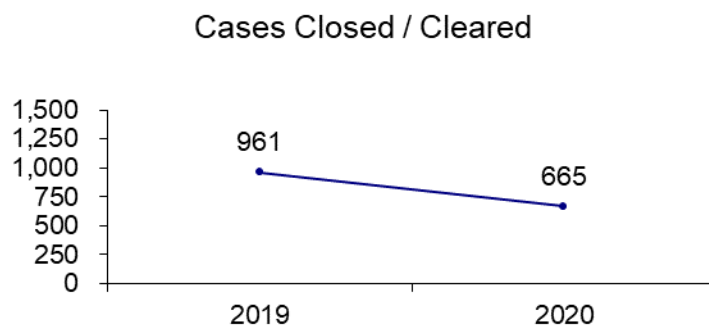
Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

Cleared by Arrest: A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance: A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

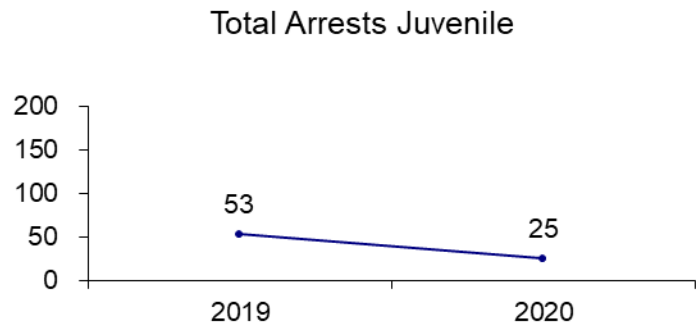
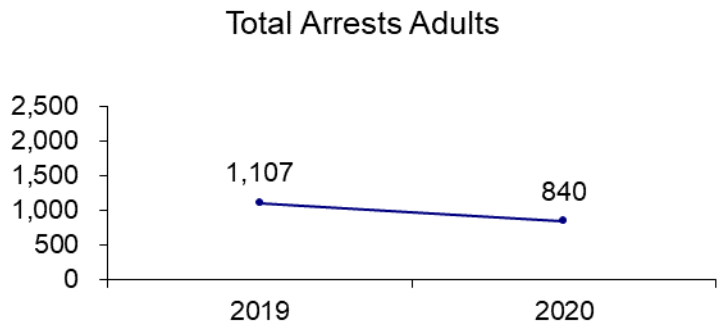
Unfounded: Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

Administrative Clearance: This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.



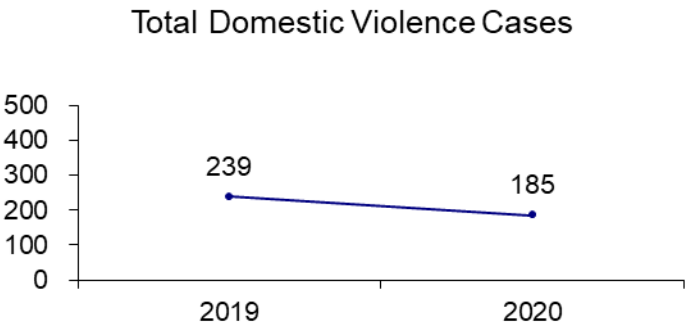
Total Arrests Adult & Juvenile

Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.



Total Domestic Violence Cases

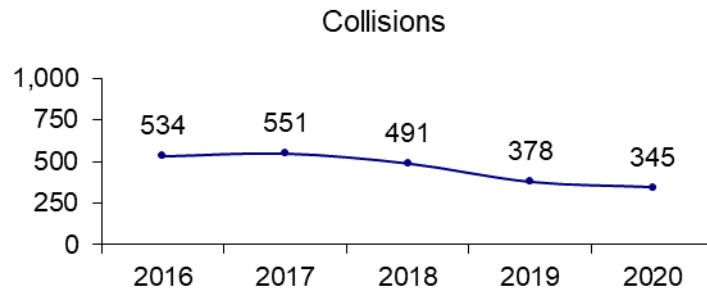
Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction’s police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.



All Auto & Traffic

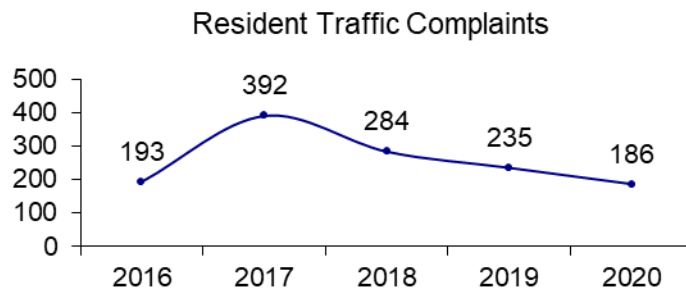
Traffic Collisions

Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions and hit-and-runs are excluded from this category.



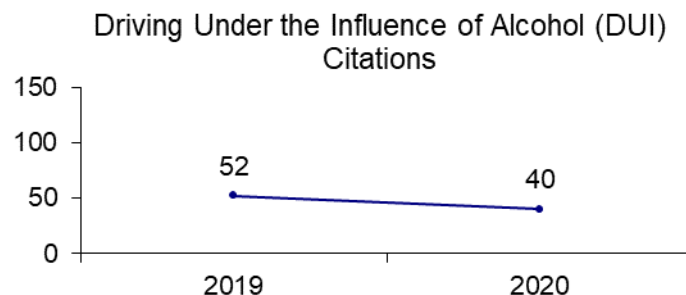
Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.



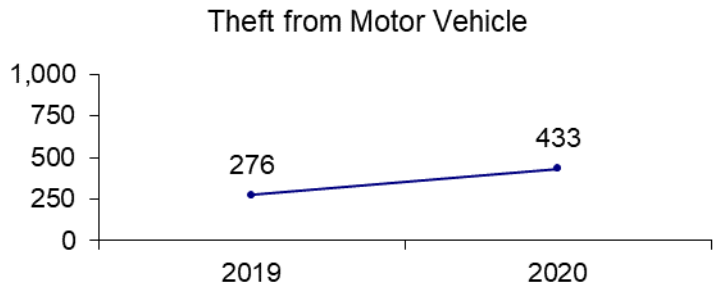
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Charge on Arrest

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.



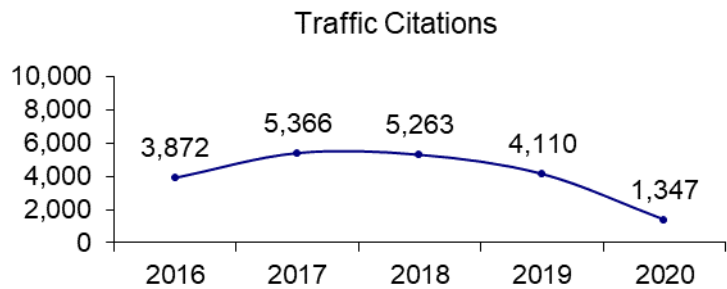
Theft from a Motor Vehicle

This is a subcategory of Larceny. Represents theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Excludes theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories.



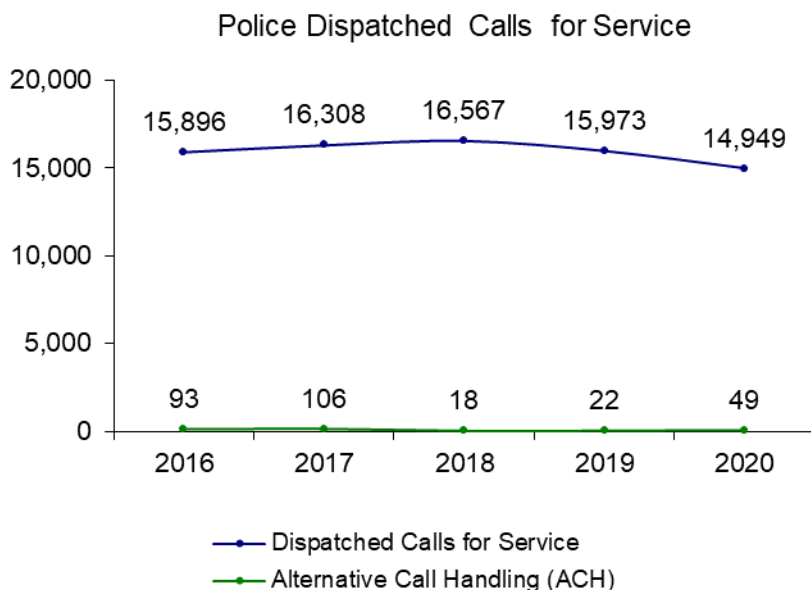
Traffic Citations issued by the City of Shoreline Police Department

Traffic citations include reports of all moving/hazardous violations (such as all accidents, driving under the influence, speeding, and reckless driving), and non-moving compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).



Calls for Police Assistance

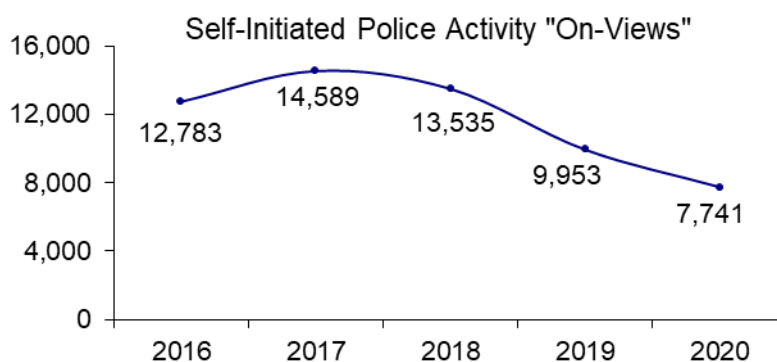
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a "dispatched call for service" (DCFS). Or, for lesser incidents, residents can also file a report over the phone, called alternate call handling (ACH). Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system

Police On-Views

Another way police fight crime is to self-initiate a response to an incident they observe. These responses are initiated by officers themselves, rather than the dispatch center, and are called "on-views."



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system



Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).

Response Times to High Priority Calls

When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

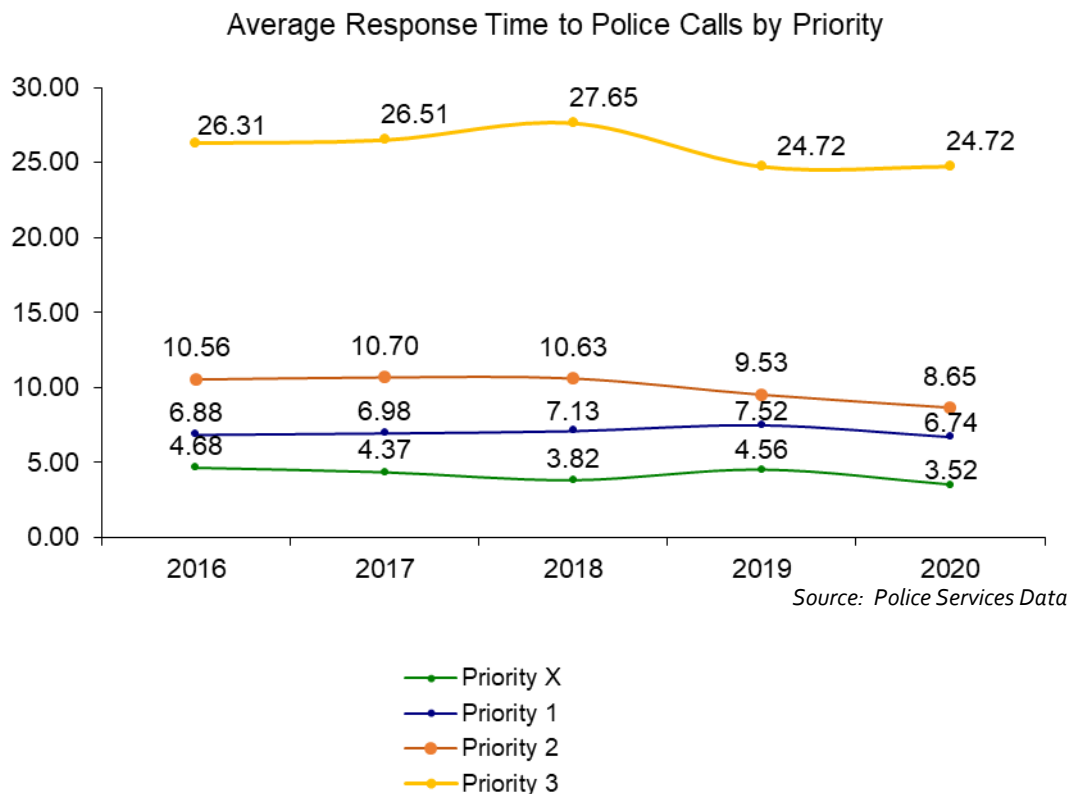
“Priority X” designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“Priority 1” designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“Priority 2” designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

“Priority 3” designates routine dispatches in which time is not the critical factor in handing the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, audible commercial and residential alarms.

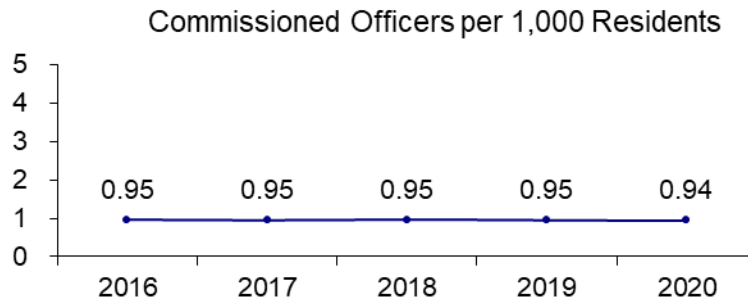
Following are the City of Shoreline’s Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

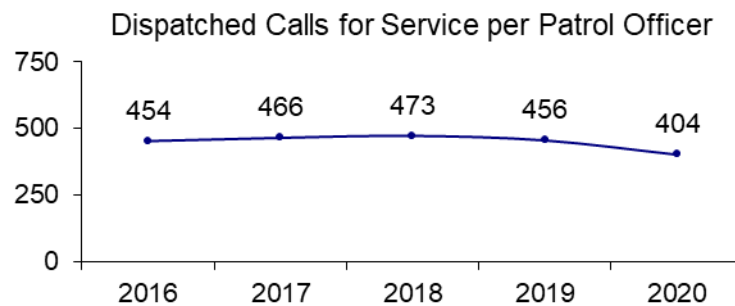
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Shoreline for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Shoreline pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



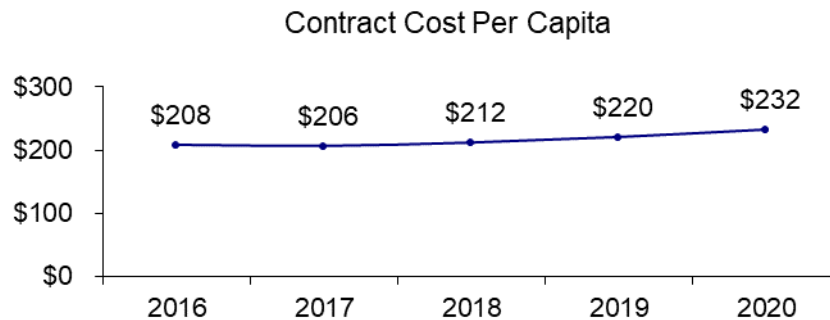
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Shoreline contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

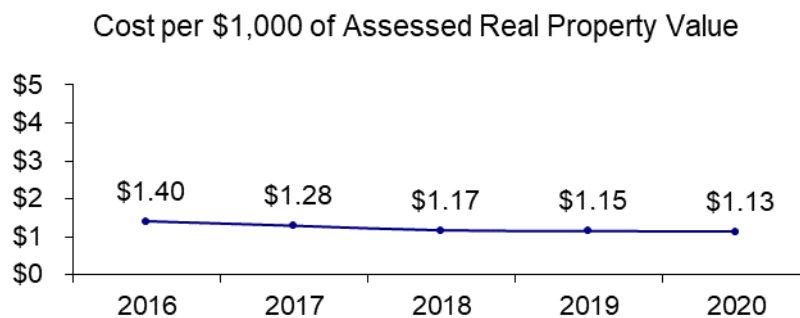
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Shoreline may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Shoreline's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Shoreline's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Shoreline.



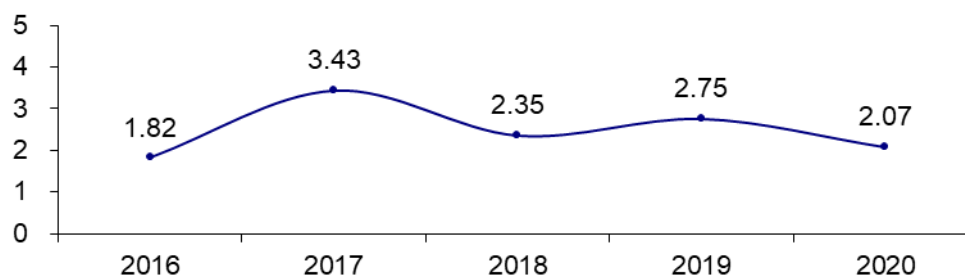
Source: King County Assessor's Office

Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. All complaints are accepted and reviewed. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU) will review the complaint. While serious complaints are investigated by IIU, the majority of complaints are far less serious and are handled at the worksites by supervisors. The following are the preliminary number of internal and external complaints that were investigated for city officers. Please note that these numbers are preliminary counts; final numbers will be published in the IIU Annual Report, released each spring.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Complaints	29	56	39	44	31
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	1.82	3.43	2.35	2.75	2.07

Complaints per 1,000 Dispatched Calls for Service



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations

2020 SHORELINE POLICE USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



City of Shoreline
2020 Police Service Report:
Statistics Section

City of Shoreline
2020 Annual Statistics
Crime Analysis Unit

Information as of February 8, 2021

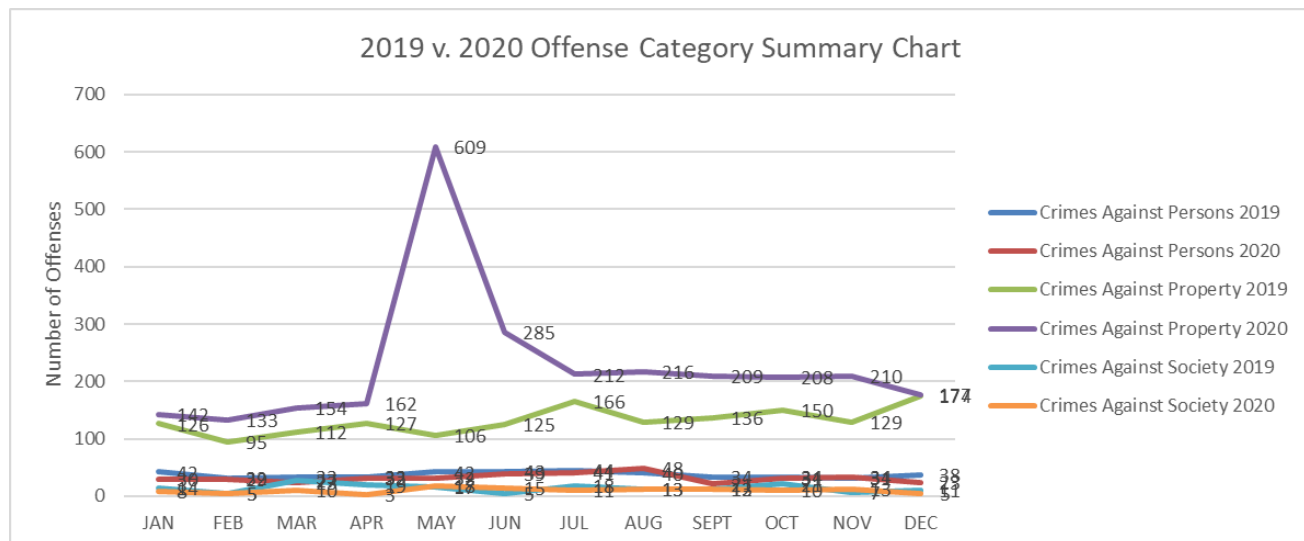
The King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) quarterly statistical reports are for our contract city chiefs and city councils to use as a "snapshot" to gauge crime and calls for service in a particular geographic area. KCSO reports crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format, thus crime statistics in this report are based on NIBRS definitions from the report management system (RMS).

Crime statistics included in this report are based on **crime recorded within the city boundaries** organized by the **date the initial police report of a crime was takenⁱ**, to provide useful working data for city chiefs and city councils. The statistics are **not the official crime statistics for the city**, and should not be compared to the WASPC reporting to the FBIⁱⁱ. Official crime statistics for the cities that will be recorded by the FBI can be found in the state-wide Crime in Washington report [here](#).

OFFENSE SUMMARY	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Crimes Against Persons	82	103	110	31	34	23	88	383
Crimes Against Property	429	1056	637	208	210	177	595	2717
Crimes Against Society	23	36	37	10	13	5	28	124
Cases Closed/Cleared	188	140	181	43	58	55	156	665
Total Domestic Violence Cases ⁱⁱⁱ	45	43	59	11	11	16	38	185
Total Arrests Adults ^{iv}	221	207	221	65	67	59	191	840
Total Arrests Juveniles ^v	6	9	6	1	2	1	4	25

Offense statistics are based on approved summary and arrest reports in the RMS. As of publication, 10 reports in the RMS for 2020 were not approved and thus not included in this report

Offenses by Category



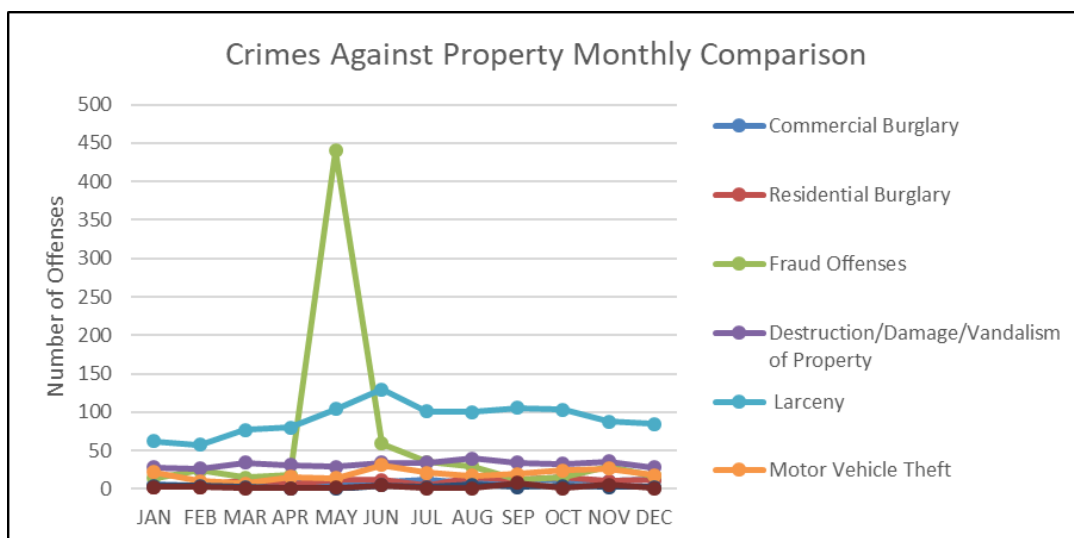
City of Shoreline
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May 2020 experienced a big increase in unemployment fraud reports, which is reflected in the spike shown on the purple line above.

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. For a list of all NIBRS offenses that fall into the three categories, please look [here](#).^{vi}

Crimes Against Persons	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Aggravated Assault Offenses	6	14	21	6	2	4	12	53
Simple Assault	36	44	41	11	11	13	35	156
Intimidation Offenses	18	20	18	4	10	3	17	73
Homicide Offenses	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Sex Offenses	7	9	9	5	4	1	10	35
No-Contact/Protection Order Violations	14	15	19	4	7	2	13	61
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	82	103	110	31	34	23	88	383

Crimes Against Property	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Commercial Burglary	15	26	33	12	10	13	35	109
Residential Burglary	18	30	31	15	10	12	37	116
Fraud Offenses	53	517	78	16	30	17	63	711
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	89	94	108	33	36	28	97	388
Larceny	197	314	307	103	88	85	276	1094
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	61	58	24	27	18	69	227
Robbery	11	6	12	4	3	3	10	39
Other Crimes Against Property	7	8	10	1	6	1	8	33
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	429	1056	637	208	210	177	595	2717



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Crime Analysis Unit

Crimes Against Society	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	18	31	28	6	12	5	23	100
Prostitution Offenses	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	6
Weapon Law Violations	4	4	7	2	1	0	3	18
Other Crimes Against Society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Crimes Against Society	23	36	37	10	13	5	28	124

Larceny by Type

Larceny Details	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Pocket-picking	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purse-snatching	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	7
Shoplifting	42	34	44	18	19	8	45	165
Theft From Building	19	24	18	5	4	6	15	76
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	66	134	128	36	35	34	105	433
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	10	23	29	19	11	11	41	103
All Other Larceny	57	96	87	24	19	26	69	309
Total	197	314	307	103	88	85	276	1094

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Charges on Arrests¹

Charges on Arrests	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Arson	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Assault Offenses	35	42	43	10	5	12	27	147
Burglary	5	14	9	1	5	1	7	35
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	4	6	17	3	3	6	12	39
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Driving Under the Influence	9	7	7	2	10	5	17	40
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	8	13	9	4	2	1	7	37
Fraud Offenses	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	7
Homicide Offenses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kidnapping/Abduction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Larceny/Theft Offenses	38	31	31	12	8	8	28	128
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	2	0	1	2	3	10
Pornography/Obscene Material	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	6
Stolen Property Offenses	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	5
Trespass	7	14	5	2	2	2	6	32
Violation of No Contact Orders	11	12	15	3	5	4	12	50
Weapon Law Violations	5	2	2	0	1	0	1	10
All Other Offenses	32	33	25	8	5	1	14	104
Not Reportable to NIBRS (Traffic/Warrants)	61	35	52	19	19	15	53	201
Grand Total	227	216	227	66	69	60	195	865

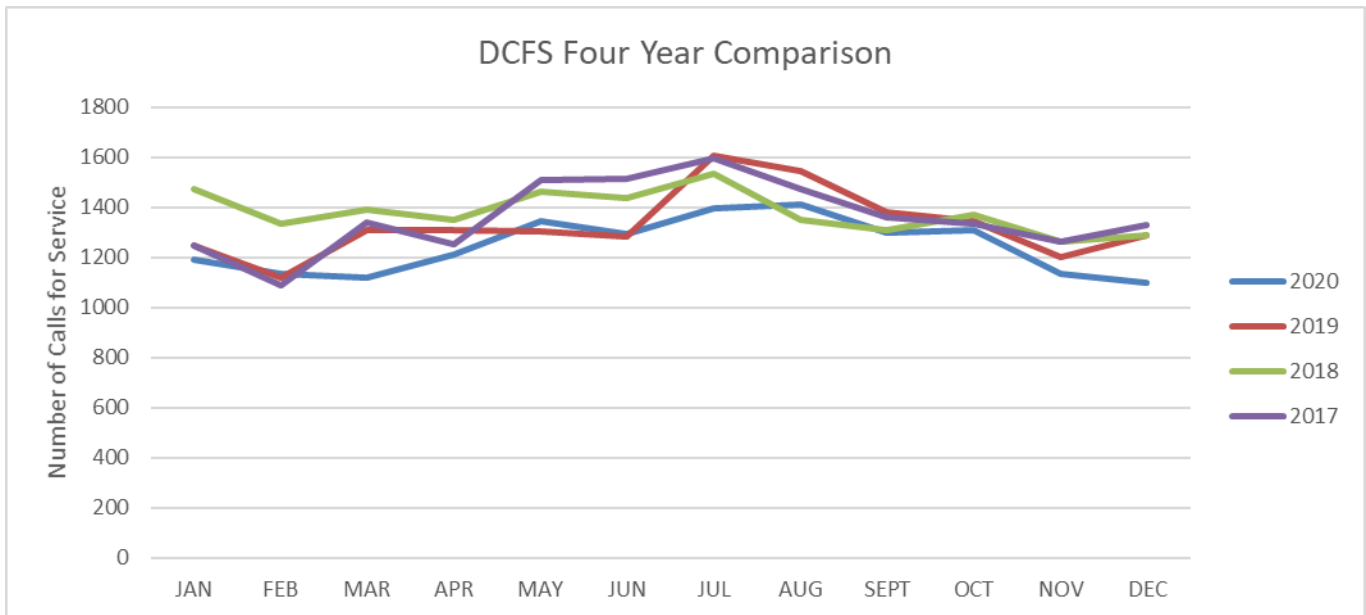
Dispatched Calls for Service & Average Response Time

The below information was generated from our CAD system.

Dispatched Calls for Service	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
A1	236	283	320	83	68	77	228	1067
A2	450	483	483	154	156	138	448	1864
A3	912	1115	1064	340	286	249	875	3966
A4	758	764	909	314	259	241	814	3245
A5	606	642	732	224	228	219	671	2651
A6	482	568	602	192	139	173	504	2156
TOTAL DCFS	3444	3855	4110	1307	1136	1097	3540	14949

¹ Charges are grouped into categories. Only the top charge on an arrest report is included.

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AVG Response Time	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q
Critical Dispatch X=	3.14	2.50	4.11	3.46	3.60	3.74	3.58
Immediate Dispatch 1=	7.30	6.74	6.57	6.90	5.36	6.78	6.38
Prompt Dispatch 2=	9.15	7.83	9.09	8.58	8.51	8.47	8.53
Routine Dispatch 3=	19.68	16.86	19.02	19.79	19.26	16.88	18.71

City of Shoreline
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arrests

An arrest is recorded when at least one suspect is arrested, cited, or referred for prosecution for a crime. "Total Arrests" indicate the number of approved arrest reports within each date range. The "Charges on Arrests" table shows the top charges on those arrests. Arrest data for the Crime in Washington report is compiled slightly differently, and is based on the NIBRS categorization of the offense rather than the NIBRS categorization of the charge.

Cases Closed/Cleared

Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

Cleared by Arrest: A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance: A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded: Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

Administrative Clearance: This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.

Dispatched Calls for Service

Calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol units being dispatched.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.

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NIBRS

The National Incident-Based Reporting System is an update to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program that is intended to capture more details on crime incidents than the previous Summary Reporting System (SRS). Starting in 2021, the FBI will require agencies to submit data through NIBRS. For more information on the NIBRS transition, visit www.fbi.gov/nibrs.

While this report uses NIBRS terminology to categorize offenses, it is intended to provide useful working data and should not be viewed as the official crime statistics for the jurisdiction. For official crime statistics, visit <https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-nibrs->.

NIBRS divides crime into three major categories. This report provides data on selected offenses within each category:

Crimes Against Persons: Included offenses are murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. The State of Washington includes violation of no-contact or protection orders in this category as well.

Crimes Against Property: The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, arson, and larceny all fall into this category.

Crimes Against Society: Crimes against society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Some offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.

Response Times/Priorities

Priority X - Critical Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch: This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.

ⁱ Because data is pulled from the case itself in the report management system (RMS), and only pulling approved cases, there may be different results for the same time period depending on when the data is pulled. What is being provided is a "snapshot" at a given time and not considered official crime statistics.

ⁱⁱ NIBRS reporting for a city will only track offenses with that city as a "Primary Agency". This will exclude some crime that occurred within the geographical boundaries of the city and is intended to exclude crimes investigated by King County Metro Transit and Sound Transit police. While in most cases the primary agency will be correctly assigned, we have found that sometimes offenses have been incorrectly assigned to unincorporated King County, especially in cities where unincorporated units handle many of the calls. NIBRS statistics for a given time period are not fixed once initially generated – they can be updated every month as new developments occur and will also (usually) be based on the date of the offense rather than the date of the initial report. We only upload official NIBRS stats on a monthly basis and require report approval before upload. Because of this, there can also be some delay before WASPC records a crime, especially when complex cases are involved.

ⁱⁱⁱ Number of cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that include at least one DV offense.

^{iv} Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

^v Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

^{vi} NIBRS offense codes are aligned to the internal KCSO Final Classification Codes (FCRs) in a standardized manner except that when the Records Unit manually changes a NIBRS code on a report (in accordance with NIBRS rules), then the FCR and NIBRS code may not match.

Attachment B – 2020 Use of Force Incident Data

Crime	Location	Type of Force	Injury	Race	Gender	Weapon	Juvenile	Complaint	Residence
Threats to Bomb	House	Taser	None	Asian	M	No	No	No	Shoreline
Warrant	Vehicle	Taser	Scratches	White	F	Yes	No	No	Shoreline
Felony Assault/ Possession of Stolen Property	Vehicle	Pointing/Aiming Firearm	None	Black	M	No	No	No	Seattle
Felony Assault	Parking Lot	Strike	None	Black	M	No	No	No	Vancouver
Trespassing/Resisting	Parking Lot	Take Down	None	Black	M	Yes	No	No	Auburn
Felony Assault	Roadway	Firearms	Death	White	M	Knife	No	Yes	Shoreline
Violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act (VUCSA)/ Stolen Vehicle	Parking Lot	Take Down	Leg Pain	Black	M	No	No	No	Kent
Shoplift		Taser	Self-Inflicted Stab	White	M	Knife	No	No	Seattle
Shoplift/Attempted Assault	Sidewalk	Taser	None	Hispanic	M	Scissors	No	No	Transient
Mental Health Issue	Roadway	Taser	None	Hispanic	M	No	No	No	Lake Forest Park
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	Roadway	Handcuffing	Complaint of Pain	Black	M	No	No	Yes	Shoreline
Shoplifting	Store	Control Hold	None	White	M	No	No	No	Seattle
DUI	Roadway	Control Hold	Feigned Chest Pains	White	M	No	No	Yes	Shoreline
VUCSA	Parking Lot	None	Banged Head	White	M	No	Yes	No	Cle Elum
VUCSA	Roadway	Take Down	Minor scratches	White	M	No	No	No	Burien