



MEMORANDUM

Lorraine Shore, Undersheriff

TO: SHERIFF BRIAN KING

SUBJECT: 2024 ANNUAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The following annual review and analysis of our agency's high liability incidents in 2024 is intended to provide transparency to our citizens, as well as identify whether there are training, policy or personnel issues that need to be addressed.

The Clallam County Sheriff's Office conducts an **annual review** of high-liability incidents to ensure **transparency** and assess potential **training, policy, or personnel concerns**.

This analysis evaluates key **operational and corrections-related incidents**, including:

- **Complaint Investigations** (Internal, Employee, and Citizen Complaints)
- **Use of Force Incidents**
- **Vehicle Pursuits & Eluding**
- **Bias-Based Policing Review**

Incident Tracking & Oversight

To enhance accountability, the Sheriff's Office utilizes **Professional Standards software**:

✓ **BlueTeam, EIPro, and IAPro** to track internal investigations, complaints, use-of-force, vehicle pursuits, and employee collisions.

✓ **Early Intervention System (EIS)** within BlueTeam enables **real-time performance monitoring** by supervisors.

✓ **Chain-of-command review process** ensures **multiple levels of oversight** before incident finalization.

Bias-Based Policing Review

The agency actively tracks **traffic stops and arrests by race** to assess potential bias trends.

- SECTOR Data & New World RMS electronically capture infractions, citations, and arrests for demographic analysis.
- This ensures data-driven decision-making in monitoring enforcement practices.

Commitment to Professionalism & Public Trust

The Clallam County Sheriff's Office remains dedicated to:

- ✓ **Ethical, transparent, and responsive policing**
- ✓ **Continuous assessment and improvement of policies & training**
- ✓ **Building and maintaining community trust through accountability**

COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

Personnel Complaint Process & Review

The Clallam County Sheriff's Office is committed to **transparency, accountability, and fair treatment** regarding all personnel complaints.

Complaint Acceptance & Handling

- ✓ **All complaints of misconduct are accepted and investigated** in accordance with:
 - **Department policy**
 - **Federal, state, and local laws**
 - **Municipal and county regulations**
 - **Collective bargaining agreements or MOUs**
 - ✓ **Protection from Retaliation:** The department ensures that **community members can report misconduct without fear of reprisal.**
 - ✓ **Public Portal:**
 - **In 2023, the Sheriff's Office implemented Public Portal, an online complaint/compliment system** to increase accessibility and transparency.
 - This allows **citizens to submit concerns or praise for department personnel** more conveniently.
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Personnel Complaint Classifications & Dispositions

Each complaint is **thoroughly investigated** and receives one of the following findings:

1. **Unfounded:**
 - Investigation reveals that **the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members.**
 - Complaints deemed **frivolous** also fall under this category.
2. **Exonerated:**
 - The **alleged act occurred**, but was **justified, lawful, and proper** under department policy.
3. **Not Sustained:**
 - The investigation finds **insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the complaint.**

4. Sustained:

- The investigation reveals **sufficient evidence** proving the act occurred and **constituted misconduct**.

Commitment to Public Trust & Oversight

- The **Sheriff's Office** takes all complaints seriously and ensures **each case is reviewed impartially**.
- The use of **Public Portal, professional standards tracking, and chain-of-command reviews** reinforces **accountability and transparency**.
- **Regular reporting** on complaint outcomes demonstrates the department's **commitment to integrity and continuous improvement**.

Clallam County Sheriff's Office Complaint Investigations – 2024

In 2024, the Clallam County Sheriff's Office investigated **31 complaints**, with **16 resulting in Sustained findings** and **15 classified as Unfounded, Not Sustained, or Exonerated**.

Complaint Breakdown:

- **Internal Investigations** – 3 (Sensitive cases assigned to Internal Affairs)
- **Employee Complaints** – 8 (Initiated by department members)
- **Citizen Complaints** – 15 (Received in person, via email, or phone)
- **Public Portal Complaints** – 5 (Submitted through the Online Complaint Portal)

Investigation Assignments:

- **Internal Affairs** handled **3 Internal Investigations** due to the sensitive nature of the allegations.
- **Command Staff** investigated **13 cases**, including all five complaints received through the Public Portal.
- **Corrections Division Complaints:**
 - **1 Employee Complaint** involving a Corrections Deputy was assigned to Internal Affairs.
 - **1 Employee Complaint** was assigned to a Patrol Sergeant at the complainant's request.
 - **6 Employee Complaints** were assigned to a supervisor within the respective division.

Employee-Initiated Complaints – 2024 Review

- ✓ **Total Complaints Initiated by Employees: 8**
- ✓ **Sustained Complaints: 7 (87.5% sustained rate)**
- ✓ **Findings:**

- Each complaint was **thoroughly investigated**.
- The **high sustain rate** suggests that employees are reporting legitimate concerns.

Key Takeaways:

- ◆ **Strong Internal Accountability:** Deputies and staff are **willing to report misconduct**, indicating **trust in the investigative process**.
- ◆ **Commitment to Professionalism:** The Sheriff's Office fosters a **culture of integrity** where concerns are **addressed objectively**.
- ◆ **Transparency & Trust:** The department's **willingness to act on internal complaints** reinforces **public and employee confidence**.

Inc. Tracking No.	Inc. Incident type	Emp. Title/rank	Inc. Occurred date	Alg. Allegation	Inc. Disposition	Alg. Finding date
CC 24-001	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy		Ethics		02/15/2024
CC 24-004	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	08/08/2023	Discourtesy	Exonerated	02/15/2024
A36 EC 24-007	Employee Complaint	Patrol Deputy	02/23/2024	Performance	Exonerated	02/28/2024
CC 24-012	Citizen complaint	Mental Health Counselor		Excessive Use of Force	Not Sustained	01/07/2025
CC 24-014	Citizen complaint	No Employee Identified	08/13/2024	Discourtesy	Not Sustained	
CC 24-016	Citizen complaint	No Employee Identified	08/25/2024	None	Not Sustained	
CC 24-020	Citizen complaint	No Employee Identified	12/27/2024	None	Not Sustained	
A36 24-003	Internal Investigation	Patrol Deputy	05/02/2024	Efficiency	Not Sustained	07/27/2024
CC 24-002	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy		Discourtesy	Not Sustained	07/27/2024
CC 24-003	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	06/17/2024	Efficiency	Unfounded	12/24/2024
CC 24-005	Citizen complaint	Patrol Sergeant	02/06/2024	Dishonesty	Unfounded	12/24/2024
CC 24-006	Citizen complaint	None Identified	None Identified	Discourtesy	Unfounded	02/16/2024
CC 24-009	Citizen complaint	Corrections Sergeant	01/08/2024	Excessive Use of Force	Unfounded	03/09/2024
CC 24-011	Citizen complaint	Jail Nurse Manager	03/01/2024	Improper Supervision	Unfounded	05/10/2024
CC 24-015	Citizen complaint	No Employee Identified	07/20/2022	None	Unfounded	
CC 24-011	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	07/30/2024	Discourtesy	Unfounded	09/19/2024
CC 24-015	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	10/13/2024	Discourtesy	Unfounded	10/21/2024

*Public Portal Complaints highlighted above

A36 24-001	Internal Investigation	Corrections Deputy	01/19/2024	Criminal	Sustained	01/28/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	02/02/2024
A36 24-002	Internal Investigation	Corrections Deputy	01/28/2024	Discourtesy	Sustained	01/28/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	02/02/2024
A36 EC 24-001	Employee Complaint	Patrol Deputy	04/25/2024	Criminal	Sustained	08/06/2024	Demotion	11/25/2024
A36 EC 24-001	Employee Complaint	Corrections Deputy	01/09/2024	Discourtesy	Sustained	01/30/2024	Letter of Reprimand	01/31/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker		Efficiency		02/01/2024	Performance Improvement Plan	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker		Efficiency		02/01/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker		Efficiency		02/01/2024	Training	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker		Performance		02/01/2024	Performance Improvement Plan	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker		Performance		02/01/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-002	Employee Complaint	Food Service Worker	01/11/2024	Performance	Sustained	02/01/2024	Training	02/01/2024
A36 EC 24-003	Employee Complaint	Corrections Deputy	01/26/2024	Performance	Sustained	01/30/2024	Resigned	07/07/2024
A36 EC 24-004	Employee Complaint	Corrections Deputy	01/27/2024	Performance	Sustained	01/28/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	01/29/2024
A36 EC 24-005	Employee Complaint	Patrol Deputy	05/13/2024	Efficiency	Sustained	05/13/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	05/13/2024
A36 EC 24-006	Employee Complaint	Corrections Sergeant	10/07/2024	Discourtesy	Sustained	10/19/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	11/19/2024
A36 EC 24-008	Employee Complaint	Corrections Deputy	11/19/2024	Performance	Sustained	11/19/2024	Written Reprimand	11/19/2024
CC 24-007	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy		Discourtesy		05/20/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	05/20/2024
CC 24-008	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	05/10/2024	Service	Sustained	05/20/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	05/20/2024
CC 24-010	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	05/24/2024	Performance	Sustained	05/26/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	05/26/2024
CC 24-011	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	06/21/2024	Efficiency	Sustained	08/13/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	08/13/2024
CC 24-013	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	09/08/2024	Discourtesy	Sustained	09/09/2024	Letter of Reprimand	10/17/2024
CC 24-017	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	11/30/2024	Traffic	Sustained	11/30/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	11/30/2024
CC 24-018	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy		Discourtesy		11/13/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	12/09/2024
CC 24-018	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	10/08/2024	Report Preparation	Sustained	11/13/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	12/09/2024
CC 24-019	Citizen complaint	Patrol Sergeant		Efficiency		12/20/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	01/09/2025
CC 24-019	Citizen complaint	Patrol Deputy	11/30/2024	Efficiency	Sustained	12/20/2024	Documented Oral Counseling	01/09/2025

ANALYSIS: The number of complaint investigations in 2024 **increased by 58%** compared to 2023. Notably, **Citizen Complaints rose from 11 in 2023 to 20 in 2024**, reflecting greater public engagement with the complaint process.

Additionally, the percentage of **Sustained complaints increased from 41% in 2023 to 52% in 2024, a 26% rise**. While various factors influence complaint statistics, the key takeaway is that our complaint system continues to function effectively, ensuring accountability and reinforcing public and internal trust in the process.

The majority of **Sustained complaints** in 2024 resulted in **Documented Oral Counseling** and **Letters of Reprimand**, emphasizing corrective action and accountability. Additionally:

- **One employee** was placed on a **Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)**.
- **One employee** **resigned** before disciplinary action was imposed.
- **One employee** was **demoted** as a result of the findings.

These outcomes reflect a measured approach to discipline, balancing corrective measures with the severity of each case.

Commitment to Professionalism & Continuous Improvement

The Clallam County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to ensuring every complaint is taken seriously and that employees maintain professionalism in their interactions with the public.

Proactive Measures for Accountability & Improvement

- ✔ **Ongoing Training:** Employees receive **regular training** to enhance professionalism and de-escalation skills.
- ✔ **Prompt Complaint Resolution:** The agency is **diligent in investigating and addressing concerns** to maintain public trust.

Implementation of MakeNOTE for Real-Time Performance Feedback

- The **MakeNOTE software** enhances **communication and feedback** between supervisors and staff.
- **Key Benefits:**
 - ◆ **Real-time performance insights** for employees.
 - ◆ **Encourages both positive recognition and constructive guidance.**
 - ◆ **Fosters a culture of accountability and continuous improvement.**
- **Employee Response:**
 - The system has been **highly appreciated across the agency** for its **timely and structured feedback.**

Key Takeaways

- ✔ **Proactive, data-driven approach to performance management.**
- ✔ **Increased transparency and accountability within the department.**
- ✔ **Enhancing professionalism through structured feedback and training.**

USE OF FORCE

Use of Force Analysis – 2024

In 2024, the Clallam County Sheriff's Office recorded **87 reportable Use of Force incidents**, with:

- **37 incidents occurring in Patrol**
- **50 incidents occurring in Corrections**

Given that some incidents involved multiple deputies, department protocol ensures each deputy who applies force submits an independent Use of Force report in BlueTeam. This system assigns a unique tracking number to each incident, allowing for thorough documentation, oversight, and transparency.

Review and Approval Process

Each Use of Force report follows a structured review process:

1. **Initial Review** – Submitted by the deputy to their supervisor.
2. **Supervisor Review** – The supervisor approves or requests additional information.
3. **Final Review** – Forwarded to the division **Chief**, who determines whether the force was within policy.

Findings & Accountability

- **All 50 Use of Force incidents in Corrections were deemed “Justified.”**
- **All but one** Use of Force incident in Patrol was also found to be justified.

The one out-of-policy incident involved a Patrol deputy unjustly detaining an individual during a trespass call. Following a review of Body Worn Camera footage, Chief Bundy determined the deputy’s actions were not within policy. At the time, the deputy had 16 months on the job.

As a corrective measure:

- The deputy’s sergeant reviewed relevant case law with them.
- The deputy received documented oral counseling and additional training to reinforce proper procedures.

This structured oversight ensures accountability while reinforcing department policies and legal standards.

Patrol Use of Force Trends – 2021 to 2024

Below are data charts for both Patrol and Corrections noting Use of Force incidents from 2021 – 2024 for comparison purposes.

From **2021 to 2023**, the total number of **Use of Force incidents in Patrol remained relatively consistent**. However, from **2023 to 2024**, there was a **significant 28% decrease** in Use of Force incidents.

Force Method Trends (2023–2024):

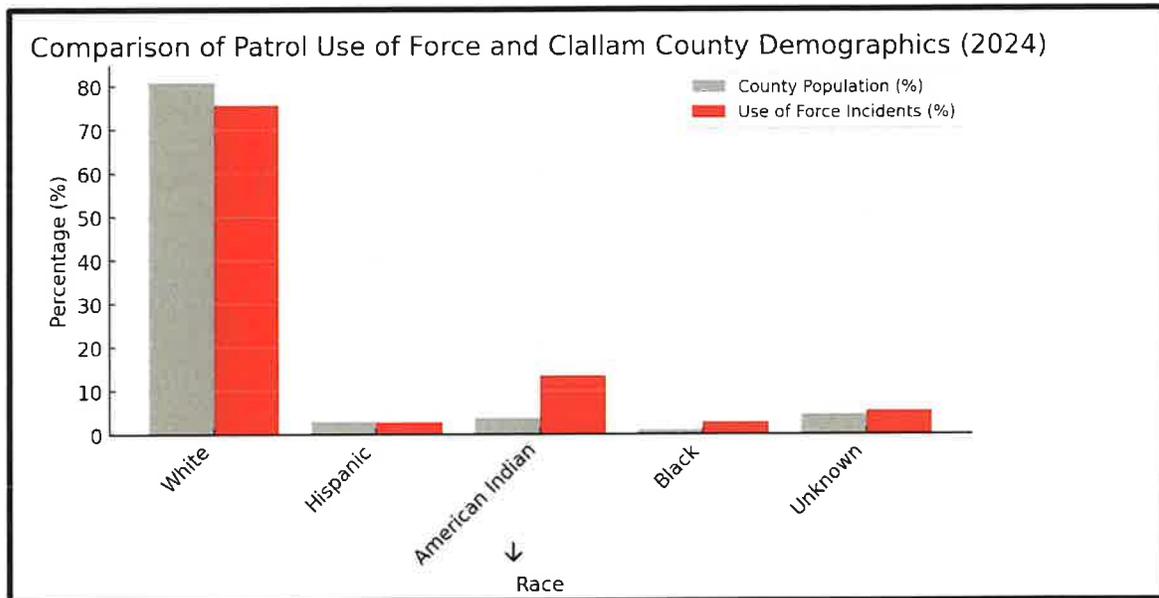
- Low-level compliance methods remained unchanged.
- Pain compliance techniques saw a notable decrease.
- Use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) increased, involving two deputies in separate incidents.
- Display of Firearms increased, with separate deputies and a sergeant involved in each case.

These shifts indicate evolving tactical approaches, with a reduced reliance on pain compliance and an increased use of deterrent-based force options, such as OC spray and firearm displays.

In 2024, deputies made 580 arrests, with force used in 37 incidents—accounting for 6.4% of all arrests.

There were no officer involved shooting incidents involving Clallam County Sheriff Deputies in 2024.

PATROL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS				
	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Incidents	37	47	41	48
TECHNIQUES UTILIZED				
Display of Taser	1	5	5	4
Display of Firearm	5	4	2	10
Taser Deployment	3	6	9	4
Hands On*	33	43	34	28
Pain Compliance	0	4	6	3
Baton	0	1	0	2
OC Deployed	3	0	0	0
OC Display	1	0	0	0



Analysis of Patrol Use of Force vs. Clallam County Demographics (2024)

Key Observations:

1. **White Individuals:**
 - **Population Representation:** 80.8%
 - **Use of Force Representation:** 74%
 - The proportion of White individuals involved in Use of Force incidents is slightly lower than their share of the population.
2. **American Indian Individuals:**
 - **Population Representation:** 3.7%

- **Use of Force Representation:** 14.3%
 - American Indian individuals experience a **disproportionately higher rate of Use of Force** compared to their population percentage.
3. **Hispanic Individuals:**
- **Population Representation:** 2.9%
 - **Use of Force Representation:** 2%
 - The proportion of Use of Force incidents is **roughly in line** with their population percentage.
4. **Black Individuals:**
- **Population Representation:** 1%
 - **Use of Force Representation:** 2%
 - The Use of Force percentage is **slightly higher than their population representation**, but the small sample size makes it difficult to determine a significant trend.
5. **Unknown/Mixed Race:**
- **Population Representation:** 4.6%
 - **Use of Force Representation:** 6%
 - A slight overrepresentation, though this category may include multiple racial backgrounds.

Interpretation & Considerations:

- The **most significant discrepancy** is seen in the **American Indian demographic**, where Use of Force incidents occur at nearly **four times their population share**. This suggests a need for further review of policing interactions with Native American individuals.
- The **White and Hispanic populations** show no significant disparities in Use of Force incidents relative to their population proportions.
- While the **Black demographic shows slight overrepresentation**, the small overall numbers make it difficult to determine statistical significance.

Use of Force Analysis – American Indian Individuals (2024)

The **five (5) Use of Force incidents** involving **American Indian individuals** in Clallam County were distributed as follows:

- **3 Males**
- **2 Females**

Types of Force Used:

- **Low-Level Compliance (Hands-On & Handcuffing):** 3 incidents
- **Taser Deployment:** 1 incident
- **Firearm Display:** 1 incident

Incident Context:

- The **Taser was deployed** when a suspect became **assaultive, resisted arrest, and threatened the deputy's life**.

- The **Firearm was displayed** by a **sergeant** in response to the suspect **possessing a firearm**.

Key Observations:

1. **Most incidents (60%) involved only low-level compliance techniques**, indicating that force was applied in a controlled manner.
2. **Higher-level force (Taser & Firearm display) was used in 40% of cases**, but these incidents involved **specific threats**, such as **assaultive behavior, resisting arrest, or firearm possession**.
3. The **proportionality of force applied** aligns with department policies, as higher-level force was only used in response to **immediate safety threats**.

Considerations & Recommendations:

- Given that American Indian individuals represent 3.7% of Clallam County’s population but 14.3% of Use of Force cases, further engagement with tribal communities may help address underlying concerns.
- Cultural sensitivity training and partnerships with local tribal leadership could strengthen community relations and improve de-escalation strategies.
- Data transparency—continuing to report Use of Force trends by demographic—will help monitor and address disparities in law enforcement interactions.

Corrections: There was a 16% increase in use of force incidents from 2023 to 2024 and the average daily inmate population has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between **80 and 90 inmates**. Most areas of the jail are equipped with video surveillance, though these cameras do not capture audio.

Each Use of Force incident reported in BlueTeam is accompanied by available video footage. Corrections Sergeants review both the footage and the Use of Force report before forwarding it to the Chief Corrections Deputy for final evaluation.

CORRECTIONS USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS				
	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Incidents	50	43	47	50
TECHNIQUES UTILIZED				
Display of Taser	5	0	1	3
Taser Deployment	1	2	2	8
Hands On*/Restrains	48	42	47	46
Pressure Point/Pain Compliance	10	12	12	12
Restraint Chair/WRAP	10	13	14	15

Corrections Use of Force Analysis (2021–2024)

Total Use of Force Incidents:

- **2024:** 50 (↑16% from 2023)
- **2023:** 43 (↓8.5% from 2022)
- **2022:** 47 (↓6% from 2021)
- **2021:** 50

Use of Force incidents in 2024 returned to 2021 levels, following a decrease in 2022 and 2023.

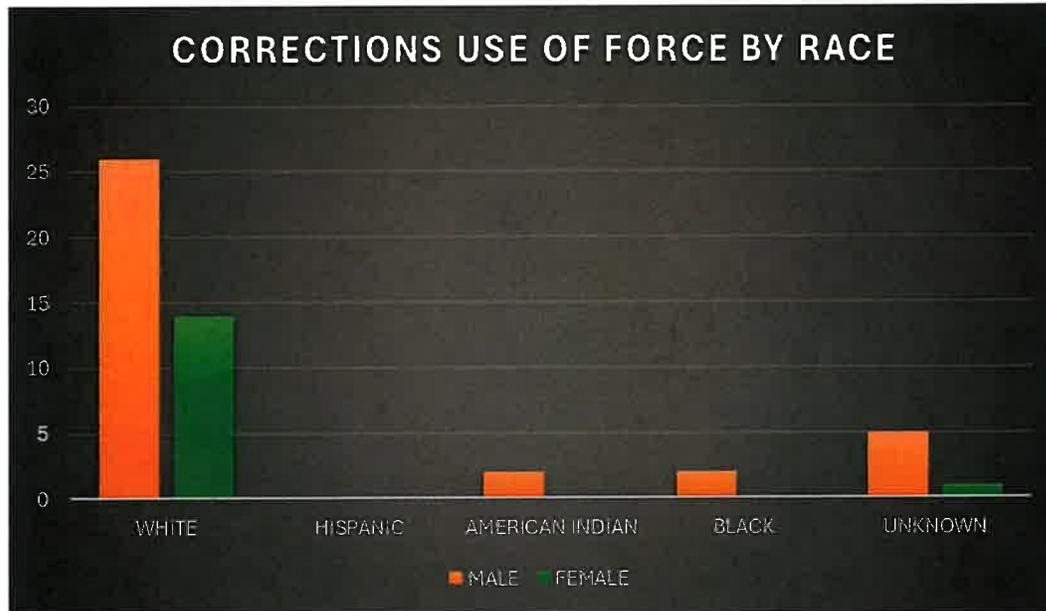
Techniques Utilized (Trends & Observations):

1. **Display of Taser:**
 - Increased significantly from **0 in 2023 to 5 in 2024**.
 - Suggests a **greater reliance on deterrence** rather than physical engagement.
 2. **Taser Deployment:**
 - Decreased from **8 in 2021 to 1 in 2024**, continuing a downward trend.
 - Indicates **reduced use of high-level force options**.
 3. **Hands-On/Restraints:**
 - **48 instances in 2024** (highest in the four-year period).
 - Reflects the **continued necessity of physical control techniques**.
 4. **Pressure Point/Pain Compliance:**
 - **Consistently applied (10-12 instances per year)**.
 - Shows **stable usage** with no significant increase or decrease.
 5. **Restraint Chair/WRAP:**
 - Declined from **15 in 2021 to 10 in 2024**.
 - Suggests **fewer instances requiring maximum restraint**.
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Key Takeaways:

- ✓ **More reliance on deterrence (Taser Display ↑) and less on high-impact force (Taser Deployment ↓).**
- ✓ **Hands-On techniques remain the primary method of control.**
- ✓ **A continued decline in the use of the Restraint Chair/WRAP suggests improved de-escalation.**

Corrections Use of Force Analysis by Race & Gender (2024)



Comparing to Overall Clallam County Demographics

Race	County Population %	Use of Force %	Over/Underrepresentation?
White	80.8%	80%	Proportionate
Hispanic	2.9%	0%	Underrepresented
American Indian	3.7%	4%	Slight Overrepresentation
Black	1%	4%	Overrepresented
Unknown	4.6%	12%	Potential Data Gaps

Key Observations:

1. **White Individuals:**
 - 40 total incidents (26 male, 14 female)
 - 80% of all Corrections Use of Force cases involved White individuals.
 - This aligns closely with Clallam County's overall White population (80.8%), suggesting no significant disparity.
2. **Hispanic Individuals:**

- **0 recorded incidents**
- Given that the Hispanic population makes up **2.9% of Clallam County**, this suggests minimal law enforcement interactions requiring force in Corrections for this group.
- 3. **American Indian Individuals:**
 - **2 incidents (both male)**
 - Represents **4% of total Use of Force cases**, which is slightly higher than their **3.7% population share**.
 - However, the low sample size makes it difficult to determine a significant trend.
- 4. **Black Individuals:**
 - **2 incidents (both male)**
 - This equates to **4% of Use of Force cases**, while Black residents make up **about 1% of Clallam County's population**.
 - This indicates an **overrepresentation** relative to population size, though the low total numbers may limit statistical significance.
- 5. **Unknown Race:**
 - **6 incidents (5 male, 1 female)**
 - This category accounts for **12% of cases**, suggesting some gaps in demographic data collection.

Review of Corrections Use of Force Incidents Involving Black Males (2024)

Incident 1: Resistance During Booking

- The inmate became verbally upset about the booking process and refused to enter his cell.
- A Corrections Deputy and a Patrol Deputy used an escort position (hands-on control of arms) to move him into the cell.
- No additional force was used, and the incident was resolved without escalation.

Incident 2: Inmate Altercation

- The inmate was actively fighting with another inmate and resisting deputies.
- A Corrections Sergeant, a Corrections Deputy, and a Patrol Sergeant (filling in due to staffing shortages) responded.
- The Corrections Sergeant used his arm to separate the inmate from the altercation and then applied hands-on control techniques to restrain him.
- Once under control, both inmates were placed in separate cells.

Analysis & Findings:

- ✓ **Both incidents reflect appropriate, policy-compliant use of force.**
- ✓ **The force used was proportionate to the resistance faced in each case.**
- ✓ **There is no evidence to suggest race was a determining factor in the level of force applied.**

Key Takeaways:

- **Both incidents involved non-lethal, low-level force techniques** (escort position and hands-on control).
- The **Corrections and Patrol deputies acted within policy and only used the necessary force to gain compliance.**
- The **responses were de-escalatory in nature**, focusing on control and resolution rather than escalation.

VEHICLE PURSUITS:

Pursuit Analysis – 2024

Overview:

- **Total Pursuits: 7**
- **Deputies Involved: 4 deputies**
 - **One deputy was involved in three pursuits.**
 - **One deputy was involved in two pursuits.**

Pursuit Outcomes:

- **3 pursuits were terminated** by a **patrol sergeant** monitoring the situation.
- **4 pursuits were continued**, leading to:
 - **3 suspects stopping voluntarily.**
 - **1 suspect crashing their vehicle.**

Safety & Arrests:

- ✓ **No injuries** were reported among **citizens or deputies** in any pursuit.
- ✓ **All 4 apprehended suspects were arrested for DUI**, reinforcing the role of pursuits in removing impaired drivers from the road.

Policy & Legal Compliance:

- **Each pursuit was reviewed** and found to be **within department policy and legal standards.**
- The **patrol sergeant's intervention in three pursuits** reflects proper oversight and risk management.

Key Takeaways:

- **Pursuits were handled with discretion**, with nearly half (43%) **terminated by a supervisor** to mitigate risk.
- **DUI apprehensions were a consistent factor**, highlighting the **importance of pursuits in addressing impaired driving.**
- **Zero injuries** indicate effective pursuit management and adherence to safety protocols.

Inc. Tracking No	Inc. Incident type	Inc. Occurred date	Inc. Disposition	VP: Reason Initiated	VP: Aborted (y/n)	VP: Distance	VP: Concluded by	UOF: Citizen was injured (y/n)
A41 24-001	Vehicle pursuit	03/29/2024	Justified	Suspected DUI	No	1 to 2 miles	Suspect vehicle crashed	No
A41 24-002	Vehicle pursuit	05/27/2024	Justified	Wanted	No	1 to 2 miles	Suspect stopped vehicle	No
A41 24-003	Vehicle pursuit	07/21/2024	Justified	Stolen Vehicle	No	Beyond 10 miles	Suspect stopped vehicle	No
A41 24-004	Vehicle pursuit	07/23/2024	Justified	Traffic	Yes	1 to 2 miles	Public safety	No
A41 24-005	Vehicle pursuit	09/06/2024	Justified	Suspected DUI	No	5.1 to 10 miles	Suspect stopped vehicle	No
A41 24-006	Vehicle pursuit	11/02/2024	Justified	Wanted	Yes	1 to 2 miles	Public safety	No
A41 24-007	Vehicle pursuit	12/08/2024	Justified	Wanted	Yes	1 to 2 miles	Public safety	No

Detailed Pursuit Analysis – 2024

Pursuit Initiation & Justification:

- **Reasons for Pursuits:**
 - **DUI Suspects: 2**
 - **Wanted Subjects: 3**
 - **Stolen Vehicle: 1**
 - **Traffic Violation: 1**
- **All 7 pursuits were reviewed and deemed Justified.**

Pursuit Outcomes:

- **Aborted Pursuits: 3 (43%)**
 - **All were terminated for Public Safety concerns.**
- **Completed Pursuits: 4 (57%)**
 - **3 ended with the suspect stopping voluntarily.**
 - **1 ended with a vehicle crash.**

Pursuit Distance & Risk Management:

- **Short Pursuits (1 to 2 miles): 5**
- **Medium-Length Pursuits (5.1 to 10 miles): 1**
- **Extended Pursuits (Beyond 10 miles): 1**
- **No injuries** were reported to citizens in any pursuit.

Key Takeaways:

- ✓ **Risk mitigation was prioritized, with nearly half of pursuits terminated for safety.**
- ✓ **DUI and wanted subjects were the most common reasons for pursuits.**
- ✓ **No citizen injuries or excessive pursuit distances suggest strong adherence to policy.**

BIAS-BASED POLICING

In 2024, there were no complaints of bias received either from citizens or department members.

Arrest Trend Analysis (2021–2024)

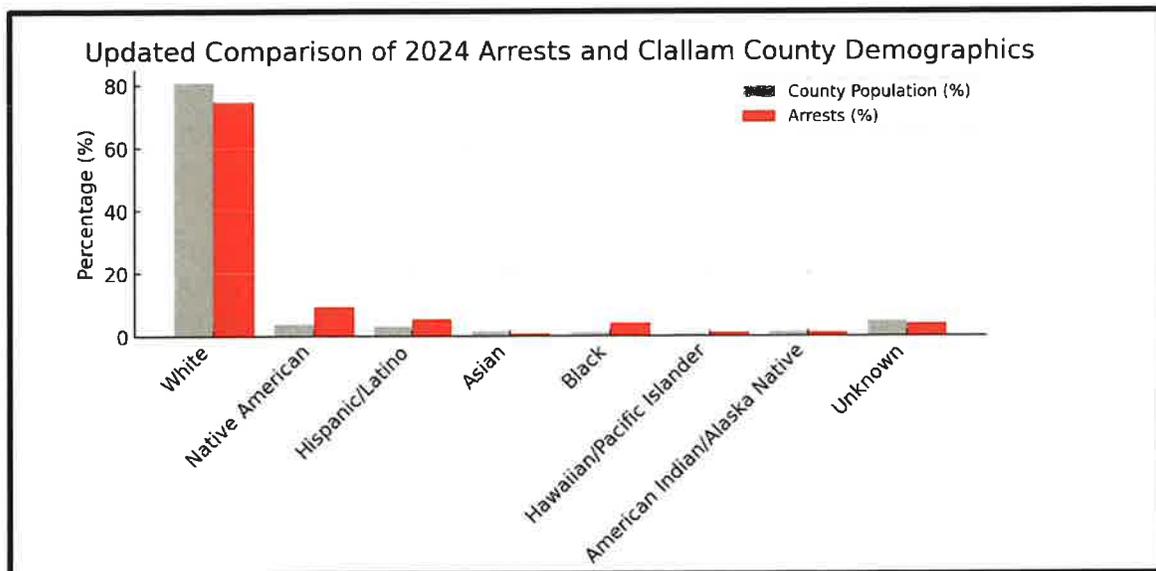
Total Arrests by Year:

- **2024: 580 arrests** (↓8% from 2023)
- **2023: 632 arrests** (↓3% from 2022)
- **2022: 651 arrests** (↓1% from 2021)
- **2021: 659 arrests**

Key Observations:

- ✓ **Arrests have been steadily declining** over the past four years, with an **overall decrease of 12% from 2021 to 2024**.
- ✓ The largest annual drop occurred in **2024 (8% decline from 2023)**, suggesting potential shifts in enforcement practices, crime rates, or diversion strategies.

2024 ARRESTS BY RACE	
American Indian/Alaska Native	6
Asian	4
Black	24
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6
Hispanic Latino	31
Native American	54
White	433
Unknown	22



Analysis: 2024 Arrests by Race vs. Clallam County Demographics

This chart compares **2024 arrests by race** with **Clallam County's population distribution**, highlighting any disparities.

Key Observations:

✅ **White individuals account for 75.5% of arrests**, which is slightly lower than their **80.8% population share**.

⚠️ **Native American arrests (9.4%) are notably higher than their 3.7% population share**.

⚠️ **Hispanic/Latino arrests (5.4%) exceed their 2.9% population share**.

⚠️ **Black arrests (4.2%) are significantly higher than their 1.0% population share**.

⚠️ **The "Unknown" category (3.8%) is relatively high, indicating potential gaps in demographic classification**.

👍 **Asian and Pacific Islander arrests remain closely aligned with population proportions**.

2024 Traffic Stops Analysis

Traffic Stop Trends (2022–2024):

- **2024: 299 traffic stops** (↑50 from 2023)
- **2023: 249 traffic stops** (↓88 from 2022)
- **2022: 337 traffic stops**

✅ **Traffic stops increased by 20% from 2023 to 2024**, but this rise may be attributed to a **higher number of vehicle accidents** rather than an increase in initiated stops.

✅ **2023 had the lowest number of reported traffic events in the last three years**.

✅ **The primary reasons for stops in 2024 were:**

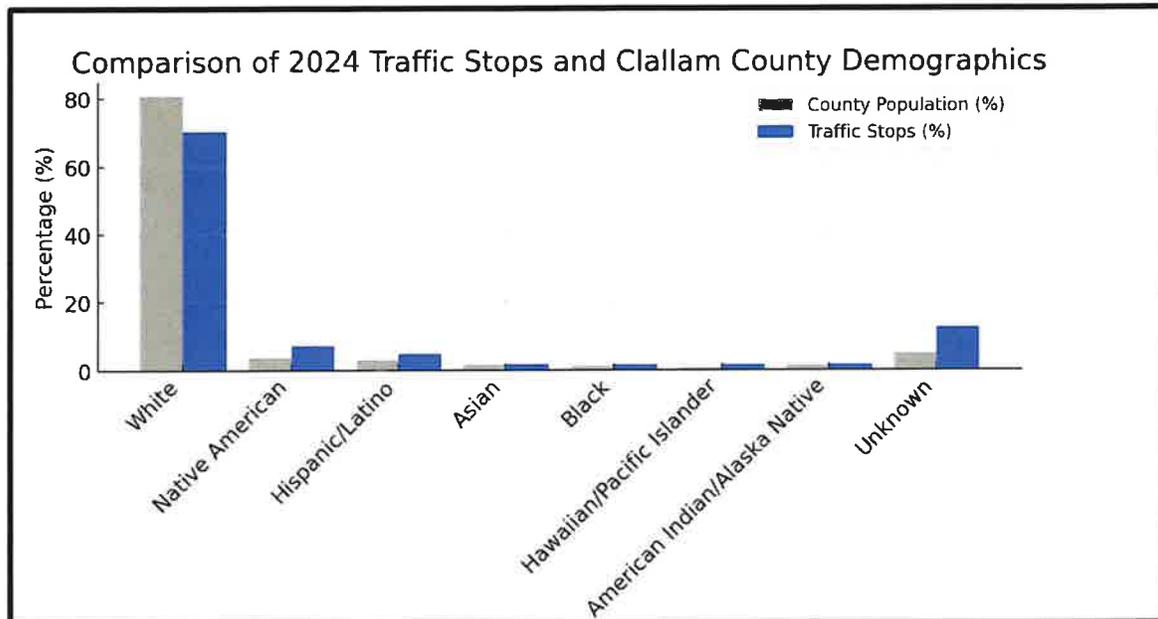
- **DUI-related incidents** (majority of stops)
- **Vehicle accidents**
- **Criminal traffic violations**

Unclear Trend in Officer-Initiated Stops

- **Since many 2024 traffic stops were related to accidents, it's uncertain whether officers initiated more stops or simply responded to more calls**.
- **A deeper breakdown of proactive vs. reactive stops** (e.g., moving violations vs. accidents) could clarify this trend.

2024 TRAFFIC STOPS	
American Indian/Alaska Native	4
Asian	5
Black	4
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4
Hispanic Latino	14
Native American	21
White	210
Unknown	37

The graph below compares traffic stops by race to Clallam County's population. The percentages remain consistent with previous years and generally fall within expected tolerances for evenly distributed enforcement. However, Native Americans remain slightly overrepresented, which has been an ongoing trend.



2024 Traffic Stops by Race – Analysis

Traffic Stop Breakdown:

- **White: 210 stops (70.2% of total)**
- **Native American: 21 stops (7.0% of total)**
- **Hispanic/Latino: 14 stops (4.7% of total)**
- **Asian: 5 stops (1.7% of total)**
- **Black: 4 stops (1.3% of total)**
- **Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 4 stops (1.3% of total)**
- **American Indian/Alaska Native: 4 stops (1.3% of total)**
- **Unknown Race: 37 stops (12.4% of total)**

Key Observations:

- ✔ **White individuals make up the majority (70.2%) of traffic stops, which is below their 80.8% population share in Clallam County.**
- ✔ **Native American individuals account for 7.0% of stops, slightly higher than their 3.7% population share.**
- ✔ **The "Unknown" category is high (12.4%), indicating potential data gaps in race classification.**
- ✔ **Hispanic/Latino individuals (4.7% of stops) are slightly overrepresented compared to their 2.9% population share.**
- ✔ **Black, Asian, and Pacific Islander traffic stop rates align closely with their county population percentages.**

Analysis of Traffic Stop Data & Racial Profiling Review

Native American Interaction Rates

- Clallam County is home to **four federally recognized tribes**, with a **fifth tribe's members frequently traveling to the county for shopping, business, and services**—particularly in Forks.
- This **broad geographic distribution** of Native American residents may help explain the **higher interaction rates** observed in traffic stop data, rather than indicating racial profiling.

Bias-Based Policing Review

- ✔ **No complaints of biased policing** were reported in 2024.
- ✔ **Traffic stop enforcement appears equitably applied across racial groups**, with no significant disparities apart from the **Native American anomaly**.
- ✔ **Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Pacific Islander stop rates closely align with population demographics.**

Limitations of the Analysis

⚠ The **computer recall method is not a scientific measurement**, and variations in data collection can occur due to:

- Differences in **officer perception** and self-reported race categories.
- **Gaps in demographic classification** (e.g., the "Unknown" category).
- **Street-level encounters that do not result in formal reporting.**

Key Takeaway

- **The data provides a reasonable snapshot of enforcement activity and suggests no systemic racial bias in traffic stops.**
- **Continued monitoring and transparent reporting are essential** to ensuring equitable policing practices.

The Annual Evidence Report and PREA Investigations Reports are submitted as attachments as they were completed by Chief Civil Deputy Waknitz (Evidence) and Chief Corrections Deputy Wenzl (PREA).

Respectfully submitted: Undersheriff Lorraine Shore

Reviewed by: Sheriff Brian King

