

Date: July 16, 2026
To: Interim Chief Sean Gillebo
From: Office of Professional Accountability
Subject: 2025 Annual Use of Force Review

The Office of Professional Accountability has completed the annual Use of Force Review for 2025.

This review analyzes events where department members were either dispatched or proactively responded to a call that resulted in a reportable use of force. It is also intended to identify any trends or patterns, employee development needs, and equipment issues that may need to be addressed. This report may also help the department determine if any modifications to our current policies should be recommended.

The table below provides a quick reference to the types of force used during the 2025 calendar year compared to the uses of force for the previous 3 years.

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Reportable Use of Force Events**	30	23	35	30
Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT)	0	0	1	0
Pursuit	0	0	1	0
CS Gas	0	0	0	0
Takedown/Ground Control Technique	23	20	26	22
TASER Deployment	4	12	2	1
TASER Display	*N/A	*N/A	1	1
Strikes	1	2	0	1
Impact (40mm/Thrown)	1	0	1	1
Pointed Firearm	0	1	0	1
Firearm Discharge	0	0	0	0
OC Spray	0	0	1	0
Leg Restraint	7	5	2	1
WRAP	0	0	4	13

***Events may have multiple force types used**

**** TASER deployment/display data only available for 2024 & 2025**

DATA REVIEW:

The data indicates that while the overall number of reportable use-of-force incidents remained stable from 2022 through 2025, the methods of force application evolved significantly. POSPD incorporated the WRAP restraint system in 2024. This is a specialized restraint system that positions combative persons or those in crisis in an upright, seated position to allow for clear breathing, communication, and rapid medical assessment.

Following the WRAP implementation, officers increasingly utilized immobilization-based restraint methods in place of leg restraints and some takedown control applications. The continued emphasis on physical control techniques, combined with limited use of higher-level force options, emphasized POSPD's operational focus on lower-injury restraint strategies and controlled subject management practices.

STATISTICS:

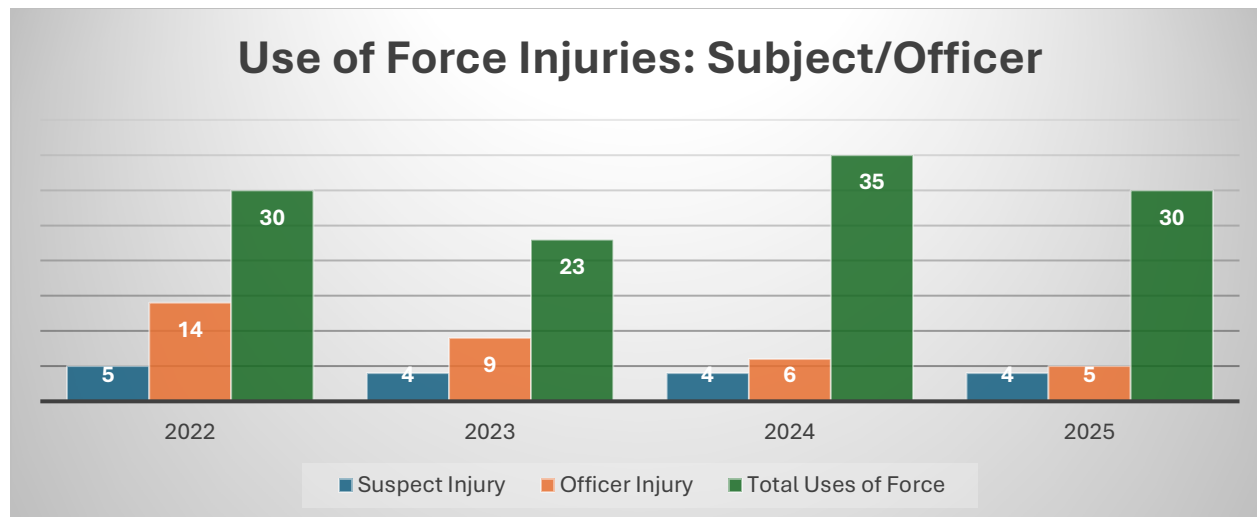
- In 2025, force was used on 3 females and 27 males. Demographically, this included 15 White individuals, 14 Black individuals, and 1 Hispanic individual.
- There were 19 use of force events that occurred during the nightshift and 11 during the dayshift.
- Five sworn personnel sustained injuries during a use of force event in 2025.
- Of the 30 use of force events, 4 subjects reported injuries from the force, notably complaints about pain following being controlled to the ground.
- One individual was hospitalized for ingestion of narcotics prior to arrest, no subjects were hospitalized as a result of force used.
- There were no community member complaints specific to any use of force events during 2025.
- POSPD has not utilized strike weapons (e.g. baton, flashlight, asp) or fired a firearm as a use of force in the previous 4 years.

2025 HIGHLIGHTS:

- Overall reportable use-of-force incidents remained relatively stable over the four-year period, ranging from 23 to 35 incidents annually, indicating no significant long-term increase in force events.
- Takedown physical control techniques remained the most frequently used force option; however, usage declined from 23 incidents in 2022 to 22 incidents in 2025, reflecting a gradual reduction in hands-on physical struggle tactics.

- POSPD trained all officers and implemented the WRAP restraint system in March 2024. Following implementation, WRAP usage increased from 4 deployment in 2024 to 13 deployments in 2025.
- The increase in WRAP deployments corresponded with a significant decline in leg restraint usage, which decreased from 7 incidents in 2022 to 1 incident in 2025.
- The WRAP device provides a less injury-prone immobilization method and shifted officer response practices away from prolonged physical struggles and toward safer restraint and containment techniques.
- TASER deployment remained low and stable at 2 used annually in 2024 and 1 in 2025, suggesting consistent and limited application of electronic control devices.
- TASER display/pointing occurred infrequently, with one instance reported in each of 2024 and 2025.
- Higher-level force options—including strikes, 40 mm impact rounds, pointed firearms, and OC spray—remained infrequent throughout the reporting period, indicating limited escalation to more significant force options.
- Vascular Neck Restraints remained prohibited during the entire reporting period and were not used in any reported incidents.

INJURIES:



	Subject Injury (percent)	Officer Injury (percent)	Total Uses of Force
2022	5 (16.6%)	14 (46.6%)	30
2023	4 (17.4%)	9 (39.1%)	23
2024	4 (11.4%)	6 (17.1%)	35
2025	4 (13.3%)	5 (16.6%)	30

COMPARISON:

In 2025, there was a decrease in both subject and officer injuries during use of force events. Takedowns were the cause of most injuries for both subjects and officers. Of note, all injuries were relatively minor, most described as abrasions or reported pain with no visible injury.

Officer Injury Cases:

2025-2903: Officers responded to an intoxicated male causing a disturbance in multiple locations (IAF, Alaska Lounge). Subject was uncooperative and was taken into protective custody under the Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA) for his inability to care for himself due to level of intoxication. Subject was physically restrained and placed in a WRAP, Officer injured their back during the altercation.

2025-5923: Officers contacted a suspicious person at SEA, the male did not comply with commands, was restrained and arrested for trespass and resisting arrest along with several warrants for theft and resisting arrest. Officer sustained wrist injury during the struggle.

2025-6971: Subject caused a disturbance onboard an aircraft and was restrained by passengers. Officers arrived, gained physical control, placed subject in WRAP and sent him to the hospital on an ITA. Officer sustained injury to right arm and wrist during the altercation and subsequent lift of the subject.

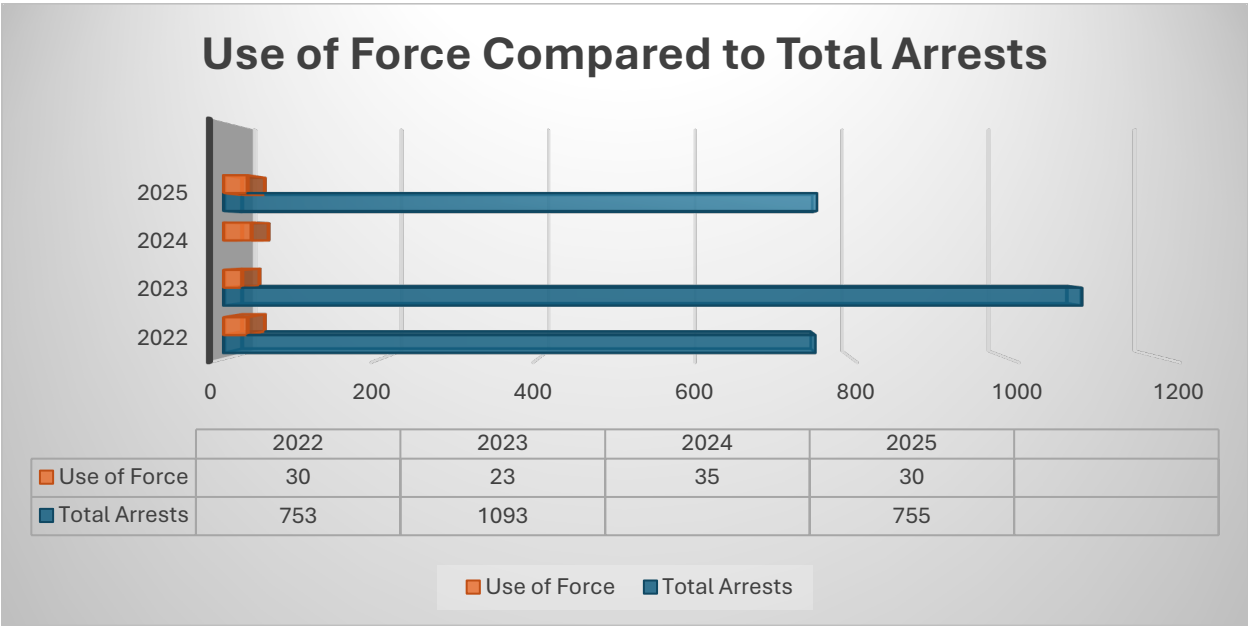
2025-7018: While making an arrest for criminal trespass, a subject grabbed an officer by the neck and attempted to punch another officer. Subject was subdued and arrested. Officer sustained scratches to neck.

2025-54531: Subject arrested for criminal trespass, resisted arrest and fought with officers causing abrasions to two officers during the struggle. Subject was arrested and transported to the hospital after ingesting narcotics.

CALLS PROMPTING USE OF FORCE EVENTS:

Of the 30 use-of-force incidents in 2025, 6 resulted from self-initiated contacts by officers, while the remaining 24 occurred during dispatched calls for service. Most of the dispatched incidents were related to disturbance calls, while others involved subjects with outstanding warrants for arrest. The outcomes of these incidents resulted in 28 arrests and 2 involuntary treatment admissions (ITAs), indicating that all use-of-force incidents concluded with subjects being taken into custody.

USE OF FORCE COMPARED TO ARRESTS:



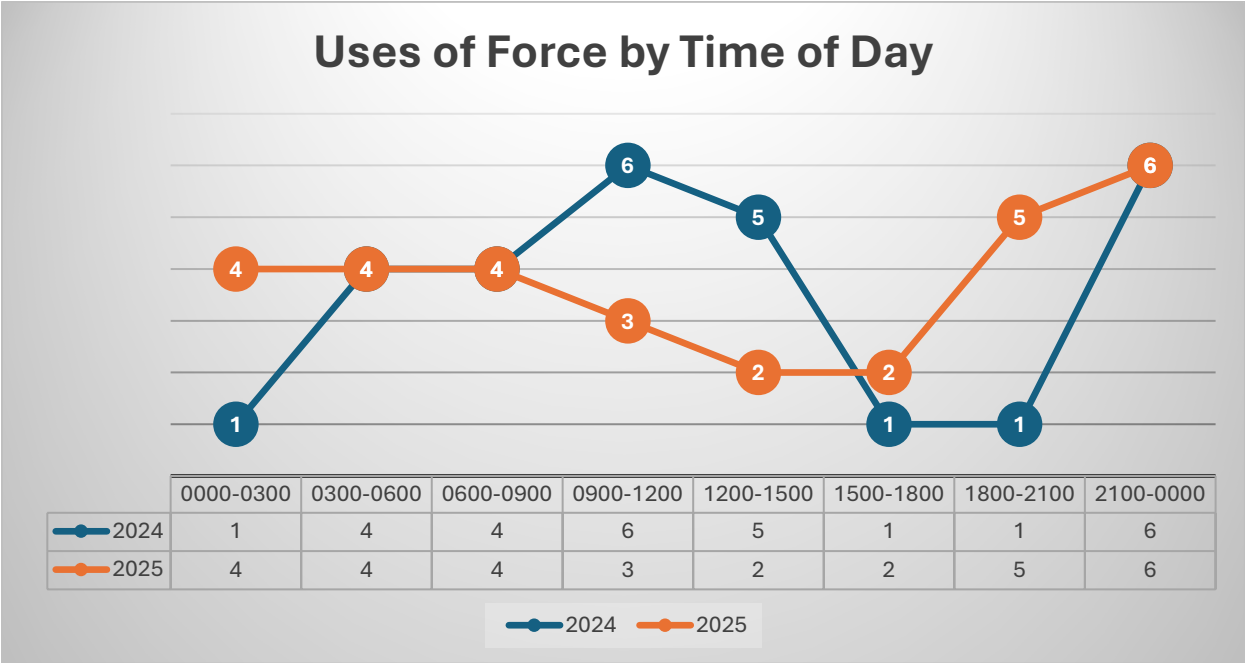
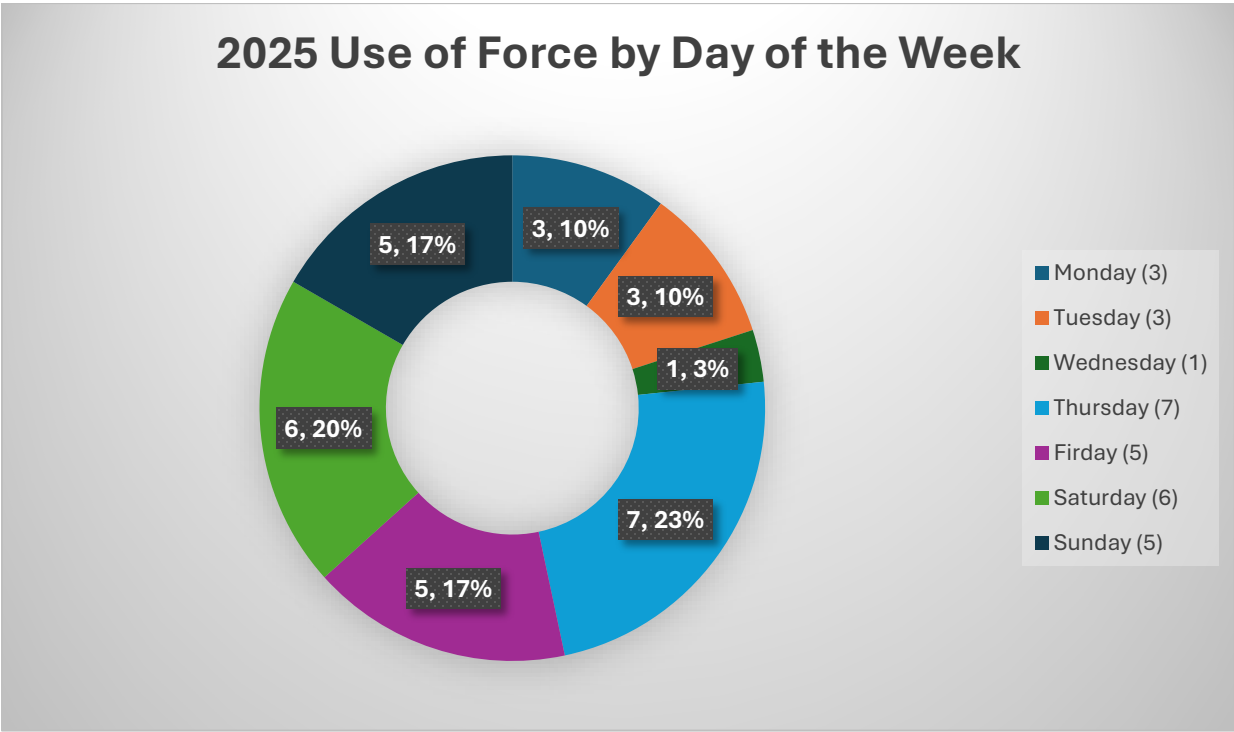
*2024 Total arrest data not available due to cyber attack

Across the four-year period, use-of-force incidents remain relatively stable, ranging from 23 to 35 incidents annually with no clear upward or downward trend. This consistency suggests that the frequency of force-related incidents has remained controlled despite changes in overall enforcement activity.

Arrest totals show greater variation, with a notable spike in 2023 when arrests reached 1,093, significantly higher than the surrounding years. Despite this increase, the use-of-force rate remained relatively steady at approximately 4%, indicating that the rise in arrests did not lead to a disproportionate increase in force incidents.

The 2025 data continues this pattern, showing little variation in the percentage of use-of-force incidents compared to previous years. Overall, the data reflects a stable relationship between arrests and use-of-force incidents across the reporting period.

2025 USE OF FORCE DATA BY DATE AND TIME OF DAY:

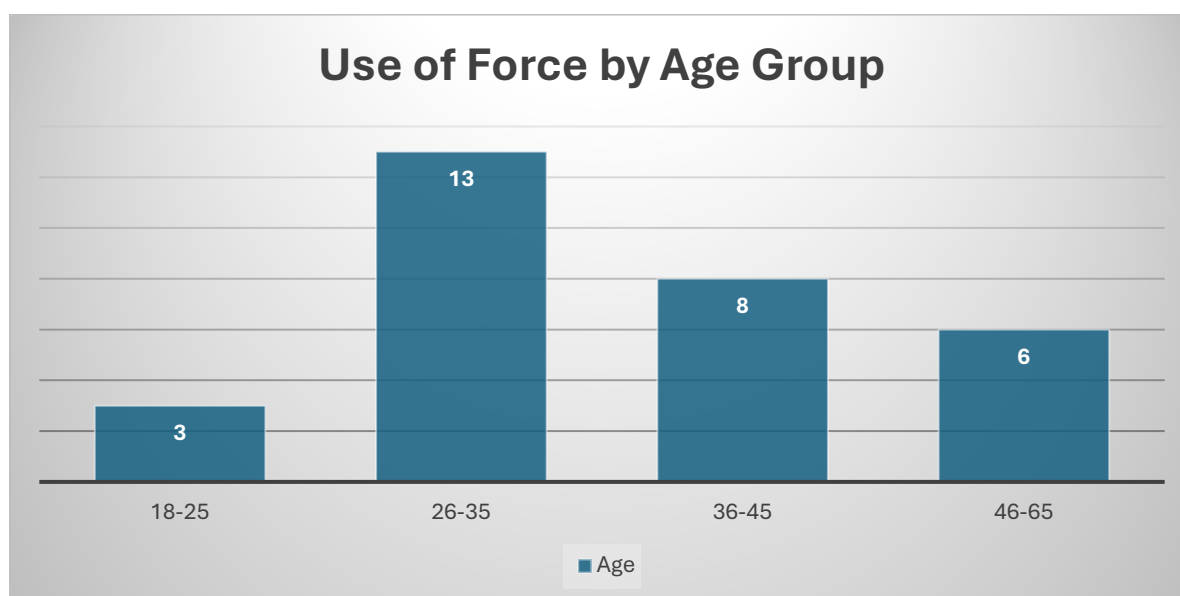
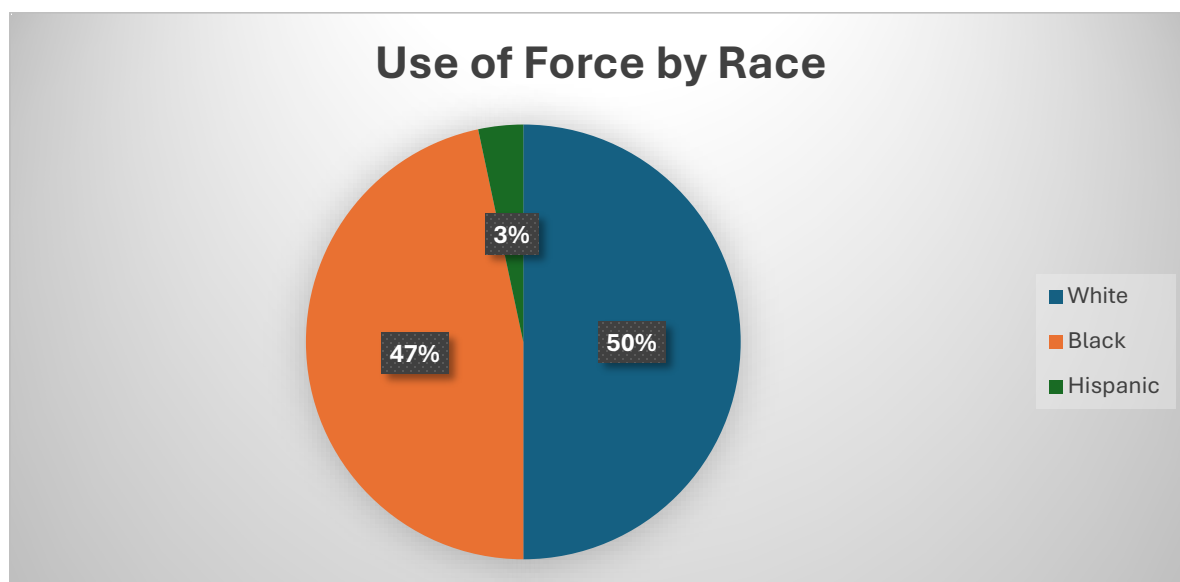


ANALYSIS:

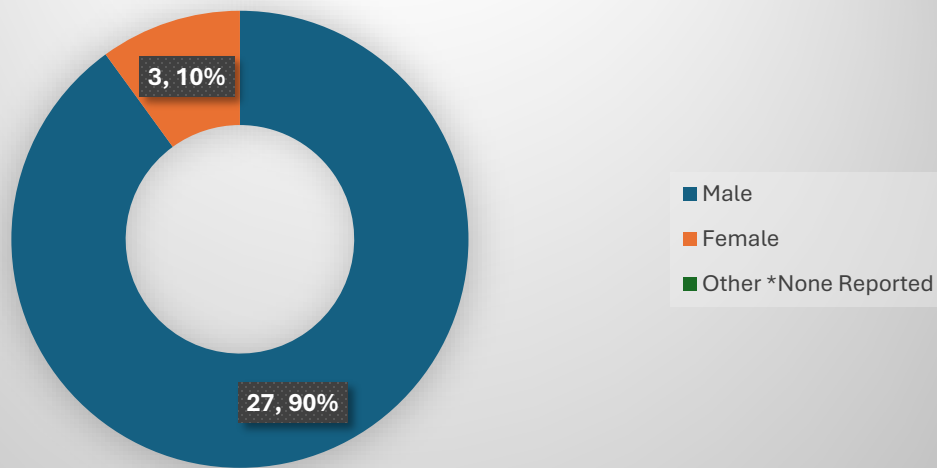
There does not appear to be a consistent pattern or trend in use-of-force incidents based on the day of the week. Incidents were distributed relatively evenly across all days, suggesting that force-related events were not concentrated on any particular weekday or weekend period.

The time of day when force was used varied somewhat by year; however, both 2024 and 2025 showed the highest number of incidents occurring during the late evening hours. This pattern may reflect increased law enforcement activity or a greater likelihood of higher-risk interactions during nighttime periods.

2025 USE OF FORCE DATA BY RACE, AGE, AND GENDER:



Use of Force by Gender



ANALYSIS:

Analysis of the 2025 use-of-force data shows that 30 total incidents occurred during the reporting period. The majority of subjects involved were male, accounting for 27 of the 30 incidents (90%), while females were involved in 3 incidents (10%). Among the female subjects, 2 were White and 1 was Black.

Of the 27 male subjects, 13 were White, 12 were Black, and 1 was Hispanic. The racial distribution of involved subjects indicates that White and Black males represented the largest demographic groups in use-of-force incidents during the year.

Subject ages ranged from 18 to 65 years old, demonstrating that use-of-force incidents involved a broad adult age range. However, the largest concentration occurred among individuals between the ages of 26 and 35, with 13 subjects falling within that category. This means nearly half of all individuals involved in use-of-force incidents were in the 26–35 age group, suggesting that younger adult males represented the most common demographic involved in these encounters.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW PROCESS:

Each of the 30 use-of-force events in 2025 was reviewed by a panel of uninvolved police personnel to objectively evaluate the incident and ensure the force used was lawful, appropriate, and consistent with policy and training.

Of the 30 use-of-force incidents in 2025, 29 were found to be consistent with law, policy, and training. One incident was determined to be outside of policy and training standards. The personnel involved were counseled on policy and provided additional training to reinforce compliance with department standards and expectations.

CONCLUSION:

The 2025 use-of-force analysis indicates that overall force incidents remained relatively low and stable, while injuries to both officers and individuals continued to be limited. These outcomes are likely supported by a sustained emphasis on de-escalation strategies, increased reliance on crisis responders, and ongoing training focused on resolving encounters with minimal force, when possible.

In addition, the integration of updated equipment and response tools has contributed to safer outcomes during physical engagements. Equipment enhancements, including the use of the WRAP Restraint System, have provided officers with additional safe restraint options that may help reduce the risk of injury during necessary physical interventions.