



City Council Agenda

Mayor
Sean VanGordon

City Council
Michelle Webber, Ward 1
Steve Moe, Ward 2
Kori Rodley, Ward 3
Beth Blackwell, Ward 4
Victoria Doyle, Ward 5
Joe Pishioneri, Ward 6

City Manager:
Nancy Newton
Interim City Recorder:
Allyson Pulido 541.726.3700

City Hall
225 Fifth Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
541.726.3700
Online at www.springfield-or.gov

These meetings will be available via phone, internet using Zoom and in person. Members of the public wishing to attend these meetings electronically can call in or attend virtually by following the directions below. This information can also be found on the City's website

The meeting location is wheelchair-accessible. For the hearing-impaired, an interpreter can be provided with 48 hours' notice prior to the meeting. For meetings in the Council Meeting Room, a "Personal PA Receiver" for the hearing impaired is available, as well as an Induction Loop for the benefit of hearing aid users.

To arrange for these services, call 541.726.3700.

Meetings will end prior to 10:00 p.m. unless extended by a vote of the Council.

All proceedings before the City Council are recorded.

April 22, 2024
Monday

5:30 p.m. Work Session
Council Meeting Room

or

Virtual Attendance

Registration Required:

Attend from your computer, tablet or smartphone:

Zoom

Meeting ID: 826 2776 6224

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_NdQckYDETgy8la7a_Li3dg

To dial in using your phone in Listen Only Mode:

Dial 1 (971) 247-1195

Toll Free 1 (877) 853-5247

Oregon Relay/TTY: 711 or 800-735-1232

(Council work sessions are reserved for discussion between Council, staff and consultants; therefore, Council will not receive public input during work sessions. Opportunities for public input are given during all regular Council meetings)

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL – Mayor VanGordon ____, Councilors Webber ____, Moe ____, Rodley ____, Blackwell ____, Doyle ____, and Pishioneri ____.

1. Wastewater and Stormwater User Fees FY 2024-25
[Matt Stouder] (30 Minutes)
2. Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual Action Plan
[Erin Fifield] (20 Minutes)
3. Annual Use of Force Report 2023
[Chief Shearer] (45 Minutes)

ADJOURNMENT

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Meeting Date: 4/22/2024
Meeting Type: Work Session
Staff Contact/Dept.: Matt Stouder/DPW
Staff Phone No: 541-726-3674
Estimated Time: 30 Minutes
Council Goals: Provide Financially Responsible and Innovative Government Services

**SPRINGFIELD
CITY COUNCIL**

ITEM TITLE: WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER USER FEES FY 2024-25
ACTION REQUESTED: Staff seeks Council direction establishing local wastewater and stormwater rates.

ISSUE STATEMENT: User fees for local and regional wastewater and local stormwater services are reviewed by the Council annually as part of the City’s budget development process. Staff is in the process of updating user fees for Council consideration and adoption. A public hearing is scheduled for May 6, 2024. Additionally, the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWMC) approved a schedule of Fiscal Year 2024-25 (FY 24-25) regional wastewater user fees on April 12, 2024, and will forward them to the Cities of Springfield and Eugene for implementation.

- ATTACHMENTS:**
- [1. Council Briefing Memo](#)
 - [2. Wastewater & Stormwater Program User Fees Rate Trends](#)
 - [3. Rate Comparison Charts](#)
-

**DISCUSSION/
FINANCIAL
IMPACT:** Each year, staff presents proposed user fee rates for local wastewater and stormwater programs to Council. These fees are established to provide adequate revenue to fund operations and maintenance, capital improvement programs, debt service payments, and meet environmental permit requirements for the City. In addition to local user fees, the MWMC develops regional user fees to support the Regional Wastewater Program. On April 12, 2024, the MWMC adopted the FY 24-25 regional user fees with a 5.5% rate change that will increase a residential customer bill by \$1.30 monthly (when assuming 6,684 units or 5,000 gallons).

For FY 24-25, staff has prepared rate options for further discussion and Council consideration, with Option 2 being the recommended option. The options show the *combined change* to local wastewater (assuming 6,684 units or 5,000 gallons of wastewater generated) and stormwater user fees for a residential customer:

Option 1 - Includes a (combined) 5.7% user fee rate adjustment in FY 24-25, resulting in a \$2.35 monthly increase, which includes a local wastewater increase at \$1.69 and a stormwater increase at \$0.66 monthly, as discussed in Attachment 1.

Option 2 (Recommended) – includes a (combined) 4.1% user fee rate adjustment in FY 24-25 resulting in a \$1.82 monthly increase, which includes a local wastewater increase at \$1.33 and stormwater at \$0.49 monthly, as discussed in Attachment 1.

A public hearing on the FY 24-25 user fees is scheduled for May 6, 2024.

MEMORANDUM

City of Springfield

Date: 4/22/2024
To: Nancy Newton, City Manager
From: Matt Stouder, Environmental Services Division Director
Jeff Paschall, DPW Community Development Director
Subject: Wastewater and Stormwater User Fees FY 2024-25

**COUNCIL
BRIEFING
MEMORANDUM**

ISSUE:

User fees for local wastewater and stormwater services are reviewed annually by the Council as part of the City’s budget development process. Staff is in the process of updating user fees for Council consideration and adoption. A public hearing is scheduled for May 6, 2024. Additionally, the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWMC) approved a schedule of Fiscal Year 2024-25 (FY 24-25) regional wastewater user fees on April 12, 2024, and will forward them to the Cities of Springfield and Eugene for implementation.

COUNCIL GOALS/

MANDATE:

Provide Financially Responsible and Innovative Government Services

To fund services associated with the City’s wastewater and stormwater programs and adopted Capital Improvement Program (CIP), a revenue plan that includes an adjustment in user fees for FY 24-25 has been prepared for Council consideration. Revenues generated from user fees fund ongoing system maintenance, investments in capital improvements to replace existing infrastructure and accommodate new development, meet revenue bond covenants, ensure environmental and regulatory permit requirements are met, and maintain operating and capital reserves.

BACKGROUND:

As part of the budget development process, the City develops an annual CIP and operating budget for the local wastewater and stormwater programs. These programs face many challenges, including fixed operating and maintenance costs, capital project costs that often inflate at rates higher than the Consumer Price Index, and costs to comply with Federal and State environmental mandates.

To meet these challenges, the City develops the CIP and operating budget, makes debt service payments, and sets reserve levels as established by the Council. This information is then used to determine annual funding requirements. Primary funding sources include wastewater and stormwater user fees (for operating and capital expenses), and system development charges (SDCs) for capital only expenses. In addition to local fees, the MWMC establishes regional wastewater charges to fund the Regional Wastewater Program.

The services the City provides are vital to economic development activity and the health and safety of local waterways, and are important to Springfield residents. Ongoing survey results indicate that promoting economic development and maintaining a healthy environment and water quality are very important in Springfield. A brief description of the City’s local wastewater and stormwater programs is below:

Local Wastewater Program

The wastewater system serving Springfield has two components: (1) a local wastewater collection system owned and operated by the City, and (2) a regional conveyance, treatment and disposal system owned and operated by the MWMC. The local system is comprised of about 250 miles of collection pipelines and 16 pump stations. Operations and maintenance of the local collection system is funded entirely by revenue from local wastewater user fees. In addition, user fees are the primary source of funding for the City's CIP, which provides for system preservation, major rehabilitation, and expansion to support growth and development. Through previous rate actions, revenues for this program are stable, and current and projected CIP priorities have been programmed based upon moderate and incremental rate adjustments.

The update of the Wastewater Master Plan is in the final stages with the final draft complete and Council review and adoption consideration scheduled for June. The updated master plan identifies infrastructure improvements and system expansion to support growth within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and meet mandated permit requirements. As part of the Wastewater Master Plan Update, a strategic financial plan was developed to evaluate existing funds and future revenue needs to fund the 20-year plan as well as ongoing Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance (CMOM) Program capital needs. This strategic financial plan was used to develop the recommended rate increase for FY25.

Local Stormwater Program

Stormwater management services are an important part of the City's effort to improve water quality, protect aquatic habitat and recreational opportunities, and protect properties and infrastructure from flooding. The City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Permit and Council adopted Stormwater Management Plan implement Federal and State water quality standards and guide the delivery of stormwater services for the community. The City's storm drainage system includes about 190 miles of stormwater pipe, approximately 6,289 catch basins, 244 water quality facilities (including the Mill Race Stormwater Facility), and approximately 28.5 miles of surface vegetated waterways, which require ongoing inspection, maintenance, and vegetation control. In addition, 306 curb miles of street sweeping and leaf cleanup support surface stormwater quality activities that address permit compliance. Stormwater operations and maintenance services are funded entirely by revenue from the stormwater user fees. User fees are a primary source of funding for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation of the City's stormwater capital infrastructure assets. The current and projected stormwater CIP program is based upon moderate and incremental rate adjustments.

PROPOSED LOCAL WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER USER FEE OPTIONS

Proposed FY 24-25 user fee options are discussed below for a residential monthly bill (assumes 6,684 units or 5,000 gallons of wastewater generated monthly for comparison with other communities). The *average* Springfield residential customer uses 4,300 gallons monthly. Note 5,000 gallons is used to normalize and compare with other communities. Options are presented for Council discussion and consideration.

Option 1: Combined Local Wastewater and Stormwater User Fee – 5.7% adjustment.

The table below displays the proposed combined rate adjustment as a percentage and dollar amount (\$2.35) for a residential monthly bill. The level of projected rate change for future years is also displayed.

Option 1 fully funds existing system operations, maintenance, and regulatory obligations, as well as the Council approved CIP. This option also provides a more responsive forecast to the continued and projected decrease in wastewater volumes by users and positions the City to better mitigate revenue losses when significant system users make major modifications to their business practices. Option 1 considers the Engineering News-Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index (CCI) relative to inflation on construction materials and labor cost increases, which increased by an average of 2.6% in 2023, and 2.9% in the first four months of 2024. The ENR CCI rate of inflation is generally higher than the CPI inflation index and more closely aligns with the City's capital construction project costs.

Lastly, this option positions the City to better meet new requirements related to environmental permitting, including the existing Phase II General Stormwater permit and upcoming expected 2024 General permit. It also allows for a greater transfer to capital reserves over the 5-year period coinciding with the City's 5-year CIP, which may allow for deferral of future revenue bond issuance or loans that include financing interest expenses and additional cash reserve requirements over a 20-year term.

Fiscal Year	24-25 <i>Proposed</i>	25-26 <i>Projection</i>	26-27 <i>Projection</i>
Local Wastewater Services			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 28.78	\$ 30.33	\$ 31.43
Local Rate Adjustment	6.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Residential Increase	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.10
Stormwater Services			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 17.06	\$ 17.57	\$ 18.10
Local Rate Adjustment	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Residential Increase	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.53
Local Wastewater & Stormwater Combined			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 45.84	\$ 47.90	\$ 49.53
Rate Adjustments Combined	5.7%	4.0%	3.3%
Residential Rate Increase	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.63

Option 2 (Recommended): Combined Local Wastewater and Stormwater User Fee – 4.1% adjustment.

The table below displays the recommended combined rate adjustment as a percentage and dollar amount (\$1.82) for a residential monthly bill. The recommended rate changes represent the lowest responsible rate change, given the stormwater and wastewater permit regulatory requirements, ongoing operation and maintenance of the systems, and current and planned capital project work.

Fiscal Year	24-25 <i>Proposed</i>	25-26 <i>Projection</i>	26-27 <i>Projection</i>
Local Wastewater Services			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 27.98	\$ 29.10	\$ 30.12
Local Rate Adjustment	5.0%	4.0%	3.5%
Residential Increase	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.02
Stormwater Services			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 16.97	\$ 17.56	\$ 18.17
Local Rate Adjustment	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%
Residential Increase	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.61
Local Wastewater & Stormwater Combined			
Monthly Residential Bill	\$ 44.95	\$ 46.66	\$ 48.29
Rate Adjustments Combined	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%
Residential Rate Increase	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.63

REGIONAL WASTEWATER USER FEES:

At the March 8, 2024, MWMC meeting, staff presented the Preliminary FY 24-25 Regional Wastewater Program Budget and Capital Improvement Program and the proposed regional wastewater user fee rates. Based on discussions and input provided by the Commission, staff returned to the Commission on April 12, 2024, for a public hearing where the Commission adopted resolutions recommending a 5.5% user fee adjustment in FY 24-25, and the Regional FY 24-25 Budget for ratification by the cities of Eugene and Springfield. The table below shows the adopted FY 24-25 regional wastewater user fees.

MWMC Regional Wastewater FY 24-25 Adopted Rates and Forecast

Fiscal Year	24-25 Adopted	25-26 Projection	26-27 Projection
Monthly Residential Bill ⁽¹⁾	\$ 31.91	\$ 33.11	\$ 34.35
Regional Rate Adjustment	5.5%	3.75%	3.75%
Residential Adjustment	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.24

⁽¹⁾ When applied to 6,684 billing units or 5,000 gallons

With the recommended Option 2 including a local wastewater rate adjustment of 5.0% (\$1.33/month), a proposed stormwater rate adjustment of 3.0% (\$0.49/month), and the MWMC adopted regional wastewater rate adjustment of 5.5% (\$1.66/month), the residential bill (assuming 6,684 units or 5,000 gallons of wastewater generated) would increase by \$3.48 monthly (assuming 5,000 gallons generated).

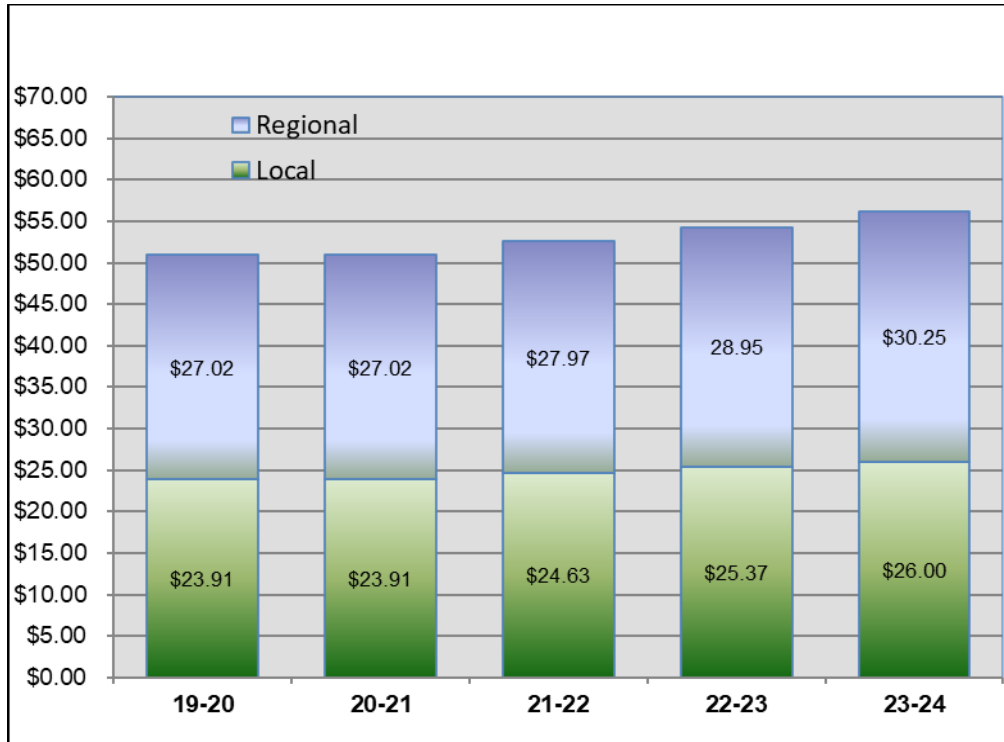
RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Staff has carefully considered the funding requirements associated with the proposed FY 24-25 budget and recommends Council consider a local wastewater rate adjustment of 5.0% and a stormwater rate adjustment of 3.0% (Option 2). If adopted, the proposed adjustments will provide sufficient revenues in FY 24-25 to continue to defer the need for future financing, maintain adequate debt service coverage, meet environmental regulations and permitting requirements, fund necessary capital improvements and system maintenance obligations, and provide quality services to existing customers and new development.

Staff requests Council’s consideration, comments, and direction on the proposed rate changes. The schedule of wastewater and stormwater fees, including the regional MWMC adopted rates for FY 24-25, will be reviewed and considered at the public hearing currently scheduled for May 6, 2024.

WASTEWATER PROGRAM USER FEES AND RATE TREND:

Wastewater user fees on customers’ monthly bills include a local (Springfield) and regional (MWMC) component. Looking back to FY 23-24, based on a residence using 6.684 units or 5,000 gallons per month, the local wastewater bill would be \$26.00. Local wastewater charges are proposed at \$3.890 per billing unit (748 gallons) for all customer types. The combined residential wastewater bill, including the regional component is \$56.25. Residential customer bills are used as a benchmark for wastewater rates because the volume and strength of the wastewater generated is similar within the customer class. The regional wastewater charges vary significantly for commercial and industrial customers based on the wastewater volume and strength of discharge to be treated and disposed, as such the bills vary greatly.



\$ Monthly

Year	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Regional	\$27.02	\$27.02	\$27.97	\$28.95	\$30.25
Local	\$23.91	\$23.91	\$24.63	\$25.37	\$26.00
Total	\$50.93	\$50.93	\$52.60	\$54.32	\$56.25

% Change

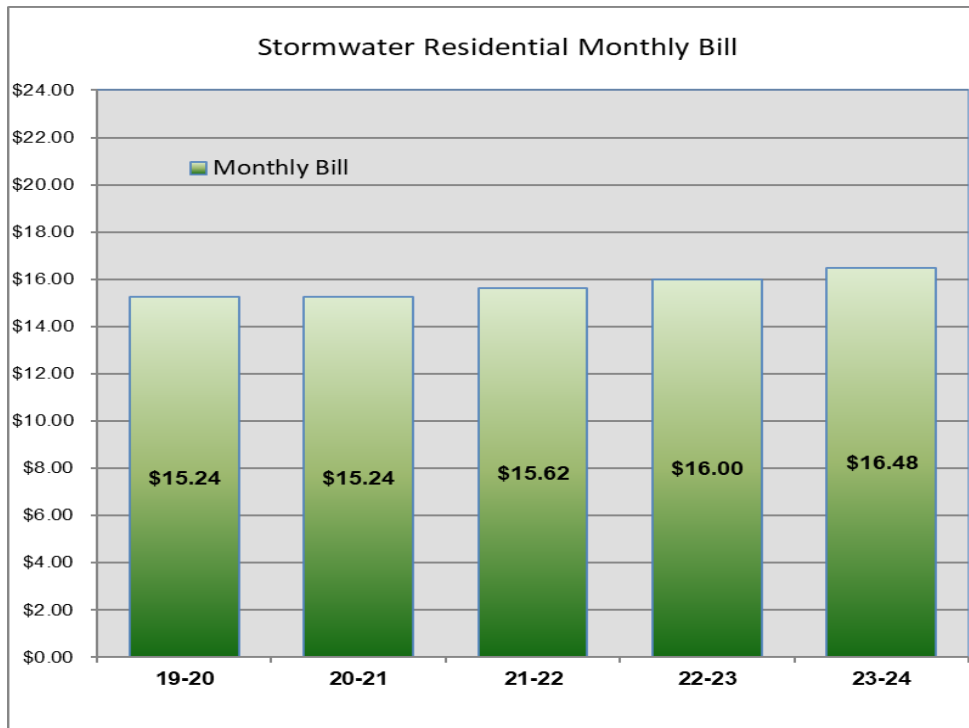
Category	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Regional	2.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.5%	4.5%
Local	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%
Total	2.0%	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%

\$ Change

Category	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Regional	\$0.53	\$0.00	\$0.95	\$0.98	\$1.30
Local	\$0.47	\$0.00	\$0.74	\$0.74	\$0.63
Total	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$1.69	\$1.72	\$1.93

STORMWATER PROGRAM USER FEES AND RATE TREND:

In FY 23-24, the local residential stormwater service charge is \$16.48. The table below includes the 4-year rate history for stormwater residential monthly charges and rate changes.



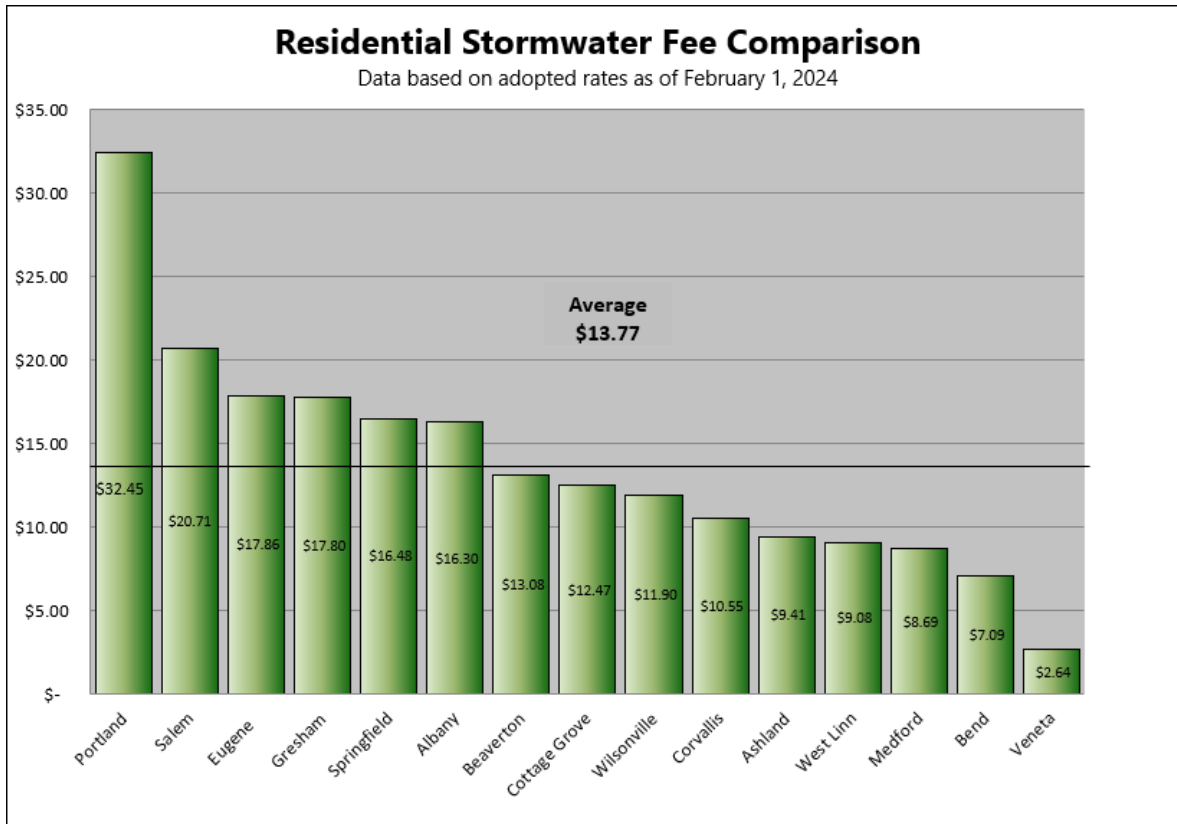
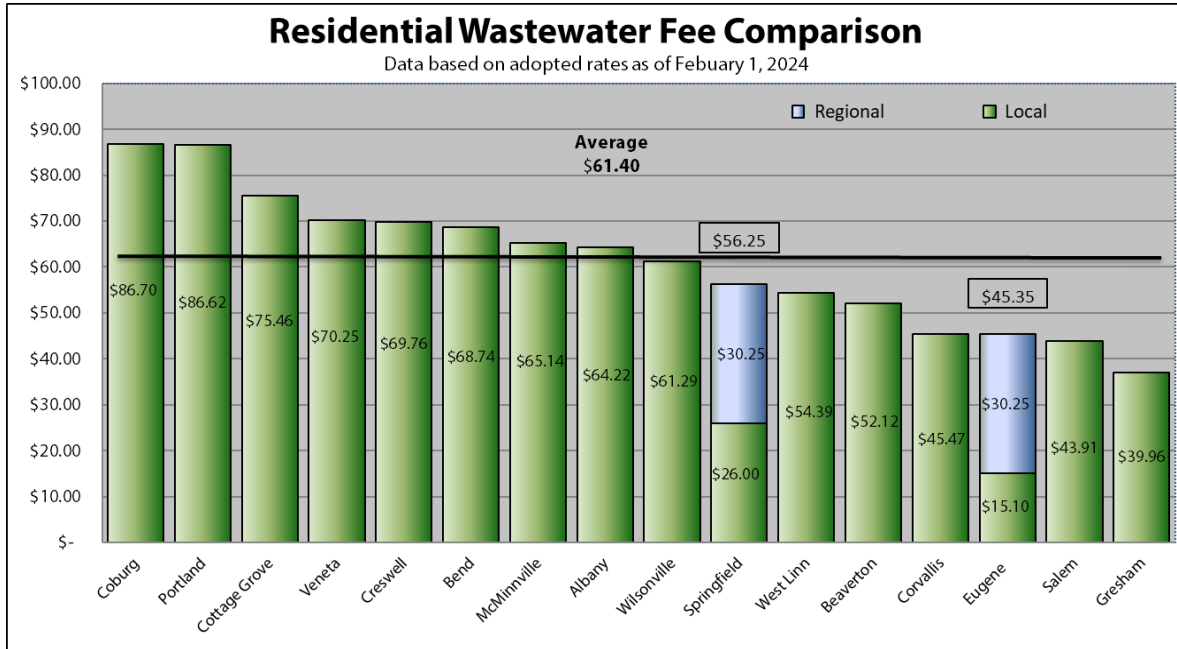
Category	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Monthly Bill	\$15.24	\$15.24	\$15.62	\$16.00	\$16.48
% Increase	2.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%
\$ Increase	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.48

Commercial stormwater user fees are charged based on impervious area as shown in the chart below. For example, a property that is categorized as a heavy user with an impervious area between 41% to 70% would pay \$3.592 per 1,000 square feet of property (plus an administrative fee of \$1.92) per month. Commercial customer rates vary based on the size of the property and the amount of impervious area.

Stormwater Monthly Fee Schedule					
* Residential: \$16.48					
** Commercial	Very Heavy >70%	Heavy 41-70%	Moderate 20-40%	Light <20%	Undeveloped 0%
Base Fee per 1,000 sq ft	\$1.915	\$1.915	\$1.915	\$1.915	\$0.000
Impact Fee per 1,000 sq ft	\$2.876	\$1.677	\$0.481	\$0.000	\$0.000
Total Rate per 1,000 sq ft	\$4.791	\$3.592	\$2.396	\$1.915	\$0.000
* Residential includes single family residential and duplex households					
** Commercial is based on percentage of property development (impervious surface)					
** In addition to the Commercial rates above, an Administrative Fee of \$1.902 per account is applied monthly					

RATE COMPARISON CHARTS:

The wastewater and stormwater fee comparison charts below reflect a residence using 6.684 units or 5,000 gallons of wastewater generated monthly. The fees are based on adopted rates as of February 1, 2024.



AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Meeting Date: 4/22/2024
Meeting Type: Work Session
Staff Contact/Dept.: Erin Fifield / DPW
Staff Phone No: 541-726-2302
Estimated Time: 20 minutes
Council Goals: Encourage Economic Development and Revitalization through Community Partnerships

**SPRINGFIELD
CITY COUNCIL**

ITEM TITLE: FISCAL YEAR 2025 (FY25) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ACTION REQUESTED: Provide direction to move forward with the FY2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan, and the proposed need for a substantial amendment to prior year Action Plans.**ISSUE STATEMENT:** Each spring, City Council must approve funding allocations for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the next fiscal year in a document called the Annual Action Plan. The Community Development Advisory Committee makes a recommendation to Council on the funding allocation for the Annual Action Plan.

Additionally, the City has awarded prior year CDBG funds to projects that have not yet been completed. This delay spending funding is putting the City's CDBG funds at risk of being recaptured by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); it is recommended the City reallocate funds toward projects that are ready now in order to minimize this risk.

ATTACHMENTS: [1: Council Briefing Memo](#)
[2: DRAFT FY25 CDBG Annual Action Plan](#)

**DISCUSSION/
FINANCIAL
IMPACT:** The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) has made a recommendation to Council for the FY25 CDBG Annual Action Plan, following two public hearings and a 30-day public comment period. The FY25 CDBG entitlement allocation is an estimated allocation; the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has still not released final numbers. The CDAC's recommendation includes a proposal on how to adjust the final allocation based on the final award.

The CDAC's Annual Action Plan recommendation includes funding for existing City programs and contributions, including the Home Repair Program and SHOP downpayment assistance program, contribution to the Lane County Human Services Commission (HSC) for social services, and grant administration and planning.

Prior year CDBG funds need to be reallocated in order to not be at risk of being recaptured by HUD. The City continues to work on projects awarded CDBG funds in prior years, including funding for Relief Nursery to purchase land to expand their childcare center, and funding to plant trees in low-income, low-canopy neighborhoods. Approximately \$505,000 has also been awarded to Catholic Community Services of Lane County for a construction project to build a day center for their OASIS program. That project has had a number of delays over the past few years and is currently not ready to proceed.

MEMORANDUM

City of Springfield

Date: 4/22/2024
To: Nancy Newton **COUNCIL**
From: Jeff Paschall, Community Development Division **BRIEFING**
Director
Erin Fifield, Community Development Analyst
Subject: FY2025 CDBG ANNUAL ACTION PLAN **MEMORANDUM**

ISSUE: Each spring, City Council must approve funding allocations for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the next fiscal year in a document called the Annual Action Plan. The Community Development Advisory Committee makes a recommendation to Council on the funding allocation for the Annual Action Plan.

Additionally, the City has awarded prior year CDBG funds to projects that have not yet been completed. This delay spending funding is putting the City’s CDBG funds at risk of being recaptured by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); it is recommended the City reallocate funds toward projects that are ready now in order to minimize this risk.

COUNCIL GOALS/

MANDATE:

Encourage Economic Development and Revitalization through Community Partnerships

BACKGROUND:

DRAFT Fiscal Year 2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan

Each year, the City is entitled to receive an allocation of CDBG funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). To do so, the City must develop an Annual Action Plan describing how it plans to allocate funds to address local community needs. The proposed uses of funding must align with allowed uses and with the local community needs and strategies identified in the [2020 Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan](#).

Revenues

The revenues expected in Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) through the CDBG program include an entitlement allocation of \$555,345 from HUD. There is currently no anticipated program income.

CDBG REVENUES (estimated)	Amount (TOTAL)
FY 2025 Entitlement Funds	\$ 555,345
Other revenues	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$ 555,345

Council Direction and Public Participation

During Council work session on February 20, Council directed staff to release a DRAFT FY25 CDBG Annual Action Plan for public comment, outlining strategies and activities for funding.

The draft action plan was released for public comment for 30 days in March. No comments were received. Additionally, the Community Development Advisory Committee held two public hearings on the draft plan on February 7 and April 3, 2024. No one spoke at the public hearings.

Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) recommendation

During the CDAC meeting on April 3, the CDAC discussed the current use of funds by Consolidated Plan strategies, anticipated funds carried over from prior years, and total funds that would be available for each strategy. The committee stated its support for the Springfield Home Repair Program and the Springfield Home Ownership Program (SHOP). The CDAC voted to recommend to Council the DRAFT allocation that had been published for comment, namely:

Consolidated Plan Strategy	Activity	Amount (TOTAL)
1. Increase the supply of affordable housing	Acquisition, improvements, etc	-
2. Rehabilitate existing housing stock affordable to low-income persons	Home Repair Program	\$ 260,974
3. Provide down payment assistance for home ownership	Springfield Homeownership Program (SHOP)	\$ 100,000
4. Remove barriers to affordable and supportive housing	Support programs that assure housing opportunities are provided without discrimination	-
5. Support a human services delivery system to address the needs of homeless persons and special needs populations	Social service funding awarded to Lane County through the Human Services Commission (15% cap)	\$ 83,302
6. Promote employment opportunities	Economic development	-
7. Make improvements to low income neighborhoods and areas of slum and blight	Public improvements in sidewalks, streets	-
	Planning and Admin (20% cap)	\$ 111,069
TOTAL		\$ 555,345

To note: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has still not released the final allocation of CDBG funds for FY2025, though changes are expected to be minimal. As such, the CDAC further recommends that any changes to funding (either increased or decreased) be adjusted as follows:

- Maximize the funding allowed to “Support a Human services Delivery System” and Grant Planning and Admin; and
- Make any remaining funding adjustments proportional to the two other strategies as currently proposed.

This allocation is also shown in Attachment 2 (page 7) of the FY2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan.

Question #1: Does Council want to move forward with the FY2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan with the CDAC’s recommendation allocation?

Next steps

Following Council direction, a final draft of the FY2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan will come to Council during the May 6 Council Regular Session for approval and submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Prior year CDBG funds needs to be reallocated in order to not be at risk of being recaptured

In addition to the anticipated \$555,345 in new CDBG entitlement funds, the City also anticipates having approximately \$850,000 in prior year CDBG funds that have been awarded to projects but not yet spent down. Per HUD regulations, a CDBG recipient needs to be spending funds in a timely manner otherwise those funds are at risk of being recaptured by HUD.

Staff have been working with our HUD representative over the past year to address the timeliness issue. It has been advised that we have a workout plan in place on how we are planning to spend down funds by next year in order to meet HUD’s timeliness test. For projects that are not ready to proceed, a workout plan would include reallocating those funds toward projects that are ready.

Three outstanding projects funded with prior year CDBG funds

The oldest CDBG funds we have allocated right now (approximately \$505,000 in total; \$35,000 of which has already been spent toward the environmental review) were awarded spring of 2021 and 2022 to Catholic Community Services of Lane County (CCSLC) for a construction project to build a day center for their OASIS program serving homeless families with children. This project has had a number of delays over the past few years (including a HUD environmental review that is still underway, increased construction costs that have created a financing gap, and staff turnover at CCSLC). CCSLC continues to support this project but it is currently not ready to proceed. Given these delays, it is not likely that this project would be completed in the next year.

Other outstanding projects include \$85,000 toward tree planting in low-income neighborhoods, and \$218,000 to Relief Nursery to purchase land to expand their child care center. The City has purchased trees; the City’s Operations Department is aiming to plant the trees in the next month or so. The environmental review for Relief Nursery’s proposed project is also underway. This project was awarded funds by the City in spring 2023. Those funds are expected to be used for acquisition later this summer.

City can reallocate funds to other strategies that can spend the funds quickly

Giving the timing to spend funds, staff have identified two options to quickly spend approximately \$470,000 in CDBG funds:

- 1) Re-allocate \$140,000 to payoff a loan
 - a. The City currently has a Section 108 loan outstanding with HUD for about \$140,000. [The loan was made in 2009 to help DevNW purchase their existing building on Main Street, which holds four units of low-income qualified housing on the 2nd floor.] The City can use CDBG funds to pay off this loan early. Meanwhile, DevNW will continue to make their loan payments as planned; those payments will then be receipted in as CDBG program income and can be used for future CDBG projects.
- 2) Re-allocate approximately \$330,000 toward another Strategy in the Consolidated Plan
 - a. There are other strategies in the Consolidated Plan that have projects that could use funds now. Examples include: acquiring land for affordable housing, rehab the existing housing stock for low-income persons (e.g. rehab projects for older income-qualified rental developments in Springfield in need of repairs); support a human services delivery system (e.g. increase accessibility in public buildings); and make improvements to low-income neighborhoods (e.g. street, sidewalk, accessibility improvements).

OASIS program can be funded with future CDBG funds when the project is more certain

Council can still support the OASIS program through a construction project in the future with CDBG funds when that project is ready to proceed. Staff can continue to work with CCSLC to help present a viable project. In the meantime, the City is aiming to complete the HUD-required environmental review for this project, a required component before CDBG funds can be spent. The environmental review, once approved by HUD, will be valid for 5 years, a time during which CCSLC can come back and request CDBG funding when the project is ready to proceed.

Next steps

Following Council direction, if funds are directed to be reallocated, the City will follow its citizen participation plan. A proposed substantial amendment will be published for comment for 30 days. The proposal would be to reallocate \$470,000 in CDBG funds away from the CCS OASIS project, putting approximately \$140,000 toward payoff of the Section 108 loan, and the remaining funds toward one of the other Consolidated Plan strategies. In the meantime, staff will gather more information about readily available projects for consideration of the remaining \$330,000 in funds to reallocate. The CDAC will hold a public hearing on the proposed amendments and make a recommendation to Council on specific strategies to fund. Final approval will come back to Council during Regular Session on June 17.

Question #2: Does Council want to move forward with a substantial amendment to prior year CDBG Action Plans in order to reallocate the funds previously awarded to CCSLC for the OASIS program?

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Provide direction to move forward with the FY2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan, and the proposed need for a substantial amendment to prior year Action Plans.

City of Springfield – CDBG Program

Fiscal Year 2025 Annual Action Plan

This summary describes specific housing and community development actions and activities the City of Springfield proposes to undertake with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds during the program year beginning July 1, 2024 and ending June 30, 2025 (Fiscal Year 2025). It is one part of the Eugene-Springfield Fiscal year (FY) 2025 Annual Action Plan.

Communities that are entitled to receive funds from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) must complete a Consolidated Plan every five years as well as annual Action Plans. The Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of needs of low- and moderate-income persons and a strategic five-year plan for taking actions to address those needs using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds received by the Cities of Eugene and Springfield. The Annual Action Plan describes specific actions to be undertaken in a particular year with federal funds. The content of the Annual Action Plan is guided by HUD. Springfield and Eugene adopted the most recent five-year Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan in 2020.

The Cities of Eugene and Springfield each receive an annual entitlement allocation of CDBG funds directly from HUD. The two Cities also receive HOME funds from HUD through the Eugene-Springfield HOME Consortium. The City of Eugene is the lead agency in the HOME Consortium.

A summary of planned uses by the Eugene-Springfield HOME Consortium for the use of HOME funds is available from the City of Eugene, as well as a summary of planned uses of Eugene CDBG funds. The following describes only the planned uses of CDBG funds received by the City of Springfield.

Coordination and Collaboration

The Cities of Eugene and Springfield collaborate in multiple ways to plan for and implement affordable housing and community development activities. The Cities of Eugene and Springfield jointly prepare the five-year Consolidated Plan and coordinate preparation of the Annual Action Plans, and Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report. There are multiple forms for communication and collaboration between the jurisdictions and other public agencies, affordable housing developers, social service providers, and other interested parties. The Lane County Human Services Commission (HSC) and Poverty & Homelessness Board (PHB) offer ongoing opportunities for collaboration and communication.

Citizen Participation

The City of Springfield encourages public participation in identifying specific needs and uses of CDBG funds in FY 2025. The City of Springfield Community Development Advisory Committee

(CDAC) is composed of community residents and was established by the City of Springfield to make recommendations concerning program policy and project selection to the City Council.

On March 1, 2024, Springfield released its DRAFT CDBG Annual Action Plan. A public comment period is held open until April 3, 2024. The CDAC will two public hearings to hear about needs and priorities from the community as part of this process, including the proposed uses in the draft allocation. The first public hearing was held February 7, 2024. The second public hearing is scheduled for April 3, 2024. This year, the City did not release a CDBG Request for Proposals. Springfield's City Council held one work session on February 20, approving the proposed allocation for comment. The Council will meet again on April 22 to discuss the needs and strategies, including the recommendation of the CDAC for funding. The budget allocation is included in Attachment A.

Springfield Housing Strategy

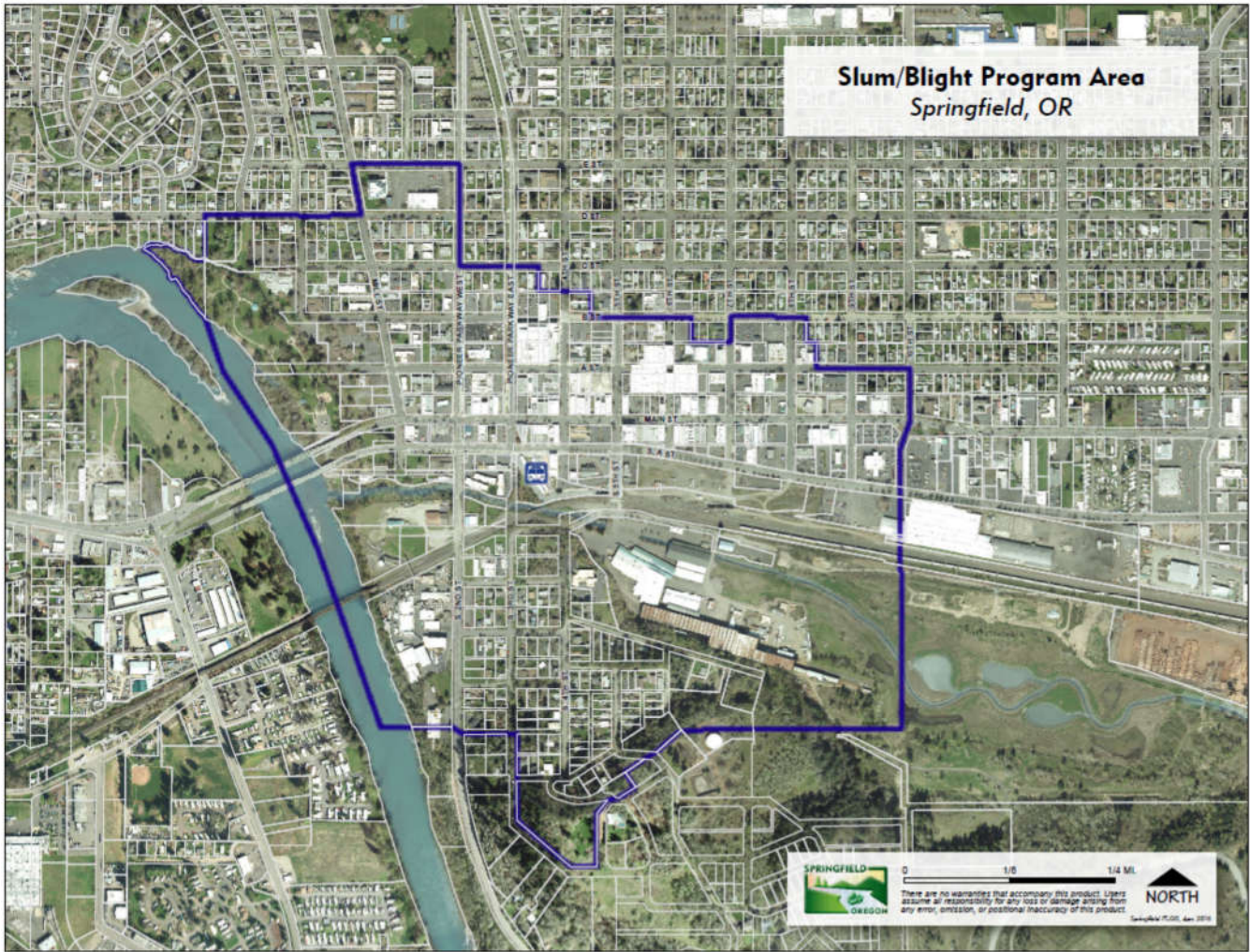
The City has developed a housing strategy to address the low supply of housing and to foster housing choice and affordability in the short and long term. Springfield is focused on implementing a strategy that will make the most impact on addressing Springfield's affordable housing needs, recognizing that the City needs increasing housing units at all levels of the housing continuum.

Activities Benefiting Low- and Moderate-Income Persons

Generally, Springfield's CDBG-funded programs and projects are provided to benefit low-income residents living within the city limits of Springfield. Individuals participating in a CDBG-funded program are required to meet HUD Income Guidelines. In order to meet the CDBG National Objective of Benefit to Low and Moderate-Income Persons, CDBG-funded projects must either serve a specific low-income area or provide tangible benefit to low- and moderate-income clientele (services, economic opportunities, housing). Funded programs and projects undergo periodic staff monitoring to ensure compliance with CDBG regulations. All of the allocations in Springfield's Annual Action Plan for FY 2025 would benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Activities for the Prevention or Elimination of Slum and Blighted Conditions

Another national objective of the CDBG program is the prevention or elimination of slums and blighted conditions in neighborhoods and communities, either by designating a specific area or by addressing conditions on a spot basis. In 2014, Springfield re-designated a Springfield Downtown Redevelopment Area, in compliance with CDBG regulations. The Downtown Redevelopment Area is pictured below.



Strategies to Address Priority Needs

The City of Springfield receives an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). For FY 2025, the City of Springfield is estimating it will receive an entitlement allocation of \$555,345. Attachment A shows the sources of funding, and proposed uses, for the FY 2025 CDBG Annual Action Plan.

The 5-year Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan emphasizes goals and strategies to meet priorities needs of renters, homeowners, people experiencing homelessness, and non-homeless special needs populations. Additional needs include increased employment opportunities as well as low-income neighborhoods and areas of slum and blight. The priority strategies described below are intended to address one or more priority needs.

The following narrative describes proposed allocations of Springfield CDBG funds for FY 2025 as it relates to each strategy identified in the Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan. Certain strategies in Springfield are met through the Eugene-Springfield HOME allocations, and are indicated below. More details can be found regarding the allocation of HOME funds in the Eugene FY 2025 DRAFT Annual Action Plan.

In addition to the proposed allocations listed below, Springfield is also proposing to allocate 20% of new entitlement funds toward Grant Planning and Administration, for a total of \$111,069.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing goals are intended to address HUD program objectives to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing and address critical housing needs of low-income people in our community. A total of four affordable housing goals are included in the Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan.

Increase the Supply of Affordable Housing

- Housing Development – The City of Springfield recognizes that the housing supply is low, particularly affordable housing for low-income residents, and previous allocations have aimed to add a net increase of units to the housing supply. In FY 2023, the City received \$1.5 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds to put toward acquiring land for affordable housing. Given that these funds are more flexible than using CDBG funds for this same activity, the City has focused on using ARPA funds toward this strategy and has reallocated prior year CDBG funds away from this activity. Additional funds allocated through the FY 2025 HOME Allocation will help to address this strategy in Springfield. (see FY 2025 HOME Allocation)
- Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating Support – (see FY 2025 HOME Allocation)

Rehabilitate Existing Housing Stock

Springfield Home Repair - The City of Springfield plans to continue to provide assistance to qualified low-income homeowners through its Home Repair Program. This program is

funded from the new CDBG entitlement grant. Increased construction costs of labor and materials, plus an interest in expanding the program, bring the proposed allocation for this program to \$260,974.

Provide Down Payment Assistance for Home Ownership

- Springfield Home Ownership Program - The City of Springfield is committed to supporting low-income homebuyers. In FY 2023, the City revamped the homebuyer assistance program by increasing the maximum loan amount per household, and working with lenders to find creative ways to help support homeownership. The City is partnering with DevNW to help administer this program. In FY 2025, the City is proposing to allocate an additional \$100,000 in CDBG funds toward this program.

Remove Barriers to Affordable and Supportive Housing

- There are currently no funds allocated to this strategy. In 2020, Springfield conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. In previous years, Springfield has worked with interns from the University of Oregon on this strategy to promote equal access in housing choice. Springfield is focused on promoting information on the City website, and to our community partners. In FY 2024, Springfield updated its website to include information about removing discriminatory covenants from residential property, and directing the City Attorney to petition Lane County Circuit Court for the removal of discriminatory covenants from City-owned property. Springfield continues to seek opportunities to affirmatively further fair housing and inform others about fair housing.

Community Development

Community development goals are intended to satisfy HUD program objectives by providing human services; creating jobs; improving access to public facilities; and furthering neighborhood revitalization, planning, and community-building activities. A total of three community development goals were included in the Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan.

Support a Human Services Delivery System

- Non-profit services through the Human Services Commission (HSC) – City of Springfield collaborates with Lane County to fund human service providers. The Human Services Commission (HSC) is the intergovernmental board that guides the use of funds and oversees the activities of agencies receiving funds. Agencies to be funded are determined through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) administered by the HSC. Springfield is proposing to allocate 15% of new entitlement funds to the HSC for a total of \$ 83,302 in FY 2025.
- Non-profit capital facility improvements – In prior year CDBG Action Plans, the City allocated a total of \$505,494 in funding toward Catholic Community Services of Lane County's project to develop an addition to their community service center to serve homeless families with children. The City continues to work with Catholic Community Services toward completing this project, including wrapping up the HUD-required environmental review. The City has also allocated \$225,000 toward Relief Nursery's

project to acquire land in order to expand their existing service center. The City continues to work toward completing that HUD-required environmental review.

Promote Economic Development

- There are currently no FY2025 funds allocated toward this strategy.

Make Strategic Investments to Improve Neighborhoods

- Public improvements in low-income neighborhoods – Through the FY 2023 Request for Proposals, the City's Development and Public Works Department identified a need to address the increased heat index within low income neighborhoods. The City allocated \$85,000 toward a tree planting pilot project to increase the canopy in high heat low-income neighborhoods. The City continues to work on this project. There are no additional funds allocated toward this strategy.

ATTACHMENT A

CDBG REVENUES (estimated)		TOTAL FUNDS
FY 2025 Entitlement Funds (EN)		\$ 555,345
Other Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carryforward from previous years • Program Income in FY24 		\$ 0
TOTAL		\$ 555,345
CDBG EXPENDITURES (estimated)		
Consolidated Plan Strategy	Activity	Amount (TOTAL)
1. Increase the supply of affordable housing	Acquisition, improvements, etc	-
2. Rehabilitate existing housing stock affordable to low-income persons	Home Repair Program	\$ 260,974
3. Provide down payment assistance for home ownership	Springfield Homeownership Program (SHOP)	\$ 100,000
4. Remove barriers to affordable and supportive housing	Support programs that assure housing opportunities are provided without discrimination	-
5. Support a human services delivery system to address the needs of homeless persons and special needs populations	Human Services Commission (HSC)	\$ 83,302
	Non-profit capital improvements	-
6. Promote employment opportunities	Economic development	-
7. Make improvements to low income neighborhoods and areas of slum and blight	Public improvements in sidewalks, streets	-
	Address causes of slum and blight	-
	Planning and Administration	\$ 111,069
TOTAL		\$ 555,345

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Meeting Date: 4/22/2024
Meeting Type: Work Session
Staff Contact/Dept.: Chief Andrew Shearer/Police
Staff Phone No: 541-726-3722
Estimated Time: 45 Minutes
Council Goals: Strengthen Public Safety by Leveraging Partnerships and Resources

**SPRINGFIELD
CITY COUNCIL**

ITEM TITLE: ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT 2023

ACTION REQUESTED: Provide feedback on Springfield Police Department 2023 Annual Use of Force Report and Analysis

ISSUE STATEMENT: The Springfield Police Department's 2023 Use of Force Analysis is an annual report that provides a summary of the force used during the 2023 calendar year and recommendations to consider to further improve process by reducing injuries and uses of force.

ATTACHMENTS: [1: Use of Force Report](#)
[2: Slide Deck](#)
[3: Use of Force Infographic](#)

**DISCUSSION/
FINANCIAL
IMPACT:** In 2020, The Springfield Police Department implemented a yearly use of force analysis report that provided a synopsis of the force used during the previous calendar year. Use of force incidents analyzed are officer responses to calls that resulted in either a display of force or actual use of force, requiring a police report and supervisor's review per the department's Use of Force General Order, 1.5.1, which can be located on the City website at <https://springfield-or.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/1.5.1-Use-of-Force.pdf>

The 2023 Use of Force Report was completed using the Springfield Police Department's use of force data retrieved from the IAPRO/Blue Team software. In November 2021, the Springfield Police Department began implementation of an enhanced data collection process for capturing information related to officer uses of force and officer displays of force. During 2023, the Springfield Police Department took 49,027 calls for service and 31,119 of those required a sworn officer's response. Those calls resulted in 3,478 persons arrested, with 153 events in which force was used. The average number of uses of force per officer during the year was 5. The median number of uses of force per officer, per year, was 3. It was determined when comparing the volume of calls for service and actual arrests made by the Springfield Police Department to the number of uses of force incidents, 4.40 percent of arrests required a use of force and 0.49 percent of dispatched calls for service required use of force.



Springfield Police Department 2023 Use of Force Report

Created by:
Professional Standards Division

Andrew Shearer
Chief of Police

1. Purpose

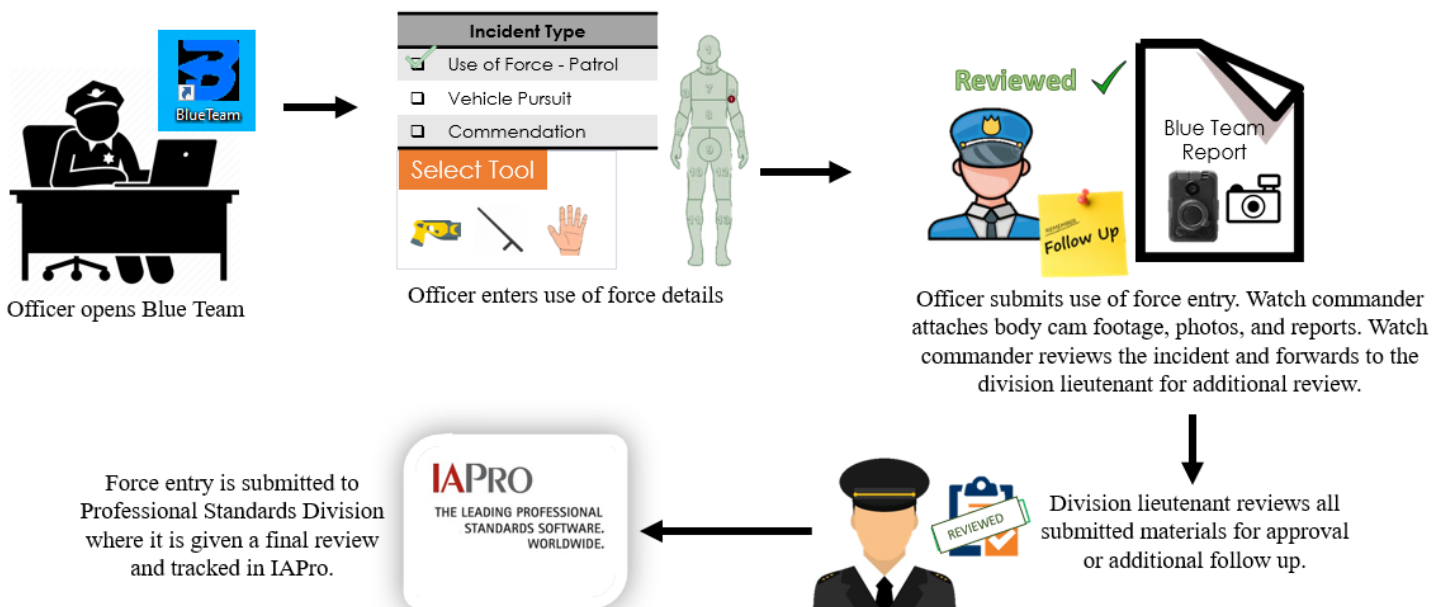
This comprehensive use of force analysis is intended to identify trends and patterns that indicate a need to modify existing training, equipment, and/or policy. Improvements implemented as a result of this analysis are intended to produce safer interactions between community members and Springfield Police Department (SPD) members. Sharing SPD force data builds transparency, increases community trust, and adds an additional layer of internal accountability. Collection and review of use of force reports (as required by GO 1.5.1) were critical to this analysis.

2. Introduction

In November of 2021, SPD implemented an improved data collection process for capturing information related to officer uses of force and officer displays of force. The information is collected in a software platform called “Blue Team”, which is stored and managed by the Office of Professional Standards using the paired software, “IAPro”.

The process for reviewing uses and shows of force remained the same in 2023. After the involved member(s) inputs the data into Blue Team, the on-duty Watch Commander (Sergeant) collects the police report(s), body/vehicle footage, photos, and any other related media for that incident. The Watch Commander then reviews all materials to ensure completeness, identify deficiencies that require correction, or pinpoint any incidents that may rise to the level of a required notification to PSD. If the Watch Commander approves the use or show of force entry, it is forwarded to the Division Commander (Lieutenant) for further review. If the Division Commander approves the report, it is then forwarded to the Office of Professional Standards where the data is retained for tracking and further reporting (figure 1).

Figure 1. Use and Show of Force Review Process



2023 was the second year Blue Team was utilized to capture an entire calendar years' worth of force data. Data in this report is compared with the data from 2022 and 2021 (which combined data from both Blue Team and hand-entered reports).

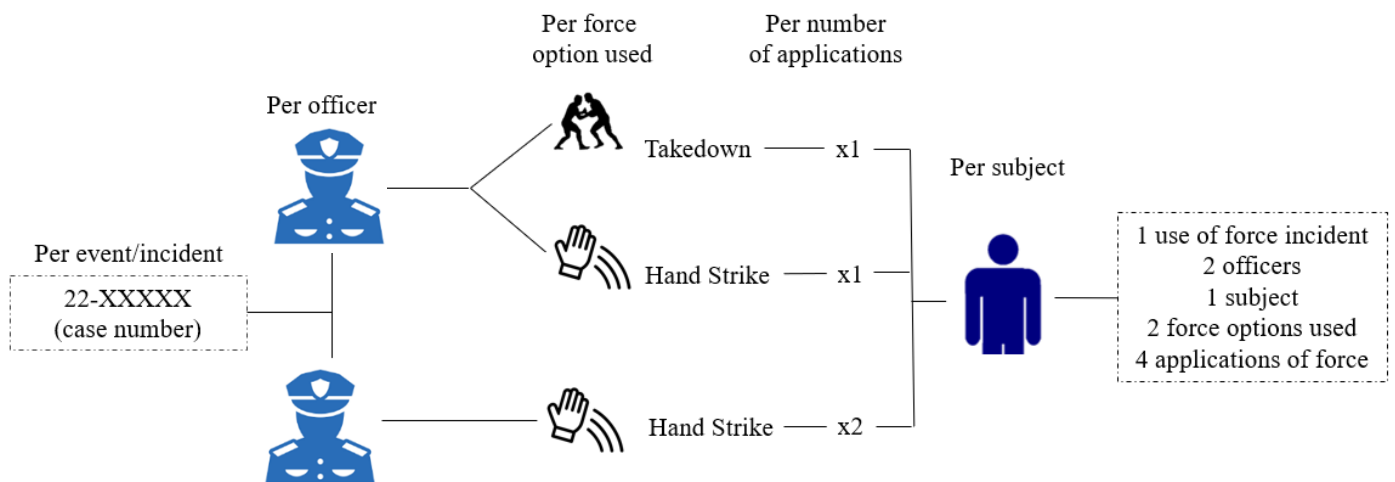
The use of force¹ events analyzed in this report are SPD member-reported uses of force that require police reports and supervisory review in accordance with the Use of Force General Order 1.5.1, section VII. Shows of force were also accounted for to document methods that supported achieving compliance without having to use force.

The Springfield Police Department used force in 153 events in 2023. Data was broken down in the following categories:

- Comparison by gender, race, and age
- Types of force used
- Number of persons armed with a weapon, and type of weapon
- Injuries to persons (including officers)

The method for counting uses of force is described by figure 2.

Figure 2. Force Counting Method



¹Use of force is generally defined as the means of compelling compliance or overcoming resistance to an officer's command(s) in order to protect life or property or take a person into custody.

State statute ORS 161.235, except as provided in ORS 161.239 (Use of deadly physical force in making an arrest or preventing escape), a peace officer is justified in using physical force upon another person only when, and to the extent that, the peace officer reasonably believes it necessary:

- (1) To make an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless the peace officer knows that the arrest is unlawful; or
- (2) For self defense or to defend a third person from what the peace officer reasonably believes to be the use or immanent use of physical force while making or attempting to make an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape [1971 c. 743 §27].

3. Professional Standards Division

The Springfield Police Department’s Professional Standards Division (PSD) reports directly to the Chief of Police and consists of two sergeants and a crime analyst. The analyst was hired in July 2022 and assists the Professional Standards Sergeant with managing IAPro and Blue Team, collecting use of force data, and analyzing data collected through department software. The Professional Standards Sergeant also serves as the litigation liaison between the department and the City Attorney’s Office and oversees all internal affairs investigations. In early 2023, there was a realignment of existing Sergeant positions. One sergeant was then assigned to PSD to manage all department training and assist with recruiting/hiring efforts.

4. Synopsis

The Springfield Police Department received 49,027 calls for service in 2023. Sworn officers were dispatched to 31,119 of these calls. These sworn officer responses resulted in 3,478 arrests (2,488 individuals), and 153 calls for service resulted in use of force on 139 individuals.

On average, each sworn SPD member used force four times in 2023. The median number of uses of force per sworn member in 2023 was two. Each SPD sworn member assigned to patrol (not including detectives and command personnel) used force approximately six times in 2023. The median number of uses of force per patrol member in 2023 was approximately four.

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Number of Sworn Personnel Employed</i>	65	56	58
<i>Average² applications of force per sworn employee</i>	4	6	6
<i>Median² applications of force per sworn employee</i>	2	3	4

Table 1. All Sworn Personnel Force Applications

²An average (mean) is the central value in a data set and is calculated by dividing the sum of the set’s values by the number of values in the set. The average is affected by outliers.

The median is the middle (midpoint) value in a data set. It is calculated by ordering the numbers in a set from smallest to largest and finding the value in the middle. The median is less affected by outliers.

The mode is the most common value in a data set.

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Number of Patrol Officers and Sergeants Employed</i>	49	44	46
<i>Average applications of force per patrol officer</i>	6	7	8
<i>Average use of force events per patrol officer</i>	5	6	6
<i>Median applications of force per patrol officer</i>	4	5	7
<i>Median use of force events per patrol officer</i>	3	3	4
<i>Mode² applications of force per patrol officer</i>	0	3	3
<i>Number of patrol officers who used the mode number of applications of force</i>	8	7	5
<i>Number of patrol officers who did not use force at all</i>	8	5	4

Table 2. Patrol Officer Force Applications

Overall, force was used during 4.40% of arrests and during 0.49% of dispatched calls for service. 4.00% of arrestees had force used on them.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>	<i>Use of Force Events</i>	<i>Individuals Who Had Force Used on Them</i>	<i>Percentage of Arrests that Resulted in Use of Force</i>	<i>Percentage of Arrestees Who Had Force Used on Them</i>
2020	3,894	229	204	5.88%	5.24%
2021	3,483	190	174	5.46%	5.00%
2022	3,303	174	168	5.27%	5.09%
2023	3,478	153	139	4.40%	4.00%

Table 3. Year-to-Year Arrests Comparison

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Police Dispatched Calls for Service</i>	<i>Use of Force Events</i>	<i>Percentage of Calls that Resulted in Use of Force</i>
2020	32,301	229	0.71%
2021	28,779	190	0.66%
2022	29,431	174	0.59%
2023	31,119	153	0.49%

Table 4. Year-to-Year Calls for Service Comparison

5. Policy Review and Revisions

The department’s use of force policy (1.5.1) was reviewed by command staff in 2023 as part of the accreditation process. Minor adaptations were made to comply with Oregon Accreditation Alliance requirements.

The most significant change was the creation of two new policies:

1.5.2 – Use of Force Investigations and Review

1.6.2 – Control Devices and Techniques

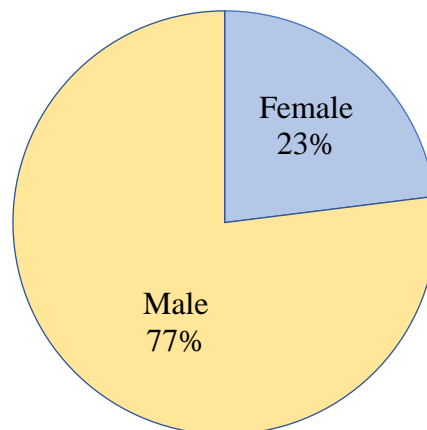
Together these policies provide clear guidance on force tools and investigations into the use of force while satisfying accreditation requirements.

6. Subject Demographics

Subject demographic information was calculated based on the number of unique individuals contacted. Collecting data in this manner prevents repeat offenders from skewing the data and accounts for the possibility of having more than one suspect during a use of force event.

There were 139 individuals who had force used on them in 2023; 77% of these people were male, while 23% were female. Officers have the ability to select “Non-Binary” and “Unknown” in addition to “Male” and “Female” when marking the subject’s gender in Blue Team. In 2023, only males and females were reported.

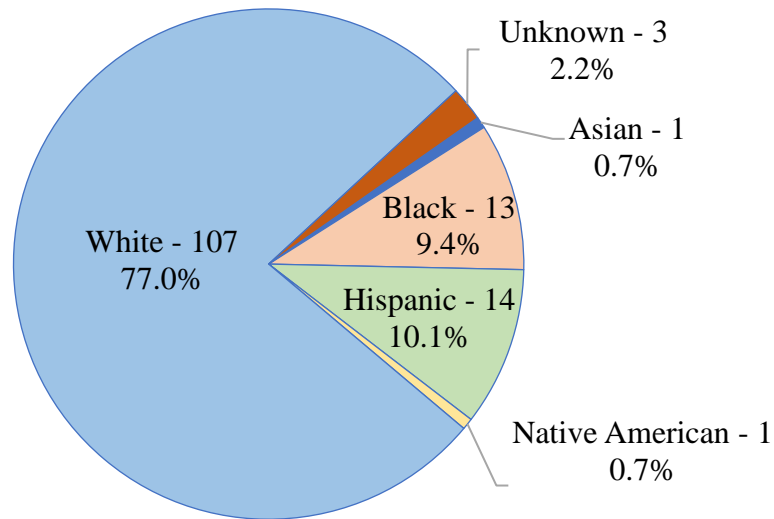
Figure 3. 2023 Use of Force and Gender of Subject



<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
Female	32	23.0%	47	28.0%	53	28.3%
Male	107	77.0%	121	72.0%	134	71.7%
Total	139	100%	168	100%	187	100%

Out of the 139 subjects who had force used on them, 77.0% were white, 9.4% were black, 10.1% were Hispanic, 0.7% were Native American, 0.7% were Asian, and 2.2% were an unknown race.

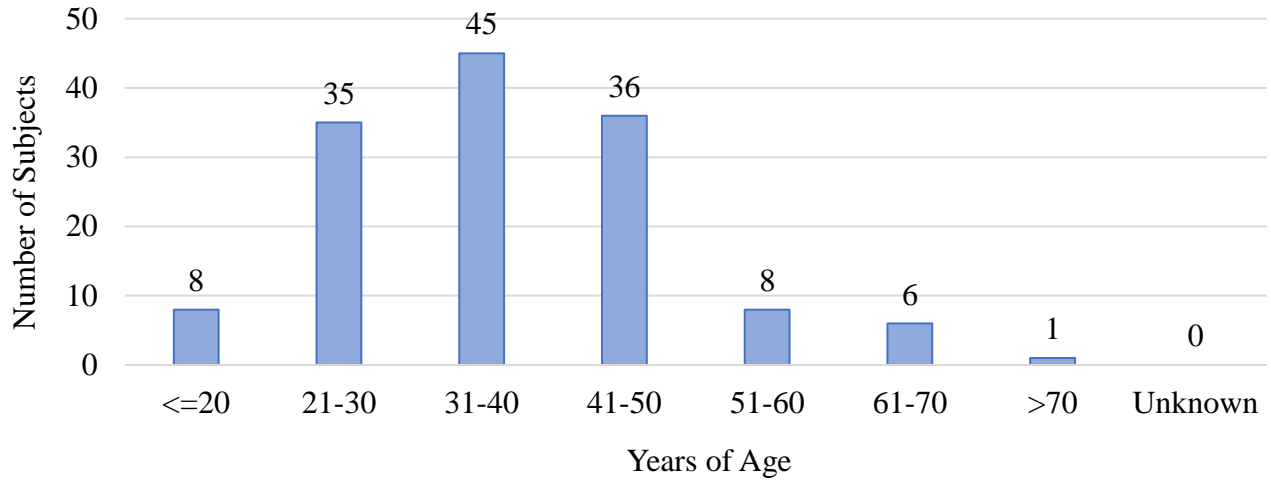
Figure 4. 2023 Use of Force and Race of Subjects



<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
Black	13	9.4%	13	7.7%	14	7.5%
Hispanic	14	10.1%	6	3.6%	7	3.7%
Native American	1	0.7%	2	1.2%	2	1.1%
White	107	77.0%	145	86.3%	163	87.2%
Asian	1	0.7%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%
Unknown	3	2.2%	1	0.6%	0	0%
Total	139	100%	168	100%	187	100%

Most of the subjects who had force used on them were between 31 and 40 years of age.

Figure 5. 2023 Use of Force and Age of Subjects



<i>Age range (years)</i>	<i>Number of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Percentage of Subjects in 2023</i>	<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2022</i>		<i>Number, Percentage of Subjects in 2021</i>	
<=20	8	5.75%	20	11.9%	21	11.2%
21-30	35	25.2%	36	21.4%	55	29.4%
31-40	45	32.4%	52	31.0%	51	27.3%
41-50	36	25.9%	35	20.8%	40	21.4%
51-60	8	5.75%	19	11.3%	14	7.5%
61-70	6	4.3%	2	1.2%	6	3.2%
>70	1	0.7%	1	0.6%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	3	1.8%	0	0%
Total	139	100%	168	100%	187	100%

7. Reasons for Show of Force or Actual Use of Force

In Blue Team, officers characterize the resistance level of their subject(s) in the “citizen resistance” tab. These resistances provide reasons for why officers use or show force and are broken down into the following 13 categories.

Figure 6. Actions Influencing Use and Show of Force

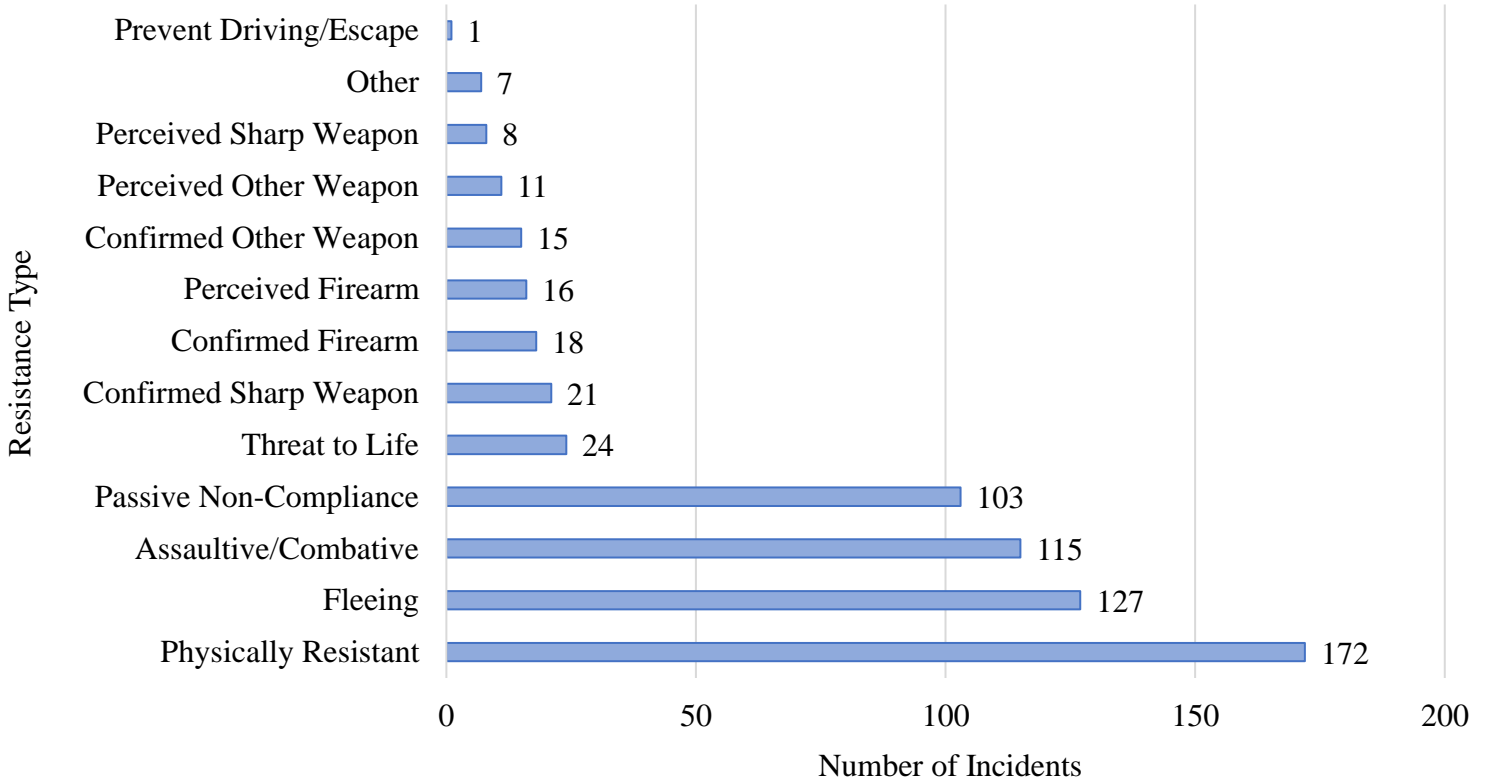
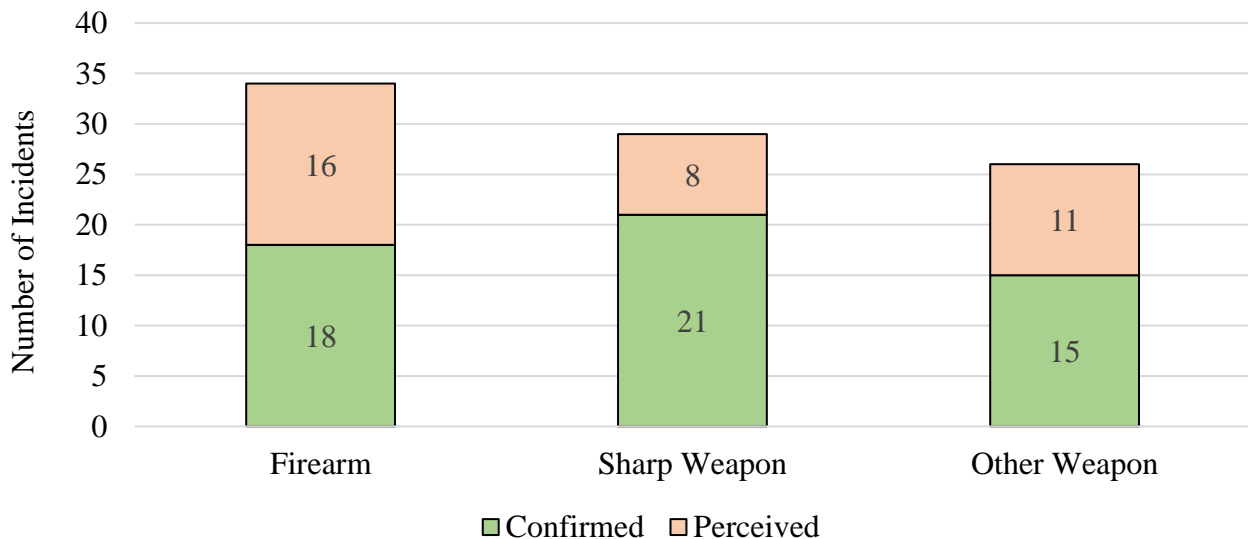


Figure 7. Subject Weapons - Confirmed vs. Perceived



8. Use of Force Training

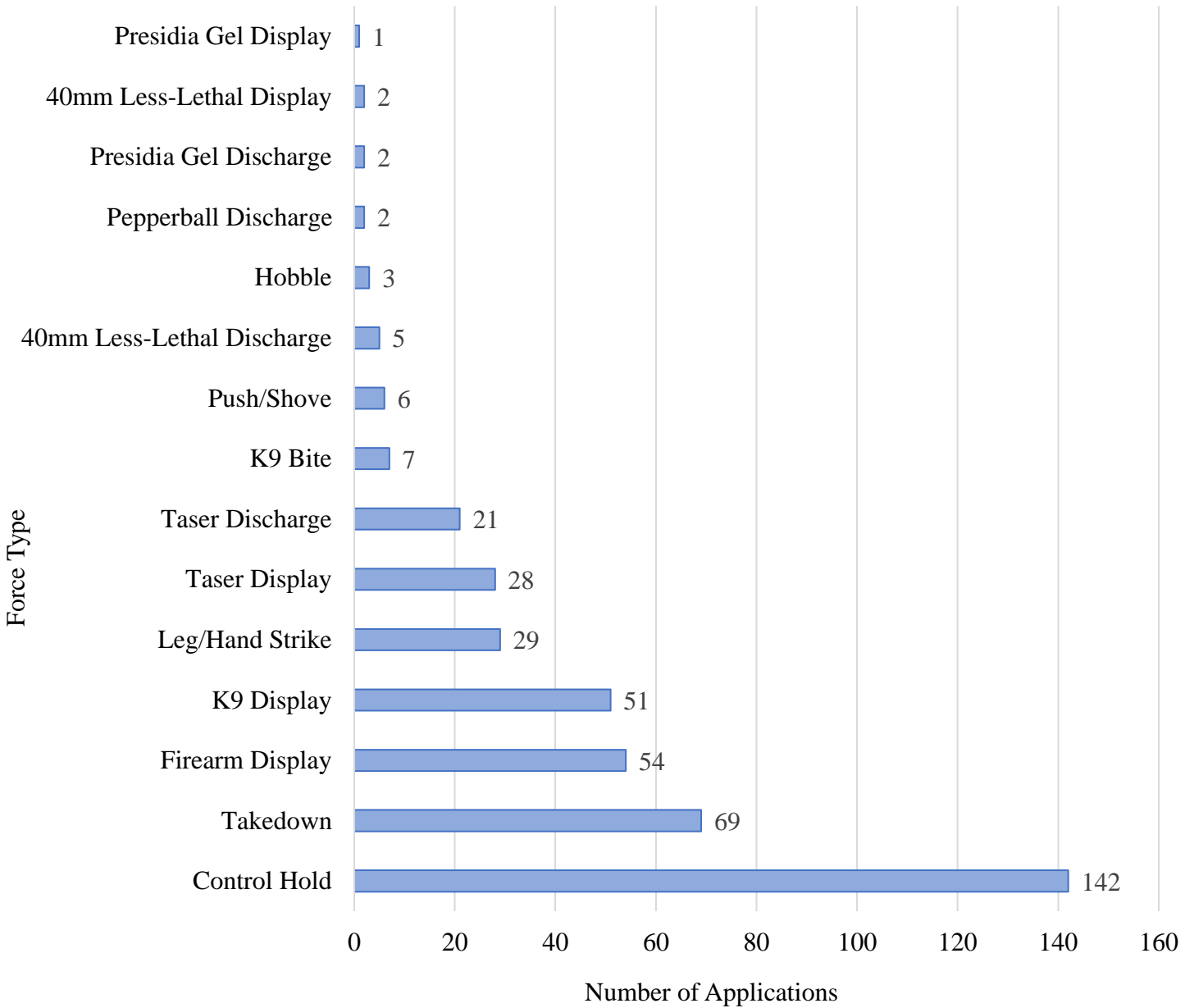
The following is an accounting of training hours related to use of force that SPD members participated in during the 2023 calendar year. Training provided to all officers unless otherwise indicated:

- Critical Incident Training (CIT):
 - Forensic Intensive Treatment Team - .5 Hours
 - Individuals with Disabilities - .5 Hours
 - De-escalation & Escalation Prevention - 4 Hours
- De-Escalation Training - 2 Hours
- De-Escalation & APEX (VR) Training - 1 Hour
- Control Tactics & Emergency Vehicle Operations - 4 Hours
- Anti-Bias Training - 1 Hour
- Taser Training - 1.5 Hours
- Use of Force Policy Review - 4 Hours
- Presidia Gel Training - 1 Hour
- Firearms Training - 14 Hours
- Defensive Tactics: Restraint Chair - 6 Hours (Jail Staff Only)
- Officer Involved Shooting Investigation - 40 Hours (Detectives Only)
- Gracie Instructor Training - 11 Hours (Control Tactics Team Only)

9. Types of Force Used by Officers

The types of force used and shown by officers were broken down into the following 15 categories. The display of a weapon (show of force) is defined as the pointing of or otherwise plain-view display of that weapon at a person in order to gain compliance or in reasonable anticipation of use of force.

Figure 8. Use and Show of Force Type Counts



10. Force Type Effectiveness

Overall, uses and shows of force were 91.5% effective (as reported by officers).

<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>2023 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2022 Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>2021 Effectiveness (%)</i>
K9-Display	51	51	0	100%	98.7%	100%
K9 Bite	7	7	0	100%	100%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Discharge	5	5	0	100%	0%	100%
Hobble	3	3	0	100%	75%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Display	2	2	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Pepperball Discharge	2	2	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	2	2	0	100%	25%	Not Used
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Takedown	69	67	2	97.1%	98.8%	85.7%
Control Hold	142	135	7	95.1%	96.6%	93.6%
Firearm Display	54	51	3	94.4%	91.0%	97.1%
Push/Shove	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Taser Display	28	22	6	78.6%	90.3%	83.3%
Leg/Hand Strike	29	20	9	69.0%	74.2%	79.5%
Taser Discharge	21	13	8	61.9%	52.9%	77.8%
Bean Bag Display	0	0	0	-	0%	Not Used
Pepperball Display	0	0	0	-	100%	Not Used
Total	422	386	36	91.5%	92.1%	90.9%

Table 5. Force Type Effectiveness

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Heavy or Loose Clothing</i>	<i>Taser Probes Penetrated</i>	<i>Follow-Up Drive Stun/Deployment Attempted</i>	<i>Reason for Ineffectiveness</i>	<i>Step(s) Taken</i>
1	Yes	One	No	Heavy/loose clothing	Foot pursuit, control holds, and strikes
2	Yes	None	No	Running and heavy/loose clothing	Foot pursuit and control holds
3	No	One	Drive Stun	Running	Drive stun and strikes
4	No	Yes	Deployment	Suspect continued resisting after deployments	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
5	No	N/A (Drive Stun)	No	Suspect continued resisting	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
6	Yes	No	No	Heavy/loose clothing	K9 Bite, strikes and control holds
7a	No	Yes	Deployment	No effect on suspect	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used
7b	No	Yes	Drive Stun (x3)	No effect on suspect	Prolonged physical altercation with multiple force options used

Table 6. Ineffective Taser Deployments

11. General Overview

During 2023, officers responded to 31,119 calls for service. 153 of these calls for service (less than 1% of the dispatched calls) resulted in a use of force. 139 unique individuals had force used on them.

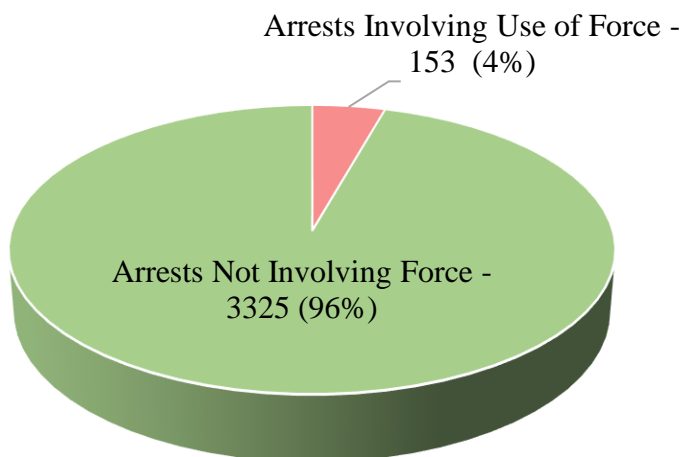
	2023	2022	2021
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	49,027	49,921	50,157
<i>Police dispatched calls for service</i>	31,119	29,431	28,779
<i>Calls resulting in use of force</i>	153	174	190
<i>Calls resulting in show of force</i>	112	139	93
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in use of force</i>	0.5%	0.6%	0.66%
<i>Percentage of calls resulting in show of force</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.32%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	3,478	3,303	3,483
<i>Percentage of arrests involving use of force</i>	4.4%	5.3%	5.46%
<i>Percentage of arrests involving show of force</i>	3.2%	4.2%	2.67%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,488	2,219	2,244
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	139	168	187
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	115	146	-
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	4.6%	6.6%	-
<i>SPD police officer holds</i>	114	127	141
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	8	15	18
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	7%	12%	13%

Table 7. Calls for Service Breakdown

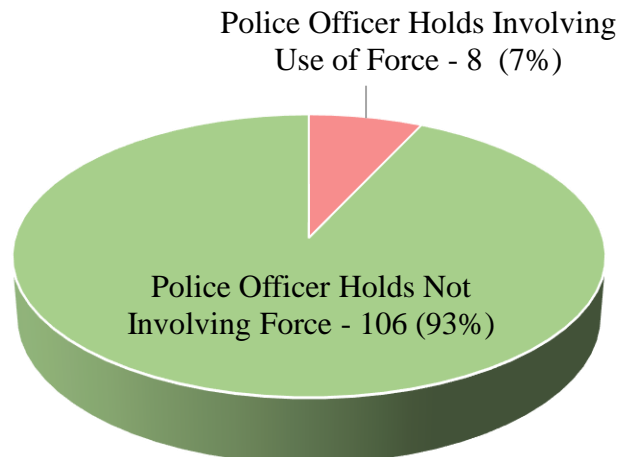
There were 114 police officer holds in 2023. Eight of these incidents (7%) resulted in use of force. Officers are more likely to be involved in a use of force situation during a police officer hold than during other police encounters.

Figure 9. Uses of Force During Arrests and Police Officer Holds

Arrests Involving Use of Force



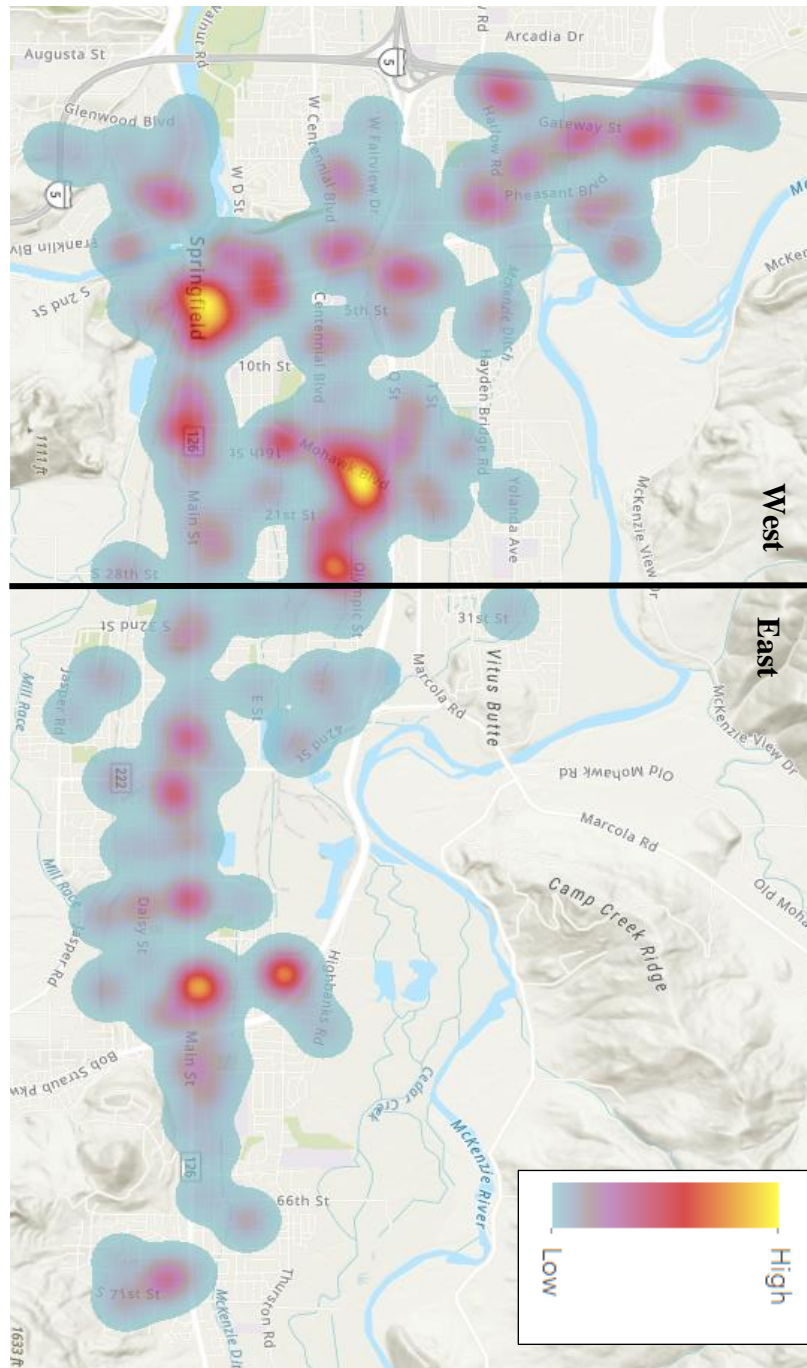
Police Officer Holds Involving Use of Force



12. Use of Force – Geographically

SPD members patrol the city in two districts – “East” and “West”. East covers all property east of 28th Street, while West covers all property west of 28th Street. The West generated 65.1% of all calls for service in 2023 and accounted for 73.4% of use of force events. The East generated 30.0% of all calls for service in 2022 and accounted for 22.1% of use of force events. All other calls for service (outside city limits) accounted for 4.8% all calls for service and 4.5% of use of force events.

Figure 10. Heat Map Representing Use of Force Events Across the City



13. Injuries

Out of 153 incidents involving use of force, 52 resulted in injury to the suspects(s) (34.0%). 48 unique suspects were injured, and all injuries were minor. Multiple types of force can contribute to one injury or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Minor Injury (No Treatment/Treatment Declined)	28	54%
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	24	46%
Hospital Admittance	0	0%
Death	0	0%
Incidents Involving Injury	52	100%
Number of Suspects Injured	48	-

Table 8. Suspect Injuries

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Used to Cause Injury</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	Control Hold	5
	Takedown	5
	Taser-Discharge	10
	Strike	7
	K9 Bite	7
	40mm Less Lethal Discharge	2
	Presidia Gel Discharges	2
	Pepperball Discharge	1
Minor Injury (No Treatment Required or Treatment Declined)	Control Hold	14
	Takedown	13
	Taser – Discharge	3
	Strike	7
	40mm Less Lethal Discharge	1
	Push/Shove	1

Table 9. Suspect Injuries and Types of Force Use

Out of 153 events involving use of force, 21 resulted in injury to the officer(s) (13.7%). 14 unique officers received 25 injuries. Multiple types of force can contribute to one injury or injury type.

<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Injuries</i>
Abrasion / Laceration	11	44.0%
Complaint of Pain	6	24.0%
Bruise	6	24.0%
Internal Injury	2	8.0%
Total Number of Injuries	25	100%
Number of Officers Injured	14	-

Table 10. Officer Injuries

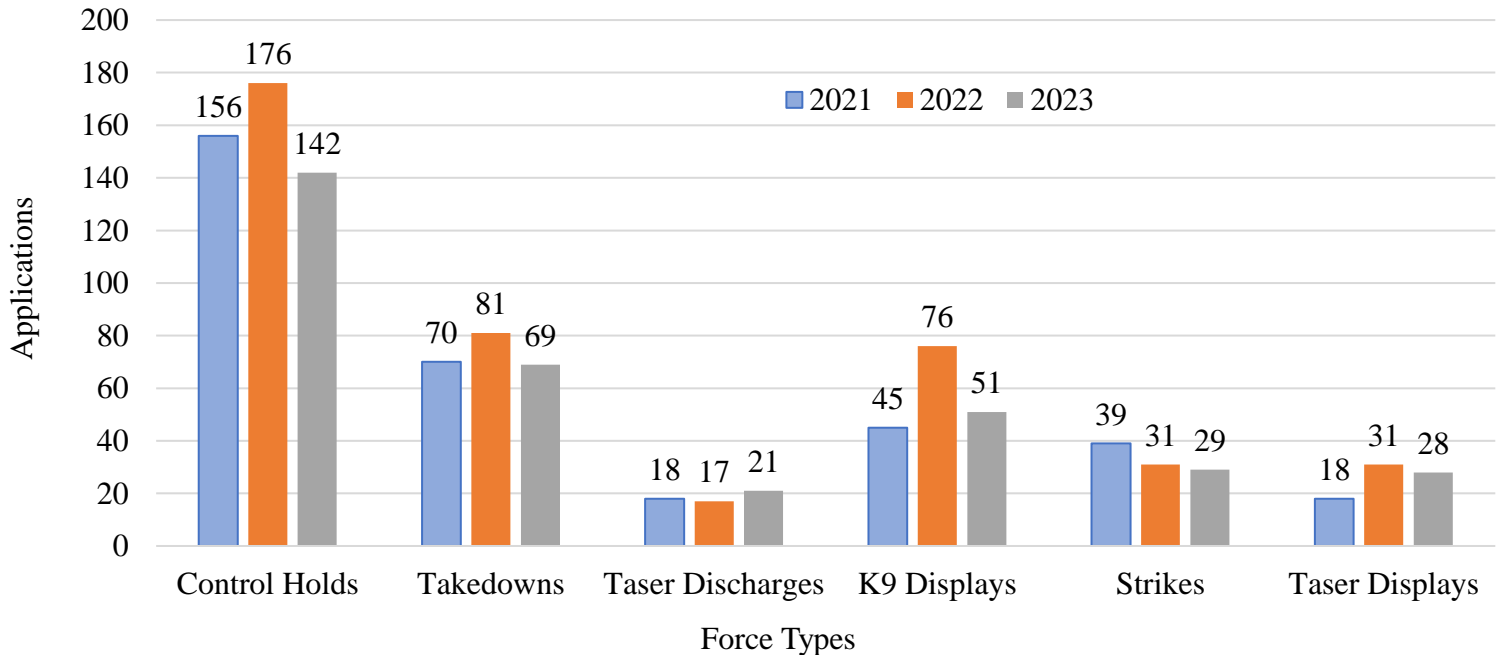
<i>Injury Type</i>	<i>Force Officer Used when Injury Sustained</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Abrasion/Laceration	Control Hold	7
	Takedown	6
	Strike	4
	Taser – Discharge	2
Complaint of Pain	Takedown	5
	Control Hold	4
	Strike	3
Bruise	Control Hold	5
	Takedown	5
	Taser – Discharge	2
	Strike	2
Internal Injury	Push/Shove	1
	Control Hold	1
	Takedown	1

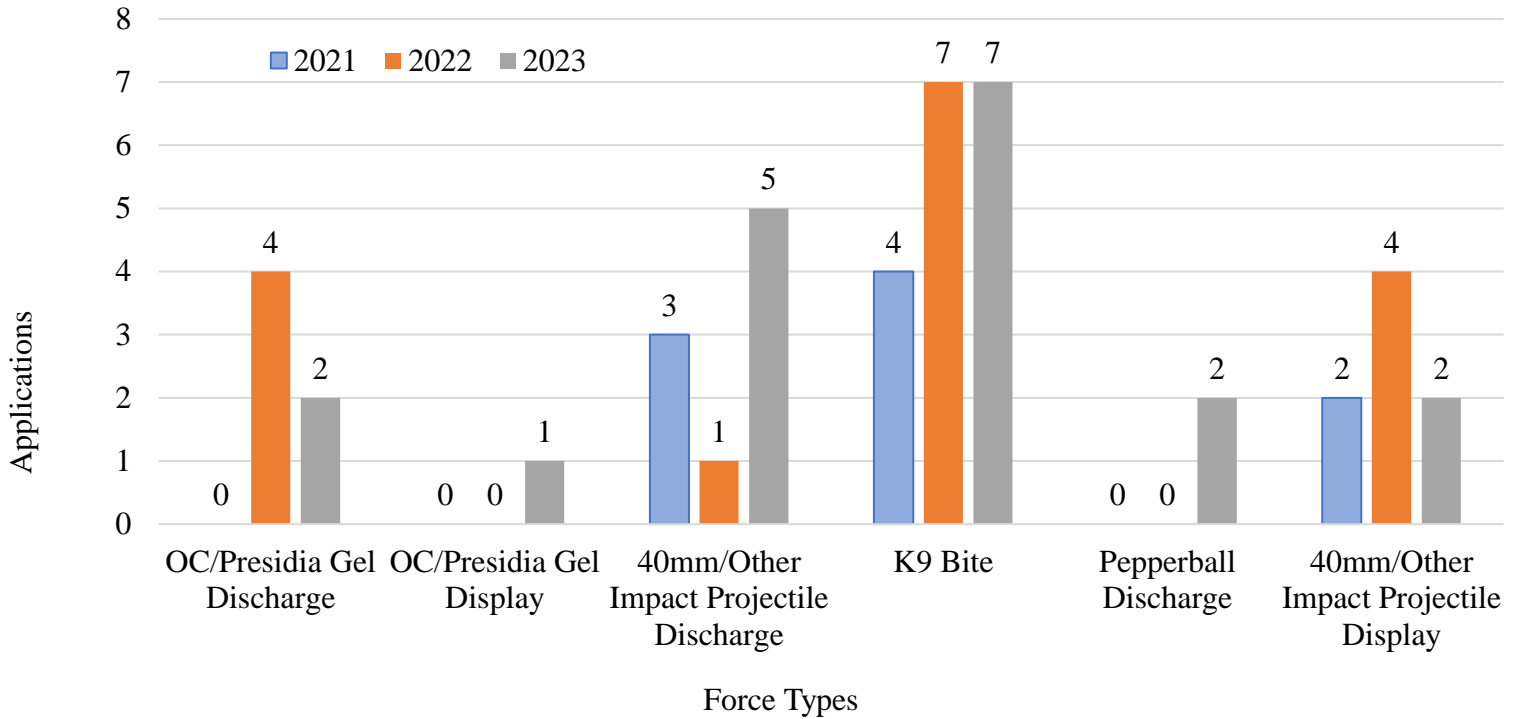
Table 11. Officer Injuries and Type of Force Used

14. Year-to-Year Comparison

Blue Team and IAPro were implemented by the Springfield Police Department in November 2021. Consequently, use of force reports were entered into the system months after the incidents occurred. The Professional Standards Division manually processed all the police reports and supplemental reports for 2021. This process was less precise; however, for 2022 and beyond, the data is more complete.

Figure 11. Year-by-Year Force Type Comparison





15. Springfield Municipal Jail

In 2023, the Springfield Municipal Jail booked in 1,743 inmates from the following agencies: Springfield Police Department, US Marshal Service, Eugene Police Department, Coburg Police Department, And Junction City Police Department. SPD is also prohibited from participating in any immigration enforcement according to Springfield Municipal Jail Policy Manual Section 6 (Adults in Custody: Intake and Release) and Oregon House Bill 3265. Fifty three of these inmate bookings (3% of all bookings) resulted in use of force.

Figure 12. Bookings Requiring Force

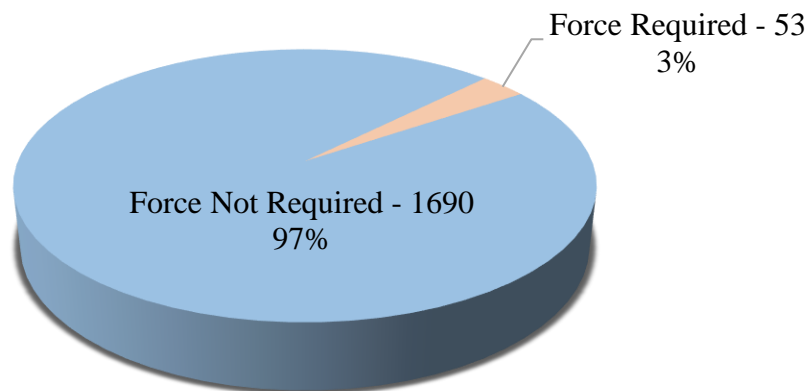
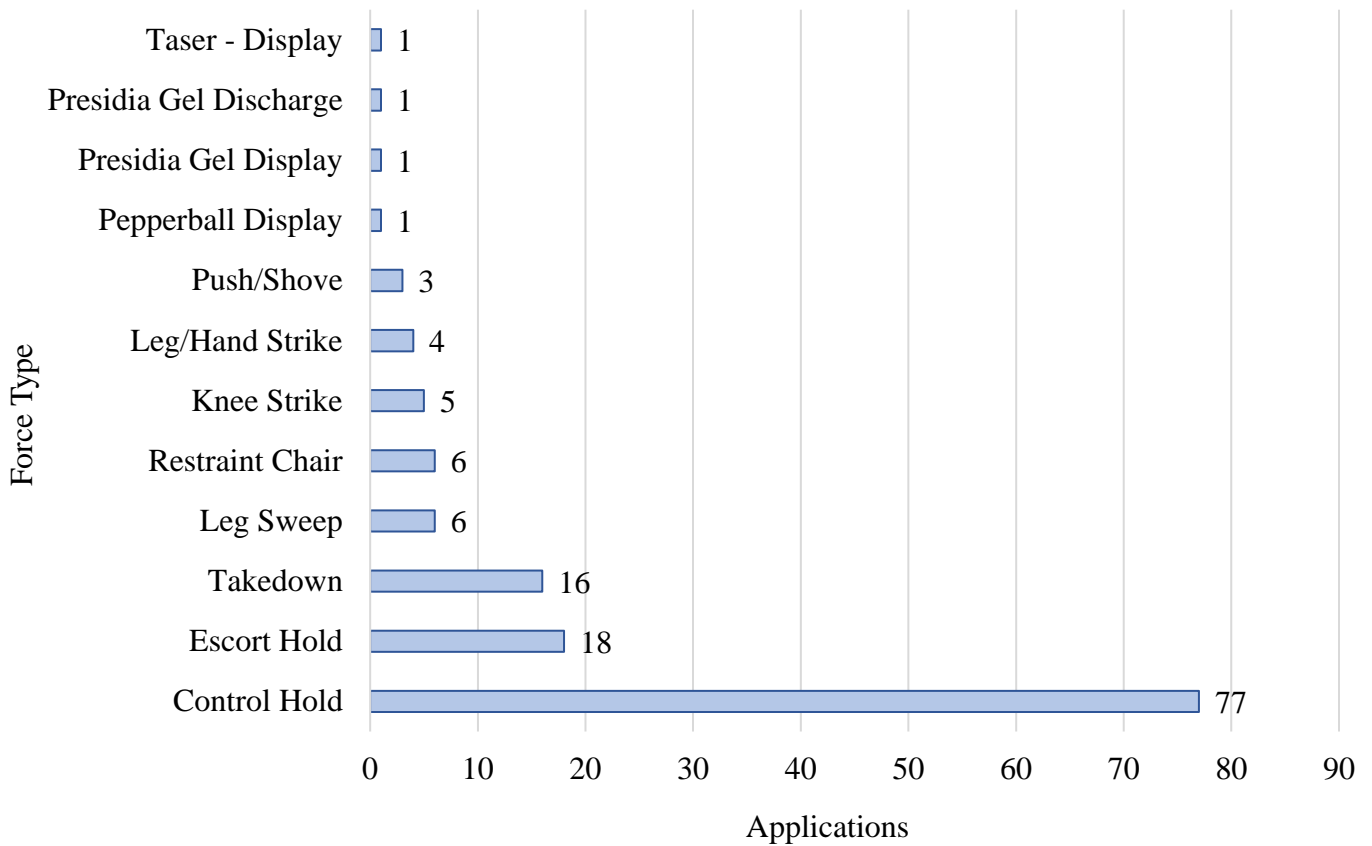


Figure 13. Jail Force Type Applications



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	2023	2022	2021
				<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>
Takedown	16	16	0	100%	100%	92.3%
Restraint Chair	6	6	0	100%	100%	Not Counted
Taser-Display	1	1	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Taser-Discharge	0	0	0	-	100%	0%
Escort Hold	18	18	0	100%	93.5%	94.7%
Control Hold	77	77	0	100%	93.4%	88.6%
Leg Sweep	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Knee Strike	5	4	1	80%	87.5%	70.0%
Push/Shove	3	3	0	100%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Pepperball Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Hand Strike	4	4	0	100%	87.5%	70.0%
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Total	139	137	2	98.6%	94.0%	87.9%

Table 12. Force Type Effectiveness

16. Reporting

In accordance with G.O. 1.5.1, any use of force by a member of the department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The involved member shall articulate the level of resistance, weapons used (if any), types of force used, injuries, medical treatments, and any other reasonably relevant information that explains or justifies the use of force. The involved member should also articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believes the use of force was objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. SPD collects data related to use of force (and show of force) to allow for analysis to improve outcomes. Outcomes may include enhancement of officer and community member safety, development of future training, and determining resource needs.

17. Recommendations

Recommendation 1

In 2024, Blue Team added a new de-escalation data entry option in use of force modules. Officers are able to select multiple options from a drop-down menu and/or submit custom options to describe their attempts at de-escalation. At the end of 2024, this data will be compared with the other quantifiable data (amount of time spent on calls, use of CAHOOTS, and the increase/decrease of show of force events in comparison to use of force events) to monitor the success of de-escalation methods.

Recommendation 2

Until 2024, all use and show of force events were reviewed at both the Watch Commander and Lieutenant levels. Moving forward, shows of force and low-level uses of force (such as non-injury control holds) will be evaluated at the Sergeant level and then forwarded directly to the IPro database. Since over half of the force types used in 2023 were either “displays” or low level uses of force (control holds), this will allow Lieutenants to focus on higher level uses of force and force events that result in complaint or injury.

Recommendation 3

In previous years, uses of force and shows of force were tracked in separate Blue Team modules. This complicated the analysis process and often doubled the amount of work required for officers to accurately track their force data. Starting in 2024, uses and shows of force will be tracked in one module. Officer workload will be streamlined, and additional analysis will be conducted regarding the escalation/transition between shows of force and uses of force.

18. Force Review Committee

Springfield Police General Order 1.5.2 (Use of Force Investigations and Review) section 5 (Force Review Committee) requires a Force Review Committee (FRC) to be convened when certain criteria are met. Two such committees completed their work in 2023. In each case, the FRC generated several recommendations. These recommendations were reviewed by command staff and the Chief of Police. Action items were created and assigned for implementation.

One of the FRCs was formed as a result of an officer involved shooting that occurred in May of 2021. The other was the result of supervisor review of an incident that occurred in September of 2021. There were no incidents in 2022 or 2023 that were reviewed by a Force Review Committee.

Recommendations and Action Items included the following:

- Work to identify additional de-escalation techniques and options for officers. Increase training on those techniques and options and include dispatch and call takers.
- Update training manuals to reflect current policy and best practices.
- Modify who is a member of the Force Review Committee – Department CIT Coordinator added as a standing member and removed involved member's direct supervisor.
- Update policy to more clearly define force review roles (Sergeant, Division Lieutenant, Professional Standards). Addressed by creation of G.O. 1.5.2 Force Investigations and Review.

*Force investigation and review was previously governed by General Order 1.5.1 but was separated in 2023 during the accreditation process.



Appendix 1

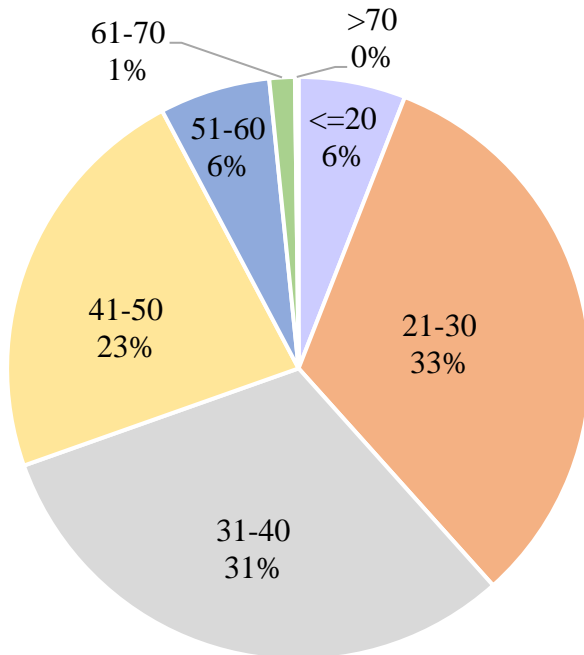
2022 Use of Force Recommendation 1 – Police Officer Holds

The 2022 annual use of force analysis revealed that the percentage of police officer holds resulting in use of force was nearly double the percentage of criminal arrests resulting in use of force. To identify factors associated with uses of force during police officer holds, SPD analyzed 300 police officer holds between 2020 and 2023. Force was used in 50 of these holds, while force was not used in 250 of these holds. These 300 holds were compared with the criminal arrests that occurred during the same time frame.

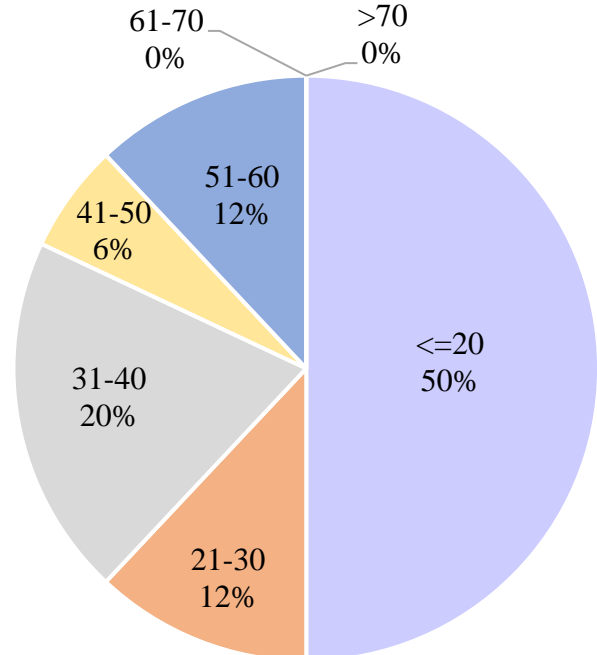
Significant differences were observed in the demographic information between the non-POH subjects and POH subjects during incidents when force was used. While individuals under 20 years of age only made up 6% of the non-POH group, individuals under 20 years of age made up 50% of the POH group.

Figure 1. Ages for POH/non-POH Use of Force Subjects

Subject Ages for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests



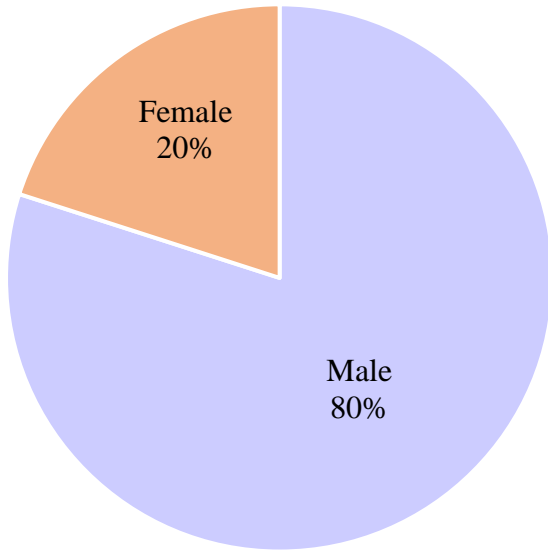
Subject Ages for POH, Use of Force Custodies



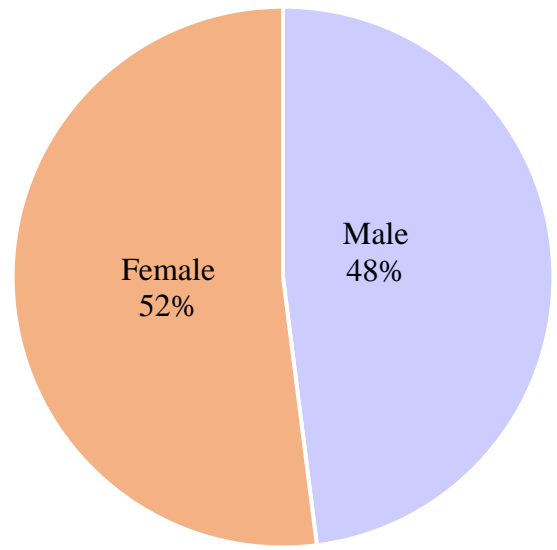
20% of non-POH use of force arrests involved female subjects, while 52% of POH use of force custodies involved female subjects.

Figure 2. Genders for POH/non-POH, Use of Force Subjects

Subject Genders for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests



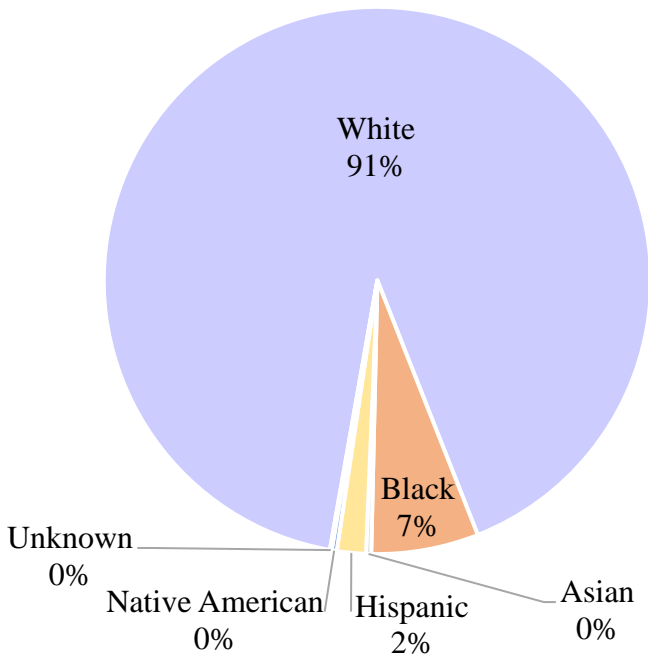
Subject Genders for POH, Use of Force Custodies



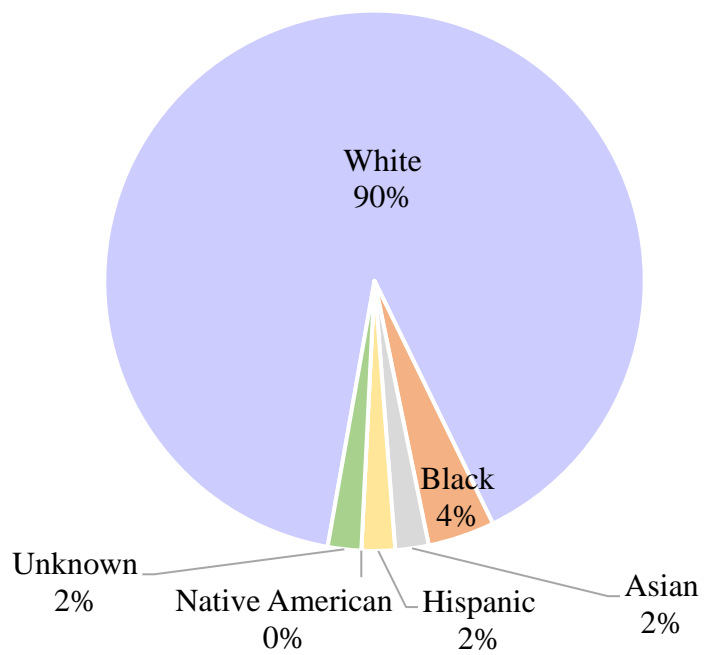
No significant differences were found between the races of non-POH use of force subjects and the races of POH use of force subjects.

Figure 3. Races for POH/non-POH, Use of Force Subjects

Subject Races for Non-POH, Use of Force Arrests



Subject Races for Non-POH, Use of Force Custodies



In 114 of the POH cases, witnesses, victims, or callers told officers that the POH subject had a known, diagnosed mental disorder. Out of these 114 cases, only 19 (17%) resulted in a use of force. Of the remaining 186 cases where officers were not notified that the subject had a known, diagnosed mental disorder, 31 (also 17%) resulted in a use of force.

In 64 of the POH cases, an active physical dispute occurred before officer arrival and/or was occurring upon officer arrival. 22 of these cases (34%) resulted in a use of force. Of the 236 cases where there was no active physical dispute before or during officer arrival, 28 (12%) resulted in a use of force.

Further comparison between the 50 use of force POHs and the 250 non-use of force POHs revealed the following factors were not associated with POH uses of force for this study:

- The number of prior arrests or POHs for the subject
- Whether or not the subject was observed to be under the influence of some intoxicant

This comparison revealed the following factors may be associated with POH uses of force:

- If there was an active physical dispute happening before or during police arrival
- If the subject expressed a desire to hurt others or was actively trying to hurt others
- If the subject was combative during his/her most recent police contact (if he/she has been contacted by police before)

	Out of the 50 POH use of force incidents:	Out of the 250 POH non-use of force incidents:
Subject's average number of previous POHs	1	1
Subject's average number of previous arrests	3	3
Subject's median number of previous POHs	0	0
Subject's median number of previous arrests	0	1
% of subjects with a reported mental health disorder	38%	37%
% of incidents where an active physical dispute occurred before/during police arrival	42%	17%
% of subjects who were combative during their most recent police contact	41% (out of the 27 who had prior police contacts)	22% (out of the 140 who had prior police contacts)
% of incidents where CAHOOTs attempted to de-escalate the subject first	34%	15%
% of subjects who were suspected to be under the influence	24%	18%

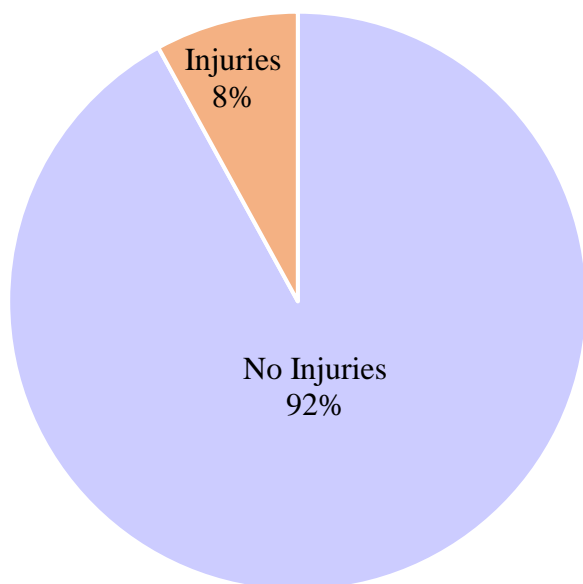
% of subjects who expressed a desire to hurt others or were actively trying to hurt others	50%	30%
% of subjects who expressed a desire to hurt themselves or were actively trying to hurt themselves	44%	69%
% of incidents where officers expressed concern over the subject's access to a weapon	14%	20%
% of incidents where officers observed pre-assault indicators from the subject	44%	7%

Table 1. Comparative Factors Between Non-Use of Force and Use of Force POHs

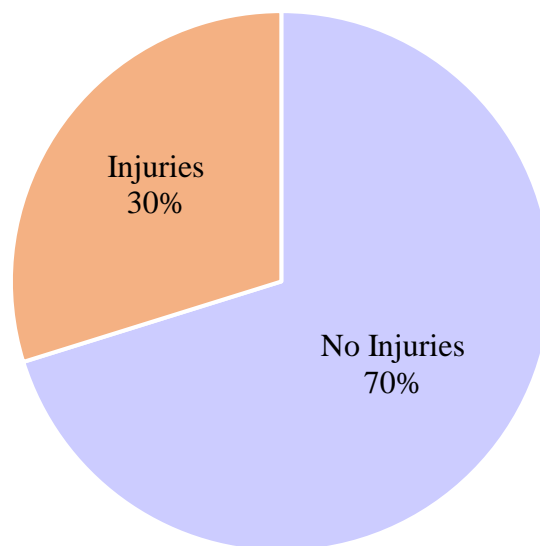
Only four out of the 50 use of force POHs resulted in injury to the subject (8%). All injuries were minor and comprised of lacerations and complaints of pain. Since SPD started tracking uses of force in Blue Team in 2021, we were not able to make an accurate injury comparison with non-POH use of force arrests during the same time period (2020-2023). Nonetheless, out of the all the use of force incidents logged in Blue Team since 2021, 30% resulted in injury to the subject.

Figure 4. Injuries for Use of Force Incidents

% of Incidents Resulting in Injury from Use of Force POHs



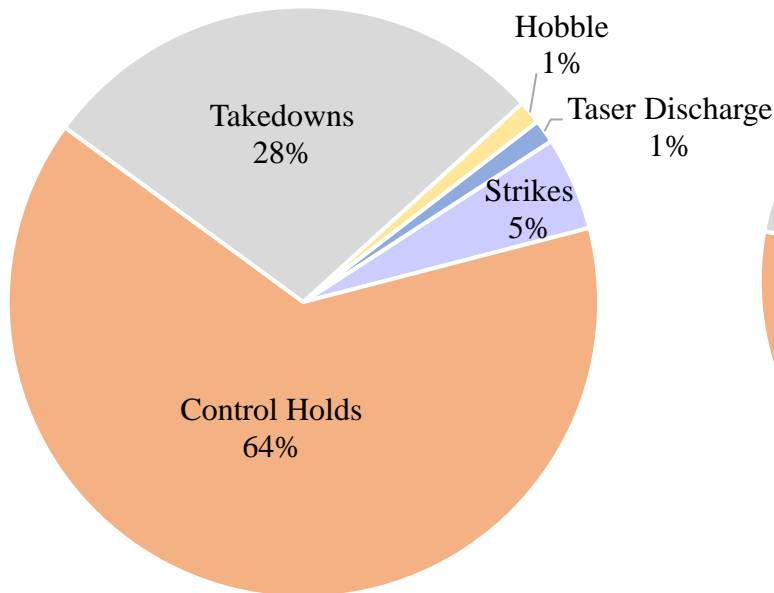
% of Incidents Resulting in Injury from all Use of Force Arrests



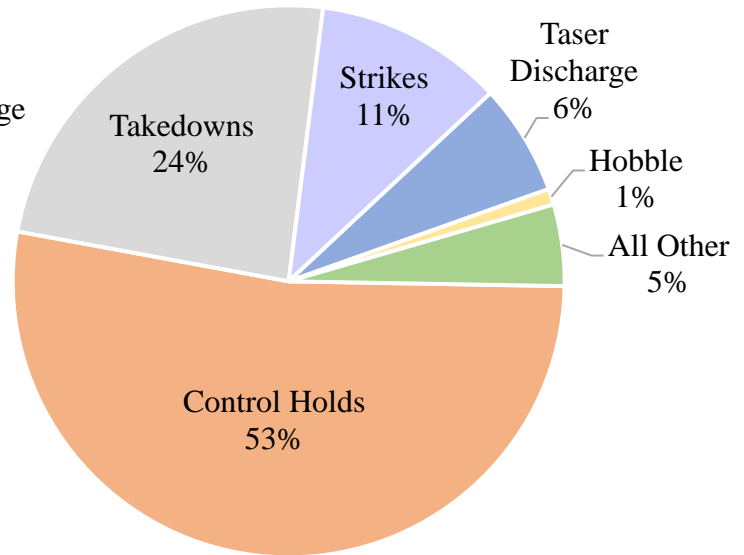
Control holds and takedowns were used more often for use of force POHs than for use of force non-POHs. K9s, Less-lethal impact weapons, Pepperball, Firearms, and Presidia Gel/OC were not used at all for POH custodies.

Figure 5. Types of Force Used for Use of Force Incidents

Force Types Used for Use of Force POHs



Force Types Used for Use of Force Arrests



Conclusion

Officers are twice as likely to use force during a police officer hold (POH) than a criminal (non-POH) arrest. 300 POHs (50 use of force POHs, 250 non-use of force POHs) between 2020 and 2023 were compared with all non-POH arrests during the same time frame and analyzed to identify factors associated with uses of force during police officer holds.

While adult males were the most common subjects for non-POH use of force arrests during the 2020 to 2023 timeframe, females and juveniles made up a significant portion of the use of force POH population. Juveniles (<18 years old) were the subjects for 44% of the use of force POHs, and females were the subjects for 52% of the use of force POHs (versus 6% and 20% respectively for non-POH arrests). While the number of prior arrests and/or prior number of POHs for a subject were not indicative of whether or not force would be used during the POH in question, 41% of the subjects who had force used on them were combative during their most recent police contact. Similarly, subjects who were involved in an active physical dispute before or during police arrival, expressed a desire to hurt others, and/or were observed expressing “pre-assault” indicators were more likely to have force used on them. 58% of subjects who met at least one of these criteria had force used on them.

While subjects were injured in 30% of the non-POH use of force arrests between 2021 and 2023, only 8% of the use of force POH subjects were injured. None of these injuries were serious. Officers primarily used control holds and takedowns to take POH candidates into custody.

Only two individuals (both juveniles) were involved in more than one use of force POH incident between 2020 and 2023. One juvenile female was involved in five use of force POHs during this time frame, and both individuals have each been placed in police custody at least ten times over the course of their lives in Springfield.



Appendix 2

2022 Use of Force Recommendation 2 – “Other” Options

Several officers noted “other” resistance types for use of force subjects in 2022. In 2023, if an officer selected “other” for the resistance type or type of force used, they were asked to elaborate in the Summary section of the Blue Team module. Based on these summaries, “prevent driving/escape” and “prevent injury” were added to the resistance type drop down menu. “Push/shove” was added to the force type drop down menu.

Additionally, some force types were broken down into more specific options in order to provide better statistics for defensive tactics training. Officers are now able to select the following options, which will be categorized as “Leg/Hand Strike” in the annual report:

- Kick
- Knee Strike
- Punch
- Elbow Strike
- Leg/Hand Strike

The following options will be categorized as a “Control Hold” in the annual report:

- Pinch
- Hair Hold
- Digital Control/Manipulation
- Control Hold



Appendix 3

2022 Use of Force Recommendation 3 – De-Escalation

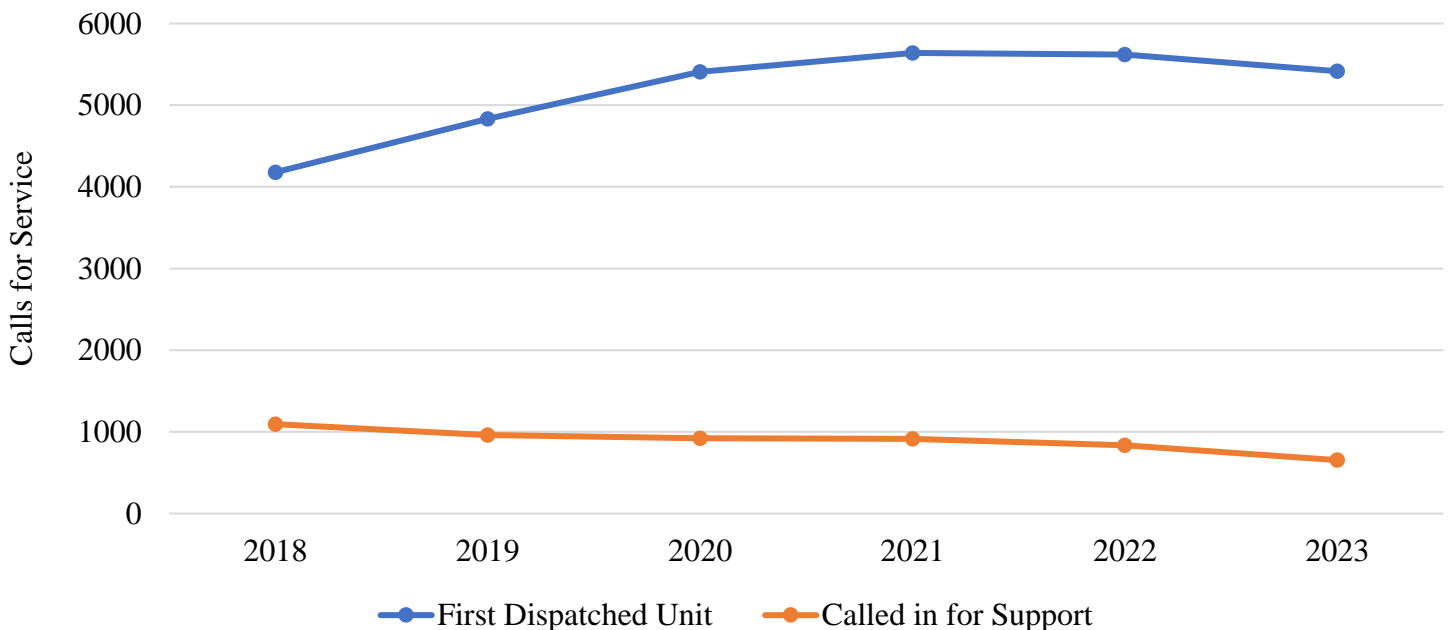
While the circumstances of a police call for service may not always allow for the employment of de-escalation tactics, officers may avoid potential use of force situations by successfully using these de-escalation techniques. These use of force “misses” are difficult to count, and SPD currently does not have an objective way of tracking them.

In this report, SPD analyzed CAHOOTS calls for service, time spent on calls, critical keywords mentioned in reports (such as “de-escalation tactics”), and the overall counts for use of force and show of force events to determine if any of these data elements can point to the successful use of de-escalation tactics.

1. CAHOOTS calls for Service

In 2023, CAHOOTS had an approximate 7% decrease in service hours compared with the expected 24/7 service. In 2023, CAHOOTS only had a 3.6% decrease in primary calls (as the first dispatched unit) and a 22% decrease in support calls. Overall (accounting for both primary and support calls), CAHOOTS was dispatched to 6% fewer calls for service. While there were fewer CAHOOTS calls for service, this decrease, as pictured by figure 1, may correspond to the decrease in service hours.

Figure 1. CAHOOTS Calls for Service by Year



2. Time Spent on Calls

In 2023, calls for service that ended in a use/show of force arrest took two to six minutes (10%-30%) longer than calls for service that did not end in a use/show of force arrest (time between police arrival and custody time). The time taken on these use/show of force arrests increased by three to four minutes (13%-22%) from previous years. Calls for service that ended in a use/show of force arrest took 84-96% longer than non-use/show of force arrests with respect to the total time taken on the call (time between police arrival and call cleared).

Time Between Police Arrival and Custody Time

	Average Times in 2021 (minutes)	Average Time in 2022 (minutes)	Average Time in 2023 (minutes)
All calls for service ending in arrest	20	19	21
All calls for service ending in a non-use/show of force arrest	21	19	20
All calls for service ending in a use of force arrest	18	18	22
All calls for service ending in a show of force only arrest	-	23	26

Table 1. Yearly Averages for Time Between Police Arrival and Custody Time

Time Between Police Arrival and Call Cleared

	Average Times in 2021 (minutes)	Average Time in 2022 (minutes)	Average Time in 2023 (minutes)
All calls for service ending in arrest	97	88	86
All calls for service ending in a non-use/show of force arrest	92	83	81
All calls for service ending in a use of force arrest	148	142	149
All calls for service ending in a show of force only arrest	141	142	159

Table 2. Yearly Averages for Time Between Police Arrival and Call Cleared

3. Keywords

The following phrases were searched in police report bodies in order to determine if keywords could be used to track successful de-escalation methods:

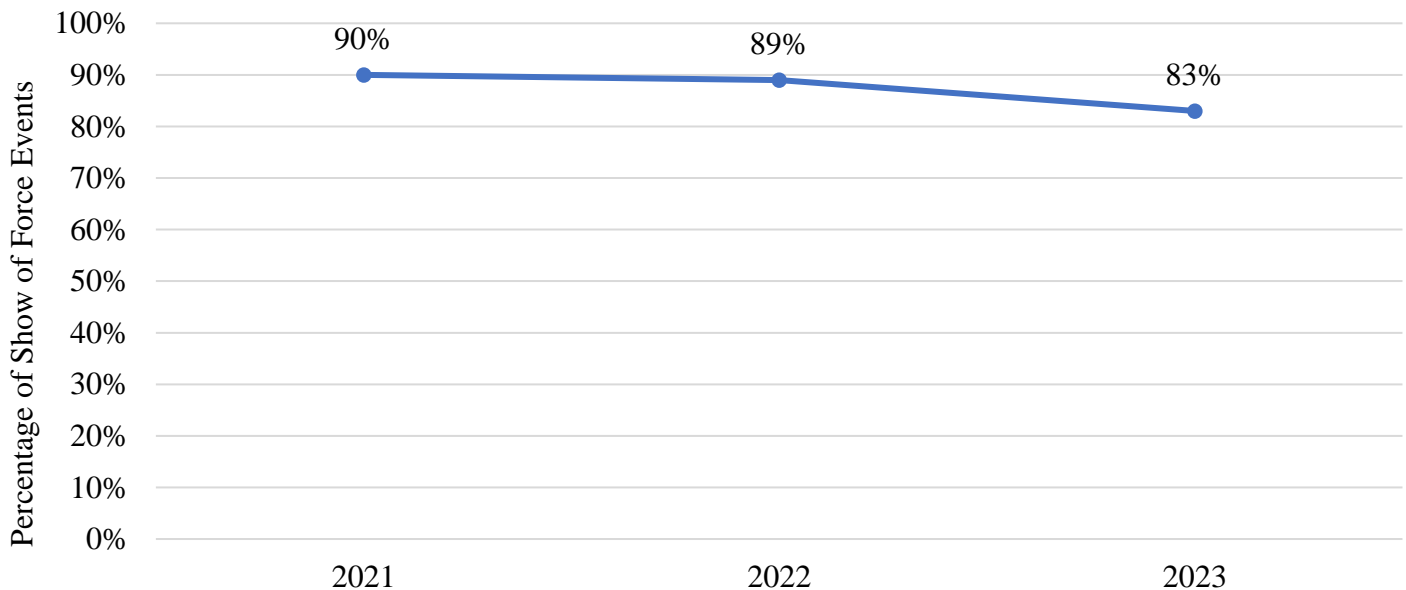
- “Deescalation”, “De-escalation”, “Deescalating”, “De-escalating”, “Deescalated”, “De-escalated”, “Deescalate”, “De-escalate”
- “Build Rapport”, “Building Rapport”, “Built Rapport”
- “Establish Dialogue”, “Established Dialogue”, “Establishing Dialogue”
- “Offered CAHOOTS”, “Offering CAHOOTS”
- “Prevent Use of Force”, “Avoid Use of Force”, “Prevent Using Force”, “Avoid Using Force”, “Did Not Want to Use Force”, “Prevent a Use of Force”, “Avoid a Use of Force”
- “No Force Was Used”, “Force Wasn’t Used”, “No Force was Required”, “Force Wasn’t Required”

The number of reports found using this method did not provide enough data to conduct a thorough analysis.

4. Use and Show of Force Events

In 2021 and 2022, approximately 90% of show of force events did not result in an additional use of force. In 2023, 83% of show of force events did not result in an additional use of force, indicating a slight increase in the number of events where officers used force after ineffective shows of force.

Figure 2. Percentage of Show of Force Events with no Use of Force





Springfield Police Department

2023 USE OF FORCE REPORT



*PRESENTED BY
THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT*



2023 USE OF FORCE REPORT

- Routing
- Force Counting Method
- Training
- Force Types Used and Displayed
- Force Type Effectiveness
- Uses of Force and Calls for Service
- Subject Injuries
- Officer Injuries
- Year-to-Year Force Type Comparison
- Recommendations





Routing



Officer opens Blue Team

Incident Type	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Use of Force - Patrol
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle Pursuit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commendation

Select Tool →

Officer inputs use of force details



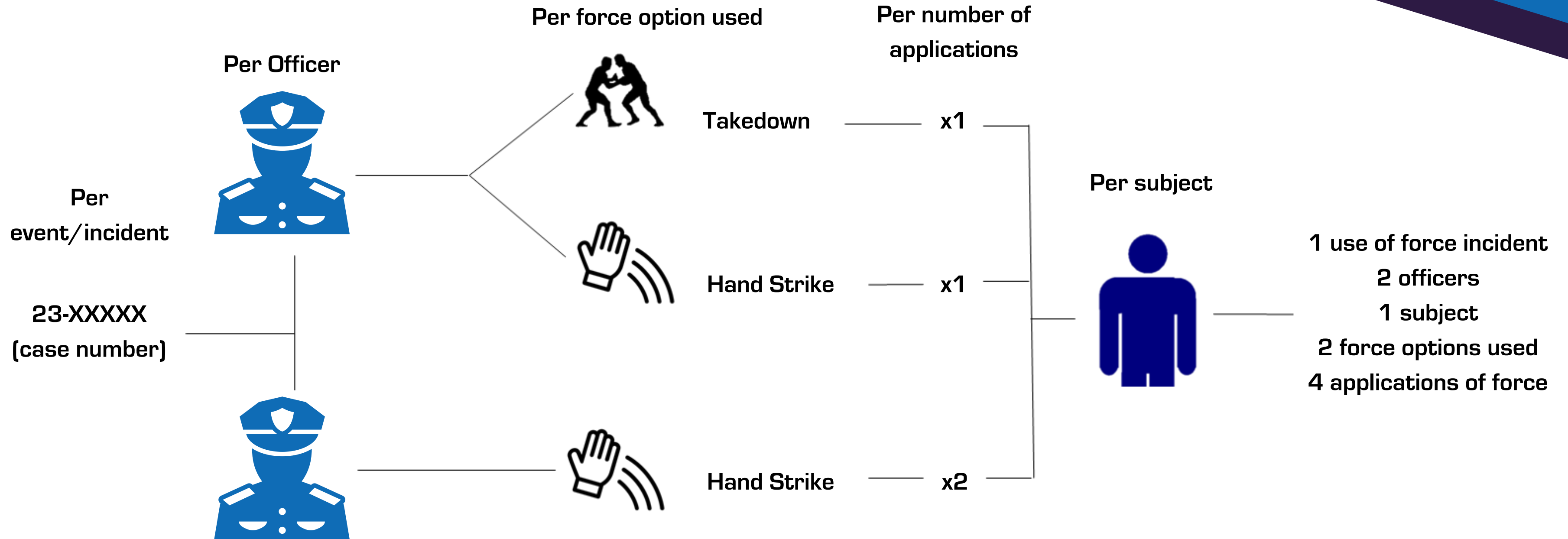
Officer submits use of force entry. Watch commander attaches body cam footage, photos, and reports. Watch commander reviews entry and forwards to the division lieutenant for additional review.

Force entry is submitted to the Professional Standards Division where it is given a final review and tracked in IAPro.



Division lieutenant reviews all submitted materials for approval or additional follow up.

FORCE COUNTING METHOD

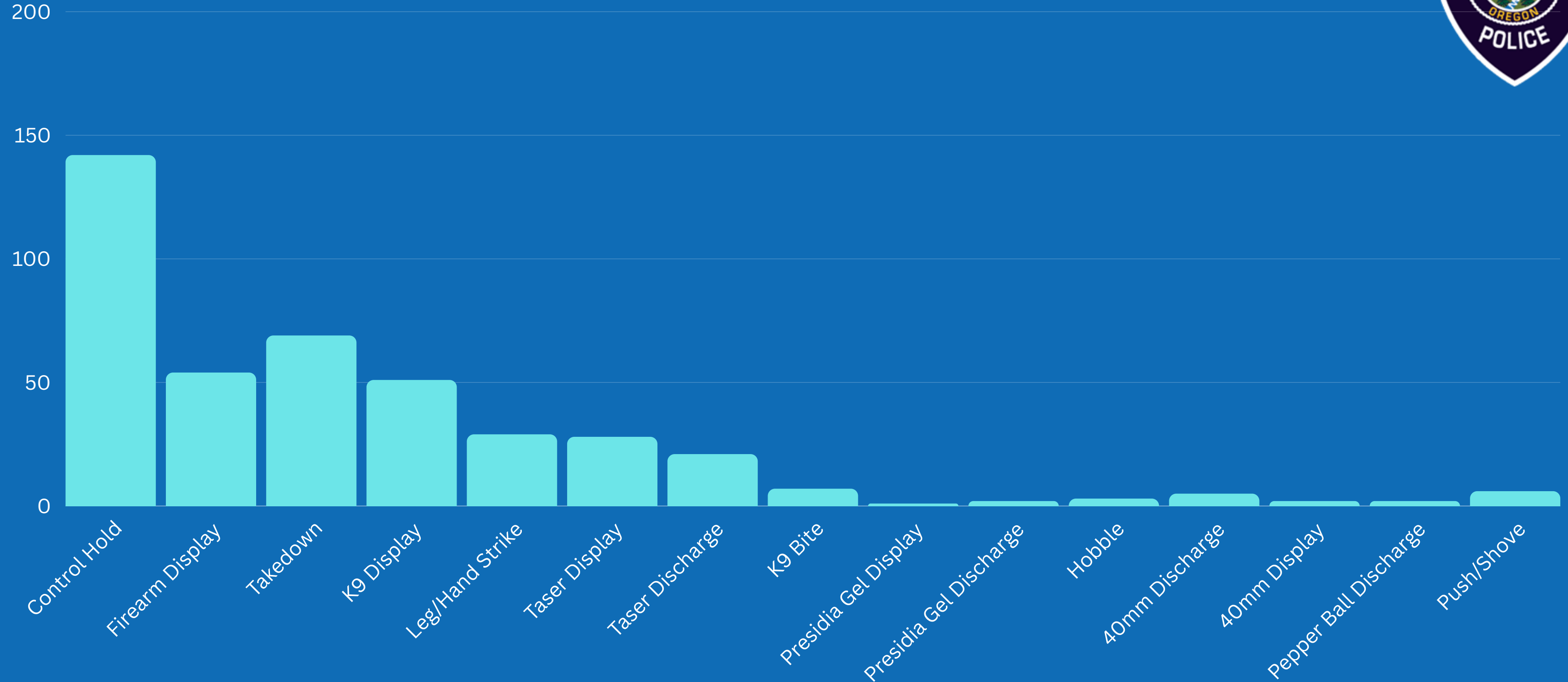


TRAININGS



- **Critical Incident Training (CIT):**
 - **Forensic Intensive Treatment Team - .5 Hours**
 - **Individuals with Disabilities - .5 Hours**
 - **De-escalation & Escalation Prevention - 4 Hours**
- **De-Escalation Training - 2 Hours**
- **De-Escalation & APEX Training - 1 Hour**
- **Control Tactics & Emergency Vehicle Operations - 4 Hours**
- **Anti-Bias Training - 1 Hour**
- **Taser Training - 1.5 Hours**
- **Use of Force Policy Review - 4 Hours**
- **Presidia Gel Training - 1 Hour**
- **Firearms Training - 14 Hours**
- **Defensive Tactics: Restraint Chair - 6 Hours**
- **Officer Involved Shooting Investigation - 40 Hours (Detectives Only)**
- **Gracie Instructor Training - 11 Hours (Control Tactics Team Only)**

FORCE TYPES USED AND DISPLAYED



Force Type Effectiveness



<i>Force Type</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>2023</i>			<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
		<i>Effective Uses</i>	<i>Ineffective Uses</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>	<i>Effectiveness (%)</i>
K9-Display	51	51	0	100%	98.7%	100%
K9 Bite	7	7	0	100%	100%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Discharge	5	5	0	100%	0%	100%
Hobble	3	3	0	100%	75%	100%
40mm Less-Lethal Display	2	2	0	100%	100%	Not Used
Pepperball Discharge	2	2	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Presidia Gel Discharge	2	2	0	100%	25%	Not Used
Presidia Gel Display	1	1	0	100%	Not Used	Not Used
Takedown	69	67	2	97.1%	98.8%	85.7%
Control Hold	142	135	7	95.1%	96.6%	93.6%
Firearm Display	54	51	3	94.4%	91.0%	97.1%
Push/Shove	6	5	1	83.3%	Not Counted	Not Counted
Taser Display	28	22	6	78.6%	90.3%	83.3%
Leg/Hand Strike	29	20	9	69.0%	74.2%	79.5%
Taser Discharge	21	13	8	61.9%	52.9%	77.8%
Bean Bag Display	0	0	0	-	0%	Not Used
Pepperball Display	0	0	0	-	100%	Not Used
Total	422	386	36	91.5%	92.1%	90.9%



USES OF FORCE AND CALLS FOR SERVICE

	2023	2022	2021
<i>Total Calls for Service</i>	49,027	49,921	50,157
<i>Police Dispatched calls for service</i>	31,119	29,431	28,779
<i>Calls for service that resulted in use of force</i>	153	174	190
<i>Calls for service that resulted in show of force</i>	112	139	93
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a use of force</i>	0.5%	0.6%	0.66%
<i>Percentage of dispatched calls that resulted in a show of force</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.32%
<i>Incidents Involving Arrest</i>	3,478	3,303	3,483
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a use of force</i>	4.4%	5.3%	5.46%
<i>Percentage of arrest incidents that involved a show of force</i>	3.2%	4.2%	2.67%
<i>Individuals Arrested</i>	2,488	2,219	2,244
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	139	168	187
<i>Arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	115	146	-
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a use of force</i>	5.6%	7.6%	8.3%
<i>Percentage of arrested individuals involved in a show of force</i>	4.6%	6.6%	-
<i>Police officer holds by police officers</i>	114	127	141
<i>Police officer holds involving use of force</i>	8	15	18
<i>Percentage of police officer holds that resulted in a use of force</i>	7%	12%	13%

SUBJECT INJURIES



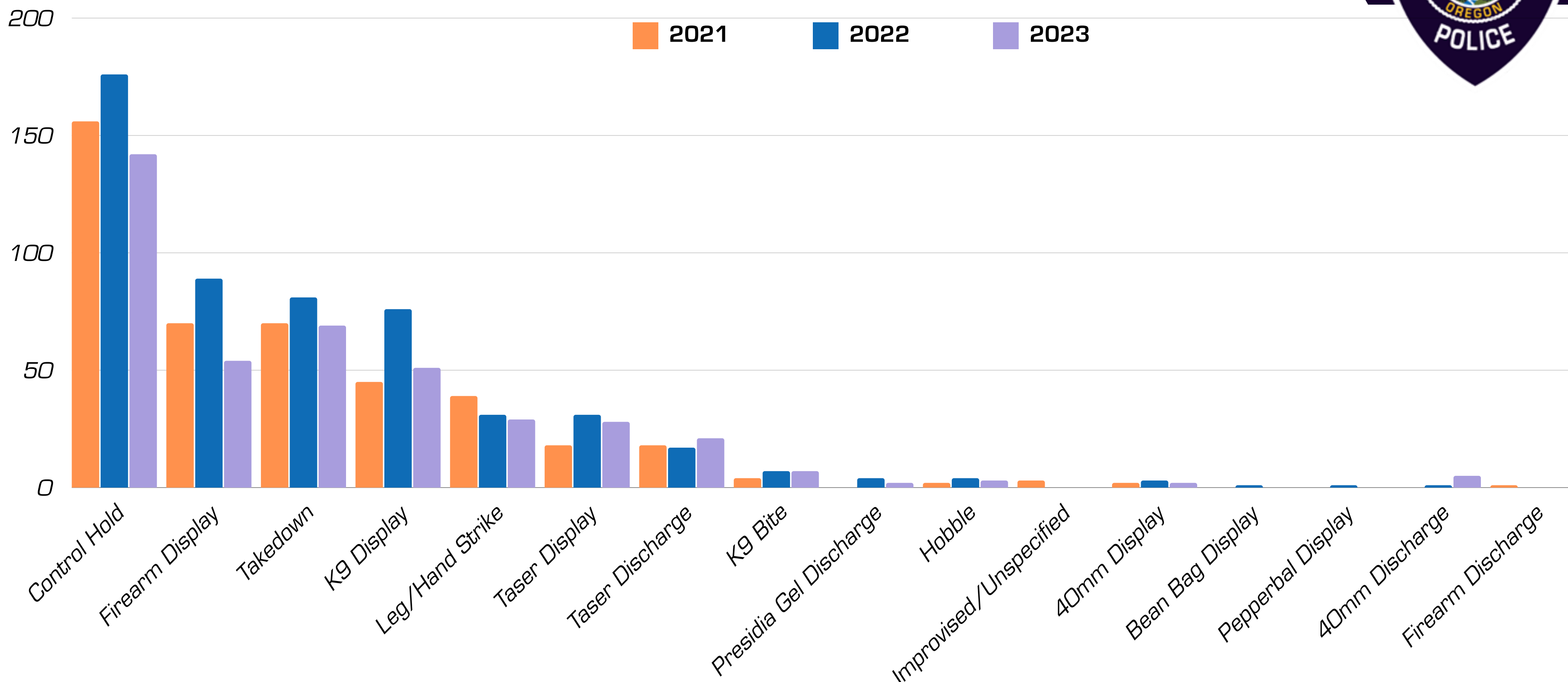
Injury Type	Number of Injuries	Contributing Force Types
Minor Injury (Treatment Required)	24	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, K9 Bites, 40mm Less-Lethal Discharges, Presidia Gel Discharges, Pepperball Discharges
Minor Injury (No Treatment Required/Treatment Declined)	28	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, 40mm Less Lethal Discharges, Pushes/Shoves
Hospital Admittance	0	N/A
Death	0	N/A
Incidents Involving Injury	52	-
Number of Subjects Injured	48	-

OFFICER INJURIES



Injury Type	Number of Injuries	Force Types Officers Used when Injuries Sustained
Abrasion/Laceration	11	Control Holds, Takedowns, Strikes, Taser Discharges
Complaint of Pain	6	Takedowns, Control Holds, Strikes
Bruise	6	Control Holds, Takedowns, Taser Discharges, Strikes, Pushes/Shoves
Internal Injury	2	Control Holds, Takedowns
Total Number of Injuries	25	–
Number of Officers Injured	14	–

Year-to-Year Force Type Comparison



2022 RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommendation 1

Police Officer Holds

Status: Completed

Comprehensive analysis completed on POH data (see Appendix 1)

Recommendation 2

“Other” Options in Blue Team

Status: Completed

Additional options added for Blue Team drop-downs (see Appendix 2)

Recommendation 3

De-Escalation Tracking

Status: Completed

De-escalation data analyzed (see Appendix 3)

Recommendation 4

Taser and Presidia Gel Effectiveness

Status: Completed

**Presidia Gel - adopted and trained department wide
Tasers - Continual monitoring for trends and training**

2023 RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommendation 1

**De-Escalation
Tracking in Blue
Team**

Status: In Progress

Recommendation 2

**Use and Show of
Force Review
Process**

Status: In Progress

Recommendation 3

**Streamlined Entry
Process**

Status: In Progress



SPRINGFIELD OREGON POLICE DEPARTMENT 2023 USE OF FORCE SUMMARY

2023 CALLS FOR SERVICE

CALLS FOR SERVICE:
49,027

COUNTER/PHONE*:
9,351

CSO & ACO* RESPONSE:
3,112

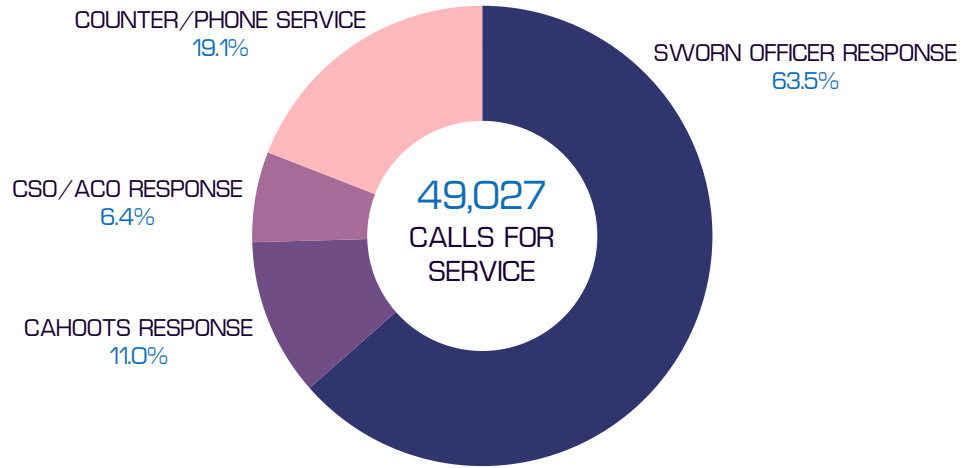
CAHOOTS*:
5,417

OTHER* SERVICE:
28

POLICE:
31,119

ARRESTS:
3,478

USE OF FORCE EVENTS:
153



0.5% OF POLICE OFFICER CALLS FOR SERVICE RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE
0.3% OF TOTAL CALLS RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE

TOOLS, METHODS, AND TYPES OF FORCE

USES OF FORCE									
Control Hold: 142	Presidia Gel* Discharge: 2	Hobble Restraint: 3	Takedown: 69	Leg/Hand Strike: 29	Taser Discharge: 21	K9 Bite: 7	40mm Discharge: 5	Push/Shove: 6	Pepperball Discharge: 2

286 Applications of Force

SHOWS OF FORCE				
Firearm Display: 54	K9 Display: 51	Presidia Gel Display: 1	40mm Display: 2	Taser Display: 28

136 Shows of Force

ARRESTS AND POLICE OFFICER HOLDS

3,364 Arrests
+
114 Police Officer Holds*



286 Applications of Force

48 subjects injured from use of force
• 0 fatalities
• 0 hospitalizations

14 officers injured from use of force
• 0 fatalities
• 0 hospitalizations

4.4% OF ARRESTS AND POLICE OFFICER HOLDS RESULTED IN USE OF FORCE

TERMINOLOGY*

Counter/Phone: reports and calls for service taken by records and other staff via telephone or front counter contact.

CSO/ACO: Community Service and Animal Control Officers are non-sworn, un-armed staff who respond to various public service calls.

Police Officer Holds: Custodies that are transported to a hospital because they are in need of immediate care and are a danger to themselves or others (ORS 426.228).

Other: Calls for service involving other SPD personnel or calls originating from another agency.

CAHOOTS: mobile mental health intervention team comprised of a medic and a crisis worker.

Presidia Gel: a CS-based restraint that projects in a stream instead of an aerosol spray.