



# **CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD**

## **SYRACUSE, NEW YORK**

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***Building Trust Through Accountability***

**Special Report:  
Complaints of Excessive Force After Fleeing  
June 2012 to December 2015**



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## Executive Summary

Under Section 7.4 of Local Law 1 of 2012, the Citizen Review Board (CRB) of Syracuse, New York is authorized to conduct analysis of patterns and practices of the Syracuse Police Department (SPD) and to make policy and training recommendations to the City and the Chief of Police. This report examines the prevalence of civilian complaints between 2013 and 2015 that alleged excessive use of force by members of the SPD when the force occurred during or shortly after a subject fled from police on foot, by automobile, or a combination of the two.<sup>1</sup> In most such cases, the complainant acknowledged fleeing from police but reported surrendering (usually with hands up or out to the side) when cornered, tackled, or upon succumbing to exhaustion. In most cases, the officers reported that the complainant placed their hands or arms under their torso and refused to place their hands behind their back necessitating strikes to the subject’s body, head and/or face.

The data presented in this report demonstrates a high rate of civilian complaints of excessive force after fleeing during 2013. However, the number of such complaints and their proportion of annual overall complaints drastically declined during the years of 2014 and 2015 as the CRB began to consistently sustain excessive force in such cases when the evidence warranted. The CRB, reestablished under new leadership in 2012 after many prior years of ineffectual performance, first detected a trend in such complaints in early 2013. Over the following three years, the CRB closely tracked such complaints. By 2015, it became apparent that the number and prevalence of such complaints was steadily and precipitously declining despite a lack of formal discipline being imposed by SPD command staff. Based on all available evidence, the CRB concludes that the explanation for the dramatic decline in such complaints is the CRB’s consistent focus on conducting thorough, impartial, and independent investigations of such allegations, combined with the emergence of a national discussion on constitutional policing and use of force. This mixture of factors appears to have significantly reduced the amount of unconstitutional police force being deployed against fleeing, unarmed subjects in the City of Syracuse.

Year	# of Excessive Force after Fleeing Complaints	Total # of Excessive Force Complaints	% Excessive Force after Fleeing of all complaints	% of Excessive Force after Fleeing of all Excessive Force complaints
2012*	6	27	8.6%	22%
2013	23	49	20%	47%
2014	11	43	10%	25.5%
2015	4	26	5%	15%

\*It should be noted that the year 2012 represents only a partial data set since the new CRB did not become fully operational until June of 2012. Therefore, the data available for 2012 only represents approximately one half of a year’s worth of complaint intake which occurred prior to the Board’s sustained efforts at community outreach intended to increase public awareness of the CRB and the service it provides.

<sup>1</sup> The definition of Excessive Force is based on the “objectively reasonable” standard articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor* (1989).

## Findings and Data

Based on the data accumulated by the CRB during 2012 to 2015, the following findings have been identified:

- Of the 44 separate complaints that involved 45 individual complainants:
  - 37 complainants were black, six were white, and two were Latino;
  - 33 complainants were under 40 years old;
  - All complainants were male.
- Thirty-eight cases involved complaints of strikes to the head or face.
- Four cases involved allegations of strikes with a flashlight to the head, which is considered deadly force under modern Use of Force policies; a fifth case involved a flashlight strike to the upper back.
- 41 complaints involved injuries to the complainant; ten involved an injury of an officer:
  - The most common injuries to complainants were lacerations and contusions to the head and face.
  - Four incidents resulted in a complainant's fractured orbital bone (eye socket);
  - Four incidents resulted in a complainant's broken nose;
  - Ten officers reported injuring a hand, finger, wrist, knuckle or other extremity during the use of force.
- In all but three incidents, subject officers were male.
- In all but five incidents, the subject officers were white. Two officers were responsible for the five incidents involving non-white officers.
- Only one complainant had a weapon on his person when force was used. Two complainants possessed a knife shortly before force was used and two others had a gun inside a vehicle shortly before force was used. However, the weapons either remained in the vehicle or were discarded during the pursuits and were far away from the location where the use of force occurred.
- Twelve distinct officers were each involved in two complaints of excessive force after fleeing; another four officers were involved in three such complaints.
- Nine cases involved officers from specialized units such as the Gang Violence Task Force (two), the Crime Reduction Team (four), Special Investigations Division (one), Criminal Investigations Division (two), and the Intelligence Unit (one). All other cases involved on duty patrol officers. One case involved officers from both the Gang Violence Task Force and the Crime Reduction Team.

- In 36%, or 16 of the 44 complaints alleging excessive force after fleeing, the CRB found substantial evidence that the use of force was not objectively reasonable and thus sustained the allegation of excessive force and recommended specific disciplinary action against the subject officer.
  - In 2013, the CRB sustained excessive force allegations in eight cases involving force after fleeing.
  - In 2014, the CRB sustained excessive force allegations in six cases involving force after fleeing.
  - In 2015, the CRB sustained excessive force allegations in two cases involving force after fleeing.
  
- In four of the 16 cases in which a CRB panel sustained excessive force against an officer, the panel also sustained untruthfulness against an officer for providing a false account of the incident.
  
- Twenty-one cases involved a significant variation between the use of force described by the complainant and/or witness and the use of force reported by the officer.
  
- Thirty-five cases involved a significant variation between the level of resistance described by the complainant and/or witness and the level of subject resistance reported by the officer.
  
- In eleven of the complaints involving allegations of excessive force after fleeing, the complainant also reported that an officer made a racially charged remark or used a racial slur directed at the complainant.

## Discussion and Analysis

While each use of force incident is unique, the data contained in this report demonstrates that there are similar aspects among many of the reported Force After Fleeing incidents. The commonalities include:

- Significant discrepancies between how the complainant and the officers describe the complainant's level of resistance. Officers routinely portray the complainant as intentionally hiding their hands under their body, while complainants and witnesses often indicate that the complainant's hands were either extended in an obvious attempt to surrender or that the complainant's arms were trapped under their body while an officer's body weight was on top of the complainant, thus inhibiting the complainant from providing their hands to officers.
- Significant discrepancies between the complainant and the officers' account of the amount of force employed by an officer. In many cases, a complainant or witness reported more strikes, particularly to the head and face, than what officers reported.
- Officers tended to downplay the significance of injuries sustained by complainants during uses of force by describing the complainant's injuries as less severe than they were.
- The vast majority of allegations of excessive use of force after fleeing involved closed fist strikes, knee strikes, and kicks to the head or face.
- Similarly, the most common types of injuries sustained by complainants in force after fleeing incidents involved injuries to the head and face.
- The vast majority of allegations of excessive force after fleeing involved complainants who are young African American males, while the vast majority of officers accused of excessive force after fleeing are white male officers. However, this may simply reflect the characteristics of those individuals who are more likely to run from officers and the fact that the SPD is predominately composed of officers who are white and male.

It should be noted that the problem of excessive use of force after fleeing, at least anecdotally, does not appear to be a problem that is isolated to Syracuse. As other studies have pointed out, such incidents are commonly referred to as a "foot tax" or "run tax" by experts and individuals in other cities.<sup>2</sup> In many of the cases included in this study, the complainant reported that when he asked the involved officer(s) a variation of the question "why did you

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<sup>2</sup> See The Washington Post article by Kimberly Kindy at [https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/fatal-police-shootings-in-2015-approaching-400-nationwide/2015/05/30/d322256a-058e-11e5-a428-c984eb077d4e\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/fatal-police-shootings-in-2015-approaching-400-nationwide/2015/05/30/d322256a-058e-11e5-a428-c984eb077d4e_story.html) and the BuzzFeed article at [https://www.buzzfeed.com/albertsamaha/baltimore-death-shines-light-on-brutal-police-rough-rides?utm\\_term=.hn4rXWnye#.pyQqKm8lp](https://www.buzzfeed.com/albertsamaha/baltimore-death-shines-light-on-brutal-police-rough-rides?utm_term=.hn4rXWnye#.pyQqKm8lp)

beat me like that?” the officer(s) often responded by saying, “why did you run?” Moreover, during a confidential discussion with a recently retired Syracuse police officer the question was asked of the officer how prevalent the officer believed such actions to be. The officer casually indicated that it was a common practice not just in Syracuse, but also in most urban jurisdictions.

Despite the apparent prevalence of such unconstitutional uses of force in the context of a police pursuit, and the documented lack of command-level discipline imposed on officers who engage in such behavior, the evidence from the Syracuse experience over the past three years indicates that active and vigorous civilian oversight of law enforcement can and does have a significant impact on diminishing such behavior. After the CRB began consistently sustaining such allegations when the evidence so warranted, sometimes paired with an untruthfulness finding against the subject officer, the frequency of such complaints began to taper off in late 2013 and then drastically declined in 2014 and 2015. This suggests that civilian oversight, when properly applied, can have an important ameliorating effect on police-civilian relations and can reduce a jurisdiction’s liability and exposure to claims of excessive use of force by police.

In the course of preparing this report, there has been no indication that the dramatic reduction in complaints of excessive use of force after fleeing was caused by suspects becoming less likely to run from police or that police have become less likely to pursue a suspect on foot. In Syracuse, the end of the pursuit scenario is what appears to have changed in most cases. Syracuse police officers now appear to be more likely to refrain from unnecessary and unconstitutional uses of force on subjects whose only resistance is fleeing on foot or by vehicle.

The change is important. The practice of employing unconstitutional uses of force in such cases critically undermines police legitimacy in the eyes of the public and among those who experience it or witness it first-hand. This can ultimately discourage people from cooperating with police in solving crimes and addressing community concerns. Diminishing the frequency of such incidents has the potential to result in an increased sense of police legitimacy in high-crime communities and produce more cooperation between police and the public.

The CRB recognizes that the number of complaints of excessive force after fleeing received each year likely does not reflect the true number of such incidents that occur. However, the factors that lead an individual to file a complaint in such a case remain constant year to year. Therefore, the decline in reported allegations of excessive force after fleeing appear to be an accurate reflection of a real and significant decline in the occurrence of such incidents.

The decline is significant, but not necessarily permanent. The CRB must continue to track such allegations and consistently conduct thorough and independent investigations into such claims to ensure that the frequency of occurrence does not return to the previous levels of 2013.

## **Recommendations and Further Areas of Study**

- The SPD should adopt a modern, comprehensive Use of Force policy similar to the one proposed by the CRB in its 2015 Annual Report. The Use of Force policy recommended by the CRB provides clearly defined categories of levels of subject resistance and specific forms of force officers are allowed to employ based on the subject's level of resistance. The SPD's current Use of Force policy provides no such guidance to officers. It simply directs officers to understand Article 35 of the NYS penal code that is the general justification for self-defense and applies to all people within the state of New York. It is not a specialized Use of Force policy for police officers.
- Each year the SPD should publicly report the ratio of the number of arrests made to the number of arrests that involved a use of force. National experts in policing and use of force maintain that if the number of arrests involving police use of force surpasses 5% of the total number of arrests, a problem likely exists in the department's training and/or Use of Force policies and practices. In 2015, the CRB requested such numbers from the SPD but that data was not provided to the CRB.
- Patrol sergeants are the most important first-line supervisors in ensuring constitutional policing in regard to uses of force. Patrol sergeants are also the most critical agents of management regarding accountability when an officer's use of force is not objectively reasonable. The SPD should invest in adequate training for all patrol sergeants to ensure that they have the requisite knowledge and integrity to thoroughly investigate, accurately report their findings, and hold fellow officers accountable when an officer's actions violate department policy, state law, or the constitution.



## Allegations of Excessive Force after Fleeing, June 2012 to December 2015

Case #	Complainant Injury	Initiating Contact- Suspected Criminal activity	Type of Force & location on body as reported by officers	Type of Force & location on body as reported by complainant	Patrol or Specialized Unit	Subject's action at point of force as reported by officers	Subject's action at point of force as reported by Complainant/Witness
12-027	Chest pains	Traffic accident	Knee strike to torso, two punches to face	Multiple punches to face	Patrol	Running, hiding hands under body	Running
12-029	Black eye, sore back/neck, abrasion to head, bloody mouth, jab pain	Loitering	Unsuccessful Taser deployment, Hip toss, two elbow strikes to face, knee strikes to torso, multiple punches to face	Taser, multiple punches and other blows to face and body	Patrol	Yelling, pushed away, running, attempted to strike officer with open hand	Running
12-055	Abrasion to face	Loitering	Tackle, Forced handcuffing	Multiple punches to face, mud forced in mouth, more punches to face	CRT	Running, thrashing body, attempting to rise from ground	Running
12-062	Laceration to eye area, sore torso	Traffic stop	Pulled from vehicle, 3 elbow strikes and four punches to torso	Pulled from vehicle at gunpoint, punched in head, knee strikes to torso	Patrol	Refused to stop vehicle, refused to exit vehicle, hid hands under body	Refused to stop vehicle, reported one arm was trapped under his body as police held him down
12-063	Shoulder contusion	Assault	Flashlight strike to leg, multiple punches to torso, leg, and arm, one punch to face	Baton strike to leg, multiple punches to torso, leg, and arm, one punch to face	Patrol	Running, squared off in fighting stance	Running
12-065	Abrasions and lacerations to extremities	Illegal possession of a firearm	Multiple punches to torso and back	Multiple strikes to face, neck, back, arms, and torso	Intelligence Unit	Failed to stop on bicycle; attempted to run, flailed arms, pulled away	Reports being knocked off bike, tackled, and arms became stuck on body as officers were on his back
13-006	Lacerations to face, broken nose, patched eye	Theft	Multiple Kicks to body, 1 punch to face	Same + kick to face	Patrol	Pulled arms away, grabbed officer's leg	Compliant- lying on ground
13-013	Laceration to back, dislocated shoulder, bruised ribs	Theft	Multiple pushes to back, chest, and stomach	Same	Patrol	Repeated fleeing after twice detained	Repeated fleeing after twice detained
13-018	Lacerations to face, body pains	Fit the description of robbery suspect	Two Flashlight strikes to back, punches to face, torso, shoulder, kicks to torso	Same + kicks to face	Patrol	Thrashing torso, hiding hands/arms under body	Running, then tripped
13- 027	12 K-9 bite	Suspected armed	Multiple K-9 bites to	Same	CID	same	Running, then defensive strikes

	puncture wounds, leg bruising, contusion to head/face	robbery	body; multiple punches and forearm strikes to head				against K-9
13-032	Abrasions to face/lip, bruised ribs	Fight/domestic	3 punches to face/head, 2 to back	5-6 punches to face, approximately 10 kicks to ribs, head rammed into car	Patrol	Pulled arms under body, kicked at officers	Fled in car, denies other resistance, told "you will never run from police again"
13-033	Laceration to head, bloody mouth	Physical domestic	2 punches to torso, 1 punch to head	Multiple punches and kicks to face and back	Patrol	Rolled onto back with shiny object in hand (cell phone), refused to place arms behind back	Put hands out as directed
13-049	Abrasions and contusions to elbows, fingers, forehead	Theft	Restraint hold by SPD officer, knee strike to torso by non-SPD officer	Pushed face into gate, strikes to body	Patrol	Running, trying to break officer's hold	Running
13-052	Contusions, lacerations, and abrasions to extremities and head, bloody mouth	Unauthorized parking, drug possession	Multiple punches to torso	Multiple punches to face, chokehold, kicks to body	Patrol	Attempted to punch and kick officer and flee, charged at officers	Running only
13-058	Black eye, abrasions around eyes, swollen face, contusion to head, leg swelling	Unsafe driving	Two punches to back, multiple punches to head	Punches and kicks to face and body	Patrol	Running, pushing off ground, held arms under chest	Running only, then complied when caught, got on ground as directed
13-060	Contusion to chest wall	Stolen vehicle, drug possession	Three knee strikes to torso	Multiple knee strikes to torso, multiple punches to face	Patrol	Attempted to flee, placed hands under body to avoid handcuffing	Running away
13-066	Fractured eye socket, bloody nose, headaches, blurred vision	Drug distribution	Tackled, multiple punches to back, knee strike to back, one punch to face	Multiple punches and kicks to face and body	GVTF	Running, refused orders to get on ground, allegedly reached toward waistband (no weapon found), hiding hands under body	Walking/Running away after plainclothes police pointed gun at complainant; then stopped and put hands up
13-067	Contusion under eye	Assault	Physical takedown with subjects face striking pavement	Stomp, kicks, and knee strikes to back and face	Patrol	Running and refused to show hands	Running and hiding

<b>13-080</b>	Abrasions to head and face; swelling, bruising, and laceration under eye; abrasions to ear, nose, and back; bloody lip; Taser burns	Burglary	Tackled, four punches to face, 3-4 punches to back of head, one Taser cycle, then drive stun Taser, pressure point to leg using flashlight	Slammed to ground, multiple punches, kicks, and baton strikes to head, face and back	Patrol	Running, twisting body, placed hands under body, allegedly reached toward waistband (no weapon found), tensed arms, jerked elbows at police	Running, surrendered when boxed in by Patrol car
<b>13-081</b>	Contusions and abrasions to face and head,	Suspicious person investigation, narcotics possession	Physical takedown, multiple punches to face and head by 2 officers	Takedown, multiple punches and kicks to face and head, kick or knee strike to ribs and hip	Patrol	Attempted to run during search of person, claim subject was lying on knife with hands under torso	Standing, pulled up pants and pulled away when officer attempted to search his person
<b>13-082</b>	Contusions, abrasions, swelling to face, bloody nose, abrasions throughout body, wrist pain, blurry vision	Wanted for parole violation, fled in vehicle	Multiple punches to face, head, torso, back	Multiple punches to face, head, torso, back, head slammed against vehicle once in custody	Patrol	Fled in vehicle, swung arms, pulled away, held arms under body, allegedly reached for waistband (no weapon involved)	Vehicle pursuit, refused to stop, pursuit ended in vehicle collision, sitting in car when use of force began, claims arm was stuck under his body when officers forced him to the ground, subject and witness report no resistance by subject after collision
<b>13-084</b>	Broken nose, bleeding inside eye socket, scalp contusion, laceration near eye, head and rib pain	Traffic stop	Multiple punches to face and head, knee strikes to torso, flashlight strike to torso	Multiple punches and other blows to face, head, and body	Patrol	Officer reports feeling hard foreign object in pocket, broke officers grasp, allegedly dragged officer to vehicle in attempt to flee, placed hands under body	Reports no attempt to pull away or drag officer, reports hands on car with back to officer during search, reports officer felt cell phone, in pocket then force began
<b>13-092</b>	Reported lump to rear of head and soreness to temple area, but no visible injuries	Domestic dispute	Multiple punches to shoulder, ribs; two kicks to shoulder	Multiple strikes to head	Patrol	Lying prone on ground, then placed arms under body, unknown item (cell phone) in hand, pocket knife hanging out of pocket	Lying prone on ground, attempted to cover head to protect from strikes
<b>13-093</b>	Lacerations to face, pain to head, abrasions to hands, wrist pain,	Traffic stop, firearm thrown from vehicle prior to	One punch to head, 11 punches to torso, two punches to back, two knee strikes to	Flashlight strike to head, multiple kicks and flashlight strikes to body, two elbow	Patrol	Attempted to push officer, took fighting stance	Going down on knees

	pain and numbness to legs	encounter	leg	strike to eyes, kick to jaw			
<b>13-100</b>	Two blackened, swollen eyes, bloody nose, shoulder pain, loosened teeth, broken glasses	Trespass and petit larceny warrants	Multiple punches to face by two officers, kick to shoulder, multiple punches to upper body	Knocked to ground, chokehold, multiple punches to head and face, kick to face	Patrol	Fled, refused to put hands behind back, attempted to get up	Ran from officer when officer ran towards subject
<b>13-105</b>	Contusions to arm	Assault	Tackled, four punches to face, four baton strikes to elbow	Struck in back and arm with baton	Patrol	Pulled away from officer during handcuffing, took fighting stance, ran away	Mentally ill subject unable to account for actions
<b>13-107</b>	Broken nose, cuts on arm, abrasion to hip, rib pain (but unclear if injuries were caused by officer or civilian assailant)	Burglary, then became assault victim	Denied any use of force or spitting on subject	Kick to ribs, punch to face, spat upon by officer, punches to ribs	Patrol	Ran away while handcuffed	Ran away while handcuffed
<b>13-110</b>	none	Petit larceny	One punch to face, ineffective Taser deployment, OC spray deployment	Attempted punch to face (unsuccessful), Taser, OC spray	Patrol	Pulled arm away, took fighting stance, struck officer in chest, refused to place hands behind back, reached toward waistband (no weapon)	Ran, but denied taking fighting stance and swinging at/striking officer
<b>13-111</b>	Fractured eye orbit, multiple teeth knocked out, lacerations around eyes, mouth, nose, and forehead, swollen lip and eye, ruptured choroid coat of eye, subconjunctival hemorrhage of eye	Traffic stop, DUI, drug possession	Grabbed subject, Taser deployment, three punches to face with flashlight in fist, 3-4 punches to face with closed fist, tackled, more punches to face	Officer attempted to pull subject from car, Taser deployment, thrown to ground, multiple punches to face, struck on head with impact weapon, strikes to ribs and back	Patrol	Appeared to reach under seat, pushed officer away, fled in vehicle, thrashed body, swung elbows, attempted to bite officer, reached for waistband (no weapon)	Drove away after being Tasered, fled from car on foot
<b>14-010 &amp; 14-015</b>	Wrist laceration, rib pain, blurry vision, contusion	Traffic stop, drug possession	Tackled, multiple punches to face and back, Taser, kicks to	Multiple punches and kicks to face and body, Taser	Patrol	Put hands under body, thrashed body	Drove away, later fled from vehicle on foot, placed hands behind back

	to temple area, head pain and swelling, tooth knocked out		shoulder				
<b>14-014</b>	Laceration, swelling, and contusion to head, concussion	Assault	Shoved subject down, punch to forehead with flashlight in closed hand	Struck in head with metal object	Patrol	Fled on foot, thrashed torso, kicked and flailed arms at officers	Fled on foot, stopped, surrendered
<b>14-023</b>	Laceration to arm, black eye, bruised ribs, back pain, redness to torso and back	Traffic stop	Punch to back and face	Thrown to floor, then kicked multiple times	CID	Ran from officer, picked up guitar, refused to give hands, attempted to lift off floor, pulled away from officers and fell down stairs	Did not stop when directed to because subject mistakenly believed officer was a robber, otherwise no resistance reported by subject
<b>14-033</b>	Dental fixture for front tooth knocked out	Traffic stop	Tackled, Two Taser deployments (both unsuccessful), multiple punches to face and head, knee strike to torso,	Tackled, multiple punches to head and face, Two Taser deployments, kicked in mouth while handcuffed	Patrol	Fled from vehicle on foot, shoved officer, pulled away, flailed arms	Fled from vehicle on foot, pushed officer
<b>14-037</b>	Abrasions and lacerations to neck	Loitering, gambling, drug distribution	Grabbed neck to secure subject	Slammed against wall, kicked in ankle, choked twice by officer while handcuffed, bent fingers	CRT	Attempted to run, tried to wiggle away while handcuffed	Attempted to run
<b>14-043</b>	Bruised rib, wrist and elbow pain	Traffic stop	Ineffective Taser deployment, multiple knee strikes to hip area	Multiple punches and kicks to head and body, including kick and punch after being handcuffed, head rammed into ground and concrete pillar	Patrol	Fled from vehicle, refused orders to get on ground, reached for waistband, placed hands under head and torso,	Fled from vehicle, but surrendered on the ground with hands behind back after becoming exhausted
<b>14-064</b>	Complained of swelling and pain to ankle, knee, ribs, and head	Suspicious vehicle	No force reported by officers	Pulled out of vehicle, multiple kicks and punches to body, grabbed by hair, head slammed against street	Patrol	Drove away, then stopped vehicle	Drove away, then stopped vehicle
<b>14-070</b>	Broken nose, busted lip, facial	Burglary	Strike to abdomen to take down, four	Handcuffed, then multiple punches	Patrol	Ran when police approached,	Ran when police approached, hiding from police, followed

	swelling, multiple lacerations and abrasions to face, scalp, shoulder, back and stomach		punches to face by one officer, two punches to face by another officer, five punches to face by third officer, three knee strikes to torso by fourth officer	and kicks by multiple officers throughout face and body		pulled away, placed arms under body, attempted to rise, twisted body, kicked feet	officers orders to get on ground when found by police
<b>14-081</b>	2cm. curved laceration to scalp; jaw, neck and facial pain; loss of consciousness; nausea, vomiting, facial contusions; possible non-displaced cranial fracture	Traffic stop	Tackled, four punches to head and torso by one officer, multiple punches to face and body by another officer, officer denied striking subject with flashlight	Handcuffed, then multiple kicks, punches, and a flashlight strike to head	Patrol	Fled from vehicle, reached toward waistband, tensed arms, placed arms under body	Fled from vehicle, surrendered by lying on ground
<b>14-089</b>	Ruptured patella tendon (not from officer's use of force); abrasions to forehead and lip	Traffic stop	Forced to ground, seven punches to face/head	Multiple punches to face and knee strikes to body	Patrol	Fled from vehicle with object in hand, refused to provide hands, placed hands under body	Fled from vehicle
<b>14-106</b>	None	Assault	No contact reported by police	Multiple kicks and punches to body	Patrol	No contact reported by police	Reports fleeing from scene, then caught and beaten by police but was able to successfully run away
<b>15-002</b>	Black eye, swelling to face (but possibly from vehicle collision)	Traffic stop, DUI	Officer reported taking subject into custody without incident	2-3 punches to face	Patrol	Vehicle pursuit, refused to stop, crashed vehicle, and exited	Vehicle pursuit, refused to stop, crashed vehicle, lying down on ground with hands out and legs crossed
<b>15-009</b>	Two fractures to eye socket, inter-sinus hemorrhaging, facial pain, eye sensitivity, chest and rib pain	Parole violation & active warrant regarding domestic incident; Traffic stop	Two punches to face and two knee strikes to torso by one officer, two punches to face by another officer, three knee strikes to torso by third officer	Kick to face, then multiple punches to face and ribs	SID	Initially followed commands to exit vehicle and lie on ground, but then tried to push off ground to prevent handcuffing; twisted body, placed hands under body	Pulled vehicle over and followed officers commands to get on ground and put hands behind back
<b>15-023</b>	Fractured eye socket, fractured sinus wall, laceration to	Traffic stop	Tackled, pushed to ground, multiple punches to face	Multiple punches and knee strikes to head and face by multiple officers, kick	CRT	Fled in vehicle, shoved officer and attempted to get back on feet,	Fled in vehicle after officer attempted to pull him out of vehicle, then ran from vehicle to get to more visible public area

	eyebrow and cheek, bump on back of head, facial swelling and bruising			to eye		attempted to strike officers with elbow	fearing police assault, reported complying with officer's order to get on ground and stretched hands above head, denied any physical resistance other than fleeing (corroborated by witness)
<b>15-074</b>	Laceration, contusion, swelling to eye, laceration and swelling to mouth, bruised ribs and forehead	Suspicious vehicle, drug possession	One punch to face	Punched in mouth, kicked in eye, kicked in ribs	CRT/GVTF	Fled on foot during search of vehicle, hiding in apartment, took fighting stance when located by police, refused to get on ground	Fled on foot during search of vehicle, hiding in apartment, surrendered with hands up when located by police